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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR THE

YEAR 1887-88.



BOMBAY  
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.  
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*In rounding off figures, fractions exceeding one-half have been reckoned as equivalent to one, and those equal to or less than one-half have been left out of consideration.*

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## PART I.

### SUMMARY.

THE year 1887-88 witnessed many changes in the personnel of the Government, one of which, the vacancy caused by the death of the Honourable Sir Maxwell Melvill, was lamented alike by the Government and the public. In the Native States the year was marked by railway enterprise in Káthiáwár and Kolhápur. In Sind the inundation of the Indus was late in occurrence and insufficient in duration. The rainfall was generally below the average in Sind and Gujarát; above it elsewhere. The crops were inferior in these two provinces, and an agricultural depression was noticeable in Broach, but in the Konkan and above the Gháts the harvest was generally good. As a rule the prices of food-grains showed a tendency to remain stationary or to fall, except in Gujarát and above the Gháts, where they rose, principally in the case of bájri and jowári. Of agricultural stock, cattle and carts showed a general and satisfactory increase in the Presidency proper, but the number of sheep and goats declined in many places. The land revenue was collected with comparative ease. The demand for waste land for tillage was greater than in the previous year. Survey and settlement operations were pushed forward with a view to bring them to completion within the limited period of time assigned for the purpose. Six new Horse and Cattle Shows were initiated, mostly in Native States. Forest settlement work was completed in Sind, and approached completion elsewhere. A line of railway, to open up the Kánara teak forests, was under survey. Much interest centred round the Bombay Municipal Bill. Crime on the whole diminished, and the police were fairly successful in coping with it. The prison population was smaller. Litigation and registrations increased. The Tánsa water-works and the sewerage works in the city of Bombay made considerable progress, and the introduction of the new drainage system into the city was not attended by increased mortality. A perverse partiality for obnoxious methods of taxation resulted in the supersession of the Mehmádabad Municipality. The employment of Bombay troops in Burma raised the military expenditure. Additional facilities to the trade of Bombay were provided by the opening of the Victoria Dock. Another great work linking the name of the Queen-Empress with the progress of the trade of the capital city of the Presidency—the Victoria Terminal Station—was also completed during the year. The Karáchi Port Trust successfully commenced its work during the year. Cotton mills continued to increase, and a paper mill was started at Poona. The foreign import trade of Bombay increased largely, but the export trade stagnated. The trade of Karáchi again showed a decline. A large saving was effected in the cost of public works establishments. The expenditure on civil works was considerably smaller than in the previous year owing to the condition of the finances. The defence works in Western India made rapid progress. The progress of the Níra Canal works in the Dekkhan rendered a dry and barren valley fertile. The Southern



Marátha Railway system as originally projected was completed during the year, and extensions of it were in progress. The system of combining post and telegraph offices was extended with satisfactory results, and the advantages offered by the Post Office not only in the transmission of letters, but by the establishment of the insurance, value-payable, money-order and savings-bank systems were more widely availed of. The year, which was the first of the new Provincial Contract, was remarkable for the decline of Provincial and growth of Imperial receipts and expenditure. The land, salt and Mint revenues increased: the duty on salt was enhanced during the year. Economies were effected in the expenditure, not only on the Public Works, but also on the Jails, Registration, Customs, and Salt Departments. The abnormal demand for Barágra salt, due to the failure of the salt-crop of the Sámbhar Lake, finally ceased during the year, but the sales of sea-salt improved. The average consumption of salt per head of population increased everywhere in the Presidency. The Ábkári administration, both in British territory and Native States, underwent important changes, some of which involved new departures from principles hitherto followed. Educational and Medical Local Funds showed a marked tendency to increase. Educational institutions and the pupils attending them showed a considerable increase owing principally to the spread of primary instruction in Native States: every race contributed to the increase of pupils. Schemes of technical education made considerable progress both in the capital city and in Sind. Cholera and small-pox prevailed to a much greater extent than in the preceding year. Much attention was devoted to schemes for the improvement and extension of the institutions for the relief of the suffering in the city of Bombay. The Municipality of Ahmedabad adopted after a prolonged controversy a water-supply scheme recommended by Colonel Ducat. The literature of the year showed a slight decline of activity and vigour. The substitution of country-made for European stationery resulted in a large gain to the public treasury. The maintenance of the Government Central Press was after an exhaustive enquiry found to be a measure conducive to economy.

Personnel of the  
Administration.

The administration of the Bombay Presidency was conducted throughout the year ending 31st March 1888 by His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Reay, LL.D., G.C.I.E. During the absence of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C. on three months' leave from 31st May 1887, Major-General A. Carnegie, S.C., was appointed Provincial Commander-in-Chief.

The Honourable Sir Maxwell Melvill, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Third Member of Council of the Presidency of Bombay, was allowed sick leave for 4 months, and in his stead the Honourable Mr. J. R. Naylor was appointed to be a temporary Member of the Council. The Honourable Mr. Naylor took his seat in Council on the 1st of August 1887. A few days afterwards, on the 5th idem, Sir Maxwell Melvill died, and in announcing this mournful event His Excellency the Governor in Council expressed his regret in the following terms:—

“By this melancholy occurrence the public service has sustained an irreparable loss, and the Governor has been deprived of the assistance of a most distinguished and valued colleague and friend. In the various offices which Sir Maxwell Melvill held from his first arrival in this country on November 7, 1855, until June, 1869, when he entered the High Court, and left the Bench in 1884 to take his seat as a Member of Council, he invariably secured from all those with whom he came in contact the most perfect confidence in his judgment, his uprightness and ability. Although delicate health prevented him from

accepting offers to enter upon a wider sphere of action, his conscientious devotion to every detail of his public duties was untiring, and the obligations of the Government of Bombay to this most zealous servant of the Crown demand public acknowledgment. His judicial and temperate character, and his personal influence, led to his selection in June 1868 as a Commissioner to inquire into the failure of the Bank of Bombay; while his subsequent services as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature and a Member of Council, received the gracious recognition of Her Majesty in his nomination as a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and subsequently as a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

“His unaffected modesty, his tact, his generosity and his unvarying courtesy towards all members of the European and Native community have inspired a widespread sense of loss and of sincere regret at the lamentable event throughout the Presidency. The Governor in Council shares these feelings and gives public expression to them on behalf of himself, as well as of all other members, of the service of which the late Sir Maxwell Melvill was justly considered an ornament during his connection with it for nearly thirty-two years, until the link was severed on Friday last.”

On Sir Maxwell Melvill's death the Honourable Mr. J. B. Richey, C.S.I., already a temporary Member of Council, *vice* the Honourable Mr. (now Sir) J. B. Peile transferred to the Viceregal Council, was appointed to fill the vacancy with effect from the 6th August 1887, and the Honourable Mr. J. R. Naylor was appointed temporary Member of Council *vice* the Honourable Mr. Peile with effect from the same date. The Honourable Mr. Richey having subsequently been permanently appointed by Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, to be Member of Council, it was notified that he assumed the permanent office on the 15th idem.

The Honourable Mr. Naylor conducted the duties of temporary Fourth Member of Council till the 26th October 1887. On the 27th October 1887 the Honourable Mr. Peile resumed charge of his office as Third Member of Council.

The Honourable Mr. Peile having been appointed Member of the Council of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India resigned the Bombay Civil Service with effect from the 12th November 1887, and the Honourable Mr. (now Sir) Raymond West, M.A., F.R.G.S., Hony. LL.D. (Edin.), Hony. LL.D. (Queen's University, Ireland), took his seat as Fourth Member of Council on the afternoon of the 11th idem in pursuance of his appointment by Her Imperial Majesty. The following *Government Gazette Extraordinary* bidding farewell to the Honourable Mr. Peile was issued on the occasion:—

“In bidding farewell to the Honourable James Braithwaite Peile, C.S.I., who resigns the Bombay Civil Service with effect from the 12th instant, His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to place on record his sense of the valuable services rendered to the Empire generally, and the Presidency of Bombay in particular, by the honourable gentleman. Mr. Peile arrived in India in 1856 as one of the first representatives of the then newly established competitive system, and his great ability earned for him rapid promotion. To him are mainly due the measures taken in 1860 and subsequent years for the relief of the Talukdars of Gujarsit, by which many ancient and noble families of that Province have been rescued from poverty and distress. As Director of Public Instruction in 1869-72, and as Municipal Commissioner of Bombay

in the latter year, his remarkable powers of organization and reform found full scope for work which was characterized by thoroughness and conciliatory tact, qualities which were equally evinced during his administration as Political Agent in Káthiáwár in 1873-77. His eminent services as a Member of the Famine Commission in 1878-80 were recognized by the Government of India and Her Majesty the Queen-Empress by conferring on him the Companionship of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. As Secretary and Chief Secretary from 1879 to 1882 and as a Member of the Executive Council of the Government, his varied experience, his close accuracy and his general knowledge have been of the greatest value and assistance in disposing of many most intricate questions of policy and administration. For the last year the Honourable Mr. Peile has occupied the high position of Member of His Excellency the Viceroy's Council, and although he is now resigning the Service and leaving India permanently, the Governor in Council has the satisfaction of knowing that the Empire will still retain his distinguished services in the important appointment which has been conferred on him as Member of the Council of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India."

The Governor's  
Tour

H. E. the Governor left Poona at 10 p. m. on Monday the 10th October 1887 by special train and arrived at Sánгли at 8 a. m. on the 11th. His Excellency received Chiefs at 4 p. m., and visited the Chief of Sánгли in Darbár at 5 p. m. After the Darbár His Excellency visited the schools and hospital of the town.

On Wednesday the 12th October His Excellency left Sánгли at 7 a. m., and drove by road to Kolhápúr, where he arrived at 11 a. m. His Excellency received visits from the Mahárája and other Chiefs in the afternoon and returned the visit of the Mahárája in Darbár at 5 p. m. His Excellency afterwards visited the Ránis. On Thursday the 13th His Excellency visited the Technical School and other schools in the town, together with the most notable public buildings. The Ránis visited His Excellency at noon. A parade was to have taken place in the afternoon, but owing to the extreme inclemency of the weather it did not take place.

On Friday the 14th October His Excellency left Kolhápúr at 7 a. m., arriving at Sánгли at 11 a. m.. He received the Chief of Miraj at 3 p. m., and returned the visit at Miraj later in the afternoon. His Excellency left Sánгли by special train at midnight, reaching Wathár at 8 a. m. on the 15th and Mahábaleshvar by 3 p. m. on the same day.

His Excellency left Bombay at 8 p. m. on Tuesday the 13th December 1887 and reached Ahmedabad at 9-15 a. m. on the following day, where he was received by the Commissioner, N. D., the General Officer Commanding the Northern Division, the Secretary to Government, Political Department, the Collector and the Judge of Ahmedabad, as well as by His Highness the Mahárája of Idar, His Highness the Diván of Pálanpur, the Rájá of Lúnáváda, the Naváb of Balásinor, the Rájá of Sunth and other Chiefs of Gujarát. An address of welcome was presented to His Excellency by the Municipal Commissioners of Ahmedabad, after replying to which His Excellency left for his encampment at Sháhábág followed by the Native Chiefs and officers who had received him at the station. In the afternoon of the same day His Excellency received at the Sháhábág the visits of the Chiefs of the Mahi Kántha, Rewa Kántha and Pálanpur who were assembled at Ahmedabad. On Thursday the 15th, at 8 a. m., His Excellency paid return visits to the Chiefs, and in the afternoon held a Levée at the Sháhábág which was largely attended by the Civil and Military Officers and by European and Native residents of Ahmedabad. On the morning of Friday the 16th His

Excellency presided at the prize distribution to the students of the Anjuman-i-Islám School, and also visited the Mahálaxmi Female Training College. At 4 P.M. the same day His Excellency received in public Darbár at his encampment at the Sháhábág the Chiefs of the Mahi Kántha, Rewa Kántha and Pálanpur Agencies who were invited to Ahmedabad, and with due ceremony delivered to His Highness Mahárája Sir Shri Kesrisinghji Jawánsinghji of I'dar the Grant of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India conferring upon His Highness the dignity of a Knight Commander of the Order and the Honourable Insignia of the Star of India. At the conclusion of the ceremony His Excellency received Nazars from the Chiefs and their attendants, and conferred khillats on the Chiefs, after which His Excellency delivered the following address to the assembled Darbáris :—

" *Your Highnesses and Chiefs of Gujarát*—Nineteen years have passed by since my predecessor Sir Seymour FitzGerald met many of those who are assembled here to-day at the opening of the Broach Exhibition. The object of that Exhibition was to afford a representation of the produce, arts and manufactures of Gujarát, and to exhibit to its people useful mechanical appliances which could be adapted to local industries with profit. It was a fortunate idea which led to the assemblage then of 20 Chiefs of the 1st and 2nd Class to witness an experiment which, although conducted on British soil, was promoted in the interests of Her Majesty's subjects as well as in those of Her Majesty's allies, the protected Native States. The bridge over the Sábarmati was not then completed, and unbroken communication between Bombay and the Capital of India was not even established. The few years which have since elapsed have witnessed extraordinary extensions of Railway communication, and lines now traverse almost all the Native States of Gujarát. The harbour of Bombay, open alike to the trade of Native States and to that of British India, has received the advantage of considerable expenditure. Trade and commerce have developed beyond all expectation, and unbroken peace has enabled you all to reap its full benefits. The markets of Europe and China are open to receive the wheat and cotton which this fertile province produces, and an honourable emulation has sprung up between the British districts and the Native States of British India in order to secure for themselves the largest share in it. The benefits of uniform jurisdiction over the through lines of Indian Railways and of an extension of uniform currency have been shared alike by Native States and British India, and the advantages which one competitor can secure over another for the trade of the world now depend on the facilities and freedom of communication as well as on the character of internal administration.

" *Your Highness the Mahárája of I'dar*—I have been commissioned by His Excellency the Viceroy to convey to you the honourable distinction which Her Majesty the Queen-Empress has been graciously pleased to confer upon you. Your Highness has deserved this proof of the Imperial appreciation of your administrative success. Since you assumed charge of your State, a debt of a lák and a half has been paid off. Yet you have not neglected the growing demands of education and sanitation. You liberally assisted my Government in the execution of the Háthmati Canal and the construction of the Kapadvanj and Modása road. You loyally accepted your share in the salt arrangements. You contributed handsomely towards the Sádra College, and when you had fully considered the arguments, for and against the scheme, you recognized the advantages of free trade by abolishing transit duties even at the temporary sacrifice of revenue.

" It was a great satisfaction to me to learn the prominent part taken in the *Mahi Kántha* by the Chiefs of Katosan, Ilol, and Amhyára in the promotion of free trade, and of the example set by the Chief of Keroli to the other Chiefs of the Sábhar Kántha, and I am glad to express to the rest of the Chiefs of the Mahi Kántha my appreciation of the measures they have taken in the same direction.

" *Your Highness the Diván of Pálanpur*—I take this opportunity of congratulating you on the abolition of all transit duties throughout your territory, and I trust that you will soon complete the sound policy you have inaugurated by a reform of the import and export duties. I regret that His Highness the Naváb of Rádhanpur and other Chiefs of the Pálanpur Agency are not able to be present to receive my acknowledgments of the prudence which they have shown in relieving trade of duties which are estimated at Rs. 44,000 a year

*"Rájás and Chiefs of Rewa Kántha*—You have well followed the example set by the Rájás of Lúnáváda and Sunth. It would have given me satisfaction to have announced that the Báriya State had adopted similar measures, but I have every confidence that the Rája will be persuaded by the benefits which will result from your adoption of the principles of free trade to extend the same to his own subjects. I believe that in the Rewa Kántha Agency an annual burden of nearly Rs. 19,000 has been removed from the through trade.

*"Chiefs of Gujarát*—I have no wish to appeal to the terms of your agreements with the British Government, or to any other arguments than those of your own advantage. The abolition of injurious restrictions on trade is a necessary corollary to the Exhibition which many of those present here to-day witnessed in 1868. You then realized the productive capacity of Gujarát. On your behalf, no less than on its own, the British Government has been actively engaged these 19 years in providing facilities by land and sea for transporting at the cheapest cost and with the greatest safety the produce of your States and the rich gifts of nature to distant markets. Your full participation in the benefits of peace, commerce, and improved communication henceforth depends upon your own efforts, and although the removal of transit duties is the first and most necessary reform, still I am convinced that your sense of justice will not suffer you to rest there, but you will gradually take note of the perfect freedom of trade enjoyed in British India and not deny to your own people the advantages possessed by their neighbours across your borders.

"I desire to express to all present here to-day my sense of the loyalty and the hearty devotion with which the Chiefs of Gujarát and the British Municipalities celebrated the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress in this auspicious year. Her Majesty read with the deepest interest the accounts of your proceedings, and as it is the earnest wish of the Queen-Empress to uphold the dignity and honour of the rulers of Native States, so it is Her Majesty's conviction that the promotion of the welfare of her own subjects by those in authority under her, and that of the subjects of her allies by their own rulers, is the surest foundation on which public order and national prosperity can be based. It has been and will be my special endeavour to establish and cement the same cordial relations of personal friendship with the Chiefs of this part of the Presidency which I have established with those of other Divisions. The advice which it has been my duty to give with reference to free trade and other matters to the responsible rulers of the States included in my political jurisdiction does not deviate from the principles on which I have acted in the sphere of administration more immediately entrusted to me. This assurance I can give you, that nothing affords me greater pleasure than to see a ruler placed in a high position, exercising his powers in improving the condition of his subjects and in developing the resources of his State. The benign influence of sound, economic or administrative principles will assert itself in Native territory as it has done in British territory.

"It gives me much pleasure to meet you here this day, and to have conveyed with my own hand the special mark of favour which Her Majesty has extended to one of your number. The advances which the Native States of Gujarát have made in education and other branches of administration are fully appreciated by Her Majesty's Government, and I am commanded to assure you that the Queen-Empress watches with personal interest the evidence of moral and material improvement which the annual records of your administrations contain."

In the evening of the day on which the Darbár was held His Excellency gave a State banquet followed by an evening party at the Sháhíbhág. His Highness the Mahárájá of Y'dar replied to a complimentary speech made by His Excellency after the banquet, and the Chiefs invited to the Darbár attended the evening party. On the morning of the 17th December His Excellency received at the Sháhíbhág deputations from the Tálukdárs of Gujarát and the Gujarát Vernacular Society, who presented addresses to which His Excellency replied, and the Board of the Gujarát College had a conference with His Excellency; and in the evening His Excellency presided at the prize distribution to the pupils of Municipal schools at Ahmedabad. On Monday the 19th His Excellency visited the Water-works at Dudheshvar, the Gáekwád's Haveli, Court-houses at Ahmedabad, &c.

On the morning of Tuesday the 20th December His Excellency left by special train for Nadiád, where on arrival an address of welcome was presented

to His Excellency by the Municipal Commissioners, to which His Excellency replied. His Excellency also received a deputation of the Nadiád Agricultural Association, and replied to their address, and distributed prizes to the students of the High School and visited the buildings adjoining the Swámi Náráyan Temple at Vadtal.

The Governor proceeded on the morning of the 21st December to Kaira, where an address was presented by the Municipal Commissioners of that place, to which he replied. His Excellency then returned to Nadiád.

His Excellency left Nadiád on the morning of Thursday the 22nd December for Godhra. His Excellency arrived at Godhra at 2-30 P.M., and immediately after proceeded to Lúnáváda. The Rája of Lúnáváda met and received His Excellency at the limits of his capital. On the morning of Friday the 23rd His Excellency visited some places of interest at Lúnáváda and at 1-30 P.M. received the visit of the Rája, which was returned at 6-30 P.M. the same day. In the afternoon His Excellency distributed prizes to the school children, and Her Excellency the Lady Reay, C.I., at the request of the Rája, laid the foundation stone of a new Girls' School. From Lúnáváda His Excellency returned on the morning of the 24th December to Godhra, where an address was presented to His Excellency by the local Municipality and the District Board, to which His Excellency replied. His Excellency left Godhra by special train for Ahmedabad, where he arrived at 6-15 P.M. the same day.

After spending Christmas Day at Ahmedabad His Excellency proceeded to Vadnagar on the morning of the 26th December and thence drove to I'dar, where he was received by His Highness the Mahárája on the road outside I'dar, and the customary exchange of visits took place. His Excellency visited the great points of interest in and near the town. His Highness the Mahárája entertained the Governor at a banquet followed by a display of fireworks at the palace on the evening of the 26th.

From I'dar His Excellency returned to Ahmedabad on Tuesday the 27th December and on the morning of the following day he left Ahmedabad by special train for Dhoráji. On his way His Excellency received and replied to an address from the Viramgám Municipality at the Railway Station. On arrival at Dhoráji at 7-32 P.M. His Excellency was received by His Highness the Thákor Sáheb of Gondal, and an address was presented by the Dhoráji Municipality, to which the Governor replied. On Thursday the 29th His Excellency received the visit of His Highness the Thákor Sáheb at 11-30 A.M., and returned the visit at 12 noon. In the afternoon at 5 P.M., His Excellency at the request of the Thákor Sáheb and the Administrator of Porbandar turned the first sod of the Dhoráji-Porbandar Extension of the Bhávnagar-Gondal Railway, and in the evening attended a banquet given by His Highness the Thákor Sáheb.

At 8-30 A.M. on Friday the 30th December His Excellency left Dhoráji by special train for Jetalsar, where he was received by His Highness the Naváb of Junágad. At the request of His Highness the Naváb, His Excellency turned the first train on to the Jetalsar-Verával Extension of the Bhávnagar-Gondal Railway and proceeded to Choki. At Choki, after breakfast, His Excellency received an address on behalf of His Highness, to which His Excellency replied. His Excellency returned to Dhoráji at 2 P.M., where at the request of His Highness the Thákor Sáheb of Gondal he laid the foundation stone of a Girls' School to be called the Lady Reay Girls' School. His Excellency left Dhoráji by special train at 7 A.M. on the 31st December and arrived in Bombay by mail train on the morning of the 1st January 1888.

On January 4th, 1888, in response to a summons from His Excellency the Viceroy the Governor proceeded to Calcutta, and on arrival there on the

morning of the 7th His Excellency was met at the Howrah Station and escorted to Government House, Calcutta, where he was received by His Excellency the Viceroy with the ceremony prescribed for the occasion. Leaving Calcutta on the night of the 13th and halting at Benares and Lucknow, His Excellency returned to the Presidency on the morning of the 21st January.

His Excellency the Governor left Bombay on Friday the 28th January 1888 by the mail train to proceed to the British-Indian and Portuguese-Indian Frontier for the purpose of meeting His Excellency the Governor General of Portuguese India there, and of linking with him the West of India Portuguese Railway to the Southern Marátha Railway system. Halting at Belgaum, His Excellency received there an address from the Municipality, and on Tuesday the 31st of January he proceeded to Castle-Rock on the British Frontier attended by His Excellency's personal Staff, and accompanied by the officials of the Southern Marátha Railway Company, the Commissioner of the Southern Division, and a large party of Civil and Military Officers from the adjoining districts of Kánara, Dhárwár and Belgaum.

His Excellency the Governor General of Portuguese India, attended by His Excellency's personal Staff, and accompanied by the Political Secretary to the Government of Bombay who had proceeded to Mormugão for the purpose, and by the Agent and officials of the West of India Portuguese Railway and the Civil and Military Officers of Goa, left in a special train at 7-30 A.M. and arrived at the Frontier at the same time that the special train conveying His Excellency the Governor of Bombay arrived.

Their Excellencies having left their respective trains exchanged compliments, while the band played the English and Portuguese National Anthems, and at the invitation of Mr Sawyer, the Chief Engineer, they simultaneously united the lines by means of silver keys which Mr. Craik, the Traffic Manager of the Southern Marátha Railway, presented to them. On behalf of the Government of India and at the desire of His Excellency the Viceroy, the Governor expressed the satisfaction which it gave him to bring to a completion, with the aid of His Excellency the Governor General of Portuguese India, the construction of an international line which afforded the best guarantee for peace, international friendship, and commerce. His Excellency the Governor General reciprocated these sentiments, and they were immediately reported by telegraph to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India and to His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal. Their Excellencies then proceeded to Castle-Rock, where the Southern Marátha Railway Company entertained their illustrious guests and the officers who formed their parties at lunch. After lunch His Excellency the Governor General of Portuguese India took His Excellency the Governor to Mormugão, where a banquet, followed by a Ball, was given to them by the West of India Portuguese Railway Company. After the banquet and the loyal toasts had been given, the Chief Engineer and Agent of the West of India Portuguese Railway responded on behalf of that Company, while in the unavoidable absence of the Chief Engineer and Agent of the Southern Marátha Railway Company Mr. Craik responded on its behalf.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay left by special train on the 1st of February receiving the honours due to him, and arrived at Chinchli in the Kolhápur State that evening, where he was received by the Political Agent and the Council of Administration. On the following day His Excellency returned the visits of the Chiefs of the Southern Marátha Country which he received on arrival at the Camp, and distributed the prizes at the Horse and Cattle Show in the afternoon. Travelling by special train, which the Southern Marátha

Railway Company courteously placed at his disposal, His Excellency reached Poona at 9 A.M. and left for Bombay, which he reached on the evening of the 3rd of February, 1888.

The Native States of the Bombay Presidency are scattered over its whole area, from Khairpur in the north of Sind to Savanúr in the south of the Southern Marátha Country: some of them are situated on the low-lying westerly plains along the coast, while more occupy the higher ground to the east of the Sahyádrí mountains. They present various phases of civilization, from the almost savage Dáng estates of Khándesh to the enlightened States of Bhávnagar in the north and Kolhápur in the south. Under the influence of British administration in the States whose Chiefs are either minors or incapacitated for rule, great improvements have been introduced. Elsewhere the most potent influence for reform consists in the employment by the Chiefs of native officials trained in the British service, who carry with them to Foreign service the traditions and principles of British administration. Improved communications have enabled the Chiefs to travel, and opened their eyes to the advantages of change. But in very few States is the press or the formation of associations encouraged; and even where under a temporary British administration newspapers have begun their career it is soon interrupted by a reversion to Native rule. In one respect, namely the emancipation of trade from transit duties, there has been a steady advance along the whole line of Native States. Much still remains to be done, but the year under report was one of fair progress, as will be seen from the following paragraphs in which the leading features of the year's administration of the larger States are briefly mentioned. Full details as regards the administration of all the States, small and large, will be found in Part II, Chapter I.

During the early part of the year 1887-88 His Highness the Ráo of Cutch was absent on a visit to England in connection with the celebration of Her Imperial Majesty's Jubilee. His Highness was invested with the Insignia of a Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire by the Queen-Empress. His Highness's brother, Kunvar Shri Kálubha, and the Political Agent, Colonel G. R. Goodfellow, were also invested with the Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire. The rainfall during the year was less than in the previous year, and was unseasonable. The cotton crop suffered considerably in consequence, and there was a scarcity in the eastern portion of the State. There was no epidemic during the year, and the public health was good. The imports increased, but in the exports there was a decrease on account of smaller exportations of cotton during the year. There was a marked increase in shipping activity. The police work was heavier than in the previous year, crime having increased in consequence of the scarcity; but the increase was successfully coped with. More property was stolen, but more was also recovered, both actually and in proportion to the amount stolen, than in the previous year. The administration of justice was diligently attended to. There was an increase in the number of inmates of the prisons owing to the unfavourable nature of the season. The Central Jail manufactured excellent cotton and woollen fabrics which found a ready market. Good work was done in the hospital and dispensaries, and progress was made in vaccination. The number of schools remained unaltered, but both the number and average attendance of pupils were lower than in the previous year, owing to the withdrawal of children from the lower schools in consequence of the scarcity. In the School of Art the classes for modelling, wood carving, inland work and embroidery did well, but the pottery class failed to make satisfactory progress. His Highness the Ráo liberally patronized education and literature. Of the total length of 500 feet by which

North-Gujarát  
States  
Cutch,



the Mándvi Breakwater is to be extended, a length of 350 feet was completed. Horse-breeding operations continued to be carried on an extensive scale.

Pálanpur  
Superintendency,

The Pálanpur Superintendency comprises 11 States, the most important of which are Pálanpur and Rádhanpur. As in the previous year, the season was, on the whole, unfavourable, and prices consequently rose. The public health was good, except that there was a slight outbreak of cholera in one of the States. The Darbár held at Ahmedabad by His Excellency the Governor was attended by His Highness the Diván of Pálanpur and 15 other Chiefs of the Superintendency. Illness prevented His Highness the Naváb of Rádhanpur from attending the Darbár. The Victoria Jubilee Institutes undertaken in the previous year were opened at Pálanpur and Rádhanpur during the year under report, and the custom of obtaining forced labour was put an end to, to a great extent, in both States. The finances of Pálanpur again showed a deficit. There was a slight increase of crime during the year, attributable to the prevalence of scarcity: but the operations of the police were more successful than in the previous year. Two notorious Miána outlaws were apprehended. The number of civil suits in arrears rose considerably owing to a larger number of suits having been filed in Pálanpur during 1887-88 than in the year previous, in anticipation of a change in the period of limitation. Vaccination made good progress during the year. There was an increase of one in the number of dispensaries and of nearly 3½ thousand patients. Diseases were less rife among cattle than in the previous year. There was a slight increase in the number of students attending schools, but no improvement in the average attendance. 4 new private schools were opened, indicating a desire on the part of parents to give education to their children. The Victoria Tálukdári School contained only 8 boys at the close of the year.

Mahi Kántha  
Agency,

The Mahi Kántha Agency comprises 64 States, all of which, save the State of I'dar, are inconsiderable. The presentation, by His Excellency the Governor, of the Insignia of a K. C. S. I. to the Mahárája of I'dar at the Darbár held at Ahmedabad, the opening of the Scott College at Sídra by the Honourable Mr. Richey, C.S.I., and a visit by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay to His Highness the Mahárája of I'dar at his capital were among the chief events of the year. Besides the Mahárája, 10 other Mahi Kántha Chiefs attended the Darbár at Ahmedabad. Many of the States in the Agency march with those of Rájputána, and there are many Bhil villages on either side of the border. During the course of the year the Bhils behaved well, and there was no instance of any raid or foray on a large scale. But there were 50 dacoities and 48 robberies against 26 and 40 respectively in the previous year, thus showing an increase of violent crime. The I'dar Police captured the 7 Bhils concerned in the murder of the Thákór of Umria, and the Dánta Police captured the notorious outlaw Nathusingh: but otherwise the results of the operations of the States Police, which are ill-equipped and undisciplined bodies of men, were very unsatisfactory, specially as regards the detection of violent crime. Great improvements were made in the newly organized Agency Police. The last of the saváts (troopers) of His Highness the Gáekwád's Contingent were withdrawn during the year. The protection of the I'dar frontier on the north and the east was entrusted to the I'dar State at the request of His Highness the Mahárája, as a tentative measure. On the whole the rainfall was equal to the average, but the season was not a very healthy one, ague and fever of a bad type being prevalent in almost all parts of the Agency throughout the year. Cholera, also, made its appearance in several States during the months of September and October. Cattle-disease was also prevalent in several States. The out-turn of crops was

estimated at 12 annas in the rupee. There was a great increase in the number of civil suits and the arrears thereof which remained at the end of the year, owing to the introduction of certain limitation rules. The expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 86,728 exclusive of contributions: Rs. 51,890 were spent on the Scott College, and the I'dar State expended Rs. 23,950, chiefly on roads and a library and clock tower at I'dar. Education made satisfactory and steady progress; there was an increase of 4 in the number of schools and of 380 in that of scholars. The Church Missionary Society represented by the Reverend Mr. Thompson did excellent work in the education of the Bhils, for whom it has already opened 2 schools. The Thákór of Pál, one of the I'dar feudatories, gave a site for one of these schools, to which a dispensary is attached, contributed liberally towards its construction, and accepted the responsibility for the maintenance of the school. The State of I'dar, which has lent an enlightened support to the Society's schemes of Bhil education, contemplates opening another school and dispensary under its supervision.

As already noted, His Excellency the Governor visited Káthiáwár in December 1887 and performed two interesting ceremonies in connection with railway extension in Káthiáwár. The extension of the Bhávnagar-Gondal line from Dhoráji to Porbandar, of which His Excellency turned the first sod, was due to the joint enterprise of the Gondal and Porbandar States: the Jetalsar-Verával extension of the same line, on which His Excellency set the first train in motion, was being constructed entirely at the expense of the Junágad State. The extension of the Morvi railway from Vánkár to Rájkot, sanctioned during the year by the Government of India, afforded a fresh instance of the enlightened enterprise shown by His Highness Sir Wághji, Thákór Sáheb of Morvi, in advancing railway communications. Another enlightened Chief, H. H. Sir Takhtsingji, Thákór Sáheb of Bhávnagar, initiated an important reform during the year by dividing the various departments of his State among four Councillors, each responsible to himself, and inaugurated another by maturing a scheme of local self-government for his capital city. In the State of Porbandar also the year was one of great progress under the administration of Mr. Lely; a stimulus was given to trade by the expenditure of large sums on useful public works, and a marked improvement was effected in the whole machinery of Government. The long standing disputes between, firstly, the Maiyás and the Junágad State, and, secondly, the Jivaidárs of Dumána and the Dhrángadrá State were amicably settled by the commutation of the service liability of the Maiyás and Jivaidárs for a surrender of part of their lands. The turbulent Mánas of the Mália State will, it is hoped, be pacified by the adoption of a scheme for their transfer to the jurisdiction of the Agency, and for the settlement of their debts. The value of the sea-borne trade of the province advanced from 380½ to 386½ lakhs of rupees, the increase being due to increased importations of rice and other grains and especially noticeable at Porbandar and Bhávnagar. The expenditure on public works advanced from 16½ to 18½ lakhs, the chief works in progress or completed during 1887-88 being the Sámaldás College and the dredging of the creek at Bhávnagar, the water-supply works at Bhávnagar and Dhrángadra, the bridge over the river at Jámnagar, and the light-house and bridges at Porbandar. The number of medical institutions for the relief of the suffering increased from 77 to 81, and the number of patients treated therein from 402,893 to 434,526, the institutions being popular everywhere and supplied by the States with medicines on a liberal scale. There was an increase of 40 in the number of educational institutions and of 3,435 in that of pupils. Apart from the detection and punishment of serious crime of the nature of robberies and dacoities, the administration of the police showed an improvement.

While these facts bespeak an enlightened and progressive administration maintained notwithstanding a diminution of from 3 to 4 annas in the rupee in the land revenue of the States owing to the unfavourable nature of the season, it is to be noted that, on the other hand, the public tranquillity, disturbed during the three previous years, was not only not restored, but the area of disorder spread from Junágad to Gondal, Navánagar and elsewhere. There were 118 robberies and 57 dacoities against 117 and 78 respectively in 1886-87; and they resulted in the removal or destruction of property worth Rs. 1,14,365 against Rs. 91,985, the murder of 17 persons against 11, the wounding of 45 against 61, and the carrying off of 29 hostages against 24. While 875 persons were concerned in these outrages, only 217 were captured and 63 convicted. 8 proclaimed out-laws remained at large. The Imperial Mail was robbed on one and stopped on 3 other occasions. In consideration of the very serious state of affairs, Government lent to the Chiefs of the 3 States named above the services of a British officer, Major Humfrey, to organize their police and suppress the formidable disorders which had remained unchecked so long; and the result has been the capture of several dacoits and the destruction of others who endeavoured to evade capture, since the close of the year.

And Rowa  
Kántha Agency.

The Rewa Kántha Agency comprises the first class State of Rájpipla, 5 second class States and 55 other States and estates of smaller importance. Among the chief events of the year were the Darbár held at Ahmedabad by His Excellency the Governor and His Excellency's visit to Rája Wakhtasingji of Lunávada at his capital. Four Rewa Kántha Chiefs attended the Darbár. The season was unfavourable, and the prices of food-grains rose in consequence. There was an outbreak of cholera in 23 villages of Rájpipla. The new ábkári system, under which the Chiefs have agreed to remove their liquor shops more than two miles from the frontier, was introduced on 1st January 1888, and the States of Bhadarwa and Umeta and the estate-holders of the Sankheda and Pándu Mewás made over the management of their excise to the British Government. There was an increase in crime, especially in house-breaking with theft. Rájpipla continued under Joint Administration up to 12th October 1887, when the Rájá's share in the administration had to be withdrawn in the interests of good government. The administration of Lunávada and Sunth was carried on with marked ability. Four new schools were opened during the year, and the talukdári school at Vajiria was reported to be doing well.

South Konkan  
Group  
Sávantvádi.

The Sávantvádi State was administered by the British Government in consequence of the continued unfitness of the Sar Desái for independent rule. Occasionally the Sar Desái made efforts to free himself from demoralizing excesses, but he soon relapsed into his old habits. Among the chief events of the year may be mentioned the ceremony of unveiling the Jubilee bust of the Queen-Empress, which was performed by Mr. Propert, the Commissioner, S. D., in a grand Darbár attended by the Sar Desái, his Sardárs and others. A standing Legislative Committee was formed, consisting of the Political Superintendent, the State Kárbhári and the Judicial Assisítant. Progress was made with the survey of the town of Vádi, but it was not completed. The financial condition of the State was sound. The season was not a favourable one. A large sum was expended on public works. The high character borne by the State in educational matters was maintained. The many beneficial results achieved during the long period of supervision of the State by the retiring Political Agent, Colonel G. R. C. Westropp, reflect great credit on that officer.

Dakhan Group:  
Kolhapur.

The administration of the Kolbápur State continued to be vested in a Council of Administration presided over by the Diván His Highness the Máharája, who is 14 years of age, attends the Rajkumár College at Rajkot, and

is reported to have made satisfactory progress in his studies during the year. The most important event of the year was the commencement of the Kolhápúr State Railway, the sanction of the Government of India to the construction of which was received in February 1888. The line, which is estimated to cost 22½ lákhs of rupees, will be built entirely at the expense of the Kolhápúr State, and will extend from the town of Kolhápúr to Miraj, a distance of nearly 29 miles. The revenue survey of the State, including its dependencies, has been completed with the exception of a few villages. The finances of the Kolhápúr State proper were in a highly satisfactory condition, the accumulated balances amounting to upwards of 30 lákhs of rupees. The financial condition of the feudatory States was also good. Alienation settlements were nearly completed, and forest demarcation made fair progress. The rainfall was on the whole not very seasonable, and the harvest was fair. There was no rise in the prices of food-grains, but on the contrary a decline in some cases. Crime may on the whole be said to have been stationary; but the amount of property stolen was less than in the previous year, while the percentage of recoveries was considerably greater. The disposals of civil suits and applications for execution of decrees exceeded the institutions during the year, and the arrears were fewer, all of which were satisfactory features of the year's administration. 4 new municipalities were established during the year, and measures were in progress for giving the municipal constitution of Kolhápúr a legal status and for improving the *personnel* of the municipal body. Several important public works, including the new palace for the Mahárája and several new roads, were completed during the year, and others were in progress. The total amount spent by Kolhápúr and its feudatories on public works amounted to 4½ lákhs of rupees. Education showed steady progress. The Jayasingráo Ghátge Technical School founded in memory of the late Regent was opened in March 1887. An agricultural class was also opened in the Rájárám High School. The Municipality of Kolhápúr has set apart funds for the execution of a surface drainage scheme for the town, which it is understood will take some years to complete. A plentiful supply of water has already been provided. The public health was not on the whole satisfactory. 1,278 persons died of cholera, which was traced to an impure water-supply. Steps were taken to remove the cause. The annual increase in the number of persons attending the public dispensaries and the Albert Edward Hospital was well maintained.

Of the other States in the Dekkhan group it need only be mentioned here And other States. that the supervision of 3 of the 5 States known as the Sátára Jágírs was transferred during the year from the Collector of Sátára to the Collectors of Poona and Bijápúr as Political Agents. The change was effected from the 1st of November 1887. The Jágírs of Phaltan and Aundh continued to be attached to the Sátára Agency, that of Bhor was transferred to the supervision of the Collector and Political Agent, Poona, and those of Jath and Daphlápúr were placed in political charge of the Collector of Bijápúr. Notifications declaring the jurisdiction of the Political Agents of Poona and Bijápúr were issued by the Government of India.

The year under review was one of fair prosperity and advancement to the The Southern Marátha States. 8 Southern Marátha States under the supervision of the Political Agent, Kolhápúr, which with the small State of Savanúr in the extreme south of the Presidency form the group of Southern Marátha States. The most important of these 8 States is Sánghli. Taking all the 8 States together the season on the whole was a fair one notwithstanding a more or less unequal distribution of rain, and there was no general rise of prices. The finances of all the States except the 2 Kanandáds, which were in debt, were flourishing: each of the 6 States had balances more or less considerable which were mostly invested. With the excep-

tion of Miraj (Senior) and Mudhol the expenditure in all the States was within the income. A larger sum on the whole than in the previous year was spent on useful public works, the 2 States of Miraj taking a prominent position in this respect having spent over a fifth of their revenue on such works. Education made steady, though not rapid, progress. The number of schools and scholars increased. On an average one in every 40 inhabitants was at school. The amount expended on education was less than 4 per cent. of the total revenue realized by the States. There was little of serious crime. Less property than in the preceding year was stolen, and the percentage of recoveries rose from 29·91 to 52·45, the greatest improvement in this respect being noticeable in the Mudhol State. The Civil and Criminal Courts worked with a fair degree of promptitude, and arrears of civil suits were on the whole reduced. The number of documents registered continued to increase steadily. There were in all 23 Municipalities in these States with a total income of Rs 1,04,872 at their disposal. Cholera prevailed in all the States, especially during the early part of the year, and small-pox made its appearance in the Sāngli, Miraj (Junior) and Kurundvād (Junior) States. In other respects the health of the population was normal. The number of persons vaccinated declined in most of the States. The joint administration established at Sāngli in 1874, when the affairs of the State had fallen into much disorder, continued up to December 1887, when the Chief was re-invested with full powers on certain conditions imposed upon him.

Sind.  
Khairpur

His Highness Mir Ali Murād Khān Talpur and his son Faiz Mahomed Khān continued to administer the State of Khairpur, composed mainly of forest and desert, on the east bank of the Indus in the usual patriarchal style. The Mir, though 75 years of age, is still fond of sport, the forests of the State being set aside as His Highness's game preserves. He suffered a great loss in the death of his third and favourite son Mir Khān Mahomed, who was much trusted by His Highness in all matters and was greatly respected by all who came into contact with him. Justice in the Khairpur Courts, presided over by the Mir and his son, was summary, cheap and swift. The financial condition of the State was far from sound: the expenditure exceeds the revenue annually, with the result that a considerable load of debt has accumulated. No remedy is, however, possible during the lifetime of the present ruler. Education was in a very backward state.

Aden and the  
Somāli Coast.

Nothing occurred during the year to disturb the friendly feelings subsisting between the Residency and the tribes in the vicinity of Aden. There was a marked decrease of crime as compared with the year previous. The municipal revenues were in a flourishing condition, and the sanitary condition of the Settlement was exceptionally good. The trade of Aden is described further on. The year was one of quiet and steady progress in the administration of the Settlement.

The administration of the Somāli Coast protectorate was carried on with zeal and tact. Friendly relations with the neighbouring tribes were, with one exception, maintained, with the result that there was a great expansion in the trade. The revenue, almost the whole of which is derived from customs dues, also increased very considerably. The zaribas or fortified positions at Berbera, Bulhar and Zaila on the Coast were completed.

The Great Trigonometrical Survey

Two parties of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India were employed in the Presidency during the year. The Gujarāt Party surveyed topographically 1,086 square miles in the Pālanpur and Mahi Kāntha Agencies, and 290 square miles in the Thāna and Nāsik forests, besides surveying the Cantonment of Deesa with its environs and certain portions of the boundary between Meywar.

and Múrwar. The Southern Marátha Party completed the topographical survey of 93½ square miles near Dhárwar and of 113 square miles of the Kánara forests. The latter work was performed under especially trying circumstances. It has been decided that a party under the supervision of Colonel Pullan should, in future, undertake all forest surveys in the Presidency

1½ millions of acres were measured by the Revenue Survey Department of the Presidency proper against 1½ millions in 1886-87, and 1½ millions were classed against 1½ millions. The Gujarát branch of the Survey was engaged in surveying the Cambay State, in effecting a revision survey of the Ahmedabad district, and in performing miscellaneous measurement work in the Panch Maháls. The two branches, formerly known as the Poona and Násik Survey and the Southern Marátha Country Survey, were amalgamated during the year, and the combined branch was employed in the re-measurement and re-classification of certain talúkas of Khándesh, the Dekkhan and Southern Marátha Country, and in the original measurement and classification of certain portions of the Kánara District, and of villages in the Miraj, Jamkhandi and Kurundvád States. The Ratnágiri (now styled Konkan) Revenue Survey re-measured and re-classified lands in the Thána and Kolába districts, and measured and classified for the first time a portion of the Ratnágiri district and the Native State of Janjira. Original or revision survey settlement was introduced into 401 Government villages of the Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára, Dhárwar, Bijápúr and Kánara districts, with the result that the revenue demand increased from Rs. 2,57,970 to Rs. 3,30,937, or 28·3 per cent. Original or revised rates were also introduced into 9 inám villages situated in the Kaira, Thána and Ahmednagar districts, with the effect that the demand rose from Rs. 14,513 to Rs. 16,848, or 16·1 per cent. An original settlement introduced into a village in the Native State of Kolhápúr and into two villages in that of Miraj resulted in raising the demand from Rs. 4,193 to Rs. 4,818, or 14·9 per cent. The total expenditure on survey operations in the Presidency proper amounted to 5 lakhs of rupees against 5½ lakhs in 1886-87; but of this sum ⅔ of a lákhs was payable by Native States. The total cost of revision settlement operations up to the close of the year was 39½ lakhs, resulting in an increase in the annual revenue demand to the extent of 39½ lakhs.

The Sind Revenue Survey Department measured half a million acres of land in the five districts of the province, of which only a very small fraction was jágírf land. Regular classification was not carried on, but the classing establishments were employed in making preparations for the introduction of irrigational settlements. These settlements were introduced into one talúka of the Shikárpúr, two of the Hyderabad and one of the Karáchi district. An account of the settlements was given in the last report. The cost of the Department amounted to 1½ lakhs of rupees. And Sind.

The total number of occupancies into which the land held by rayats direct from Government was divided was approximately 1½ millions. In 3,579 cases only was it necessary to resort to distraint in order to collect the land revenue. The rules regarding the payment of discount on instalments of land revenue paid in advance were re-considered during the year. The large majority of cultivators in Sind are Mahomedans, and in view of the fact that this community entertains strong prejudice against the receipt of interest in any form, the rules were abandoned in that province. In the Presidency proper it was found that one of the rules, under which discount was allowed for payments in advance of instalments due in the same year, involved loss of revenue out of proportion to any beneficial results accruing from it, the more especially because the landholders who had taken advantage of it were not the poorer classes of cultivators Cultivated Lands.

for whose benefit it was mainly meant, but the rich men of the higher castes in the Konkan and superior holders elsewhere. The rule was accordingly withdrawn. It was, however, decided to give in the Presidency proper a further trial to two other rules which permitted the payment in advance of the land revenue due in the next year and in the subsequent year. The total culturable area of Government land in the Presidency proper was approximately about  $25\frac{1}{6}$  millions of acres, of which  $24\frac{3}{8}$  millions were cultivated during the year and  $1\frac{3}{8}$  millions remained waste. Nearly  $\frac{3}{10}$ ths of a million of acres of waste lands were taken up during the year for the purpose of cultivation. The area actually under cultivation during the year, as compared with that of the preceding year, showed an increase of nearly  $\frac{1}{10}$ ths of a million of acres, the largest part of the increase having occurred in the Central and the smallest in the Northern Division. The compilation of statistics regarding culturable, cultivated and waste Government lands continued to be very imperfect in Sind.

Wards and other  
estates under  
Government  
management

The Tálukdári Settlement Office continued to manage encumbered estates in Gujarát, collecting their revenues, meeting the expenses with which they were chargeable, and paying their debts to Government and private creditors. It continued also to manage minors' and other estates, mostly in the Ahmedabad district, and to do other miscellaneous work. The results of its operations during 1887-88 were, owing to the very unfavourable character of the season, not so good as those of the preceding year, the amount of revenue of the estates under management realized during the year having been smaller, and the remissions and outstanding balances larger than in the previous year. No additional encumbered estates were placed under management during the year, nor were any released from management within that period, but after its close two estates in the Broach district were restored to their owners entirely freed from debt. One of these, belonging to the Thákor of A'mod, is the largest estate in the district, and during the period of 17 years for which it had been under management it was freed from a debt of nearly  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lákhs of rupees. It is observable, however, that owing to a variety of causes—family pride and attendant extravagance, internal dissensions and litigation, the intrigues of *kárbháris* (managers) and the malpractices of creditors of the *súkár* or money-lending class—combined with the enlargement of credit which followed upon the recognition of absolute proprietorship in the soil accorded by Section 20 of Act VI of 1862, many of the Tálukdárs speedily become involved again after they are freed from debt through the operation of the special legislation in their behalf. Several cases have occurred in which debts equivalent to from 4 to 12 years' revenue have already been contracted by Tálukdárs whose estates have been recently released. In Sind, the charge of encumbered estates was transferred during the year to the district officers, the office of Manager of Encumbered Estates in that province having been abolished in the interests of economy; and the work of liberating the estates from debt was carried on by those officers. The other estates under Government management were mostly inconsiderable.

Legislation

During the year 1887-88 6 Acts were passed, and 5 Bills were still pending at its close. Of the Acts the most important were Act No. II of 1887, which will secure the protection of pilgrims proceeding from Bombay and Karáchi to Jeddah, who are mostly poor and ignorant, against unscrupulous pilgrim-brokers; Act No. III of 1887, a measure which was long in contemplation to make the provisions of the law relating to Steam Boilers and Prime Movers applicable to all boilers and prime movers, to place the working of the law on a satisfactory financial basis, and to effect other reforms therein; and Act No. VII of 1887, the chief aim of which is to prevent the alienation of the cash

allowances known as Toda-girás, in view of the political dangers which might arise from their recipients, the Girásias, a turbulent class of people, being in the course of time dispossessed of them. The most important of the Bills which have not already been noticed in previous reports was Bill No. 4 of 1887, a measure intended to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Municipal Government of the City of Bombay, which attracted much public attention and underwent radical changes in the Legislative Council after very full and lengthened discussion.

The total strength of the police forces employed throughout the Presidency, inclusive of Sind and Aden, in 1887 was 22,013 officers and men against 21,905 in the previous year, and their cost was Rs. 41,08,307 against Rs. 40,69,880 in 1886. Difficulty was again experienced in obtaining suitable recruits on the existing rates of pay for the two most important of these forces, *viz.* the Mofussil and the Bombay City Police. Taking subordinate officers and men together, 33·16 per cent. of the Mofussil Police possessed sufficient education to be able to read and write an intelligible report of a crime: but the percentages for the different districts of the Mofussil varied greatly—from 62·54 in Ahmedabad to 7·5 in Thar and Párkar. In the Bombay City Police only 24·5 per cent. of the officers and men taken together could read and write. The arms in use in the Mofussil Police are of many different patterns and sizes, and some are obsolete: many cannot be relied on to shoot with any degree of accuracy at 100 yards.

Exclusive of Aden, for which full details are not available, 62,276 cognizable and 63,729 non-cognizable cases were reported during the year against 63,657 and 62,314 cases respectively in the previous year. In connection with the former class of cases, 70,016 persons were arrested or appeared on other process before the Courts, against 76,457 in the previous year; and 50,633 persons were convicted against 57,262. In connection with the latter class, 112,115 persons appeared before the Courts against 113,964 in 1886; and 23,549 were convicted against 24,267. At Aden 439 persons were apprehended in connection with cognizable cases against 530 in the previous year; and 388 were convicted against 472. Thus, on the whole, there was during the year a decrease in the returns of crime as regards cases, offenders and convictions, especially in the class of crime with which the police are chiefly concerned, *viz.* cognizable crime. In Sind there was a decrease of cognizable crime in the Shikárpur district only, where offences against the State and cases of kidnapping showed a marked decrease. There was, however, a marked increase in cases of house-breaking in Karáchi and Thar and Párkar, and the Sind Police were unfortunately very unsuccessful in obtaining convictions in such cases, owing to the want of education in the men and to the facility afforded by the railway to Panjábis of bad character in the commission of crime with little or no chance detection. There was also an increase in true cases of cattle-theft throughout the province, except in the Shikárpur district, where the establishment of punitive posts would seem to have prevented an increase of that class of crime. On the whole, there was a very satisfactory progress in the efficiency of the police in the Shikárpur district, and an unsatisfactory retrogression in the Upper Sind Frontier and Thar and Párkar districts. In the Northern Division there was a slight increase in the number of cognizable cases, attributable to the unfavourableness of the season owing to the severe frost experienced in the early part of the year and the long break during the monsoon. Robberies increased, chiefly in the Ahmedabad and Thána districts, but they were not followed by a proportionate increase in the convictions. The number of dacoities in the Division was slightly lower, but 11 of them occurred in the



district of Thána alone against 9 in the previous year, and convictions were obtained in 4 cases only out of a total of 21. The Thána Police were the least successful of the police forces of the Division. In the Central Division there was a large decrease of cognizable crime, especially noticeable in the districts of Ahmednagar and Poona, but not of serious crime, for there was a marked increase in the number of dacoities, chiefly in Poona, and of robberies in the Khándesh and Sátára districts. It is satisfactory, however, to note that there was a proportionate increase in the convictions, and that Ráma Murya, the Koli leader who committed the dacoities in both the Poona and Thána districts, was captured and convicted during the year. On the whole, however, the results of the operations of the police of the Central Division showed no improvement. In the Southern Division cognizable crime decreased everywhere except in Kánara and Kolába. Murders, dacoities and robberies diminished. Petty dacoities were, however, as frequent in Dhárwár and Kánara as in the two previous years, but they were at last traced to a lawless class of men from the Madras Presidency, and will, it is hoped, soon be put an end to. The result of police operations in Dhárwár was very poor. In the City of Bombay cognizable crime diminished on the whole, but an increase in true cases of house-breaking was observable. A murder at Parel by a Pathán, which created a great sensation, tested the detective abilities of the police with results which reflected great credit upon that body. On the whole the police of the capital city of the Presidency has maintained its reputation for detective ability. Of the three great railway systems of the Presidency, cognizable crime diminished on two—the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways, and increased on the S. M. Railway, owing partly to an increase in the length of the line under administration and partly to the fact that the police force employed on it consisted to a considerable extent of new and untrained men. Except in Sind and Aden, and on the G. I. P. and S. M. Railways, where there were comparatively trifling increases, thefts everywhere declined. Property of the value of Rs. 13,26,797 was stolen, and the recoveries amounted to Rs. 6,11,415, or 46 per cent. against 54 per cent. in 1886. Except in the Central Division and on the G. I. P. and S. M. Railways, the percentage of recoveries was everywhere higher than 50: it was highest (88.84) in Aden, and very considerable on the B. B. & C. I. Railway (71) and the City of Bombay (61). Throughout the Mofussil it was noticeable that the smaller the value of the property stolen, the greater were the chances of detection. The gang of house-breakers and thieves which committed thefts in the town of Bijápur in past years was at last traced during the year under report to a gang of Bowries from the Native State of Bhopál in Central India.

With regard to non-cognizable crime, with which the police are concerned to a very small extent only, it is noticeable that the percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts in cases under the Penal Code was in the City of Bombay four times as high as in the Mofussil, thus indicating that the Presidency Magistrates exercised a wise discretion in the issue of process on complaints.

vagrants.

108 vagrants were admitted to the Bombay Government Work-house during 1887, and 19 remained over from 1886. Of these 127 men, 43 were discharged to employment, 7 were sent to out-stations with a prospect of obtaining employment, 6 were deported, 32 deserted, 24 remained in the work-house, and the rest were either in hospital or made over to the Jail, Police or Military authorities, or provided for by their friends or through other means. The cost of the work-house was Rs. 5,856.

1,168 human beings were destroyed by snakes during 1887 and 72 by wild animals. The total mortality, though less than in 1886, was higher than the average of the three years 1883 to 1885 and of the three years at the commencement of the now expiring decade. Even making allowances for the greater accuracy of the returns now furnished, hardly as much progress as might have been expected appears to have taken place in the protection of human life. More than half the persons destroyed by wild animals were killed by tigers, panthers and wolves. The destruction of life by the two former kinds of animals was especially large in one taluka of Khândesh, and the fact has received the attention of the Commissioner, C. D.; while the apparent increase in the number of wolves in various parts of the Presidency, especially Sind, has engaged the attention of Government. 2,041 head of cattle were destroyed during the year against 2,311 in the year previous, but the latter figure is unduly swollen by the erroneous inclusion of such animals as sheep, goats and camels. Most of the cattle were destroyed by wild animals: a very small proportion by snakes. Over 3 lakhs of snakes, or nearly half a lakh more than last year, and 931 wild animals were destroyed at a cost to Government of Rs. 11,658.

Destruction of  
wild animals and  
snakes

The operations carried on by the Chemical Analyser to Government in 1887 were on a more extensive scale than in any other of the last five years, owing to the introduction, during the year, of the new Tariff Act, which rendered the testing of all imported potable spirits necessary. The number of medico-legal cases reported upon was 282, of which 159 were cases of suspected poisoning of human beings and 84 of suspected cattle-poisoning. In 84 of the former and 50 of the latter kind of cases, poison was detected, arsenic being the substance most commonly found in both kinds of cases. In regard to the cases of poisoning of human beings it is observable that opium was, as before, the most fatal of the poisonous substances used, and that in 2 cases the children of police constables extracted from their fathers' bags and used for poisoning themselves or others the strychnia intended for the destruction of dogs. Cattle-poisoning continues to be common in the Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur districts. Of 207 samples of potable water examined, 134 were good, and of the rest those sent from Broach, Surat and Násik were uniformly bad. Samples of various kinds of articles were analysed for the Commissariat, Customs and Excise Departments. Experiments were made with a view to obtain a highly concentrated fortified lime-juice for Commissariat purposes. Copper was found in samples of country liquor received from Khândesh and Kánara.

Chemical  
analysis.

There was a decrease of 4,909 in the number of offences reported to the Magistracy during 1887 as compared with the number for the previous year, and of 5,345 in the number of cases returned as true. The number of cases brought to trial during 1886 exceeded the number for the year under report by 5,312, and 1,303 more accused persons were concerned in them. There was a considerable increase in the number of cases of hurt and a decrease of upwards of 6,500 in the number of offences under special and local laws. There was no very appreciable variation in the number of offences of other classes.

Criminal Justice.

The percentage of persons acquitted and discharged rose slightly during the year. The number of appellants during the year under report was 6,925 as compared with 6,658 in 1886. The largest number of appeals to the High Court came from the Ahmedabad District, which includes the Collectorates of Ahmedabad, Kara and the Panch Mahals. 970 cases were reviewed by the inferior Courts, but 80.41 per cent. of those cases resulted in no interference. The number of reviews by the High Court increased by 36, and the number of reviews by the Sadar Court in Sind increased by 33. On the whole the working of the Criminal Courts during the year under report was satisfactory.

## Prisons.

In pursuance of the policy noticed in last year's report the District Jails at Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Sátára, Belgaum and Godhra were converted in 1887 into Subordinate Jails. A saving of Rs. 20,000 per annum is anticipated from the change. The steady decrease in the daily average of convicts in jail noticeable since the famine of 1876-77 has continued, the daily average for 1887 having been 5,516 against 6,532 in 1886. This was due partly to the smaller number of admissions during the year (13,670 against 14,435 in 1886), but was also influenced by the very large number, 2,465, of releases at Her Imperial Majesty's Jubilee on the 17th February 1887. Considering the nationalities, religions and occupations of the convicts admitted during the last three years, a steady decline is noticeable, in the case of agriculturists, in the percentage of new admissions to free population; a similar decrease is also observable in the case of Hindus and Sikhs; while a steady increase is manifest in the case of persons engaged in commerce and trade. Of the convicts newly admitted, 77.1 per cent. were sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding 6 months, and only 11 per cent. to imprisonment exceeding one year or transportation: the great bulk (12,140) were wholly illiterate; 201 were juvenile prisoners; and 2,007 or 14.7 per cent. of the whole had been convicted before. There has been of late years an almost continuous rise in the percentage of reconvicted criminals to total convicts. In addition to convicts the jails received during the year 23,655 under-trial prisoners; the average daily number of such prisoners being 576 against 612 in 1886. 17 prisoners escaped during the year against 37 last year, and 7 of them were re-captured. The number of convicts who escaped from the Nára Gang was, as usual, considerable, the reason being that police sepoy's look upon service in the Gang as a banishment, and are consequently lax in the discharge of their duties. The number of jail offences fell from 3,762 to 3,034; and corporal punishments were resorted to in 71 cases only. The number of convicts released under the mark rules was only 527 during the year against 918 in 1886, owing not to any illiberal working of the rules, but to the large number of Jubilee releases. 2,011 of the convicts in the jails were employed on manufactures and 945 on extramural labour, with the result that Rs. 1,16,584 were realized as a set off against the gross expenditure of Rs. 4,50,018 on the jails. The gross cost to the State per prisoner—convict or under-trial—was Rs. 73-13-11 against Rs. 72-3-10 in 1886, and the net cost Rs. 54-12-0 against Rs. 52-8-0, the increases being due to the fact that the fixed establishment charges could not be reduced, although the number of convicts fell off greatly. The prison health and mortality returns for the year were exceptionally favourable; but there was an outbreak of cholera in the Kaira Jail owing to the careless use of water from a well into which a cholera patient had thrown himself. The rate of mortality among the Sind prisoners was very much reduced except at Shikárpur, where perhaps a thoroughly satisfactory rate cannot be obtained save by the abolition of the jail. The number of prisoners admitted into the Civil Jails was 3,097—nearly 300 more than in the preceding year, and of convicts admitted into Juvenile Prisons 32. The opening of a new Reformatory at Yeraoda will, it is hoped, place the confinement and treatment of juvenile offenders on a thoroughly satisfactory basis.

## Civil Justice

4,141 more civil suits were filed during the year than in 1886. In 61.7 per cent. of the suits the value of the claim did not exceed Rs. 50. The number of suits disposed of by all the Courts during the year increased by 8,258, resulting in a diminution of the arrears by 448. The average duration of contested suits increased in the High, Small Cause and Jágírdárs' and Inámlárs' Courts, but decreased in the District, Subordinate Judges', Cantonment Magistrates' and Mámlatdárs' Courts, and on the whole a further improvement was noticeable in the direction of diminution of delay. The number of appeals disposed of was

5,043 against 4,765 in 1886, showing an increase of 278. The arrears of appeals in all Courts increased, however, by 261, the total number for disposal having increased by 539 in the year under report. It is too soon yet to judge whether the transfer of decrees for execution to the Collector under the Civil Procedure Code, Section 320, is or is not effecting the purpose for which it is designed.

There was a decrease of  $9\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in the number of suits instituted under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act in 1887, as compared with the number in the previous year; and as the period of limitation for registered bonds, executed since the Act came into force, is 12 years it may, in the opinion of the Special Judge under the Act, be presumed that the next 3 or 4 years will show comparatively stationary, if not declining, figures. The fall occurred almost entirely in suits instituted under Chapter II of the Act, and among them it was confined to purely agriculturist cases, suits against non-agriculturists showing a slight increase. The very rapid decline in the number of redemption suits which had been going on since 1883 appears, however, to have been arrested, as the number of such suits in 1887 showed only a slight diminution. An approximate idea of the relief afforded by the provisions intended for the benefit of indebted agriculturists may in the opinion of the Special Judge be formed from the fact that during the 8 years during which the Act has been in force mortgage debts amounting to nearly 30 lakhs of rupees have been settled by the Courts and the Conciliators under the Act for about 21 lakhs of rupees. The fact that an increasing disposition has been observable since 1883 to apply by consent the provisions of Chapter II of the Act to suits of values between Rs. 100 and 500, is in the opinion of that officer indicative of a growing appreciation of the machinery of revision constituted by the Act. The result of the process of 'going behind the bond' which the Act legalises operated it is said during the year merely in the reduction of the excessive amount of interest claimed from agriculturists—a fact which would seem to show that there is little foundation for the complaint that the process presses hard on the money-lenders. The average duration of suits under Chapter II of the Act was less by nearly a month than in 1886: the cost of litigation increased 1 per cent., the increase falling mainly under the head of court-fees. The number of applications for execution of decrees again showed an increase: but the increase has taken place only in regard to decrees against agriculturists, for in regard to decrees against non-agriculturists a decrease is observable. The percentages of decrees executed fully or in part were slightly lower than in 1886. The number of Village Munsifs decreased from 95 to 90: and there was a slight decrease in the amount of work performed. The number of Conciliators was 228 against 236 in the previous year and the system of conciliation was extended to the Mulshi Petha of the Poona District. The number of applications to Conciliators fell off in nearly the same proportion as the number of suits instituted. Conciliation failed in 43 per cent. of the cases against 47 per cent. in the previous year. Four-fifths only of these failures against eight-ninths in 1886 were due to failure of parties to attend—an improvement ascribed by the Special Judge to the recent amendment of Section 40 of the Act. The 'refund system' was in operation in those talukás in which there were no Conciliators. Statistics collected by the Special Judge show that during the years 1886 and 1887 there was in the districts of Poona, Satára, Ahmednagar and Sholápur an appreciable reduction in the amount of capital borrowed by agriculturists, and he infers from this that they are proportionately less dependant on extraneous resources than before. The whole question of the value of the Act was placed under enquiry about the middle of 1888, with a view to ascertain the general, financial and judicial effect of its working, and whether it would be desirable to extend its operation either wholly or par-

Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

tially to districts other than the four (Poona, Sâtára, Ahmednagar and Sholápur) in which it has hitherto been in force.

**Registration**

The number of registrations under the Indian Registration Act III of 1877, which has been steadily increasing since 1882-83, showed a still further increase of 22,376 during 1887-88 over the previous year, due in a great measure to the change in the law effected by Act XXIII of 1886 whereby certain classes of deeds formerly registerable by Village Registrars can now only be registered by Sub-Registrars. The aggregate value of the property affected by the instruments registered was nearly 7 crores, being nearly half a crore in excess of the figure for the previous year, and the average value per transaction was Rs. 521 against Rs. 584 in 1886-87. The average registration fee was Rs. 1-12-0. There was an increase of Rs. 67,972 in the receipts of the Department, corresponding to the increase in the number of registrations and due to the same cause, except that a reversion to the old copying rate and a slight enhancement of fees in the *ad-valorem* scale also contributed to the increase in the receipts. The expenditure was less by Rs. 6,424, but this figure does not show the whole of the effect of the amalgamation of the appointments of Inspectors General of Registration and Prisons and the reductions of registration establishments carried out in July 1887 in accordance with the recommendations of the Finance Committee, inasmuch as a part of the saving was balanced by the increased commissions which had to be paid on the increased fee receipts of the Department. The net income of the Department was Rs. 1,48,575, or, adding that derived from the registration of joint stock companies, Rs. 1,55,890, against a total net income of Rs. 84,855 in 1886-87.

**Joint Stock Companies**

16 new companies, or 10 less than in the previous year, and 4 new societies were registered during 1887-88. 16 companies were under liquidation, and 9, including one newly registered, were dissolved. There were at the end of the year 205 companies with a capital of nearly 12½ crores of rupees nominal and 9½ crores paid up, or about half a crore more under each head than in the previous year.

**Registration under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.**

The Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act continued to be in force in the districts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sâtára and Sholápur. There was a fall of 6,629 in the number of registrations, attributed to the alteration in the law which contributed largely to the increase in the number of registrations under Act III of 1877. A decrease was observable in the deeds of sale, mortgage, lease, &c., of immoveable, and an increase in similar instruments relating to moveable property: a decrease on the whole in the districts of Poona, Sâtára and Sholápur, and an increase in that of Ahmednagar. A corresponding decrease of Rs. 23,23,637 is observable in the aggregate value of the property affected by the documents registered, and of Rs. 17,586 in the fee receipts. The expenditure also decreased by Rs. 5,336, owing partly to the amalgamation of some of the village registration circles, and partly to the fact that the payments of commission to the village registrars on the fee receipts were necessarily smaller. The result was a deficit of Rs. 26,628 against Rs. 1,030 in 1886-87.

**Bombay Municipality.**

The address of congratulation presented by Captain (now Sir Henry) Morland on behalf of the Corporation of the City of Bombay to Her Imperial Majesty at the celebration of the Jubilee evoked a reply evincing the keen interest which Her Majesty takes in the moral and material progress of that great city—a progress which was fully maintained during the year under report. The great pains which the Corporation bestowed on the discussion of the Bombay Municipal Bill No. 4 of 1887 were in themselves a proof of the desire of that body to maintain the progress.

The total municipal revenue for 1887-88 was over  $51\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs of rupees, being more than 7 lakhs above the budget estimate, and more than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs in excess of the revenue of the preceding year: the total expenditure was over 58 lakhs, but still nearly  $6\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs less than the estimate, although nearly  $16\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs more than the expenditure of the previous year. The closing balance amounted to over 14 lakhs of rupees as compared with an opening balance of over  $20\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs. The water-rate again yielded over a lakh more than in the previous year; the miscellaneous revenue showed an increase of nearly  $1\frac{3}{4}$  lakhs due to the sale of frontages on the Ripon Road; and the revenue from property (consolidated, water and halalkhor) rates increased by over  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a lakh notwithstanding the reduction of the chief of them, *viz.* the consolidated rate, from  $8\frac{3}{4}$  to 8 per cent. Over a lakh more than in the previous year was expended on ordinary public works, and a similar amount on education, while nearly  $14\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs more were spent in repaying loans or paying interest on them. The municipal debt amounted to nearly 204 lakhs at the end of the year, against nearly  $167\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs at the end of the previous year.

820 new buildings were erected, 365 existing buildings enlarged, and 395 buildings demolished during the year. 49,313 properties were registered in the municipal assessment book at the end of the year, valued at nearly 228 lakhs of rupees, against 48,470 valued at about 216 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs at the end of the previous year. The rise in valuation was due to the rise in rents, correction of under-assessments and erection of new and enlargement of existing buildings.

The main features of the Tansa water-supply project were fully described in the report for 1885-86, and the progress made in the following year in the report for that year. The work of constructing the duct line, including tunnels, made in progress during the year, although not as great as was expected: better progress is expected in future as the result of various changes of organization made by the contractors. Much of the excavation work for the duct was executed, the masonry work was in progress in different places, but only a small proportion—1,750 feet—of the tunnelling work was finished. Most of the cylinders required for the bridges over which the water is to be carried across the Bassein Creek were delivered at the works, and the construction of the bridges was in progress. Satisfactory progress was made with another important part of the project: excavations for the foundations of the dam were made along the whole length of the line and 15,41,021 cubic feet of masonry work completed in addition to the 5,92,662 cubic feet of masonry laid in the preceding year. 20,000 tons of water-pipes were delivered at the works during the year.

The Vohár and Tulsi lakes overflowed early during the monsoon; and measures were adopted towards the end of the year with a view to prevent a leakage of nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million gallons a day from the waste weir and one of the dams of the former lake. New mains exceeding 12 miles in length were laid down in different parts of the city to meet the wants of a growing population. An increased staff of inspectors enabled the Municipality to detect and prevent a waste of  $1\frac{3}{4}$  million gallons of water daily in addition to the waste of over  $\frac{1}{2}$  million gallons a day prevented in 1886. A grant of nearly  $11\frac{1}{4}$  lakhs of rupees was made for the Queen's Road and Girgaum pipe sewers and house connections for sullage water, and much progress was made with the sewerage works in other parts of the city. A small-pox hospital was more than half constructed, and the Ollivant Bridge in Nesbit Lane finished at a cost of over  $1\frac{3}{4}$  lakhs of rupees. The work of enlarging one of the markets at an estimated cost of about  $3\frac{1}{4}$  lakhs of rupees for the land alone was undertaken during the year.

As in the previous year, the rate of mortality was lowest among Europeans and highest among Mahomedans and low-caste Hindus, and the crowded and badly drained 2nd Nágpada district was the most unhealthy section of the whole city. The introduction of the new drainage system has not been followed by increased mortality: on the contrary a reduction in the mortality was observable in most of the sections in which main sewer lines had been recently laid. The Beehive incinerator for the disposal of garbage was tried with unsatisfactory results.

The Fire Brigade establishment was severed from the Police and passed over to the Municipality at the commencement of the year. 70 fires destroyed property valued at about  $10\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs of rupees, including 2 mills. Besides contributing  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a lakh to the support of 62 primary schools with a total of 6,457 scholars (boys and girls), the Municipality paid Rs 80,000 to meet the initial outlay on the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, and smaller sums as annual contributions to the School for Deaf-Mutes and the Bombay Veterinary and Technical Colleges.

District Municipalities.

The total number of district municipalities was 153 against 155 in 1886-87, a decrease of 3 in Sind having been partially counterbalanced by an increase of 1 in the Southern Division. The total number of municipal commissioners was 2,195, of whom 892, or more than one-third, were elected. The total income exclusive of balances amounted to  $37\frac{1}{10}$  lakhs of rupees, or  $2\frac{1}{10}$  lakhs more than in the previous year. The increase occurred in Sind, and was due chiefly to a new loan of 3 lakhs having been raised by the Karáchi Municipality for expenditure on works of public utility. The incidence of municipal taxation per head of population was highest in the Central Division, viz. Re. 1-13-3, and lowest in the comparatively poor municipalities of the Southern Division, where it amounted on an average to Re. 0-13-10. The realizations from octroi duties were everywhere less owing to the elimination of objectionable items of taxation, the reduction of the minimum limit of refunds, the spread among tradesmen of a knowledge of refund rules, or depression of trade. The substitution of direct for indirect taxation resulted in a dead-lock at Mehmabad, which compelled Government to supersede the Municipality under the provisions of Section 43 of the Bombay District Municipal Act No. II of 1884. The example had a good effect on other municipalities. The expenditure amounted to  $34\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs of rupees, or  $\frac{1}{10}$  of a lakh more than in 1886-87. The increase occurred in Sind, and was principally due to a large expenditure on works for the promotion of public health, and on education and public works, in the Karáchi and Hyderabad districts. There were large closing balances to the credit of the Karáchi and Ahmedabad Municipalities, and of several municipalities in the Central and Southern Divisions, which it was intended to spend on water-supply and other projects. Much interest in their work was shown by the municipal commissioners in Sind where the municipalities did their work satisfactorily. In the Northern Division a large number of commissioners failed to attend  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the total number of municipal meetings, and it would appear that in Ahmedabad at least business men were deterred from attending meetings by the waste of time which occurred at them. In the Central Division the meetings of most of the municipalities were well attended. In the Southern Division much interest was shown and good work done, as a rule, in the Belgaum, Bijápur and Kánara districts, but personal jealousies and want of harmony were noticeable in the municipalities of Hubli, Belgaum and Rájápur, while the municipal commissioners of Ratnágiri exhibited a great want of interest in municipal administration and it was always difficult to obtain a quorum of them at any meeting.

The strength of the Bombay Army at the close of the year was 38,892 Military. fighting men against 37,408 at the end of 1886-87. The cost of all branches of the service amounted during the year to 259½ lakhs of rupees, or 13½ lakhs more than in the previous year, one of the chief causes of the increase being the additional expense incurred on account of Bombay troops serving in Burma. The new annual practice for Horse and Field Artillery, brigaded together, took place at Kirkee in February 1888, and siege operations were carried out at New Jhānsi (Kirkee) and Dhanowri in the previous month by three batteries of Garrison Artillery and the Sappers and Miners with very good results. Two small Camps of Exercise for British troops were held during the year with great benefit to the regiments engaged in the operations: one at Rupāheli, in the Mhow Division, for cavalry manœuvres, and the other at Nasirabad for tactical instruction. The Government of India's scheme of Regimental Institutes for British troops, which are to contain a refreshment and recreation department in supersession of canteens; was gradually introduced as funds became available. Gymnastic instruction was systematically given at 11 stations, and the voluntary attendance at all the gymnasia was most satisfactory. Two classes of garrison instruction for officers were formed during the year with satisfactory results. Gabion and fascine making were taught to 265 non-commissioned officers and men of British and Native regiments, and 6 classes of British non-commissioned officers were instructed in field sketching and reconnaissance. A school of musketry was held at Devlāli during the rains of 1887, and canvas targets were, as an experimental measure, introduced into 2 regiments. The 15th Annual Presidency Rifle Meeting was held at Poona in October 1887, and His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, who distributed the prizes to the successful competitors, was pleased to express great satisfaction with everything connected with the meeting. Excellent progress was made with the education of the troops. 78 per cent. of the British and 32 per cent. of the Native non-commissioned officers and men possessed certificates of education. The Veterinary Department was undermanned, no new officers having joined during the year to supply vacancies. Chronic eczema, reported last year to be prevalent at every station, was gradually disappearing owing to improved stable management. Besides the military works and fortifications noticed further on, a scheme for supplying the station of Mhow with water from the Gambier valley was in course of execution at a large outlay, batteries were under construction or reconstruction at Manora (Karāchi), and satisfactory progress was made with the work of improving the defences of Aden. The monthly training classes first formed in 1885 for the purpose of diffusing a knowledge of transport regulations throughout all ranks were maintained, as also was the school for training British soldiers in telegraphy established at Poona in the same year. The 1st Bombay Lancers and the 5th, 7th, 23rd, 25th and 27th Bombay Infantry were during the year employed in Burma. Lock-hospitals were maintained at 12 stations. Much topographical work was done during the year.

The work of the Bombay Shipping Office during 1887-88 was not as brisk as in the preceding year. There was a decrease in the number of seamen shipped and discharged, both European and Native, owing to the dullness in the shipping trade and the diversion to other ports of steamers consequent on the low freights which prevailed in Bombay. An increase is, however, observable in the number of Native seamen who took service under foreign flags, owing to the employment—with complete satisfaction to the masters and owners—of entirely Native crews on some of the Rubbatino steamers

Marine  
Bombay Shipping Office,

In the magnitude of its operations the Bombay Port Trust closely vies with the Bombay Municipality. During 1887-88 its ordinary revenue was a little

Bombay Port Trust



over 40 lakhs of rupees or over  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a lakh more than the estimate and about  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a lakh more than the revenue of the previous year, notwithstanding that reductions in the dock, *bandar* (wharf) and other rates were made during the year so as to relieve the trade to the estimated extent of nearly 3 lakhs. This favourable result was due partly to an increase in the rents levied by the Trustees on some of their yards and godowns and partly to a variety of other causes. The ordinary expenditure, inclusive of the sum of 1 lakh which the Trustees are bound to set aside every year towards reduction of capital debt or construction of new works, was 36 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs, or nearly 3 lakhs less than the estimate and about  $\frac{1}{10}$  of a lakh more than the expenditure of 1886-87. The result was that there was a surplus revenue of nearly 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs which the Trustees propose to add to their accumulated balances amounting to nearly 6 lakhs with the view of ultimately applying the former amount towards the construction near the Prince's Dock of a Graving Dock estimated to cost 12 lakhs. Taking into consideration a portion only of the ordinary income and expenditure—that which relates to the most important of the properties vested in the Trustees, the Prince's Dock—the result is no less satisfactory. Notwithstanding a serious falling off in the percentage of the vessels and tonnage entering the harbour which came into the Dock, the net revenue derived from the Dock was sufficient to yield an interest at the rate of 48 per cent on the amount of 86 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs expended upon it. The capital expenditure of the Trust amounted to 3 lakhs the year under report, to a little more than 32 lakhs of rupees, of which 25 $\frac{1}{4}$  were borrowed from Government. Nearly 30 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs were spent on the Victoria Dock, which was opened by Lady Reay shortly before the close of the year. Up to the end of the year the expenditure on the Dock, including hydraulic machinery, dredger, &c., amounted to 72 lakhs. Among the important works commenced during the year were the filling up of the shallow and rocky-bottomed Apollo Basin, useless for traffic, which when reclaimed will afford some of the finest building sites in Bombay; the construction of warehouses on the Elphinstone Estate in rear of the Victoria Dock for the convenience of the trade, and the erection of offices for the Dock and Bandar Traffic Establishments. An important concession was, under certain restrictions, granted by the Trustees during the year to Mr Bowack to construct one or more graving docks in the harbour off Butcher's Island.

#### Karachi Port Trust.

The Karachi Port Trust came into existence with the beginning of the year 1887-88, and supplanted the former Harbour Board. The total receipts credited to the current revenue account amounted to 4 $\frac{3}{4}$  lakhs of rupees, or 1 $\frac{1}{10}$  lakhs less than in the previous year, owing to a marked depression of trade especially in the exports of wheat and other grains. The corresponding expenditure amounted to 2 $\frac{1}{10}$  lakhs, so that notwithstanding the depression of trade there was a revenue surplus of 1 $\frac{7}{10}$  lakhs the greater portion of which was expended partly on capital works and partly in the liquidation of debentures. Mainly with the assistance of loans and grants received from Government, considerable progress was made in dredging operations and in the execution of several other large works on capital account. The first division of the Erskine Wharf to accommodate two ships and the Napier Mole Boat Wharf were opened to traffic.

#### Aden and Perim.

The number of vessels of all descriptions which visited Aden during the year shows only a slight increase, while the number of those which visited Perim increased considerably, as the latter station appears to be coming into greater resort as a coaling station.

#### Agriculture.

The Department of Land Records and Agriculture continued its work on the lines indicated in the last report. A Statistical Atlas of facts relating to agriculture, for use in famine administration, was prepared as required by the

Famine Code. Contrary to the experience of the preceding year, the cultivation of exotic cotton at the Bhadgaon Farm yielded better results than that of the indigenous variety. It is questionable whether the utter unsuitability of the exotic variety to Khándesh is as clearly established as was at first believed. The Louis Weedon or alternate fallow system of cultivating wheat yielded far better results at the Farm than either the continuous or rotation systems. The popular belief that machine-thrashed grain loses its germinating powers was demonstrated at the Farm to be utterly unfounded, by means of excellent crops grown from machine-thrashed seed. Several useful agricultural experiments were made at the Hyderabad Farm in Sind, and at the Nadiád Farm, which latter is a private institution. The Farm at Poona attached to the College of Science was transferred to the Agricultural Department. The experiments hitherto made with foreign wheats render it questionable whether the attempts to grow them serve any useful purpose, as the Indian varieties supply ample material for improvement. An agitation regarding the retraction and adulteration of wheat was carried on with some success, the Bombay and Liverpool Chambers of Commerce having adopted resolutions which do act as some encouragement to the cleaning of wheat for export. The resolutions, however, apply to soft white wheats, while the Bombay wheats exported are principally red. The imports of the Southern Marátha Country wheat into Bombay, both direct by rail and by sea *via* Mormugão, again increased, owing to the development of the railway system in that part of the Presidency. The wheat supplied to the United Kingdom from India was only 11.5 per cent. of the total supply from all countries against 17.6 per cent in the preceding year. The crop of exotic cotton in the Southern Marátha Country everywhere suffered from blight or excess of rain, but the growth from the newly imported seed referred to in the last report, suffered less than that from the old seed. The yield of the West Indian varieties of tobacco cultivated by the Hon'ble Mr. Becharás Vehándás at Nadiád was so inferior that he has been obliged to curtail very much the area under cultivation. Arrowroot cultivation succeeded at Bhadgaon and Dápli, but not at Poona. Gratifying success attended certain experiments with the Manila tamarind. Rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease among cattle were especially reported from Sholápur, Poona and Bombay, but cattle-disease was more or less prevalent in eleven other districts of the Presidency.

The sum advanced to cultivators for the purchase of seed and cattle and for the permanent improvement of their holdings amounted to  $\frac{7}{10}$ ths of a lách of rupees against  $\frac{9}{10}$ ths of a lách in 1886-87. Out of this sum Rs 4,970 were advanced to Bhil cultivators without any interest, and for the rest interest was charged at the rate of 1 anna in the rupee, or  $6\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. per annum. In Sind every district, and in the Presidency proper the districts of Khándesh, Sholápur and Belgaum, continued to take extensive advantage of the loans offered by Government, but in no district was advantage taken to the same extent as in Belgaum, where special pains were taken to popularise the system under which they are granted. Nearly half the sum lent during the year was advanced in Belgaum alone.

A regular census of agricultural stock is taken in the Presidency proper, but not in Sind. The enumeration is, however, but seldom tested, and the figures even as regards the Presidency proper can only be viewed as approximations. It would appear that owing to scantiness of rainfall and scarcity of fodder the number of cattle declined during 1887-88 in the Thar and Párkar district of Sind. In the Presidency proper the number of cattle increased everywhere except in Broach, where the year was one of agricultural depression; the Panch Maháls, where want of fodder was complained of; and Surat, Thána and

Ratnágiri, where cattle-disease prevailed. In sheep and goats a decrease was noticeable in 11 out of the 18 districts, *viz.* Ahmedabad, the Panch Maháls, Kaira, Surat, Khándesh, Násik, Ahmednagar, Bijápúr, Belgaum, Kánara and Kolába. Carts increased everywhere in the Presidency proper with the single exception of Broach; in Sátára and Dhárwár the increase was ascribed to the opening of the Southern Marátha Railway. Horses and ponies form but a small portion of the agricultural wealth of the country, and the fluctuations in their numbers scarcely call for remark. On the whole there is sufficient evidence to show that the agricultural stock of the Presidency proper increased satisfactorily during the year, thus testifying to increase of agricultural prosperity.

Horse and Mule-breeding.

The results of horse and mule-breeding operations in 1887-88 were more satisfactory than in the previous year. The number of mares covered was greater, and the percentage of produce foaled to mares covered was also greater. Horse-breeding continued to develop in the Dekkhan, Sind and Cutch, and remained steady in Gujarát and Beluchistán, but there was very little work for the Government stallions in Káthiáwár, where the Chiefs showed an inclination to maintain their own stallions. The total expenditure on the Horse and Mule-breeding Department of the Presidency amounted to  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a lách of rupees.

Horse, Cattle and Agricultural Shows.

Horse, cattle and agricultural shows were more numerous (14 against 8, including the Bhúj Show) and successful in 1887-88 than in the preceding year. Shows were for the first time held at the recommendation of the General Superintendent, Horse-breeding Operations, at Jacobabad in Sind, and at Dhrángadra, Wadhván, Vánkáner, Songad and Junágad in Káthiáwár all of them, with the exception perhaps of the one at Junágad for which there is no information, were very successful. The show at Shikárpur was fairly successful, notwithstanding the attractions of the show at Jacobabad, only 25 miles distant, held for the first time within 3 weeks after the Shikárpur Show. The mares exhibited at Shikárpur were especially reported as "first-rate and fit for breeding a very superior class of animals." The show at Hyderabad was a failure, not even one class being well represented. The Bhúj Show was not half as successful as in the previous year, when His Excellency the Governor's visit to the town had attracted many Jághírdár exhibitors to the city. The Rájkot Show was a marked success. The Ahmedabad Show, too, was on the whole successful, although the contingents of horses from the neighbouring Native States, which used in former years to swell the exhibits, were during the year under report almost unrepresented owing to the large number of shows held in Káthiáwár. It is to be regretted that it was not found convenient to purchase any of the superior animals exhibited at the show for remount purposes. The show at Ahmednagar was attended with more than usual success, but it afforded evidence of a decrease in the stock of ponies. The Poona Show was almost as successful as that of the previous year: two new classes were opened for the first time for ponies and pony mares suitable for transport purposes, in which prizes were given by the liberality of His Excellency the Governor. His Excellency also gave a prize at the Kolhápúr and Southern Marátha Country Show held at Chinchli in February 1888, and himself distributed the prizes to the successful exhibitors. The interest which His Excellency took in the show acted as a direct incentive to the Chiefs and notabilities of Kolhápúr, and contributed to make it very successful. A very useful feature of the show was the distribution among the exhibitors of vernacular translations of useful treatises on cattle-diseases, horse-shoeing and other subjects.

Observatories.

There were 23 observatories under the control of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India against 22 in the previous year, the observations at Zanzibar having been resumed after a lapse of nearly three years. 4 of these observatories belonged to the 2nd class, but they were reduced to the 3rd

class—the same status as the rest—at the end of March 1888. The storm-warning service was carried on as in previous years. An interesting paper was written and lecture delivered by the Reporter on the storms in the Arabian Sea, and improved practical rules were laid down for avoiding cyclones in that region. The Colába Observatory under the supervision of its Director, Mr. Charles Chambers, F.R.S., continued to do work useful alike to the public in general and the scientist in particular. The “Bombay Magnetical and Meteorological Observations, 1886, with six appendices” were published during the year. The appendices contained learned dissertations on terrestrial magnetism and the instruments for measuring its force.

The inundation of the Indus, on which the cultivation in Sind mainly depends, Season. was not so favourable as in the preceding year. The floods were late in arrival and insufficient in duration. The rainfall in the province was above the average in Shikárpur, and below it in the Upper Sind Frontier, Hyderabad, Karáchi, and Thar and Párkar districts. It was seasonable in the first two districts: in the other districts it resulted in a contraction of cultivation. In the five Gujarát districts of the Northern Division the fall was below the average except in Kaira. In Broach the fall was so small and unseasonable that it led to a general agricultural depression. In the six districts of the Central Division (the Dekkhan) the rainfall was above the average, except in Ahmednagar and Násik: in Khándesh it was very heavy. In Násik and Sholápur the fall was very appreciably unseasonable, and in Ahmednagar very unequally distributed over the district. The above-Ghát districts of the Southern Division exhibited a fall below the average in Bijápur, nearly equal to it in Belgaum, and above it in Dhárwár. In the first two districts it was very unseasonable. In the Konkan districts of the Southern and Northern Divisions (Kánara, Ratnágiri, Kolába and Thána) the rainfall was generally above the average and more or less seasonable.

In Shikárpur the early crops were saved by exceptionally large falls of Crops. dew and the late crops by a seasonable fall of rain. In Hyderabad the contraction of cultivation referred to above was to some extent compensated for by an unusually large yield of cotton and rice. In Karáchi the early crops dependent on rainfall were generally a failure, but the late crops were saved by a timely fall of rain. In the Thar and Párkar district the season was prosperous and cultivation extended in the Nára valley, which is irrigated by the Nára canal system. The desert parts of the district which are dependent on rainfall for their cultivation suffered from the deficiency of the fall. In Gujarát the crops were on the whole inferior in Broach, Ahmedabad, Kaira and Surat, and very favourable in the Panch Maháls. In Broach there would have been great difficulty in realizing the revenue, but for a fair crop of wheat. In the Dekkhan, the yield of the crops was on the whole more or less favourable. A fine harvest of wheat, gram and linseed was reaped in Khándesh. In the above-Ghát districts of the Southern Division the harvest was not so favourable as in the Dekkhan. Blight appeared in Bijápur and Belgaum. In the Konkan the yield of the crops was more or less good everywhere.

With the facilities for trade now enjoyed by every province of the Presidency Prices of food-grains and pulses. the local prices of food-grains and pulses often depend at least as much, if not more, upon the demand for export or upon the ability of neighbouring tracts to meet local deficiencies as upon the quality of the local harvest or the quantity of the stocks of preceding years left undisposed of. In the Upper Sind Frontier district the prices fell during 1887-88 as compared with the previous year: the demand for jowári for export was smaller than before. In Shikárpur, too, the prices were lower, except in the case of rice, owing to a demand for export

combined with the inadequacy of the inundation. In Hyderabad and Karáchi prices were stationary, except that dál (pulse) was slightly dearer in the former, and wheat and rice slightly cheaper in the latter, owing to the influence alike of the season and trade. In the Thar and Párkar district the prices rose for a similar reason. In Gujarát, bájri and jowári were generally dearer : otherwise the prices showed a tendency to fall. In the Dekkhan, bájri and jowári were cheaper in Sátára ; but in Khándesh, Násik, Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholápur these grains were, as a rule, dearer than in the preceding year, owing more perhaps, in the case of jowári at least, to the influence of trade than any other reason. It was observed in Ahmednagar that the exports of jowári had increased owing to the growth of a practice among Bhátia and other merchants of Bombay and Poona to visit the district and purchase grain direct from the rayats. The prices of wheat, rice and dál were stationary in Násik and lower everywhere else in the Dekkhan districts, except that wheat was dearer in Sholápur, rice dearer in Sátára and stationary in price in Sholápur, and dál dearer in Khándesh and Sátára. In the above-Ghát districts of the Southern Division the prices generally rose, except that in Bijápur rice and dál and in Dhárwár dál and jowári were cheaper. The influence of the Southern Marátha Railway in enhancing the price of wheat and in lowering that of grains required for local consumption by the increased facilities which it afforded for export and import was felt in these districts. In the Konkan, rice, the chief grain grown, was generally cheaper.

## Wages

Wages during 1887-88 were more or less stationary. The influx of cheap Panjábi workmen lowered the price of skilled labour in the Upper Sind Frontier district, but on the whole wages continued to be higher in Sind than in the Presidency proper. Increased demand for labour, chiefly in connection with railways, raised the price of unskilled labour in Karáchi, of skilled labour in Sátára and Dhárwár, and of both kinds of labour in Belgaum. On the other hand, the cessation of abnormal activity in the building trade in the city of Surat reduced the price of unskilled labour there to its normal level, the completion of Government buildings in Ahmednagar led to a fall in the price of both skilled and unskilled labour in that district, and the diminution of the demand by the Southern Marátha Railway Company for unskilled labour and the increase in its supply from other districts resulted in a diminution of its price in Dhárwár. The Tánsa water-works did not afford much employment to local labourers, who were found not to be steady enough, belonging as they presumably did to such wild tribes as the Thákurs and Kátkaris. The advent of the railway raised the rates of hire of carts and pack bullocks in Sátára, and of carts in Dhárwár ; but it had the contrary effect in Belgaum, where the through cart traffic was diverted to the railway. The rate of hire for pack bullocks in Belgaum remained the same notwithstanding that they too were to a considerable extent supplanted by the railway, owing probably to sufficient employment having been found for them in other directions. In Bijápur and Ratnágiri, cart hire was lower than in the preceding year, presumably because of increased facilities for steam communication by rail or water.

## Forests

The area under forest at the close of 1887-88 was 8,195 square miles in the Northern, 5,228½ in the Southern, and 89½ in the Sind Circle, giving a total of 14,318 square miles as compared with 14,246½ at the end of the previous year. The increase would have been more apparent had it not been for the correction of an error in the area of the Northern Circle which was found on accurate measurement to be 221½ square miles less in extent than it had been supposed to be. Allowing for this correction it will be seen that the area was increased by 203 square miles during the year under report. Inquiries into private rights were in progress with a view to the addition of 583½ square miles more to the forests of

the Northern Circle. The work of making such inquiries, or as it is technically called forest settlement work, had up to the end of the year been completed in the Northern Circle in 62 out of 86 forest talukás, was in progress in 13 more, and had not been commenced in 11; in the Southern Circle it had been finished in 5 out of the 6 forest Divisions—in 3 during the year and in 2 in the year previous, and in the sixth it was in progress during the year; in the Sind Circle it was completed during the year except in one taluka where it will be carried out at the time of the revenue survey and settlement. The Working Plans Office in the Northern Circle was chiefly engaged in forming compartments for timber operations in the forests of North Thána. Topographical surveys of the forests of the Northern and Southern Circles were in progress. The survey of a projected line of railway from Nágargali on the Southern Marátha Railway to Potoli, a distance of 21 miles, was undertaken with a view to open up an important portion of the Kánara teak forests. 1,059 cases of forest offences were prosecuted and convictions obtained in 691 of them: the great majority of the cases having occurred as usual in the Northern Circle. 7,241 petty forest offences were compounded under Section 67 of the Forest Act. 162,209 animals, against 138,838 in the previous year and 115,356 in 1885-86, were impounded in the Northern Circle for trespassing in the forest plantations and closed forests. Nearly a sixth part of the forest area of the Northern Circle was traversed by fire; in the Southern Circle forest fires were as prevalent as ever; but in the Sind Circle they were few and unimportant. The Conservator, Southern Circle, attributes the fires to the inhabitants of forest villages, and considers that an enhancement of the grazing fee payable by them during the season following a fire in their villages might deter incendiarism. Broad-cast sowing in the Northern and plantations in both the Northern and Southern Circles were made on an extensive scale as in former years, with fair results. The value of the timber granted free of charge to agriculturists and others, chiefly in the Southern Circle, amounted to Rs. 26,954 against Rs. 27,135 in the previous year. The yield of the forests and the financial results of the operations carried on in them were on the whole satisfactory. The receipts amounted to nearly the same amount as in the previous year, 30½ lakhs of rupees; the expenditure was 19½ lakhs against 19 lakhs in 1886-87; and the surplus 11 lakhs against 11½ in that year. The grazing fees in the Northern Circle have during the last five years steadily increased from about 2 to 2½ lakhs. The demand for fuel on the Southern Marátha Railway has more than doubled in Belgaum. The conditions of the annual sales of timber at Kodibág were found to be too stringent, and the time fixed for them, the middle of March, inconvenient for the purchasers; and owing partly to these causes and partly to a combination among traders the sales failed in the year under report. The demands of the Southern Marátha Railway Company on the Kánara Saw Mills having diminished in consequence of the Company having set up its own saw machinery, the surplus receipts of the Mills decreased to one-third of the amount for 1886-87, and it is a question whether the mills can any longer be worked at a profit.

The total number of factories to which Act XV of 1881 applied at the beginning of 1887-88 was 112 against 110 at the commencement of the previous year. The duties of Inspector under the Act were in Bombay entrusted towards the commencement of the year to the Assistant Collector of Bombay, the District Magistrates being instructed to perform the functions of an Inspector in the Mofussil. The only mill in Bombay which continued avowedly to employ children was the Anglo-Indian.

Manufactures and  
Industries

The new Steam Boiler Inspection Act (Bombay Act No. III of 1887) came into operation from the 31st October 1887, and from that date the inspection

of engines was discontinued. The expenditure of the Steam Boiler Inspection Department in 1887-88 again exceeded the receipts.

The number of cotton mills in the city of Bombay and its suburbs worked by steam power increased during 1887 from 50 to 55, while that of Mofussil mills remained stationary at 20. The number of spindles increased by 80,423, and there was a still larger increase in the production, but there was no congestion of stocks, as the markets in China and Japan continued to absorb increasing quantities of Bombay-made yarns. Competition among maritime companies served to keep down freights to China at reasonable rates. Sufficient information was elicited by the establishment of the agency at Aden, referred to in the last report, to show that a considerable trade could be carried on with ports on the Red Sea and the Somali coast by a well-equipped private firm of sufficient capacity and means. The financial position of the Bombay Mill-Owners' Association continued to improve.

Of other industries, those of agriculture, salt-manufacture and distillation of liquor have been dealt with or incidentally referred to in other parts of this summary. There is but little to record about any other industries. The introduction of bone-crushing machinery is expected to augment the largely expanding export trade in bones carried on at Kharshi. The Ray Paper Mill at Mundhwa near Poona was opened during the year by His Excellency the Governor after whom it has been named. It afforded employment to a large number of persons, and produced over 120 tons of paper valued at more than half a lakh of rupees. On the other hand, the Indian Paper Mill at Khadakvasla, driven by the water-supply of Lake Bife in the vicinity of Poona, ceased to work. Cotton gins and presses have continued to increase in Khándesh to such an extent that it is doubtful whether there will be sufficient employment for them all. A cotton press was established during the year at Bágalkot in the Bijápúr district. The Gokák Water Power and Manufacturing Company's Mill at the Gokák Falls commenced working in October 1887. The glass and soap manufactures of Karm suffered from competition with superior articles of European manufacture. The well-known Ahmednagar silver-ware industry was confined to 8 or 9 artisans only. The hand-loom weaving industry in the Ahmednagar district has of late years diminished greatly; and the "Nagar Carpets" known for the superiority of their designs and general excellence are no longer procurable. The oil factory at Bársi, which was being constructed in the previous year, is reported to have "stopped work."

The year was one of greater commercial activity in Bombay than 1886-87. The entire private trade of the port, foreign and coasting, was valued at 9,104½ lakhs of rupees, or 61½ lakhs—7.67 per cent.—more than in the previous year. 457½ lakhs of the increase occurred in the foreign and the remaining 191½ lakhs in the coasting trade, which is subsidiary to the foreign. The foreign trade was valued at 7,295¼ lakhs, and almost the whole of the increase in it occurred in the imports. Increased activity in railway and mill construction, the opening of greater lengths of railway, the progress of the Tánza water works, the abundance of the silk production in China and the clove crop in Zanzibar led to increased imports of railway plant and rolling stock, machinery and mill-work, iron and coal from the United Kingdom, of raw silk and silk piece-goods from China and of spices from Zanzibar, and much more than compensated for the large decrease in the value of the imports of cotton piece-goods from the United Kingdom which followed upon the glutting of the market in the previous year. The small increase in the foreign export trade was the result of great fluctuations, and was ascribable to the re-export of foreign merchandise, chiefly piece-goods and cloves. As regards Indian produce, the increased exports of

raw and manufactured cotton failed to counterbalance the diminished exports of opium, grain and pulse consequent upon a short crop of wheat. The exports to two of the countries to which raw and manufactured cotton were chiefly shipped—the United Kingdom and Japan—exhibited a large increase : those to Italy, to which wheat was one of the articles principally supplied, a large decrease : and in those to China the increased exports of manufactured cotton did not half suffice to compensate for the diminished shipments of opium. The movements of private treasure to and from foreign countries showed an increase of 269½ lakhs in the imports and 11½ lakhs in the exports, and the imports exceeded the exports by 1,103½ lakhs.

The private trade of Karachi, which had decreased by 100 lakhs in the previous year, again declined during the year under report, to the extent of 33½ lakhs. The decrease occurred in the foreign import and export and in the coasting import trades to the extent of 19 = 30 and 25½ lakhs respectively : in the coasting export trade there was an increase to the extent of 41½ lakhs. The chief circumstance which influenced the foreign trade was the indifferent wheat harvest in Sind and the Panjáb, which led to a diminished demand from abroad for cotton piece-goods, and reduced the exports of wheat. Among the causes which to a considerable extent counteracted this influence may be mentioned an increase in the imports of sugar from the Mauritius due to a steady demand for that article from the Panjáb; increased shipments of wool consequent upon the facilities enjoyed by Karachi for a direct trade with Europe; and larger exports of til or gingely seed ascribable to good crops and favourable prices. The value of the trade with the United Kingdom, which represents more than a third of the value (886½ lakhs during the year under report) of the entire trade of the port of Karachi, fell by 36½ lakhs, and the trade with Belgium also decreased largely. The trade with France was stationary, while that with the Mauritius increased.

The private trade of Aden rose by 47 lakhs in 1885-86, by 20½ lakhs in 1886-87, and by 42½ lakhs in the year under report, when it was valued at 517 lakhs. The increase occurred in all the three classes into which the trade is divided—Foreign, Indian and Inland—but the principal advance was in the Indian trade, especially that with the Bombay Presidency. On the whole taking imports and exports together, the trade with the East Coast of Africa, the United Kingdom, France and Abyssinia increased considerably, while that with Arabia and the United States of America decreased. The import and export trade in coffee diminished, while that in cotton piece-goods, gums and resins, and hides and skins increased. Coal was imported more largely; and the number of steamers which entered and cleared the port increased.

During the year an exhaustive enquiry was made into the subject of the cost of the establishments employed in the Public Works Department in both branches (Public Works and Irrigation). Proposals were made and carried partially into effect with a view to economy of expenditure under this head. In certain of the districts in Gujarát and the Dekkhan, where hitherto separate establishments had been maintained for irrigation and public works duties respectively, the establishments were amalgamated and placed under one officer. The scale of upper subordinate establishment was revised, and large reductions were effected in temporary establishments of all classes. These measures when fully carried into effect are likely to produce a large saving in annual expenditure and liability for pensions. Their partial introduction dates from October 1887, and was thus in force for less than six months of the year. The outlay on establishments under all heads was 19¼ lakhs as compared with 20¼ lakhs in the previous year, showing a saving of



1½ lakhs. Other branches of the administration in this department were scrutinized: admission to the subordinate accounts establishment was placed on a more regular and satisfactory footing, and an important change in the system of audit of public works accounts was introduced experimentally, the object being to secure greater efficiency and promptitude and to dispense, as far as possible, with correspondence.

It was decided during the year to stop further alienations of the valuable building sites belonging to Government in the island of Bombay. Hitherto these sites have been usually sold on 999 years' leases, or practically in fee simple, but it is considered that the conditions now prevailing are such as justify the expectation that purchasers will be found for sites on lease for a term of years without material modification of the building conditions. The intention of the Government is, of course, unchanged in respect of those building conditions necessary to preserve the beauty of the new town.

An influential and representative Committee was appointed, at the close of the previous year, for the purpose of drawing up a comprehensive scheme dealing systematically with the future extension of the city of Bombay in the interest both of the health and comfort of its resident population and of its increasing industries in mills and factories. The Committee collected a large amount of evidence on points connected with the enquiry, and in October 1887 submitted an able and most interesting report. Their recommendations are still engaging the attention of Government.

The expenditure of the Public Works Department on civil works was nearly 54 lakhs in 1887-88 against 61½ in the previous year. 2½ lakhs were spent from Imperial Funds on buildings, of which the most important was the extension of the Central Telegraph Office at Bombay completed during the year at a total cost of nearly 1½ lakhs. 20½ lakhs were spent on buildings from Provincial and Local Funds and contributions. Among the more important works in progress were the construction of the State and Alienation Record Office at Poona and the erection of the Police Magistrates' Courts and the Wilson College in Bombay. The new building originally intended for the Government Central Press was almost completed, and will in future be known as the Elphinstone College and General Record-room—the old Elphinstone College premises having been handed over to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, and the building known as the Hydraulic Press, which was made over to Government by the munificence of Sir Dinsháh Mánekji Petat, Kt., in exchange for the old Elphinstone College, having been utilized for the purposes of the Central Press. Various other buildings for administrative, judicial, jail, police, educational and medical purposes were in progress, completed or repaired. 27½ lakhs were spent on communications, chiefly roads and bridges. The construction of the system of railway feeder roads, to connect important local centres with the Railway, was continued in the Belgaum, Dhárwár, Bijápúr and Sátára districts, through which the Southern Marátha Railway passes. A railway feeder road was also in progress and another completed in the Ahmednagar district through which the Dhund and Manmád Railway passes. Other important roads were in progress or completed in the Násik, Thána, Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Panch Maháls districts. Numerous minor roads were constructed or in course of construction, and road repairs were under execution, as usual. The bridge over the Indráyani at Indori in the Poona district, a large and important work, was completed at a cost of over ½ of a lakh. Another on the Dhádhar, on the road from Broach to Jambusar, which is estimated to cost 1½ lakhs, was commenced. Nearly 3 lakhs were spent on miscellaneous public improvements. The Junnar and Talegaon water-supply

works were completed during the year, and their charge made over to the municipalities concerned. Surveys were made or in progress for water-supply projects for the towns of Dhulia, Bārsi, Panvel and Dhārwar, and plans and estimates were prepared as regards those for Yeola, Yamkanmardi and Nipāni. A survey was also in progress for extending the Kas water to the station and Sadar Bazār of Sātāra. The offer of the Southern Marātha Railway Company to contribute 2½ lakhs towards the construction of the proposed Hubli water-supply works was still under the consideration of the local municipality. The work of clearing and levelling the ground in the Arkilla and elsewhere in the town of Bijāpur was continued.

Some of the military works in progress during 1887-88 have been mentioned before. The expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department on military works, including contributions, amounted to more than 9½ lakhs of rupees. Fair progress was made with the barracks for European troops at Colāba, Bombay, on which a little over a lakh was spent. The Station Hospital at Ahmedabad mentioned in the last report was completed. Progress was made with a fortified post at the south-east corner of the Cantonment of Ahmedabad. The approaches to the hill fort at Sātāra were improved, and the construction of several military buildings in it commenced. A great many other works, more or less important, for the accommodation of troops and other collateral purposes were executed. A special Superintending Engineer was placed in charge of the defence works of Western India, under the immediate supervision of the Inspector General of Military Works. The entire expenditure on special Defences amounted to 15½ lakhs of rupees, of which 4 lakhs were recovered from the Home Government for a moiety of expenditure on the Aden Defences in 1886-87 and 1887-88. The expenditure at Aden was 4½ lakhs, at Bombay 1½ lakhs and at Karāchi 3½ lakhs, and the works made rapid progress, more especially those at Karāchi.

The outlay incurred on irrigation works throughout the Presidency Irrigation. amounted to 26½ lakhs of rupees, of which 7½ lakhs were spent on capital account. The principal works in progress were, as in the previous year, the Desert Canal, Unharwah and Begāri Canal in the Frontier districts of Upper Sind, the Eastern Nāra works in the Thar and Pārkar districts of Lower Sind, and the Nira Canal and Mhasvad Tank in the Dekkhan. The Nira Canal, the expenditure on which is charged to the head Famine Relief and Insurance, made considerable progress: the large masonry dam at Bhatghar, forming the storage reservoir, was raised sufficiently to store 31 feet of water: the canal was practically completed as far as the 72nd mile, up to which the water has passed, and 63 miles of it were in operation during the greater part of the year. To any one acquainted with the Nira Valley the increase of prosperity is most evident: stone houses with tiled roofs are taking the place of wattle and daub sheds, excellent water is available for man and beast where all was formerly dry and barren, and grass good for grazing has sprung up along the sides of water-courses formerly dry. The development of this fertile country is, however, hampered by the absence of roads.

The area irrigated by the new works in the Dekkhan and Gujarāt, for which capital accounts are kept, was 46,187 acres, or 3,559 acres (8 per cent.) more than in the previous year. The assessed revenue on works of this class shows an increase of 15 per cent. Taking all the works in the Dekkhan and Gujarāt on the Public Works list together, the area irrigated was 190,113 acres yielding a total irrigation revenue of Rs. 8,66,898. The working expenses were Rs. 4,22,474 and net revenue Rs. 4,44,424. There was an increase in area irrigated of 5,629 acres and in total revenue of Rs. 15,689, while the working expenses show a

decrease of Rs. 64,544 and the net revenue an increase of Rs 80,233. The revision of establishments already referred to had an important effect on the finances of these works, which were thereby relieved of charges aggregating Rs. 79,284, —the total, as compared with the previous year, being reduced from Rs. 3,52,765 to Rs. 2,73,481, or by 22 per cent.

In Sind the inundation of the Indus was not so favourable as in the previous year. A higher maximum height was reached, but the average height was much less, and the duration was shorter. Besides the capital account works already referred to, considerable expenditure was incurred on river embankments to protect the country from floods leaving the Indus. The works throughout Sind were maintained in repair, and the question of the grant for canal clearances, on which the revenue (subject to fluctuation in the level of the inundation) so much depends, was placed on a satisfactory footing.

#### Railways.

The length of the various lines of railway under the control of the Government of Bombay open during the year 1887-88 was 4,968 miles or 288 miles more than in the previous year. This was due to the opening of the Koregaon—Miraj, Miraj—Belgaum, Deuli—Castle-Rock and Castle-Rock—Portuguese Frontier sections (168 miles) of the Southern Marátha Railway, and the transfer to that railway of the Bellary-Guntakul section (30 miles) from the Madras Railway and the Guntakul-Nandyál section (90 miles) of the Bellary-Kistna Railway. The remainder of the Bellary-Kistna line, from Nandyál to Bezvada, 188 miles, was also transferred to the Southern Marátha Railway, and was under construction. The official ceremony of connecting the Southern Marátha and the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railways was, as already stated, performed by their Excellencies the Governor of Bombay and the Governor General of Portuguese India on the 31st January 1888, and the Southern Marátha Railway system as originally projected was thus completed. In addition to the 188 miles of the Bellary-Kistna Railway, 157 miles of the Mysore State Railway, transferred in the previous year to the Southern Marátha Country Railway, were also under construction. Sanction was accorded to the construction at the expense of the Kolhápur State of the Kolhápur State Railway, 29 miles in length, at an estimated cost of 22½ lakhs of rupees. In Káthiáwar rails were laid up to the 24th mile on the Jetalsar-Verával section of the railways of that province; the construction of the Dhoráji-Porbandar section (67 miles) was commenced; and that of an extension from Vánkáner to Rájkot, 25 miles, was about to be undertaken. The total length of line under construction during the year was 515 against 327 miles in 1886-87, and that under survey 455 against 560 miles. The only line of which the survey was approved by the Government of India during the year was the one intended to open up the Kánara forests, already referred to. A set of rules was adopted under which the several lines of railway in Káthiáwar, excepting the Morvi Railway, would be conducted under one general system of management under the designation of the Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar Railway.

On the G. I. P. Railway the work of doubling the line was in progress on the Jabalpur and Nágpur lines. The Victoria Terminal Station and Administrative Offices in Bombay, a triumph of architectural skill, were completed; and the Nesbit Lane Overbridge, built by the Railway Company at the expense of the Bombay Municipality, was also finished. On the B. B. & C. I. Railway the work of doubling the line was in progress; the unautomatic vacuum brake was brought into use on all local and through passenger trains with successful results. The new building for the Railway School at Mount Abu, constructed at a cost of 1½ lakhs of rupees, was formally opened during the year.

The subscribed capital of the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I., and S. M. Railways amounted at the end of the year 1887 to nearly 38½ millions sterling, and the capital outlay on the Dhond and Manmád, Khámgaon, Amráoti, Bhopál, Rajputána-Málwa, Rewári-Ferozpor, Holkar, Cawnpur-Achnera, Mysore, Bhávnagar-Gondal, and Morvi Railways to nearly 16½ crores of rupees. The net earnings of the first 3 railways amounted to 293½ lákhs of rupees, and those of the remaining 11 to 90½ lákhs. The guaranteed interest paid or payable by the State to the companies bearing the names of the first 3 railways was 200½ lákhs. The net earnings of the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways were sufficient not only to recoup to Government the amount of guaranteed interest paid, but to leave them a gain of 40½ and 25½ lákhs respectively. The total amount of guaranteed interest paid and payable to the S. M. Railway Company up to the end of the year amounted to 95 lákhs, of which only 16 lákhs have been recouped to Government. The total sum received by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company on account of guaranteed interest and surplus net earnings was 6·15 per cent. of the Company's interest-bearing capital. The profits of the Dhond and Manmád Railway were 2·08 per cent on the capital outlay ; those of the Khámgaon and Amráoti Railways 3·47 and 8·07 per cent. respectively ; those of the Bhopál Railway 0·31 per cent ; and those of the Rajputána-Málwa Railway, inclusive of the Holkar, Rewári-Ferozpor, and Cawnpur-Achnera Railways, 6·31 per cent. The percentage of expenses to earnings was 46 on the G. I. P., 41·89 on the B. B. & C. I., 35·97 on the S. M. and 72·31 on the Mysore Railway. Compared with the net earnings of 1886, those of 1887 showed an increase of 2½ lákhs of rupees in the case of the G. I. P. Railway, owing chiefly to an increase in the number of third class passengers, and larger receipts from the conveyance of railway material. They similarly exhibited a small increase in the case of the Bhopál Railway, due to increased traffic in wheat and linseed, and an advance of 5½ lákhs in the case of the S. M. Railway, owing to the length of line open and the mean mileage worked being nearly twice as great as in 1886. On the other hand the net earnings on the B. B. & C. I. and Rajputána-Málwa Railways exhibited a decrease of 8½ and 8½ lákhs respectively, owing principally to the failure of crops in the northern districts and the consequent diminution of the traffic in wheat and other grain, cotton, seeds, &c. The net earnings of the Dhond and Manmád, Khámgaon, Amráoti and Mysore Railways also showed a decline.

During 1887-88 the mail contract with the P. & O Company was renewed. Post Office  
Increased postal facilities were given to the public in the shape of 35 more post offices and 162 more letter-boxes. The system of combining post and telegraph offices was extended with satisfactory results. The total number of combined offices was 47 at the end of the year. The number of letters, &c., issued for delivery was 51½ millions, showing an increase of nearly 3 millions over the number for the preceding year. The practice of insuring articles sent through the Post Office is growing in favour, as shown by the increase of 21 lákhs of rupees in the value insured during the year against 13 lákhs in the year previous. The popularity of the value-payable parcel system continues to grow : the value of the parcels received during the year was 2½ lákhs greater than in 1886-87. The value of inland money-orders issued increased by 7 lákhs of rupees, including an increase of 1½ lákhs in the value of telegraphic money orders. The number of accounts in the Post Office Savings Banks increased by 10,140 and the deposits by nearly 23½ lákhs of rupees. There were 5 highway robberies of mails, in one of which insured parcels were lost, for which Rs 11,221 had to be paid as compensation. The integrity of postal employécs, judged by the small

number of offences committed by them, was even more commendable than in the previous year.

The operations of the district post show a remarkable increase in the number of paid packets, attributable mainly to the growing taste of the public for reading. Not only are newspapers frequently received for delivery at villages, but almost every village of average importance has one or two residents who subscribe to periodicals.

Finance:  
General results  
for all Depart-  
ments and Ser-  
vices

The year 1887-88 was the first of the new Provincial contract. The aggregate receipts of the Presidency in all Departments and under all heads of account—Imperial, Provincial and Local—amounted in 1887-88 to 1,259 $\frac{1}{10}$  lakhs of rupees against 1,241 $\frac{1}{10}$  lakhs in the previous year. The increase of 17 $\frac{7}{10}$  lakhs was principally the result of an increase of 24 $\frac{1}{10}$  lakhs in the receipts of civil departments credited to Imperial revenues, which, however, was partially counterbalanced by a diminution to the extent of 10 $\frac{1}{10}$  lakhs in the receipts in the same departments credited to Provincial revenues. The aggregate expenditure amounted to 853 $\frac{1}{10}$  lakhs against 858 $\frac{1}{10}$  lakhs in 1886-87, thus exhibiting a diminution of 5 lakhs. The decrease was due chiefly to a reduction in the amount of expenditure on civil departments debited to Provincial services to the extent of 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs, and of that on civil works debited to the same services to the extent of 6 $\frac{3}{10}$  lakhs; the only important diminution (6 $\frac{1}{10}$  lakhs) in Imperial expenditure occurred in the amount spent on military works, but, on the other hand, the expenditure on civil departments debited to the Imperial services was greater to the extent of 10 $\frac{1}{10}$  lakhs, and the expenditure of the Military Department exceeded that of the previous year by 13 $\frac{1}{10}$  lakhs, owing chiefly to the employment of Bombay troops in Burma. The surplus of the year amounted to 405 $\frac{1}{10}$  lakhs, or more than that of the previous year by 22 $\frac{1}{10}$  lakhs, and it will be seen that it was principally the result of an increase of Imperial receipts and a diminution of Provincial expenditure owing to causes explained below.

results as regards  
Imperial heads of  
account,

The Civil Imperial receipts amounted to 767 $\frac{1}{10}$  lakhs against 743 $\frac{1}{10}$  lakhs in the previous year. The increase of 24 $\frac{1}{10}$  lakhs was due principally to a growth of the land, salt, and Mint revenues, but it was also to a very considerable extent the result of larger shares of land and excise revenues having been reserved under the new contract for Imperial purposes. Much of the increase arising from the causes just mentioned was counterbalanced by a fall in the opium revenue, and by the fact that smaller shares of stamp and income-tax revenues were devoted to Imperial uses. The civil Imperial expenditure amounted to 81 $\frac{1}{10}$  lakhs against 71 $\frac{1}{10}$  lakhs in 1886-87. The increase of 10 $\frac{1}{10}$  lakhs is attributable to the expenditure on the salt and customs services having under the new contract been made wholly Imperial. The net result was that the civil Imperial receipts exceeded the corresponding expenditure by 685 $\frac{1}{10}$  lakhs against 671 $\frac{1}{10}$  lakhs in the previous year. Adding to the civil Imperial receipts and expenditure the Imperial receipts and expenditure on the Public Works, Telegraph, Military and Postal Departments, the total Imperial receipts of the Presidency amounted to 830 $\frac{1}{10}$  lakhs against 803 $\frac{1}{10}$  lakhs in the previous year, and the expenditure to 426 $\frac{1}{10}$  lakhs against 408 $\frac{1}{10}$  lakhs, thus exhibiting a surplus of 404 lakhs against 295 $\frac{1}{10}$  lakhs in 1886-87.

And as regards  
Provincial heads

The total Provincial civil receipts of the year amounted to 371 $\frac{1}{10}$  lakhs against 382 $\frac{1}{10}$  lakhs in 1886-87. The decrease of 10 $\frac{1}{10}$  lakhs was the result chiefly of smaller shares of land and excise revenues having under the new contract been assigned for provincial uses, the effect of which was only partially counterbalanced by the assignment of a larger share of stamp and income-tax revenue. The Provincial civil expenditure amounted to 311 $\frac{1}{10}$  lakhs against

358 $\frac{7}{10}$  lakhs in the previous year. The decrease of 17 $\frac{3}{4}$  lakhs was mainly due to the imperialization of the expenditure on the salt and customs services, and to a smaller extent to the decrease of the expenditure on the Land Revenue, Educational and Miscellaneous services. Adding to the Provincial civil receipts and expenditure the Provincial receipts and expenditure under other heads, the chief of which is Public Works, the total Provincial receipts of the year amounted to 379 $\frac{4}{10}$  lakhs against 390 $\frac{1}{10}$  lakhs in the previous year: and the corresponding expenditure to 381 $\frac{8}{10}$  against 406 $\frac{7}{10}$  lakhs. The net result was a deficit of 2 $\frac{4}{10}$  lakhs, which reduced the Provincial balance, which stood at the commencement of the year at 54 $\frac{7}{10}$  lakhs, to 52 $\frac{3}{10}$  lakhs at its close.

The net imports of silver bullion into the Presidency in 1887-88 amounted <sup>Mint</sup> to 828 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs of rupees, and those of gold were valued at 275 $\frac{1}{4}$  lakhs. Silver weighing 639 $\frac{3}{4}$  lakhs of tolas (rupee-weights) was tendered by merchants and others for coinage; 623 $\frac{1}{4}$  lakhs of rupees worth of the metal was received from the Currency Department; and uncurrent silver coins amounting to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs of rupees were received for recoinage. The amount tendered by merchants and others included 57 lakhs of tolas of native coins, the bulk of which was received from the Porbandar State, which is converting its native coinage into British currency. Silver coin of the nominal value of 608 $\frac{1}{10}$  lakhs of rupees was placed in circulation, and, in addition, coins of the value of  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a lakh struck several years ago were remitted to Goa. Copper coins of the nominal value of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs of rupees were struck. The revenue from all sources amounted to 13 $\frac{1}{4}$  lakhs of rupees, the expenditure to 8 $\frac{3}{4}$  lakhs, and the net profit to 5 $\frac{1}{4}$  lakhs. In the previous year the net profit was only about  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a lakh of rupees, the coinage of silver having been 254 lakhs of rupees less in value.

The gross circulation of notes of the Bombay Paper Currency Circle at the <sup>Paper Currency</sup> end of 1887-88 was greater to the extent of 150 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs of rupees than it was at its commencement. The circulation of notes of every denomination increased, but especially of those of the higher denominations in consequence of stagnation in the export trade. The circulation commenced increasing from July, having reached its minimum in the previous month, and continued to increase till October, when it reached its maximum. The average number of notes cashed or issued on each working day was greater than in 1886-87 and still greater than in 1885-86. The issues of small coin during the year exceeded the receipts to the extent of 13 lakhs against 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs in the preceding year. A series of frauds by the clerk in charge of the lost-note section of the Bombay Paper Currency Department was discovered, and the delinquent was tried by the High Court and sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment. The remittances of coin from and to Bombay amounted to 130 $\frac{3}{4}$  lakhs of rupees. Details of the transactions relating to the Karachi circle will be found in the body of the report.

The amount of land revenue to be collected during 1887-88 was 335 $\frac{1}{4}$  lakhs <sup>Land Revenue</sup> of rupees, out of which 336 $\frac{3}{4}$  lakhs were collected. The figures for the preceding year were 315 $\frac{1}{8}$  and 332 $\frac{3}{4}$  lakhs respectively. The revenue was collected with comparative ease, the number of instances in which distraints had to be resorted to during the year having been 12.5 per cent. lower than in the previous year. The amounts of net revenue for collection in the different districts of the Presidency proper showed no great fluctuations in most districts; but, except in the Panch Mahals and Surat districts where there was a slight decrease, they were everywhere larger than in the previous year. In Sind there was a slight decrease in the Karachi and a larger one in the Shikarpur district, but the diminution was much more than counterbalanced by increases in the remaining districts, especially Hyderabad. In the Presidency proper the bal-

ances outstanding at the end of the year amounted to  $1\frac{1}{6}$  lakhs of rupees against 1 lakh at the close of the previous year, thus showing a slight increase, while in Sind they diminished from  $1\frac{3}{4}$ th lakhs to 1 lakh.

Customs  
Bombay,

The chief events in the history of the Customs Administration of the port of Bombay for 1887-88 were (1) the amalgamation of the appointment of Collector of Customs with that of Collector of Land Revenue and Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, and the appointment of a Covenanted Assistant to the Collector, in accordance with the recommendations of the Finance Committee, (2) the imposition of an import duty on petroleum under Act II of 1888 which came into force on 10th February 1888, and (3) the opening of the Victoria Dock on 12th March 1888. Deducting refunds and drawbacks, the net customs revenue of the port from all sources amounted to  $18\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs of rupees, showing an increase as compared with 1886-87 of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs. Of this increase about  $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of a lakh was derived from the development of the export trade in rice, and about  $\frac{1}{2}$  a lakh from the duty on petroleum. The remainder, upwards of 2 lakhs, may be said broadly to be attributable partly to an increase in the number of proof gallons of spirits imported—chiefly brandy, whisky and spirits of wine—and partly to the recovery of duty on spirits at the higher rate prescribed by the Tariff Act of 1887 throughout the year, as compared with about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  months only in 1886-87. The increase in the importations may perhaps be connected in some degree with the measures taken in 1887 to check the importation of cheap potable spirits slightly perfumed under the name of Eau de Cologne, by cancelling the exemption from duty of perfumed spirits imported in four ounce bottles, which have had the effect of reducing the importation of spirit in this form from 18,247 liquid gallons in 1886-87 to 4,341 in 1887-88, or by about 76 per cent. The number of passengers voyaging by vessels which come under the operation of the Native Passenger Ships Act was  $6\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs against  $8\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs in 1887, the decrease being due to the prevalence of high rates of fare—by sea to and from ports to the south of Bombay as far as Goa, and the diversion of a part of the passenger traffic to and from those ports to the Southern Marathi Railway.

And Karachi

At the port of Karachi the Customs realizations decreased from  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to  $6\frac{1}{4}$  lakhs of rupees. A decrease of over  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a lakh was due to the preference shown by natives for good Bombay spirit over inferior brandies, no less than 14,000 gallons of the former kind of spirit were for the first time imported from Bombay during the year. Another decrease of nearly  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a lakh resulted from a diminution of the exports of rice to the United Kingdom, France and Persia.

Opium

During the year under report, 142,527 lbs of opium passed into home consumption in the different British districts, including Aden, against 159,657 lbs. in 1886-87, the decrease being noticeable chiefly in the Kaira, Poona and Sholapur districts. The quantity which passed into home consumption in the Native States in the Presidency, including Baroda, was 147,943 lbs.

The Imperial opium revenue amounted to 241 lakhs of rupees, or  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs less than in the previous year. All but  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a lakh of this revenue was derived from the pass-fee on the drug, and the decrease in revenue was due chiefly to the imports of opium into Bombay from Malwa having been smaller. The total Provincial opium revenue amounted to 11  $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs, or  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a lakh more than in the previous year. 11 lakhs of this sum represented the pass-duty on opium consumed in British territory—two-thirds of the pass-duty on opium consumed in Káthiawár and Cutch, and four-fifths of the pass-duty on opium supplied to other Native States except Cambay and the States of the

Pálanpur Agency and the Mahi and Rewa Kánthás, which were entitled to receive the drug free of duty. Baroda consumed the opium grown in its own territory without payment of any duty to Government. The Imperial expenditure in the Bombay Presidency on the Opium Department amounted to Rs. 24,701 and the Provincial to about Rs. 30,000.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Finance Committee important changes aiming at economy were made during the year 1887-88 in the organization of the Salt Department of the Presidency proper, the net result of which was a reduction of 60 individuals in the strength and Rs. 2,760 per mensem in the cost of the establishment. Other changes necessitated by the ever varying circumstances of the Department resulted in a net increase of 18 men at a cost of Rs. 106 per mensem. On the whole, therefore, there was a decrease of 42 men in the strength and of Rs. 2,654 per mensem in the cost of the Department.

The year marked the final cessation of the abnormal demand for Barágra salt manufactured at the Runn Salt Works which existed in the two previous years in consequence of the failure of the salt-crop at the Sámbar Lake. The stock of this Runn salt, which had in the previous years been depleted by the demand amounted to  $6\frac{7}{8}$  lákhs of maunds at the commencement of the year: 21 $\frac{9}{10}$  lákhs of maunds were manufactured during the year,  $1\frac{7}{8}$  lákhs written off on account of loss and wastage, and  $15\frac{1}{2}$  lákhs issued during the year. The result was that the balance at the end of the year amounted to  $11\frac{9}{10}$  lákhs of maunds. The issues were less by  $5\frac{1}{8}$  lákhs of maunds than in the previous year, owing principally to the cessation of the abnormal demand from Northern India, but to some extent also to the abolition of the agencies beyond the Presidency and the competition of Panchbhadra salt. The issues for the Panjáb and Oudh entirely ceased; those for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh declined by  $4\frac{1}{10}$  lákhs; those for Rajputána, the States of Central India and Bengal showed a decrease of  $1\frac{3}{4}$  lákhs; and those for the Central Provinces were reduced by  $\frac{1}{10}$  of a lákhs. In spite, however, of the large decline as compared with the previous year, the issues were more than 2 lákhs of maunds in excess of those for 1884-85, the latest year in which they were unaffected by the demand referred to.

77 lákhs of maunds of sea-salt were manufactured at the works along the coast from Bulsár to Goa against 69 $\frac{1}{2}$  lákhs in the previous year: the issues amounted to 68 $\frac{1}{2}$  lákhs against 65 $\frac{1}{10}$  lákhs. The exports of this salt to Calcutta showed a decrease of  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a lákhs of maunds, but it must be remembered that they are normally liable to considerable fluctuations, being dependent on the state of the freight market. The export trade to the Malabár Coast continued to show a marked development, the exports to British Malabár having increased to the extent of nearly a lákhs, and those to the Trávancore and Cochin States, on which, however, a nominal duty only is paid, to the extent of  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a lákhs.

The quantity of Barágra, sea and imported salt (this last description of salt was trifling in amount) which passed into consumption in the Presidency proper amounted to 28 $\frac{1}{10}$  lákhs of maunds against 25 $\frac{3}{4}$  lákhs in the previous year. Taking the population of the Presidency, as in the previous year, at 19,967,143 persons, the average quantity of salt consumed by each individual during the year amounted to 11 59 lbs. against 10 54 lbs. in 1886-87, a rate higher than any recorded since the organization of the Salt Department. In Gujarát the rate rose from 9 93 lbs. to 10 33 lbs. per head, and in the rest of the Presidency from 10 86 to 12 23 lbs.

The wholesale market price of salt in the Presidency proper ranged from Rs. 4-1-8 per maund at Dhárwar in April, August and December 1887, to Rs. 2-7-1 at Poona in December. The average cost price at the works in British territory



ranged from 3 annas 3 pies in the Northern and Middle Konkan to 9 annas 2 pies in the South Konkan. In Portuguese territory it was 8 annas 11 pies per maund.

The duty on salt was raised during the year from Rs 2 to Rs.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per maund. There was an increase of 3 in the number of salt works. The only fish-curing yard in existence in British territory was the one at Vengurla, which still failed to support itself, although it gained in popularity and promised to be a success. The gross receipts of the Salt Department amounted to  $172\frac{3}{4}$  lakhs of rupees against  $162\frac{1}{10}$  lakhs in 1886-87, the increase being the result partly of the enhancement of duty, and partly of the improvement in the sales of sea-salt. The expenditure amounted to  $17\frac{1}{10}$  lakhs of rupees against 21 lakhs in the previous year, the decrease being due chiefly to the abolition of agencies and to the fact that the crop of Barágra salt having been smaller, less had to be expended on its purchase, storage and freight.

And Sind.

The quantity of salt manufactured or excavated in Sind in 1887-88 amounted in round figures to 2,06,000 maunds, and the quantity sold to 2,35,000 maunds, or 6,000 maunds more than in the preceding year. The average consumption per head increased from 8lbs. to 8lbs. 7oz. At the fish-curing yard at Shamspur the quantity of fish cured was more than three times as great as in the previous year, but the yard is said to benefit only a few firms to whom the fishermen are indebted. The gross receipts of the Salt Department in Sind amounted to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs of rupees, or nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  a lakh more than in the previous year, and the expenditure to  $1\frac{1}{10}$  lakhs or about  $\frac{1}{10}$  of a lakh more than in the previous year. During the past 9 years the sales of salt in the province have increased more than three-fold. The average wholesale price of salt for the whole year rose from Rs. 2-15-0 in 1886-87 to Rs. 3-0-8 per maund in 1887-88 in consequence of the enhancement of duty.

Excise :  
Presidency  
proper,

Changes of much consequence, some of them involving new departures from the principles hitherto followed, were made during 1887-88 in the *Ábkári* arrangements of several British districts and Native States of the Presidency proper. In the town and island of Bombay, in order to ensure a fresh supply of raw toddy to consumers at reasonable rates, a condition was imposed on the tree-foot booth-keepers requiring them to sell pure and undiluted toddy within a fixed maximum price of 9 pies per 8 drams. Changes were introduced in the *Ábkári* arrangements of the Thána and Kolába districts similar to those effected during 1886-87 in the town and island of Bombay and described in the last report. Their main features were, 1stly, the equalization of the duty on mowra and toddy spirit; 2ndly, the separation of the privilege of manufacture from that of sale; 3rdly, the experimental abolition of the maximum guaranteed system in favour of the principle of securing a maximum of revenue from the actual sales whatever they might be, by accepting the highest still-head duty offered on every gallon sold; and 4thly, the supply of raw toddy to consumers at low prices. The district of Khándesh, the *Ábkári* of which had for a long time past been managed on the out-still system, was brought under the operation of the central distillery, still-head duty and minimum guaranteed revenue system from the 1st of January 1888. With a view to place the *Ábkári* management of the Baroda, Cambay, and Mahi and Rewa Kántha States on a satisfactory basis, in so far as it affected the adjoining British districts, the following arrangements were made:—(i) the *Ábkári* management of Cambay, and of the States of Bhadarwa, Umeta, Pándu Mevás, Dorka Mevás and Sankheda Mevás in the Rewa Kántha was leased to the British Government, and entrusted to the Collector of K. ra; (ii) certain isolated villages belonging to Native States situated in British territory and *vice versa* were supplied with excised spirit from the nearest British or Gíekwádhi central distillery, the duty being afterwards remitted to the State concerned; (iii) the

central distillery and still-head duty system was introduced into the Rájpipla State with the object of securing the ábkári revenue of the adjoining district of Broach, and (iv) the number and position of the liquor shops on the Surat-Navsári frontier were permanently fixed, in order to restrict as far as possible the competition between the Surat and Baroda farmers. The rates of still-head duty in the districts of Poona, Belgaum, Dhárwár and Bijápur and in the tálukás of Anand, Borsad and Nadiád in the Kaira district, were more or less raised: the maximum selling price was, however, left undisturbed, except in the 8 tálukás named. The toddy farm in the Ahmednagar district was abolished, and the system in vogue in Poona, of issuing tapping licenses to applicants for the sale of toddy at shops and at tree-foot booths, was introduced into it.

The total excise revenue of the Presidency proper amounted to  $76\frac{2}{3}$  lákhs of rupees against  $74\frac{2}{3}$  lákhs in the previous year. The revenue from country liquor and toddy,  $73\frac{1}{3}$  lákhs, formed the bulk of this sum, and contributed  $1\frac{2}{3}$  lákhs of the increase: that from imported foreign liquor showed a very slight decrease; while that from intoxicating drugs and miscellaneous sources exhibited an increase of  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a lách in either case. More than a fourth part— $21\frac{1}{2}$  lákhs—of the country liquor revenue was contributed by the town and island of Bombay alone, while the revenue in the different districts ranged from  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a lách in the Panch Maháls to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  lákhs in Surat. The increase in the revenue was contributed mainly by the town and island of Bombay, and the districts of Poona, Dhárwár, Belgaum, Bijápur, Sholápur and Kaira. The manufacture of toddy liquor increased in the town and island of Bombay, while that of mowra liquor, being weighted with a higher rate of duty, declined: the same tendency was observable and noted upon in the previous year. The total number of shops for the sale of country liquor and raw toddy in the whole Presidency rose from 3,884 to 4,377, the bulk of the increase being due to a larger number of tree-foot booths for the sale of raw toddy having been licensed in the Thána and Kolába districts, in order to afford greater facilities to the people for obtaining the raw juice. The total expenditure of the Ábkári Department amounted to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lákhs, and the annual compensation paid to the Bombay Municipality and Native Chiefs to  $2\frac{2}{3}$  lákhs, exclusive of the payments to be made to several States in Khándesh and the Rewa Kántha, the amounts of which have yet to be determined.

In Sind the total excise revenue amounted, as in 1886-87, to 5 lákhs of rupees. And Sind. The system of farming country liquor was abolished and the still-head duty system introduced at the commencement of the year under report. The new system met with considerable opposition in two districts and led to a decrease of revenue in most of them. In the Upper Sind Frontier district the Amils and others are said to have abandoned the use of country liquor owing to the enhancement in its price consequent upon the introduction of the still-head duty system. The operation of the system in Sind is, however, in its infancy, and full details of it as regards the year under report have not been received up to the time of going to press.

The aggregate receipts of the Stamp Department amounted to  $48\frac{2}{3}$  lákhs Stamps. of rupees in 1887-88 against 48 lákhs in the previous year. There was a satisfactory increase of  $1\frac{1}{3}$  lákhs in the revenue under the Indian Stamp Act, which was partially counterbalanced by a decrease of  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a lách under the Court Fees' Act attributable to a diminution of litigation. The expenditure of the department amounted to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lákhs against  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lákhs in 1886-87, the decrease being due chiefly to the refunds made having been smaller.

As the income-tax report for the Central Division has not been received up Income-tax to the time of going to press, it is not possible to compare the original and

final demands throughout the Presidency for the year under report with those for the previous year. The total collections amounted to 32½ lakhs of rupees against 29½ lakhs in 1886-87. Every part of the Presidency contributed to this increase, the bulk of which—2½ lakhs—was, however, due to much larger collections having been made in the city of Bombay than in the previous year. The incidence of the tax per assessee was greatest in Bombay, lower at Aden, and lower still in the Northern and Southern Divisions and in Sind. Economy in expenditure was effected by the reduction of special establishments and stoppage of extra payments to District establishments for the collection of the tax.

#### Local Funds

The receipts of the Incorporated Local Funds for 1887-88 amounted to 46½ lakhs of rupees, the expenditure to 42½ lakhs, and the closing balance to 25½ lakhs, or 1½ lakhs more than the opening balance. The Sind Book Depot Fund was added during the year to the list of existing Incorporated Local Funds. All the funds, 6 in number, were in a solvent condition; and the balances of all increased, the largest increase 3½ lakhs having occurred in the balance of the fund formed under the Bombay Local Fund Act, No. J of 1884, which is by far the most important of them all. The Local Boards formed under that Act were obliged to accumulate their balances in consequence of the notice given by the Government of India that after the 31st of July 1889 they would not be permitted to overdraw their balances at the treasury, as they have hitherto been allowed to do.

The receipts and expenditure of the Excluded Local Funds amounted respectively to 30½ and 29½ lakhs, and the opening and closing balances to 11½ and 12½ lakhs, respectively. They were grouped under seven heads, of which the wealthiest were the Public Works, Police and Marine Funds. The richest of the Public Works Funds were the Káthiáwár Funds which fall under that head, and of the Police Funds those connected with the police employed in the Káthiáwár, Pálanpur, Mahá Kántna and Rewa Kántna Agencies. His Highness the Gaekwád agreed to pay a subsidy of 3½ lakhs for the maintenance of this police, and during the years 1885-86 and 1886-87 the subsidy, with some other receipts, was apportioned among the four Agencies. The most important of the Marine Funds were the Aden Port Fund, the Northern and Southern Groups Port Funds, and the Indus Conservancy Fund, the first of these funds continues to accumulate pending the formation of a Port Trust for Aden. The Educational and Medical Funds, although not so wealthy as the other groups of Excluded Local Funds already mentioned, showed a marked tendency to increase, the number of the former being 166 against 93 in the previous year, and that of the latter 81 against 74.

#### Public Health and Vital Statistics.

As the result of an improved system of registration the number of births registered has been regularly increasing year by year since 1878 until in 1887 it was 628,193, being higher than the number recorded in the previous year by 46,640 and the mean of the preceding 10 years by 192,676. A larger number than in the previous year was registered in every District except Broach, Ahmedabad, Thar and Pákar, and Upper Sind Frontier. 327,500 of the children born were males, while the remainder, 300,693, were females. The number of deaths recorded during the year was also greater than in the previous year, being 455,261 against 381,185 in 1886. The birth-rate was 38.18 per mille of population; the death-rate 27.67.

As in the preceding year so in the year under review the death-rate was highest in the Broach, lowest in the Upper Sind Frontier District: highest among Hindus, lower among Mahomedans, lowest among Christians. The mortality among children was, as usual, terribly high, affording unmistakable evidence of local

causes of insanitation : for no less than 44·40 per cent. of the total number of deaths represented the mortality among children under 5 years of age.

By far the largest number of deaths was due to fevers, and Broach was once more recorded as the most fever-stricken district in the whole Presidency. Among other specified causes, bowel-complaints were, next to fevers, the most destructive: and as in the preceding year they prevailed most in the Belgaum, Dhárwár, and Kháudesh districts, and least in the districts of Hyderabad and Thar and Párkar. Cholera and small-pox, which were unusually quiescent in 1886, were again very virulent in 1887, carrying off respectively 25,711 and 3,753 persons against 167 and 376 in the former year. The ravages of cholera were severest in the Dekkhan, and least in Sind. An examination of the monthly totals of deaths from this disease during the 21 years ending with 1886 shows that it exhibits least intensity in December, increases slightly in January and February, commences in March and April to show marked development, increases by rapid strides in May and June, and in July attains its maximum intensity. In August there is a decided fall, and in the following months the disease gradually subsides until it reaches its minimum intensity in December. Thus the prevalence of cholera is to a certain extent coincident in this Presidency with the rise of temperature and the increase of moisture in the atmosphere, although it is certain that other factors are needed to make the disease active.

To the 222 hospitals and dispensaries which existed at the beginning of 1887, 7 new dispensaries and the Allbless Leper Home were added during the year, making the total at its close 230, exclusive of 13 medical institutions maintained for the treatment of police and other public servants. 45 of the 230 institutions were entirely maintained by Government, while of the rest 119 received grants-in-aid from the State. 1,694,833 persons, or 81,712 more than in the previous year, were medically treated, chiefly as out-patients, the number of in-patients being 37,123. The increase affords satisfactory evidence of the growing recognition of the superiority of European methods of treating disease over those of the Native *vaidyas* and *hakims*. Over 4,000 more patients than in the previous year were treated for cholera, and over 23,000 more for skin-diseases, while an increase was also noticeable in cases of leprosy, malarious fever, rheumatic and respiratory affections, and a decrease in cases of venereal disease. 4,779 major operations, about one-third of which were on the eye and its appendages, were performed, and a cure effected in 3,976 cases, while death resulted in only 29 per cent. of the total number of cases—an exceedingly favourable result. Rs. 10,33,001, or over half a lakk more than in the previous year, were expended on hospitals and dispensaries, exclusive of those supported by Native States. The average cost per patient was Re. 0-11-3, and Government paid 78·0 per cent. of the cost, the bulk of the remainder being defrayed by Municipalities and Local Funds. The invested capital amounted to Rs. 3,84,950 at the end of the year, or Rs. 10,050 more than at its beginning. Schemes for the improvement and extension of the hospital accommodation of the city of Bombay engaged the attention of the Government, and it is hoped that in the next year's report the inception of several important works, partly at the expense of Government and partly at that of private benefactors, will hold a conspicuous place.

The number of Lunatic Asylums remained unchanged at 6. The relief afforded by the opening of the Ratnágiri Asylum in 1886 was fully felt, and there was still accommodation available there and at Colába. The aggregate number of persons who were treated at the 6 asylums was 913 against 887 in the preceding year, and the daily average strength 679·2 against 653·2, the increase being

due to the extension of accommodation. *Ganja* and grief were, as usual, the two principal causes of lunacy. Altogether 123 criminal lunatics were in confinement during the year against 114 in 1886. The net cost of the asylums was Rs. 1,05,131, or Rs. 154-12-6 per head, against Rs. 175-12-4 per head in 1886 and Rs. 186-9-7 per head in 1885. These results point to much extravagance in the past, while the example of the Hyderabad Asylum, where the cost is only Rs. 75-9-2 per head, leads to the surmise that still further economy is practicable.

#### Sanitation.

The outlay on military sanitary works during 1887, Rs. 4,02,686, was greater than in the previous year by Rs. 1,54,253. More than a third of this sum was spent in Bombay, where barracks for European troops at Colába and bungalows for officers in the Marine Lines were under construction. The drainage of the Sadar Bazar and Cantonment of Baroda was improved, and the Native Infantry Lines at Málegaon were repaired at a cost of about Rs. 12,000 each.

The sanitary work done by the Bombay Municipality has already been noticed. The Mofussil Municipalities spent Rs. 7,36,449, or nearly a fifth of their income (Rs. 34,79,558), on conservancy during 1886-87, against Rs. 3,38,763 in the previous year. The question of improving the water-supply received much attention in Ahmedabad, the Municipality of which city resolved to adopt at a cost of Rs. 6,00,000 a scheme recommended by Colonel Ducat, and applied to Government for permission to raise funds in the open market. At Ahmednagar an old aqueduct was discovered, and the Municipality has resolved to utilize it at a cost of Rs. 12,000 as a feeder to one of the aqueducts already in use. At Rájápur the Municipality has resolved to replace by an iron main the stone channel through which water has been brought to it from the Kadauli river. In Karáchi the Municipality has spent Rs. 15,270 in extending the water-works, and has placed the water within reach of the very poor population in the trans-Lyari district. At Broach the water-supply continues to be very defective, but the Municipality is helpless for want of funds. In the flourishing suburb of Kúrla, near Bombay, the water-supply continues to be bad and insufficient. Under the head of drainage in Mofussil municipal towns it is noticeable that underground drains were either converted into or replaced by surface drains in Sukkur.

A new form of bill of health for outgoing vessels was brought into use at Bombay during 1887. 713 vessels and 52,124 persons leaving the port were inspected by the Health Officer of the Port, against 781 vessels and 54,318 persons in 1886. Quarantine was imposed at Suez against Bombay for 66 days, although only 262 deaths from cholera took place during the year and the disease was at no time declared by the Medical Board to exist in an epidemic form. All vessels entering the port had free pratique, except 3 steamers which displayed the yellow flag in consequence of the occurrence of cases of small-pox during the voyage. The condition of the harbour foreshore underwent an improvement at some of the wharves, but on the whole it continued to be insanitary.

#### Vaccination.

During the year, 879,755 persons, or 23,783 more than in 1886-87, were primarily vaccinated, and 49,790, or 1,852 more than in that year, re-vaccinated. 93.85 per cent. of the operations, against 93.78 per cent. in 1886-87, were successful. A larger number of persons of all races except Mahomedans was primarily vaccinated. Out of 523,556 infants under one year of age available for vaccination, 376,791, or 71.29 per cent., were protected during the year. The proportion of such infants protected to those available was 73.93 per cent. in the preceding year. It is calculated that there were, at the end of the year, 32.37 persons of all ages per mille of population who had been protected, against

31-91 at the end of the preceding year. The quality of the lymph in use, very little of which was imported from England, was good. Human lymph was used every where, except in Bombay, Poona, Rájkot and Bándra, where animal lymph was either wholly or partially used. The average cost for each successful vaccine operation was 5 annas 1 pie, or 4 pies less than in 1886-87. No instances of any disease having been communicated through vaccination were reported. The compulsory Vaccination Act has now been working successfully in Bombay for ten years and in Karáchi for eight years.

The total number of public educational institutions in the Presidency in 1887-88 was 8,274, and of the pupils attending them 484,059, or greater respectively by 278 and 7,760 than in the previous year. Nearly  $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of this increase was due to the spread of primary instruction, principally through the agency of institutions maintained by Native States, and to a smaller extent through that of institutions aided by Government and by Local and Municipal Boards. Every race contributed to the general increase: Hindus of other than the highest and the low castes to the greatest extent, Mahomedans to a lesser extent, and Bráhmans, low-caste Hindus, and aboriginal and hill tribes to a still lower extent; while no individual race whose pupils were separately classified, showed a smaller increase than the Pársis, a result due to the high standard of education already attained by a community which supplied 12,588 pupils out of a total population, young and old, of 73,973. The private educational institutions of the Presidency numbered 2,958 and the pupils who attended them 70,339, showing an increase of 31 and 4,602 respectively over the previous year; and the increase was entirely confined to elementary education. Of the total number of 554,398 pupils, 500,872 were boys and 53,526 girls, showing an increase of 11,777 and 585 respectively. 27 out of every hundred boys of school-going age and 3 out of every hundred girls were under instruction of some kind or other.

Schools and pupils.

The total sum expended on the public institutions was 52½ lákhs of rupees against 50 lákhs in 1886-87. More than one-half of the increased expenditure was met from fees, which amounted to 10½ lákhs against 9½ in the previous year. The Local Boards and Municipality spent 11 against 9½ lákhs in the previous year, 16½ lákhs were spent from Provincial revenues against 17½, and 14½ from all other sources—chiefly Native State revenues—against 13½. Apart from the building and special grants, in which the Provincial expenditure mainly decreased, the grants-in-aid from Provincial revenues to schools and colleges increased from 249 to 286 thousands of rupees.

Cost of education.

The number of students who appeared at University examinations higher than the Matriculation was 1,276 and the number of them who succeeded was 566, or 30 and 101 less respectively than in the previous year. 2 Government, 2 Native States and 5 Aided Arts Colleges were maintained in the Presidency. The number of students was slightly higher than in the previous year, but the number of those who passed the Previous and 1st B.A. Examinations, especially the former, was considerably less. The staff of the Elphinstone College was strengthened by the establishment of a Professorship of History and English. A scheme was matured to provide the Sind College, a growing institution, with a college building at a cost of 2 lákhs of rupees, out of which more than Rs. 80,000 had already been subscribed and other sums had been promised from public and private sources. The foundation stone was laid by the Viceroy in November 1887, when His Excellency was pleased to announce his intention of presenting the college annually with a silver and a bronze medal as long as he remained in India. The college was also fortunate in securing a donation of Rs. 7,354 for

University education.

the formation of a laboratory and another of Rs. 20,000 towards a library. The Law Classes at Bombay and Poona, the Grant Medical College at Bombay, and the College of Science at Poona were less numerously attended than in the previous year; and the fall in the attendance was largest at the last-mentioned institution, owing to the necessity imposed upon students of passing the Previous Examination in Arts before proceeding to the examinations in Engineering. The spectroscopic observatory, towards the purchase of the telescope for which H. H. the Thákor Sáheb of Bhávnagar made a munificent donation, was in course of construction in the vicinity of the College of Science, the atmospheric conditions of Poona being considered more favourable to observation and to the preservation of the telescope than those of Bombay, where it was originally proposed to erect the observatory.

Secondary instruction.

The number of candidates who presented themselves at the Matriculation Examination was 3,012, or 560 more than in the previous year. There were 78 high schools and 21,391 pupils, or 4 schools and 508 pupils more than in 1886-87. 12 of the schools, attended by 1,236 pupils, were for girls. The Elphinstone High School was remarkably successful in the University Entrance Examination; the Cathedral Boys' School was observed to possess much more of the spirit of an English public school than is ordinarily to be seen in this country; the Fort High School—an unaided institution—was found to be full of life and vigour, and in point of staff equipment and results in the very first rank of schools in Bombay; the Convent Schools at Karáchi made beneficent and successful efforts to establish classes for training European and Native school-mistresses; and the Government high schools at Broach, Dhárwár and Kárwár reduced their lowest standards in favour of private enterprise, while the one at Hyderabad was directed gradually to reduce its middle school standards with a similar purpose.

There were 320 middle schools with 18,232 pupils, showing an increase of 6 schools and 1,051 pupils. The increase in schools was wholly confined to those for girls, which numbered 46 at the end of the year, with 1,972 pupils on the rolls: but nine-tenths of the increase in pupils occurred in boys' schools. Of Government schools, that at Ahmednagar was transferred to the local Education Society and that at Tatta to the Municipality, while one of those at Ahmedabad was closed. The St. Joseph's Convent School at Bándra, an aided institution, was observed to be one of the most efficient establishments of its kind, distinguished for the completeness of its buildings and other accessories.

Primary education.

There were 7,267 primary schools for boys with 409,164 pupils, or 226 schools and 5,487 pupils more than in the previous year. Káthiáwár provided the lion's share of the increase, and the inclusion of the figures for Janjira accounted for a large portion of the rest. An order prohibiting the Local Boards from overdrawing their balances at the treasury, as they have hitherto been accustomed to do, imposed upon them the necessity of economizing, with the result that there was a decrease of scholars instead of the large increase which might otherwise have been expected. Again, the attendance in schools maintained both by Local and Municipal Boards was made to appear seemingly lower than that of 1886-87 by the enforcement of a rule putting an end to careless registration. The deficiency caused through the operation of these circumstances was, however, in great part compensated for by the growth of aided institutions. The number of Local Board schools in the Upper Sind Frontier District was doubled and a large increase occurred in the number of their pupils, through the active exertions of the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Giles. Encouraging

accounts are given of the work done by Local Board and Municipal School Committees and of their relations with the officers of the Educational Department, although a disposition to interfere with technical matters and to allow junior masters to appeal against the authority of their head-masters was observable.

504 schools, attended by 31,462 pupils, were provided for the primary education of girls, against 478 in 1886-87. Allowing, however, for the boys in girls' schools and *vice versa*, the total number of girls in primary schools was 45,809, or 1,556 more than in the previous year. It is noticeable that in the education of girls the Musalmáns of Sind were apparently in advance of the Hindus. At Kandiaró 71 girls attended with exceptional regularity, and divided their time between the Sindhi standards and practical instruction in spinning and weaving.

Of the total number of 3,423 Europeans and Eurasians under instruction in public institutions, 3,348 received primary and secondary instruction in 41 schools, of which 39 were aided and 2 unaided. The attendance at the Rájkumár Colléga for the education of the sons of Chiefs declined. 3 of the pupils left for England for the further prosecution of their studies. The Wadhván school for the children of the nobility and gentry was a model of its class: but it is noticeable that a large number of such children, both in Gujarát and the Southern Marátha Country, still attend the common schools. The establishment of a special school of this class in Sind is advocated. The Dekkhan Association for the promotion of higher education among Maráthas, which commenced in 1885 by supporting 2 students, supported 48 during the year under report. The Lingáyat Association's fund continued to grow, and a second fund was started with the object of sending a Lingáyat to England to study for the Civil Service or the bar. 62,729 Mahomedans, or 1,757 more than in the previous year, were under instruction in the public institutions. The increase occurred in all the Educational Divisions, but was greatest in the Northern and considerable in the Central Division. The increase in the number of Mahomedans serving as Deputy Educational Inspectors from 5 to 10, and the establishment of special scholarships by Government, Khán Bahádúr Kázi Sháhbudin, C. I. E., and Mr. Ibráhim M. Sáyaní tended to awaken among the Mahomedans an interest in education. A predilection for the general schools rather than the special ones established for the race was observable. 9,360 children of the depressed castes of Hindus and 5,844 of the aboriginal or hill tribes, or 1,091 and 1,039 more respectively than in the previous year, attended public institutions.

Education of  
Special Classes.

The various training colleges and schools for school masters and mistresses were maintained in a state of efficiency. The newly established Barton Female Training College at Rájkot made decided progress, and was patronized by the Chiefs of Káthiáwár, whose interest in the institution may be surmised from the fact that the annual prizes were distributed by the Jámái Sáhib of Vánkánér in the presence of 200 of the leading ladies of Rájkot. The training school at Hyderabad was raised to the rank of a college. There was again a decline in the attendance at the medical schools at Poona, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad, which has been made the subject of special enquiry. The number of students in the Bombay Veterinary College rose to 80, including 21 sent by Native States, who evince a laudable interest in veterinary instruction. The duties connected with the repression of cattle-disease were, as in the previous year, undertaken by the college. The arrangements connected with the formation of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, the progress of the scheme regarding which was described in the last report were nearly completed, the Ripon Fund Committee having

Special instruction.



agreed to transfer the funds held by it to the Institute on condition that the latter should comprise a department designated the Ripon Textile School, and a home for the Institute having, as already stated, been provided through the liberality of Sir Dinsháh Mánekji Petit. The programme of the Institute comprehends, for the present, instruction in machine drawing, the use of steam, theoretical and applied mechanics, and certain branches of physics; and the object aimed at is quite as much to train the mind in habits of exact reasoning as to store it with information of scientific and practical value. Of the other institutions for special instruction, 3 small industrial schools started at Moro, Naushahro and Kandháro in the Hyderabad District through the efforts of Khán Bahádúr Kádirdád Khán deserve mention. These institutions provide a good training in the staple industries of the district, and keep touch with the local market by the sale of the work turned out. The people have subscribed for the schools, and the local landed gentry have not only volunteered their support, but undertaken to serve on the school committees. A similar school was started at Umakot, in the Thar and Párkar district, with private subscriptions.

Miscellaneous  
educational  
matters.

The North-East Educational Division was abolished during the year. The standards for primary instruction were revised and adapted more largely to popular requirements. The University School Final Examination, when passed with a vernacular language as the second compulsory subject and certain specified optional subjects, was recognized as qualifying for employment in the lower grades of the revenue and judicial branches of the public service, and the Government of India Final Examination for European schools when passed with one of the vernacular languages as the second language or an optional subject was similarly recognized. 66 scholarships worth Rs. 5 each per mensem, tenable for four years in secondary and special schools, were offered by Government annually for competition in the different districts of the Presidency, including Bombay, the first scholarship in each district being open to general competition and the second and third reserved for candidates belonging to classes backward in English education, especially Mahomedans.

Literature and  
the Press

The total number of publications registered in 1887 was 1,793, or 11 less than in the previous year. In quality as well as in quantity the literature of the year was barely on a footing of equality with that of its predecessor. The important subjects of *Arts and Science* were still neglected. Light literature and religion received much attention as usual, and some was paid to the questions of the day regarding the marriageable age, and the position and rights of Hindu women. 67 of the total number of publications were produced by graduates of the University. The tone of the publications was on the whole unobjectionable, although a few indecent songs, and a series of letters alleged to have been written by Nána Farnavis charging the English with treachery, and published with an introduction describing them as a designing race whose rule had made the natives vicious and poverty-stricken, were observable in a mass of pious literature and Jubilee accounts of Her Imperial Majesty's life and reign.

The number of newspapers published by natives of India increased from 111 to 118 and that of periodicals diminished from 37 to 11. Many of the newspapers were, however, conducted by persons who were hardly by their education, their character, their social position, or their antecedents, qualified to undertake the responsible duties of journalists. The Jubilee evoked warm sentiments of loyalty and affection towards the Sovereign, which found expression in the Press. The constitution of the Public Service Commission and the manner in which it performed its work gave satisfaction on the whole. Innumerable suggestions for retrenchment without much attention to figures or detail were evoked by the appointment of the Finance Committee, prominent among them

being the proposal to reduce the number and salaries of European officers. The recommendations of the Forest Commission were approved. The old charge that the ábkári policy of Government tended to the spread of drunkenness was reiterated. His Excellency the Governor's speech at the opening of the Sind College was applauded, but the proposal to transfer the management of the Dekkhan College to private agency gave rise to bitter writing. The affairs of Native States engaged the usual share of attention.

The number of resident members of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society declined from 157 to 140; that of non-resident members was 65, against 66 in 1886. The library was enriched with a greater number of books than in the previous year, and the Society received, as usual, presents of coins from the Government for its numismatic collection. A cave at Elephanta was excavated under the Society's auspices, and its journal contained some papers which, besides being learned as usual, were of great interest to the public. The number of members of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute again exhibited a large decline, attributable to the attractions of new libraries. A large number of books was added to the library of the Institute, and four very interesting lectures, which were largely attended by the public, were delivered. Some progress was made with the augmentation of the Lecture Hall Building Fund. The Gujaráti Dnyán Prasárák Mandli also did very useful work in the propagation of knowledge. Seven interesting lectures on subjects connected with literature, science and art were delivered in the vernacular under its auspices, and were well attended by the public. The work done by the Bombay Medical and Physical Society showed that the medical profession of Bombay had kept pace with the most advanced practice and literature of the day.

The Victoria and Albert Museum at Bombay was originally intended to be an economic and not a natural history museum. The present Curator, Dr. D. Macdonald, has, however, added to it a natural history division, and brought it to as high a stage of perfection as was possible with the scanty funds at his disposal. This division as well as the anthropological division received numerous valuable additions during the year 1887-88, the chief of which was the collection of Indian drugs and economic products made by the Government of Bombay in conjunction with the Government of India for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition. The museum was open to the public for 313 days against 295 in 1886-87, and was visited by 586,228 persons against 674,327 in the previous year. The decrease was attributable to certain changes in the hours at which the museum was kept open.

The Archaeological Survey of Western India devoted its attention almost exclusively to the city and suburbs of Bijápur and the surrounding villages, which abound in the magnificent monuments of the Adil Sháhi kings and their nobles. Drawings were made and photographs taken of these remains so far as they have escaped the ravages of time and the destructive hands of the Maráthás, and impressions were obtained of the inscriptions which were found among them in Arabic, Persian, Devanágari and Kánarese. The tombs and mosques, palaces and fortifications, water-works and wells which form these remains, unrivalled throughout Western India by any other relics of Muhammadan power save those at Ahmedabad, all underwent a careful research, and materials were collected for an exhaustive account of the archæology and architecture of Bijapur. The newly excavated cave at Elephanta was also reported upon by the Survey, Buddhistic remains near the Borivli Railway station in Salsette were inspected, and the groups of dolmens near the village of Konnur, in the Dhárwár District, reported upon. The close of the year found the Survey engaged in preparing

the manuscript of a report on the Chálukyan architecture of the Dhárwár district

## Ecclesiastical.

The permanent strength of the ecclesiastical establishment of the Established Church of England was the same in 1887-88 as in the preceding year, but owing to incidental circumstances the effective strength could not be maintained as steadily as was to be desired. The church at Kolhápúr was consecrated during the year. The strength of the Established Church of Scotland was the same as in previous years.

## Stationery

The Stationery Department received during 1887-88 European stores worth Rs. 1,86,985, and Indian stores worth Rs. 1,31,715, and issued the former to the value of Rs. 1,66,050, and the latter to that of Rs. 1,26,477. The substitution of country-made for European articles was continued with great advantage. Blue-black ink, of which a dozen bottles procured from Europe used to cost Rs. 9-7-2, was purchased during the year at Rs. 5-8-0 for the same quantity, and arrangements have been made since the close of the year to obtain it at the still lower rate of Rs. 2-14-0 from a new firm of manufacturers—Messrs. Sharafah and Hormasji of Bombay. The opening of the Reay Mills at Poona rendered it possible to direct the purchase of paper of a variety of kinds—chiefly for printing and packing purposes—from them to the estimated yearly value of Rs. 1,79,815. The value of the country-made stationery substituted during the year for stationery of European manufacture was Rs. 1,21,988 against Rs. 82,946 in 1886-87, and Rs. 69,625 in 1885-86; and the resulting gain to Government was Rs. 58,291 against Rs. 42,649 in the previous year, and Rs. 10,555 in the year before that.

Government  
Printing Presses

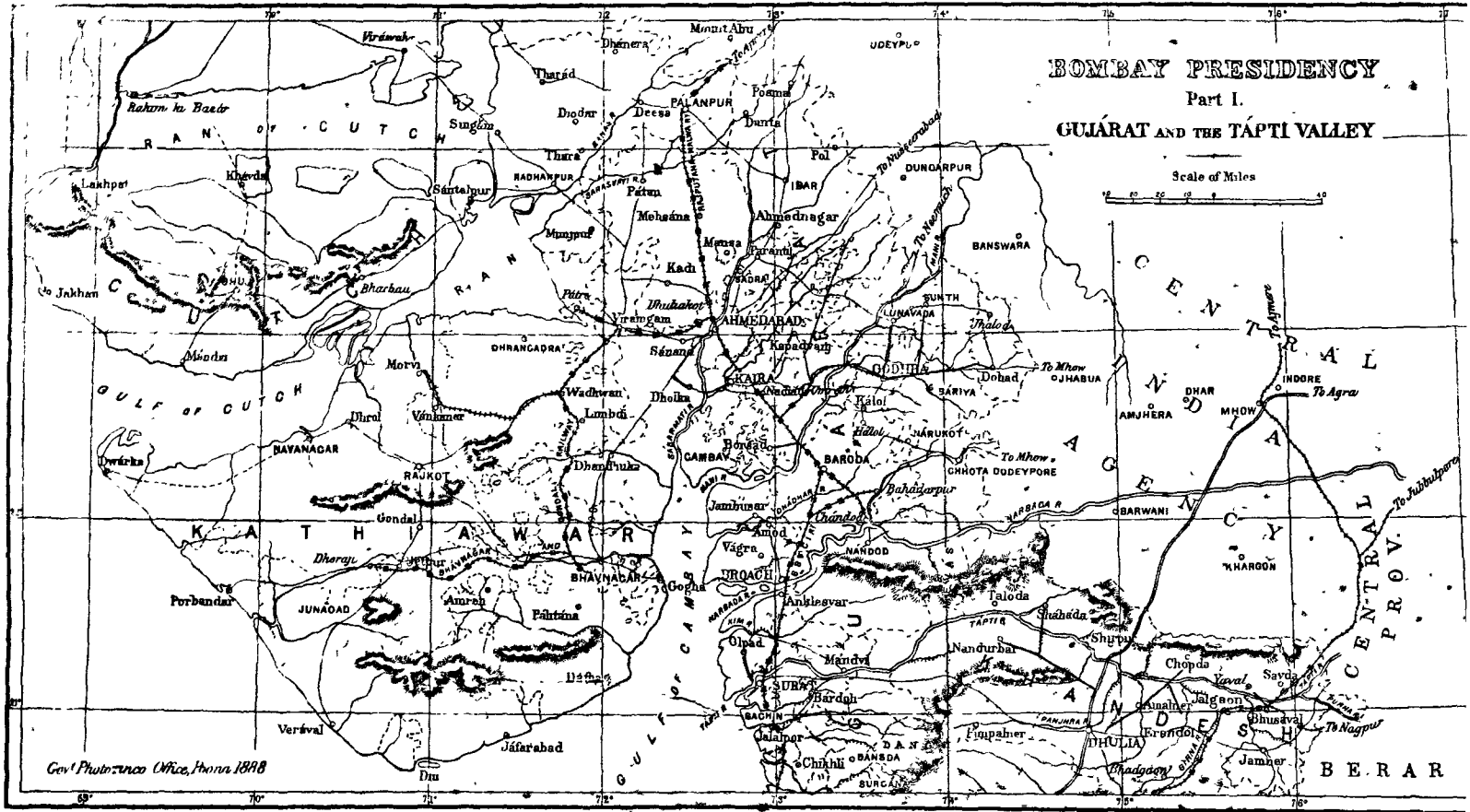
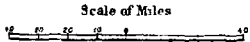
The year's operations of the Government Central Press at Bombay showed a net profit of Rs. 36,886, those of the Commissioner in Sind's Press at Karáchi of Rs. 4,705, and those of the Government Photozincographic Office at Poona of Rs. 19,541. The rates of printing charged by the Central Press were lowered during the year, and the charge for the detention of proof-sheets abolished. A committee was appointed to consider and report upon the comparative cost of printing at the Press and in the open market, and, after full consideration of the report of the committee, Government resolved upon the retention of the Press as a measure conducive to economy. The Press was transferred, immediately after the close of the year, to the Hydraulic Press building already referred to above.

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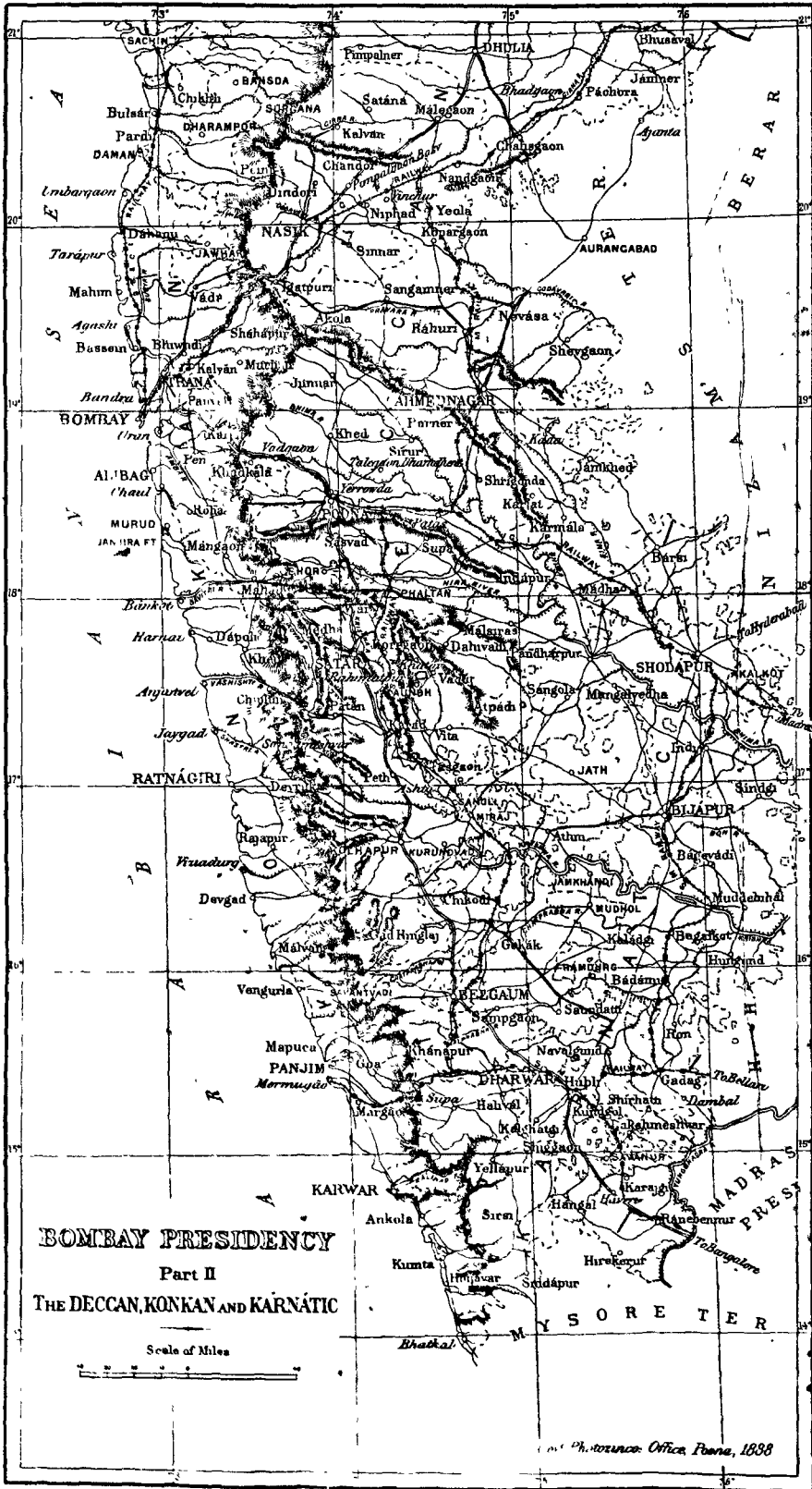
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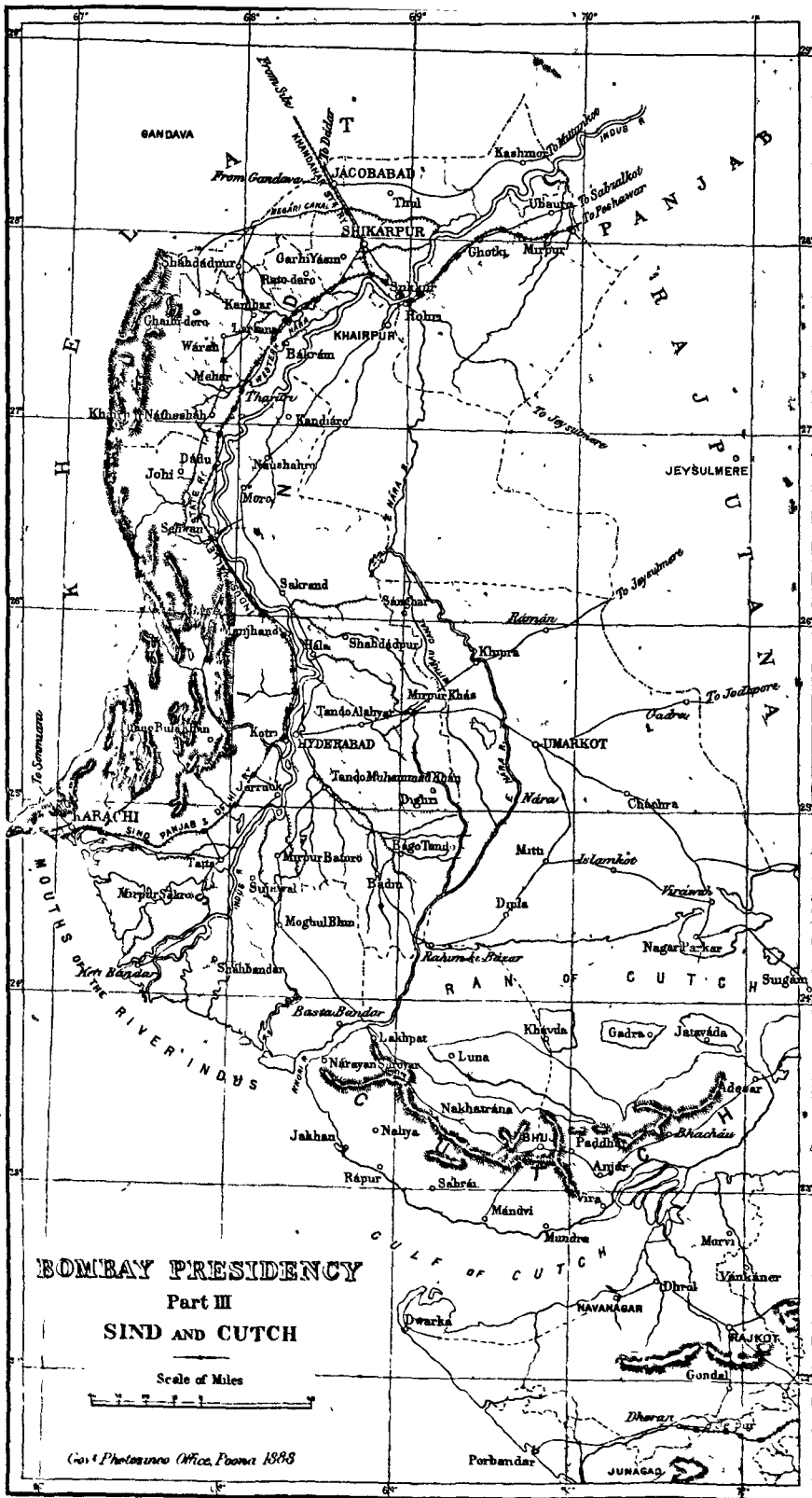
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**BOMBAY PRESIDENCY**  
Part I.  
**GUJARAT AND THE TAPTI VALLEY**



Govt. Photoduplication Office, Bombay 1898





**BOMBAY PRESIDENCY**  
**Part III**  
**SIND AND CUTCH**

Scale of Miles  
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Govt. Photodupl. Office, Poona 1888

## CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

### Tributary States.

In the following review of the administration of the Native States under the political supervision of the Government of Bombay the States are arranged in groups according to their geographical position. The most important group is that of the North Gujarát States, which contains about two-thirds of the total area under native rule. The South Gujarát States lie to the south of the river Tápti: they are of small importance. There are 4 groups of Marátha States. The first lies below the *gháts* to the north of Bombay, the second lies on or close to the Konkan Coast to the south of Bombay, the third and fourth are situated in the southern and eastern portions of the Dekkhan. There is also one Native State adjoining the province of Sind. The settlement of Aden with the subordinate Somáli Coast, although immediately administered by the Bombay Government, is usually included in this chapter.

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

Name.	Area in Square Miles.	Population according to census of 1881.	Gross Revenue.
			Ra.
<b>GROUP 1: NORTH GUJARÁT—</b>			
Cutch ... ..	6,600	512,094	19,49,029
Pálanpur-Ráthhanpur Group ... ..	7,776	576,478	12,50,000
Malu Kántha ... ..	9,300	517,485	11,50,844
Kachhíwár ... ..	20,559	2,348,899	1,46,14,602
Cambay ... ..	380	86,074	6,08,368
Rewa Kántha ... ..	4,837	543,452	20,70,754
Nárukot ... ..	143	6,440	6,835
<b>GROUP 2: SOUTH GUJARÁT—</b>			
Dharampur ... ..	794	101,289	3,74,554
Bánsda ... ..	215	31,807	2,02,756
Suchín ... ..	42	18,036	1,59,408
<b>GROUP 3: NORTH KONKAN—</b>			
Khándesh Political Agency ... ..	2,840	60,270	1,06,702
Jawhar ... ..	634	48,568	92,073
<b>GROUP 4: SOUTH KONKAN—</b>			
Jaujura ... ..	324	76,361	4,31,920
Savanvídí ... ..	936	174,433	4,23,268
<b>GROUP 5: DEKKHAN—</b>			
Satára Feudatories ... ..	3,214	318,687	9,40,884
Akalkot ... ..	498	58,040	2,61,600
Kolhápúr ... ..	2,816	200,189	31,25,046*
<b>GROUP 6: SOUTHERN MARÁTHA STATES—</b>			
Southern Marátha Feudatories ... ..	1,834	326,921	15,30,515
Sáugh ... ..	1,023	196,822	10,97,099
Savanúr ... ..	70	14,763	73,742
<b>GROUP 7: SIND—</b>			
Kharápur ... ..	6,109	120,153	6,94,168
<b>GROUP 8: Aden ... ..</b>			
Somáli Coast ... ..	70†	34,360	1,74,534‡
	.....	... ..	1,87,941
<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>71,935</b>	<b>6,976,109</b>	<b>3,15,87,141</b>

\* Inclusive of feudatories.

† Exclusive of Porim, the area of which is 6 square miles.

‡ Gross Imperial revenue, Rs. 42,357.



NORTH GUJARAT.

CUTCH.

Area, 6,500 square miles, Population (1881), 512,084; Gross Revenue, Rs 19,49,028

His Highness the Ráo's visit to England.

His Highness the Ráo's visit to England to attend the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee was alluded to in the report of the previous year. His Highness attended the Grand Jubilee Procession and the service in Westminster Abbey, and presented an address of congratulation to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress, who was pleased to invest His Highness with the Insignia of a Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. The Order of the Companionship of the Indian Empire was conferred on His Highness's brother, Kunvar Shri Kábubha, and the Political Agent, Colonel G. R. Goodfellow. His Highness thoroughly enjoyed the visit to England and returned to Bombay on the 22nd October 1887. During His Highness's absence the administration was conducted by the Diván. Five Jágírh estates were under State supervision.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall during the year was less than in the previous year, and it was also unseasonable. The want of it was greatly felt during the latter part of the season in some parts of the State. The eastern part of Cutch had a year of scarcity, the central portion yielded only half the average crop, and the western portion had a fair harvest, which partly supplied the deficiency of the eastern portion. Measures were adopted for the relief of the poor suffering from scarcity, and the cultivators were helped with Takávi advances. The system of export and import duties in the State unfortunately exercises a prejudicial effect upon trade which is specially disastrous in seasons of scarcity. The total outlay on these measures was about 17,500 rupees. The cotton crop suffered considerably for want of rain in the latter part of the season. The wheat crop was again affected by the prevalence among the cultivators of the superstition that wheat sown on soil on which rain has fallen on Shrávan Shud 7th suffers from rust. No epidemic prevailed in the province during the year, and the general health of the people was good.

Police

The total strength of the stipendiary police force was 606, *i. e.*, 204 mounted police and 402 foot police, against 655 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the abolition of the special police establishment employed in Wágad after the arrest of the outlaw Mewar Sadhváni and his gang. The total cost of the force was Rs 1,03,849 against Rs 1,03,807 in 1886-87. 1,030 offences were reported to the police against 803 in the previous year, the increase being attributable to the prevalence of scarcity in Wágad. In connection with these offences 1,616 persons were arrested and sent for trial against 1,358 in 1886-87. The number of persons convicted was 1,226 against 1,052 in the previous year, the percentage of convictions to arrests being 75.8 against 77.4. There were 12 cases of murder and 7 of culpable homicide against 10 and 13 respectively in 1886-87; and 20 cases of robbery against 11. The number of opium-smuggling cases was 10 in 9 of them the offenders were convicted and sentenced, and 1 was under police investigation at the close of the year. The value of the property reported to have been stolen was Rs. 47,704 against Rs. 52,340 in the previous year. Of this, property of the value of Rs 31,322 or 65.6 per cent. was recovered, against Rs 25,441 or 48.6 per cent in the previous year. In the detection of crime the police met with a fair measure of success.

Criminal Justice.

The total number of criminal cases for disposal during the year was 2,168 against 2,179 in the previous year. Of these 2,152 cases were disposed of, leaving 16 cases undecided at the close of the year. Of the total number of 4,109 persons dealt with 1,682 were convicted, 110 persons appealed, with the result, so far as the appeals had been decided up to the end of the year, that the sentences passed on 47 were confirmed, on 20 modified, and on 13 reversed. The fines imposed during the year amounted to Rs 15,655 against Rs. 13,995 in the previous year.

Jails.

There were 12 State jails of which the principal one was at Bhuj. The total number of persons confined was 1,879 against 1,787 in the previous year. The daily average was 210 against 195 in 1886-87. The increase was attributable to the scarcity. The total cost was Rs. 13,420 against Rs. 11,764 in the previous year.

The Central Jail at Bhuj continued to manufacture excellent cotton and woollen fabrics and cane-work, which found a ready sale.

Civil Justice.

The number of cases remaining undisposed of at the end of the previous year was 190 the number filed in the Darbár Courts, Small Causes Courts, and the Jádéja side of the Varisht Adálat during the year under report was 6,313. The complete separation of the special Jádéja Court from the ordinary Courts of justice came under consideration before the close of the year. Of the total number of 6,503 cases, 6,308 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 195 at the end of the year. There were 203 appeals undisposed of at the end of the previous year, and the number of fresh appeals filed during the year was 868. Of the total number of 1,131 appeals, 913 were disposed of during the year, leaving 218 undecided against 263 at the end of the previous year.

There was a decrease of 49 in the number of suits filed, attributed to the scarcity prevailing in Wágad. The number of appeals filed also showed a decrease of 77. The total judicial receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 67,650 against Rs 70,622 in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs 52,993 against Rs 51,800 in 1886-87.

The number of documents registered and the amount of fees realized from registration were 1,876 and Rs. 13,458 respectively, against 1,753 and Rs. 13,210 in 1886-87. There were 239 deeds prepared by the Revenue Department, distinct from the documents registered under the Registration Act, against 208 in the previous year. The value of the property affected by these deeds was Rs. 1,48,015 against Rs. 1,29,071 and the fees realized by the Darbár amounted to Rs. 7,311 against Rs. 5,654.

TRIBUTARY STATES  
Cutch.  
Registration.

There were 6 municipalities in the Cutch State, viz. those of Bhuj, Mándvi, Anjár, Mundra, Jakháu and Naliya. The following statement shows their population, income and expenditure:—

Names	Municipal Population	Income.	Expenditure.
		Rs.	Rs.
Bhuj ... ..	20,882	11,504	11,134
Mándvi ... ..	35,193	10,731	8,628
Anjár ... ..	12,634	5,121	3,351
Mundra ... ..	5,827	3,080	2,989
Jakháu ... ..	4,931	844	587
Naliya ... ..	5,265	1,216	1,162

All the municipalities kept their expenses within their incomes; and all paid attention to the cleanliness, watering and lighting of roads, and to the plantation of road-side trees. Two additional public latrines were constructed at Anjár.

The value of the goods imported into Cutch during the year was Rs. 69,90,588 against Rs. 68,88,639 in the previous year: the value of the goods exported from it amounted to Rs. 30,82,104 against Rs. 31,38,930. The increase in the value of imports was due to larger importations of cloth, molasses and other articles, whilst the decrease in exports was the result of smaller exportations of cotton than in the previous year. The total Customs revenue increased from Rs. 9,45,904 to Rs. 9,70,872, notwithstanding the pressure of scarcity, the increase being due to the increase in the imports. There were two ginning factories and 11 cotton presses, of which 7 were at work during the year: the latter pressed 14,084 cotton bales against 25,237 in the previous year. There were 3,451 arrivals and 3,373 departures of vessels against 2,581 and 2,624 respectively. 44 new vessels were built during the year. The light-houses at Mándvi and Tuna were maintained in good order. The profit realized by the State from the manufacture of alum was Rs. 4,311 against Rs. 6,030 in 1886-87. There was a slight increase in the trade in blue-dyed cloth, 246 bales having been exported against 233 in the previous year.

Trade and Customs

The following table shows the receipts and expenditure as well as the opening and closing balances of the year:—

Finance and Revenue.

	Rs.		Rs.
Receipts, inclusive of the amounts for former years credited in the year under report	10,40,029	Disbursements, inclusive of the amount adjusted in the year under report	14,40,682
Opening balance ... ..	12,58,145	Excess of loans, deposits and advances paid over those received	13,06,422
		Closing balance ... ..	4,94,009
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>32,07,203</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>32,07,203</b>

The increase in the Customs revenue has already been noticed. The other principal item of revenue, viz. land revenue, showed a decline from Rs. 6,04,265 to Rs. 5,95,181. The decline is attributed to the unfavourableness of the season. There was an increase of Rs. 8,229 under the head "Stamps" and of Rs. 5,252 under "Abkari." The total State expenditure of Rs. 14,40,682 included extraordinary charges amounting to Rs. 2,86,669. Under the head of "Ordinary" expenditure the most important items were the following:—

	Rs.
Private expenses of the Ráo	1,29,991
Expense of the subsidiary force	1,86,849
Police	1,25,984
Revenue and Customs establishments	1,69,519
Darbár (State) stables and conveyances	1,00,295

Rs. 46,476 spent on the purchase of Girás, Rs. 94,242 on public works, and Rs. 93,255 on guests, gifts, &c., formed the most important items of the "extraordinary expenditure." The system of classification of accounts was far from being clear.

The amount of the loans, advances and deposits received during the year was Rs. 90,954, and of those paid Rs. 13,97,376. The chief items composing the latter amount were a sum of Rs. 7,41,877 advanced on account of His Highness the Ráo's trips to Bombay and England, and two loans, aggregating Rs. 3,03,423, to two individuals.

The sum expended during the year on public works amounted to Rs. 2,14,360 against Rs. 1,93,674 in the previous year. Of this, Rs. 16,546 were expended on the extension of

Public Works

TRIBUTARY STATES.  
Cutch.

the Mándvi Break-water. Out of the 500 feet of extension sanctioned, nearly 350 feet were completed, Rs. 17,521 were expended on the construction of new roads, and Rs 21,615 in repairing old ones. The sum of Rs. 37,547, expended on tanks, wells, and irrigation works, included the cost of sinking artesian wells, the construction of a water channel from Mankua to the Sharad Bág, the deepening of a number of tanks, and the construction of the Ran Water Works sanctioned on the occasion of Her Imperial Majesty's Jubilee. Rs 47,156 were expended on the construction of new buildings, including several school-houses, police stations, jails, and the Fergusson Museum and Library at Bhúj. The percentage of expenditure on establishment to the amount expended on public works was 15·8.

Vital Statistics and  
Medical Services

The total number of births recorded during the year was 4,929 against 4,354. The number of deaths registered was 3,262 against 2,561. No epidemic prevailed in the State. The ratio of deaths to births was greater, being 66 against 59 in 1886-87—an effect, doubtless, of the scarcity. During the year under report there were 9 hospitals and dispensaries open to the public. The total number of patients treated at these institutions was 84,745, 862 being in-door and 83,883 out-door patients; in the previous year the total number of patients was 82,603. Of the out-door patients, 64·7 per cent. were Hindus, 35·03 per cent. Mahomedans, 0·08 per cent. Native Christians, and 0·15 per cent. Parsis. Of the in-door patients 68·7 per cent. were Hindus and 31·3 per cent. Mahomedans. The institutions continued to work well. Of the in-door patients 39 only died, whilst 663 were reported to have been cured. 133 major and 1,061 minor surgical operations were performed during the year. The total cost of the hospitals and dispensaries was Rs 30,499 against Rs. 30,318 in the previous year. The Lunatic Asylum at Bhúj contained 9 inmates, of whom 2 were cured during the year. The expenditure on this institution amounted to Rs. 574 or Rs. 63·7 per head. The Foundling Hospital at Bhúj was more freely availed of than before, and contained during the year 19 children, of whom one died. The cost of this institution was Rs. 1,074 or Rs. 56·5 per head. The total number of children vaccinated was 22,753 (including 241 re-vaccinated) against 21,489 in the previous year. 22,365 or 99·35 per cent. of the primary and 221 or 91·70 per cent. of the re-vaccinations were successful. The total cost of the Vaccination Department during the year was Rs. 7,525 against Rs. 6,828 in the previous year.

Education.

During the year under report there were 123 schools with 7,187 scholars against the same number of schools and 7,322 scholars in the previous year. The decrease in the number of scholars was due to the withdrawal of pupils from the lower schools in the Eastern Division owing to the scarcity referred to above. The average attendance was also less owing to the same cause, being 4,685 against 4,737. The number of indigenous schools was 103 with 4,517 pupils, against 105 schools with 4,235 pupils in 1886-87. Of the 103 indigenous schools, 28 were for Mahomedan boys and girls and the rest for other classes. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 68,890 against Rs. 88,326 in the previous year. The decrease was mainly due to the expenditure on school-buildings having been less than in the previous year. The amount of school-fees realized was Rs. 5,029 against Rs. 5,051 in 1886-87. The Alfred High School sent up 5 boys for the Matriculation Examination of whom 3 passed against 2 in the previous year. The Anglo-Vernacular schools did not succeed well at the annual examination; but the results obtained by the Vernacular boys' schools and girls' schools were good. A large number of scholarships was given by the State for the encouragement of the education of boys and girls. A class of elderly females was receiving instruction from the school-mistress at Bhúj; under special encouragement from the State to such as were willing to qualify as subordinate teachers. There were 5 gymnasia in existence during the year, and they were favourably reported on. The boarding school at Bhúj contained 4 boarders. His Highness the Ráo gave donations to the amount of Rs. 18,000 for different purposes, chiefly educational. Of this sum Rs. 5,000 were given to the Indian Institute in London, and Rs. 10,000 to the Rájkmár College at Rájkot.

Literature and the  
Press

There were 7 libraries in the State during the year, the largest of which was the Sir James Fergusson Library at Bhúj, which contained more than a thousand volumes and had 106 members on its rolls. The Darbár press was useful in printing a large mass of Gujaráti and English correspondence, besides the fortnightly Darbár *Gazette*. Its earnings amounted to Rs. 4,692 against Rs. 4,358 in the previous year. 1,388 Gujaráti works were patronised during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,117.

Arts and Sciences.

The number of pupils in the Bhúj School of Art rose from 86 to 99. The modelling and wood-carving classes did very good work, and the classes for Surat inlaid work and embroidery progressed fairly. The pottery class was not successful. The school sent up 6 boys for examination in the higher art grades to the Sir J. J. School of Art at Bombay of whom 5 passed, 3 being found deserving of prizes. 7 boys were also sent up for the First Grade Art Examination, of whom 5 passed, 4 obtaining prizes.

Miscellaneous.

The Darbár Mint struck copper coin of the value of Rs. 28,813. The gross earnings of the mint amounted to Rs. 6,904 and its expenses to Rs. 4,273, leaving a net profit of Rs. 2,631. Horse-breeding operations were carried on on a large scale in the Darbar stud. The 6 stallions maintained by the British Government at a cost of Rs. 2,087, covered 304 mares, 54 of whom foaled during the year. The fourth Horse and Cattle Show in Cutch was held from 20th to 23rd February 1888. The number of animals exhibited was 476 against 1,120 in the previous year. In the previous year the visit of His Excellency the

Governor to Bhuj had attracted many Jāghirdār-exhibitors to that city. The show cost the State Rs. 1,674. The number of applications for grants-in-aid from the Infanticide Fund towards the celebration of the marriages of girls was 92 against 81 in the previous year. The total amount given was Rs. 9,710 against Rs. 8,549 in 1886-87. The cases of breaches of the infanticide rules numbered 47 against 46 in the previous year. The relations of Cutch with the States of Morvi and Navānagar continued to be very unsatisfactory, and called for the intervention of the Paramount Power.

TRIBUTARY STATES.  
Cutch and Pālanpur.

## PALANPUR.

Area, 7,775 square miles; Population (1881), 576,478, Gross Revenue, Rs. 12,50,000 (approximately).

The Political Superintendency of Pālanpur comprises the 11 States marginally noted, of which Pālanpur and Rādhanpur are of the 1st class. In the remaining 9 the Chiefs have restricted jurisdiction, the residuary powers resting with the Political Superintendent. The States of Pālanpur and Kānkrej pay tribute to the Gāekwād. The peace of the frontier was in no way disturbed during the year under review.

The season was again unfavourable. Want of rain during the latter part of the monsoon ruined the prospects of an average harvest. In tracts bordering on the Ran the crops withered, and great want of forage was experienced. As a consequence, prices rose considerably, especially in the western portion of the Superintendency. With the exception of a slight outbreak of cholera in the Tharād State, the public health was generally good.

On the 9th May 1887 a second son was born to His Highness the Divān of Pālanpur. His Highness, accompanied by his Bhāyād and Sardārs, attended at the Darbār held by His Excellency the Governor at Ahmedabad on the 16th December 1887 for the presentation of the Insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India to His Highness the Mahārāja of Idar. In commemoration of the visits of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay to Gujarāt on this occasion, the Divān presented donations of Rs. 500 each to the Anjuman-i-Islām and the Mahālakshmi Female Training College at Ahmedabad. His Highness also made other liberal donations during the year, chiefly to educational institutions. The Pālanpur and Dānta Darbārs arrived at an amicable settlement during the year in regard to a number of extradition cases,—a circumstance which reflects credit on them both. The Victoria Jubilee Institutes at Pālanpur and Rādhanpur, mentioned in the last report, were completed and opened during the year. The custom of obtaining forced labour was put an end to in Pālanpur, entirely in the case of brick-layers, and to a great extent in that of agriculturists.

The revenue of the Pālanpur State during the year (3rd July 1886 to 22nd June 1887) amounted to Rs. 4,95,862, whilst the expenditure was Rs. 5,46,303, so that there was a deficit of Rs. 50,441. But the receipts do not include Rs. 28,000 due to the Darbār as opium compensation.

The measurement of 17 villages was completed and that of 12 others was in progress in the Pālanpur State. The cost of the survey during the year to the State was Rs. 3,969. Assessment rates were introduced during the year into 8 villages. Some progress was also made with the skeleton survey of the villages of the Ghadwāra district in the Mahi Kāntha in which Pālanpur owns a share, but the work was again impeded by the obstructive conduct of some of the Thākors to whom the villages belong.

376 wells were sunk in the Pālanpur State. 9 new villages were populated, and 660 acres brought under cultivation. The Divān received a diploma and medal from the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, London.

Ill-health obliged His Highness the Nawāb of Rādhanpur to proceed to Bombay in April 1887, he returned to his capital in July in better health, but not entirely cured, and was in consequence unable to attend the Darbār held at Ahmedabad in December. The Divānship was again vacated, and His Highness thereupon assumed the reins of the administration himself. During the short tenure of office of the retiring Divān many reforms were introduced, such as the introduction of a survey of the State lands and the abolition of forced labour except for the ruling family. The boundary disputes between Surval and the surrounding Baroda and Rādhanpur villages were settled. The new hospital building at Rādhanpur made good progress. 688 acres of waste land were brought under the plough and 612 *kachā* wells sunk during the year.

There is nothing special to record in the case of the remaining States except want of rain and consequent scarcity, and the capture, on the 13th January 1887, of 2 Mīāna outlaws.

4 estates were attached during the year and the attachments in the case of 4 removed. At the close of the year there were 12 estates under attachment, 11 of which were of minor importance. The twelfth and most important estate was that of Malik Jorāwarkhān of Vārāhi, a minor 7 years of age. The debt of this estate was further reduced during the year under review, notwithstanding that the revenue suffered from the scantiness of the rainfall.

TRIBUTARY STATES.  
Pálanpur.  
Police,

The strength of the Superintendency police was the same as in the previous year, that is, 310 district and 4,930 village police; but the control of the force was transferred from the Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, to the Political Superintendent, Pálanpur. The cost of the district police is reported to have been Rs. 64,339. The number of cognizable offences reported to the Superintendency police during the year was 576 against 514 in 1888-89. The number of persons arrested was 1,026 against 747 in the previous year. The number of accused sent for trial was 679, of whom 414 were convicted and 265 acquitted or discharged in the previous year 663 persons were sent for trial, 266 convicted and 388 acquitted or discharged. The percentages of convictions to (a) persons arrested and (b) persons sent for trial were 40 and 60 against 35 and 40 respectively in 1886-87. The value of property reported during the year to have been stolen was Rs. 17,347 against Rs. 15,613 in the previous year, and the amount recovered was Rs. 7,133 against Rs. 7,632, or a percentage of 47 against 48 in 1886-87. In the jurisdictional States (Pálanpur, Radhanpur, Tharád and Váv) 267 mounted and 3,449 foot police were maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,88,292. The number of cognizable offences reported to the States Police during the year was 1,935 against 1,466 in 1886-87; the number of persons arrested was 2,350 against 2,033, and the number of persons sent for trial was 2,013, of whom 1,060 were convicted and 878 acquitted or discharged, as compared with 1,716 sent for trial, 773 convicted, and 630 acquitted or discharged in 1886-87. The percentages of convictions to (a) persons arrested and (b) persons sent for trial were 45 and 52 against 38 and 45 in the previous year.

During the year under review, Rs. 10,037, due as compensation to the Pagúlaris of the late Gáekwád's Contingent, for the houses, &c., in the Contingent lines near Deesa, were paid to the Baroda authorities from the Pálanpur Police Fund, and the receipts from the sale of the buildings and other cognate sources (Rs. 3,517) were credited to that fund, the ground occupied by the Contingent lines being handed over to His Highness the Diván, who owned it prior to the location of the Contingent there.

Criminal Justice,

The total number of offences tried by the officers of the Superintendency was 656 against 632 in the previous year; the total number of trials (cases) was 587 against 565. 1,251 persons were tried, of whom 622 were convicted, the rest being discharged or acquitted, against 1,156 persons tried, 515 convicted, and 641 acquitted or discharged in the previous year. At the close of the year 18 cases awaited trial. In the Courts of the States exercising jurisdictional powers the number of offences tried was 2,707 against 2,474 in the previous year: the number of trials (cases) was 2,299 against 2,080. The number of persons tried was 4,181, of whom 1,679 were convicted and 2,502 acquitted or discharged, against 3,865 tried, 1,396 convicted, and 2,469 acquitted or discharged in the previous year. The increase of crime during the year under review was due to the prevalence of scarcity. The number of offences tried in the Courts of the officers of the Superintendency and the jurisdictional States showed a very large increase of 247 as regards theft. It will be remembered that in the previous year there was a remarkable decrease of crime.

Prisons,

There are 5 jails in the Superintendency. 1,583 persons were admitted to them during the year against 1,327 in the previous year, and there remained 386 on the 1st April 1888, against 267 at the end of 1886-87, 7 persons died in the jails and 4 escaped.

Civil Justice,

Out of a total of 1,111 original cases, 833 were disposed of and 278 remained in arrears at the end of the year in the Civil Courts presided over by the officers of the Superintendency. The number of cases in arrears at the end of the previous year was 287. The number of original political cases decided in the Superintendency Courts was 32. Out of a total of 23 boundary disputes, 5 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 18. In the States exercising jurisdictional powers, out of a total of 5,865 original suits 3,248, valued at Rs. 1,98,895, were disposed of against 3,462, valued at Rs. 2,31,413, in the previous year. The number of suits in arrears rose from 2,191 to 2,617, owing to a much larger number of suits having been filed in Pálanpur than in the previous year, in anticipation of a change in the period of limitation. The Pálanpur and Radhanpur Courts disposed of 414 and 26 original political cases respectively during the year 1887-88.

Public Works,

Rs. 45,137 were spent on completed works against Rs. 50,113 in the previous year. The most important of them were the Victoria Jubilee Institutes at Pálanpur and Radhanpur, and the LeGeyt Hospital at Váráhi. Rs. 38,481 were expended on works in progress against Rs. 20,119 in the previous year. Large sums were spent on the tomb of the late Diván and the palace in Pálanpur, and the hospital at Radhanpur.

Vaccination and Dispensaries

The number of persons vaccinated during the year was 24,580 against 20,210 in the previous year, the cost was Rs. 3,295 against Rs. 2,004. 116 persons suffered from small-pox, of whom 37 died. There were 5 hospitals and 2 dispensaries in the Superintendency against 4 in the previous year. The number of persons treated at these institutions was 26,871 against 23,443 in 1886-87.

Education,

No new schools were opened during the year under review, and the number of schools remained at 40. The number of students attending the schools was 2,492 against 2,326 in the previous year, the average daily attendance being 1,647 against 1,606. The total receipts on account of fees amounted to Rs. 1,081 against Rs. 1,075 in the previous year, and the total expenditure was Rs. 14,780 against Rs. 14,658. The number of private schools rose from 46 to 50, and they were attended by 1,307 boys. The number of sons of Chiefs attending the Victoria Talukdári School was only 8 at the close of the year.

4,160 head of cattle were carried off by cattle-disease and small-pox against 9,245 in the previous year. Property to the amount of Rs. 35,830 was destroyed during the year against Rs. 21,949 in 1886-87. The consumption of licit opium decreased, and the amount of confiscated opium received in the Superintendentcy Depôt also diminished. Rules were framed for the examination of pleaders.

## MAHI KANTHA.

Area, 9,300 square miles; Population (1881), 517,485; Gross Revenue for 1886-87, Rs. 11,50,844.

The Mahi Kántha Political Agency comprises 64 States of various sizes and jurisdictions. The State of I'dar is the most important, and covers more than half the area of the Agency. A number of the smaller States pay tribute to it, while the I'dar State itself pays tribute to the Gáekwád. The remaining States pay tribute either to the Gáekwád or to the British Government.

States in the Agency

Among the principal events of the year were the Darbár held at Ahmedabad, where the Mahárája of I'dar was invested by His Excellency the Governor with the Insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; the opening of the Scott College at Sádra by the Honourable Mr. Richey, C.S.I.; and a visit by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay to His Highness the Mahárája of I'dar at his capital.

Important events.

The Mahi Kántha States march with those of Rájputána. There are a number of Bhil villages on either side of the border, and dacoities and violent crimes are common occurrences. But affairs on the frontier were during the year under report in a satisfactory state, the Bhils having behaved well: there was no instance of any raid or foray on a large scale. Border Courts were held at Mount Abu and Pál, at which 228 cases were disposed of, out of a total of 305. A boundary dispute with Páhída in Mewár which had remained unsettled for many years was decided during the year; out of 3 boundary disputes with Baroda, one was settled during the year, and the total number of boundary cases awaiting settlement at the close of the year was the same as at the end of the previous year, *viz.* 26. Although transit duties were abolished during the previous year in Baroda territory, the measures instituted by that State to protect itself against any fraud in regard to the import duties due to it, were felt by the merchants to be very vexatious. The toll-tax imposed by the same State and mentioned in the last report was also found to be obnoxious, the more so as nothing was done to repair, metal or bridge, the roads on which it was levied. On the Pálanpur frontier, the survey of 9 co-shared villages has been completed: the survey of Kotharna, the Thákór of which strenuously obstructed the progress of the work and had therefore to be reduced to the position of an ordinary *zamindár* (landlord), was at last carried out. On the Sirohi-Dánta frontier a warm dispute was in progress regarding certain boundary pillars. As in the previous year, there were 17 estates under Agency management. Large claims against Mohaupur and Varsoda were paid off, and a regular survey was commenced in Mohanpur and Pethápur. Wajesingji, the minor Thákór of Hadol, died during the year, and was succeeded by his brother Javásingji, a boy seven years of age.

The season was, on the whole, not unfavourable. The rainfall was equal to the average everywhere, except in the Katosan Zilla to the west and in Poshina to the north; the crops of bájri and jowári and such other cereals were good, but rice and kodra did not thrive. There was a heavy rain in December and January which, on the whole, did more good than harm, and the wheat crop was in many parts an excellent one. The total produce of the kharif and rabi may be set down at 12 annas in the rupee at least. Ague and fever of a bad type were very prevalent in all parts of the Agency throughout the year. In September and October, cholera appeared in several States, and out of 253 cases 133 terminated fatally. Cattle-disease in two forms, namely small-pox and foot-and-mouth-disease, was also rife, and carried off 8,019 head of cattle according to an estimate which the Political Agent considered to be very low.

Season and Crops.

Some of the principal events connected with I'dar have already been mentioned. The relations between His Highness the Mahárája and his Sardárs and Bhumíás were on the whole good, notwithstanding the perverse obstinacy of a few of these large landholders; and the State continued to make a slow but gradual progress in material prosperity during the year under review. 2 new villages were established, a large extent of waste land was brought under the plough, 81 wells were sunk at a cost of Rs. 6,679, and a regular survey assessment was introduced into 7 more villages. The total number of villages into which the survey system had been introduced was 122. The State Bank established for the benefit of Sardárs, Bhumíás and rayáts died a natural death. In pursuance of the general police scheme mentioned in the last report, all Sardárs and Bhumíás were directed to arrange for the patrolling and safe-guarding of the main roads passing through their estates, and the maintenance of police posts in notably dangerous localities. Exclusive of public contributions, Rs. 23,950 were spent on public works, against Rs. 28,251 in the previous year, the chief objects of expenditure being a library and clock-tower at I'dar and roads. The I'dar Police succeeded in capturing 7 Bhils who had four years ago murdered the Thákór of Umria in Mewár they were handed over to the Mewar authorities for trial. The I'dar frontier on the north and east was protected, formerly by the Gáekwád's Contingent, and latterly by the Agency mounted police; but towards the end of the year under report the

I'dar.

<p>TRIBUTARY STATES. <i>Mahī Kāntha.</i></p>	<p>guards were withdrawn as a tentative measure at the Mahārājā's solicitation, on His Highness's undertaking to protect his own frontier. The number of dacoities was 25 and of robberies 34, against 15 and 30 in the previous year. few of the offenders were brought to justice. The revenue officers and District Magistrates were relieved of police work during the year.</p>
<p>Pol.</p>	<p>In Pol a new jail was built at Ghodādar during the year, and improvement was effected in the appointments and appearance of the police, but there was no improvement in the administration of the Rāo, who is a hard landlord, of conservative views and penurious habits.</p>
<p>Dānta.</p>	<p>The conservative views of the Chief of Dānta in educational matters have remained unaltered, but the new departure noticed in the last report in regard to expenditure on public works was maintained. During the year the Dānta Police succeeded in capturing a very notorious outlaw, Nathusing, and made him over to the Resident, Western Rājputāna States. Four new villages were established during the year. The financial condition of the State was satisfactory, and the State has been gradually advancing in prosperity.</p>
<p>Mālpur.</p>	<p>The administration of the Mālpur State was far from satisfactory. It is oppressed by a burden of debt from which the hope of its ever being extricated is very remote, the present Rāvalji having inherited his father's habits of extravagance. Unless better counsels prevail, nothing short of stringent measures can save the State from utter ruin.</p>
<p>Mānsā.</p>	<p>The succession case mentioned in the last year's report was decided during the year against the plaintiff, one of the widows of the late Thākōr. The administration during the year was satisfactorily progressive. The bighoti system was introduced into many villages to the great delight of the cultivators, and without any loss to the State. Rs. 2,658 were spent on public works: the construction of a very good dispensary was commenced.</p>
<p>Pol and Katosan.</p>	<p>The Thākōrs of these States belonged to the 4th class, but were raised to the 3rd class during their lifetime for being the first to abolish transit duties. The sums spent on public works by these States during the year were insignificant. On the whole the States were managed well.</p>
<p>Bavist Zilla.</p>	<p>The Bavisi Zilla formed the most important part of the district in charge of the Assistant Political Agent. In it, the year was one of progress and improvement in every direction. There was a complete absence of violent crime, the working of the police was satisfactory, the administration of justice was well attended to, and education was flourishing, the full complement of schools required for the zilla having been established. The local cess was being gradually recovered.</p>
<p>Other States.</p>	<p>The other small States call for no remark. The sums spent by them on public works were insignificant.</p>
<p>The Agency generally Police,</p>	<p>The last of the <i>savārs</i> (troopers) of the Gāekwā's Contingent were withdrawn during the year. Idar increased the strength of its foot police by 23, and of its mounted police by one. Taking all the States together, there was an increase of 3 in the mounted and 16 in the foot police; the total strength of the force being 189 mounted and 962 foot police. The cost of the States Police was Rs. 96,672. The force was, however, not only very badly equipped, but was almost entirely, untrained and uninstructed in its duties. Notwithstanding the good work done occasionally, notably by the Idar and Dānta Police, the efficiency of the States Police showed a great deterioration during the year, as will be seen from the record of crime and the ill-success of the police in coping with it noticed further on. The Agency Police improved in every respect during the year: the foot police was maintained at its full strength of 202, and the mounted police was one short of its strength (197) as regards men and 4 short as regards camels. The cost of the Agency Police was Rs. 87,751. 182 men of the foot police underwent a course of musketry instruction, and 96 carbines having been lent by the Inspector General of Police, 158 men of the mounted police completed the prescribed course of carbine exercise. But the efficiency of the mounted police was seriously impaired by the want of suitable arms. The results of the operations of the Mahī Kāntha Police taken as a whole were as follow.—1,486 offences reported against 1,156 in 1886-87, 1,834 persons arrested against 1,321, 1,577 persons sent for trial against 1,104; and 978 persons convicted against 771. The percentage of convictions (i) to arrests was 53.35 against 58.36, and (ii) to persons sent for trial 62.01 against 69.83. There was thus a large increase of crime and decrease of efficiency. Violent crime showed a large increase. There were 50 dacoities against 26, and 48 robberies against 40 in the commission of these crimes, 5 persons were killed against 6 in the previous year, and 20 wounded against 32; while property of the value Rs. 11,772 was stolen against property valued at Rs. 4,459, and out of this, property valued at Rs. 1,890 was recovered against Rs. 136 in the previous year. Of the 417 persons concerned in the dacoities, only 29 were arrested and 6 convicted, while of the 143 persons involved in the robberies only 17 were arrested and 11 convicted. The total value of the property stolen during the year in the Mahī Kāntha was Rs. 41,571 against Rs. 38,592 in 1886-87, and of that recovered, Rs. 12,645 or Rs. 30.6-8 per cent., against Rs. 9,119 or Rs. 23.10-1 per cent.</p>
<p>Prisons,</p>	<p>The number of jails and lock-ups was the same as in the year 1886-87, namely 27. Three new jail-houses were constructed. The total number of prisoners at the various jails and lock-ups was 752 against 814, the daily average number of persons confined was 170.20 against 170.12, and the total cost of the prisons was Rs. 13,240 against Rs. 17,578 in the</p>

previous year. The decrease of expenditure was due to the pay of police sepoy employed in guarding the gangs of prisoners at work and escorting prisoners having been debited in I'dar to the proper head, Police, instead of to jails as before.

During the year under report the Márwári population numbered 2,232 against 2,219 in 1886-87. There were altogether 92 births among them against 88; 47 of the infants were males against 36, and 45 females against 52 in the previous year. Amongst the female children there were 9 deaths and amongst the male 6, making a total of 15, or 5 less than in the previous year. Rs. 40, were expended in assisting a marriage, and the total cost of the infanticide establishment was Rs. 639.

Infanticide,

The total number of cases reported to the Criminal Courts during the year was 2,073 against 2,096 in the previous year, and the number of persons dealt with, including those who awaited trial at the end of the previous year, was 3,645 against 3,059. Of these 3,645 persons, 1,806 were convicted, 1,737 were discharged or acquitted, 50 were committed to the Sessions Court, 9 died or escaped, and 43 awaited trial at the close of the year. There were 562 cases of theft, 8 of murder, 1 of culpable homicide, 11 of robberies, and 7 of dacoities among the number reported during the year. In the Sessions Court of the Political Agent 11 cases, involving 26 persons, were tried: 10 persons were convicted and sentenced, and the remaining 16 acquitted. In the Sessions Court of the I'dar State 11 cases, involving 21 persons, were tried: 12 persons were convicted and 9 acquitted. In the Sessions Court of the Dánta State one case of murder, involving 2 persons, was tried: it resulted in the conviction of the accused. The 3 Appellate Courts heard 36 appeals involving 53 persons.

Criminal Justice,

The total number of original civil suits for disposal was 4,894, the number filed during the year having been 4,675 or 2,621 more than in the previous year. 3,687 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,207 cases against 219 at the end of 1886-87. The large increase both in the number of cases filed and the cases in arrears is attributable to certain limitation rules which came into force from 1st January 1888. The value of the suits filed during the year was Rs. 3,08,643, or Rs. 1,82,696 in excess of the value of the suits filed in the previous year; the amount of institution fees levied on the suits filed was Rs. 18,328 against Rs. 7,646; and the number of civil decrees executed during the year was 3,080 against 1,196. Of the total number of 72 civil appeals for disposal by the Agency Courts, 46 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 26. The I'dar Darbár disposed of 53 out of a total of 63 appeals, leaving a balance of 10. There were altogether 471 original civil political cases for disposal by the Political Agent and his Assistants, out of which 177 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 294 cases undecided against 293 at the end of the previous year. Out of 32 civil political appeals, 22 were disposed of by the Political Agent. Against the Agent's decisions there were 17 appeals to Government, in 10 of which the decisions were upheld and in 4 reversed, while 3 cases were remanded for further enquiry. To the Government of India there was one appeal against the orders of the Bombay Government; the decision of the latter was confirmed. There were 4 appeals to Her Majesty's Secretary of State: in one the case was remanded for further inquiry and report, the orders on another were received after the close of the year, and 2 remained undisposed of. The sum realized in the Agency Courts from fees on petitions amounted to Rs. 565; and Rs. 578 were realized from process fees, the levy of which was commenced during the year.

Civil Justice,

The I'dar State had 6 forest reserves as before. The reserves in Mohanpur referred to in the last report were thriving. A small beginning in forest conservancy was made during the year in Gálib, another attached State. A few Talukdárs have forbidden the promiscuous cutting of valuable trees.

Forests,

No trade returns are furnished by the Native States. The trade in dyed cloth declined considerably at Pethápur in consequence of the levy of Customs duties, while it received an impetus at Vána which now trades direct with Siám. The I'dar mercantile fairs were more successful than in the previous year.

Trade,

During the year under report the Agency expended Rs. 55,543, out of which Rs. 51,890 were spent on the Scott College from the funds subscribed for the purpose by the Chiefs and Talukdars. The expenditure incurred by the I'dar State has already been mentioned: that of the other States was unimportant. Altogether Rs. 1,24,602 were spent on public works, inclusive of public contributions amounting to Rs. 37,874, but exclusive of the sum of Rs. 11,000 spent on the Jubilee Clock-Tower at Sadra mentioned in the last report, which had not been completed at the end of the year.

Public Works,

9,361 lbs. of opium were imported during the year against 9,142 lbs. in the previous year, 7,749 lbs. in 1885-86, and 7,692 lbs. in 1884-85. The drug was obtained from Sidra, Bombay and Máwa. The total amount of illicit opium seized during the year was 33 lbs. The north-eastern frontier of I'dar, especially the high road leading from Mewár, was prolific in yielding instances of opium-smuggling.

Opium,

Certain villages of the Mahi Kántha being situated in the midst of British territory, the following alternative courses were proposed during the year to each of the Chiefs concerned, with a view to secure the efficient administration of the villages in ábkári matters—

Ábkári,

I.—That the liquor shops existing in the villages should be supplied with liquor from the Central Distillery at Ahmedabad on payment of still-head duty, which would be collected by the Collector and refunded to the Chiefs concerned.



TRIBUTARY STATES.  
*Mahā Kānthā and  
Kāthiāwār.*

II.—That the ābkāri of the villages concerned should be leased to Government for a definite period, for an annual payment of compensation equal to 5 per cent. average ābkāri revenues for a similar period, plus 25 per cent. of such average in addition.

I'dar and other States, except Khadāl, accepted the first proposal.—I'dar, however, reserving its right to any other course which might equally well promote the efficiency of the administration and the interests of the Darbār.

Tribute,

The total amount of tribute due for the year under report was Rs. 1,29,483, and with the addition of the outstanding balance the total amount for collection was Rs. 1,37,892, out of which Rs. 1,28,276 were recovered during the year, leaving arrears at the close of the year amounting to Rs. 9,616.

Revenue and  
Finance,

The gross receipts of the various States for the year 1886-87 amounted to Rs. 11,50,844, and the expenditure to Rs. 11,98,903. These figures showed an increase of Rs. 51,921 in the receipts and of Rs. 39,000 in the expenditure as compared with the figures for the year 1885-86. The financial state of I'dar was satisfactory there was an increase of Rs. 47,297 in the revenue and a decrease of Rs. 34,000 in the expenditure. In most of the other States there was an increase of expenditure which was in many cases due to domestic occurrences, principally marriages.

Local Funds,

There were in all 14 Local Funds at the disposal of the Agency during the year: they included jail, bazar, vaccination, educational and other funds. The receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 67,548 against Rs. 86,213 in the previous year, exclusive of the Police Fund. The decrease was mainly due to the circumstance that large donations towards the Scott College Fund had been made in the previous year. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 67,349 against Rs. 62,263 in 1886-87, and the balance amounted to Rs. 71,457 at the close of the year, against Rs. 71,253 at the end of the previous year.

Vital Statistics and  
Medical Services,

The number of births was 12,703 against 12,042 in the previous year, and the number of deaths was 9,743 against 9,307. These figures, which showed a slight increase in the birth and death rates compared with those of the previous year, could only be taken as approximate. The total number of hospitals and dispensaries in the Mahā Kānthā open during the year was, as in the previous year, 10. The number of patients treated during the year at these institutions was 34,352 against 28,303 in 1886-87, showing an increase of over 6,000, out of which the increase in the Sādra Hospital alone amounted to 3,000. This was mainly attributed to the removal of the dispensary which was formerly maintained by the Baroda Darbār for its contingent, to which were wont to resort all patients from the surrounding Baroda villages who, since the abolition of the dispensary, have sought relief at the Sādra Hospital. The hospital staff at Sādra, which consisted of an Assistant Surgeon and a medical pupil, was altogether insufficient to deal with so large an attendance in addition to the jail and outside patients, and was in consequence much overworked. The number of persons vaccinated during the year was 15,453 against 15,982 in the previous year, thus showing a slight decrease. But in comparison with the figures of former years the result was satisfactory.

And Education

The total number of schools at the end of the year was 100 against 96 at the end of the previous year. The total number of scholars was 6,182 against 5,802. The total cost of the schools was Rs. 27,141 against 22,091 in the previous year. There was an increase of only 2 scholars during the year in the English classes at I'dar and Sādra. There were 9 girls' schools against 8 in the previous year. The schools in the Agency were well conducted during the year.

*Bhil Education and Civilization.*—The school and dispensary opened at Lusāria by the Reverend Mr. Thompson, of the Church Missionary Society, did excellent work and were a great success. Out of a total of 61 boys in the school, 39 were Bhils, many of whom could read and write very fairly. A school, dispensary and mission buildings at Biluria in the I'dar State, the scheme for which was matured by Mr. Thompson, were finished and opened. The Thākor of Pāl, one of the I'dar Bhūmās, gave a site for these buildings, contributed Rs. 1,500 towards their construction, and accepted the responsibility for the maintenance of the school. On the day the school was opened 26 boys were registered, of whom 16 were Bhils. The popularity of Mr. Thompson amongst the Bhils increased daily, and the relief received at his dispensaries was much appreciated. The I'dar State, which has been assisting him, contemplates the opening of another school, dispensary, &c. between Lusāria and Biluria, to be placed under his supervision.

*Scott College.*—The opening of this college has already been mentioned. The total cost of the buildings was Rs. 51,890. The Endowment Fund amounted to over Rs. 5,000 at the close of the year, the number of boys on the rolls was 22. The college was examined by the Assistant Political Agent, with the result that out of the 20 boys presented for examination 17 passed under all heads. The general state and tone of the college was good and reflected credit on the Head Master.

KATHIĀWĀR.

Area, 20,559 square miles, Population (1881), 2,343,899, Gross Revenue, Rs. 1,46,14,602

Number and Classification of the States  
Description of the  
Revenues

The Province of Kāthiāwār contains 188 States of varying size and importance. 13 of the States pay no tribute, 97 are tributary to the British Government, and 78 to the Gāekwād of Baroda.

The soil of the province is very productive, and wheat and cotton are extensively grown. There are several good harbours on the coast, and the Chiefs of many of the States are fairly alive to the desirability of developing so rich a country.

The 188 States are divided into 7 classes. Chiefs of the States of the 1st and 2nd classes exercise plenary jurisdiction, and the judicial powers of the remaining Chiefs are graded in a diminishing scale, the residuary jurisdiction being vested in the British Political officers, each of whom superintends a group of States. The Political Agent of Káthiáwár superintends the whole.

The important events of 1886-87 and 1887-88 in connection with the Jubilee of Her Imperial Majesty's reign have already been noticed in the last report. It remains here only to be mentioned that the subscriptions to the Museum at Rájkot, which it was proposed to establish in commemoration of the Jubilee, amounted to Rs. 1,60,000. On the conclusion of the Jubilee ceremonies in England the Thákor Sáheb of Gondal returned to India, and the Thákor Sáheb of Morvi and Limbdi went on a tour to America and Canada, whence they returned in the cold weather. All the 3 Chiefs were much delighted with what they had seen and heard, and the kindness and consideration they had received from first to last. During the year the State of Gondal was, on account of its importance and advanced administration, raised to the dignity of a 1st class State, and the Chief of Sáela was granted the personal title of Thákor Sáheb. The State of Manavadar lost by death a most promising ruler. In December 1887 His Excellency the Governor visited Káthiáwár and performed the ceremonies of turning the first sod of the extension of the Bhávnagar-Gondal line of railway from Dhoráji to Porbandar, and of turning the first train on to the Jetalsar-Verival extension. Information regarding both these lines will be found further on in Chapter IV (Public Works: Railways), which includes an account of railways in Native States as well as in British territory. The first of these extensions was due to the joint enterprise of the Gondal and Porbandar States; and the second was being constructed entirely at the expense of the Junágad State (the estimated cost was 37 lakhs of rupees). The extension from Vánkánér on the Morvi Railway to Rájkot, mentioned in Chapter IV as having been sanctioned by the Government of India during the year, will, it is estimated, cost a little over 6 lakhs, the whole of which sum will be defrayed by the Morvi State, although none of the land through which the line will pass belongs to that State.

Principal events of the year.

An important administrative reform was initiated at Bhávnagar during the year. The Thákor Sáheb, Sr Tekhsingji, having realized that the burden of administration imposed upon the Diván was greater than a single individual could reasonably be expected to cope with, matured a scheme by which greater decentralization combined with increased efficiency could be effected, and divided the various departments among four Councillors, each of whom should have the privilege of obtaining orders direct from him. The Thákor Sáheb also marked the celebration of his 31st birth-day by the inauguration of a scheme of local self-government for the city of Bhávnagar and of various other reforms. In the State of Porbandar, also, the year was one of great progress under the administration of Mr. Lely: the trade showed a large increase of both exports and imports, partly due perhaps to the stimulus of an expenditure of 3 lakhs on useful public works in addition to the railway; attention was paid to forestry; a new survey was in progress; the currency and standard of weight were reformed; and there was marked improvement in the police. In the general improvement of the whole machinery of government, and the reliance which the Administrator could consequently place upon effective co-operation by all departments in the maintenance of order, rather than upon "the caprice of the dacoits," lay the main cause of the immunity which the State enjoyed from the attacks to which its neighbours Gondal, Navánagar and Junágad were exposed during the year. An amicable settlement was arrived at by the Junágad State with the troublesome tribe of Maiyás, on the basis that, instead of paying a fixed sum in lieu of service to the State, they should give up, once for all, a certain amount of land. The dispute between the Jivádárs of Dumána and the Dhrángadhra State, which gave cause at one time for considerable anxiety, as the Jivádárs would neither render the service justly claimed from them by the State, nor allow the State officials to take any of their produce in lieu of service, was also settled by the commutation of the Jivádárs' liability to service for a surrender of part of the land held by them. The affairs of the turbulent tribe of Mianás, who never rendered even moderate allegiance to the Chief of the Mália State, in which they lived, and who were sunk deeply in debt, were being settled on the basis (i) that they should receive from the State lands on the opposite side of the river Machhu in exchange for those which they held, and be located there under the jurisdiction of the Agency, and (ii) that their debts should be inquired into and liquidated.

Apart from the detection and punishment of serious crime of the nature of robberies and dacoities, the administration of the police showed an improvement. In the jurisdictional States 10,429 offences were reported, 10,332 persons were arrested, 9,574 persons were tried, 58.46 per cent. of the persons tried were convicted, and the percentage of convictions to arrests was 54.17. The Agency Police took up 860 offences and arrested 969 persons. 866 accused were tried, 50.23 of the persons tried were convicted, and the percentage of convictions to arrests was 44.88. The total amount of property stolen in the jurisdictional

Police and crime

States was Rs. 3,10,900, and the amount recovered Rs. 1,03,697 or 33·35 per cent. The total amount stolen in the 16 Tháná Circles covering 2,439,618 square miles, which are guarded by the Agency Police, was Rs. 24,118, and the recoveries amounted to Rs. 10,699, or 44·36 per cent. The whole police force in the province consisted of 8,587 men, of which 831 constituted the Agency Police. 16 per cent. of the Agency Police were punished: 41 per cent. of that force could read and write. The Railway Police force consisted of 82 men, and it arrested 68 persons, of whom 45 were convicted.

In regard to the detection and punishment of robberies and dacoities, it is to be observed that the public tranquillity, interrupted during the three previous years, was not restored during the year under report, but on the contrary the area of disorder spread from Junágad to Gondal, Navánagar and elsewhere. For the whole province 117 robberies and 73 dacoities were reported in 1886-87, resulting in the removal or destruction of property worth Rs. 91,985, in the murder of 11 persons, and the wounding of 61, and in the carrying off of 24 hostages. The record of the year under report shows 118 robberies and 57 dacoities, resulting in the removal or destruction of property worth Rs. 1,14,365, in the murder of 17 persons, and the wounding of 45, and in the carrying off of 29 hostages. 875 persons were concerned, some of them doubtless being counted twice or even occasionally thrice over, and 658 of them, similarly computed, remained at large, while 217 were captured and 63 of them convicted. There were 8 proclaimed outlaws defying capture against 9 in the preceding year, and one of the 9 who had been captured in the year under report escaped subsequently from the Vánkáner Jail. The Imperial mail was robbed in the same State, and property worth Rs. 11,567 stolen, and the mails were stopped on three other occasions. In the State of Navánagar the desperate gang of Cháran Ráude defied the authority of the Darbár (Court), while, in Gondal, prisoners escaped from the jail in September 1887 and continued to organize violent crime. The police of Junágad worked well in their civil duties, but were helpless in preventing dacoities. The robberies and dacoities reported in Navánagar, Gondal and Junágad were, respectively, 39, 10 and 31. In Dhrán-gadhra there were 16 such crimes, while Jetpur and Wadhwan were not free from an undue number of similar offences. In consideration of the very serious state of affairs in the 3 States of Navánagar, Junágad and Gondal, Government lent to the Chiefs the services of a British officer to help them to re-organize their police and to suppress the formidable disorders which had continued for so long unchecked. Major Hunfrey, the officer lent to the States, commenced work in January 1888, and his efforts have, since the close of the year, met with success, and several dacoits have been captured or have lost their lives whilst endeavouring to evade capture.

Jails and lock-ups. There were, as in the previous year, 158 jails and lock-ups in the province. In these 10,479 persons were confined against 10,771 in the previous year. The daily average number was, however, 1,388 against 1,352 in the previous year, and the number remaining at the end of the year 1,667 against 1,378. The total prison expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,13,089, or Rs. 1,203 less than in the previous year. There were, on an average, 80 prisoners daily in the Rajkot Agency Jail, and the cost per prisoner was Rs. 80-13-0 against Rs. 104-12-11 in the previous year.

Criminal Justice. The number of offences tried by the Courts in the jurisdictional States was 14,632, in connection with which 11,993 cases and 21,544 persons were tried and 10,193 persons convicted. As compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of 107 in the number of offences and of 932 in the number of persons tried, but an increase of 8 in the convictions. By the Agency Courts 1,792 offences, 1,423 cases and 2,774 persons were tried, and 1,274 persons convicted: the figures for the previous year were respectively 1,754, 1,514, 2,829 and 1,313. 61 criminal appeals were besides disposed of by the Agency Courts against 64 in 1886-87. The number of opium-smuggling cases disposed of by the Agency and jurisdictional States' Courts was 35, or 17 less than in the previous year. 52 persons were concerned in them, of whom 37 were convicted.

Civil Justice. The Courts of the jurisdictional States decided altogether 36,474 civil cases of the value of Rs. 40,02,920, against 34,877 cases of the value of Rs. 35,53,256 in the previous year. The number of civil cases, original and appeal, decided by the Agency Courts was 3,800 and 87 respectively, against 4,089 and 66 in 1886-87. The political cases, original and appeal, disposed of numbered 25 each, against 28 and 29 respectively in the preceding year. The total number of civil and political cases disposed of by the Agency Courts was 3,937 of the value of Rs. 41,38,983, against 4,212 of the value of Rs. 21,89,765 in 1886-87. Of the original political cases disposed of during the year, a single one, viz. that between the Thákór Sáheb of Páhtána and his brother Kumár Sámatzing, was of the value of 11 lákhs of rupees. The number of applications to the Agency Courts for execution of decrees was 3,095, or 635 more than in the previous year.

Registration. 738 deeds amounting in value to Rs. 5,47,824 were registered, against 433 amounting to Rs. 3,43,096 in the previous year.

Season and Crop. The season was not a favourable one. The rainfall was at first equal to the average, but it failed altogether in September, when it was required both for the kharif crop and for the preparation of the land for the rabi crop. The consequence was that the kharif crop was a 10-anna one; and though the cotton and wheat crops were very promising at first, they were damaged by unusually heavy rain in December and January, and

the yield was not much better, if at all, than that of the kharif crop. The revenues of the States, which are generally received in kind, suffered in consequence to the extent of 3 or 4 annas in the rupee, notwithstanding which many progressive works were instituted and maintained by them.

In some of the States a good deal of attention was paid to forests. Road-side tree-planting was generally carried out in the larger States. Forests.

The value of the sea-borne trade of the province, exclusive of the Baroda ports, was estimated at Rs 2,19,68,656 for exports and Rs. 1,67,11,528 for imports, against Rs. 2,23,77,034 and Rs. 1,56,85,677 respectively in the previous year. The Porbandar trade showed a large increase, and the exports from the Bhávnagar ports were in excess of the previous year. For the whole province the value of imported grain alone amounted to Rs. 30,31,186, against Rs 9,95,653 in the previous year. The imports of rice also showed a large increase, but those of bullion, metals, timber and sugar exhibited a falling off in quantity. Exports of grain and bullion fell largely, but the value of cotton and wool exported showed an increase. Trade.

Exclusive of the expenditure on railways, the Chiefs in charge of their States spent Rs. 12,66,220 on public works: in States under management Rs. 3,84,631 were spent; while Rs. 1,70,979—the greater part of which was composed of grants made by the Chiefs—were expended by the Agency Engineer. Thus altogether Rs. 18,21,830 were spent in the province on public works, against Rs. 16,56,914 in the previous year. Much progress was made with the Sámaldás College at Bhávnagar and the works for the supply of water to the cities of Bhávnagar and Dhrángadhra. Dredging operations were carried on in the creek at Bhávnagar. The construction of a bridge over the river at Jámnagar was in progress: the work will be like the water works at Bhávnagar, in commemoration of Her Imperial Majesty's Jubilee. A new light-house was built and bridges constructed over the creek at Porbandar. The Agency Engineer nearly completed the new civil buildings at Jetalser. The largest sums spent during the year on individual works were Rs. 78,518 on the Sámaldás College and Rs. 46,894 on the water-works at Bhávnagar. Public Works.

The tribute due to the British and Gáekwádi Governments and the Junágad State amounted to Rs. 7,33,540, Rs. 3,05,083 and Rs. 98,804 respectively, or Rs. 11,37,427 altogether, including arrears of 1886-87. The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 43,848. Tribute.

The Local Funds form an important branch of the administration of Káthiáwár, as they are numerous and are applied to various useful purposes. They may be classed under three heads— Local Funds.

- (1.) Those voluntarily contributed to by all the States of the province for the purpose of certain general advantageous works or improvements, such as the construction of trunk roads when they pass through States which cannot afford to pay for them, the establishment and maintenance of schools, libraries, dispensaries and hospitals at certain head-quarters, and the maintenance of vaccination establishments.
- (2.) Those formed by levies from certain States for the maintenance of special establishments, such as the Rájasthánk Court, Thánás, &c.
- (3.) Those formed out of the fines and fees of Agency Courts and similar dues, spent on local objects.

The total receipts of these funds amounted to Rs. 13,65,116, and the disbursements to Rs. 13,19,172. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 3,90,209 in cash and Rs. 8,73,100 invested in securities.

The total number of hospitals and dispensaries in the province, exclusive of the Civil Hospital at Rájkot, was 81, against 77 in 1886-87. 66 these institutions belonged to the States and 14 to the Civil Stations and Thánás under the Agency. The total number of patients treated therein was 434,526 against 402,893 in the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,63,251. The chief diseases treated were fever, cough and skin diseases. The institutions were very popular everywhere, and medicines were supplied on a liberal scale by all States. At the Civil Hospital at Rájkot, now known as the West Hospital, 9,096 out-patients and 703 in-patients were treated during the year, against 8,408 and 939 respectively in the previous year. Hospitals and Dispensaries.

The number of persons primarily vaccinated was 85,814 and of those re-vaccinated 7,676. There was thus a decrease of 1,689 or 1.93 per cent. in primary and of 2,918 or 27.54 per cent. in re-vaccinations. Vaccination.

Excluding the Rájkumár College and the Tálukdári-Girásiá School at Wadhván there were in the province 853 educational institutions with 49,919 pupils, or 40 institutions and 3,433 pupils more than in the previous year. The cost of 639 of these institutions was defrayed by the States, and they comprised 1 Arts College, 5 high schools, 15 Anglo-vernacular schools, 573 boys' and 43 girls' primary schools, 1 Training College for masters and 1 for mistresses. All the 639 institutions were controlled by the Educational Department of the Bombay Presidency except the Arts College. The proprietorship of 206 more institutions was Education.

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*Káthiawár and  
Cambay.*

private: they comprised 3 Anglo-vernacular schools, and 179 boys' and 24 girls' primary schools. There were also 1 Railway school at Ghadechi for Europeans and Eurasians, 2 Mission schools at Rájkot, and 5 State indigenous schools, all of which received grants. The sum expended by the States on education, exclusive of the expenses of the Rájkumár and Sámaldás Colleges and the Talukdári Girásia School at Wadhwan, was Rs 3,68,225. In the previous year Rs. 3,68,572 were spent by the States on education, exclusive of the cost of the Rájkumár College and the Talukdári-Girásia School. Further details regarding the educational institutions of the province will be found in Chapter VII (Instruction. Education).

CAMBAY.

Area, 350 square miles, Population (1881), 86,074; Gross Revenue, Rs. 6,08,368

General.

The Mahomedan State of Cambay lies at the head of the Gulf of Cambay. The present Nawáb succeeded to power in 1880-81. The Collector of Kaira is *ex-officio* Political Agent for Cambay. There was no dispute between His Highness the Nawáb and the members of his family, nor was there any friction between the administration of the State and the British or Gáekwádi authorities: the year was one of complete quiet and rest. All trade imposts having ceased, there was free trade between the State and the surrounding country. One boundary dispute with Baroda was under discussion, and no fresh disputes arose during the year.

Season and Crops.

The season was not a very favourable one, and the kharif crops suffered to some extent. The rainfall was 30.6 inches against 42.7 in the previous year. The public health was good.

Military Force.

The total strength of the military force was 550 against 565 in the previous year, and the cost amounted to Rs. 46,978 against Rs. 48,921. The force was being gradually reduced.

Police.

The police force consisted of 101 mounted men and 509 foot, but of these, 239 were village *dáuaníás* (watchmen) whose cost was not debited to the head "Police." The cost of the police was Rs. 44,839, showing a decrease of Rs. 3,501 as compared with the previous year. The number of cognizable offences reported during the year was 235 and the number of persons arrested was 376, of whom 215 or 57.2 per cent were convicted. Property of the value of Rs. 2,602 was recovered out of property valued at Rs. 4,118 reported to have been stolen: the percentage of recoveries to amount stolen was, therefore, 89.1. There were 389 non-cognizable cases, in connection with which 921 persons appeared before the Courts: 222 persons were convicted and the rest discharged or acquitted.

Criminal Justice.

There were 647 cases before the Magistrates, of which 612 were disposed of. In the Sessions Court 8 cases were disposed of out of 9. 27 appeals out of 30 were decided.

Prisons.

Altogether 138 prisoners were confined during the year in the criminal jail at Cambay. Out of these, 53 remained in prison at the close of the year. There was one casualty among the prisoners. The cost of the jail was Rs. 2,389, but the prisoners earned Rs. 1,408, so the net charge was only Rs. 981.

Civil Justice.

1,971 new suits were filed during the year, 485 were pending at the close of the previous year, and 74 were re-admitted to the file. The total number of suits for disposal was, therefore, 2,530 and the total value in dispute amounted to Rs. 1,33,810. 1,946 cases were disposed of during the year. There were 84 civil appeals, of which 65 were contested. In 43 cases the judgment of the lower Court was confirmed and in 12 reversed, and the remaining 10 cases were remanded. Out of 29 cases in which special appeals were made to the Huzúr Court, the judgment of the lower Court was confirmed in 10 and modified in 4, and one case was remanded. 57.5 per cent of the decrees were satisfied in full, 20.0 were partially satisfied, 22.5 per cent were wholly unsatisfied. These figures show that the administration of civil justice in the State received full and sufficient attention.

Registration.

436 documents were registered during the year against 329 in the previous year.

Municipalities.

The municipal expenditure showed a satisfactory increase from Rs. 29,559 to Rs. 33,501. Rs. 3,500 were spent on sanitary measures.

Public Works.

Rs. 42,272 in all were expended on public works, the principal item of expenditure being Rs. 11,448 spent on a school-house which was completed during the year, and accommodated 600 boys.

Revenue and Finance.

The land revenue fell from Rs. 3,37,503 to Rs. 3,26,065, and the cause was said to be the unfavourable nature of the rainfall. The opium revenue amounted to Rs. 24,951, the excise revenue to Rs. 30,361, and the octroi duties to Rs. 54,670. The total receipts of the State were Rs. 6,08,368 and the expenditure Rs. 6,06,895, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,673. Although the revenue only just covered the expenditure, the actual financial condition of the State was better than it appeared to be, as the State was paying off a debt to the British Government at the rate of Rs. 40,000 a year, and the balance of this debt was only Rs. 1,35,000. The principal items of expenditure during the year were miscellaneous Darbár expenditure Rs. 64,707, extraordinary expenditure Rs. 28,946, and the military, police, municipal and public works expenditure already mentioned. It must, however, be noted that the figures are for the year ending 16th October 1887. From 1st January 1888 the ábkári business of the State was placed in the hands of the British Government.

and formed part of the Kaira ábkári contract, the Darbár receiving compensation from the British Government to the extent of Rs. 35,000 per annum. This arrangement is to continue for ten years.

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Cambay and  
Rewa Kántha.

The customs revenue was only Rs. 957, but there was a general increase in the trade of the port, as shown below :—

					Number of Ships.	Value of Import.	Value of Export.
						Rs.	Rs.
1886-87	...	...	...	...	614	4,05,326	3,80,955
1887-88	...	...	...	...	686	4,32,950	4,05,083
				Increase	72	27,624	24,128

Births and deaths were registered, but the figures were not reliable. There was an increase of 1,721 in the number of patients treated at the Cambay Dispensary, the total for the year being 13,986. There was no cholera during the year, and only 12 cases of small-pox were recorded. 2,137 persons were vaccinated during the year.

Vital Statistics and  
Medical Services.

The schools were visited by Mr. Giles, the Educational Inspector, during the year and he was satisfied with the progress made. 1,559 boys and 174 girls attended the schools, showing an increase of 49 as compared with the previous year. Rs. 4,907 were spent on education.

Education.

3 stallions kept by the State covered 40 mares during the year. The administration during the year was very satisfactory. Cambay is still in want of a good road, and the Darbár is contemplating the construction of one.

Miscellaneous.

#### REWA KÁNTHA.

Area, 4,837 square miles; Population (1881), 542,452; Gross Revenue, Rs. 20,70,754.

The Rewa Kántha Agency comprises the 1st class State of Rájpipla and the 5 second class States of Chhota Udepur, Báriya, Lúnávada, Bálásinor and Sunth, besides 55 States and estates of smaller importance. Among the chief events of the year were the Darbár held at Ahmedabad by His Excellency the Governor, and His Excellency's visit to Rája Wakhatsingji at Lúnávada. The Rájás of Lúnávada and Sunth, the Bábi of Bálásinor, the Thákor of Bhadarwa, and the heir apparent to the Thákor of Sanjeli were invited to the Darbár. The new ábkári arrangements, under which the Chiefs of Rewa Kántha have agreed to remove their liquor shops more than two miles from the frontier, were introduced on the 1st January 1888. The States of Bhadarwa and Umeta, and the estate-holders of the Sankheda and Pándu Mevás have made over the management of their excise to the British Government. The new system on the whole worked well. The usual Border Court was held at Salukápát for the disposal of cases between the Rewa Kántha and Rajputána Agencies. It disposed of 39 out of 41 cases for settlement, and adjourned the remaining 2. 15 petty estates with a revenue of Rs. 1,01,586 were under the direct management of the Agency against 13 in the previous year. Two of these were under permanent management, and minority was the cause of management in 8, debt in 4, and imbecility in the remaining one.

General.

The season was on the whole unfavourable. The rainfall varied from 32 inches in the Sankheda Mevás to 57 in Báriya. Almost incessant rain during July and August damaged the maize and bájri. The excessive moisture of August was followed by a scanty supply in September and by no rain in October. The cotton, which had been injured by too much rain in July and August, was further damaged by a heavy fall in January. Over a great part of the Agency the mowra crop was short. The prices of food-grains rose, the rise being most notable in the cause of maize and bájri. During the year, cholera visited 23 villages of the Rájpipla State. Some cases of cholera also occurred in Bálásinor and Báriya. There was a slight outbreak of small-pox in Nándod in the month of March.

Season and Crops.

The Rájpipla State continued under the joint administration of Colonel Stace and the Rája up to 12th October 1887, when the Rája's share in the administration was withdrawn. On 15th November Mr. Shewan succeeded Colonel Stace as sole Administrator. The revenue and expenditure amounted to about Rs. 7½ lakhs. Since his return from his tour in North India, Kunvar Shri Chhatrasingji, the eldest son of the Rája, has shown much interest in his studies and in preparing himself for the position which he will one day fill. The total expenditure on prisons amounted to Rs. 20,369, including Rs. 11,193 spent on buildings. The maintenance charges in Nándod alone amounted to Rs. 8,673.

Rájpipla.

Owing to the death of his mother, the Rája of Chhota Udepur was unable to attend the Ahmedabad Darbár. During the year the remaining debt of Rs. 10,000 was paid and the State placed in a sound financial position. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,82,517 against Rs. 1,76,190 in the previous year, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,84,076 against Rs. 1,53,315. The increase in the expenditure was chiefly due to the liquidation of debt. Rs. 28,939 were spent on public works.

Chhota Udepur.

The ill health of the Rája of Báriya prevented him from being present at the Ahmedabad Darbár. It is a subject for regret that another year has passed without the final adhesion of the Rája to the free-trade policy. On the other hand, his customs receipts showed a

Báriya.

<p>TRIBUTARY STATES. <i>Rewa Kántha.</i></p>	<p>decrease, as compared with the previous year, of Rs. 26,980, which affords a satisfactory indication of reform. As regards ábkári matters, although the principle of a two-miles shop-less and still-less belt was admitted, several points remained for settlement. The revenue of the year was Rs. 2,13,376, while the expenditure was Rs. 1,96,930. Rs. 6,218 were spent on public works.</p>
<p>Lúnáváda.</p>	<p>Under the able personal supervision of the Rájá, the Lúnáváda State continued to be one of the best administered States in East Gujarát. The visit of His Excellency the Governor to the State has already been mentioned. In spite of considerable special charges connected with the Wasant Ságar Tank, the Fateh Garden-house, and the Jublee Park, the expenditure was kept well within the revenue. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 2,02,909 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,91,100. Rs. 29,474 were spent on public works. The agreement regarding the longstanding territorial disputes between the States of Lúnáváda and Bálásinor, settled in 1865, was signed by the Rájá of Lúnáváda and the Bábi of Bálásinor.</p>
<p>Bálásinor.</p>	<p>During the year the Nawáb of Bálásinor continued to carry on the administration of the State with his usual care and intelligence. The revenue during the year was Rs. 1,40,165 and the expenditure Rs. 1,32,369. Rs. 23,227 were expended on public works.</p>
<p>Sunth.</p>	<p>Sunth continued to be one of the best managed States of the Rewa Kántha Agency. The Rájá continued to show a close and intelligent interest in all branches of the administration. The Diván's efforts to start a home farm and to foster horse-breeding met with much success. Order is thoroughly established among the hill and frontier Bhils, who were formerly so troublesome, much energy is shown in repressing the illicit traffic in opium which enters the State from the Banawára frontier, the police is efficient, and the jail, dispensary and schools were well maintained and carefully managed. The State is now entirely free from debt, the small amount outstanding (Rs. 5,247) was paid during the year. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,24,401, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,01,064. Rs. 8,649 were expended on public works during the year. There was a noticeable increase of Rs. 3,119 in the expenditure on education.</p>
<p>Bhadarwa.</p>	<p>Adesangji Sirdársingji, Thákor of Bhadarwa, died in January 1888. The question of the succession to the estate was settled after the close of the year.</p>
<p>Umeta.</p>	<p>Of late years the finances of Umeta have been growing more and more embarrassed. At the Thákor's desire the 11½ villages of Umeta, of which 5 are in the Botsad Taluka of Kaira and 6½ in the Rewa Kántha, were placed under Agency management.</p>
<p>Other States.</p>	<p>The administrations of the remaining States call for no special remark.</p>
<p>The Agency generally Police.</p>	<p>As in Pálanpur, Mahi Kántha and Káthiáwár, 2 police forces were employed in the Rewa Kántha—the Agency Police and the States' Police. The strength of the Agency Police was 37 mounted and 107 foot police and the cost Rs. 33,253. The total strength of the States' Police was 100 mounted constables and 967 foot, and the total cost Rs. 1,15,783. In all 2,287 offences were reported against 1,810 in the previous year. The number of persons arrested and brought to trial was 2,828, of whom 1,830 or 68 per cent. were convicted and 696 discharged or acquitted, leaving 302 untried at the close of the year. 45 per cent. of the property stolen, which was valued at Rs. 12,592½, was recovered against 27 per cent. in the previous year.</p>
<p>Criminal Justice.</p>	<p>During the year, 4,015 persons were brought before the Magistracy, 2,292 or 57 per cent. were convicted, 30 were committed to the High Court for trial, 4 died or escaped, 1,541 were discharged or acquitted, and 148 were left untried at the close of the year. There were 5 murders against 12, 34 robberies against 36, and 10 dacoities against 22 in the previous year; but there was an increase of house-breaking with theft, the number of offences being 495 against 393 in the previous year. During the year no criminal appeal was made to the Political Agent.</p>
<p>Prisons.</p>	<p>The number of jails—25—remained unaltered during the year. The number of prisoners rose during the year from 2,512 in 1886-87 to 2,659 during the year. The daily average was 354 against 373.</p>
<p>Civil Justice.</p>	<p>In addition to the 21 suits pending at the end of 1886-87, 125 new suits were filed in the Agency Courts during the year, making a total of 146. Of these, 125, or 85 per cent., were decided, leaving a balance of 21. The value of the 125 suits instituted during the year was Rs. 12,699. There were in all 9 appeals for disposal in the Assistant Political Agent's Court against the decisions of the lower Courts, of which 5, including 3 from the previous year, were decided, leaving 4 unheard. No appeal was made to the Political Agent, who decided the one appeal that remained from the preceding year.</p>
<p>Medical Services.</p>	<p>There were altogether 10 dispensaries in the Agency with an average daily attendance of 41 and a total cost of Rs. 18,736. During the year in Rájppla a new dispensary was opened at Dedhápada, but the one at Bhalod, which is one of the 10 dispensaries mentioned above, was closed, as it was within a few miles of the Jagada Dispensary. 18,263 primary vaccinations and 192 re-vaccinations were performed at a total expenditure of Rs. 3,510.</p>
<p>Education.</p>	<p>4 new schools were opened during the year. There were altogether 100 schools at the close of the year, including the 2 Bilal schools and 8 girls' schools, against a</p>

total of 96 in the previous year. The number of pupils was 5,891 against 5,794. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 27,334 against Rs. 29,381. The receipts from fees amounted to Rs. 2,595 against Rs. 2,633 in the previous year. The Talukdári School at Vajiria was well managed.

The Nándod printing press did the State work only. There was no other press in the Agency.

## NÁRUKOT.

Area, 143 square miles; Population (1881), 8,440; Gross Revenue, Rs. 6,835.

This State is situated in the heart of the Rewa Kántha State of Chhota Udepur. The Chief is of the Koli caste, and the administration continues to be conducted by British officers, in consideration of half the revenue being assigned to the British Government under the terms of the agreement of 1838. The Náikráś were orderly, and crime was light, and the relations with the neighbouring States were satisfactory. The boundary dispute between Jámbughoda and Chhota Udepur was decided in favour of Chhota Udepur.

There was a decrease both in live stock and the number of ploughs. Labour prices and cart hire remained unchanged. Food-grain prices showed a great increase over the average of the preceding five years. The rainfall was sufficient, and the estimated out-turn of crops was rice 12 annas, kodra 5 annas, bavta, banti and jowár 6 annas, and other grains 3 annas in the rupee.

The land revenue is collected by a plough-tax. The introduction of the survey settlement had to be abandoned for want of funds. A special report on the best means of bringing the expenditure and income of the State into equilibrium was under preparation.

41 policemen were employed during the year. Of these, 30 belong to the Panch Maháls Bhil Corps; 8 to the unarmed Panch Maháls Police and 3 were mounted policemen. The cost was Rs. 4,940, or 72 per cent. of the ordinary State revenue. No capital offences were reported. Of Rs. 810, the reported value of property stolen, Rs. 43, or 5·3 per cent., were recovered, against 56·8 per cent. in the previous year.

20 offences were reported and 34 persons were brought to trial, of whom 25 were convicted and the rest discharged or acquitted. Of the 20 criminal cases, 2 were decided by the Assistant Political Agent and the remaining 18 by the 2nd Class Magistrate of Jámbughoda. During the year neither criminal case nor appeal came before the Political Agent; and no case remained undecided at the close of the year.

There was one prison in which 14 convicted prisoners were confined. The diet expenses amounted to Rs. 12 against Rs. 7 in the previous year.

There were no separate Civil Courts. The Political Agent held the powers of a District Judge, the Assistant Political Agent of an Assistant Judge, and the Mahálkari of a 2nd Class Subordinate Judge. During the year under review, 2 cases were decided by the Subordinate Judge, and 1 was pending before the Assistant Political Agent.

The Local Fund receipts amounted to Rs. 508. The expenditure, mostly on road repairs, was Rs. 335.

The land revenue amounted to Rs. 5,672 against Rs. 5,896 in the previous year. The other sources of revenue, viz, A'bkári (Rs. 476) and Forest (Rs. 687) raised the total revenue to Rs. 6,835 against 7,047 in 1886-87. The opium receipts, amounting to Rs. 126, were as usual equally divided between Government and the Nárukot Chief.

The number of births increased from 240 in 1887 to 248 during the year, and of deaths from 131 to 133. Vaccination showed a marked increase from 152 to 448. The number of persons treated at the Government Bhil Corps Dispensary was 999 against 1,030, and the cost of the dispensary was Rs. 739 against Rs. 738 in the previous year.

The State had one school, the Jámbughoda Vernacular School. The average attendance was 5½ out of 61 on the rolls. The Political Agent visited the school and was satisfied with the result of the examination.

## SOUTH GUJARAT.

## DHARAMPOR.

Area, 794 square miles; Population (1881), 101,339; Gross Revenue, Rs. 3,74,564.

During the year the State suffered a great loss in the death of the second son of the Mahárája, Harideoji, who was a young man of good promise. In previous Administration Reports all information in regard to the Dharampor State was furnished up to the end of March every year, except the financial results which were given for years ending with the Hindu month of Jyeshth. With a view to remove this anomaly, the figures for the period 1st April to 9th July 1888, on which latter date the month of Jyeshth closed, have been separated in regard to the heads under which statistics used to be given for the year ending 31st March. In the next report, therefore, it will be possible to give all information regarding this State for the year ending with the month of Jyeshth. In the present report the method adopted in previous reports has been pursued, and the figures for the



TRIBUTARY STATES.  
*Dharampor and*  
*Bánsda.*

Season and Crops.

broken period have not been added to those for the year ending March 1888, in order that the statistics now given may admit of comparison with those of previous year.

The rainfall was 119 inches and the crops about three-fourths of the usual yield, but there was no rise in prices.

Survey and Settlement.

The survey of 12 villages was completed during the year. The survey work in 4 more villages was nearly complete. The cost amounted to Rs. 4,309 against Rs. 2,970 in the previous year.

In 6 completely surveyed villages the revenue settlement was made according to rates of assessment based on the capabilities of the soil, with the result that there was an increase of Rs 15,600 in the revenue all the other villages of the State were "assessed according to the system observed by the farmers."

Police.

The police force was 48 strong (10 of the men being mounted) against 63 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the abolition of certain temporary establishment. The total number of offences reported to the police was 344 against 199, the number of persons arrested and sent for trial 502 against 351, and the number convicted 401 against 307 in the previous year. The increase was to some extent attributable to the number of ábkári offences reported having been larger. The percentage of persons convicted to those sent for trial was 80 against 87 in the previous year. The value of property reported to have been stolen was Rs. 743 against Rs. 14,602, out of which property valued Rs 263 against Rs. 230 in the previous year was recovered.

Civil Justice.

There were 20 cases pending at the close of the previous year, and the number of suits filed during the year was 71. Out of the total number of 91 suits 89 were disposed of, leaving only 2 cases undecided. There were 3 appeals undecided at the close of the previous year, and 3 more were filed during the year all of them were disposed of.

Prisons.

In all 111 persons were imprisoned during the year against 117 in the previous year. The prison expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,421 against Rs. 2,615.

Revenue and Finance.

The revenue was Rs 2,74,752 against Rs. 2,93,172 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 18,420. The decrease was chiefly due to the abolition of Customs duties and smaller realisations under the head of forest revenue. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,75,175 against Rs. 2,92,525 in the previous year the large increase being attributable to the marriage of one of the daughters of His Highness the Rája, to meet the expenditure on which His Highness had to borrow money to the extent of Rs. 77,500. Including the loan and recoveries (Rs. 22,302) of advances made by the State, the gross revenue amounted to Rs. 3,74,554.

Ábkári.

New ábkári arrangements were made during the year between the State and the British Government, with satisfactory results

Public Works.

Rs. 11,872 were spent on works of public utility, the chief of which was the Victoria Jubilee Dispensary, which was nearly completed. Only a small sum was spent on communications. Rs. 15,926 more were spent on repairs to the State buildings.

Education.

There were 7 schools in this State, of which 2, which were private, were closed during the year. The average attendance in the remaining 5 State schools was 362. The State expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 3,010 against Rs 3,298 in the previous year. No efforts have apparently as yet been made to place the benefits of education within the reach of the Káliparaj—certain backward classes who form the immense majority of the population.

Medical Relief

The total number of persons treated at the Dharampor Dispensary during the year was 13,864 against 12,862 in the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,385 against Rs. 5,123 in the previous year. The number of children vaccinated was 5,164, of whom 201 were vaccinated unsuccessfully in the previous year 4,233 vaccinations were effected. The cost of vaccination was Rs. 541 against Rs. 535 in the previous year.

BÁNSDA.

Area, 215 square miles ; Population (1881), 31,607 ; Gross Revenue, Rs 2,02,756.

Important events.

An heir-apparent to the Rája of Bánsda was born on the 17th February 1888.

Season and Crops.

The out-turn of crops was, on the whole, equal to the average, and public health was good. The prices of food-grains and labour were nearly the same as in the previous year.

Survey and Settlement.

Revised rates of assessment fixed with reference to the classification of soils made by the Gujarát Revenue Survey were introduced during the year with satisfactory results. The system of obliging the rayat to pay full rates for any land he may take up, instead of as heretofore only half the normal assessment for the first year, was introduced during the year. The change is a very salutary one in the interests of the rayat, as many years' experience in British India proves.

Police

62 foot and 24 mounted police were maintained at a cost of Rs. 6,696, against Rs. 4,452 in the previous year. The increase in the cost was due to the incorporation of the saváry into the police. The number of offences reported to the police was 207 against 252, the number of persons arrested was 237 against 335, the number of persons sent for trial was 287 against 335 and the number of persons convicted was 251 against 317 in the previous year. Crime was generally of a petty nature. The percentage of convictions to arrests was

87 against 95. The value of property stolen was Rs. 229 against Rs. 489, and the value recovered Rs. 60 against Rs. 250. The percentage of recoveries to the amount stolen was 26 against 72.

The number of persons tried was 287, of whom 251 were convicted, 25 acquitted, 8 discharged without trial, and 3 awaited trial. There were 3 criminal appeals to the Diván against the decisions of the lower Courts. In 2 cases the decisions were confirmed and in 1 modified.

Criminal Justice.

There were 83 civil suits against 88 in the previous year: 32 were disposed of, leaving 1 only in arrears. There were 4 civil appeals against 3 in the previous year: 3 of them were decided, leaving 1 in-arrears.

Civil Justice.

The number of prisoners admitted during the year was 51 against 54 in the previous year. The number remaining at the end of the year was 9 against 17. The total cost was Rs. 517 against Rs. 1,036. The convicts worked satisfactorily at the weaving looms.

Prisons.

The revenue increased from Rs. 1,84,609 in the previous year to Rs. 2,02,756 in the year under report. The increase occurred under the heads Land, Ábkári, Forest and Judicial. The agreement made by the State with the British Government as regards ábkári administration was in force throughout the year, with, on the whole, satisfactory results. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,53,481 against Rs. 1,84,129 in the previous year. The expenses of the palace showed a satisfactory diminution from Rs. 46,256 to Rs. 33,167.

Revenue and  
Finance.

Rs. 18,246 were spent on public works against Rs. 10,049 in the previous year. All works were completed except the Jubilee Dharmshála, which was in progress.

Public Works.

3,107 persons were treated during the year at the Bánsda Dispensary against 3,949 in the previous year, the total cost being Rs. 2,369 against Rs. 2,117. There was no epidemic during the year. 1,411 children were vaccinated at a cost of Rs. 266 against 1,559 children at a cost of Rs. 289 in the previous year.

Medical Relief.

There were 12 schools against 13 in the previous year, 1 having been closed for "want of pupils." The number of pupils was 442 against 477 in the previous year. The maintenance of the schools cost Rs. 3,155. Many of the masters are reported to be inefficient, while in the main school at head-quarters want of discipline among the masters was fatal to the prosperity of the school. The Darbár is endeavouring to improve the existing state of things.

Education.

## SACHIN.

Area, 42 square miles; Population (1881), 18,036; Gross Revenue (collected up to 30th April 1888), Rs. 1,59,408.

During the year under review the administration of the small State of Sachin was conducted under the supervision of the Agent to His Excellency the Governor of Surat. The Nawáb's infant son and heir lived during the year with his mother at Baroda. Nawábzáda Nasrullakhán, the Nawáb's brother, who proceeded to England in June 1885, was making fair progress at Cambridge, and expected to be called to the Bar shortly. There was a slight change for the better in the Nawáb's conduct during the year under review.

General.

The season was not a favourable one. The rainfall was deficient, and the out-turn of crops was twelve annas in the rupee. Cholera was prevalent during the year in some of the villages of the State.

Season and Crops.

The total strength of the police was 59—9 mounted and 50 foot. The cost was Rs. 824. The number of offences reported to the police was 59, against 100 in the previous year. 113 persons were arrested, 39 sent for trial, and 27 convicted. There were no cases of murder or dacoity. Property of the value of Rs. 234 was stolen, and 78 per cent. of it was recovered. The ábkári establishment, consisting of 1 inspector and 5 peons, having been found insufficient to check illicit distillation of liquor and to control properly the sale of toddy and liquor in the Sachin villages, it was proposed to appoint an additional inspector.

Police.

Of 148 civil suits for disposal, 144 were disposed of during the year. Of 11 civil appeals, all were disposed of.

Civil Justice.

In all 11 prisoners suffered incarceration during the year in the Sachin Jail.

Prisons.

The revenue during the year was Rs. 1,86,633, and the expenditure Rs. 1,56,830. Rs. 28,254 were spent on public works, chiefly repairs of roads and State buildings. The closing balance was Rs. 1,79,900. The financial condition was very satisfactory.

Revenue and  
Finance.

2 dispensaries were maintained during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,400. The total number of patients treated was 7,518 against 5,793 in the previous year. The number of vaccinations was 339 against 433 in the previous year. 636 births and 692 deaths were registered. Out of the total number of deaths, 164 were due to cholera.

Vital Statistics and  
Medical Relief.

The total number of schools maintained during the year under review was 16. The number of pupils was 1,043 against 1,039. The total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 5,413 against Rs. 4,583; the increase being mainly due to a contribution to the extension of the Rájikumar College at Rájkot.

Education.

## NORTH KONKAN.

## THE KHÂNDESH POLITICAL AGENCY.

Area, 3,840 square miles, Population (1881), 60,270; Gross Revenue, Rs. 1,06,702.

## General.

The petty States under the political supervision of the Collector of Khândesh consist of the State of Surgána and 2 groups known as the Mevás estates and the Dangs, the former of which groups lies on the north-west of the Collectorate between the Tápti and Narbada rivers, and the latter on the south-west of the Pimpalner Táluka between the Native States of Baroda, Bánsda and Dharampor. The Surgána State adjoins the Dángs to the south. The Political Agent held the usual Mevás and Dáng darbárs, at which all the Chiefs were present except Gumánsingji, whose succession to the Chiefship of Chikhli was under consideration, and the Chief of Surgána, who was allowed to be absent in consideration of a domestic misfortune. The Chiefs of the Mevás estates having handed over the management of their ábkári to Government on certain terms as to compensation, the number of shops was reduced from 52 to 10, while the price of liquor was considerably raised. In the Dángs, too, the central distillery system having been introduced from the 1st of January 1888 the price of liquor was considerably enhanced, and there was a decided decrease in the consumption. The Chief of Surgána was unwilling to hand over the ábkári arrangements of his State to Government, but entered into an agreement similar to the one made by the Bánsda State. On the 1st June, 1888, he started a distillery at Surgána and 2 subsidiary ones in outlying parts of the State, and arranged for the sale of liquor at the rates fixed in the agreement. Both the Mevás and the Dáng estates were very free from crime: only 4 cases were tried by the Mevás Diván, 3 by the Assistant Political Agent and 1 by the Political Agent.

## MEVÁS STATES.

## Mevás States.

In this group there are 6 estates. Although usually treated as political estates they are really scheduled districts of British India, into which British regulations have not been introduced. The seventh estate lapsed to the British Government many years ago. Of the rest, all, except Ráysingpur and Káthi, were managed by their petty chieftains or their relatives. Since the close of the year the young Chief of Káthi has been entrusted with the management of his estate under certain conditions. The balance to the credit of the estate at the end of the year was Rs 65,800 against Rs. 52,729 at the end of the previous year. The minor Chief Surupsing of Ráysingpur made good progress at school in Dhulia, and the Political Agent intended to arrange for his beginning English. The balance to the credit of the Ráysingpur estate amounted at the end of the year to Rs. 76,359 against Rs. 58,213 at the close of the previous year. The school at Ráysingpur was fairly flourishing, and was attended chiefly by Bhil boys. The survey of the road from Taloda to the Rájpipla frontier, alluded to in the last report, could not be finished for want of establishment. Chikhli is the third in importance of the Mevás estates. Sonji Wasawa, who succeeded his cousin Rámsing in 1883, died on the 10th January 1888, and on his demise the management of the estate was carried on by his eldest son Gumánsing, already mentioned. Forests are the principal source of income in the Mevás estates. The expenses of the Chiefs were well kept within their receipts, and none of them were in debt.

## THE DANGS.

## The Dángs

The Dángs group is made up of 15 petty estates, each under its own Chief. The revenues of the Chiefs are very small, and they are principally derived from land revenue and forest-lease money. Some of the Chiefs were in debt to the extent of less than Rs. 400. The Surgána estate already mentioned was the only one that had not abolished transit duties. The exact jurisdictionary powers of the Dang Chiefs have never yet been clearly defined.

## JAWHAR.

Area, 534 square miles, Population (1881), Rs. 48,556, Gross Revenue, Rs. 92,573

## General.

The small State of Jawhâr is situated below the Ghats to the north of the Thána Collectorate. The Rája is of the Koli caste, and has full charge of his State, subject to the supervision of the Collector of Thána.

## Administration of Land.

The Chief made a circuit through the Karyat Haveli Mahál, and settled the land revenue according to the survey. The total assessment of the mahál was raised from Rs. 7,000 to nearly Rs 15,000, a greater area of arable land having been brought under assessment than before.

## Season and Crops.

The total rainfall was nearly the same as in the previous year, namely 123 inches. Irregular rainfall towards the close of the season damaged the rice crops. Towards the close of the year there was an outbreak of cholera in the State.

## Police

The strength of the police—25—remained the same as in the previous year. The cost was Rs 2,340. The number of offences reported to the police during the year was 57 against 53; the number of persons arrested was 86 against 107, the number of persons sent for trial was 71 against 90, the number of persons convicted was 69 against 40, and the percentage of convictions to arrests was 81 against 37. The property stolen

amounted in value to Rs. 179 against Rs. 78 in the previous year, out of which property valued at Rs. 175 or 96 per cent. was recovered, against Rs. 23, or 29 per cent. in the previous year.

157 offences were reported against 175 in the previous year. 243 persons were dealt with, of whom 137 were convicted, 99 were discharged or acquitted, and 7 awaited trial at the end of the year. There was one case of murder and one of preparation to commit dacoity. There were no appeals. Criminal Justice

66 persons were confined in the jail during the year, against 69 in the previous year. The daily average number of prisoners was 18 against 11. The number of prisoners remaining in the jail at the close of the year was 24. The total expenditure was Rs. 655 against Rs. 323. There were 3 deaths in the jail during the year caused by dysentery. Prisons

There were 133 civil suits for disposal during the year, of which 107 were disposed of, leaving 26 in arrears at the close of the year. Out of 15 civil appeals for disposal only 3 were disposed of, leaving 12 in arrears. Out of 235 applications for execution of decrees 208 were disposed of, leaving 27 in arrears. Civil Justice.

The total revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 92,573 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,06,915. The receipts and expenditure in the previous year were Rs. 1,00,098 and Rs. 81,218 respectively. These figures show that the revenue during the year under review was Rs. 7,525 less than in the previous year, while the expenditure exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 25,097. Rs. 40,730 were entered under the head of miscellaneous expenditure. The item was swelled by marriage expenses in the Chief's family. Revenue and Finance.

Rs. 13,998 were expended on public works during the year, against Rs. 6,525 in the previous year. The only important work in the progress during the year was the Jawahar-Talavh Road (portion from Kasatwadi to Karhe), on which Rs. 10,247 were spent and which was nearly completed. Public Works.

The number of patients treated in the State dispensary during the year was 2,979 against 2,760 in the previous year. 1,752 successful vaccine operations were performed during the year against 1,353 in the previous year. Medical Relief.

The number of schools was 10 against 9 in the previous year, and the number of scholars was 214 against 231. The expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 1,680 against Rs. 1,491 in the previous year, the increase being due to the provision of a new school-house and the institution of a few scholarships. Education

## SOUTH KONKAN.

### JANJIRA.

Area, 324 square miles, Population (1881), 76,361; Gross Revenue, Rs. 4,31,92

The Mahomedan State of Janjira lies on the Malabar Coast and is bounded on the south and west by the British districts of Ratnagiri and Kolaba. The Nawab, Sidi Ahmed Khan Sidi Ibrahim Khan Yakut Khan, with the assistance of a State Karchhari, conducts the administration under the political supervision of the Collector of Kolaba. The leading feature of the year's administration was the inauguration of the policy of local self-government by providing for the constitution of urban and rural boards invested with the powers and responsibilities of managing local affairs. The Bombay Local Boards and Municipal Acts were modified and adapted to suit the circumstances of the State. The agricultural stock showed a somewhat serious diminution in horned cattle, which was attributed to cattle-disease. There was a considerable increase in the number of cattle killed by wild animals. There was an increase in carts, which in so hilly a country as the Habsan was very satisfactory. Forest conservancy was carried on with vigour. The Nawab made a tour through Jafarabad in November and December 1887. He visited Poona during the rainy season and stayed there for about two months. General.

The season was favourable. The total rainfall of the year was 111 inches against 128 in the previous year. There was a cyclonic disturbance on the 4th January 1888, but it caused no appreciable damage of any kind. The out-turn of crops was generally good. The prices of food-grains were lower than in the previous year. Season and Crops.

The survey operations progressed, on the whole, satisfactorily. There were some slight differences of opinion as to the rates to be adopted, which are now practically at an end, and it is believed that a settlement will be made which, while giving substantial relief to the cultivators, will not imperil the financial position of the State. The survey operations of the year extended to 66 villages in the Murud and Shrivardhan Mahals, and resulted in the measurement of 14,218 and the classification of 21,175 acres of land. Compared with the operations of the previous year, there was an increase of 7,800 acres in the area classed and a decrease of 6,676 in the area measured, the decrease being chiefly in the measurement of *terkas* (reserved for the production of trees for wood ash manure) land. The cost of the survey during the year under report amounted to Rs. 5,463 against Rs. 8,055, the decrease of Rs. 2,592 being mainly due to increased facilities afforded by the State in the work of the survey. After four years' experience, the original estimate of the survey, which amounted to Rs. 58,000, was found to be insufficient, and a further outlay of

Legislation.

Rs. 17,500 was sanctioned during the year, thus raising the total estimated cost to Rs. 75,500, exclusive of the cost of the minor operations entrusted to the State officials. Since the commencement of the survey in 1883, 66,663 acres have been measured and 41,166 acres classed. Some progress was made with the enquiry into Kauli settlements, and the Khoti settlement of 18 villages was effected. 130 acres of land were newly taken up for cultivation during the year under report as against 28 acres in the previous year.

The following enactments received the approval of the Nawab's Government during the year under review :—

(1) Act No. I of 1888, which provided for the constitution of Municipalities in the State

(2) Act No. II of 1888, which provided for the better administration of Local Funds by a board constituted for the purpose.

(3) Act No. III of 1888 to legalize *tagavi* advances for agricultural purposes.

The nature of the Municipal and Local Boards Acts has already been explained. The Land Improvement Act is based on the Government of India's Act No. XXVI of 1871, with some alterations and omissions. Suggestions made by the Government of Bombay in regard to legislation were found to be valuable and were carefully attended to. Each Bill was fully discussed in detail before it was passed into an Act by a Committee consisting of the State Kárbhári and the Sir Nyáyádhish, presided over by the Nawáb himself.

Police.

The total strength of the police force employed in the State during the year was 132. Exclusive of the ábkári police, the strength was 119 as compared to 117 in the previous year, and the cost was Rs. 13,136 against 13,032 in the previous year. The cost of the ábkári police was Rs. 1,069 against Rs. 1,081 in the previous year. 48 per cent. of the force were able to read and write. Good progress was made in drill, which was regularly attended to. 211 cognizable and 27 non-cognizable offences were reported during the year against 189 and 11 respectively in the previous year. 181 persons in all were arrested by the police, of whom 161 were brought before the Magistrates and 69 were convicted. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 38 against 30 in the previous year. The increase in the number of cognizable offences was chiefly due to an increase in cases of criminal trespass, wrongful restraint, and offences punishable under the Police Act, which was partially counterbalanced by a decrease in cases of theft and criminal breach of trust. No crime of a violent nature was reported during the year. The increase of non-cognizable crime was due to increase in cases of hurt, insult, and mischief. During the year the value of property reported to have been stolen was Rs. 4,071, while the value of that recovered amounted to Rs. 3,006. The percentage of recoveries to stolen property was 73 against 41 in the previous year.

Criminal Justice.

There were 10 Criminal Courts at work during the year, including 1 Sadar, 2 Sessions, and 7 Magisterial Courts. Of the total number of 349 cases for trial against 314 in the previous year, 338 were disposed of against 314, leaving 11 cases in arrears. There were 685 persons to be dealt with by the Courts against 686. 129 were convicted, the names of 270 were struck off the file, 220 were discharged, 26 acquitted, and 20 awaited trial. The ratio of persons discharged and acquitted to those convicted increased during the year from 72 to 80, owing chiefly to an increase in the number of offences legally compounded. Of 12 criminal appeals 11 were disposed of, leaving 1 in balance. In the case of 1 person the appeal was summarily rejected, the sentence was confirmed in the case of 4, modified in the case of 5, and reversed in the case of 4 persons, and further enquiry was ordered in the case of 1 person.

Prisons.

There was 1 central jail at Mirud and 2 lock-ups. 60 prisoners were confined during the year under review at the central jail. One prisoner died in the jail. The daily average was 19 against 23 in the previous year. 44 prisoners were discharged during the year. There was only one escape, and the escaped convict was re-captured. The total cost was Rs. 1,228 against Rs. 1,655. To the lock-ups 16 convicted and 32 under-trial prisoners were admitted during the year under review. None remained at the close of the year.

Civil Justice.

There were 3 Civil Courts at work during the year—2 of original jurisdiction and 1 of appeal. There were 95 undisposed of suits at the close of the previous year. 558 new suits were filed against 513 in the previous year. Of the total number of 653 suits, 570 were disposed of during the year leaving 83 undisposed of at the close of the year against 95 at the end of the previous year. The value of the claims in the suits instituted during the year was Rs. 71,493 against Rs. 72,936 in the previous year. The value in those disposed of was Rs. 73,502 against Rs. 98,004. There were in all 104 appeals for disposal, of which 95 were disposed of, leaving only 9 in arrears. There were 1,127 applications for execution of decrees. In 238 cases satisfaction was obtained in full, in 333 in part, in 424 not at all, while 40 cases were struck off the file and 92 were pending at the close of the year. The total receipts of the Courts amounted to Rs. 5,337 against Rs. 6,568 in the previous year.

Registration

The total number of documents registered during the year was 343 against 360 in the previous year, the registration receipts amounted to Rs. 2,278 against Rs. 2,460, and the value of the property affected by the documents was Rs. 82,100 against Rs. 88,831.

The scheme of forest conservancy devised in 1886-87 met with a large measure of success. The working plan laid down in that year to regulate the annual cuttings was strictly adhered to, and only 1 of the 20 blocks, containing the forests of 9 villages, was sold during the year under review. The total forest revenue rose during the year from Rs. 34,275 to Rs. 45,159. The increase in the receipts was due to comparatively higher prices realized during the year for forest produce and to close attention to forest conservancy. The Forest Department was re-organized during the year with a view to improve the position of the round guards. The expenditure of the department was Rs. 8,324 against Rs. 7,188 in the previous year. The work of forest demarcation and settlement was carried on by the Survey and Revenue Officers conjointly. 210 forest offences were reported during the year, of which 188 were disposed of departmentally, leaving 22 offences undisposed of at the close of the year. No prosecutions in the Criminal Courts were instituted, as the offences which came under the cognizance of the Forest Department during the year were not deemed to be of a serious nature. In demarcating forests more than 4 acres of *vakas* was allotted to an acre of rice land. Free grants of timber to the value of Rs. 2,658 were made to cultivators. There were 6 forest fires, the damage caused by which was estimated at Rs. 21 only.

The value of imports and exports by sea was as follows:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	Increase
	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
Imports .. .. .	2,79,024	2,93,807	14,783
Exports .. .. .	2,87,436	3,54,175	66,739
Total . . . . .	5,66,460	6,47,982	81,522

There was a large increase (Rs. 85,079) in the exports of forest produce due to causes explained in the preceding paragraph. There was an improvement in the value of grains exported, and a corresponding diminution in that of their importations, attributable to improved agricultural prosperity consequent on a good season. Trade.

The total outlay on public works during the year amounted to Rs. 87,702 against Rs. 38,822. Rs. 19,524 were expended on original works. The road from Dighi to Shrivardhan was completed during the year. Custom-houses in three places and a post office building at Murud were also completed. As the plans and estimates of the most costly of the works which it was intended to execute during the year—the Victoria Water Works—were not ready, a large portion of the budget grant for public works (Rs. 61,715) could not be spent during the year. Public Works.

The total revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 4,31,920 against Rs. 4,63,348. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,70,699 against Rs. 3,89,203. Contrasted with the figures for 1886-87, there was a decrease of Rs. 31,428 in the receipts, and of Rs. 18,504 in the expenditure. The closing balance of the year amounted to Rs. 2,00,597 against Rs. 1,57,976 in the previous year. Revenue and Finance.

The collections of land revenue (which was chiefly levied in kind) amounted to Rs. 1,41,192 against Rs. 1,38,688 in the previous year. The net profit from the sale of salt amounted to Rs. 16,430 against Rs. 19,619 in 1886-87. The decrease was mainly due to diminished activity in the fishing trade. The expenditure under the head "Darbār" amounted to Rs. 55,683 against Rs. 73,083 in the previous year, when the marriage of the Nawáb and his prolonged illness rendered the expenditure unusually large.

From the 1st of January 1888 the *shkari* arrangements sanctioned by the British Government in November 1887 for the *bágayat* portion of the *Ahábát* taluka of the Kolába Collectorate were made applicable to the *Habsán*, with the exception of the farming system. This measure resulted in a considerable enhancement of the tree-tax and excise rates, and it led to a strike of the *Bhandaris*, which, however, terminated in about three months. The gross revenue during the year was Rs. 82,004 against Rs. 40,250\* in the previous year, the decrease being attributable to the strike. It is hoped, however, that the new arrangements will result in a permanent improvement in the receipts in future years. The quantity of liquor consumed during the year was 10,437 gallons against 7,912 gallons in 1886-87, the increase being due to the temporary stoppage of the sale of raw toddy for some months during the year in consequence of the strike. The *shkari* expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 24,890 against Rs. 12,114 in 1886-87, the increase being chiefly due to compensation having been paid to certain *inamdárs*, and to larger importations of *mowra* liquor from *Uran*. The net profit to the State, after deducting expenditure, amounted to Rs. 7,114. *Ashkari*.

2,274 births were registered during the year against 1,802 in the previous year. The number of deaths was 1,415 against 1,414 in 1886-87. There were 118 deaths from cholera, which prevailed in the *Murud* and *Shrivardhan* *Maháls* during the months of August, September, and January. Of the 4,161 persons treated at the *Murud* Dispensary during the year, 4155 were out-door patients, of whom 3,537 were cured. 4,467 persons were treated in 1886-87. The daily average of attendance at the dispensary was 377 against 384 in the previous year. 113 minor surgical operations were performed during the year. Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

\* The difference between this figure and that given in the last report is due to a change in the system of keeping accounts.

TRIBUTARY STATES.  
*Jaysra and  
Sávantvádi*

The cost of maintaining the dispensary was Rs. 2,631 against Rs. 2,215 in 1886-87. Arrangements for opening a new dispensary at Jáfrabad were completed. The dispensary will bear the name of the mother of a Bombay merchant connected with the place who has paid a moiety of the cost of the dispensary. Of the 2,332 primary vaccine operations performed during the year, 2,303 were successful. 2,776 primary operations were performed in the previous year. There were 17 re-vaccinations against 9 in 1886-87. The ratio of protection was 33 per mille. The cost of vaccination was Rs. 506 against Rs 509 in the previous year.

Education.

There was an increase of 1 Mahomedan girls' school during the year under review, the total number of schools being 39 against 38 in the previous year. The number of scholars declined from 2,025 to 1,966 and the average daily attendance from 1,399 to 1,332 the decrease has been attributed to temporary causes. There were 22 indigenous schools, with 277 scholars. The total State expenditure on education during the year was Rs 11,687 against Rs. 11,529. With a view to revive the English school, a few exhibitions, of the aggregate value of Rs. 132 per annum, were established during the year, the ratio of fees reduced, and the percentage of free studentships raised. These measures resulted in considerably increasing the attendance. There were 6 girls' schools in the State against 5 in the previous year, and the total number of girls under instruction was 444 against 449. A new library was opened during the year at Shrivardhan, which raised the number of libraries in the Hábrán to 2.

Miscellaneous.

The claims, 7 in number, of inámdárs for compensation on account of resumption by the State of their rights in reference to ábkári revenue, were almost all settled before the close of the year. The total amount adjudged to the inámdárs was Rs. 12,560. All the inámdárs concerned, with one exception, accepted the compensation awards as perfectly fair and equitable. A small hamlet consisting of 21 huts was destroyed by fire during the year, and the damage was estimated at Rs. 1,648.

SÁVANTVÁDI

Area, 926 square miles; Population (1881), 174,433, Revenue, Rs 4,23,268

General.

The administration of the Sávantvádi State continued in the hands of the British Government. The Sar Desái did not enjoy good health during the year under report, and the deterioration in his health and character which had long been observable still continued. Occasionally he made efforts to free himself from demoralizing excesses, but soon relapsed into his old habits. His indulgences and the weakening of character and health incapacitated him for the discharge of business. The Báí Sáheb Tara Báí being in her seventeenth year and still a minor, control over the expenditure of her allowances from Baroda and Sávantvádi continued to be exercised during the year by the State Kárbhári under the supervision of the Political Superintendent. The total receipts amounted to Rs 28,980 and the expenditure to Rs. 21,330, leaving a balance of Rs 7,650. This balance together with the previous year's surplus amounted to Rs. 44,568, of which Rs. 37,000 were invested in 4 per cent. Government paper. The Sar Desái's first cousin, Shrirám Sávant Bhonle, continued his studies at the Sardárs' High School, Belgaum. His health was excellent and his conduct and attention to his studies were satisfactory. Allusion was made in the last report to the intention of the people of Sávantvádi to commemorate the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress by placing a marble bust of Her Majesty in the State Darbár Hall. The ceremony of unveiling the bust was performed on the 9th April 1888 by the Commissioner, S D. A grand Darbár was held on the occasion.

Weather and Crops.

The monsoon commenced much earlier than usual. The total rainfall registered was 165 against 159 inches. The season did not prove favourable either for rice or for *varhas* (manured with wood ash) crops. The yield of both rice and hill crops was consequently below the average, being estimated at 9 and 8 annas in the rupee respectively. The average prices, however, of the staple food-grains during the year were lower than in the previous year on account of large importations of rice from Bengal and the Malabar Coast having been made. Although the season proved unfavourable for coffee, the coffee estates of Tambuli and Nányáche Páni were worked with profit: the expenditure having been Rs. 1,542 and the income Rs 1,653.

Survey and Settlement

Further progress was made during the year in the survey of the town of Vádi, which was not completed at the close of the year. The expenditure upon the survey of the town up to the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,926, of which Rs 1,076 will be recoverable from the land-holders on account of boundary stones, &c, when the work is completed.

The expenditure on the revenue survey during the year for such work as correction of errors, rectification of field and village boundaries, &c, amounted to Rs 2,205. The total cost of the survey up to the close of the year under report amounted to Rs. 57,193, and the actual realizations of additional revenue since the commencement of the introduction of survey settlement up to the close of 1887-88 amounted to Rs. 2,59,650. All the boundary-marks in the State were inspected during the year.

The frontier line between the State, the Goa territory, and the Ratnágiri and Belgaum Districts was inspected, and most of the boundary-marks which were found to be out of order were repaired. In the work of enquiry into the rights of the holders of Inán, Dewa

and Tankha lands, considerable progress was made during the year. 107 alienation cases of this description were disposed of against 105 in the previous year. There was little or no arable waste land in the State and none was brought under cultivation during the year.

There were 36 estates of minors and 2 of lunatics under State supervision. 6 minors either attained their majority or died, and the estates of 5 others were brought under management. It is very much to be regretted that though a few of the minors are attending the vernacular and other schools, the friends of some of the poorer wards cannot be convinced of the need of education, and consequently carry out in a very half-hearted manner the injunctions on this subject of the Court of Wards.

Wards' Estates.

In accordance with the instructions of Government, a standing Legislative Committee was formed for the State, composed of the Political Superintendent, the State Kárbhári and the Judicial Assistant. An amended notification of the enactments in force in the State was published by the Political Superintendent on the 10th March 1888.

Legislation.

The State does not maintain a separate police force, but as many men as are required for police duties are detached from the local corps and periodically relieved. The number of men so employed was 139, the same as in the previous year. The cost of maintaining them amounted to Rs. 24,080 against Rs. 22,017 in the previous year. The increase was chiefly due to clothing having been provided for the men, and the fact that the appointment of the second officer in command of the local corps, a moiety of whose pay is charged to the police, was filled during the entire year. The number of offences reported to the police was 398 against 307 in the previous year, including all cognizable offences and such non-cognizable offences as were referred to the police by the magistrates; the number of persons arrested was 397 against 337; the number of persons sent for trial was 375 against 311; the number of persons convicted was 275 against 213; and the percentage of convictions to arrests was 69 against 63. 95 persons were acquitted or discharged against 92.

Police.

The value of property stolen was Rs. 5,830 against Rs. 2,615, and the value of property recovered was Rs. 2,840 against Rs. 594 in the previous year. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen was 49 against 23 in the previous year. There were 43 fires during the year against 59 in 1886-87. The estimated value of the property destroyed by them was Rs. 795 against Rs. 1,212. All the village *faujárs* (chief constables) in the State have now been allowed to exercise the powers inherent in the office of police *pátil* (village headman) under Section 14 of Act VIII of 1867. No commission under Section 15 of the Act has ever been issued to any of the village *faujárs* in the State.

During the year there were 9 Criminal Courts against 8 in the previous year, 1 Court having been temporarily added during the latter part of the year on account of the *kotvái* (town police officer) of the town of Sávantvádi having been reduced from 2nd to 3rd class as a punishment for dereliction of duty. The number of cases tried was 579 against 408, and the number of persons tried 1,197 against 900 in the previous year. Of the persons tried, 579 or 48 per cent., against 63 per cent. in the previous year, were convicted, 543 discharged without trial, 61 acquitted, and the trial of 14 persons was pending at the close of the year. These figures show that there was during the year an increase of 171 in the number of cases and of 297 in that of persons tried. Considering the offences committed (762 in the year under report against 613 in 1886-87), a large increase of 79 under the head of "hurt," 10 under "mischief," 19 under "criminal trespass and intimidation," 8 under the "Ábkári Act" and 10 under the "Cattle Trespass Act" is noticeable; and there were 50 offences under the "Forest Act" against none in the previous year. The offences of hurt were nearly all of a trivial nature, and the greater number of them occurred during the Holi holidays, when the lower classes drink and quarrel: those under the Ábkári Act were due to the increased vigilance of the ábkári officers. Forest offences were for the first time tried under the Forest Act, which was formally introduced into the State during the year. There were 2 cases of infanticide committed immediately after birth by two widows, to shield themselves from disgrace. There was a case of attempting to excite disaffection against the British Government. It was committed by Náráyan Govind Sarvate *alias* Dattadá Náráyan Báwa and another. The Báwa gave out that he was the incarnation of the deity Dattátraya, of whom he had built a temple, and constituted himself the champion of the supposed rights of the people, who flocked to the temple and over whom he had considerable influence. He and his companion, a *kulkarní* (village accountant), delivered seditious and inflammatory speeches. He composed a drama and had it performed in his temple before a large audience representing demons in conflict with deities in which the demons were utterly overthrown by the deities. After the performance of this drama he made a speech in which he explained that the demons were the English and the deities the people of India, and that the triumph of the latter represented what would take place if the people would combine and follow his guidance. Both he and his accomplice were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years with fines. Of 70 criminal appeals 66 were disposed of: the sentences were confirmed in 38 cases, mitigated in 8, and annulled in 20.

Criminal Justice.

140 persons were confined in the jail at Sávantvádi during the year against 136 in the previous year. 92 were discharged during the year against 103. 185 persons were confined in the lock-ups against 213 in the previous year. The total expenditure on the jail amounted to Rs. 5,387 or Rs. 166 in excess of that for the previous year. The figure (Rs. 4,196) given in the report for 1886-87 was incorrect.

Prisons.



TRIBUTARY STATES.  
*Sávantvâdi.*  
Civil Justice

There were, as in the previous year, 3 Courts of original civil jurisdiction and 1 Court of appeal. The new Small Cause Court Act was made applicable to the State during the year. Of the 2,478 civil suits for disposal 2,122 were new suits filed during the year, 2,159 suits were disposed of, leaving 319 cases pending. The total value of the suits filed during the year was Rs. 73,042 against Rs. 74,185. Of 4,309 applications for execution of decrees, 3,396 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 913 against 631 in the previous year. There were 158 appeals for disposal, out of which 131 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 27 at the close of the year. From only 29 per cent. of the appeals decided in the State were appeals preferred to Government. There was an increase in the receipts on account of stamps and process fees, the amount for the year under review being Rs. 15,749 or Rs. 1,284 in excess of that of the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 15,360 against Rs. 14,988 in 1886-87.

Registration.

There were 1,985 documents registered during the year, of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,28,758, against 1,728 of the value of Rs. 1,73,217 in the previous year. The realizations from this source amounted to Rs. 6,803 against Rs. 5,210: the expenditure was Rs. 1,228 against Rs. 1,189.

Municipalities.

The Sávantvâdi Municipality has been in existence for the last ten years. The receipts and expenditure of the municipality during the year amounted to Rs. 7,182 and Rs. 7,163 respectively, against Rs. 5,019 and Rs. 5,742 respectively in 1886-87. Rs. 123 remained as the closing balance of the year. The increase in expenditure was due to many improvements having been effected.

Military Local Corps.

The strength of the Sávantvâdi Local Corps remained the same as in 1886-87, viz. 400 men of all ranks. The corps was maintained in a high state of efficiency during the year, and the general conduct of the men was excellent. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 52,754 against Rs. 47,107 in the previous year. The increase was mainly due to the purchase of undress uniform and materials for full dress.

Forests.

The total area of reserved forests at the beginning of the year, viz. 43,767 acres, was reduced during its continuance by 1,803 acres disforested for the convenience of the people, while, on the other hand, 1,001 acres were added during the year, so that the area at the end of the year was 42,965 acres. The area of protected forests remained the same throughout the year, viz. 460 acres. There were 28 forest fires during the year against 21 in 1886-87, causing an estimated damage of Rs. 23 against Rs. 53. They were accidental: instances of incendiarism are rare in the State forests. The number of persons tried for forest offences was 161 against 236 (not 696 as mentioned in the last report). Of the persons tried during the year, 103 were convicted, 29 acquitted or discharged, and 29 awaited trial at the close of the year. The receipts of the Forest Department amounted to Rs. 18,321 against Rs. 16,907 in the previous year, and the expenditure to Rs. 3,592 against Rs. 3,815. The net profit during the year was Rs. 14,729 against Rs. 13,092 in the previous year.

Manufactures.

The cost of the Pottery Establishment amounted to Rs. 1,663 and the receipts to Rs. 3,445. The extraordinary demands of the State for tiles of the Mangalore pattern having been supplied, the greater part of the machinery and plant was sold to a private company for the sum of Rs. 2,500. The acknowledgments of the Royal Commission for the interesting collection of exhibits contributed by the State to the Indian and Colonial Exhibition held in London in 1885 were conveyed to the Sar Desái, and 6 medals and 6 diplomas were awarded to the Sar Desái, the Political Superintendent, and 4 of the principal manufacturers. A small collection of lacquered, inlaid and embroidered articles, for which the State is famous, was made for the Glasgow Exhibition at a cost of Rs. 810.

Public Works.

The expenditure on public works completed and in progress in the State during the year amounted to Rs. 93,883 against Rs. 65,893 in the previous year. Of this sum Rs. 61,682 were expended from State funds and the remainder from Local, Municipal and other funds: 3 pieces of fair-weather cart road, 10 miles in length, being feeders to main roads, were opened, and portions of the principal roads, 9 miles in length, were metalled: all the existing roads were repaired. 3 new bridges were built. The new civil hospital was almost completed. The scheme for constructing a tramway from Vâdi to Belgaum and eventually continuing it to the port of Vengurla was warmly supported by the inhabitants of Vengurla, who intended to memorialize Government on the subject. It is considered that instead of a tramway a light line of railway might with advantage be constructed.

Telegraph and Post Office.

The receipts in the telegraph office at Sávantvâdi continued to cover the expenditure, and the State had, therefore, no deficit to meet. The number of post offices was the same as in the previous year, viz. 8 (not 8+1 as stated in the last report).

Revenue and Finance.

The total ordinary receipts amounted to Rs. 3,92,928 against Rs. 4,01,026 in the previous year, when the recovery of arrears of land revenue had swelled the total. The total ordinary expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,13,165 against Rs. 2,97,368. The extraordinary expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,02,603, the chief item of which was Rs. 50,283 for public works. The gross expenditure of the State during the year, Rs. 4,39,463, exceeded the gross receipts, Rs. 4,23,268 by Rs. 16,195. This excess, which was met from the cash balances of the previous year, is more apparent than real, as it was occasioned by

loans given to some of the Sardárs of the State and advances made for survey work, public works, &c., which will be either recovered or adjusted in the accounts of the next year. The funded capital remained the same as in 1886-87, namely Rs. 1,25,000. Two imposts called "Faski" and "Jakát" levied on grain and other commodities brought for sale into the markets at Bánda, Vádi and Kudál, and certain petty taxes on trades and professions, viz. those on iron-smelters, shoe-makers, washermen, palanquin-bearers, silk-weavers, bangle-dealers, parched-rice makers and weavers, were abolished during the year. The system of levying the tobacco tax not having been found satisfactory it was arranged that instead of assessing this tax upon individuals, licenses should be given for the retail sale of tobacco in the different villages. A tax called "Dhangar Mahal," levied from nomadic herdsmen, was reduced.

The total Local Fund receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 43,261 against Rs. 42,043, and the expenditure to Rs. 45,482 against Rs. 38,451 in 1886-87. The increase of expenditure was due to the construction of new roads and buildings, and more culverts and drains. The balance at the close of the year was Rs. 7,865. The 3 road tolls levied in the State produced a net profit of Rs. 10,582. Local Funds and Tolls.

There was a further reduction in the number of liquor shops from 109 in 1886-87 to 105 during the year under review: the revenue, however, again increased from Rs. 32,781 to Rs. 36,851. The expenditure amounted during the year to Rs. 1,488 against Rs. 1,404 in the previous year. The number of stills remained the same as before, viz. 43. The number of offences against ábkári laws was 88 against 32, of persons tried 55 against 42, and of persons convicted 54 against 31 in the previous year. The Ábkári Department worked satisfactorily and took care to assimilate its system to that in force in the neighbouring British district of Ratnágiri. A'bkári.

The gross receipts from stamps for the year under report amounted to Rs. 25,040 against Rs. 24,538 in 1886-87. The net surplus realized by the State after deducting expenditure was Rs. 23,648, or Rs. 297 more than in 1886-87. Stamps.

The number of births was 5,573 against 5,331 in the previous year; and the number of deaths 3,153 against 3,568. The number of persons treated medically at the hospital and dispensaries in the State was 12,844 against 12,789 in the previous year. 19 lepers were treated at the leper asylum, of whom 11 were new admissions. In the lunatic asylum 81 lunatics were treated against 26 in the previous year. The general health was good, although there were 51 cases of sporadic cholera and 138 of small-pox, 5,548 primary vaccinations against 6,037 in the previous year and 587 secondary vaccinations against 659 were performed. 5,275 primary and 331 secondary operations were successful against 6,148 in the previous year. The cost of the Medical and Vaccination Departments was Rs. 14,843 and Rs. 831 respectively, against Rs. 13,518 and Rs. 762 in the previous year. Vital Statistics.

The number of schools rose from 120 to 123, while, owing to the introduction of certain reforms, the number of scholars decreased from 4,580 to 4,476. Of the total number, 60 schools with 1,213 pupils, against 58 schools with 1,094 pupils in the previous year, were indigenous, 19 of the schools against 14 in the previous year being aided. Of the 10 candidates sent up for the Matriculation Examination, 7 were successful. The number of Mahomedan students attending schools was 303 against 286, and Mahomedan education received attention and encouragement. The number of girls under instruction was 214 against 219. The attendance in the Technical School fell from 86 boys in 1886-87 to 33 during the year under report, consequent on the levy of a fee of 4 annas per boy per mensem from well-to-do parents. The library at Sávantvádi was in a flourishing condition. The total State expenditure on education was Rs. 25,709 against Rs. 21,965 in the previous year. The increase was mainly due to a gymnasium having been added to the English school. The high reputation which the State enjoys in educational matters was maintained during the year under report. Education.

The following extract from the speech made by the Commissioner, S. D., on the occasion of unveiling the bust of Her Imperial Majesty, referred to above, may here be quoted:— Retrospect.

"In the case of Sávantvádi unavoidable circumstances have for many years past rendered the active intervention of the British Government in the direction of local affairs absolutely necessary. \* \* \* For years after our Government first actively interfered and attempted to establish order out of chaos, our officers found themselves hampered, thwarted by local disturbances, a debt-ridden Darbár, an empty treasury and but little prospect of revenue. Now mark the difference: the debts have been cleared off, the revenue has risen from about 1½ to 5 lakhs of rupees, roads have been constructed, buildings suitable for every possible purpose erected, schools of every grade established, and improvements of every kind effected. In short, I firmly believe that the Sávantvádi State is at this moment as well administered as any British district in the Presidency."

These results were to a great extent due to the labours of Colonel G. R. C. Westropp, Political Superintendent of the State for a period of over eleven years.

## THE DEKKHAN.

## SÁTARA JA'GHIRS.

## BHOR,

Area, 1,491 square miles; Population (1881), 145,876; Gross Revenue, Rs. 4,24,007.

- General.** The State of Bhor lies above the *Ghâts* to the south-west of the Poona Collectorate. The administration is conducted by the Chief of the State, the Pant Sachiv. In November 1887 the Bhor Jágíra, which had hitherto been attached to the Sátára Agency, was placed under the supervision of the Collector and Political Agent, Poona. During the monsoon the Chief proceeded to Poona and visited their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and His Excellency the Governor. In November and December 1887 the Chief made his usual tour through the State.
- Season and Crops.** The season was favourable owing to the timely fall of rain throughout the State and the crops were in a thriving condition when the Chief made his tour. The staple products of the State are rice, nágli, sáwa, rála, jowári and bájri.
- Survey.** The State contributed an additional sum of Rs. 50,000 towards the completion of the survey.
- Police.** The strength of the police at the close of the year was 6 mounted and 162 foot police—total 168 against 175 in the previous year. The cost of maintaining the force during the year amounted to Rs. 13,416 against Rs. 12,339. There were besides 30 *saváras* (horsemen) in the Huzúr Pága who served as mounted police. 836 offences were reported to the police against 843 in the previous year. 675 persons were arrested against 543; 642 persons were sent for trial against 530; 274 persons were dismissed on withdrawal of complaint or compounding of offence against 183 (persons charged with trifling offences were evidently arrested, instead of their presence before Magistrates being procured by summonses); 368 persons were prosecuted up to final decision against 347; and 123 persons were convicted against 189 in the previous year. The percentage of convictions to arrests, as revised by the Political Agent, was 19 against 34 in 1886-87, and that of convictions to accused sent for trial 19 against 35. The work done by the police was, therefore, far from satisfactory. The value of property stolen was Rs. 5,204 against Rs. 3,464; the amount recovered was Rs. 3,450 against Rs. 1,745, and the percentage of recoveries to stolen property was 66 against 50. No explanation has been given of the increase in the value of the property stolen.
- Criminal Justice.** There were 569 offences for disposal by the Magistrates, against 497 in 1886-87. 1,172 persons against 882 in the previous year were brought to trial. 707 were discharged without trial, 185 were acquitted, and only 208 were convicted. Considering the number of persons convicted as compared with those (389) brought before the Magistrates on processes issued by themselves, discretion in the issue of processes was hardly exercised notwithstanding the Chief's order to the Magistrates. There were 11 cases involving 39 persons pending trial at the close of the year. There were few offences of a very serious nature, but there was an unusually large number of deaths by drowning—24—which required explanation. In the Sessions Court, presided over by the Chief, there were 10 cases for disposal, all of which were decided during the year. In the Appellate Court, also presided over by the Chief, 29 persons preferred appeals. In the case of 11 the sentences of the lower Courts were confirmed, in those of 5 modified and in those of 13 reversed.
- Prisons.** In the jail at Bhor 63 persons were confined during the year against 57 in the previous year, the average daily number being 7 against 16. There were, besides, 5 lock-ups. There was no mortality among the prisoners during the year under review. The total cost of maintenance was Rs. 2,151 against Rs. 2,523 in the previous year.
- Civil Justice.** 1,176 civil suits were filed during the year. 279 remained for disposal at the close of 1886-87. Of the total number of 1,455 suits for disposal 1,296 were disposed of and 159 left for disposal at the end of the year. Although the number of suits filed during the year exceeded that of the previous year by 244, the number of suits remaining undisposed of was smaller than in the previous year by 120. The total number of appeals for disposal during the year was 89 against 104, of which 82 were disposed of, leaving 7 undisposed of at the close of the year against 18 at the end of the previous year. Of 2,600 applications for execution of decrees, against 2,553 in the previous year, 2,421 were disposed of, leaving 269 against 477 at the close of 1886-87. Under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act there were 345 applications for disposal against 210 in the previous year. The amount in litigation was Rs. 18,553 against Rs. 12,669. The extent of the relief granted to agriculturists during the year amounted to Rs. 6,542 against Rs. 3,990 (the amount given in the State report for 1886-87 was Rs. 3,826).
- Municipalities.** There was one municipality in the State. Its receipts amounted to Rs. 4,272, of which the export and import dues amounted to Rs. 2,243. The receipts in the previous year were Rs. 3,339. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,561 against Rs. 2,845. A house-tax was not introduced during the year, but the Chief hoped that it shortly would be. The closing cash balance was Rs. 469.

TRIBUTARY STATES  
*Sátára Jághirs.*  
Forests.

The work of settling the forest area in the catchment area of Lake Fife was completed and the report thereon was under consideration. A report on the demarcation of the Paunmáwal táluka was, also, under consideration. Some forest fires were reported to have occurred during the year, but no great damage was done to the jungle: the cause, however, of frequent fires in one particular táluka required explanation. The number of forest offences was 5 involving 13 persons against 11 involving 39 persons in the previous year.

The opening cash balance of the year amounted to Rs. 1,12,229, the figure having apparently been revised since the preparation of the State report for 1886-87. The receipts amounted to Rs. 5,87,052 against Rs. 6,91,655 in the previous year. These so-called receipts included not only the alienated revenue, Rs. 1,18,316, but the outstanding balance of revenue which had not been recovered up to the end of the year, Rs. 74,658; the Local Fund opening balance and receipts for the year, Rs. 33,743; advances recovered, Rs. 54,051; and the amount of remissions, Rs. 2,504. The principal items of revenue were the land and *edýur* or miscellaneous (including *ábkarí*, stamp and registration) revenues, but the figures representing the actual realizations of these revenues are not available. The actual cash receipts exclusive of Local Funds, deposits received, and advances recovered amounted to Rs. 3,01,226. The expenditure—cash, alienations and remissions—amounted to Rs. 5,37,315 against Rs. 5,78,446 in the previous year; and the principal items of it were land revenue establishments Rs. 1,92,585 against Rs. 2,13,697 in the previous year, the Chief's private establishment Rs. 65,513 against Rs. 67,970, advances Rs. 76,020, and Local Fund closing balance and expenditure Rs. 33,743. The closing balance of the general account amounted to Rs. 1,61,967 inclusive of the outstanding balance mentioned above.

Revenue and  
Finance.

The amount spent by the State on public works executed during the year amounted to Rs. 19,021. The chief works executed were the Victoria Reservoir, the Nira embankment at Bhor, new roads in Bhor, and the Mámálatdár's office at Vela. Rs. 19,514 would appear to have been spent during the year on works in progress, the chief of which were the Mámálatdár's office, the Munsif's Court and the Jail at Sudhágad.

Public Works.

5,269 births against 3,589 in the previous year, and 2,991 deaths against 2,931 were registered. The number of patients treated at the Bhor Dispensary was 2,562 against 2,106; 2,490 were cured. The total expenditure on the dispensary amounted to Rs. 793 against Rs. 611 in the previous year. A native physician was also retained at an annual cost of Rs. 200. 5,024 vaccine operations were performed during the year against 5,006 at a cost of Rs. 772 against Rs. 612 in the previous year.

Vital Statistics and  
Medical Relief.

The number of schools rose during the year from 28 to 29 and that of scholars from 955 to 1,020, a wholly inadequate attendance for a population which exceeds 145,000. One of the schools, a first grade Anglo-Vernacular school, was visited by the Political Agent and reported on favourably. Taken as a body, however, the masters in the State schools were insufficiently paid and not well qualified to discharge their duties efficiently. Besides the State schools, there were 14 private schools with 231 boys. The total expenditure on education met from Local Funds was Rs. 5,736 against Rs. 6,210 in the previous year. No explanation of the reduction of expenditure has been furnished. Rs. 311 were spent on the library at Bhor.

Education

## DAPHLÁPUR.

Area, 95 square miles, Population (1881), 6,007; Gross Revenue, Rs. 20,507.

The small estate of Daphlápúr, which is temporarily detached from Jath, lies between the State of Jath and the south-east boundary of the Sátára Collectorate. In November 1887 the State, which had hitherto been attached to the Sátára Agency, was placed under the supervision of the Collector and Political Agent, Bijápúr, whereby the distance from Agency head-quarters was considerably reduced. The administration was conducted by the Bai Sátáreb assisted by a *Kárbhári* or Manager.

General.

Although the rainfall during the year under report was a little less than in the previous year, it was on the whole fair. The rabi crops were excellent and the kharif crops satisfactory. Fodder was plentiful. The prices of some of the food-grains rose, as they were largely exported for consumption by the labourers on the Southern Marátha Railway. The area of waste land was reduced from 1,528 to 1,386 acres. In 2 of the 6 villages constituting the State no waste land remains.

Season and Crops.

The strength of the police during the year was the same as in the previous year, viz. 28 officers and men, of whom 10 were stipendiary. The total cost was Rs. 252 against Rs. 464 in the previous year, when certain arrears payments were made. The stipendiary police would appear to be insufficiently paid. The number of offences reported to the police was 13 against 99, the number of persons arrested by the police and sent for trial was 12 against 61, the number of persons convicted was 3 against 11, and the percentage of convictions to arrests was 25 against 18 in the previous year. The value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 88 against 11 in the previous year, of which property valued at Rs. 42 against Rs. 11 was recovered. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen was 46 against 100.

Police.

TRIBUTARY STATES.  
Sátara Jádghtra,  
Criminal Justice.

The number of cases reported was 59 against 39 in the previous year, and the number of persons dealt with was 61 against 69. 27 persons were acquitted, the complaints against 24 were compounded or withdrawn, 8 were convicted, and 2 awaited trial at the end of the year. The decrease in crime was due to a good harvest and a demand for labour on the Southern Marátha Railway. There were no criminal appeals to the Political Agent during the year.

Prisons. In the jail at Daphlápúr 2 prisoners were confined during the year. The cost amounted to Rs. 37.

Civil Justice. There were 30 suits for disposal. 23 were disposed of, leaving 7 in arrears. 2 civil appeals were preferred to the Political Agent, one of which was decided during the year, the judgment of the Báí Sáheb being confirmed.

Municipalities. During the year under report a municipality was established at Daphlápúr. A light tax was introduced for the maintenance of the municipality, the proceeds of which will be supplemented by a contribution by the estate equivalent to one-fourth of the municipal expenditure. During the year the municipal receipts amounted to Rs. 49 and the expenditure to Rs. 47.

Revenue and Finance. The total receipts for the year under report amounted to Rs. 29,123, of which the principal items were land revenue, including alienations and remissions, Rs. 18,178, arrears recovered, Rs. 8,526; and Local Fund revenue, Rs. 823. Deducting the arrears recovered from the total receipts, the sum of Rs. 20,597 given by the State as its gross revenue and quoted at the beginning of this section is arrived at. The total receipts were composed of cash receipts Rs. 16,408, alienations Rs. 4,281, outstanding balances to be recovered Rs. 8,132, and remissions Rs. 302. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 19,715, inclusive of alienations, remissions, and Local Fund expenditure. The opening balance amounted to Rs. 6,030, and the closing balance to Rs. 15,437, inclusive of the balance outstanding at the end of the year.

Vital Statistics. The number of births registered during the year was 272 against 264 in the previous year and that of deaths 152 against 91. The increase in the number of deaths during the year was due to the prevalence of fever and other diseases. There was no epidemic. The number of children vaccinated was 220 against none in the previous year. There was no dispensary in the State, but patients were supplied with medicine by the Báí Sáheb, and the establishment of a dispensary was in contemplation.

Education. The number of schools was, as in the previous year, 5, including one for girls, and the number of pupils fell from 138 to 134. The Báí Sáheb's efforts to induce her subjects to send their girls to school proved unavailing, for the number of them at school fell from 9 to 5. The cost of education, which was wholly met from Local Funds, amounted to Rs. 442 against Rs. 415 in the previous year. There was no private school in the State.

JATH.

Area, 884 square miles; Population (1881), 49,486; Gross Revenue, Rs. 1,52,570

General. The administration of the Jath State continued to be carried on by the Chief, who belongs to the elder branch of the Daphle family. He was assisted by a *Kárbhári* (Manager), Mr. Richardson. The State was transferred in November 1887 from the Sátara to the Bijápúr Agency.

Season and Crops. The kharif crops suffered from unseasonable rainfall, but the rabi crops were very fair, and high prices were obtained for agricultural produce owing to a large demand having sprung up for it for purposes of export, in consequence of the opening of the West Dekkhan Railway.

Police. The effective strength of the police force was 75 officers and men against 76 in the previous year. The total expenditure on the force was Rs. 8,610, exclusive of the dress fund. The total number of offences reported to the police was 346 against 339 in the previous year, but of these only 202 offences were cognizable. Of the 346 offences 187 were placed before the Magistrates, 100 were struck off, as inquiry did not show that offences had been committed, and 59 were pending enquiry at the end of the year. 86 persons were arrested by the police against 121 in the previous year. 2 of the persons arrested were on bail pending enquiry by the police, and the remaining 84 were placed before the Magistrates, who convicted 42 and acquitted or discharged 42. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 50 against 41 in the previous year. The value of property stolen amounted to Rs. 862 against Rs. 1,641, and of that recovered Rs. 637 against Rs. 481. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen was 75 against 29. The work of the police showed, on the whole, a slight improvement.

There were 197 cases for disposal involving 378 persons against 415 in the previous year. 113 persons were convicted and 265 were acquitted or discharged. Out of the 6 cases appealed by the Sessions Court, 5 were appealed against, with the result that the decisions were upheld. There were 3 appeals to the Political Agent and 3 to the Court of the Chief. The decisions of the *Kárbhári* (Manager) in all of them the decisions were upheld.

During the year under report 40 convicted and 39 under-trial prisoners underwent confinement in the Criminal Jail at Jath. The daily average was 12 against 16 in the previous year. The total expenditure on the jail was Rs. 2,050 against Rs. 2,689 in the previous year. The general health of the prisoners was not as good as in the previous year.

TRIBUTARY STATES.  
Sátára Jágítrn.  
Prisons.

143 civil suits out of 176 for disposal were disposed of during the year, leaving 33 pending at the close of the year. Out of 12 appeals 8 were disposed of and 4 were pending at the close of the year. In 2 of the 8 appeals the decisions of the lower Courts were confirmed, and in 6 the decisions were reversed.

Civil Justice.

The area under forest was 36,698 acres. The total revenue derived from forests is said to have amounted to Rs. 156, but to this must be added the grazing revenue of the forests, Rs. 2,100. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,942.

Forests.

No important work of public utility was executed during the year. In all, Rs. 8,068 were spent on public works during the year, but out of this sum Rs. 5,501 were granted from Local Funds. The construction of the Mallyal Tank, an irrigation work, was commenced during the year, but made very little progress. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 47,000.

Public Works.

The receipts for the year under review amounted to Rs. 4,11,562, including Local Funds revenue Rs. 43,681. The land revenue amounted to Rs. 1,42,305. The receipts in the previous year from land revenue and Local Funds amounted to Rs. 1,54,925 and Rs. 45,706 respectively. The opening balance of the year was Rs. 38,221 and the closing balance Rs. 58,122, including Local Funds. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,91,660 against Rs. 2,44,997 in the previous year. Besides Land Revenue and Local Funds, the principal items under the head of receipts were advances recovered Rs. 94,235 against Rs. 14,992 in the previous year; and *Khásgi* or the Chief's private revenue Rs. 1,05,403 against Rs. 24,184. Both these items were swollen by the adjustment of an old outstanding balance of Rs. 77,898 which was transferred from the *Khásgi* to the State account and then written off. The chief items on the expenditure side of the account, which includes the Local Fund expenditure (Rs. 18,092), were, Land Revenue Rs. 73,144 against Rs. 77,009 in 1886-87; Miscellaneous, Rs. 86,695 against Rs. 7,556; and *Khásgi* Rs. 1,52,380 against Rs. 80,331. The Miscellaneous and *Khásgi* charges were each of them swollen by the amount of the old outstanding balance written off under the circumstances just explained. The gross revenue as reported by the State and given at the beginning of this section represents the amount of the land, sayar and local funds revenue of the State (as distinguished from the Chief personally) determined at the *jamábantí* (annual revenue settlement) for collection during the year.

Revenue and  
Finance.

The A'bkári, Salt and Opium Departments were under the direct management of the British Government during the year, and the State received compensation for the loss of revenue entailed thereby.

2,659 births and 1,367 deaths were registered against 2,433 and 988 respectively in the previous year. The increase in the number of deaths during the year was due to an outbreak of cholera which carried off 287 persons. The number of patients treated at the Jath Dispensary during the year was 3,622 against 2,988 in the previous year. The daily average attendance was 46. The expenditure on the dispensary amounted to Rs. 2,389 against Rs. 632 in the previous year. The increase of patients and part of the expenditure was due to the employment of a qualified medical officer with a compounder to assist him. A great part of the increase was also due to payment having been made during the year for medicines obtained in the previous year. During the year 2,227 children were vaccinated and 1 re-vaccinated, making a total of 2,228 against 2,287 during the preceding year. In 2,026 cases the operations were successful.

Vital Statistics and  
Medical Relief.

As in the previous year there were 23 schools: 1 for girls and 21 for boys. The number of pupils was 761 against 686, and the average attendance 538 against 527. The English school was progressing very favourably. The expenditure on education from State and Local Funds and fee receipts (Rs. 424) amounted to Rs. 5,769 against Rs. 5,140 in the previous year. Besides the State schools, there were 2 private schools with 25 students.

Education.

#### PHALTAN.

Area, 397 square miles; Population (1881), 63,403; Gross Revenue, Rs. 1,25,363.

The Phaltan State is situated to the north-east of the Sátára Collectorate. It is bounded on the north by the river Nira, forming the southern boundary of the Bárámáti petha of the Poona district, on the south by the Mán, Khatav and Koregaon tálukás of the Sátára district, on the west by the Wái táluks of the same district, and on the east by the Máláras táluks of the Sholápur district. The administration of the State was conducted during the year by the Jágínlár, assisted by a *Kárbhári* (manager). The State was surveyed in 1869. The Chief lost his only son, Venkatráo Náuk Numbálkar, in December 1887. The obnoxious *sthalmod* and *sthalbhárit jakíts* (import and export duties) having been removed, a house-tax and octroi duties were substituted for them at Phaltan.

General.

During the year the rainfall was 22 inches against 23 in the previous year. The turn of crops was estimated at 12 annas in the rupee.

Season and Crops.

<p>TRIBUTARY STATES. Sátára Jágíhrs. Police.</p>	<p>The police force comprised 90 persons (13 of whom were mounted), besides 43 rámosis or watchmen. In the previous year it consisted of 114 persons, including rámosis. The cost during 1887-88 was Rs. 8,946 against Rs. 8,636 in 1886-87. 198 offences were reported to the police against 127 in the previous year. 213 persons were arrested against 202. 187 persons were sent up for trial, out of whom 125 were convicted. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 59 against 33 in the previous year. Property of the value of Rs. 3,840 was stolen against property worth Rs. 3,757 in 1886-87, and the recoveries were valued at Rs. 692 against Rs. 1,093. The percentage of recoveries was 18 against 29 in the previous year. There was no serious crime during the year, except a case of murder, which was not established. There was an improvement in the police administration.</p>
<p>Criminal Justice.</p>	<p>210 offences were reported during the year to the Magistrates against 172 in the previous year. 415 persons were dealt with against 311. 233 were discharged without trial, 1 was acquitted, 141 were convicted, and 15 were committed or referred. There were 9 cases, involving 25 persons, pending at the close of the year. In the Sessions Court, out of a total of 12 persons tried, one was acquitted and 11 were convicted. 21 persons appealed to the Jágírdár. The appeals in the case of 2 were rejected, in those of 11 the sentences were confirmed, in those of 4 modified, and in those of 4 reversed.</p>
<p>Prisons</p>	<p>90 persons underwent confinement in the Phaltan Jail during the year against 69 in 1886-87. The daily average was 21 against 15. The prison expenditure amounted to only Rs. 591 against Rs. 584.</p>
<p>Civil Justice.</p>	<p>There were 519 civil suits for disposal against 417 in the previous year. 220 against 245 were disposed of, leaving 299 in arrears at the close of the year. The arrears accumulated in consequence of the illness of the Judge, who was the Chief's son mentioned above. Of the total number of suits for disposal 286 were under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 115 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 171 cases pending at the close of the year. There were 55 appeals for disposal by the Jágírdár against 40 in the previous year. 20 were disposed of, leaving 35 undecided.</p>
<p>Municipalities</p>	<p>The receipts of the Phaltan Municipality during the year amounted to Rs. 3,241, of which Rs. 1,174 were derived from house-tax and Rs. 2,016 from octroi duties. The ordinary expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,067. There was a closing balance of Rs. 5 only against an opening balance of Rs. 330. The municipal affairs did not appear to be financially in a sound condition.</p>
<p>Forests</p>	<p>The area of the forest lands was 1,984 acres. The forest revenue amounted to Rs. 369. No separate expenditure was incurred on forests, the management of which was entrusted to the Mámlatdár and the village officers.</p>
<p>Public Works</p>	<p>The only works of public utility under construction from State funds were the Phaltan water-supply works. They were completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 84,305. Including petty repairs, the total State expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 81,525.</p>
<p>Revenue and Finance.</p>	<p>The total receipts from all sources, including Local Funds, amounted to Rs. 2,72,605 against Rs. 2,60,872 in 1886-87. The receipts included a new debt of Rs. 50,170 contracted for the water-supply works, and also Rs. 19,400 realized by the sale of promissory notes. The receipts from land revenue, including alienated revenue, amounted to Rs. 1,53,740 against Rs. 1,53,903 in the previous year. The gross receipts as given by the State and quoted at the commencement of this section represent the demand on account of land, sáyar, forest and local fund revenues for 1887-88. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,76,776 against Rs. 2,53,905 in the previous year, inclusive of Local Funds expenditure. Besides the Phaltan water-works, the chief items of expenditure were the palace expenditure, Rs. 36,016, and the land revenue department, Rs. 72,003. The balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,542 against Rs. 5,713 at its commencement. The financial condition of the State was far from satisfactory.</p>
<p>Vital Statistics and Medical Relief</p>	<p>The numbers of births and deaths registered during the year amounted to 2,326 and 1,616 respectively against 1,996 and 1,090 in the previous year. Cholera broke out in 14 villages of the State, which accounted for the increased mortality. The number of patients treated at the Phaltan Dispensary was 7,603 against 7,744 in the previous year. The daily average number of patients remained nearly the same, viz. 51. The total expenditure on the dispensary amounted to Rs. 1,311 against Rs. 1,755. 1,951 vaccine operations were performed against 2,152.</p>
<p>Education.</p>	<p>The number of schools during the year was the same as in the previous year, viz. 19, including one first grade Anglo-vernacular and one girls' school. The total expenditure, met from Local Funds, amounted to Rs. 4,291 against Rs. 4,337. The number of pupils on the rolls was 695 against 743, and the daily average attendance was 732 against 596. Education in the State was very backward and required more attention. There were 6 indigenous schools containing 77 pupils. There was one library in the State.</p>

AUNDH.

Area, 417 square miles, Population (1881), 68,916, Gross Revenue, Rs. 2,18,448

General. The villages of the Aunth State form more or less scattered blocks within the limits of the Sátára Collectorate. The administration was conducted throughout the by year

the Pant Pratinidhi; the Chief of the State, assisted by a *Karbhari* (manager). During the year the *babs* or taxes on widow-marriages and the obnoxious export duties called *sinh bhari* *jakat* were abolished. Certain objectionable taxes on cattle were still in existence.

The kharif crops were damaged, but the out-turn of the rabi crops was good and favourable. The prices of the staple food-grains rose a little, and fodder was extremely dear towards the close of the year.

The strength of the stipendiary police was 57 against 56 in the previous year. Besides these there were, as in the previous year, 180 village watchmen who held lands in remuneration for their services. The total cost of the police, stipendiary or otherwise, was Rs. 10,898 against Rs. 10,320 in the previous year. The total number of offences reported to the police during the year was 362 against 297; and the number of persons arrested was 152 against 88. 151 accused persons were sent up for trial and 1 escaped. Besides the 151 persons sent up for trial during the year, there were 30 who awaited trial at the close of the previous year. Out of the total number of 181 persons, 67 were convicted, 4 acquitted, 50 discharged, 48 acquitted in consequence of the offences with which they were charged having been compounded, and 12 awaited trial at the close of the year. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 37. Property valued at Rs. 1,708 was reported to have been stolen against property valued at Rs. 2,221 in the previous year. The value of the property recovered was Rs. 439 against Rs. 1,471. The percentage of recoveries was 26 against 66. There were 16 cases of incendiarism against 50 in the previous year: they resulted in a loss of Rs. 810 against Rs. 915. None of the offenders could be traced. With a view to abate the ill-feeling of the agriculturists towards their creditors, to which the incendiarism is attributable, the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act has been brought into operation in the State.

There were 316 criminal offences for trial during the year. 303 trials were held. 553 persons were tried, of whom 162 were convicted, 105 compounded their offences, and 258 were acquitted or discharged. 13 cases affecting 28 persons were pending at the close of the year. There were 8 appeals for disposal during the year, in 2 of which the sentences were confirmed, in 2 modified, in 2 reversed, and 2 were remanded for further inquiry.

59 persons underwent confinement at the Aundh Jail against 66 in the previous year. Besides the jail there were 6 lock-ups in the State. The cost of the Jail Department was Rs. 1,537 against Rs. 2,284 in the previous year, when arrears due to the British Government on account of a convict undergoing a sentence of transportation for life in British territory were paid.

The total number of suits for disposal amounted to 385, of which only 240 were decided and 145 remained for disposal at the close of the year. In the previous year the number of suits disposed of was 246. The total value of claims involved was Rs. 27,262 against Rs. 23,556 in the previous year. One of the Subordinate Judges who was notably dilatory was compelled to retire. Out of the total number of civil suits for disposal, 214 were under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act of 1841, involving claims of the value of Rs. 18,079, were decided, leaving 73 pending at the close of the year. There were 32 civil appeals for disposal, of which only 15 were decided and 17 remained undisposed of at the close of the year. The decisions of the lower Courts were confirmed in 6, modified in 2, and reversed in 5 of the 15 appeal cases decided, the remaining 2 cases being remanded. Out of a total of 392 applications for execution of decrees only 209 were disposed of, leaving a large balance of 183 undisposed of at the close of the year.

The total receipts, including Local Funds revenue, amounted to Rs. 3,03,459 against Rs. 3,12,088 in the previous year. The chief items of receipt were the land and *adigar* (miscellaneous) revenues. The so-called receipts include not only the alienated revenue, Rs. 72,016, but also the amount of the remissions, Rs. 121, and the outstanding balance to be recovered, Rs. 34,673. The gross revenue, Rs. 2,18,448, as given by the State and quoted at the commencement of this section, represents the land and *adigar* revenue demand for 1887-88 and the receipts under the head of "Law and Justice." The expenditure, Local Funds included, amounted to Rs. 2,71,727 against Rs. 2,66,219 in the previous year. The private expenses of the Chief amounted to Rs. 68,477 against Rs. 65,846 in the previous year. The Land Revenue Department cost Rs. 91,679 against Rs. 92,745. The closing balance amounted to Rs. 40,461, of which Rs. 5,783 were in cash, and the remainder was the outstanding balance already mentioned. The opening cash balance amounted to Rs. 3,729. The financial condition of the State was far from satisfactory. The Local Funds receipts and expenditure amounted respectively to Rs. 14,212 and Rs. 14,027, as stated in the general account of receipts and expenditure. As stated in a separate account, the receipts amounted to Rs. 13,108, exclusive presumably of the outstanding balance to be recovered. The expenditure on public works from Local Funds amounted to Rs. 5,705, which was a very inadequate return for these special receipts, while nothing was given from State Funds.

2,556 births and 2,064 deaths were registered during the year against 2,223 and 1,272 respectively in the previous year. The State was for the greater part of the year free from cholera, but towards its close 18 persons died of the disease. At the 2 State dispensaries 6,206 persons were treated against 4,952 in the previous year. 5,305 persons recovered, 40 major and 37 minor surgical operations were performed. 3,073 vaccine operations were performed during the year against 1,021 in the previous year.



TRIBUTARY STATES.  
Sátara, Joghira  
and Akalkot.  
Education.

During the year under review 4 new schools for boys were opened, and the total number of schools for boys amounted to 25 against 21 in the previous year. The number of boys under instruction rose from 727 to 850. Arrangements were made to open an Anglo-vernacular school at Alpádi, and the subject of opening an Urdu school for the Mahomedan population at Aundh was under consideration. Out of 71 villages in the State 25 were provided with schools. One girls' school was, for want of pupils, amalgamated with a school for boys, and the number of girls' schools thus fell from 4 to 3. There were 83 guls under instruction against 85 in the previous year. The total expenditure on education during the year amounted to Rs. 4,205 against Rs. 3,954 in the previous year. The whole of the expenditure was met from Local Funds.

AKALKOT.

Area, 498 square miles; Population (1881), 53,040, Gross Revenue, Rs. 2,61,600

General.

This State lies adjacent to the Sholápur Collectorate. The Chief, who belongs to one of the old feudatory families of Sátara, was in his 21st year, and was in July 1887 allowed partially to manage the *khiasgi* (private) department. In April 1888 he was placed in entire control of the *khiasgi* department, and was invested with the exercise of certain revenue and judicial powers. The present survey settlement will expire in 1891-92, and the question whether a revision survey or a re-classification and assessment should be made was under consideration. 4,684 acres of waste land was brought under cultivation during the year: on the other hand, 487 acres of land were relinquished by the cultivators.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall, although deficient as compared with the previous year, was sufficient and the crops were good. Food-grains, however, were slightly dearer, owing to considerable exportation. Wages also were higher, as several public works were in progress.

Police.

The stipendiary police numbered 7 mounted and 52 foot, and cost Rs. 9,825 to the State during the year under review. There were, besides, 205 shetsandis or village policemen who held *mám* lands valued at Rs. 4,538 and received cash allowances amounting to Rs. 2,149. A semi-military force of 1 *jamádár*, 2 *haváldárs*, 3 *naíks* and 40 *sepoys* was also maintained to guard the treasury, the palace and the jail. The work of the police continued to be performed unsatisfactorily. The proportion of persons arrested to persons sent for trial showed that discretion was not exercised in making arrests. 235 offences were reported to the police and 155 persons were arrested in 1887-88 against 135 and 97 respectively in 1886-87. 88 accused persons were sent for trial, of whom 40 were convicted and 48 were acquitted or discharged. 26 per cent. of the accused persons arrested and 45 per cent. of those sent for trial were convicted against 34 and 40 per cent. respectively in 1886-87. Property of the value of Rs. 3,370 was stolen against Rs. 4,546 in the previous year, and the percentage of recoveries was even lower than in 1886-87, being only 22 against 25 in that year.

Criminal Justice.

495 offences were reported to the Magistrates during the year, being 119 more than in 1886-87. The number of accused persons was 324 against 683. Of these 213 were convicted, 409 discharged and 198 acquitted, 1 was committed to the Sessions, 1 transferred and 2 awaited trial at the end of the year. There were 77 cases of theft, 12 of robbery, 4 of dacoity, 142 of voluntarily causing hurt and 43 of house-trespass. The case committed to the Sessions was disposed of during the year, the accused person having been convicted.

Prisons.

60 males and 4 females were imprisoned during the year at a total cost of Rs. 1,510. The carpet factory at the jail was working satisfactorily.

Civil Justice.

78 civil suits were in arrears at the beginning of 1887-88, and 441 were filed in the course of the year. Of these, 444 were disposed of. The value of the suits instituted during the year was Rs. 30,486. There were 58 appeals, of which 15 were filed during the year for disposal by the Political Agent. 21 of them were disposed of. 210 applications for execution of decrees were in arrears at the beginning of the year and 669 were presented in the course of the year. Of these, 627 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 252 at the end of the year.

Registration.

418 documents of the value of Rs. 50,840 were registered, and fees amounting to Rs. 647 levied, against 315 documents of the value of Rs. 48,676 and fees amounting to Rs. 477 in 1886-87.

Forests.

The forest receipts for the year were Rs. 2,330 against Rs. 1,374 in 1886-87: the expenditure was Rs. 2,575 against Rs. 2,407. There was thus a considerable improvement as compared with the preceding year, but the income still fell short of the expenditure.

Public Works.

The total expenditure on public works during the year was Rs. 26,061 against Rs. 68,811 in 1886-87 and Rs. 45,802 in 1885-86. The expenditure in 1884-85 was, however, Rs. 11,067. The decrease during the year under report as compared with the two previous years was accounted for by the fact that plans and estimates for certain new roads in contemplation were not received in time to allow of work being commenced during the year. The new school-house and the *Ráni's* residence at Akalkot were completed during the year, a further sum of Rs. 13,916 having been expended on the school-house and of Rs. 5,614 on the *Ráni's* residence during the year. The total cost of the school-house was Rs. 23,900.

Inclusive of Local Funds and debt heads, the gross expenditure in 1887-88 was Rs. 2,74,651 against a gross income of Rs. 2,95,423. The expenditure and income in 1886-87 were, respectively, Rs. 2,92,535 and Rs. 3,08,806. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 1,45,731 and closed with a balance of Rs. 1,66,504. There was an outstanding balance of Rs. 94,024 in respect of the land revenue of the year under report. This was owing to the change introduced three years ago in the dates of payment of instalments of land revenue, the last instalment falling due in April. The greater portion of the balance was recovered before 31st May 1888.

TRIBUTARY STATES.  
Akalkot and  
Kolhapur.  
Revenue and  
Finance.

The public health can scarcely be said to have been good considering that 413 deaths out of a total of 1,629 were ascribed to cholera. The deaths registered in 1886-87 numbered 1,228. 2,500 births were registered against 2,622 in the previous year. 6,015 patients were treated at the dispensary at Akalkot against 4,672 in 1886-87, at a cost of Rs. 2,416 against Rs. 2,110. The conservancy of the town of Akalkot cost Rs. 787 during the year, and the sanitary condition of the town was better than before. 2,100 persons were vaccinated, 1,790 successfully, during the year, against 2,197 and 1,863 respectively in the previous year. There were 11 deaths from small-pox as against 1 in the preceding year.

Vital Statistics and  
Medical Services.

2 boys' schools were added during the year. Altogether there were 26 boys' and 1 girls' schools, the average attendance at which was 1,038 boys and 31 girls. The total cost of education to the State was Rs. 7,084. There were 300 boys in the school at Akalkot.

Education.

#### KOLHAPUR.

Area, 2,816 square miles; Population (1881), 800,189; Gross Revenue (inclusive of the feudatory States), Rs. 31,35,046.

The Kolhapur State is the most important of those under the control of the Bombay Government, and is almost equal in size to the smaller British Collectories. On the west it is bounded by the Sahyadri range, the three other sides being bounded by the British Collectories of Satara and Belgaum and the Native States of Sangli and Miraj. Within these limits there are several smaller States having feudal relations with Kolhapur, the chief of which are Vishalgad, Bavda, Kagal and Ichalkaranji. Of the total number of villages in the State, 278 belong to the feudatory Chiefs and 292 are alienated villages. The Maharaja of Kolhapur is a minor of the age of 14 years. During the year under report His Highness attended the Rajkumar College at Rajkot where he progressed satisfactorily with his studies. The administration of the State was entrusted to a Council of Administration which was presided over by the Divan, Khan Bahadur Meherjibhai Kavarji. His Excellency Lord Reay twice visited the State in the course of the year, the first time in October 1887 and second in February 1888. On the first occasion His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Reay, visited the capital town, where he was received with all the honours befitting the representative of the Queen-Empress both by the Council of Administration and by the young Maharaja, who happened to be at Kolhapur for the vacation. A grand Darbar was held on this occasion, at which the Sardars and Manikars presented Nazars to His Excellency, which, as usual, were touched and remitted. The Rani paid visits to Her Excellency Lady Reay, which were returned. The second visit of His Excellency was to the Chinchli Horse, Cattle and Agricultural Show. The show was the sixth of its kind. Though the number of animals exhibited was larger than in previous years, yet the progressive improvement of the last few years promises still better results. A special feature of the exhibition is the distribution of tracts on cattle-diseases, horse-shoeing, and other matters introduced by Mr. Lee-Warner in 1886. 1,621 horses, 12,933 oxen, 2,598 buffaloes, 91 sheep, and 22 mules and donkeys were brought to the show. There were 564 agricultural exhibits. His Excellency's presence greatly contributed to the success of the show, the interest taken by him acting as a direct incentive to the Chiefs and the notabilities of the State. After the show, a Darbar was held by His Excellency at which he made an impressive speech and distributed the prizes.

General remarks.

The principal event of the year was the commencement of the Kolhapur State Railway. Sanction for the construction of this line, which will extend from the town of Kolhapur to Miraj, a distance of about 29 miles, was received in February 1888 from the Government of India. The cost of the railway, which is estimated at 22½ lakhs of rupees, will be borne exclusively by the Kolhapur State.

The Kolhapur State  
Railway.

The Chief of Vishalgad being a minor (he is now 20 years of age), the affairs of his State were managed directly by the Kolhapur State during the year, under the supervision of the Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country. The total actual receipts for the year 1886-87 were Rs. 1,08,444 against Rs. 1,05,128 in the preceding year. The total nominal income, which includes items of adjustment, amounted in 1886-87 to Rs. 1,96,780 against Rs. 1,86,619 in 1885-86. The actual expenditure in 1886-87 was Rs. 1,05,032, whereas the nominal expenditure during the same period amounted to Rs. 1,89,526. The actual and nominal expenditures during 1885-86 were Rs. 1,03,190 and Rs. 1,80,150 respectively. Rs. 27,504 were spent on public works, being 25·3 per cent. of the income of the year. A sum of Rs. 2,10,400 was invested in Government securities, the amount so invested during the preceding year being Rs. 2,02,400. The financial condition of the State was good. The survey and classification of the State has been completed, but the rates have not been introduced as yet.

Feudatory States  
Vishalgad.

TRIBUTARY STATES.  
Kolhápúr.  
Bávdá,

The affairs of Bávdá were administered during the year by its Chief, Mádhavráv Moreswar Pant Amátýa. The actual receipts for 1886-87 were Rs. 97,837 against Rs. 89,991 for the year 1885-86. The nominal receipts during the same two years were Rs. 1,06,114 and Rs. 1,01,911 respectively. The actual expenditure in 1886-87 amounted to Rs. 87,584, being Rs. 10,253 less than the actual income. The actual expenditure in 1885-86 was Rs. 85,793. The nominal expenditure in 1885-86 and 1886-87 was Rs. 1,00,492 and Rs. 1,10,160 respectively. The Chief visited Bombay during the year. The closing balance of the State was Rs. 26,719, of which Rs. 14,400 were invested in Government securities, *i.e.* Rs. 500 more than in the preceding year. Only Rs. 742, or 0.75 per cent. of the income of the year, were spent on public works.

Kágál,

The Chief of Kágál is a younger brother of the Máhárája of Kolhápúr and is a minor of the age of 12 years. The affairs of the State are managed by the Kolhápúr State under the supervision of the Political Agent, Kolhápúr and Southern Marátha Country. The young Chief attends the Rájkumar College with his brother, and is reported to be a lad of much promise. There was a decrease of Rs. 59,568 in the actual receipts for the year 1886-87 as compared with those of the previous year. Of this, a decrease of Rs. 10,739 was due chiefly to the abolition of taxes on trade, and of Rs. 48,829 to the cessation of the allowance received by the late Chief as Regent of Kolhápúr. The actual income for 1886-87 was Rs. 1,59,910 against Rs. 2,18,878 for 1885-86; the nominal income for the same two years being Rs. 2,39,767 and Rs. 2,91,667 respectively. The total actual and nominal expenditures in 1886-87 were Rs. 1,40,638 and Rs. 2,12,267 respectively, the figures for the preceding year being Rs. 1,86,802 and Rs. 2,61,067 respectively. The closing balance amounted to Rs. 3,40,931, of which Rs. 2,69,000 were invested in Government paper, being Rs. 10,000 more than in the preceding year. The expenditure on public works was Rs. 21,932, being 13.7 per cent. of the income.

Lalkarání,

The Chief, Náráyanráo Ghorpade, is 17 years of age, and attends the Rájárám College at Kolhápúr. He appeared at the Matriculation Examination, but failed to pass. He intends to appear again. The State is administered by the Kolhápúr Darbár. The actual and nominal income in 1886-87 was Rs. 1,92,825 and Rs. 2,52,606 respectively against Rs. 1,99,046 and Rs. 2,79,082 respectively in 1885-86. The decrease in receipts was due to the abolition of taxes on trade. The actual and nominal expenditures were Rs. 2,01,982 and Rs. 2,79,356 respectively in 1886-87, the figures for the year 1885-86 being Rs. 2,10,284 and Rs. 3,31,584 respectively. The excess of expenditure over income was due to expenses attending the Chief's marriage. The amount expended on public works was Rs. 44,353, being 23 per cent. of the income. Rs. 2,62,400 out of the closing balance of Rs. 2,75,463 were invested in Government paper, the amount so invested in the preceding year being Rs. 2,91,174.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall was only fairly seasonable and amounted to 40 inches against 48 in the preceding year. The harvest was fair, the average yield of the different staple crops ranging from 8 to 11 annas. The average prices of the principal food-grains were in no case higher, and in the case of wheat, tur, dál, gram and jowári lower than in the preceding year.

Cultivated and culturable land.

The area under cultivation in the Kolhápúr State, including its dependencies, was in 1886-87 12,50,776 acres against 12,29,720 acres in the preceding year, and the culturable area was 14,95,274 acres in 1886-87 against 14,42,116 acres in 1885-86. The increase in both cases was due to the more accurate measurements made by the Survey Department.

Survey.

The revenue survey of the whole of the Kolhápúr State, including the feudatory States, has been completed with the exception of a few villages in the Ratnáguri District belonging to the Chief of Bávdá. The introduction of the survey rates into the Bávdá and Vishágad States is under the consideration of the British Survey Department. Inam villages have been measured and classed, and during the year survey rates were introduced into 7 villages in the Karvir Petha with the consent of the Inámláras. It is hoped that other Inámláras will also consent to the introduction of survey rates.

Although the city survey was completed long ago, the inquiry into the titles of holders of land was not finished. A special revising officer had to be appointed in connection with the inquiry during the year, at the close of which there were 290 cases requiring investigation, which have since been disposed of. Boundary marks in 5,300 numbers remained to be placed, and it was hoped that the work connected with the City Survey would be finished during the current year. The cost of the City Survey establishment, payable by the State and the Kolhápúr Municipality, amounted to Rs. 1,359.

Alienation Settlement.

At the close of the year only 16 claims to alienated revenue, amounting to Rs. 448 in value, remained to be disposed of. 1,073 succession cases and 65 alienation cases in feudatory States were dealt with during the year.

Waste Land.

Owing to accurate measurements of the lands in the Bhúdhargad Petha by the Survey Department, the extent of waste land in the Kolhápúr State, including the feudatory States, was found to be 244,498 acres in 1886-87 against 212,397 acres in 1885-86. The largest extent of waste land existed in the Bhúdhargad and Padjala Pethas, which are hilly tracts.

Sheri Lands.

The revenue realized from the *sheri* lands, *i.e.*, the personal holdings of His Highness the Máhárája, was Rs. 48,252 in 1886-87, being Rs. 2,196 more than in the preceding year. During the year the Council of Administration passed a rule (to come into operation in the following year) which limited the rent of *sheri* lands to double the amount of assessment fixed by the Survey Department.

The military establishment of the State consists of the Kolhápúr Infantry and the Red Risála or the Mahárája's body-guard. The strength of the former, which is under 2 European officers, was during the year 551 rank and file; that of the latter was 156. The Infantry cost Rs. 83,760 and the Risála Rs. 56,037 during the year 1886-87 against Rs. 72,482 and Rs. 40,484 respectively the year before. The increase is mainly due to disbursements on account of the preceding year and to the purchase of remounts.

The total police force of the State, inclusive of the feudatory States, was during 1887-88 660 strong, being 9 less than in the previous year. The cost of the force was Rs. 63,839 against Rs. 69,133 in 1886-87. The behaviour of the police appears to have been good, 71 men only having been punished during the year against 142 in the preceding year, while 84 men against 52 in the previous year were granted certificates of good conduct. There was a decrease of 62 as compared with the preceding year in the number of offences reported to the police (498 against 560). 462 persons were arrested, of whom 458 or nearly 99 per cent. were sent up for trial. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were 714 and 698. Of the 458 persons sent for trial, 388, or nearly 73 per cent., were convicted, the percentage in the preceding year being 53 only. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 73 in 1887-88 against 51 in the previous year. It must, however, be observed that in 1886-87 out of 1,486 persons arrested for cognizable offences, 714 or nearly one-half were arrested by the police *suo motu*, whereas in the year under report out of 1,897 persons arrested for cognizable offences only 462 or less than one-fourth were arrested by the police *suo motu*. Similarly out of 743 cognizable offences only 498 or 67 per cent. were reported to the police, whilst in 1886-87 out of 642 cognizable cases, 560 or 87 per cent. were so reported. Of 335 cases of theft during the year, 244 were traced; in the preceding year there were 420 cases of which 273 were traced. The value of the property stolen was Rs. 23,336 against Rs. 84,783 in 1886-87, while the percentage of recoveries was 81 against 62½, exhibiting a rise of 18½ per cent. as compared with the preceding year and of 38 per cent. as compared with the year before. There were 880 fires, of which 32 were the work of incendiaries, against 930 and 63 respectively in the year before. The value of the property destroyed was Rs. 13,027 against Rs. 15,670.

The Magisterial Courts in the State, inclusive of the feudatories, were reduced during the year from 35 to 33. 5,039 persons, including those under trial at the commencement of the year, were brought up for trial before these Courts during 1887-88 against 5,070 in the previous year. Of these, 1,175 were convicted, 725 acquitted, 3,055 discharged, 55 committed to the Sessions, and 2 otherwise disposed of, leaving 27 persons under trial at the end of the year; the corresponding figures for the previous year were 1,220, 767, 2,951, 59, 4, and 69. 393 persons were sentenced to imprisonment against 288 in the year before; 777 were fined against 920; 5 were whipped against 14. Of the 393 sentenced to imprisonment 184 were fined in addition. The fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 10,737 in 1887-88 against Rs. 7,342 in 1886-87, the recoveries being Rs. 9,411 against Rs. 6,224. The total number of crimes placed before the Magistrates during the year, in connection with which the 5,039 persons were brought up before the Magistracy, was 2,550 against 2,447 in 1886-87. Of these, 743 were cognizable against 642 in the previous year, 1,897 persons were apprehended in connection with them against 1,486, and 631 convicted against 463. The total number of non-cognizable crimes was 1,807 against 1,605 in the previous year, the number of persons arrested in connection with them was 3,142 against 3,584, and the number of persons convicted was 544 against 737. Thus it will be seen that cognizable crime increased and punishments were more severe. Cases of murder, attempt at murder, and culpable homicide diminished from 14 to 10, dacoities and robberies from 12 to 5, house-breaking from 204 to 183, and simple theft from 293 to 280, while cases of cutting, misarrange increased from 2 to 13, of grievous hurt from 26 to 34, of cattle theft from 7 to 21, and of receiving stolen property from 32 to 43.

There were 3 Courts of Appeal within the State and its feudatories. The total number of appeals on disposal was 135 against 125 in the previous year. In 91 the original sentences were confirmed, in 10 modified, in 31 reversed, and the remaining 3 appeals were pending at the close of the year. There were, besides, 7 appeals to the President in Council, in 3 of which the convictions and sentences were upheld and in 4 modified.

There were 3 Courts of Sessions—that of the Political Agent, of the Kolhápúr State, and of the Bávdá State. There were 38 sessions cases tried during the year against 29 in the preceding year. The number of persons committed, including the persons under trial at the commencement of the year, was 70 against 68 in 1886-87, of whom 32 were convicted, 34 acquitted, and 7 otherwise disposed of, against 18, 24, and 5 respectively in 1886-87. 4 persons awaited trial at the end of the year against 21 in the preceding year. Capital punishment was awarded in one case, but was commuted by the Government of Bombay to a sentence of imprisonment for life.

There were in all 15 Criminal Jails. The Central Jail is at Kolhápúr. A reduction of the subordinate jails is under consideration. There were 447 persons (75 of them females) in the Central Jail during the year against 430 in 1886-87, the admissions during the year being 317 against 278. In the 14 subordinate jails 692 persons were confined against 637 in 1886-87. The cost of maintenance per prisoner was Rs. 96 as compared with Rs. 100 in 1886-87, against which has to be set off Rs. 20, the earnings per prisoner. The net cost to the State per prisoner was Rs. 76 against Rs. 96 in the preceding year. There were 53

FEUDATORY STATES.  
Kolhapur.  
Civil Courts.

admissions into the Jail Hospital and 1 death against 49 and 3 respectively in the preceding year.

The number of Civil Courts of original jurisdiction in the State, including its feudatories, was 19, 3 exercised appellate jurisdiction. The year under review commenced with a balance of 1,456 cases against 1,664 in 1886-87. 4,057 new suits were instituted and 152 were received by transfer against 4,163 and 18 respectively in 1886-87. The total number of suits was 5,665 against 6,155 in the previous year. Of these, 4,275 (against 4,699) were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,390 against 1,456 in 1886-87. The value of the suits disposed of during the year was Rs 5,33,838 against Rs 6,71,432 in the previous year. 3,490 applications for execution of decrees were filed during the year against 3,110 in 1886-87, which, together with the balance at the commencement of the year, made the total number of applications for disposal 4,421 against 4,181 in the previous year. 3,617 against 3,250 applications were disposed of. The disposals exceeded the institutions both as suits and applications for execution, and the arrears were fewer, all which were satisfactory features of the year's administration. 306 appeals against 224 were admitted or received by transfer by the 3 appellate Courts during the year, and 279 against 220 were disposed of, leaving 136 in arrears against 79 in 1886-87. The undisposed of appeals would have been less, but that for part of the year there was no Assistant Judge.

Registration.

The number of documents registered increased from 4,397 to 4,955, and their value from Rs 13,69,633 to Rs. 14,76,743. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 24,277 against Rs. 22,067, and the expenditure to Rs. 5,626 against 5,369 in 1886-87.

Municipalities

During the year under review 4 new municipalities were added to the 5 in existence in the State, including the territories of its feudatories. Measures were in progress for giving the municipal constitution of Kolhapur a recognized legal status and for improving the personnel of the municipal body. A plentiful supply of water having already been provided, provision has been made in the budget for 1888-89 where-with to commence the execution of a surface drainage scheme for the town which, it is calculated, will take some years to complete. The income of the Kolhapur Municipality exceeded that of the preceding year by Rs 2,393, being Rs 47,803 against Rs 45,410, exclusive of cash balances. The expenditure was Rs 44,106 against Rs. 49,790 (Rs. 5,000 expended on account of the Jubilee) in the preceding year. Of the total amount Rs. 7,179 were spent on public works. The total receipts of the 8 minor municipalities did not exceed Rs. 15,000 and their expenditure Rs. 7,000, while their closing balances were over Rs. 13,000.

Forest Demarcation and Forests.

During the year under review forest demarcation was made in 39 villages against 87 in the previous year, and forest settlement was effected in 51 villages against 54. Of the total number of 313 villages to be demarcated and settled, demarcation has been completed in 270 and settlement effected in 204. The total forest area was 650 square miles. The total income of the forest department was Rs 86,315 against Rs 72,382, and the total expenditure Rs 53,198 against Rs. 54,562 in the previous year. The net income increased from Rs. 17,819 in the previous year to Rs 33,120 in 1887-88, the result was mainly due to better prices fetched by the *hirda* berries (*nyrabo*), although the produce of the year was less by about 35 *khajadis* than that of the preceding year.

Revenue and Finance.

The financial accounts available for the purposes of this paragraph are for the Fash year ending 5th June 1887. Next year they will be brought up to 31st March 1889, the close of the official year. The total gross revenue of the Kolhapur State proper, inclusive of municipal receipts (Rs 44,814 against Rs. 71,484) was Rs 22,70,722 against Rs 23,09,753 in 1885-86. The total expenditure, inclusive of municipal disbursements (Rs 48,620 against Rs 46,746), was Rs 20,94,519 in 1886-87 against Rs 22,10,559 in 1885-86. The surplus revenue amounted to Rs 1,76,203 against Rs. 98,994 in the previous year. The accumulated balances amounted to Rs. 30,11,388, of which Rs. 19,24,475 were invested. Under the debt heads Rs 4,89,169 against Rs. 5,22,736 in 1885-86 were included in the receipts, and Rs. 5,16,614 against Rs. 4,65,865 in the expenditure. The land revenue demand was Rs. 11,60,450 in 1886-87 against Rs 11,62,437 in 1885-86; and the actual collections amounted to Rs 11,19,883 against Rs. 11,33,395. The outstandings on account of land revenue amounted to Rs. 82,215 against Rs. 76,460 in the previous year. The revenue from the *alkari* farm increased during the year by Rs. 10,960. There was a large decrease in the extraordinary expenditure of the State, mainly under the head of public works, on which about Rs. 1,70,624 less were spent during 1886-87 as compared with the preceding year, fewer original works having been executed.

Public Works.

The total amount spent on public works in the Kolhapur State proper and the four principal feudatory States in 1887-88 was Rs. 4,54,423 against Rs 4,48,493 in the preceding year (1886-87). Of the total amount, Rs. 3,59,891 were spent in the Kolhapur State against Rs. 3,68,975 in 1886-87. The new palace for the Maharaja at Kolhapur was finished during the year. The total cost of it amounted to Rs 7,19,073. Other important works completed in the Kolhapur State itself during the year, and the expenditure thereon up to 31st March 1888 were as follow: Deepening the Kalamba Tank Chauri Rs. 6,250, tank at Katkol, Rs. 8,253, new road, Jotiba's Hill, Rs 60,600, Belgaum-Panchole a new road, Rs. 51,739, new approaches to Reeves' Budge, Rs 23,762, improving the Chaulaiwadi road to Panhala, Rs. 18,351, and Nipani-Mahalingpur road, 1<sup>st</sup> section, Rs 13,003. The principal works in progress in the State itself were the new Daulat Khapna Chauri, new school-houses at Panhala and Shirol, the fourth section of the Kolhapur-Bhudhargad road.

and the Victoria Jubilee Bridge. The principal works which were being executed by the feudatories were the new palace at Kolhápúr for the Chief of Vishálgad and the new palace at Ichalkaranji.

The births and deaths registered in the State and its feudatories during the year under review were respectively 33,160 and 21,532 against 29,974 and 17,767 in 1886-87. The increase in the birth-rate from 37.4 per mille of population in the previous year to 41.4 in 1887-88 might be due to an improvement in the registration: the increase in the death-rate from 22.2 to 26.9 per mille is attributed to the prevalence of cholera, which caused 1,378 deaths against none in the previous year, and which was traceable to an impure water-supply towards the close of the hot season. Steps were taken to remove the cause. On the whole, the public health was not so satisfactory as during the previous year. Including the travelling dispensary, there were in all 10 dispensaries in the State and its feudatories, besides the Albert Edward Hospital. Altogether 93,364 patients were treated in these institutions, or 16,748 more than in the previous year. The number of patients treated at the hospital was 37,389 against 36,611 in 1886-87. 18 lunatics, the same number as in the previous year, were treated in the Lunatic Asylum. The total number of primary vaccinations was 26,678 and of re-vaccinations 1,640 against 26,270 and 1,573 respectively in the previous year. 96.3 per cent. of the primary vaccinations were successful. The percentage of successful re-vaccinations was 71.7. The total expenditure on vaccination was Rs. 4,720.

There were 214 educational institutions during the year (1887-88) with 13,284 scholars, against 212 schools and 12,297 scholars in the previous year, inclusive of the Rájáram College and High School, 2 training schools—one for men and the other for women, several Angk-Vernacular schools, and aided indigenous schools. The total expenditure on these institutions during the year was Rs. 1,00,756, in addition to Rs. 28,239 spent on school buildings, while Rs. 21,536 were received as fees and fines. The cost per pupil per annum in the college was Rs. 424, in the High School and Sardárs' Class Rs. 66, and in the remaining schools Rs. 5. The number of students in the college was 22. 7 candidates appeared for the 1st B.A. Examination in 1887-88 against 11, of whom 5 passed against 3 in the preceding year. The Previous Examination class did not succeed so well, as 2 candidates only were successful out of 15. Notwithstanding the establishment of the American Mission High School at Kolhápúr, there were 426 pupils on the rolls of the Rájáram High School against 441 in the previous year. 29 candidates appeared at the Matriculation Examination, of whom 21 were successful, against 29 and 12 in the preceding year. There were 7 Sardárs against 3 in the previous year in the Sardárs' Class. An agricultural class was opened in the High School during the year. 835 girls, being 16 more than in 1886-87, attended the 16 girls' schools. As in the preceding year, there were 3 separate schools for Mahomedans, and at 8 of the other schools there were special classes for this community. 1,283 pupils against 1,198 in 1886-87 attended these schools and classes; the number was 803 in 1883-84. The Jayasing Ráo Ghatge Technical School, established on the suggestion of the Acting Political Agent in memory of the late Regent of Kolhápúr, was opened in March 1887. 25 boys were learning carpentry and 18 brass and iron work. The school is managed by a Committee who have decided to teach carpentry, iron and brass work, pottery and modelling, in addition to mensuration, arithmetic, practical geometry, elementary mechanics and drawing.

There were 16 libraries supported by private subscriptions, being 1 more than in the previous year. There were, besides, 3 libraries maintained by the State. The number of printing presses remained stationary at 4.

#### SOUTHERN MARÁTHA STATES.

During the year under review the Sánгли State was added to the 7 other States or divisions of States mentioned below, in charge of the Assistant Political Agent, Southern Marátha Country. All the 8 States exercise 1st class jurisdiction. The following statement shows the area, population and gross revenue of each State:—

Name of State.	Area in square Miles.	Population.	Average per square Mile.	Gross Revenue
				Rs.
Sánгли .. .. .	1,063	196,832	181	10,97,969
Munj (Senior) .. .. .	339	69,732	205	3,19,347
Munj (Junior) .. .. .	207	30,741	147	2,56,240
Kurundad (Senior) .. .. .	122	55,187	192	9,52,75
Kurundad (Junior) .. .. .	114	25,811	226	1,16,211
Jonkhanth .. .. .	492	83,917	170	4,24,515
Mudhol .. .. .	362	52,163	144	2,15,000
Rámdurg .. .. .	140	29,570	211	1,57,311
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>2,919</b>	<b>523,753</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>24,87,600</b>

Of the above 8 States 6 are under the management of their respective ruling Chiefs. The Chiefs of the remaining 2, viz. Munj (Junior) and Rámdurg, are minors, and each of the 2 States is managed by two Joint Karbáris. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay visited

TRIBUTARY STATES  
Kolhápúr and  
Southern Marátha  
States  
Vital Statistics and  
Medical Services

Education.

Literature and the  
Press.

Southern Maráth  
States generally.

CHIEFS BY STATES  
Southern Marátha  
States.

Sángli and Miraj in October 1887, when the Chiefs of SÁNGLI, Miraj (Senior) and the 2 Kurundváds were presented to His Excellency. These and the other 4 Chiefs were present at the Darbár held at Chinchli by His Excellency on the 2nd February 1888. Another noticeable event of the year was the opening of the Southern Marátha Railway for traffic from Miraj to Koregaon in May, and from Miraj to Belgaum in December 1887. Taking all the States together, the year was one of fair prosperity and advancement—a larger sum was spent on public works than in the previous year, the number of persons receiving education increased (1 in 40 of the inhabitants attended school), the arrears of civil-judicial cases were reduced to some extent, the number of documents registered continued to increase, and with the exception of Miraj (Senior) and Mudhol the expenditure in all the States was within the income. The effect of the removal of taxes on trade, noticed in the last report, was clearly not injurious. Cholera was generally very prevalent, chiefly during the months of June and July, 1,324 persons having fallen victims to the disease. Small-pox also appeared in SÁNGLI, Miraj (Junior), and Kurundvád (Junior). There was a decline in the number of persons vacated in most of the States. The affairs of the different States will now be noticed separately.

SÁNGLI

General

The affairs of the SÁNGLI State were administered by the Joint Administration for the first eight months of the year under review, the Chief alone being responsible for the management since 1st December 1887, on which date his full powers were restored to him, subject to certain conditions. The Joint Administration lasted for nearly fourteen years, during which reforms were introduced in all branches of the administration—a new system of accounts was adopted, the survey system was introduced, the revenue was increased from less than 7 to more than 10 lakhs of rupees, debts to the extent of 12 lakhs of rupees were paid off with interest, and the State was placed in a sound financial position—there being an invested cash balance of Rs. 3,83,000 at the end of the period of administration—8 dispensaries were established—one in each taluka—the number of schools was increased from 31 attended by 1,124 pupils to 74 attended by 4,550 pupils, many imposts that hindered trade were abolished, considerable progress was made with public works, and the whole machinery of administration—especially in the Police and Judicial Branches—was re-organized and improved.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall was above the average. The prices of all food-grains, except wheat, were lower than in the previous year.

Land Administration

The work of classification in 33 tálm villages out of 35 already surveyed was finished. Ináms of the value of Rs. 1,028 were resumed during the year; at the same time ináms worth Rs. 213 were restored on appeal, and others worth Rs. 9,979 were declared to be continued in perpetuity. The area of waste lands was reduced during the year from 7,041 to 5,433 acres.

Waste Lands.

Police.

The foot police was reduced from 493 in the preceding year to 433 in the year under review, and advantage was taken of the reduction to create two appointments of police inspectors. The mounted police was increased from 44 to 54. The total expenditure on the force, foot and mounted, was Rs. 56,009 against Rs. 56,060 in 1886-87. 493 offences were reported to the police against 524 in the preceding year, 389 persons were arrested against 344, 329 were sent for trial against 303. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 45.5 against 42.7, and of convictions to accused sent for trial 57.7 against 48.5. The property stolen during the year amounted to Rs. 39,237 against Rs. 37,907 in 1886-87, and the amount recovered was Rs. 12,262 against Rs. 11,702, being 31.2 per cent. against 30.9 per cent.

Criminal Justice.

1,233 persons were dealt with by the Magistrates during the year against 951 in 1886-87. Of these 383 were discharged, 479 acquitted, 300 convicted, 17 committed to the Sessions, 42 died, escaped or were transferred, and 12 awaited trial at the end of the year. There was an increase of crime chiefly under the head of "hurt."

Prisoners

There was one jail at SÁNGLI as in the previous year and 7 lock-ups against 5 in 1886-87. 293 prisoners were confined during the year in the jail and the lock-ups against 244 in the previous year. The number of prisoners at the end of the year was 89. The total prison expenditure was Rs. 5,759 against Rs. 5,993 in 1886-87.

Civil Justice

The suits filed during the year numbered 1,886, and 337 had remained undisposed at the end of 1886-87. Of these 1,526 were disposed of during the year and 297 remained in arrears. There was considerable improvement in the disposal of applications for execution. Of the total number of 2,287 applications, including a balance of 506 at the beginning of the year, 1,861 were disposed of. There were 345 appeals for disposal during the year against 207 in 1886-87, of which 234 were disposed of.

Municipalities.

There were 6 municipalities in existence during the year, viz. those of SÁNGLI, Sháhápúr, Temal, Mangalvedha, Shahrúti and Rabkavi, the last one having been formed during the year. The receipts and expenditure of the SÁNGLI Municipality amounted to Rs. 10,711 and Rs. 9,711 and those of the Sháhápúr Municipality to Rs. 16,862 and Rs. 17,212, respectively. The other municipalities, which are comparatively small, were progressing satisfactorily.

A sum of Rs. 85,815 was spent on public works against Rs. 76,137 in the previous year: of this sum Rs. 21,269 were expended on communications and Rs. 40,416 on water-supply.

The year 1887-88 opened with a balance of Rs. 7,55,213 against Rs. 6,32,555 in 1886-87: the closing balance was Rs. 8,34,667. Including Local Funds and debt heads the receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 10,97,099 and the expenditure to Rs. 10,17,644, against Rs. 10,23,155 and Rs. 8,99,497 in the previous year. There was an increase of Rs. 38,768 under the head of land revenue receipts in consequence of adjustments of assessment on main lands. There was an increase under the head of miscellaneous expenditure of Rs. 44,444 owing to the payment of large sums to tainátdárs for arrears of allowance, and of compensation for land taken up for railway purposes.

8,453 births were registered against 7,047 in 1886-87, and there were 5,582 deaths against 4,224. Cholera broke out in April 1887 and did not wholly disappear until November following. 1,797 persons were attacked, of whom 775 died. There were 58 cases of small-pox in the Sháhápur taluka, of which 9 proved fatal. 38,309 persons obtained medical relief at the 6 dispensaries in the State, against 38,454 in the preceding year, at a total cost of Rs. 11,797 against Rs. 12,617. There were 7,029 vaccinations, of which 6,930 were primary and 99 re-vaccinations. The total expenditure on vaccination was Rs. 2,095.

The number of State schools was 4 more than in the preceding year, being 74 in all, which provided instruction during the year for 4,450 scholars against 4,125 in 1886-87. The Sángli school was raised to the rank of a high school during the year, and sent up 5 boys for the Matriculation Examination, of whom 2 were successful. Of the 74 schools 4 were girls' schools. The cost of instruction was Rs. 30,712 against Rs. 29,337 in 1886-87. Besides the State schools there were 33 indigenous schools with 1,188 scholars. 6 of these schools received Rs. 229 as State grants.

#### MIRAJ (SENIOR).

The administration of the State was conducted during the year by the Chief, Gangádharao Ganesh alias Balá Sáheb Patwarthán, assisted by a Kárbhárá. In October 1887 he established an Administrative Council consisting of himself, the State Kárbhárá and the Sar Nysáydhish, the ultimate decision resting with himself in contested points.

The rainfall was irregular, and the season on the whole was unfavourable.

The strength of the police force was the same as during the previous year, viz. 341 persons, of whom 224 were stipendiary and 117 village policemen, pátáls and shetasandias. The total cost of the force increased from Rs. 18,453 to Rs. 20,658 in consequence of its re-organization in the previous year. 325 offences were reported to the police in 1887-88 against 301 in the year previous: the numbers of accused persons arrested and sent for trial 311 and 277 respectively. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 66.8 against 50.51 in the previous year; of the persons sent for trial 75.09 per cent. were convicted against 62.64. Considerably less property was stolen in 1887-88 than in the preceding year, the figures being Rs. 4,847 and Rs. 11,913 respectively. The percentage of recoveries was 55.84 in the year under review against 65.82 the year before.

454 offences were reported to the magistracy in 1887-88 against 409 in the year previous. The total number of persons dealt with was 793 against 686. Of these, 354 were convicted, 282 acquitted, 154 discharged, 1 disposed of otherwise, and 2 only remained to be tried at the end of the year. The increase in the number of offences was due chiefly to prosecutions for public nuisances in the municipal towns. Out of 38 appeals from the decisions of Subordinate Magistrates, the decisions in 19 were confirmed, in 15 reversed and in 4 modified.

The total number of prisoners confined in the 3 State jails during the year was 93, of whom 14 were there at the beginning of the year. The number in the jails at the end of the year was 24. The cost of maintaining the prisoners was Rs. 1,804 against Rs. 1,773 in the previous year.

The administration of civil justice was satisfactory. 834 suits were filed during 1887-88, and 77 remained to be disposed of at the close of 1886-87. Of the total number of suits 914 were disposed of during the year, leaving 47 undisposed of at its close. The total value of the suits disposed of during the year was Rs. 1,12,390. 32 appeals were filed during the year, and 24 were on hand at its beginning. Of these, 51 were disposed of. There were in all 950 applications for execution of decrees, of which 837 were received during the year: 820 were disposed of, leaving 130 undisposed of, against 113 in the preceding year.

3 more municipalities were established during the year, making 5 in all. The Miraj Municipality exerted itself in improving the sanitation of the town. The financial condition of the municipality has not improved—the income exclusive of the State grant being Rs. 14,006 (the total income was Rs. 18,132) and the expenditure Rs. 15,830 during the year under review.



TRIBUTARY STATES.  
*Southern Marátha States*

Public Works,  
Revenue and  
Finance.

The total expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 66,731 against Rs. 64,423 in 1886-87.

The revenue and financial year of the State closes on 31st July: the figures given below, therefore, which include local funds, refer to the year 1886-87. The financial position of the State was sound. The opening balances amounted to Rs. 9,77,943, and the closing balances to Rs. 9,08,226. The actual income was:—ordinary Rs. 2,52,563, extraordinary Rs. 54,327; total Rs. 3,06,890. The actual expenditure was:—ordinary Rs. 1,93,360; extraordinary Rs. 1,49,528; total Rs. 3,42,888. The gross receipts and disbursements amounted to Rs. 3,15,397 and Rs. 3,89,114 respectively. The excess in expenditure was due to the celebration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and the installation of the Chief in 1886-87.

Vital Statistics and  
Medical Relief.

The births and deaths registered during the year 1887-88 were 3,187 and 2,856 respectively. A dispensary was opened during the year at Modnmb there were 2 other dispensaries—one at Miraj and one at Lekshmeshvar. More and more advantage was being taken of these dispensaries. The cost of maintaining the 3 dispensaries was Rs. 6,587. There were outbreaks of cholera in the Miraj and Modnmb talukás. 2,603 vaccinations were performed during the year against 2,989 in 1886-87 at a total cost of Rs. 485. There has been a steady decrease in the number of vaccinations since the year 1885-86, when the total number of vaccine operations amounted to 3,744.

Education.

The vernacular schools in the State increased during the year from 34 to 39. Together with the Miraj High School the 40 schools maintained by the State cost Rs. 21,009, of which sum Rs. 6,396 were spent on the high school and Rs. 14,613 on the vernacular schools. The average daily attendance at the high school was 21½ against 17½ in the previous year. The average daily attendance in the vernacular schools increased from 1,608 in 1886-87 to 1,673 in 1887-88. There were altogether 5 girls' schools in the State, which were attended by 330 girls. The number of indigenous schools was 14.

MIRAJ (JUNIOR).

General.

The Chief, being a minor 11 years of age, who is studying at the Rájáráj College, the affairs of this State were managed by Junt Kárbháris. The State is divided into 3 talukás, into one of which survey and settlement rates have been introduced. The other two talukás were measured and classed in 1884, but the rates of assessment have not yet been determined.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall was seasonable, and the out-turn of crops fair.

Police.

The total expenditure on the police was Rs. 13,418 against Rs. 13,495 in the preceding year. The stipendiary police consisted of 114 constables, 14 *saváris* and 2 *faujdárs*. There were, besides, 32 police *pátáls* and 68 *shetsandis*. 49 offences were reported to the police against 77 in the year previous. 54 persons were arrested and sent for trial. 88 per cent. of the accused persons (i) arrested and (ii) sent for trial were convicted in 1887-88 against 61.1 and 55 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. The property stolen during the year was valued at Rs. 2,556 against Rs. 1,791 in 1886-87, and the percentage of recoveries was 57.7 against 22.8.

Criminal Justice

89 offences were reported to the Magistrates during 1887-88 against 105 in 1886-87 and 182 persons against 181 were brought to trial, of whom 54 were discharged without trial, 91 were acquitted, 30 were convicted, and 7 awaited trial at the end of year. The percentage of persons convicted to those sent for trial to the Court of the Magistrate, First Class, was very low (15.23) in 1886-87 and in the year under review it was lower still (11.7), only 12 persons having been convicted out of 104. Only 5 out of 51 persons were convicted in the Second Class Magistrate's Court. There were 6 appeals, 2 of which were rejected, and the sentence was modified in 1 and reversed in 3 cases.

Prisons

There were fewer prisoners in the 3 State jails than in the previous year, and the expenditure upon them was less in consequence, being Rs. 541 against Rs. 632.

Civil Justice.

160 suits were instituted during the year. Inclusive of arrears (30) the total number of suits was 190, of which 152 were disposed of. There were in all 18 appeals, including 2 undisposed of at the end of the previous year: of these, 16 were disposed of during the year.

Municipalities

The total receipts, including the grants (Rs. 841) by the State, of the 3 municipalities of Budgaon, Kavta and Gadgori were Rs. 2,312 and the expenditure was Rs. 1,214.

Public Works  
Revenue and  
Finance.

The total expenditure on public works was Rs. 37,966 against Rs. 31,202 in 1886-87.

The accounts available—State and Local Funds—relate to the year ending 31st May 1887. The revenue year opened with a cash balance in hand of Rs. 1,30,226, and Rs. 3,91,197 funded capital at its close the cash balance was Rs. 1,26,044 and the funded capital Rs. 4,29,663. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 2,56,240, and the gross disbursements to Rs. 2,31,911. The actual income amounted to Rs. 1,90,347, and the actual expenditure to Rs. 1,61,754: the actual income in 1885-86 amounted to Rs. 2,20,430 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,66,454.

1,409 births and 938 deaths were reported during the year against 1,307 and 720 in the previous year. 176 persons died of cholera, which prevailed in 2 talukás for some months. The number of persons treated at the 2 dispensaries at Budgaon and Gadgeri fell from 10,904 to 8,315, and they cost respectively Rs. 1,522 and Rs. 1,032 against Rs. 1,995 and Rs. 1,437 in the preceding year. 903 vaccinations against 796 were performed.

TRIBUTARY STATES.  
*Southern Maráthas States.*  
Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

Rs. 6,526 were spent on the 22 schools (including 8 for girls) maintained by the State. The amount expended in the preceding year was Rs. 5,770. 1,090 scholars received instruction against 1,136 in the preceding year. The average monthly attendance fell from 808 to 768-5.

Education.

#### KURUNDVÁD (SENIOR).

The affairs of this State were conducted by the Chief, Chintámánráo Bála Sáheb Patwardhan. New survey rates were introduced in the Tikota taluka, and the survey of the Angol taluka was commenced during the year under review.

General.

The rainfall was excessive in the Angol taluka: in the other talukás, it was nearly the same as in the preceding year. The out-turn of kharif and rabi crops was on the whole good.

Season and Crops.

5 more constables were employed, which brought up the strength of the stipendiary police to 67. The cost of the stipendiary force was Rs. 4,042 against Rs. 3,645 in the preceding year. The village police, which numbered 110, cost Rs. 5,442 in addition. There was considerably more crime than in the year previous: the increase occurred chiefly in crimes against the person. 52 offences were reported to the police against 26 in 1886-87: 62 persons were arrested, of whom 57 were sent for trial. The percentage of persons convicted to those sent for trial was 70-1 against 45-4 in 1886-87, and that of convictions to arrests was 64-5 against 41-6. The property stolen was valued at Rs. 2,116 against Rs. 1,934 in the previous year, and the percentage of recoveries was 57-2 against 15-4.

Police.

140 offences were reported to the magistracy. 236 persons in all were dealt with against 147 in 1886-87. 92 were convicted, 42 discharged and 94 acquitted. 9 appeals were preferred, of which 1 was rejected, the decisions in 2 were confirmed, in 4 reversed and in 2 modified.

Criminal Justice.

There were 1 jail in Kurundvád and 4 lock-ups in the districts. 48 persons were confined in them against 41 in 1886-87 at a total cost of Rs. 1,666.

Prisons.

The number of Civil Courts (4) remained the same as in the previous year. 316 suits against 238 were filed during the year: 324 against 278 were disposed of, and 62 against 73 was the balance at the end of the year. The year commenced with 16 appeals in arrears, 40 were filed in the course of it, and 52 were disposed of by the Chief; 151 out of 218 applications for execution of decrees were disposed of.

Civil Justice.

The only municipality in the State is that of Kurundvád. Its income, including opening balance, was Rs. 2,161 and expenditure Rs. 2,035.

Municipalities.

The expenditure on public works was Rs. 5,822 against Rs. 7,123 in the previous year.

Public Works.

Including opening balance, the income of the State from all sources was Rs. 1,00,565, the actual receipts being Rs. 98,345, of which sum Rs. 75,900 were contributed by land revenue. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 99,600, and the balance in hand at the end of the year was Rs. 965. Rs. 12,500 were paid in reduction of debt, as in the preceding year.

Revenue and Finance.

The births and deaths registered during the year were respectively 1,262 and 627 against 1,037 and 625 in 1886-87. Cholera prevailed for some time, and caused 61 deaths. At the Kurundvád Dispensary, the only one in the State, 3,931 persons were treated against 3,250 the year before, at a total cost of Rs. 2,156. 1,039 vaccine operations were performed against 1,550 in 1886-87. 954 operations were successful.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

There were 1 Anglo-vernacular school, 1 girls' school, and 5 boys' schools. 865 boys attended the schools at the end of the year against 321 the year before. The expenditure on the schools was Rs. 1,716 against Rs. 2,584 in the preceding year. There were 5 indigenous schools attended by 195 boys against 9 in the preceding year attended by 218 boys.

Education.

#### KURUNDVÁD (JUNIOR).

The affairs of this State continued to be managed by Ganpatráo Bápu Sáheb and Hari-harráo Bápu Sáheb, the representatives of the junior branch of the Kurundvád family; assisted by a Kárbiám. The survey of the Yellar taluka was finished and that of Maindarg taluka was commenced during the year under review.

General.

The rainfall at Yellar was much greater than in the year previous: at Maindargi it was the same nearly. The out-turn of the crops was estimated at about 8 annas in the rupee.

Season and Crops.

A police inspector was appointed for the first time during the year. There were 63 stipendiary police, besides 6 savárs and 59 shetsandis. The total cost of the force was

Police.

Chap I  
POLITICAL

BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

[1887-88.]

<p>TRIBUTARY STATES, <i>Southern Marátha States.</i></p>	<p>Rs 11,503. 122 offences were reported to the police, 75 persons were arrested, and 59 were sent for trial. 49.3 per cent. of the accused arrested were convicted against 38.6 per cent. in 1886-87, and 62.7 per cent. of the accused sent for trial were convicted against 57.6 per cent. Property valued at Rs. 1,026 was stolen, and the percentage of recoveries was 63.5 against 24.4 in the previous year.</p>
<p>Criminal Justice.</p>	<p>117 offences were reported to the magistrates against 125 in 1886-87. 221 persons were dealt with. 109 were convicted, 25 were committed to the Sessions, 37 were discharged, 39 acquitted, and 3 disposed of otherwise, leaving 8 persons under trial at the end of the year. 8 out of 10 appeals were disposed of by the Chiefs, who confirmed the decisions of the lower Court.</p>
<p>Prisons.</p>	<p>32 prisoners in all were confined in the 3 lock-ups at Kurundvád, Vadgaon and Maindargi at a total cost of Rs. 1,451. 25 of the prisoners were released in the course of the year.</p>
<p>Civil Justice.</p>	<p>There were 25 suits undisposed of at the beginning of 1887-88, and 117 were filed during the year. Of these, 129 were disposed of. 20 appeals were received during the year, of which 16 were disposed of, the decisions in 8 being confirmed and in the rest reversed. 73 applications for execution of decrees were filed and 29 remained over from the previous year. 76 were disposed of, and 26 left in arrears.</p>
<p>Municipalities.</p>	<p>The only municipality in the State was established at Maindargi in January 1888.</p>
<p>Public Works</p>	<p>The amount spent on public works during the year was Rs. 6,171 against Rs. 11,187 in the preceding year.</p>
<p>Revenue and Finance.</p>	<p>The receipts for 1886-87 amounted to Rs. 1,16,211 against Rs. 1,49,287 in the preceding year. The expenditure was Rs. 1,15,852 in 1886-87 against Rs. 1,48,022 in 1885-86, in which latter year Rs. 50,400 were expended on the marriage of the daughter of one of the Chiefs. Nothing was paid in reduction of the State debt during the year, although Rs. 8,274 were paid as interest.</p>
<p>Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.</p>	<p>Cholera and small-pox prevailed for a short time. Out of a total of 551 deaths 5 were due to cholera and 2 to small-pox. 1,160 births were registered. Only 593 children were vaccinated against 821 the year before.</p>
<p>Education.</p>	<p>There were 10 schools in the State, being 1 more than in the preceding year. They were attended by 452 boys. The schools cost Rs. 1,861.</p>

JAMKHANDI.

<p>General.</p>	<p>The affairs of this State were administered by the Chief Rámchandrerao Appá Sáheb Patwardhan, assisted by a Káibhári. The classification of the lands in the remaining two tálukás of Jamkhandi and Bidri was commenced during the year, and the survey work in the two <i>thánis</i> (stations) of Patkal and Vachár was shortly to have been commenced.</p>
<p>Season and Crops.</p>	<p>The rainfall was abundant, being above the average of the three preceding years, and the estimated yield of the food-grains was 12 annas in the rupee.</p>
<p>Police.</p>	<p>The stipendiary police consisted during the year of 276 foot and 53 mounted men, and cost Rs. 42,477. There were, besides, 330 shetsandis doing police work for which they held inám lands valued at Rs. 13,654. 302 offences were reported to the police in 1887-88 against 340 in 1886-87. 119 accused persons were arrested by the police, and 87 were sent for trial. 29 per cent. of the persons arrested and 38 per cent. of those sent for trial were convicted, against 36.7 and 42.1 per cent. respectively in 1886-87. The property stolen was valued at Rs. 5,619, the percentage of recoveries being 24.16 against 32.9 in 1886-87.</p>
<p>Criminal Justice.</p>	<p>The offences reported to the Magistrates were 303 against 326 in 1886-87. Including the 28 persons awaiting trial at the end of the preceding year, 386 persons were dealt with by the Magistrates against 514 in 1886-87. Of these, 83 were convicted, 6 committed to the Sessions, 62 acquitted, 209 discharged without trial, 2 disposed of otherwise, and 24 persons and 11 cases remained undisposed at the close of the year. 24 criminal appeals were disposed of: in 17 the sentences were confirmed, in 2 they were modified, and in 3 reversed. Further enquiry was ordered in 2.</p>
<p>Prisons.</p>	<p>The cost of the jails in the State was Rs. 2,311. 68 prisoners against 84 in 1886-87 were confined in them during the year, there being 23 in confinement at the close of the year.</p>
<p>Civil Justice.</p>	<p>Out of a total of 725 suits, including 122 in arrears, 606 were disposed of. 530 applications for execution of decrees out of a total of 620 (including 112 arrears from the previous year), were disposed of. There were 60 appeals for disposal including 11 in arrears. Of these, 54 were disposed of. It is noticeable that the arrears of original suits, appeals and applications for execution of decrees were all reduced.</p>
<p>Municipalities.</p>	<p>All the 5 municipalities in the State were administered satisfactorily during the year. The Jamkhandi Municipality improved roads, built water-cisterns for the poor cut down prickly-pear about the Kateguri Tank and made a public garden. Permanent gutters were also constructed. There has been no cholera in the town for two years.</p>
<p>Public Works.</p>	<p>The total expenditure for the year under review on public works was Rs. 74,281 against Rs. 57,699 in 1886-87. The Kundgol Dispensary was completed and 3 school-buildings were under construction.</p>

The total collections of State and Local Funds revenues in 1887-88 amounted to Rs. 4,52,861, and the total expenditure to Rs. 4,06,955, leaving a surplus of Rs. 45,906. The figures for 1886-87 were respectively Rs. 4,63,242, Rs. 3,69,963, and Rs. 93,279. The gross revenue amounted to Rs. 4,24,515 against Rs. 4,23,072 in the previous year.

Cholera made its appearance during the year. 104 persons were attacked by this disease, but the number of those who succumbed was not stated. 22,019 persons, of whom 56 were in-patients, were treated during the year at the 3 dispensaries of Jamkhandi, Kundgol and Bahatti, the last of which was opened during the year under review. The total expenditure on the 3 institutions was Rs. 7,697. 3,623 primary vaccinations were performed against 3,520 in 1886-87: the re-vaccinations were 106 against 53. The total expenditure on vaccination amounted to Rs. 1,094 against Rs. 1,192.

There were 44 schools in the State against 41 in 1886-87, the number of boys on the rolls being 1,892 against 1,956 in the previous year, and the average daily attendance 1,475 against 1,648. The total cost was Rs. 11,947 against Rs. 10,783. Indigenous schools decreased from 20 to 11: they were attended by 346 boys. Including the indigenous schools, 3 per cent. of the population was receiving instruction.

#### MUDHOI.

The affairs of the State continued to be administered by the Chief, Ráje Sáheb Venkatráo Ghorpade. The government villages in the State were surveyed and assessed in 1867, and the settlement expired in 1883, when an extension for five years was granted. It was in contemplation to revise the settlement, and the British Survey Department has been requested to undertake the revision.

The later rains were excessive and injured the kharif crops. The rabi crops were also injured by easterly winds.

The strength of the police force was 101 foot police, 332 shetsandis or village police, and 36 shiledár savárs or mounted police. The total cost of the force was Rs. 17,540. 49 offences were reported to the police against 108 in 1886-87. 48 persons were arrested, of whom 46 were sent for trial. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 87.5 and to persons sent for trial 91.3. The value of the property stolen in 1887-88 was only Rs. 383 against Rs. 6,625 in 1886-87, and the percentage of recovery was 78.9 against 30.1.

131 offences were reported to the magistrates in 1887-88 against 140 in 1886-87. The number of persons dealt with by the magistrates was 294 against 190, of whom 64 only were convicted, 4 acquitted, 218 discharged and 1 disposed of otherwise. There was a great increase in arrests by order of the magistrates notwithstanding the decrease in the number of crimes and of serious offences of every class.

69 prisoners were confined during the year at a total cost of Rs. 3,457.

Out of a total of 770 suits, including 170 in arrears, 599 were disposed of. Including arrears (89) there were 540 applications for execution of decrees against 395 in 1886-87, and 380 were disposed of. There were 53 appeals for disposal during the year, of which 48 were disposed of by the Chief and 5 remained over against 15 in the preceding year. In 28 appeals the decisions of the lower Court were confirmed, they were reversed in 7, and in 1 the decision was modified.

There were 3 small municipalities in the State.

During the year under review, Rs. 21,623 were spent on public works against Rs. 25,116 in 1886-87.

The revenue year of the State commences on 1st August and ends on 31st July. The actual receipts for 1886-87, inclusive of Local Funds, amounted to Rs. 2,18,488 against Rs. 2,33,922 in the previous year: the expenditure was Rs. 2,55,970 against Rs. 2,49,820. The excess in expenditure over receipts was due to the ill-health of the Chief, who was obliged in consequence to reside out of the State for six or seven months. At the close of the year, the invested balance amounted to Rs. 8,06,083 against Rs. 7,86,430 at the close of 1885-86. The sáyar revenue decreased by Rs. 5,810 owing to the abolition of the *sthalmod* and *sthalharit* (import and export) duties during the year.

284 fewer deaths were registered than in the preceding year. The total number of deaths registered was 689, and of births 1,877. Cholera occurred in 2 villages and caused 18 deaths. 14 in- and 11,959 out-patients were treated at the Mudhoi Dispensary—the only one in the State. The numbers treated in 1886-87 were 12 and 7,158 respectively. The maintenance of the dispensary cost the Local Funds and the State Rs. 2,842. 1,955 primary vaccinations were effected against 2,029 the year before there were 179 re-vaccinations against 86.

There were 22 schools in the State, 2 being girls' schools and 1 a 1st grade Angliovernacular school. The number of pupils attending them on the 31st March 1888 was 1,007 against 950 on the same date in 1887. The total expenditure on these schools amounted to Rs. 6,414 against Rs. 6,076 in the previous year.

#### RAJOURG.

Venkatráo Balá Sáheb, the Chief, is a minor 11 years of age, who is studying at the Rájaram College, and the affairs of the State were, as before, managed by 2 Joint Kárbháras. The classification of the land was completed during the year, and the introduction of survey rates was under discussion.

TRIBUTARY STATES,  
Southern Marátha  
States and Savanúr.  
Police.

The rainfall was less than in the preceding year, and the kharíf crop was unsatisfactory. The rabi crop, with the exception of cotton, was good.

The stipendiary police was 59 strong. There were, besides, 4 savárs and 12 shetsandis or village police. The total cost of the force was Rs. 5,677 in 1887-88 against Rs. 6,062 in 1886-87. 68 offences were reported to the police: 93 persons were arrested and 88 sent for trial. 60·2 per cent. of the persons arrested and 63·6 per cent. of those sent for trial were convicted. The percentages in 1886-87 were 67·4 and 68·1 respectively. The value of property stolen and recovered during the year was Rs. 2,278 and 1,166 respectively. The percentage of recoveries was 51·1 against 17·8.

Criminal Justice.

109 offences, involving 189 persons, were brought before the magistracy against 88 and 145 respectively in 1886-87. 85 persons were convicted, 80 acquitted, and 23 discharged. The percentage of accused persons convicted to those brought to trial was 44·9: in 1886-87 it was 69·6.

Prisons.

37 prisoners were confined in the Rámdurg Jail during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,614.

Civil Justice.

There were 239 suits filed during the year, which commenced without any arrears. 238 were disposed of during the year. There were 181 applications for execution of decrees for disposal: 171 were disposed of. There were 37 appeals including arrears (17) for disposal, of which 2 only were disposed of during the year. This result was due to the absence of one of the State Kárbháris on leave.

Municipalities.

The number of municipalities continued to be the same as in the previous year, namely two. They were both small.

Public Works.

The total expenditure on public works was Rs. 14,165 against Rs. 18,699 in the previous year.

Revenue and Finance.

The actual income of the State for the year 1886-87 was Rs. 1,53,741, the actual expenditure was Rs. 1,44,574. The figures for 1885-86 were Rs. 1,35,350 and Rs. 1,34,112 respectively. At the close of 1886-87 the cash balance amounted to Rs. 33,353 and the amount invested to Rs. 1,49,286 against Rs. 27,320 and Rs. 1,46,150 at the close of 1885-86.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

Cholera prevailed to some extent between June and December 1887, and 33 cases proved fatal. 81 more deaths (769) and 178 more births (1,484) were registered during the year. There are 2 dispensaries in the State, one at Rámdurg and the other at Soriban, the latter of which was opened in June 1888. 10,840 persons were treated at the Rámdurg Dispensary against 9,938 in the previous year. The cost of the dispensaries was Rs. 2,990. 1,193 persons were vaccinated in 1887-88, 1,093 successfully. The number of vaccinations in 1886-87 was 1,256.

Education.

There were 21 schools against 18 in 1886-87. There was one girls' school. The total number of boys on the rolls was 1,193 against 1,154 in the previous year. The total cost was Rs. 7,301 against Rs. 6,224.

#### SAVANÚR

Area, 70 square miles; Population (1881), 14,733; Gross Revenue, Rs. 73,742

General.

The petty State of Savanúr is situated in the Dhárwár Collectorate, and many of the State villages are scattered within the adjacent groups of British territory. The administration of the State was continued during the year under review by the Nawáb Abdul Tabrez Khán, assisted by a Diván. A daughter was born to him on 6th August 1887, who was named Mahabub Begam. The enquiry into titles in connection with the City Survey made some progress, 14 cases having been disposed of against 11 in the previous year.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall was lighter than in the previous year, but the out-turn of the crops was on the whole fair.

Police.

The strength of the police was 43 foot and 2 savárs or mounted police. The cost of the force was Rs. 4,074 against Rs. 4,212 in 1886-87. In addition there were 17 hereditary police patils, 6 deputies of hereditary patils, and 2 stipendiary patils. 76 offences were reported to the police against 53 in 1886-87. 64 persons were arrested, of whom 61 were brought to trial. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 32·6 against 25·5, and to persons sent for trial 34·4 against 25·5 in 1886-87. Property worth Rs. 1,946 was stolen during the year, of which 30 per cent. was recovered. The figures for the preceding year were respectively Rs. 210 and 70.

Criminal Justice.

39 offences against 29 in the preceding year, involving 61 persons against 43, were dealt with by the Magistrates. 21 were convicted, 26 acquitted, and 14 discharged. There were no arrears. There were 2 appeals against the Diván's decisions as District Magistrate, in both of which the sentences were reversed. The Nawáb besides disposed of 4 criminal appeals, and his decisions in 2 of them were concurred in by the Political Agent.

Prisons.

There were 10 prisoners confined during the year in the State Jail, of whom 3 remained in confinement at the end of the year. The cost for the year was Rs. 147.

Civil Justice.

44 civil suits were disposed of out of a total of 60, of which 11 were the arrears of the preceding year. 2 original suits were filed in the Court of the Nawáb and disposed of 7 appeals preferred against the decrees of the Subordinate Judge were disposed of by the Nawáb, and the concurrence of the Political Agent was accorded in 6 cases.

Revenue and Finance.

The cash balance in hand at the beginning of the year was Rs. 39,531, at its close Rs. 45,596. The gross income of the year, exclusive of Local Funds, which yielded Rs. 3,452,

was Rs. 70,290 against Rs. 67,347 in 1886-87. The gross expenditure amounted to Rs. 63,126 against Rs. 63,305 in the preceding year. The expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 3,768 against Rs. 5,521 in 1886-87.

The public health was good and there was no epidemic during the year. The number of births was 643 against 580 in 1886-87 and of deaths 328 against 377. There was no dispensary in the State, and the Nawáb proposed to supply the want in the course of 1888-89. 551 primary and 13 re-vaccinations were performed during the year against 664 and 3 respectively in the previous year.

The attendance in the 5 schools (one for girls) in the State showed a slight improvement on the previous year, the average being 230 scholars against 215. The expenditure on education during the year was Rs. 2,161 against Rs. 1,989 in the year previous. Besides the State schools there were 5 indigenous schools with 85 pupils against 7 in the preceding year with 104 pupils.

TRIBUTARY STATES.  
Sawanir and  
Kharpur.

Vital Statistics and  
Medical Relief.

Education.

## SIND.

### KHAIRPUR STATE.

Area, 6,109 square miles; Population (1881), 129,153; Gross Revenue, Rs. 6,94,168.

This Mahomedan State is situated in Sind on the left bank of the Indus. The greater portion of it is a sandy desert. Much of the culturable land is covered with forest and used as a game preserve for His Highness the Mir Ah Murádkhán Talpur, who is very fond of sport. The Government is of a patriarchal nature. The Mir and his son, Faiz Mahomed Khán, administer justice, all appeals lying to the Mir himself. The year was marked by the death of Mir Khán Mahomed, third and favourite son of the aged Mir, who felt the loss greatly. He was greatly respected by all and much trusted by His Highness in all matters. Another event of the year was an exchange of visits between His Highness the Mir and His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India on the 19th November 1887 at Kohri.

General.

The area under rabi was greater than that under kharif crops. The out-turn of both was good, but the kharif crop was inferior owing to a late and short inundation of the Indus, while the rabi crop was excellent owing to timely and well-diffused rain. The chief crops grown in the State are cotton, indigo, oil-seeds, rice, wheat, sugar-cane, millets, vegetables, bháng, poppy, and tobacco. The area cultivated during the year under report is said to have been 273,222 acres against 139,544 in the previous year. The increase was due to a portion of the forest lands having been brought under cultivation during the year under report. The area of culturable waste land is estimated by His Highness at 781,952 acres. The land has not been surveyed and settled.

Season and Crops.

The only quarry in the Khairpur State is that of "Met" or Fuller's earth. Large quantities of sulphate of soda are collected from the salt lakes and hollows along the Eastern Nára. The receipts from Fuller's earth amounted to Rs. 69 and those from sulphate of soda to Rs. 34,194, the total amount being Rs. 34,263 against Rs. 40,425 in the previous year. The principal descriptions of manufacture are ivory work, sword cutlery, metal work, cotton, silk and woollen fabrics, and lacquered wood work. The total value of the articles manufactured was Rs. 1,37,771 against Rs. 1,42,774 in the previous year. The exports (cotton and woollen cloth, grain, seeds, ghi, pulse, tobacco, indigo, &c.) were valued at Rs. 8,59,420 against Rs. 8,98,702, and the imports (European cloth, silk and woollen fabrics, grain, oil, sugar, gold, silver, ivory, &c.) at Rs. 5,85,219 against Rs. 5,96,285 in the previous year.

Trade and Manufac-  
tures.

The police force was maintained during the year at its usual strength, viz. 115 mounted and 191 foot police. The men were well mounted, but had no uniform. The force is sufficient for the State, but supervision and discipline are slack. The number of offences reported to the police during the year was 860 against 680, the number of persons arrested was 890 against 699, the number of persons sent for trial was 850 against 670, and the number of persons convicted was 760 against 600, the number of persons discharged or acquitted was 90 against 70, and the percentage of convictions to arrests was 85.39 against 85.83 in the previous year. There was a marked increase in the number of offences under "theft," the most prevalent form of the crime being cattle-lifting. The value of property stolen was Rs. 11,286 against Rs. 9,984, of which property of the value of Rs. 8,860 was recovered against Rs. 8,730 in the previous year. The percentage of recoveries to stolen property fell from 88 to 78, but still it was good.

Police.

Justice in the Khairpur Courts was summary, cheap, and swift. 860 offences were reported against 680 in 1886-87, and the number of persons dealt with was 890 against 699. 760 persons were convicted, 90 acquitted, 30 discharged and 10 died, escaped, or were transferred. No case remained undisposed of at the close of the year. 10 persons appealed; in the case of 6 the decisions were confirmed, in 2 modified and in 2 reversed.

Criminal Justice

There were 2 prisons in the State, in which 884 persons were confined during the year against 723 in the previous year. The daily average of prisoners was 140 against 124 in the previous year. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 7,949, including the cost of the establishment.

Prisons.

Most of the civil work was disposed of by Pancháyats and arbitration. There was no marked improvement in the service of summonses. 35 original suits were filed during the

Civil Justice.

TRIBUTARY STATES.  
*Khairpur and  
Aden*

Military and Marine

Revenue and  
Expenditure.

Public Works and  
Irrigation.

Vital Statistics and  
Medical Relief.

Education.

year as against 44 in the previous year, and all were disposed of. There were 5 appeals to His Highness the Mir against 8 in the previous year, and all were disposed of.

The Military and Marine charges amounted to Rs. 1,87,506, including the balance of Rs. 7,741 unpaid at the close of the year 1886-87. Of this Rs. 1,69,833 were paid during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 17,673 to be defrayed from the next year's revenue.

As before, the revenue and expenditure were said to have been exactly equal. The receipts for the year were Rs. 6,94,168 against Rs. 7,13,708 in the previous year, and the expenditure was also Rs. 6,94,168 against Rs. 7,13,708. The debts of the State are said not to exceed 4 lakhs of rupees. The expenditure exceeds the revenue annually, and little reliance can be placed on the figures given. The revenue is capable of being doubled or even trebled, but no change is possible during the lifetime of the present ruler.

No new public works were constructed during the year. Ordinary annual repairs of public works were executed at an outlay of Rs. 447. Ordinary clearance of canals and repairs to bunds were effected at a cost of Rs. 25,676. The Political Agent had some difficulty in ensuring the clearance of the main canal.

There were 5 native physicians in the State, one of whom resided at Khairpur and 4 were in constant attendance on His Highness. The annual expenditure on this account was Rs. 7,863 against Rs. 7,815 in the previous year. 3 vaccinators were employed in the State during the year under the supervision of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind District. There were 2,915 primary vaccinations, of which 2,875 were successful. There were 24 re-vaccinations, of which 21 were successful.

There were 7 schools with a total of 170 scholars on the rolls against 167 in the previous year. The total cost of education was the same as in the previous year, viz., Rs. 2,560. Education in the State was in a very backward state.

ADEN.

Area, \*70 square miles; Population (1881), 34,860, Gross Revenue, Rs. 1,74,534 (Rs. 42,287 Imperial).

Political Relations

Nothing occurred during the year under review to disturb the friendly feelings subsisting between the Residency and the tribes in the vicinity of Aden. The relations between some of the tribes were, however, somewhat strained, and in one or two cases hostilities occurred until the Political Resident intervened and restored peace. The Subaihi tribe committed several acts of plunder on the roads. The Kotaibis again assumed an attitude of independence towards the Amir of Zhali, and the efforts of the Resident to induce them to return to their allegiance to the Amir were ineffectual. Some of the Chiefs enhanced the transit dues on the *kafilas* (caravan) routes. There was one death among Chiefs, that of Sultan Abdalla bin Awadth of the Upper Aulaki, who was succeeded by his son Nasir.

Police.

Criminal Justice.

The Aden police force is dealt with in Chapter III.

Exclusive of the cantonment, there were 536 criminal offences involving 851 persons against 696 cases involving 1,054 offenders in the previous year. There was thus a marked decrease in crime, principally in offences against the human body and property under the Indian Penal Code, and in offences against other laws. Of the 851 persons tried, 707 were convicted and 144 acquitted or discharged. Thus the percentage of convictions was 83 against 86 in the previous year. There were 4 appeals to the Court of the Resident, in all of which the decisions of the lower Courts were upheld. The Resident held 5 enquiries under Act V of 1883. The masters were absolved from blame in 3 cases, in one case the certificate of the master was suspended for two years; and in the remaining case the master's certificate was not dealt with, and the vessel was towed off and removed to Perim for repairs. The Cantonment Magistrate disposed of 126 cases and 210 offenders, against 253 cases and 529 offenders in the previous year, the decrease being due to the fact that many nuisance cases under Act III of 1867 were during the six months for which the same officer acted as Assistant Resident and Cantonment Magistrate tried by him in the former capacity. In Perim there was again a satisfactory decrease of crime. 12 cases involving 17 offenders were tried during the year, against 18 cases involving 23 offenders in the previous year.

Prisons.

During the year, the total number of prisoners confined in the Aden Jail was 252 against 319 in the previous year, and the daily average number of prisoners 60 against 64. The total cost of the jail amounted to Rs. 10,083 against Rs. 10,784, showing a decrease of Rs. 701. The factory and printing receipts amounted to Rs. 3,118. There were no casualties or escapes.

Civil Justice.

1,488 suits of the aggregate value of Rs. 75,241 were filed against 1,326 suits of the value of Rs. 73,673 in the previous year. It is satisfactory to note that only 9 suits remained to be disposed of at the close of the year, only 4 appeals were preferred, in 3 of which the decisions of the lower Courts were confirmed and in one reversed. During the year, the Court receipts amounted to Rs. 1,061 and the expenditure to Rs. 10,624, showing a surplus of Rs. 437.

Registration

129 documents were registered against 136 in the previous year. The value of property affected by the documents amounted to Rs. 1,56,822 against Rs. 3,58,085.

\*Exclusive of Perim, the area of which is 5 square miles.

The municipal revenue of Aden and Shekh Othmán amounted to Rs. 1,42,210 against Rs. 1,19,510 in the preceding year, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,27,718 against Rs. 1,28,225. The closing balance amounted to Rs. 50,217, against an opening balance of Rs. 35,719. The increase of revenue was attributable to the receipts from local-tax, slaughter-houses, and rent of land (including that devoted to salt-works) and buildings having been larger. Considerable attention was again devoted to the improvement of the conservancy of the Settlement, the sanitary condition of which was exceptionally good. 13,951 permanent residents, mostly Mahomedans, were registered in Aden against 14,170 in the previous year. At Shekh Othmán the population, exclusive of passing visitors, was 6,607 on 1st April 1887, against 6,228 on 31st December 1885. 17,392 tons of salt were produced during the year against 2,325 in the previous year.

Quarantine was enforced against arrivals from Bombay from 24th August to 4th November 1887; against arrivals from Akyab from 27th May to 10th June 1887; against arrivals from Tonquin from 9th May to 6th November 1887; and against arrivals from Rangoon from 17th March till the end of the year, when the quarantine had not been raised. Sanction was given by Government to the conversion of the flat "Hyderabad" into a lazaretto for Europeans, at a cost of Rs. 7,336. When the conversion has been made, Flint Island will be used as a quarantine station for natives only.

The general health was good, and there was no epidemic. The number of persons treated at the different hospitals and dispensaries was as follows:—

Hospital or Dispensary.	In-patients.	Out-patients.
European General Hospital ... ..	108	2,714
Civil Hospital, Crater ... ..	448	1,771
Prince of Wales Dispensary ... ..	1	6,560
Shekh Othmán Dispensary ... ..	32	2,546
Perm Coal Company's Hospital ... ..	263	
Perm Fort Hospital ... ..	33	

950 primary vaccinations and 5 re-vaccinations were performed at Aden, all of which were successful. 607 vaccine operations were performed at Shekh Othmán, of which 568 were successful; and 43 at Láhej, of which 36 were successful. The number of births registered at Aden and Shekh Othmán was 733, and that of deaths 1,740, against 546 and 1,189 respectively in 1886-87. This would seem to point to an unsatisfactory condition of public health; but out of the 1,740 deaths, not less than 852 deaths were of young children. It is to be noted that the population of Shekh Othmán has increased by about 3,000 persons. There was, however, increased mortality from fever.

The daily average attendance in the English school was 85 against 79 in the previous year. The attendance at the 3 vernacular schools rose from 204 to 249. The schools were examined by Major Sealy in December 1887, and the result was reported to be satisfactory. There were 32 private and indigenous schools teaching 856 boys and 156 girls. The total amount spent on education was Rs. 4,526 against Rs. 4,457 in 1886-87. Of this amount Rs. 2,933 were contributed by Government and Rs. 1,593 by the Municipality. The Government grant-in-aid to private schools amounted to Rs. 245.

#### THE SOMALI COAST.

Gross Revenue, Rs. 1,87,941.

The Somali country is an elbow of land lying between the Equator and the twelfth degree of north latitude. It extends no further west than the forty-third parallel of longitude. The actual boundaries are the sea on two sides and the river Juba. A double range of mountains runs parallel to the sea coast. They average from four to six thousand feet in height. The geographical features of the country present a great degree of variety from sandy stony tracts in which pasturage is scarce, to hilly country clothed with gum, myrrh, and frankincense trees, and a kind of aloe plant from which good cordage is manufactured. Very little is known of the interior. The country owes its origin to an upheaval at a not very remote period from the sea. Hot springs are found in several places. The drinking water is bad. The climate from October to April is cooled by sea breezes. It is never very temperate, while during the dry season the heat is intense. The tribes inhabiting the Somali Coast are the Darúd Somali, the Ishak Somali, and the Habr Taljaala. There are numerous sub-divisions.

The British Protectorate commences at Ras Jibuti and ends at Bandar Ziada. There is a Political Agent and Consul for the Somali Coast, who is subordinate to the Resident at Aden. The coast is divided into two portions, Bulbar and Berbera to the south and Zaila to the north. Each of these portions is under the charge of an Assistant Resident who is subordinate to the Aden Residency. The administration was during the year carried on with zeal and tact.

There was a marked absence of serious crime during the year in the Somali Coast Protectorate. Friendly relations were maintained, with one regrettable exception, with the neighbouring tribes, and as a consequence there was a considerable improvement in trade.



TRIBUTARY STATES.  
The Somali Coast.

The Káfila routes were kept open without serious interruptions, and this was effected by a careful abstention from inter-tribal disputes. Lieutenant Gordon and Mr. Hooper, of the Indian Marine, continued the survey of the Habr Awal country, and corrected some serious errors in the former survey. The French claim to Donguerita to the west of Berbera was finally withdrawn in July 1887.

Military.

The Berbera, Bulhar and Zaila *zabás* (fortified positions) were completed during the year. The strength of the garrison at Berbera, Bulhar and Zaila on the 31st March 1888, including 20 additional men stationed temporarily on the coast owing to the attitude of the Ayal Ahmed tribe and since withdrawn, was as follows.—

	European Officers.	Native Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Rank and File
Berbera	1	93
Bulhar		37
Zaila	1	65
Total	2	195

Police.

The strength of the police employed under the Berbera-Bulhar Agency was maintained at 55. The total cost of the force for the year was Rs. 12,070 against Rs. 12,985 in 1886-87. There was no regular police at Zaila excepting 2 men, but there were 14 men of the Soudanese military detachment, and 20 men called Baladiyáhs who were employed only in escorting káfilás on the road to Harrar. The total cost was Rs. 13,077 against Rs. 17,294 in 1886-87.

Criminal Justice.

At Berbera and Bulhar there were 362 criminal cases against 217 in the previous year, and 511 offenders against 336. Although there was an increase in the number of cases and offenders, there were no cases of murder or other very-serious crime in the Agency. Of the 511 offenders 46 were discharged and the rest were convicted. In Zaila 56 cases with 78 offenders were disposed of by the Assistant Resident, 20 persons were discharged and the rest convicted.

Civil Justice.

In Berbera and Bulhar the number of civil suits disposed of was 90. There were no appeals. Nearly all cases of marriage and divorce were referred to a *Pancháyat*, and the system was found to work well. In Zaila only 12 petty cases were disposed of by the Assistant Resident, and 108 cases were settled by the local *Pancháyat*.

Prisons.

There are no regular jails at Berbera, Bulhar and Zaila. The number of persons confined during the year at the two former places was 206 as compared with 132 in the previous year, and the cost of their subsistence was Rs. 796. At Zaila the prisoners, whose number is not stated, were employed on works of public utility.

Trade.

169 square-rigged vessels called at Berbera and Bulhar against 115 in the previous year, and 673 buggalows or native craft against 615 in the previous year. 68 square-rigged vessels and 567 buggalows called at Zaila. The total value of the trade of Berbera and Bulhar amounted to Rs. 41,20,165 against Rs. 30,82,524 in 1886-87, and the total value of the Zaila trade was Rs. 21,51,598 against Rs. 12,80,797. This expansion of trade is satisfactory. Piece-goods and rice and other grain were the chief articles of import, and live-stock and hides and skins those of export which contributed to the increase. The increase in the exports of live-stock was due to the presence of the Italian army in Massowah.

Revenue and Finance.

The following comparative statement, which, however, omits certain military and other charges, shows the receipts and expenditure on account of Berbera and Bulhar for the two years 1886-87 and 1887-88 :—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
Receipts ...	Rs. 96,299	Rs. 1,28,962
Expenditure	65,932	77,803

\*The receipts and expenditure for Zaila were, as calculated on the same principle, Rs. 53,250 and Rs. 37,487 respectively against Rs. 38,099 and Rs. 38,834 in 1886-87. At all the three ports almost the whole of the revenue is derived from Customs dues, and political and police charges, especially the former, are the largest. The receipts and expenditure for Karam and Ainterad, two other ports on the Somali Coast to the east of Berbera, amounted during the year to Rs. 3,729 and Rs. 1,797 respectively. Karam was made a Customs port in February 1887, and Ainterad ceased to be such in January 1888.

Public Works.

Rs. 9,909 were spent at Berbera and Bulhar on public works. A Custom-house was completed at a cost of Rs. 4,450.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

Public health was good during the year, and there was no epidemic. 9 in-patients and 2,900 out-patients were treated at the dispensary at Berbera during the year. There was no suitable building for the dispensary. Bulhar was without a Hospital Assistant for nearly the whole year. The prevailing diseases at Berbera were rheumatism, bronchitis, and conjunctivitis. Vaccination was performed by a Somali. 274 persons were vaccinated—193 successfully.

Education.

Education is as yet in its infancy. Only one Agency school was maintained on the whole coast. There were a few private schools where the Korán was taught. In the budget for 1888-89 provision has been made for a school establishment.

## CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND

### Surveys.

#### GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

Two survey parties were at work in the Bombay Presidency during 1886-87. One of them was employed in Gujarát and the other in the Southern Marátha Country.

The Gujarát Party surveyed topographically 1,086 square miles in the Pálanpur and Mahi Kántha Agencies. The cost was Rs. 20 per square mile. A very remarkable feature of the country surveyed was the cave temple of "Mának-Náth" which lies embedded in the side of a hill about seven miles south-east of Dánta and about 1½ miles north of the small village of Lotal. It is said to be capable of containing 2,000 persons and is considered a sacred place of pilgrimage. The detachment of the party detailed for the execution of an 8" topographical survey of the Thána, Nándgaon and Yeola Forests surveyed 290 square miles at an approximate cost of Rs. 128 per square mile. The work was of a very laborious and rigorous nature, great accuracy being demanded and obtained. An 8" survey of the Cantonment of Deesa with its environs within a radius of four miles was executed at a cost of Rs. 149 per square mile. Members of the Party were employed in surveying certain portions of the boundary between Meywár and Márwár which has for a long time been under dispute.

The Southern Marátha Party completed the topographical survey of 934 square miles near Dhárwár. But the chief work done by it was in connection with the survey of the Kánara forests. The country in which the forest survey was carried on was mountainous and very inaccessible. The forests there were about 100 feet high, and the climate, which is always unhealthy, was during the year even worse than usual, and prostrated the establishment employed. The survey of 113 square miles of forest was completed at a cost of Rs 250 per mile. It has been decided that a party under the supervision of Colonel Pullán should in future undertake all forest surveys in the Bombay Presidency.

#### TIDAL AND LEVELLING OPERATIONS.

No new tidal observatories were started during the year ending 30th June 1888, nor were any of the old ones dismantled, but the question of the advisability of constructing a second observatory in the Bhávnagar State was under consideration. At the observatories at Aden, Karáchi, Bhávnagar, Bombay and Mormugão the self-registering tide gauges, anemographs and barographs recorded, with a few exceptions, the tidal and meteorological changes very regularly. The tide gauge at Karáchi failed to record continuously on 19 different occasions, but the curves could in every case be readily interpolated by hand. The anemograph at Karáchi was out of order for 5 days and the barograph at Mormugão for 28 days. In April 1888 the latter instrument had to be removed for repairs.

The tide-tables for Indian ports for the years 1887 and 1888, published in England, contained predictions for 8 ports in the Bombay Presidency, viz. Aden, Karáchi, Okha Point (Gulf of Cutch), Káthiwádar (Shál Bet on the south coast of Káthiáwár), Bhávnagar, Bombay, Mormugão, and Kárwár. The differences between the corresponding actual and predicted values of the heights and times of high and low waters were observed, and in the case of Aden, Karáchi, Bombay and Mormugão, statements showing the percentage and amount of errors were prepared.

Levelling operations were carried on in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies.

#### REVENUE SURVEY.

##### Presidency Proper.

The Revenue Survey Parties at work during the year were the Gujarát Revenue Survey Party, the Poona and Násik and Southern Marátha Country Revenue Survey Party, and the Ratnágiri (now Konkani) Revenue Survey Party. The subjoined statement shows the effective strength and out-turn of work of each of these Parties —

Party	Number of Establishments employed.	FIELD OPERATIONS.	
		Area surveyed.	Area classed.
		Acres.	Acres.
Gujarát Revenue Survey ..	4	119,181	250,071
Poona and Násik and Southern Marátha Country Survey ..	20	1,362,707	1,086,082
Ratnágiri Revenue Survey ..	9	136,620	104,028
Total	33	1,618,508	1,440,181
Total for 1886-87	31½	1,538,596	1,538,058

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The operations of the year resulted in an increase in the area measured and a decrease in the area classed.

Gujarát Revenue  
Survey  
Mi

The number of field establishments in the Gujarát Party was 4 throughout the year. Of these, 1 which was lent to the Cambay State was employed in surveying the villages of that State. Of the remaining 3, 2 were employed on revision survey operations in the Ahmedabad district throughout the year, while the third which had also been employed in the same district on similar work up to the middle of January 1888 was subsequently transferred to the Panch Maháls district, where it was employed up to the close of the year in performing *de novo* a variety of miscellaneous measurement work which it had previously executed in the season of 1885-86, but the field records of which had unfortunately been lost in the fire which had occurred at Surat in May 1887 in the headquarters office of the Party. The revision operations in the Ahmedabad district consisted of re-measurement and re-classification of the villages in the Daskroi, Gogha, Dhandhuka, Viramgám, Sánand and Parántij talúkás of that district, and were carried out on the partial system. The work in the Cambay State consisted of original measurement, and was performed on a plan recommended by the Darbár which requires that every separate occupancy, however small in extent, held by one *khatedár* (tenant) in one place should be measured and formed into a separate survey number. The total expenditure of the Gujarát Revenue Survey amounted to Rs. 1,12,014 against Rs. 75,134 in the previous year. Of this sum Rs. 75,345 were debited to Government against Rs. 70,427 in the previous year, and the balance to the Cambay State.

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Poona and Násik and  
Southern Marátha  
Country Revenue  
Survey.  
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The two branches of Revenue Survey known as the Poona and Násik Survey, and the Southern Marátha Country Survey, which had formerly been separate, were during the year under report amalgamated. The total number of field establishments employed were 20, of which 13 were measuring and 7 classing establishments. Of these, 9 measuring and 5 classing establishments were employed in the districts of the Dekkhan and Southern Marátha Country, and in the Native States of Miraj, Kurundvád and Jamkhandi. 3 measuring and 1 classing establishments were employed in Khandesh, and 1 measuring and 1 classing establishments were employed in the Kánara district. The work in the Dekkhan and Southern Marátha Country districts consisted of re-measurement and re-classification of the villages in the several talúkás of those districts, while that in the Native States of Miraj, Jamkhandi and Kurundvád consisted of original measurement and classification of the villages in those States. In Khandesh the work consisted of re-measurement of the villages in the Erandol, Bhusával, Nandurbár, Jánnar, Amalner and Jalgaon talúkás, and of re-classification of the villages in the Amalner talúka. The operations in the Kánara district were confined to original measurement and classification of the villages in the Sirsi and Siddápúr talúkás of that district. Altogether the Poona and Násik and Southern Marátha Country Survey cost Rs. 2,31,649 against Rs. 3,46,673 in the previous year.

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Ratnágiri Revenue  
Survey.

The number of establishments employed in the Ratnágiri Revenue Survey during the year under report was 9. Of these, 1 was employed in the Janjira State, and the remaining 8 in the Ratnágiri, Thána, and Kolába Collectorates. The establishments in the Thána and Kolába Collectorates were employed in executing the revision measurement and classification of the villages of the Karjat talúka of the former and of the Pen and Raikot talúkás and of the Uran and Nágothna Pethas of the latter district. In the Ratnágiri district the establishments were employed on the original measurement and classification of the villages of the Devgad talúka, and on miscellaneous measurement and classification in the Rájápúr and Málvan talúkás of that district. The one establishment in the Janjira State was engaged in executing the original measurement and classification of the villages in the Manáde, Panchatan, Shrivardhan and Nándgaon talúkás of that State. The total expenditure on the Ratnágiri Revenue Survey amounted to Rs. 1,59,921, of which Rs. 1,53,505 were debited to Government against Rs. 1,51,931 in the previous year, and the balance Rs. 4,416 to the Janjira State.

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Fin

Expenditure

The total expenditure on survey operations in the Presidency proper amounted to Rs. 5,00,584 against Rs. 5,79,183 in the previous year. Of this sum, Rs. 4,62,499 were debited to Government and the balance Rs. 41,085 to the Native States of Cambay (Rs. 36,669) and Janjira (Rs. 4,416).

Sind.

Measurements.

Original and revision measurements were made in the following talúkás—

Put	Karáchi Collectorate	...	Karáchi ..	Original Measurement.
Vib Met			Mirpur Sákro ..	" "
			Sháhbandar ..	" "
			Ghorábár ..	" "
			Shwán ..	Revision "
			Kotri ..	" "
			Tando Bago ..	Original "
	Hyderabad Collectorate	...	Mirpur Khás ..	Revision "
			Tando Alahyar ..	" "
	Shikárpúr Collectorate	...	Sukkur ..	" "
Edt	Thar and Párkar District	..	Umarkot ..	Original "
			Khipro ..	" "
	Upper Sind Frontier District		Thul ..	" "

77,011 survey numbers containing 444,913 acres were measured. The average measurement of each survey number was about 5½ acres. The measurement of 6,736 numbers with an area of 38,566 acres was tested by European Assistant Superintendents and Native testers, with the result that in 53 survey numbers errors exceeding 2 per cent. were discovered. In addition to the measurements already mentioned, the measurement of 33,648 acres, comprising 7,417 survey numbers, was effected at the time of classification by the measurers attached to classing establishments. This area was for the most part waste land which had been applied for by intending cultivators after the regular measuring establishment had left the district: it also included fields in which rectification of boundaries was found necessary. Further, 5,716 acres of jāghir land which had lapsed to Government, or which was to be finally re-granted to hereditary jāghirdārs, were measured in various parts of the province.

No regular classification was carried on during the year under report. The classing establishments were employed in making preparations for the introduction of irrigational settlements, by examining the division of land into survey numbers, and collecting information as to occupancy rights, &c., &c. The total area which came under the purview of the 3 classing establishments was 375,357 acres, comprising 71,643 survey numbers. The work done in 67,733 acres, comprising 12,326 survey numbers, was personally tested by the Assistants in charge of the establishments.

The expenditure of the Sind Revenue Survey Department amounted to Rs. 1,49,207.

## Settlements.

### PRESIDENCY PROVINCE.

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

Taluka or State.	Number of Villages.	Past Collections.		Percentage of Increase.
		Rs.	Estimated Collections under revised Settlement.	
<b>(i)—Government Villages.</b>				
Akola ...	103	86,842	45,079	22.4
Mával ...	142	65,250	85,627	31.2
Tāngoon ...	36	1,03,467	1,33,128	27.7
Naralgund ...	1	1,799	2,723	51.3
Ron ...	7	6,833	3,609	26.0
Bādāmi ...	8	5,369	5,842	8.8
Hungund ...	2	548	719	31.2
Sindgi ...	1	464	499	7.5
Honāvar ...	55	20,915	25,700	22.9
Sirsi ...	46	16,483	24,011	45.7
Total ...	401	2,57,970	3,30,937	28.3
<b>(ii)—Indm Villages.</b>				
Nadiād ...	1	5,562	5,795	4.2
Sālisette ...	1	674	655	48.2
Nagar ...	1	1,836	1,623	28.7
Jāmkhed ...	6	6,842	8,575	26.3
Total ...	9	14,513	16,648	16.1
<b>(iii)—Native States.</b>				
Kolhāpur ...	1	2,342	2,621	11.5
Muraḥ ...	2	1,861	2,197	18.7
Total ...	3	4,193	4,818	14.9
Grand Total ...	413	2,76,676	3,52,603	27.4

In Gujarāt the settlement operations consisted in the introduction of original survey settlement into the *indm* (free grant) village of Kanjāri in the Nadiād tāluka. The survey operations in this village were carried out on precisely the same principles that were followed in surveying the *khālsa* (State) villages of the tāluka. The village had been held on Narva tenure, which was abolished at the introduction of the settlement in accordance with a desire expressed by the Narvādārs (shareholders), and the ordinary Senja tenure substituted for it. The result of the introduction of settlement into this village was an increase of 4 per cent. on the former demand.

Gujarāt Settlements.

In the Dekkhan the settlement operations comprised the introduction of revised rates into 102 Government villages of the Akola and 142 of the Mával táluka and 6 inám villages of the Jámkhed táluka; and the introduction of an original settlement into one khálsa village of the Akola and one inám village of the Nagar táluka.

Dekkhan Settlements.

The 102 Government villages of the Akola táluka into which revised survey rates were introduced, form the hilly portion of the táluka, and are comprised in a tract full of hills and ravines. The soil is of a light colour and varies very little in quality, though its fertility is in proportion to its depth. With a good rainfall it yields good crops of the hill grains usually grown in these villages. The rice soil is not good, and is seldom, if ever, found in conjunction with a durable supply of water. The climate is on the whole much more moist than that of the villages which lie immediately to the east, and form the Deshi (above-ghát) portion of the táluka. The villages are traversed by three made roads, of which the principal is the one which, commencing from the Ghoti station on the G. I. P. Railway, connects the tract in which the villages are situated with the Deshi portion of the táluka. The chief crops are rice and wheat, though the area occupied by them is not large. Gram and khurásni are also grown and are largely exported. The total area of these villages is 239,387 acres, or 374 square miles, with a population of 97 persons per square mile. Owing to the imperfect nature of the original survey work the villages had to be entirely re-measured and re-classed at the revision survey. The effect of the introduction of revised survey rates into these villages was an increase of 22 per cent. on the former demand.

The Mával táluka comprises 168 villages in all, of which 142 are Government and 26 alienated. The total area of the 142 Government villages into which revised survey rates were introduced during the year is 212,728 acres, or 332 square miles, containing a population of 153 persons per square mile. The tract comprising these villages is hilly, rugged and traversed by deep valleys. The soil in the valleys is excellent black. The prevailing dry-crop land is of a reddish or grey tinge and is poor in depth and quality. The chief product is rice, which is produced in a considerable area of the táluka. The products next in importance are wheat and gram, which are largely exported. Náchni, though not valuable for export, forms the staple food-grain, and is grown in 10 per cent. of the cultivated area. The communications of the táluka are excellent—the line of made road passing from Poona to Bombay, which was formerly the sole means of external communication, having now been supplemented by the main line of the G. I. P. Railway which passes through the heart of the táluka and gives remunerative employment to a large number of the inhabitants. The population is entirely agricultural, and there is no local industry deserving of mention, except perhaps that which concerns the expression of oil from the khurásni grown in the táluka, which is carried on to some extent. The revision operations in all the 142 villages, except the 7 which were formerly revised in 1874, have been performed *de novo* for the reason explained in the case of the 102 villages of the Akola táluka. The effect of the introduction of revised rates into them was an increase of 31 per cent. on the former revenue.

The result of the introduction of revised survey rates into the 6 inám villages of the Jámkhed táluka was an increase of 25 per cent., while in the case of the one inám village of the Nagar and one Government village of the Akola táluka, which were brought under a survey settlement for the first time, the result was an increase of 5 per cent. in the former and a decrease of 6 per cent. in the latter village.

Southern Marátha Country Settlements.

In the Southern Marátha Country, revision settlement was introduced into 36 villages of the Tásgaon táluka and into 19 isolated villages of the Dhárwár and Bájápur Collectorate. An original settlement was also introduced into one inám village of the Kholápur State and 2 inám villages of the Lakshmeshvar táluka of the Miraj Jágíir.

The total number of Government villages in the Tásgaon táluka is 37, of which 1 is under original settlement: into the remaining 36 revised survey rates were introduced during the year. The total area of the villages is 272 square miles, with a population of 264 persons per square mile. The táluka is generally low-lying. The few villages in the northern and eastern portion are traversed by ranges of low hills which ramify from the Kolhápur plateau. As the town of Tásgaon is approached, the country becomes more open, and beyond Tásgaon in the west and south are the rich well-wooded valleys of the Krishna and Yerla in which most of the villages of the táluka are situated. The táluka enjoys a good climate and the rainfall there is more certain than in the neighbouring táluka of Athni. The soil is generally rich, and is much benefited by the flooding of the Krishna. The mode of husbandry is on the whole careful, the fields having a clean and well-kept appearance. Manure is freely used, more especially in the light soils. Jowári is the staple crop, and covers nearly half the cultivated area of the táluka, the villages in the valley of the Krishna producing nearly 50 per cent. of the total yield. Bajri is largely produced in the eastern villages, and is almost exclusively confined to that part. Tobacco is grown to a considerable extent and forms the chief exportable product. The táluka is favourably circumstanced as regards roads, most of which were improved during the famine years. The principal market is Tásgaon, which is the centre of trade for the whole táluka. The markets of Sánгли and Miraj, which are within easy reach of most of the villages, are also much used by the people. The most important industry is that of weaving, there being in use about 600 looms for cotton and 80 for woollen fabrics. The revision survey opera-

tions were carried on on the partial system. The result of the settlement introduced was an increase of 27·7 per cent. on the former revenue.

Of the 19 isolated villages which were re-settled during the year, 8 belong to the Dhárwár and 11 to the Bijápur District. In the case of the Dhárwár villages the result of the settlement was an increase of 31 per cent., and in that of the Bijápur villages the revised revenue was in excess of the original by 10 per cent.

In the case of the 3 inám villages of the Native States of Kolhápúr and Miraj the effect of the settlement was an increase of 14 per cent. on the former revenue.

The settlement operations in the Kánara District comprised the introduction of an original survey settlement into 55 villages of the Honávar táluka and 46 villages of the Sirsi táluka.

Kánara Settlements.

The 55 villages of Honávar are situated in the southernmost corner of the Bombay Presidency. They extend eastwards from the coast to the Mysore border and touch on the south the territory of Madras. Their northern limit is marked by the creek of Súsadi or Bhatkal and by the Venktápur river. The total area of the villages is 82 square miles, with a population of 104 persons per square mile. The villages are favourably circumstanced in respect of communications, there being two made roads of which one runs north to south along the coast and the other from Gersappa up the Malmani Ghát. Almost all the villages are within ten miles of the port and market of Bhatkal, a place of considerable trade. The rates applied to the adjoining villages of the táluka previously settled were extended to these villages, with the result that their revenue was increased by 22 per cent.

The 46 villages of the Sirsi táluka lie between the town of Sirsi and the Gháts to the west of it, and though they do not form one compact group, are not separated from one another by any great distance. They comprise a tract of undulating forest country, 128 square miles in extent, in the whole of which the scattered patches of cultivable land amount to only 7,298 acres or a proportion of 9 per cent. The population numbers 5,159 persons, the average density being 40 to the square mile. Of the total cultivated area, that devoted to rice cultivation amounts to 63 per cent., while the area under garden cultivation amounts to 16 per cent. The crops raised are those usually produced in the part of Kánara in which the villages are situated. The garden lands of these villages are very thickly planted with supári (betel-nut) palms and cocoanuts, and yield, besides, cardamoms, black pepper, and other valuable spices. The rates applied to the surrounding villages of the táluka previously settled were extended to these villages, with the result that their revenue was increased by 45·7 per cent.

In the Konkan Districts under the charge of the Ratnágiri (now Konkan) Revenue Survey Party the settlement operations, with the exception of the introduction of an original settlement into a leasehold village of the Salséte táluka, were confined to the preparation of original settlement papers relating to 124 villages of the Rajápur táluka of the Ratnágiri Collectorate and of revision settlement papers relating to 116 villages of the Khálápur Petha of the Thána Collectorate. The result of the introduction of survey rates into the leasehold villages of the Salséte táluka was an increase of 48·9 per cent. on the former revenue.

Konkan Settlements.

The settlements effected during the year resulted in a yearly enhancement of revenue of Rs. 72,967 or 28 per cent. in British villages and of Rs. 2,960 or 16 per cent. in alienated villages and Native States.

Total results of the Year.

The total cost of revision settlement operations in the districts of the Presidency proper up to the close of the year under report was Rs. 39,49,063. This expenditure has resulted in an increase in the annual revenue demand of Rs. 20,42,845, or 35 per cent. over the former revenue, the result being equal to a return of 51 per cent. on the capital expended.

Expenditure on revision settlement operations and consequent increase of revenue.

## SIND.

In Sind irrigational settlement was introduced during 1887-88 into the undermentioned tálukás:—

Nasirabad táluka	...	...	Shikárpur Collectorate	...	With effect from the year 1887-88.
Tando Bágo	"	...	Hyderabad "	...	Do. do.
Dero Mohbat	"	...		...	Do. do.
Shahbandar	"	...	Karáché "	...	Do. do.

An account of these settlements will be found in Part II, page 46, of the last report.

Before the close of the year, proposals were submitted for the irrigational settlement of the Ghorábári, Mirpur Sákró, Mirpur Khás, and Sukkur tálukás.

## ALIENATION SETTLEMENTS.

The inquiries concerning alienated lands and the issue of sanads for them were previously completed in the 5 districts of the province of Sind and in the Kaira, Broach, Násik and Kánara Collectorates. In the remaining Collectorates 5,227 sanads were issued during the year under review. The estimated number of sanads to be issued was 1,851.

Progress in the Presidency generally.

In the Northern  
Division,

Central Division,

And Southern  
Division.

In the Northern Division 1,819 sanads were issued, mostly in the Panch Maháls Collectorate. The number of sanads which remained to be issued in the Division was estimated to be 76.

During the year, 2,374 sanads were issued in the Central Division. Of these 2,286 were issued in Sátára alone, leaving a balance of 153. The number of sanads which remained to be issued in the Central Division was estimated at 312.

During the year, 1,034 sanads were issued in the Southern Division, mostly in the Ratnágiri Collectorate. The estimated number of sanads to be issued was 1,463.

### Collection of Land Revenue.

The following table exhibits the number of occupancies in each of the districts of the Presidency proper and the province of Sind and the number of distrants employed in the collection of land revenue, as stated in the Collectors' annual administration reports. The actual amounts of land revenue collected are shown in detail in Chapter V (Land Revenue). It may be observed that in Sind the Government demand is the last of all the demands upon the cultivator that he prepares to meet, and thus distrants are resorted to somewhat more frequently in that province than elsewhere. In Hyderabad the number of distrants resorted to during 1887-88 was much larger than in the previous year.

The rules regarding payment of discount on instalments of land revenue paid in advance were reconsidered during the year. Looking to the strong prejudice which Musalmáns entertain in the matter of interest, and to the fact that the large majority of cultivators in Sind belong to this class, the rules were entirely abandoned in that province. As regards the Presidency proper, it was found that one of the rules, under which discount was allowed for payments in advance of instalments due in the same year, involved loss of revenue out of proportion to any beneficial results, the more especially because the land-holders who had taken advantage of it were not the poorer classes of cultivators for whose benefit it was mainly meant, but the rich Pándharpeshás in the Konkan and superior holders elsewhere. The rule was accordingly withdrawn. Two other rules, however, which permitted the payment in advance of the land revenue due in the next year and in the year after that, were permitted to have a further trial in the Presidency proper.

Province or Division.	Collectorates.	Number of Occupancies	Number of Distrants.
Sind	Thal and Párkar	Unknown.	None.
	Shikárpur	73,642	475
	Hyderabad	26,727	1,269
	Upper Sind Frontier	2,391	16
	Karáchi	21,422	58
	Total	124,182	1,816
Northern Division	Broach	50,127	777
	Ahmedabad	63,067	44
	Panch Maháls	28,712	47
	Kaira	114,363	36
	Surat	77,693	102
	Thána	77,958	3
	Total	411,820	1,009
Central Division	Khándeesh	135,614	184
	Násik	64,177	1
	Sholápur	46,790	5
	Poona	69,282	1
	Sátára	75,637	1
	Ahmednagar	69,351	27
	Total	460,851	219
Southern Division	Belgaum	51,613	1
	Dhárwár	61,715	1
	Ratnágiri	127,071	393
	Kánara	30,216	33
	Kolába	43,336	99
	Byápúr	75,660	6
	Total	389,611	533

The total number of instances in which compulsory process was issued during the year was 3,579, which is 12.5 per cent. lower than the number (4,096) for the previous year. The number of occupancies was 1,386,464 against 1,409,850 in 1886-87. The land revenue of the year was generally collected with ease.

## Waste Lands.

In considering the following statistics, which have been obtained from the annual administration reports of the Collectors of the different districts, it must be remembered that in a considerable portion of the Presidency the survey settlement has not yet been introduced, and that, therefore, the statistics cannot be very accurate. This is especially true in the case of Sind, where the survey operations are far from complete.

The area of unalienated culturable land in the Northern Division of the Presidency was 4,569,147 acres. Of this area 4,157,396 acres, or 33,592 more than in 1886-87, were cultivated. The following table shows the details of the cultivation of Government land in each of the 6 Collectorates of the Division :—

Collectorates,	Total Culturable Area.	Actually cultivated	Balance Culturable Waste.	Area newly taken up during the year.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Broach ... ..	490,779	463,197	27,582	1,533
Ahmedabad ... ..	1,525,483	1,448,020	77,463	15,313
Panch Maháls ... ..	397,079	244,450	152,629	7,039
Thána ... ..	981,183	937,794	43,389	408
Surat ... ..	689,009	651,817	37,192	2,832
Kaira ... ..	485,614	412,118	73,496	6,260
Total ... ..	4,569,147	4,157,396	411,751	33,885

General remarks.

Northern Division.

The proportion of cultivation was extremely high in the Broach, Ahmedabad, Thána and Surat districts, and that in the Kaira district was not very far behind. The area of waste land taken up in the Panch Maháls during the year under review was 10,185 acres less than in the previous year.

The following table shows the details of the cultivation of Government land in each of the 6 Collectorates of the Central Division. The area actually cultivated exhibited an increase, as compared with that for the previous year, of 130,613 acres :—

Collectorates.	Total Culturable Area.	Actually cultivated.	Balance Culturable Waste.	Area newly taken up during the year.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Khândesh ... ..	3,597,300	3,112,048	485,252	40,742
Násik ... ..	2,176,085	2,028,978	147,107	24,402
Poona ... ..	2,115,768	2,070,867	44,881	8,984
Sátára ... ..	1,510,703	1,430,068	80,635	1,240
Sholápur ... ..	2,216,988	2,184,490	31,498	26,372
Ahmednagar ... ..	2,572,869	2,173,069	399,800	18,337
Total ... ..	14,187,713	13,350,596	837,117	120,577

Central Division.

The proportion of cultivation was very high in the Poona, Sátára and Sholápur Collectorates. In Khândesh the area actually cultivated showed the very large increase of 64,085 acres. A large increase in the demand for waste land for cultivation during the year was noticeable in the Khândesh and Poona Collectorates, and a large decrease in the Sholápur Collectorate.

The following table shows the details of the cultivation of Government land in each of the 6 Collectorates of the Southern Division. The area actually cultivated increased, as compared with 1886-87, by 113,192 acres —

Collectorates.	Total Culturable Area.	Actually cultivated	Balance Culturable Waste.	Area newly taken up during the year.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Bijápur ... ..	2,181,925	2,009,767	172,158	85,645
Belgaum ... ..	1,139,990	1,117,889	22,101	8,281
Dhárwár ... ..	1,610,629	1,548,588	62,041	10,315
Ratnágiri ... ..	1,216,753	1,215,943	810	245
Kanars ... ..	371,981	297,659	74,322	1,908
Kolába ... ..	574,171	568,216	5,955	4,166
Total ... ..	7,135,442	6,758,040	377,402	107,541

Southern Division.

The proportion of cultivation was extremely high in Kolába and Ratnágiri. In Dhárwár also it was high. There was a large increase of 84,330 acres in the area of land actually cultivated in the Bijápur Collectorate, where the demand for waste lands also showed the very considerable increase of 53,229 acres.



Details of the cultivation of Government lands in Sind, similar to those given above, are not obtainable from the district administration reports of the province. No figures whatever have been given for the Thar and Parkar district, while as regards the 4 other districts the statistics are not compiled on a uniform system.

### Government Estates.

There is nothing to record under this head.

### Wards' and other Estates under the management of Government.

In the Ahmedabad Collectorate, estates of this kind were all under the management of the Talukdári Settlement Officer, whose report is summarised below, separately.

In the other Collectorates such of them as did not fall within the sphere of that officer's duties were entrusted to the management of the District Revenue Officers.

There were in all 91 estates under the management of the District Revenue Officers in 1887-88, in addition to the encumbered estates in Sind of which a separate account is given further on. The aggregate extent of the surveyed estates was 101,910 acres. Many of the estates consisted of moveable as well as immovable property. Only 3 of these estates were considerable. They were all situated in the Panch Maháls district, and their extent, revenue and expenditure were as follow.—

Estate.	Number of Villages.	Area.	Revenue	Expenditure
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Kanjári	29	26,270	15,688	14,208
Mehlol	27	26,815	14,444	10,635
Valávpur	4½	8,272	4,678	4,456

The claim of the Thakráni of Kanjári that the management of the Kanjári estate, the Thákor of which is a minor 13½ years of age, should be transferred to her was rejected by the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad and the High Court. The question regarding the succession to the Mehloi estate was still before the Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad. The chief sharer of the Valávpur estate is in debt, which cannot be cleared off for eleven years more.

#### ESTATES IN CHARGE OF THE TALUKDÁRI SETTLEMENT OFFICER.

Estates in charge.

The following table shows the total number and revenue of estates of all descriptions under the management of the Talukdári Settlement Officer, and of the Talukdári villages in Ahmedabad in revenue charge of that officer during 1887-88.—

	Number of Estates	Aggregate Revenue for collection, 1887-88	Amount realised by sale under Decree
		Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad Talukdárs under Act VI of 1862	33	57,307	..
Do. removed from Act VI of 1862, but continued under management	9		
Kára Thákors under Act XXI of 1881	62	93,498	
Brosch do. do	10	1,12,293	
Minors' Estates under Act XX of 1864	37	54,160	
Miscellaneous Estates managed	5	23,755	
Estates managed under attachment for default, &c.—Section 144, Revenue Code	9	77,991	
Estates—(a) Managed under Section 320, Civil Procedure Code	133	33,814	1,241
(b) Sold under Section 320	2		
(c) Under process of Sale	32		
Estates managed under Section 504 of Civil Procedure Code	16	10,923	
Total	338	4,95,781	1,241
Talukdári villages under Revenue charge	356	3,71,508	

In Ahmedabad,

The number of estates in the Ahmedabad district under management under Act VI of 1862 at the beginning of the year was 33. No new estates were placed under and none was released from management during the year. There were 9 more estates which were removed in former years from management under the Act owing to the period of 20 years having expired in their case, but which continued still to be under the management of the

Tálukdári Settlement Officer. 18 of the total number of 42 estates were directly managed by that officer, 19 were managed by the Tálukdárs under his supervision, and 5 were managed by creditors under special arrangements. Rs. 4,195 were paid to private creditors and Rs. 13,971 to Government. A total sum of Rs. 1,75,376 remained to be paid, of which Rs. 55,123 were due to private creditors and Rs. 1,20,253 to Government. The payments during the year were smaller than those of the previous year owing to the unfavourable nature of the season: the percentage of payments made to the sums remaining to be paid being on an average 9½ per cent. against 14 per cent. in 1886-87, and 18 per cent. in 1885-86.

The number of estates under management in the Kaira district was the same as in the previous year, viz. 52. Rs. 132 were paid to private creditors and Rs. 30,416 to Government. A total sum of Rs. 2,59,060 remained to be paid, of which Rs. 14,085 were due to private creditors and Rs. 2,48,975 to Government. The average percentage of payment was 11 against 13 in the previous year. The season was unfavourable, though not to the same extent as in Ahmedabad and Broach.

The number of estates in Broach under management under Act XXI of 1881 was the same as in the previous year—10. Rs. 3,602 were paid to private creditors and Rs. 48,770 to Government. A total sum of Rs. 1,15,532 remained to be paid, of which Rs. 44,274 were due to private creditors and Rs. 71,258 to Government. The average percentage of payment was 32 against 17 in the previous year. This high percentage was due to the A mod estate having paid off its debt in full from a large refund which it received from Government. The estate, which is the largest in Broach, was restored to the Thákór on the 1st of August 1888 after a management of 17 years, during which period a debt of Rs. 2,47,624 was cleared off. Another small estate was also released from management on the same date, its debts having been paid off. The season was as unfavourable as in Ahmedabad.

There were 38 minors' estates under management under Act XX of 1864 at the end of the previous year. 2 were added and 3 released during the year under report, leaving a total of 37 at the close of the year. With the exception of 3 in Broach, all the 37 estates are situated in the Ahmedabad District. The total realizations on account of all the estates, including the previous year's balance, amounted to Rs. 86,764, of which Rs. 35,634 were paid for Government *jama* (revenue) and maintenance and other charges, and Rs. 51,130 were partly devoted to the payment of debt and partly carried forward as savings.

Great difficulties are experienced in the education of minors. Unless the Collector, or his agent, the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, is vested with compulsory powers, no satisfactory results can, it is feared, be expected. Moreover, the minors are scattered in different places for their education. If there were a central school at Ahmedabad, they could all be brought under one roof, and taken care of by one responsible agency. A balance of Rs. 17,909 is available out of the collections made on account of the Jubilee subscriptions referred to in the last report for the foundation of such a school. Rs. 5,550 are still to be collected.

To the 16 estates regarding the partition of which proceedings were in progress in the previous year, 1 was added during the year under report, making a total of 17. The work of partition was completed in 5 of these, 1 was under process of partition, 4 were removed from the list owing to various reasons, and correspondence was in progress about the remaining 7. To the 26 original suits and appeals pending at the close of the previous year, 4 were added during the year under report, making a total of 30. Of the 23 cases decided during the year, 12 were decided in favour of the Department, 1 was compromised, 1 was withdrawn by the plaintiff, and 1 was wholly and 8 were partly decided in favour of the plaintiffs. On the whole, the total realizations from the 238 estates mentioned in the table given at the commencement of this section amounted, with the balance in hand at the commencement of the year, to Rs. 7,07,499; the revenue collected on account of the estates amounted to Rs. 4,66,624; Rs. 3,30,218 were paid as charges of all kinds; Rs. 1,50,286 were paid to creditors; Rs. 2,26,995 were retained as balance in hand; Rs. 4,601 were written off, and Rs. 59,565 were outstanding at the close of the year. As in 1886-87, the results were not so favourable as those of the preceding year, owing to the very unfavourable character of the season in Ahmedabad and Broach. The percentage of expenses of management to actual collection was 9.74 against 10.40 in the preceding year. Both the Guardian and Wards Bill and the Tálukdári Bill, referred to in the last report, were in the same stage as before.

The result of legislation in regard to the Tálukdárs of Gujarát has not been altogether successful. It is a matter of notoriety that already very many of the estates freed from debt in the manner provided by the legislature are again seriously encumbered. In some cases, the second state of the Tálukdárs is even worse than the first. The causes ordinarily assigned for this state of things are the reckless improvidence of the Tálukdárs, the exaggerated view they entertain of their own position, their wasteful expenditure on marriages and other domestic ceremonies, their open-handed extravagance at all times, and the enlargement of credit which followed the recognition of absolute proprietorship in the soil accorded by Section 20 of Act VI of 1862. But experience has shown that there are other causes, perhaps not so well known. Amongst those causes may be mentioned the following:—(1) litigation—most of which is wholly unnecessary—with co-sharers; (2) intrigues

of *kārbhāris* (managers); (3) malpractices of creditors of the *sūkhīr* (money-lending) class; and (4) extravagance of sons. In most cases the *kārbhāri* is a creditor of the *Tālūkdār*: he encourages quarrels and litigation among the *bhāyāts* (co-sharers), lends pecuniary assistance, and thus obtains a control over his master. Still more helpless are the *Tālūkdārs* in their relations with their *Wāna* creditors. Debts equivalent to from 4 to 12 years' revenue have already been contracted by *Tālūkdārs* whose estates have been recently released.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES, SIND.

- General. The number of estates in charge of the Manager of Encumbered Estates in Sind having been considerably reduced, and a less expensive system of management being essential, the estates were all placed in charge of the chief revenue officers of the districts in which they were situated, viz. the Collectors of Karāchi, Hyderabad and Shikārpur, and the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, and the appointment of Manager was abolished from October 1st, 1887.
- Karāchi. In the Karāchi district the management of 20 encumbered estates was transferred to the Collector. 8 having been freed from debt were restored to their owners during the year. It was expected that the private debts of the remaining estates would be reduced by Rs. 9,365 by the end of the year, and that the unpaid balance of the loans obtained from Government would be reduced from Rs. 32,235 to Rs. 22,070 by that time. The cost of management amounted to nearly 5 per cent. on the collections (Rs. 33,129): it has, however been lately reduced.
- Hyderabad. There were 57 encumbered estates in the Hyderabad district at the commencement of the year: the management of 1 was relinquished under the provisions of Section 26 of the Sind Encumbered Estates Act, and the remaining 56 were transferred to the Collector. A liquidation scheme was prepared and sanctioned for one of these 56 estates, the debts of the estate were liquidated, and its management was then relinquished. The management of 7 other estates was also relinquished during the year, so that the number of estates under management at the end of the year was 48. The private debts of the estates under management were reduced from Rs. 53,993 at the commencement of the year to Rs. 36,846 at its close, and the balance of the loans advanced by Government was reduced from Rs. 1,88,424 to Rs. 1,18,215. The cost of management amounted to about 4½ per cent. on the receipts (Rs. 2,49,919).
- Shikārpur. The management of 31 encumbered estates in Shikārpur was transferred to the Collector. 7 were freed from debt and restored to their owners before the close of the year. The private debts of the remaining estates amounted to Rs. 23,549 and their debt to Government to Rs. 66,385.
- Thar and Pārkar. There were 4 encumbered estates under the management of the Deputy Commissioner Thar and Pārkar, at the commencement of the year. Arrangements were made to free one of these from debt by selling a portion of it, as it was impossible to liberate it otherwise. 2 other estates were leased, and will be freed from debt between 1891 and 1893. The remaining estate was being managed departmentally. The sum due to Government on account of loans obtained from them was reduced from Rs. 5,610 to Rs. 2,485. The private debts (Rs. 4,409) could not be reduced during the year.
- Upper Sind Frontier. To the 7 encumbered estates already in charge of the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, 7 more were added during the year, their management having been transferred to that officer at the commencement of the year from the Manager of Encumbered Estates. 3 of the 14 estates were relinquished during the year under the Act, arrangements for liquidating the debts of one more were concluded, and the remaining 10 were all leased in full satisfaction of their debts. The amount due to Government on account of loans advanced by them was reduced from Rs. 9,795 at the commencement to Rs. 6,345 towards the close of the year, and the amount of private debts was reduced from Rs. 29,426 to Rs. 13,594.

## CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

### Course of Legislation.

THE Acts passed by the Legislative Council of Bombay and assented to by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General during the year 1887-88\*, and the Bills introduced before the Council and pending at the close of the year are set forth, with short statements of their objects and reasons, in Appendix III-A. Bills introduced and Acts passed.

The Acts passed and assented to by the Viceroy and Governor General during the year under report were :— Acts.

- (1) Act No. II of 1887—An Act to provide for the protection of pilgrims at the ports of Bombay and Karachi.
- (2) Act No. III of 1887—An Act to amend the law for the periodical inspection and the management by competent Engineers of Boilers and Prime-Movers in the Presidency of Bombay.
- (3) Act No. IV of 1887—An Act to consolidate and amend the law for the prevention of Gambling in the Presidency of Bombay.
- (4) Act No. V of 1887—An Act to amend Bombay Act No. VI of 1863 (an Act for the regulation of Public Conveyances).
- (5) Act No. VI of 1887—An Act to amend the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act so far as it relates to Matádaris.
- (6) Act No. VII of 1887—An Act to declare and amend the law relating to Tada-Girás Allowances.

The reasons for which Acts II, III, IV, V and VII were introduced and passed were set forth at pages 56 to 59 of the Bombay General Administration Report for 1886-87, and the reasons for Act VI have been fully described at pages 52 and 53 of the Report for 1884-85. Objects and Reasons.

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

- (1) Bill No. 6 of 1885—A Bill to provide for the Revenue Administration of Estates held by certain superior landholders in the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and the Panch Maháls, and to limit the further operation of Bombay Act VI of 1862.
- (2) Bill No. 5 of 1886—A Bill to vest the Port of Aden in a Trust.
- (3) Bill No. 4 of 1887—A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Municipal Government of the City of Bombay.
- (4) Bill No. 5 of 1887—A Bill to amend the Sind Village Officers' Act, 1881.
- (5) Bill No. 1 of 1888—A Bill to further amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1884, and the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1884.

The objects and reasons for introducing Bill No. 6 of 1885 have been fully described at pages 47 to 49 of the Bombay General Administration Report for 1885-86, and those for introducing Bill No. 5 of 1886 at page 56 of the Report for 1886-87. Objects and Reasons:

The objects and reasons for introducing Bill No. 4 of 1887 were described as follows :— Bill No. 4 of 1887 ;

The law which at present regulates the municipal administration of the city of Bombay is contained principally in the Bombay Municipal Act No. III of 1872. In the year 1878 an Act (No. IV of that year) was passed to amend the Act of 1872 in several important details, and these two Acts, being read together, are known as the Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878. Besides these two principal Acts, there are, in the local statute book, nine minor enactments which deal with matters affecting the municipal government of the city. The law thus distributed in eleven separate enactments is difficult to refer to, and the want of a consolidated Act has long been felt.

2. But the executive provisions which find a place in the Act of 1872 were taken, with only slight alterations, from the Bombay Municipal Act No. III of 1865, which that

\* From 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888. Act No. VII of 1887 was assented to by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General a few days after the close of the year, i.e. on April 5th, 1888.

Act superseded, and the latter Act embodied, with but little modification, the provisions of two Acts, Nos. XIV and XXV, passed by the Governor General in Council in 1856 for the regulation of municipal administration in the three Presidency towns. Thus for a period of nearly thirty years the law which governs the executive action of the municipal authorities of the city of Bombay has remained practically unaltered, notwithstanding the immense growth of the city during that time, the many new wants which have arisen and the constitutional changes which have been introduced.

3. The primary object of the present Bill is therefore twofold, namely, first to consolidate the existing municipal law and secondly to recast and to amend and expand its provisions in harmony with the requirements of so large and so important a city as the Bombay of the present day.

4. A further object is to make certain changes in the municipal constitution. By the Municipal Act of 1872, the number of members of the Corporation was limited to sixty-four, sixteen of whom were to be appointed by Government, sixteen to be elected by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and the remaining thirty-two were to be elected by ratepayers. From the Corporation thus nominated, a Town Council was to be selected consisting of twelve members, four appointed by Government and eight elected by the Corporation. This is the constitution of the present Municipal Corporation. The Acts in force confer and impose certain powers and duties on the Corporation; and the Town Council, whose primary duty is to "secure the due administration of the municipal fund," have also certain powers and duties assigned to them, but "the entire executive power and responsibility" is vested in the Municipal Commissioner. Experience has fully demonstrated the wisdom of centering all authority and responsibility for executive action in a sole Commissioner. On this point there is an apparent unanimity of opinion. But the provisions of the Acts which regulate the relative positions, powers and responsibilities of the Municipal Commissioner, the Corporation and the Town Council have been found to be very defective and not to be based upon any clear general principle. At the same time the work thrown upon the Municipal Commissioner has very considerably increased: for whilst under the present system he alone is saddled with the initiation, supervision and defence of all executive action and with the financial responsibilities inseparable therefrom, his time is very frequently occupied in attending the meetings of the Corporation and the Town Council for the purpose of assisting the disposal of business thereat through the information and explanations which he, and, often, he alone, is able to furnish.

5. These being the principal circumstances which have occasioned the need for the present Bill, an endeavour has been made in it to remedy, as far as may be, all the shortcomings and defects of the existing law.

6. In the first place, it is proposed to repeal all the eleven enactments above referred to. The provisions of all these Acts, so far as they are still requisite, are re-enacted in the Bill with such modifications, expansions and improvements as the experience of the last twenty years and the wants of the present day seem to suggest and to require.

7. For the sake of clearness and facility of reference, the Bill is divided into twenty-one chapters, each dealing with a distinct subject.

8. In the first chapter the definitions have been carefully considered and re-drawn with reference to the language and provisions of this Bill.

9. The second chapter deals exhaustively with the municipal constitution. In deference to the wishes of the corporation, the existing titles of "Municipal Corporation" and "Town Council" have been retained and the number of members of the Corporation has been raised to seventy-two. Of these seventy-two members, it is contemplated that thirty-six shall be elected at ward-elections, sixteen by Her Majesty's Justices, two by the Senate of the Bombay University and two by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and that the remaining sixteen, inclusive of the Municipal Commissioner, who will be a member of the Corporation *ex-officio*, shall be appointed by Government.

10. The Municipal Commissioner will, as heretofore and as recommended by the Corporation, be appointed by Government for a limited but renewable term. Experience, however, has shown that he cannot confine himself to the direction of executive action, but that he must also take a prominent part in the deliberations of the Corporation, and of the Town Council. The Bill therefore provides that he shall be a member of the Corporation and of the Town Council. He is, however, expressly disqualified from presiding over the Corporation, who, as hitherto, will elect their own president.

11. The provisions regarding all elections and the preparations for elections have been very carefully revised, and an endeavour has been made to render them as complete and as free from ambiguity as possible. The practice of dividing the city into wards for electoral purposes is legalized, and the voters at ward-elections, consisting at present of ratepayers and of fellows of the University of Bombay, will in future comprise ratepayers (with the same qualifications as hitherto) and graduates of any university in British India or in the United Kingdom. Provision is made for the cumulative system of voting at ward-elections and for allowing each justice at a justices' election to vote for as many candidates as there are vacancies. It is, however, open to discussion whether these are the systems of voting best adapted to these two classes of elections respectively.

12. The Town Council, as provided for in the Bill, will consist of the same number of members similarly nominated as the present Town Council, with this exception that the Municipal Commissioner will be *ex-officio* an additional member of it, i.e. there will be thirteen members instead of twelve. In order to ensure a continual representation on the Town Council of the views of the majority of the Corporation, it is proposed that one-half of its members shall retire annually in rotation. Those who thus retire will be re-eligible; but it is thought that this yearly opportunity of appointing new members of the Town Council will afford the best means to the Corporation for exercising an effectual control over the actions of that Council, which, though a delegated body, is, for purposes of administrative convenience, entrusted with considerable independent functions.

13. The chairman of the present Town Council is appointed by Government, but a very general wish has been expressed in favour of the selection of their chairman being left to themselves, and as this appears to be a reasonable concession to the progressive interest displayed by the citizens of Bombay in the conduct of their own affairs, the Bill provides that the Town Council shall appoint their own chairman from year to year. There is considerable reason for the opinion that the Municipal Commissioner should be *ex-officio* chairman of the Town Council, but he will, as a member of that body, be eligible for the chairmanship by election, and it seems fitting to leave it to the Council to determine from time to time whether the disposal of business is most facilitated by having the Commissioner or some other person as their chairman.

14. The Town Council, in accordance with the scheme of the Bill, will be the representatives of the Corporation permanently maintained for the discharge of the duties and the exercise of the powers which it is not expedient to reserve to the full Corporation. So large a body as the proposed Corporation is unfitted to deal directly with details. Large questions and general principles alone ought to be discussed and determined by such a body, the details must of necessity be left either to the Municipal Commissioner or to the Town Council or to the Municipal Commissioner acting with the approval of the Town Council. It may, however, be found desirable at times that the Corporation should be able to appoint special committees for the purposes of inquiry or for considering and advising upon particular subjects, and it is proposed in the Bill to make express provision for this purpose.

15. Two important matters, in which the Government are jointly interested with the Corporation, require special treatment. These are the provision of elementary education for the poor and the management of public hospitals. These are matters apart from the ordinary scope of municipal government, and it is proposed to authorize the Corporation to nominate members from amongst themselves to joint committees, the other members of which would be appointed by Government, and to delegate to these committees such powers and functions and to arrange for the constitution of the committees on such terms as may from time to time be agreed upon with Government.

16. One result of the system of municipal administration in force under the existing Acts, in relation to the increase of duties resulting from a rapid extension of the city and of individual requirements, is that under the present condition of things the punctual and efficient disposal of current work is hardly within the power of one officer; and the difficulty of meeting all the calls upon his time and energy is of course much enhanced when, as is not unfrequently the case, some special subject of importance perforce claims a large share of that one officer's attention. A scheme for subdividing the Town Council into executive sub-committees, with the Municipal Commissioner as *ex-officio* chairman, by which it was thought that, amongst other advantages, the labours of the Municipal Commissioner might be lightened, has not received the approval of the Corporation and is, therefore, not introduced into this Bill. The only satisfactory alternative appears to be the appointment of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner. A section has, therefore, been inserted to enable such an appointment to be made whenever it may appear expedient. As a deputy would, in the absence of the Commissioner, take his place and exercise his powers, the same reasons which render expedient the vesting of the power of selecting and appointing an officer to be Municipal Commissioner in the Government apply to the selection and appointment of a Deputy, and the Bill accordingly proposes that the appointment of a Deputy shall be made by Government.

17. Chapter III of the Bill treats of the duties and powers of the several municipal authorities. In sections 62-64 the duties of the Corporation are set forth, distinguishing the obligatory from the optional duties. In section 65 are generally described the respective powers and duties of the Corporation, the Town Council and the Commissioner and the conditions under which the powers and duties of the two latter authorities are to be exercised. No specific definition of their respective functions is possible otherwise than by means of the detailed provisions of the Act which treat of contracts, the acquisition and disposal of property, taxation, the fixing of fees, and the performance of all the various executive duties incident to municipal administration. Briefly, however, the division of these functions as proposed in the Bill may be said to be as follows:—

(1) the ultimate power of determining the amount of taxation to be imposed each year and the objects on which the municipal fund shall be expended and the amount which shall be expended on each object is vested in the Corporation, because no money can be either raised or (except on emergent occasions) expended, unless provision

therefor has been made in a budget-estimate approved by them; in the Corporation also is vested the power of appointing the two chief executive officers under the Commissioner and the exclusive right of finally disposing of immoveable property;

(2) the Town Council form the standing finance committee of the Corporation; all proposals for expenditure or taxation are to be carefully sifted by them before being submitted to the Corporation; they are specially charged with the duty of controlling the accounts and preventing unauthorized expenditure, with the supervision of all important contracts and with the regulation of fees and all important items of revenue not already determined by the Corporation;

(3) The initiation of and responsibility for all executive action rests with the Commissioner, who is also charged with the carrying out of the general provisions of the Act.

18. Chapter IV relates to municipal officers and servants, the appointment of whom will remain as at present, except that it is proposed to leave to the Corporation and Town Council the option of appointing one or two persons to be clerk of the Corporation and secretary to the Town Council, as they may think fit, and, in accordance with a previous recommendation of the Town Council, to allow their secretary with their consent, to perform other duties under the Act.

19. Chapter V sets forth the municipal property and liabilities, and in it care has been taken to present in a comprehensive and explicit form the procedure regarding the acquisition and disposal of property and the control of the Corporation and Town Council in respect thereof. The portion of the chapter which relates to municipal liabilities is convenient as bringing together in one place the various laws now in force which determine these liabilities and regulate the repayment of the debts due by the municipality.

\* 20. Chapter VI contains new matter, section 8 of the Local Authorities Loan Act, No. XI of 1879, contemplates that special borrowing powers may be conferred upon the Bombay municipality. Such powers were provided in the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, but they were not renewed in the Act of 1872, and section 12 of the Bombay Municipality Consolidated Loan Act, No. II of 1880, provides that "unless under the provisions of section 7 of Act XI of 1879, the Corporation shall not hereafter borrow money except from the Government of India." But the necessity for resorting to the machinery of the Local Authorities Loan Act in order to raise a loan has recently proved very troublesome and disadvantageous and the opportunity of amending the entire municipal law is a good one for conferring upon the Corporation express powers in this matter, such as the municipality of Calcutta possesses. The provisions inserted in the Bill are taken, with necessary modifications, from the English Public Health Act. The restriction contained in the Bombay Municipality's Consolidated Loan Act, for the protection of the Government of India's security for the repayment of the consolidated loan is repeated in another form in section 107 of the Bill, which prohibits the raising of any new loan by the Corporation without the sanction of the Governor in Council.

21. Provisions for regulating the revenue and expenditure of the municipality have been brought together in Chapter VII. They have been carefully amended in details, but the general principles of the present law have not been altered. Government have considered it expedient, following the practice in Calcutta and in India generally, that the power of appointing auditors of the municipal accounts and of determining their remuneration should be vested in Government. Government have, of course, no other object than to make sure that the financial condition of the Corporation is from time to time sound and healthy, and in view of the great interests at stake, public as well as private, it is safer that the auditors should be appointed by an entirely independent authority such as the Government, than that those important functionaries should depend for their nomination upon the votes of the body whose accounts are in question. On the other hand, if Government reserve the right of nominating the auditors to themselves, it no longer appears necessary to insist upon separate accounts being kept of the receipts and expenditure in respect of the Vohar waterworks. The provision contained in section 92 of the Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878 in this behalf has, therefore, not been repeated in the Bill.

22. Chapter VIII deals with municipal taxation. The provisions of the law relating to the assessment book have been amended to facilitate more punctual collection and to ensure more accurate registration of properties. These amendments will also, it is hoped, secure a more correct and complete registration of voters. Certain changes have also been made with respect to the incidence of the tax on vehicles and animals and of the toll on vehicles entering the city from Salsette with a view to prevent evasion of payment of tax on vehicles which, although they are not kept within the city, ply backwards and forwards and make great use of the municipal roads. With a view not to hamper the export-trade in flour, it is provided, in section 193, cl. (b), that a refund shall be claimable on all flour exported from the city, without proof of the importation of the same into the city, equal to seventy-five per centum of the amount of the duty at the time being leviable on the grain from which such flour has been prepared. This refund will thus be obtainable both on flour prepared in the city from grain which has paid town-duty on import and on flour which has been imported as such. At the same time, flour of all sorts is added to the articles on which town-duties may be levied, the rate of duty being limited to the amount claimable as refund on exportation. Seventy-five per centum is the proportion which flour is understood

to bear to the grain from which it is made. The so-called "tax on fire insurance companies," not being really a tax, is omitted from this chapter. It is referred to below in connection with the municipal fire-brigade.

23. No part of the Bill has needed more careful elaboration than Chapters IX—XII. They treat, respectively, of drains and drainage-works, water-supply, the regulation of streets and building-regulations. The provisions of the present law upon these vitally important subjects are very much mixed up: some of them are inconsistent with others, and all have been the subject of frequent litigation and of still more frequent reference for the opinion and advice of the legal advisers of the Corporation. In the re-arrangement of these provisions the long experience of the present Municipal Commissioner with the working of the existing law and his acquaintance with corresponding enactments in force elsewhere have been of very great value, and it is hoped that these four chapters will be found to supply sufficient, and yet not too stringent, powers for carrying out and enforcing such measures as are essentially necessary for the objects which they embrace.

24. An endeavour has already been made, by by-laws under the existing Act, for the protection of municipal interests, to insist upon all private work in connection with the water-supply of the city being executed only by competent persons; and from a sanitary point of view and for the protection of the public it is necessary that equal vigilance should be exercised with regard to drainage-works. It is, therefore, proposed (Chapter XIII) to enact that in Bombay, as elsewhere, work affecting the drainage or water-supply of the city shall be executed only by persons licensed in that behalf. Further, in the interests of house-owners, in regard especially to the building provisions of the Act and in order to prevent their being a prey, as is now too often the case, to unscrupulous plan-makers or their being driven to employ practitioners with no professional training, it is proposed to license surveyors for the purposes of the Act. This procedure, which is an approach to that obtaining under the London Metropolitan Building Acts, will, it is believed, save house-owners from much official interference, which, however necessary at present, unavoidably causes friction and discontent, and it will, at the same time, relieve the municipal executive from work which might be much better left to private agency.

25. The importance of the maintenance of a municipal fire-brigade has suggested the expediency of devoting a separate chapter (Chapter XIV) to that matter. The necessity for the brigade is nowhere questioned, and the powers which this chapter confers will, it may be hoped, lead to its progressive efficiency. The principal question which has had to be considered with reference to the chapter is the payment of contributions by insurance companies who insure property in the city against fire. The Bill provides (1) that the aggregate contribution shall in no case exceed one-third of the total fire budget-estimate of the preceding year, (2) that, subject to this provision, the sum to be contributed by each fire insurance company shall be 2½ per cent. on premia earned, and (3) that all property not insured shall, in case of a fire, pay for the services rendered.

26. In Chapters XV—XX, relating to sanitary provisions, vital statistics, by-laws, penalties, procedure and control, many important deficiencies have been supplied. The separation of the various provisions contained in these chapters under different heads and sub-heads will, it is believed, be convenient both for the general reader and for those who are concerned in the administration of the Act. Here, as elsewhere throughout the Bill, each section has been carefully revised, and in many cases re-drawn, for the purpose of obtaining, as far as possible, simplicity and ease of reference.

27. The jurisdiction for the hearing of election-petitions, appeals against assessment, disputes regarding expenses and compensation and other similar matters, which has heretofore vested in the Chief Presidency Magistrate, it is now proposed to transfer to the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes. The court of a civil judge appears to be a more suitable tribunal for the decision of such purely civil matters than that of a magistrate.

28. The 'transitory provisions' which are necessary in order to facilitate the change from the existing order of things to the new system which will obtain under the Bill, have been inserted in a schedule. They do not form a permanent portion of the proposed Act, which, when once its provisions come fully into force, will be complete without them. The Bill, as drawn, contemplates that its general provisions shall come into force as soon as it is passed; but, for obvious reasons, the Corporation and the Town Council cannot be at once re-constituted on the lines that will be laid down in the Act. It is proposed, therefore, that the newly constituted Corporation shall take office on the 1st April, 1888, and all the transitory provisions which affect the Corporation and the Town Council have been framed with reference to that proposal.

The objects and reasons for introducing Bill No. 5 of 1887 were described as follows:— Bill No. 5 of 1887.

The object of this Bill is to amend the Sind Village Officers Act, 1881, so as—

(1) to remove all doubt as to the inclusion of Kotárs or Tapedárs' peons in the definition of village officers;

(2) to render it legal to defray from the proceeds of the cess leviable under that Act the contingent expenditure of village officers, the charges incurred on account of pensions, gratuities, or compassionate allowances to such officers on retirement, and the cost of providing occasional special rewards to headmen of villages and others who may render good service towards the administration of the district;



(3) to enable a rule to be made to determine\* by what authorities the appointment of different village officers may be made so as to relieve the Commissioner in Sind of the duty of making all such appointments, and

(4) to authorize rules to be framed to regulate the payment of pensions, gratuities or compassionate allowances on retirement to such classes of village officers and on such conditions as may appear expedient.

Bill No. 1 of 1888.

The objects and reasons for introducing Bill No. 1 of 1888 were described as follows —

In consequence of delay in printing the new lists of persons qualified to serve as members of Local Boards in the Násik District and of persons qualified to vote at the elections, it has been found impossible to hold the elections in that district within the period prescribed by clause (b) of section 16 of the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1884.

2 In order, then, to retain the present members in office until after the elections are completed, and to provide against the occurrence of similar difficulties in future, it is proposed to amend the Act so as to enable Government, whenever necessary, to extend by not more than six months the term of office of the members of any local board beyond the period of three years, for which they would otherwise hold office.

3. The opportunity is also taken to make a similar amendment in the District Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1884, as the same difficulties may occur in regard to municipal elections.

4. In the case of the Násik Local Boards it has been necessary for Government to issue an order to extend the members' term of office before this Bill can become law. A section has, therefore, been added to the Bill to give the same validity to any order so made, as if the provisions of this Bill had been in force when it was made.

## Police.

### MOFUSSIL POLICE.

Mofussil generally.  
Strength and cost.

The total strength of the police force of the Mofussil (the three Divisions and Sind) was during 1887, 18,918. It was maintained at a cost of Rs. 32,86,852, and was distributed as follows —

General Police Duties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,817
Jail Guards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	301
Treasury and Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,983
Town Duties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,482
Cantonment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	305
Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
<b>Total ..</b>										<b>18,918</b>

There was an increase of Rs. 459 in the total cost of the police as compared with the cost for the year 1886. The strength of the police and its proportion to area and population are given in the subjoined table —

Districts.	Sanctioned Strength	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	PROPORTION OF POLICE. 1 to		Districts.	Sanctioned Strength	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	PROPORTION OF POLICE 1 to	
				Square Miles	Population					Square Miles	Population
Ahmedabad	1,222	3,821	856,324	3 12	700	Bijapur	654	5,695	639,993	8 7	976
Kaira	722	1,609	804,300	2 22	1,114	Dharwar	544	4,335	88,407	8 37	1,045
Panch Mahals	791	1,588	255,479	3 01	422	Kanara	894	3,919	421,840	5 63	608
Broach	423	1,453	328,930	3 39	733	Soliba	439	1,803	485,880	4 11	1,102
Surat	763	1,652	614,198	2 18	806	Ratanagiri	775	3,022	697,000	5 06	1,406
Thána	802	3,335	807,307	4 91	1,009	Karachi	1,303	14,115	478,088	10 14	344
Ahmednagar	699	9,696	751,223	9 6	1,080	Hissarabad	305	9,052	754,624	10 01	334
Khandesh	1,638	9,944	1,237,231	5 55	724	Thar and Parkar	560	12,759	303,340	22 71	363
Nasik	760	5,840	731,206	7 81	1,027	Shikarpur	1,127	6,829	622,178	8 02	729
Poons	1,117	5,369	901,223	4 8	897	Upper Sind Frontier	250	2,759	147,161	11 08	688
Etara	1,050	4,988	1,062,560	4 9	1,433						
Sholapur	687	4,521	582,467	7 98	1,029						
Belgaum	700	4,656	864,014	6 66	1,236						
<b>Total</b>							<b>18,918</b>	<b>1,34,301</b>	<b>16,674,613</b>	<b>6 57</b>	<b>829</b>

The great majority of the officers and men were Mahomedans and Maráthás.

Education.

Of the total number of 3,100 subordinate officers 1,930 or 62 25 per cent., and of the 15,788 men 4,334 or 27 45 per cent. possessed at least sufficient education to be able to read and write an intelligible report of a crime. On the whole, taking subordinate officers and men together, the percentage of individuals possessing such education was 33 16 for the mofussil generally, while for the different districts it varied from 62 54 in Ahmedabad to 7 5 in Thar and Parkar. The highest percentage for any district in Sind is that for Shikarpur, viz. 20 02; and the only districts of the Presidency proper for which the percentage is lower are the Panch Mahals (17 49) and Thána (11 87).

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There has been a considerable and steady improvement in drill and ball practice during the year. In the Presidency competition-shooting of the foot police armed with smooth-bore muzzle-loaders of all descriptions, Khándesh carried off the first and Násik the second out of the 15 prizes allotted for shooting with those arms. Sátára and Kaira won the first and second prizes, respectively, out of 5 for shooting with breech-loading carbines and muzzle-loading rifles. In the competition of the mounted police with breech-loading carbines and muzzle-loading smooth-bore carbines, Sátára obtained the first and Bijápúr the second prize. Out of 4 shooting prizes for revolvers, Khándesh obtained the first prize. Dhárwár and Khándesh have gained the largest number of marksmen's badges.

Drill and Ball  
Practice.

Out of the total number of 18,888 subordinate officers and men, 2,134 or 11·2 per cent. were punished—170 judicially and the rest departmentally. The total number of punishments was 138 less than the average number for the three preceding years. The percentage of punishments was 11·2 for the Mofussil generally; and for the different districts it varied from 8·9 in Sátára to 25·24 in Shikárpúr.

Punishments.

147 of the total number of subordinate officers and men, or 0·78 per cent., were rewarded by promotion, and 142 or 0·75 per cent. received pecuniary rewards. The numbers of rewards by promotion and money rewards were respectively 116 and 156 in 1886. The total number of rewards was high in Belgaum (52), Kaira (46), Sátára (44), Shikárpúr (27), Khándesh (20), Kolába (17), Ahmednagar (16), and Dhárwár (11); while no rewards at all were given in Sholápur and Thar and Pákar.

Rewards.

To maintain the total sanctioned strength of subordinate officers and men, 1,616 persons were enlisted during the year. Difficulty was found in some districts in obtaining suitable recruits on the existing rates of pay.

Recruits.

Exclusive of the Municipal Police there were 205 dismissals and 498 resignations, the average of the three preceding years being 367 and 507 respectively.

Dismissals and  
resignations.

Constant trouble and confusion arose from the circumstance that the arms in use by the police belong to many different patterns and sizes, and the need of arming the force uniformly was urgently felt. Moreover, the weapons in use were obsolete, and could not be relied on to shoot with any degree of accuracy at 100 yards.

Arms.

The punitive police posts at Wanthwáli and Jesápúra in the Kaira district, at Kavi and Manjola in the Broach district, and at Bithara, Kinghají, Savri and Dareyali in the Thar and Pákar district were withdrawn during the year. On the other hand, new posts were established at Tankária in the Broach district, at Dubár in the Rohri Taluka of the Shikárpúr district, and at 5 villages of Bungawars in the Kashmir Taluka of the Upper Sind Frontier district.

Punitive Posts.

The results of the year's operations of the police in reference to crime, as they appear in the four Commissioners' reports, are stated below. Before proceeding to a consideration of them the following statement, which shows at a glance the increase or decrease of crime during the year, distinguishing in the case of cognizable crime with which the police is chiefly concerned between the main classes of crime, may be useful.—

Fluctuations of  
crime.

Class of Crime.	SIND.		NORTHERN DIVISION		CENTRAL DIVISION		SOUTHERN DIVISION.		TOTAL MOFUSSIL.	
	1887	Increase or decrease over 1886	1887.	Increase or decrease over 1886	1887.	Increase or decrease over 1886.	1887.	Increase or decrease over 1886.	1887.	Increase or decrease over 1886.
Cognizable crime—										
A. Offences against the state, &c.	...	...	1	+ 1	...	...	...	- 2	1	- 1
B. Serious offences against the person.	322	- 40	147	+ 3	210	- 46	107	- 2	786	- 85
C. Serious offences against the person and property.	570	...	604	- 36	678	- 8	441	+ 5	2,299	- 39
D. Minor offences against the person.	1,539	+ 36	1,655	+ 30	1,636	+ 35	575	- 157	5,205	- 56
E. Minor offences against property.	51	- 3	112	+ 20	251	- 3	90	- 35	504	- 22
F. Other offences.	5,570	- 69	3,724	+ 24	5,949	- 32	2,768	- 475	18,011	- 952
	1,799	- 5	3,243	+ 45	4,767	- 203	1,439	- 110	11,248	- 273
Total ..	9,857	- 81	9,286	+ 67	13,491	- 657	5,420	- 777	38,054	- 1,429
Non-cognizable Crimes.	11,077	+ 369	15,556	+ 441	20,165	+ 1,941	7,969	+ 388	54,787	+ 3,159
Grand Total ...	20,934	+ 308	24,842	+ 528	33,656	+ 1,284	13,409	- 389	92,841	+ 1,731

Cont.  
Crime

The following statement shows the total number of offences of all descriptions reported to have been committed in the province of Sind during 1887, and the results of the year's operations in regard to them, as contrasted with those of the previous year.—

Year.	Cases reported to have occurred.	Number of persons arrested	Number of persons convicted.	Released, acquitted or discharged.	Percentage of convictions to arrests.	Cases in column 2 taken up and disposed of by Magistrates direct, without intervention of Police.
1886 ... ..	20,628	33,960	8,752	24,082	26 47	11,151*
1887 . . . . .	20,934	34,739	9,546	24,687	27 47	11,894*
Increase or decrease †	+308	+1,679	+794	+605	+ 1 00	+743*

\* Mostly non-cognizable. The few cases of that class in which the police was employed are stated further on.

The increase in the number of cases reported to have occurred during the year is perceptible in all the districts save that of Shikárpur, in which there was a decrease.

Cognizable crime.

The details as regards cognizable offences are as follow—

Year.	Cases reported to have been committed during the year	Total number of persons arrested	Number of persons convicted	Percentage of convictions to arrests.	Cases investigated and found true within the year	Percentage of convictions to cases investigated and found true.
1886 ... ..	9,938	11,287	5,437	48 17	7,242	54 42
1887 ... ..	9,837	11,968	5,787	50 73	7,203	55 39
Increase or decrease ..	-81	+81	+330	+ 2 56	-39	+ 0 97

The decrease in the number of cases reported occurred chiefly in the Shikárpur district. The percentages of convictions to cases investigated and found true, for the different districts,\* by which the success of the police in tracing offences may to some extent be gauged, show that there were only ordinary fluctuations in Karáchi and Hyderabad, that there was very satisfactory progress in the difficult district of Shikárpur, and that there was an unsatisfactory retrogression in the Upper Sind Frontier and Thar and Párkur districts. Considering the number of crimes reported, by classes, a diminution from 362 to 322 in cases of offences against the State is noticeable a marked decrease of 61 cases, which was only partially counterbalanced by slight increases elsewhere, having occurred in the number of cases of rioting and unlawful assembly in Shikárpur. Among serious offences against the person there was a satisfactory diminution of 28 (from 53 to 25) in the cases of kidnapping reported, the most marked decrease having taken place in Shikárpur. The number of such cases in which convictions were obtained was 7, against 2 in the previous year. Among serious offences against property, 21 cases more of house-breaking were reported, there having been very marked increases in Karáchi and Thar and Párkur, which were partially counterbalanced by decreases in Hyderabad Shikárpur and the Upper Sind Frontier district: and in 354 only out of a total of 1,263 cases convictions were obtained, the Sind Police being unfortunately very unsuccessful in cases of this class, partly because of want of education and partly because the railway has afforded considerable facilities in the commission of these crimes with little chance of detection to Pañdabs of bad character. It is observable that among offences against property the number (4,433) of cases of thefts reported was 55 less than in the previous year: but an examination of the statistics relating to this class of crime for the two years shows that there is an increase of 70 in true cases of theft, the increase being noticeable in every district except Shikárpur, and that in one particular class of true cases of theft, viz. cattle theft, there was an increase of 316. The increase in true cases of cattle-theft is observable in all the districts except Shikárpur where the number of such cases has remained stationary, owing presumably to the salutary effect of two of the punitive posts referred to above, viz. one in the Bohri Taluka of that district and the other across the river in the Kashmir Taluka of the Upper Sind Frontier district. Out of property of the total value of Rs. 2,25,653 reported to have been stolen, property valued at Rs. 1,21,857 or 54 44 per cent. was recovered. In 1886 the percentage was 55 63.

\* The percentages were, in 1886 and 1887 respectively, for Karáchi 70 32 and 67 63, Hyderabad 58 04 and 55 75 Thar and Párkur 57 43 and 50 69, Shikárpur 45 40, and 51 30, and Upper Sind Frontier 48 09 and 40 38

The details of non-cognizable offences are as follows :—

Non-cognizable  
crime.

Year.	Total number of cases.	Number of cases in which the Police were employed.	Number of persons appearing before the Courts.	Number of persons convicted.	Percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts.
1886 ... ..	10,688	159	22,226	3,315	14 91
1887 ... ..	11,077	148	23,666	3,779	15 96
Increase or decrease	+ 389	-11	+ 1,440	+ 464	+ 1 05

Increase in the total number of cases of non-cognizable crime occurred in the Karáchi, Hyderabad and Upper Sind Frontier districts, there being a decrease in the other two districts, chiefly in Shikárpur. As will be seen from the figures in the third column of the statement, this class of crime is not very immediately connected with the work of the police.

The following statement shows the total number of offences of all descriptions reported, to have been committed in the Northern Division during 1887, and the results of the year's operations in regard to them, as contrasted with those of the previous year :—

Year.	Cases reported to have occurred.	Number of persons arrested.	Number of persons convicted.	Released, acquitted or discharged.	Percentage of convictions to arrests.	Cases in column 2 taken up and disposed of by Magistrates direct, with out intervention of Police.
1886 ... ..	24,214	41,609	13,553	27,982	32-57	15,653*
1887 ... ..	24,842	41,366	13,718	27,644	33-16	15,645*
Increase or decrease	+ 628	- 243	- 165	- 438	+ 0-59	- 3*

\* Mostly non-cognizable. The few cases of that class in which the police was employed are stated further on.

The increase in the number of cases reported to have occurred during the year took place principally in non-cognizable offences, and is perceptible in all the districts except Kaira. Considering, however, that the season was below the average in Gujará, owing to the severe frost which was experienced in the early part of the year and the long break during the monsoon, the increase of crime is small. The police were not altogether successful in dealing with serious crime, but on the whole they achieved results that are not unsatisfactory.

The details as regards cognizable offences are as follow :—

Cognizable crime.

Year.	Cases reported to have been committed during the year.	Total number of persons arrested.	Number of persons convicted.	Percentage of convictions to arrests.	Cases investigated and found true disposed of within the year.	Percentage of convictions to cases investigated and found true.
1886 ... ..	2,199	11,230	6,862	61-10	5,799	81-73
1887 ... ..	2,286	11,194	6,734	60-15	6,166	79-69
Increase or decrease	+ 87	- 36	- 128	- 0-95	+ 367	- 2-04

The increase of 87 in the number of cases reported is the net result of an increase of 213 in the districts of Broach, Surat and Thána, and a decrease of 131 in Ahmedabad, Kaira and the Panch Maháls. The percentages of convictions to cases investigated and found true were as follows for the different districts of the Northern Division for the years 1886 and 1887 respectively :—Ahmedabad 78-36 and 77-87; Kaira 81-34 and 84-70; Panch Maháls 84-26 and 88-40, Broach 85-58 and 78-76; Surat 84-28 and 77-64; and Thána 82-19 and 77-86. Among serious offences against the person a satisfactory decrease from 49 to 42 in the number of murders and from 15 to 5 in the number of attempts at murder reported is noticeable. In 12 cases of murder against 15 in the previous year, convictions were secured, but in none of the cases of attempts at murder was a conviction obtained, although 3 of the 5 cases were true. As regards serious offences against property, there was an increase from 108 to 130 in the number of robberies reported, owing chiefly to an increase of that class of crime in Ahmedabad and Thána: but convictions were obtained in only 5 more cases than in 1886. The number of dacoities reported (21), although slightly lower than that for the previous year (23), was still large; 11 of them occurred in the district of Thána alone, against 9 in the previous year. Convictions were obtained in 4 cases (2 belonging to Thána) only against 10 (7 belonging to Thána) in 1886. Of other offences against property, thefts show a steady diminution, the number of cases reported in 1885, 1886 and 1887 having respectively been 3,073, 2,924 and 2,863. The diminution in 1887 as compared

with the previous year is noticeable in Thána, Surat, Ahmedabad and the Panch Maháls, and is partially counterbalanced by an increase in the other districts. On comparing together the statistics of this class of crime for 1886 and 1887, it appears that the Police was less successful in bringing offenders to justice in the latter than in the former year. It was also found that the smaller the value of the property stolen, the greater were the chances of detection—a remark which holds true as regards Sind and the Central and Southern Divisions also. Out of property of the total value of Rs. 1,89,786 reported to have been stolen, property valued at Rs. 99,335 or 52 3/4 per cent. (as against 42 8/2 per cent. in 1886) was recovered. A very satisfactory decrease is noticeable in the amount of stolen property in Thána, Kaira and Surat, of Rs. 17,839, Rs. 16,335 and Rs. 12,445 respectively, and a small increase in the other districts; the result for the whole division being a diminution of loss to the extent of Rs. 37,938. Among minor offences there was an increase in the number of reported cases of breaches of the excise and opium laws: a result attributable to greater vigilance on the part of the Police.

Non-cognizable  
crime.

The details of non-cognizable offences are as follow :—

Year.	Total number of cases	Number of cases in which the Police were employed.	Number of persons appearing before the Courts.	Number of persons convicted.	Percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts.
1886	15,115	323	3,379	6,691	22.02
1887	15,556	586	30,172	6,984	23.14
Increase or decrease	+441	+263	-207	+293	+1.12

The increase in the number of cases of non-cognizable crime is perceptible in all the districts except Kaira, where there was a large decrease. With this increase the services of the police were more largely requisitioned by the Magistrates. The percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts, though higher than in 1886, is still very low.

Ill-success of the  
Thána Police.

On the whole, the Thána Police was, as in the previous year, the least successful of the police forces of the different districts of the Northern Division.

Central Division.  
Crime.

The total number of offences of all descriptions reported to have been committed in the Central Division during the year, and the results of the year's operations in regard to them, as contrasted with those of previous years, are shown in the following statement :—

Year.	Cases reported to have occurred.	Number of persons arrested.	Number of persons convicted.	Released, acquitted or discharged.	Percentage of convictions to arrests.	Cases in column 2 taken up and disposed of by Magistrates direct, without intervention of Police.
1886	32,372	47,399	14,245	32,852	30	18,720*
1887	35,656	48,940	13,475	34,941	28	20,272*
Increase or decrease	+1,284	+1,550	-770	+2,089	-2	+1,552*

\* Mostly non-cognizable. The few cases of that class in which the police was employed are stated further on.

The increase in the number of cases reported is due to an increase in the districts of Ahmednagar, Khándesh and Sholápur: in the remaining districts there is a decrease. The decrease in the number of persons convicted notwithstanding the large increase in the number of those arrested is hardly satisfactory. On the whole, the results of police operations in this Division regarding the year under report were not good.

Cognizable crime.

The details as regards cognizable offences are as follow :—

Year.	Cases reported to have been committed during the year.	Total number of persons arrested.	Number of persons convicted.	Percentage of convictions to arrests.	Cases investigated and found true disposed of within the year.	Percentage of convictions to cases investigated and found true.
1886	14,148	13,476	8,561	64	8,472	80
1887	13,491	12,977	7,685	59	8,312	73
Increase or decrease	-657	-499	-876	-5	-160	-7

The decrease of 657 in the number of cases reported was the result of a diminution in the districts of Ahmednagar, Násik, Poona and Sátára, which was partially counterbalanced

by an increase in the remaining districts. The unsatisfactory decline in the percentages of convictions to cases investigated and found true was perceptible in all districts except Sátára and Sholápur, as will be seen from the following figures for 1886 and 1887:— Ahmednagar 91 and 78, Khándesh 68 and 66, Násik 86 and 85, Poona 93 and 79, Sátára 47 and 51, and Sholápur 53 and 61. There was a decrease from 236 to 210 in cases of offences against the State, a noticeable diminution from 116 to 63 having occurred in Poona. Among serious offences against the person, the cases of murder reported show a steady increase from 37 in 1885 to 53 in 1886 and 59 in 1887, to which the districts of Ahmednagar and Khándesh principally contributed: the convictions in the three years, however, numbered respectively 20, 20 and 19. The cases of grievous hurt reported also show an increase from 123 in 1885 to 157 in 1886 and 170 in 1887, to which the districts of Poona, Sátára and Sholápur chiefly contributed: it was found on investigation that the number of true cases in the three years was respectively 75, 108 and 104: the convictions numbered 31, 40 and 49 respectively. On the whole, serious crime against the person did not sensibly decrease in the Division during the year. Among serious offences against property the number of dacoities reported has steadily increased, from 18 in 1885 to 25 in 1886 and 40 in 1887, the principal increase having occurred in Poona, which was notorious for this class of offence during the year, owing to the depredations of the Kolis headed by Rána Murya, who was captured during the year and who committed several of the dacoities in the Thána district also. A similar increase in the number of robberies reported is also observable, the figures for the three years being respectively 120, 169 and 208: Khándesh, Poona and Sátára, and to a slight extent Ahmednagar also, contributed to the increase. In the cases both of dacoity and robbery there was a proportionate increase in the number of convictions. There was some decrease in the number of thefts reported, which was 4,614 in 1885, 4,662 in 1886 and 4,298 in 1887, but there was more than a proportionate decrease in convictions. The diminution was noticeable in the Ahmednagar, Poona, Násik and Sátára districts, there having been increases in the other two districts. Out of property of the total value of Rs. 4,43,668 reported to have been stolen, property valued at Rs. 1,31,161 or 30 per cent. was recovered, as against 37 per cent. in 1886. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered was, however, the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 69.

The details of non-cognizable offences are as follow:—

Non-cognizable  
Crime.

Year.	Total number of cases.	Number of cases in which the Police were employed.	Number of persons appearing before the Courts.	Number of persons convicted.	Percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts.
1886 ... ..	18,224	665	33,814	5,684	17
1887 . . . . .	20,165	306	35,393	5,790	16
Increase or decrease . . .	+1,941	- 59	+ 2,049	+ 106	- 1

The increase in the total number of cases of non-cognizable crime occurred mainly in Ahmednagar, and to a small extent in the other districts except Sátára, in which there was some decrease. The increase is due to a larger number of municipal cases and cases of simple hurt.

The total number of offences reported in the Southern Division during 1887 and the results of the year's operations in regard to them, as contrasted with those of the previous years, are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Cases reported to have occurred.	Number of persons arrested.	Number of persons convicted.	Released acquitted or discharged.	Percentage of convictions to arrests.	Cases in Column 2 taken up and disposed of by Magistrates direct, without intervention of Police.
1886 ... ..	13,798	21,453	6,070	15,131	28.2	5,697
1887 . . . . .	13,408	22,030	6,016	15,664	27.3	8,017*
Increase or decrease	- 389	+ 577	- 54	+ 533	- 0.9	+ 2,320

\* Mostly non-cognizable. The few cases of that class in which the police was employed are stated further on.

The decrease in the number of cases reported is observable in all the districts except Kánara and Kolába, where there has been an increase. Although the number of persons arrested increased considerably, there was a slight decrease in the number of those convicted. The percentage of convictions to arrests declined greatly in Kolába and Ratnágiri: from 25.4 in 1886 to 20.5 in 1887 in the former district, and from 30.2 to 23.0 in the latter.

Cognizable crime.

The details as regards cognizable offences are as follow :—

Year.	Cases reported to have been committed during the year	Total number of persons arrested	Number of persons convicted	Percentage of convictions to arrests.	Cases investigated and found true disposal of within the year	Percentage of convictions to cases investigated and found true
1886 . . . . .	6,197	6,876	3,861	56.1	..	70.7
1887 . . . . .	5,420	6,725	3,686	54.8	3,395	
Increase or decrease	-777	-151	-175	-1.3	..	

The decrease in the number of cases reported is perceptible in all the districts except Kánara, where there was an increase chiefly under the heads of theft and offences against the Forest Act. The figures showing the number of cases investigated and found true in 1886, and the percentages which the convictions in such cases bore to them are not available, but the percentages for 1887 for the different districts of the Southern Division are as follow.—Belgaum 79.8, Bijápúr 64.9, Dhárwár 43.5, Kánara 74.4, Kolába 84.2 and Ratnágiri 83.5. Among serious offences against the person a very satisfactory decrease in the cases of murder reported, from 46 in 1885 to 32 in 1886 and 28 in 1887, is observable. This steady decline is noticeable in all the districts except Kolaba and Ratnágiri, where the number has more than doubled within the three years. The measure of success attained by the police during the year in bringing offenders to justice was on the whole fair; and in Dhárwár out of 9 murder cases convictions were obtained in 2 only. The number of cases of grievous hurt reported during the year, though one less than in 1885, shows a considerable increase over the number for 1886, the figures for the three years in the order of time being respectively 98, 93 and 97. The increase is noticeable principally in Belgaum and Bijápúr. The cases of kidnapping reported during the three years were respectively 21, 19 and 20, all the districts of the Division having contributed to the increase except Kolába. A fair measure of success was on the whole attained by the police in cases of grievous hurt and kidnapping. Among offences against property a decrease in the number of dacoities, robberies and thefts is noticeable, and an increase, due probably to better detection than an actual increase in the number of offences, in the number of cases of receiving stolen property. The dacoities numbered 27 in 1885, 30 in 1886 and 20 in 1887, and the decrease was observable in the districts of Belgaum and Bijápúr. The districts in which they prevailed extensively during the year under report were, however, those of Dhárwár and Kánara, and there their number has remained stationary at 7 or 8 during the three years. Petty dacoities have become annual occurrences in these two districts within the last six or seven years. But they have now been traced to the Madras Presidency, and it is hoped that they will soon be put an end to. The number of robberies was 184 in 1885, 134 in 1886 and 81 in 1887, and of thefts 3,268, 2,473 and 2,114 in the three years respectively: all the districts contributing to the general decline except Kánara, where there was an increase in 1887 as compared with 1886. It is very satisfactory to note that the gang of house-breakers and thieves which committed thefts in the town of Bijápúr in past years has at last been traced to the Native State of Bhopál in Central India. Out of property of the total value of Rs. 2,05,488 reported to have been stolen, property valued at Rs. 1,03,502 or 50.3 per cent. was recovered against 47.0 per cent. in 1886.

Non-cognizable crime.

The details of non-cognizable offences are as follow :—

Year.	Total number of cases	Number of cases in which the Police were employed	Number of persons appearing before the Courts	Number of persons convicted	Percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts.
1886 . . . . .	7,601	525	14,577	2,209	15.1
1887 . . . . .	7,989	453	15,305	2,330	15.2
Increase or decrease	+388	-72	+728	+121	+0.1

The increase in the total number of cases was chiefly due to an increase in cases of voluntarily causing hurt, and is noticeable in all the districts of the Division except Dhárwár, where there was an increase. During the year more than half the number of non-cognizable cases fell under Section 323 of the Indian Penal Code which relates to the offence of voluntarily causing hurt, and in connection with them nearly two-thirds (9,741) of the total number of persons appearing before the Courts in non-cognizable cases were summoned. The low percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts is explained by the fact that a large number of cases of this kind are compounded or withdrawn. The decrease in the number of cases in which the police was employed, notwithstanding the increase in the total number of non-cognizable cases, is satisfactory.

Results of the year's operations.

On the whole, the results of the operations of the Police in the Southern Division were fair, except in Dhárwár and Kánara. They were more unsatisfactory in the former than in the latter district. The ill-success of the Dhárwár Police is attributed to the unsatisfactory intellectual and physical condition of a considerable portion of the force—a matter which has engaged the consideration of the officers concerned.

## BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

During the year 1887, 23,640 cognizable cases were reported to the Magistrates and police, against 23,639 in 1886. Of these 22,190, or 93·81 per cent., resulted in conviction, against 92·52 per cent. in the preceding year. The decrease in the number of cases was due to the fact that offences against the local laws were fewer. 27,117 persons were placed before the Magistrates (including those arrested under processes issued by them), against 33,079 in 1886. Of these, 26,371, or 97·24 per cent., were convicted, against 97·33 per cent. in the previous year. Cognizable crime.

Considering only cognizable cases under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisances and offences against religion, there were 2,594 cases reported against 2,948 in 1886 and 3,108 in 1885 and still larger numbers in 1884 and 1883. The progressive decrease is gratifying. 1,473 such cases, or 57 per cent. of those reported, ended in conviction against 1,782 or 59 per cent. in 1886. In 1885 the percentage was 54. These percentages, though not very high, are considerably above those obtained in the Mofussil. The number of persons arrested in connection with these cases has also steadily diminished, from 2,377 in 1885 to 2,367 in 1886 and 2,034 in the year under report. 1,651 persons were convicted against 1,886 in the preceding year and 1,843 in 1885.

Murders and attempts at murder increased in the year under report, as compared with the previous year, from 2 to 6 and 1 to 4, respectively. One of the murders ended in conviction, one was undetected, and 4 were pending at the close of the year. One of the latter was committed by a Pathán at Parel under circumstances which tested, with very successful results, the detective ability of the police. Robberies decreased from 8 in 1886 to 3 in the year under report. There were 114 true cases of house-breaking reported, against 73 in 1886. Of these, together with 4 cases committed in the previous year and undisposed of at the close of 1886, only 49 were decided. Some of the remainder were, no doubt, under investigation at the close of the year, but the great bulk were presumably undetected. The number undetected is not precisely stated and no explanation is given of the large increase in the number of offences of house-breaking in 1887. The number of reported thefts decreased from 3,125 to 1,890. Of these only 1,185 were decided, the bulk of the remainder being apparently undetected. There was a large increase in the value of property reported to be stolen, from Rs. 1,90,097 in 1886 to Rs. 2,34,006 in 1887, but there was a still larger increase in the value of that recovered, from Rs. 64,873 to Rs. 1,41,982.

On the whole, what may justly be regarded as real cognizable crime showed a steady diminution; and there did not appear to be any noticeable falling off in the success of the police as a detective body.

The total number of non-cognizable cases decreased from 10,493 to 8,699, of which letter number 3,236 came under the Indian Penal Code and 5,463 under special and local laws. 4,508 of the cases under special and local laws were municipal cases. Altogether 6,722 persons appeared before the Courts in connection with non-cognizable cases, of whom 4,431 were convicted. Of these 2,441 were concerned in cases under the Indian Penal Code, and 1,058, or more than 43 per cent., were convicted. In the Mofussil the percentage is about one-fourth of this, and the figures for the Presidency Town are most creditable to the Presidency Magistrates, who, it is evident, exercise a wise discretion in the issue of process on complaints. Non-cognizable crime.

The total strength of the police force, including the police employed under the Contagious Diseases Act, at burning and burial grounds, and in the Harbour, Dockyard and Prince's Dock, was 1,612 men against 1,580 in the previous year; and its cost was Rs. 5,10,690, against Rs. 4,93,116. Of the cost, Rs. 4,93,006 were paid by Government\* and Rs. 12,684 from other sources. Owing to the retirement of educated and the enlistment of uneducated men, there were, at the close of 1887, only 110 officers and 285 men who could read and write, against 159 and 327, respectively, at the close of the preceding year. This is attributable to the difficulty experienced in obtaining recruits, and the inferiority, in educational attainments, of those who came forward. Strength and cost of the Police.

11 officers and 505 men were punished departmentally, and 22 men punished judicially. 271 members of the force were rewarded by promotion, and 109 by money rewards. Rewards and promotion.

405 inquests were held during the year by the Coroner, against 485 in the previous year. Inquests. The following verdicts were recorded:—

Homicides	...	...	...	...	7
Deaths caused by rash and negligent act, &c.	...	...	...	...	5
Suicides	...	...	...	...	96
Accidental deaths	...	...	...	...	237
Deaths from natural causes	...	...	...	...	37
Do. from unknown causes	...	...	...	...	90
Sull-born	...	...	...	...	13
				Total	405

\* The Municipality of Bombay paid a contribution to Government.



Fire Brigade.

In April 1887 the Engineers of the Fire Brigade, who prior to that date had been borne on the strength of the Police Force, were transferred to the Municipality. An account of the Brigade will be found further on under the head Municipal Administration.

Pilgrims.

During the year under report, 9,039 Mahomedan pilgrims passed through Bombay and obtained passports and informal passes, against 8,194 issued in 1886. About 1,000 additional pilgrims are believed to have proceeded to Mecca from Bombay without either passports or informal passes. Of the 9,039 pilgrims, 5,635 were British subjects, 665 subjects of Native States, and 2,885 foreigners.

RAILWAY POLICE.

Strength and cost.

The strength and cost of the three Railway Police forces were as follow during the year:—

	Officers	Men.	Total.	Cost. Rs.
B B & C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railways	61	433	494	92,152
G. I. P. Railway	100	463	563	1,19,808
Southern Marátha Railway	39	158	197	40,396
	200	1,054	1,254	2,52,356

There was no increase during the year in the police strength of the first of these three railways; an increase of only 5 men in that of the second, and an increase of 11 officers and 35 men in that of the third, due to an increase in the length of the line under administration from 395 to 648 miles during the year under report. The increase in the strength of the Southern Marátha Railway Police raised the cost of the force by Rs 16,544. The variations in the cost of the other two forces were trifling.

Punishments.

Judged by the number of punishments inflicted, there was a marked improvement during the year in the conduct of the men of the B. B. & C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railways, and a considerable improvement in the conduct of those of the G. I. P. Railway. On the Southern Marátha Railway the number of punishments inflicted rose both actually and proportionately.

Crime.

The total number of offences reported during the year on the B. B. & C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railways was 290 against 335 in 1886; on the G. I. P. Railway 313 or the same number as in the previous year; and on the Southern Marátha Railway 222 against 94 in 1886, the increase being due to the increase in the length of line open for traffic.

The general results of the years 1886 and 1887, as regards cognizable and non-cognizable crime, are stated in the following table:—

	Number of reported cases		Number in which convictions were secured.		Number of persons arrested or appearing on process.		Number convicted.		
	1886	1887	1886	1887	1886	1887	1886	1887	
B. B. & C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railways.	Cognizable	231	174	125	98	213	194	161	126
	Non-cognizable	104	116		...	133	209	128	116
G. I. P. Railway	Cognizable	229	217	143	139	243	272	178	168
	Non-cognizable	83	96			110	104	108	97
Southern Marátha Railway	Cognizable	76	191	36	76	71	169	41	96
	Non-cognizable	18	21			20	44	13	22

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

	PERCENTAGE OF POLICE CASES ENDING IN CONVICTION.				Of cases investigated which were undetected.	Of those arrested who were released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Of those arrested by the Police who were convicted.	Of those sent up for trial by the Police who were convicted.				
	Of those decided.		To those investigated.									
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.								
B. B. & C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railways	83	86	53	55	33	34.4	15	8	80	75	83	85
G. I. P. Railway	79	84	62	62	17.8	23	8	8	74	62	74	63
Southern Marátha Railway	69	73	47	44	26	25	4.5	11.0	62	57	63	

• The very large increase in the percentage of persons improperly arrested is to be regretted. The percentages of undetected cases is very large on the B. B. & C. I. and Rajputána-Málwa Railways. It is chiefly due to the large number of thefts which escape detection,—offences which when committed in the neighbourhood of railways are notoriously difficult of discovery. The percentages for the Southern Marátha Railway, on the whole, compare unfavourably with those of the other two lines. This, however, is not a matter for surprise, as the Police on that line are to a considerable extent new and untrained men. Taken as a whole the results for 1887 do not show either a marked improvement on, or falling back from those of the preceding year.

Excepting thefts, there was, as usual, little crime of a very serious nature. The few crimes deserving of mention are, a serious case of obstruction to the line and a serious assault by villagers on a Permanent-Way Inspector on the B. B. & C. I. Railway; a dacoity, a rape and an abduction on the G. I. P. Railway and a case of culpable homicide not amounting to murder on the Southern Marátha Railway. The case of abduction was pending at the close of the year. In all the other cases mentioned, convictions were obtained, except in that of the obstruction to the line. The offenders in that case were not discovered, but the *Darbhár* (Government) of Baroda established a punitive police post at Bhandu, a village in the Baroda territory, within the limits of which the obstruction was caused.

On the B. B. & C. I. and Rajputána-Málwa Railways the number of thefts fell largely, from 144 in 1886 to 99 in 1887; the percentage of convictions to cases fell slightly, from 42 to 39. On the G. I. P. Railway the number of thefts increased by 13, and the percentage of convictions also increased and stood at 60. The value of the property stolen increased on the B. B. & C. I. and Rajputána-Málwa Railways by about Rs. 2,500, but a very large percentage (71) was recovered. On the G. I. P. Railway the amount stolen fell from Rs. 17,448 in 1886 to Rs. 6,647 in 1887, but the percentage recovered (25) was very small. The Commissioner, C.D., however, reports that the cash stolen from the Poona Railway Station in September last, a sum of more than Rs. 2,300, has been nearly all recovered since the G. I. P. Railway Police Superintendent's report was submitted. This brings the percentage of recoveries up to about 60. On the Southern Marátha Country Railway the number of thefts increased from 56 in 1886 to 117 in 1887, but it will be remembered that a greater length of line was under administration during the year; the percentage of convictions to cases fell from 48 to 28, the value of the property stolen rose from Rs. 2,842 to Rs. 9,810, and the amount recovered was only 31 per cent. as against 66 per cent. in 1886. The frequent thefts on the Southern Marátha Railway from the sealed bags containing the station earnings, while in transit by rail, attracted considerable attention. In order to put a stop to these practices and to diminish crime generally, rules were drawn up by the Commissioner S. D., the Inspector-General of Police, the Superintendent and the Acting Superintendent of Police, and the General Traffic Manager in consultation.

Railway offences, on the whole, slightly increased on the two older lines as well as on the new and extended line. The great majority were non-cognizable offences, and for these the proportion of convictions was very large, whereas away from the railway the proportion of convictions in non-cognizable cases, in which the offence charged is generally hurt, intimidation or assault, the proportion of convictions is small.

The number of non-cognizable cases in which the police were employed to make enquiry was very large, on the B. B. & C. I. and Rajputána-Málwa Railways it was so employed in 115 out of 116 cases; on the G. I. P. Railway in 31 out of 96, and on the Southern Marátha Railway in 17 out of 31 cases.

The year's results for the Southern Marátha Railway were not satisfactory; those for the other two lines were fair, though there were no distinct signs of progress. General results.

#### ADEN POLICE.

The strength of the Aden Police was during the year the same as in 1886-87, viz. 229, and so was its distribution—169 employed at the Fort, 50 at Shekh Othman and 10 at Perim. The cost, which was Rs. 58,409 against Rs. 55,083 in the previous year, was shared between the Government (Rs. 34,830), the Municipality (Rs. 14,941), the Aden Port Fund (Rs. 6,412), and the Perim Coal Company (Rs. 2,226).

The number of persons apprehended in connection with cognizable cases was 439 against 530 in 1886, and of those convicted 388 (88.4 per cent.) against 472. Property of the value of Rs. 2,800 was stolen as against Rs. 1,355 in 1886-87; the recoveries amounted to Rs. 2,488 against 1,181; and the percentage of recoveries to amount stolen was 88.84 against 87.11.

#### VAGRANTS.

The number of European vagrants dealt with during 1887 was 127, of whom 108 were newly received into the Bombay Government Work-house and 19 remained over from 1886. Of the 108 newly received, 83 were arrested in Bombay, 8 were received from other portions of this Presidency, and 17 from outside the Presidency. In 1886 only 89 were newly admitted, of whom 74 came from the City of Bombay. Bombay Governmen  
Work house  
Admissions.

Discharges.

Of the total of 127 remaining in and admitted into the Work-house, 43 were discharged to employment, 7 sent to out-stations with a prospect of obtaining employment, 4 were handed over to their friends, 3 were sent to the European General Hospital for treatment, 1 was discharged to the Strangers' Home, 1 to live on his own means, 6 were deported, 32 deserted or when allowed out on leave failed to return, 3 were sent to jail, 2 were handed over to the Police and 1 to the Military authorities, and 24 remained in the Work-house. It is satisfactory to note the increase in those discharged to employment, from 37 in 1886 to 43 in 1887; 30 obtained employment in Bombay against 19 in 1886, the rest being shipped as sailors.

Cost.

The Work-house expenditure was Rs. 5,856 in 1887 against Rs. 5,577 in 1886. The average daily number of inmates was the same as in 1886, 20. The increased cost was due to an increase in clothing and bedding charges and to a slight increase in the cost of rations.

Female Work-house.

In the Female Work-house there were no admissions, and only one inmate remained over from 1886. She was sentenced to imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for failing to return to the Work-house.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS AND POISONOUS SNAKES.

Total destruction of life Rewards.

The following table shows the destruction of life caused by wild animals and venomous snakes, the protection afforded to the population against them, and the cost of such protection, during the years 1886 and 1887—

Year.	NUMBER OF HUMAN BEINGS AFFECTED			NUMBER OF CATTLE KILLED.			NUMBER SHOWING DESTRUCTION OF		AMOUNT OF REWARDS PAID BY GOVERNMENT FOR DESTRUCTION OF		
	By Snakes.	By Wild Animals.	Total.	By Snakes.	By Wild Animals.	Total.	Snakes.	Wild Animals.	Snake.	Wild Animal.	Total.
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886 ... ..	1,206	128	1,334	59	2,252	2,311	266,921	1,991	6,527	5,494	12,021
1887 ... ..	1,108	72	1,240	48	1,993	2,041	311,476	931	6,269	5,389	11,658

Destruction of human life.

The actually recorded destruction of human life in the Presidency was thus less than in the previous year by 94. The figures for that year were, however, abnormally high, exceeding by more than 100 the average of the three preceding years, which was 1,232, or rather less than the total for the year under review: whilst the average of recorded deaths for three years at the commencement of the now expiring decade was only 1,108. Due allowance must, however, be made for the greater exactness of the returns now furnished to Government—a fact which may perhaps be held to explain the apparent increase in the death-rate. Nevertheless mortality continues considerable, and hardly as much progress in the protection of human life has taken place as might have been expected.

The number of persons killed by tigers and panthers was exceptionally large, 30 in all—a figure not reached since 1884. 16 of these fatal accidents took place in the Taloda taluka of Khandesh, and the Commissioner, C. D. has called upon the Collector of that district for an explanation of this abnormal loss of life in a portion of the district under the charge of the Bhil Agent, at whose disposal the services of an elephant are placed for the express purpose of the destruction of such beasts of prey. The number of lives destroyed by wolves appears unfortunately to be on the increase. One only was recorded in 1884, in 1885 only 2, whereas in 1886 the number rose to 10, and in 1887 to 14. The greater number are reported from Sind, but deaths occurred also in Broach, Poona, Sholapur and Ahmednagar. The apparent increase in this class of animals and the desirability of increasing the rewards for their slaughter have attracted the attention of Government.

The mortality from snake-bites among human beings (1,108) was high, though slightly lower than in 1886 the average for the three preceding years was 1,153. The district of Hyderabad again stands first as regards the number (153) of deaths occurring in it due to this cause, whilst Thana (139 deaths) supplants Ratnagiri (131) in the second place.

(i) Cattle

Turning to the mortality among cattle, it must be borne in mind that, in consequence of certain instructions given by Government in August 1887, the figures for that year are confined to "animals of the bovine genus." This renders difficult a comparison with the returns for former years, in which sheep, goats, horses, donkeys and, in Sind, camels were included. These, now being excluded, the figure for 1887 shows a diminution to the extent of 270. 782 out of the total number of cattle destroyed were killed by tigers, 542 by panthers, and 608 by wolves. The destruction of cattle by wolves was specially marked in Sind, and wolves were also destructive to cattle in Ahmednagar, Khandesh and Nasik, killing 72, 25 and 16 animals, respectively, in these districts.

(ii) Snakes and wild animals

44,555 more snakes were destroyed during the year than in 1886. The number of wild animals returned as killed was less by 1,060, but the falling off is only apparent, as the

figure for last year includes 1,078 animals such as pigs, crocodiles and jackals, the future exclusion of which from such returns was directed by Government in August 1887. Making allowance for such entries in the figure for 1886 there remain only 913 wild beasts against 931 in 1887. Of the wild animals destroyed during the year, 72 were tigers, 213 leopards and panthers, 424 wolves and 216 hyænas.

Of the amount, Rs. 11,658, disbursed by Government during the year in rewards (the Municipalities spent only Rs. 9 against Rs. 157 last year), a sum of Rs. 3,378 was paid for tigers and panthers destroyed. Of the total sum (Rs. 6,269) given in rewards for killing snakes only Rs. 198 were spent outside of Ratnāgiri and Sātāra. That the results obtained in these Collectorates are in any degree commensurate with the cost incurred, it seems impossible to hold. Figures have been submitted to Government showing that in Ratnāgiri during ten years of large expenditure under this head the mortality from snake-bites has certainly not decreased, and it seems more than questionable whether any substantial public advantage accrues therefrom, or whether it does not merely provide a moderately remunerative trade for a class whose advantage lies, not in the extermination of the reptiles, but in so regulating their destruction as always to have a sufficient supply upon which to continue their operations.

Rewards.

### Chemical Analysis.

The operations carried on by the Chemical Analyser to Government during the year 1887, though devoid of any special features of interest, were on a more extended scale than in any other of the last five years, the total number of medico-legal cases reported upon and analyses effected having amounted to 1,548, or nearly 100 more than the highest figure previously recorded for any one year. This increase of work was due to the unusually large number of samples of water tested for their potable qualities, and to the necessity which arose under the new Tariff Act, introduced during the year, of testing all imported potable spirits with a view to ascertaining their real alcoholic strength. In consequence of the large increase of work thus thrown upon the Chemical Analyser it was arranged that three of the senior gaugers of the Customs Department should receive instruction in alcoholometry, which has been done, and the work of testing such spirit is now carried on by the Custom-house staff.

Operations more extensive.

The number of medico-legal cases reported upon was 282 as compared with 296 in the previous year. They are distributed, as usual, under the three main heads of (1) Suspected poisoning of human beings (159, the same figure as in 1886); (2) Suspected cattle-poisoning (84 or one more than in 1886); and (3) Miscellaneous, which were 39 in number, or, in other words, decreased by 15. In 84, or 52.8 per cent., of the cases of suspected poisoning of human beings, poison was detected, as against 51.7 per cent. in the preceding year. In these 84 cases (of which 8 came from Native States and the Central Provinces), 95 persons were, as far as can be ascertained, affected by the poison, and 37 died. Of these deaths 17 at least were cases of suicide, and 2 were the results of attempts of women to procure abortion. Arsenic and arsenical preparations were, as usual, the substances most extensively used, 50 per cent. of the cases in which poison was detected being referred to this drug. It is noticeable that opium was fatal in all but one of the 14 cases in which it was detected, and that in every case but that one it was self-administered, and in a majority of cases by women. *Dhatūra* was detected in 5 cases, in one of which there were 2 deaths. Two cases of attempted poisoning by strychnia were recorded, and in both of these the poison was used by the children of police constables, who extracted it from their fathers' bags. Steps have been taken to urge upon District Superintendents of Police the necessity for the issue of instructions to the police officers to whom poison is given for the destruction of dogs to exercise the greatest care in seeing that it does not fall into the hands of other persons.

Medico-legal cases.

In 50 out of the 84 cases of alleged cattle-poisoning, poison was detected, arsenic un-mixed with other poisonous substances being the poison found in 38 cases. 57 animals (2 being dogs) were apparently destroyed in those 50 cases. The number of animals (16) killed in Ahmednagar was high, in fact it is the highest figure given for any district during the last seven years. This form of crime, as far as can be judged from such returns as these—which, however, can but represent a proportion of the total number of cases actually occurring—continues to be common in Poona and Sholapur as well as in the above-named district.

The samples of potable water sent during the year for examination numbered 207, and of these 154 were classed as good. Those sent from Broach (3), Surat (2) and Nāsik (3) were found to have been uniformly bad; and it is hoped that steps have been taken by the Municipalities of these towns to prevent the use for drinking purposes of the sources whence the samples were obtained, or to improve the condition of the wells and tanks which have been so unfavorably reported upon. The majority of the samples were sent from municipal towns or head-quarter stations, and instructions have been issued to district officers to select and forward during their tours larger numbers of specimens, for examination, of the water drunk in outlying villages, especially in talukās liable to recurrent attacks of cholera.

Potable water.

The Commissariat stores examined were of the usual kind, including beer, porter, tea, sugar and other articles of food, drink and use for sanitary purposes. Samples of beer from the Dekkhan Brewery Company were for the first time sent for analysis. It would appear that the liquor is of fair quality, light and somewhat more acid than the other samples analysed. Some experiments were made for the purpose of obtaining a highly concentrated fortified lime-juice for Commissariat purposes. If the liquid obtained is found to answer the purpose for which it is required, its substitution for the unconcentrated article would effect a saving of four-fifths of the space at present taken up for the carriage of this essential antiscorbutic by troops upon the march, or upon other occasions upon which economy of space is a desideratum.

Analyses conducted for the Customs and Excise Departments.

For the Customs and Excise Departments 652 analyses were made during the year, 365 being of petroleum, 234 of imported alcoholic liquors, 10 of country spirits, 21 of opium and 22 of explosives and sundries of different kinds. It appears that samples of country liquor containing copper were submitted from their districts by the Collectors of Khândesh and Kánara.

### Criminal Justice.

Area, population, Courts and Judges.

The following section relates to the administration of justice by the Criminal Courts in the Regulation Provinces of the Presidency and in the Province of Sind, as well as the Courts of the Presidency Town, and shows the nature and amount of the work performed by those Courts.

The area and population of the provinces referred to were, according to the census of 1881, as follows:—

	Area in Square Miles	Population
Regulation Provinces ... ..	76,026	14,040,591
Sind ... ..	45,228	2,413,823

The Courts which form the subject of this report were.—

#### Regulation Provinces.

The High Court.  
15 Sessions Judges and Joint Sessions Judges.  
\*6 Assistant Sessions Judges.  
18 District Magistrates.  
3 Presidency Magistrates  
125 Magistrates of the First Class.  
200 Magistrates of the Second Class.  
187 Magistrates of the Third Class.  
13,382 Police Pátáls with criminal jurisdiction under Bombay Act VIII of 1867.

#### Sind.

The Sadar Court.  
3 Sessions Judges.  
5 District Magistrates, of whom 2 were invested with special powers as Deputy Commissioners under Section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.  
26 Magistrates of the First Class  
65 Magistrates of the Second Class.  
44 Magistrates of the Third Class

The Judges mentioned above were all stipendiary. During the year under report (1887) there were 62 Honorary Magistrates in the Presidency proper, and none in Sind.

Of the Judges of the High Court 6 were Europeans and one a Native. Of the Sessions Judges, Joint Sessions Judges and Assistant Sessions Judges, including those in Sind, 4 were Natives and the remainder Europeans. 86 of the First Class Magistrates were Europeans and 91 Natives. There were 4 Second and 5 Third Class Magistrates who were Europeans.

\* Note.—The number of Assistant Sessions Judges sanctioned is 6, but the average number working during the year under report was only 4

The total number of offences reported during the year was 183,299, of which 110,825 were returned as true. The corresponding numbers for the preceding year were 183,208 and 116,170 respectively. The percentage of offences returned as true thus fell from 84.05 to 83.1. Among offences returned as true, those under Chapter XIV of the Indian Penal Code fell from 1,079 to 955, those of criminal breach of trust from 799 to 689; those of criminal intimidation, &c, from 4,263 to 3,962, and those under special and local laws from 61,900 to 54,323. The most marked increase is noticeable in the offences of hurt (1,949), criminal force and assault (512), and receiving stolen property (95). No offences against the State and 311 offences affecting human life were returned as true. Of the latter, 170 were murders as compared with 166 in 1886. Turning to offences reported to have occurred, the number reported in each district, including Sind, and the ratio of the number of offences to the population, will be seen from the following table :-

Names of Districts.	Population.	Offences.		Ratio of the Number of Offences to the Population.	
		1886.	1887.	1886	1887.
Ahmedabad	8,56,324	5,645	5,765	1 to 152	1 to 149
Kaira	8,04,800	3,661	3,109	1 to 220	1 to 259
Panch Mahals	2,55,479	886	965	1 to 295	1 to 265
Broach	3,26,930	1,874	1,887	1 to 195	1 to 173
Surat	6,14,198	3,232	3,590	1 to 190	1 to 171
Thána	8,07,367	6,299	7,281	1 to 128	1 to 111
Koilda	4,82,877	2,635	2,705	1 to 180	1 to 178
Nasik	7,81,206	4,169	4,135	1 to 188	1 to 189
Khándesh	12,37,221	8,634	3,838	1 to 340	1 to 322
Ahmednagar	7,51,223	3,617	3,798	1 to 208	1 to 200
Poona	9,00,021	9,092	8,923	1 to 100	1 to 101
Sholápur	5,82,487	3,638	2,144	1 to 358	1 to 272
Sátára	10,62,350	3,023	3,002	1 to 351	1 to 354
Belgaum	8,64,014	2,550	2,604	1 to 339	1 to 332
Dhárwar	8,82,907	1,971	1,785	1 to 448	1 to 495
Byápur	6,35,493	1,619	1,616	1 to 394	1 to 395
Kánara	4,21,840	1,136	1,244	1 to 371	1 to 339
Ratnágiri	9,97,090	1,956	2,074	1 to 510	1 to 481
Karachi	4,78,688	4,036	5,052	1 to 119	1 to 95
Hyderabad	7,54,624	4,910	4,921	1 to 154	1 to 153
Shukápur	8,34,983	5,371	4,877	1 to 169	1 to 171
Upper Sind Frontier	1,24,161	734	890	1 to 169	1 to 140
Uttar and Pákar	2,03,944	862	772	1 to 236	1 to 266
Bombay	7,73,196	41,679	33,818	1 to 18	1 to 23

The decrease in the number of offences was most marked in the case of Bombay City and the districts of Kaira and Dhárwar, while Sholápur, the Panch Mahals and Kánara exhibited the largest proportional increase. The decrease in Bombay would appear to be largely due to measures adopted by the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Crawley-Bowsey, to check the indiscriminate admission of complaints of criminal breach of trust and cheating, &c, and of petty charges under special and local laws.

In connection with the 110,825 offences returned as true 105,554 cases were brought to trial before the Courts. The total number of persons under trial during the year was 174,122, or 1,303 less than in 1886. Of these 96,935 were acquitted or discharged, 75,998 were convicted, 13 died during trial, 44 escaped, and 8 were transferred, while 2,024 remained under trial at the close of the year. In 1886 the number of persons under trial was 176,425, of whom 89,617 were acquitted or discharged, 84,148 were convicted, 18 died pending trial, 29 escaped, 9 were transferred, and 1,604 remained under trial at the close of the year.

The percentage of acquittals and discharges rose in 1887 to 55 as compared with 51 in 1886. The proportion of acquittals was highest in the offences of hurt, criminal force, rape &c, extortion, cheating, mischief, offences relating to marriage, defamation, criminal intimidation, &c. Convictions were proportionately most numerous in offences relating to the public health, safety and convenience &c, and offences under special and local laws. The remarks made in previous reports with regard to the variations of the ratios in different classes of offences hold good as applied to the results of the year under report, and need not be repeated here.

During the year under report, 743 cases, in which 762 European British subjects were accused, were brought to trial, of which all but one case were disposed of at the end of the year. The offences of which these European-British subjects were accused were principally hurt, criminal force and assault, and offences under special and local laws, the last-named numbering 620 or 83.45 per cent. of the whole number. Of the 762 accused persons, 652 were convicted and 107 acquitted and discharged.

The number of miscellaneous cases before the Criminal Courts during the year under report was 1,586. 2,033 persons were accused in these cases, of whom 3 remained under trial at the close of the year, 920 were discharged, and 1,110 convicted. In the year 1886 there were 1,907 cases in which 2,411 accused persons were concerned, the numbers of

persons discharged and convicted being respectively 768 and 1,436. These cases comprise proceedings under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code for taking security, for keeping the peace, and for good behaviour, as also proceedings for the forfeiture of bail bonds or recognizances, maintenance and local nuisance cases, and orders regarding frivolous or vexatious complaints under section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Work done by  
different Courts

Of the 174,122 persons who were brought to trial during the year, 3,615 were placed before village officers, 3,320 before Special Magistrates, 7,246 before Honorary Magistrates sitting singly, 125,908 before Stipendiary Magistrates other than District and Sub-divisional Magistrates, and 1,037 before Benches of Magistrates. 308 were dealt with on reference to District and Divisional Magistrates under sections 347 and 349 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and 32,789 came directly before the District and Divisional Magistrates. 1,294 persons were under trial in the Courts of Session and 75 before the High Court and the Sadar Court in Sind. As accused persons in cases committed or referred are reckoned twice over, it follows that the total of the details given above, viz 175,532, does not tally with the total number of persons actually brought to trial before the various Courts.

The High Court,

The High Court during the year disposed of 32 cases, in which 41 accused persons were involved. Of these, 29 were convicted and 12 acquitted. The number of persons tried in 1886 in 39 cases was 46, of whom 12 were acquitted and 34 convicted. On the Appellate Side of the High Court 14 cases were received for confirmation of sentence of death. 5 cases were referred to the Court by Sessions Judges under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code. In these cases 4 persons were acquitted and 17 were convicted, the sentence of death being confirmed in the case of 6 persons. 3 cases remained pending at the end of the year.

The Sadar Court in  
Sind,

The Sadar Court in Sind as a Court of reference disposed of 10 cases referred to it for confirmation of sentence of death. In 7 cases the sentence was confirmed, in 1 it was commuted to transportation, and in 2 cases the conviction was reversed.

Courts of Session,

In the Courts of Session 1,271 persons (exclusive of the 23 whose cases were referred to the High Court and the Sadar Court in Sind) were under trial during the year, as compared with 1,399 in 1886. Of that number 2 escaped, 696 were acquitted, 584 convicted, and 79 remained under trial at the end of the year. The percentage of acquittals was 51.49 as compared with 48.54 in 1886.

Magistrates,

Exclusive of 1,417 persons whose cases were committed or referred to superior Courts, the Magistrates of the various classes dealt during the year with the numbers of persons shown in the following table, which also gives the numbers for the preceding year:—

	1886	1887
Persons under trial	170,065	169,161
Died, escaped or transferred	52	63
Acquitted or discharged	87,485	93,951
Convicted	81,021	73,206
Remaining under trial	1,527	1,941

The percentage of persons acquitted and discharged was 56.21 against 51.92 in 1886

Police pátals

The police pátals dealt with 3,615 persons against 3,825 in 1886. In the year under report 1,460 of these persons were acquitted and discharged and 2,154 were convicted, one person remaining under trial at the end of the year.

Duration of trials,

The duration of trials before Special Stipendiary, District and Divisional Magistrates, and before the Courts of Session and the High Court and Sadar Court in Sind respectively is shown in the following table:—

	1886	1887
Special Magistrates	3,046 days	2,583 days
Stipendiary Magistrates	4,121 "	3,609 "
District and Divisional Magistrates	5.12 "	3.53 "
Courts of Session	23,355 "	22,96 "
High Court	41.2 "	31.75 "
Sadar Court in Sind	10.4 "	10.9 "

Witnesses,

The total number of witnesses examined by all the Criminal Courts was 492,447 as compared with 352,668 in 1886. Of these 4,240 were examined before police pátals, 392,139 before Magistrates; 5,866 before Courts of Session, and 202 before the High Court and Sadar Court in Sind.

Punishments,

The High Court passed one and confirmed 6 sentences of death. The Sadar Court in Sind confirmed 7 such sentences. In 1886 28 sentences of death were confirmed—22

by the High Court and 6 by the Sadar Court in Sind—no sentence of death having been passed by the High Court. In the year under report 158 persons were sentenced to transportation against 188 in 1886. No sentence of penal servitude was passed. 14,410 persons were sentenced to imprisonment, as compared with 15,496 in 1886. As in the preceding three years no sentence of forfeiture of property was passed in 1887. 57,434 persons were sentenced to fine as compared with 63,623 in 1886. The aggregate amount of the fines imposed was Rs. 8,12,210, and of fines realized Rs. 2,64,832, while the total amount paid as compensation was Rs. 18,971: the figures for 1886 were Rs. 3,35,429, Rs. 2,69,671, and Rs. 17,342 respectively. 556 persons were sentenced to be whipped during the year under report as against 575 in 1886. The percentage of sentences of whipping to all other punishments awarded during the year was 1:832.

The number of appellants and of applicants for revision, excluding 170 persons whose cases were referred to the High Court for revision, was 6,755. Applications for revision concerning 191 other persons were made on behalf of complainants. Of the total number of 6,946 persons, 1 died, the appeals or applications of 1,634 were rejected, the sentences or orders in the case of 2,915 were confirmed, the sentences of 44 were enhanced, of 521 reduced or altered, and of 1,365 reversed. In the case of 52 persons the proceedings were quashed, as regards 175 persons new trials or further enquiries were ordered, and 239 persons awaited disposal of their applications at the end of the year.

During the year under report the High Court had to deal with the appeals of 249 persons from convictions by the Courts of Session, against those of 416 in 1886. The appeals of 122 persons were summarily rejected, while the sentences of 57 were confirmed of 18 modified, and of 23 reversed. New trials were ordered in the case of 3 persons, and the appeals of 26 were pending at the close of the year. The number of persons in whose cases the High Court reviewed proceedings was 672 against 636 in 1886. The proceedings in the case of 429 persons were sent for after examination of the monthly criminal calendars, and in the case of the remaining 243 on application to the Court. The sentences of 33 persons were on review enhanced, those of 42 modified and those of 190 reversed, while the Court declined to interfere in the case of 292 persons, ordered new trials as regards 27, and quashed the proceedings in the case of 4. The cases of 84 persons remained pending at the end of the year.

The Sadar Court in Sind received appeals from 85 persons against 91 in 1886, and disposed of 80 against 90. The appeals of 40 persons were summarily rejected: the sentences of 21 were confirmed, of 11 modified and of 8 reversed. The Court reviewed the cases of 478 persons, and enhanced the sentences of 11, modified those of 29, and reversed those of 131 persons, while it declined to interfere in the case of 228 persons: new trials were ordered as regards 53 persons, and the cases of 26 remained pending at the end of the year.

The Courts of Session had to deal with appeals against convictions by Assistant Judges and First Class Magistrates from 1,584 persons as compared with 1,443 in 1886. The appeals of 574 persons were rejected: the sentences of 491 were confirmed, of 185 reduced or otherwise altered, and of 267 reversed. In the case of 24 persons new trials, &c., were ordered, and the case of 1 was otherwise disposed of. The appeals of 42 persons were awaiting disposal at the end of the year. The Courts of Session reviewed the proceedings in cases concerning 420 accused persons against 616 in 1886: as regards 312 against 449 no interference was found to be necessary.

The District Magistrates and other First Class Magistrates with appellate powers had to deal with appeals from 2,970 persons during the year under report as compared with 2,588 in 1886, and disposed of them in the manner shown below:—

	1886.	1887.
Died or escaped ..	...	14
Appeals rejected ..	...	468
Sentences confirmed ..	...	1,155
Do. enhanced ..	...	...
Do. modified ..	...	304
Do. reversed ..	...	570
Proceedings quashed ..	...	3
New trial ordered ..	...	20
Referred to the High Court ..	...	5
Pending at the end of the year ..	...	49

The District Magistrates reviewed the proceedings in cases affecting 642 persons as compared with 545 persons in 1886: in the cases of 468 persons against 455 in 1886 no interference was found to be necessary.

Trials by jury and with the Juries are held only in the High Court, the Courts of Session and in the Courts of Magistrates under Chapter X of the Criminal Procedure Code. In the High Court criminal trials are held before juries of 9 persons. In the judicial districts of Belgaum, Poona, Dhara, Surat, Ahmedabad and Karachi City, juries of 6 persons are appointed for the trial of offences punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for ten years. In other districts, trials in the Courts of Session are held with the Juries.



In the High Court 26 cases were tried by jury, in all of which the Judge accepted the verdict. The number of cases so tried in 1886 was 34. In the Courts of Session of the districts named above, 133 cases were tried by jury, in 129 of which the Judge accepted the verdict, while in the remaining 4 cases the Judge objected wholly to the verdict and referred the cases to the High Court, which in each case concurred in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, and reversed the verdict. In the Magistrates' Courts 10 cases were tried by jury under Chapter X of the Criminal Procedure Code, in all of which the verdict was accepted. 462 cases were tried in the Courts of Session with the aid of assessors against 482 in 1886. In 318 cases the Judge agreed with the assessors, in 41 cases he differed from one and in 103 cases from both assessors, and in 54 cases the opinions of the assessors were not taken.

### Prisons.

Conversion of District into Subordinate Jails.

The only noteworthy change in the administration of jails during the year 1887 was the conversion of the District Jails at Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Belgaum and Godhra into Subordinate Jails. The change was effected from the 1st of May. The estimated annual saving in jail charges, chiefly under the head of establishment, was about Rs. 20,000.

Convicts - fresh admissions into jails of all classes.

The total number of convicts newly admitted into jails of all classes fell from 14,435 (13,542 males and 893 females) in 1886, to 13,670 (12,823 males and 847 females) in 1887, thus showing a decrease of 5½ per cent, due presumably to a diminution of crime. A small increase was, however, observable in the number of new convict admissions into the jails of Násik, Dhárwár, Bijápúr, Ratnágur, Rajkot, Karáchi and Shikárpúr. The percentage of total admissions into jails to the free population of the Presidency was 0.083 against 0.087 in 1886. A consideration of the nationalities, religions and occupations of the convicts admitted during the last three years shows that the percentage of convicts to aggregate numbers according to the census of 1881 was, as usual, highest during 1887 in the case of those classed as Christians, and lowest in the case of those not specifically classed, that in the case of Hindus and Sikhs the percentage has steadily diminished in the three years, that in respect of occupations the least criminal were, as usual, those classed as "Miscellaneous" and the most criminal those engaged in service otherwise than under Government or municipal or local authorities, that the percentages in the case of agriculturists and professional persons have steadily declined, agriculturists though numbering 3,400,963 out of a total of 8,520,433 males being, as a class, less criminal than any others, save those classed as "Miscellaneous" and those engaged in the mechanical arts, manufacturing and engineering; and that the percentage in the case of persons engaged in commerce and trade has steadily increased. The number of the newly admitted convicts sentenced to transportation rose from 194 in 1886 to 205 in 1887, and that of those sentenced to death fell from 40 to 27. Of the 27 only 10 were actually executed. Of the whole number of convicts newly admitted (13,670), 37.9 per cent. were sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding 1 month, 59.2 per cent. to imprisonment not exceeding 3 months, 77.1 per cent. to imprisonment not exceeding 6 months, and only 11 per cent. to imprisonment exceeding 1 year, or transportation. 12,140 of the number were wholly illiterate, 1,100 were able to read and write a little, and only 430 were able to read and write well. The number of juvenile convicts admitted into jail was 261 as against 225 in 1886. It is hoped that the new Reformatory at Yeracoda will be opened to receive juvenile convicts very shortly, and that the number received into jails will then materially decrease. The total number of re-convicted prisoners admitted into jails in 1887 was 2,007 against 2,050 in 1886; the percentage of re-convicted to total convicted prisoners rose from 14.1 in 1886 to 14.7 in 1887. Of these, 1,840 were admitted into Central and District Jails. 1,356 of the 1,840 were identified before trial and re-conviction, 365 were so identified after conviction, and 118 confessed themselves to be old offenders. These results are an improvement on those of last year, when out of 1,988 old offenders admitted into Central and District Jails only 1,303 were identified before trial. Looking to the statistics of convicts admitted into Central and District Jails only, there has been an almost continuous rise in the percentages of re-convicted to total convicts of late years, as appears from this table —

1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887
13.9	15.1	15.5	13.8	15.7	16.8	16.6

It is highly probable that the highest of these percentages is considerably below the true ratio, but what that true ratio is remains, for the present, unknown.

Convicts - daily average in all jails.

The very large number of releases at the Jubilee (2,465) reduced the number of convicts in jail on 17th February 1887 from 3,087 to 3,622. Consequently the daily average for the whole year, 5,516, is very much less than in 1886, when it was 6,332. But the decrease in the daily average is to some extent also due to the smaller number of convicts received during the year. The number of convicts in jail on 31st December 1887 was 5,859. The daily average of convicts in Central and District Jails was 5,335 against 6,390 in 1886. In Subordinate Jails it was 181 against 142 in 1886. The increase in the latter case is due to the addition to the number of Subordinate Jails.

Under-trial prisoners.

The number of under-trial prisoners received during 1887 was 28,655, of whom 23,357 were received into Central and District and 26,386 into Subordinate Jails and lock-ups. These, together with the balance remaining over on 31st December 1886, 96 in Central and

District and 365 in Subordinate Jails and lock-ups, make up a total of 29,116. Of these 14,184 were convicted, 4 died and 14,402 were released, transferred or escaped. The balance remaining on 31st December 1887 was 526—86 in Central and District and 440 in Subordinate Jails and lock-ups. One under-trial prisoner escaped from the District Jail at Násik, none from Subordinate Jails, and 8 only from lock-ups. The average daily number of under-trial prisoners in District Jails was 97 in 1887 against 130 in 1886, and in Subordinate Jails and lock-ups 479 against 482.

The following table shows the number of escapes of convicts from Central and District Jails for the past six years:—

1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
24	16	19	25	37	17

7 of the 17 were re-captured. The number (7) of escapes from the Nára Gang is, as usual, considerable. The explanation given by the Inspector-General of Prisons is, no doubt, the true one, viz. that "service with the gang is looked on as banishment by a police sepoy," who "consequently has a tendency to be lax in the discharge of his duties." There was only 1 escape of a convict from a Subordinate Jail. The total number of convict escapes was 18 in 1887 against 41 in 1886. 8 of those who escaped during 1887 were re-captured against 20 in 1886. The total number of escaped convicts at large was 128 on 31st December 1886 and 124 on 31st December 1887.

The number of criminal offences committed by convicts in jails has increased from 20 in 1886 to 24 in 1887. Convictions were obtained in 28 of the cases. The total number of jail offences punished has fallen from 8,762 in 1886 to 3,034 in 1887. The daily average of convicts fined fell from 6,532 to 5,516—proportionately a smaller fall than that in the number of punishments. The number of corporal punishments fell from 101 to 71, those of 15 stripes and under falling from 28 to 12.

The number of convicts released under the Mark Rules was 527 in 1887 against 918 in 1886. The decrease is solely due to the large number of Justice releases. This system of remission of sentences is undoubtedly worked liberally, and it does not appear that the liberality is attended with any evil consequences.

The percentage of convicts employed on manufactures was distinctly higher during the year than in 1886, 38.0 against 37.1, the average number so employed being 2,011 against 2,024. The profits from manufactures rose from Rs. 41,121 in 1886 to Rs. 44,508 in 1887, the profits per prisoner from Rs. 20-5-1 to Rs. 22-2-1. The total profits from extra-mural work were necessarily less than in 1886, being Rs. 63,115 against Rs. 86,843, for the average number of convicts so employed fell from 1,425 to 945. The profits per head, however, rose from Rs. 60-9-5 to Rs. 66-12-7. The total realizations from labour were also of necessity less, being Rs. 1,16,584 in 1887 against Rs. 1,40,930 in 1886.

The gross cost of the maintenance, clothing, guarding &c., of convicts and under-trial prisoners in jails fell from Rs. 5,16,103 in 1886 to Rs. 4,50,018 in 1887. This was of course chiefly due to the decrease in the number of prisoners. The cost per head rose from Rs. 72-3-10 in 1886 to Rs. 73-13-11 in 1887 the increase being solely due to the fact that the fixed charges could not be reduced, although the number of convicts fell off so greatly. The net cost fell from Rs. 3,75,172 in 1886 to Rs. 3,33,434 in 1887, the cost per head having increased from Rs. 52-8-0 to Rs. 54-12-0.

The vital statistics and mortality returns for 1887 are exceptionally favourable. In the jail population of Central and District Jails, inclusive of under-trial prisoners, the number of deaths fell from 199 in 1886 to 110 in 1887: in 1885 the number was 231. The death-rate per mille of average daily strength fell from 30.5 in 1886 to 20.2 in 1887, being in 1885 35.0. The rate of mortality among the Sind prisoners was very much reduced, except at Shikarpur. The daily average of sick was 132 in 1887 against 161 in 1886, the daily average population of the Central and District Jails inclusive of under-trial prisoners being respectively 5,432 and 6,520 in the two years. For all jails and lock-ups the death-rate fell from 29.4 in 1886 to 19.6 in 1887; the daily average of sick from 167.9 to 137.5; and the total number of deaths from 210 to 120. One serious outbreak of cholera occurred at Kaira, which was ascribed to the use by the prisoners of water from a well into which a hospital patient suffering from choleraic symptoms had thrown himself.

There was a considerable increase in the number of civil prisoners admitted, from 2,816 in 1886 to 3,097 in 1887. The cost per head in 1887 was Rs. 45-7-8 as compared with Rs. 46-1-6 in 1886, and the aggregate cost was Rs. 5,504 against Rs. 8,434 in 1886. In 1886 no deaths occurred amongst the prisoners confined in Civil Jails, in 1887 there were 5 deaths, of which 3 took place in the Surat Jail. This fact is ascribed to the insubstantial nature of that jail, the removal of which is in all probability merely a matter of time.

The number of convicts admitted into the Juvenile Prisons of this Presidency was, in 1887, 32: 28 into the prison at Yeravda and 4 into that at Shikarpur. At the Yeravda prison the conduct of the boys was not satisfactory. The profits from the boys' labour rose from Rs. 253 in 1886 to Rs. 266 in 1887. The opening of the new Reformatory at Yeravda will, it is hoped, place the conditions of confinement and treatment of juvenile offenders on a thoroughly satisfactory basis.

**Civil Justice.**

(Including Bombay Court of Small Causes)

Area, population,  
Courts and Judges.

This section relates to the administration of justice by all the Civil Courts in the Bombay Presidency, including the Province of Sind, with the exception of the Courts at Aden, details regarding which are given in Chapter I. The statistics of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay are included. The territories to which the section relates are the Regulation Provinces under the Original or Appellate Jurisdiction of the High Court, and the Province of Sind. The area and population of these territories have already been stated in the section relating to Criminal Justice. The constitution and functions of the Courts treated of remained unaltered.

The following statement shows the numbers and designations of the regular Civil Courts treated of, but does not make mention of the Cantonment Magistrates of Poona, Belgaum and Ahmednagar who performed the functions of Civil Courts under Act III of 1859, and the Mámáldárs of the various táinkás in the Presidency proper, 184 in all (including Maháلكaris), who disposed of possessory suits under Bombay Act III of 1876, as the discharge by them of the civil functions referred to occupies only a small portion of their time. There were also 228 Conciliators appointed under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, to the operation of which the next section is devoted.

*Regulation Province.*

- The High Court.
- The Court of Small Causes in Bombay
- 13 District Judges.
- \*2 Agents for Sardárs in the Dekkhan and the Southern Marátha Country appointed under Regulation XXIX of 1827.
- 1 Joint Judge.
- 1 Assistant Judge with full powers.
- †6 Assistant Judges
- 5 Small Cause Courts.
- 18 First Class Subordinate Judges
- 88 Second Class Subordinate Judges.
- 5 Inámdárs and Jág'hírdárs with powers under Regulation XIII of 1830.
- 90 Village Munsifs under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

*Sind.*

- The Sadar Court
- 4 District Judges (including the Deputy Commissioner of Thar and Párkar).
- 13 Subordinate Judges.
- 7 Mukhtyárkars, 7 Munsifs, and 1 Deputy Collector in Thar and Párkar with powers to try civil suits.

During the year (1887) the High Court was presided over by a Chief Justice and 6 Judges. One additional temporary Judge was also sitting on the Original Side up to the 31st March 1887.

Receipts and  
Expenditure.

The total receipts of all the Courts in the Presidency amounted to Rs. 27,64,253 against Rs. 28,12,430 in 1886, and the expenditure to Rs. 45,28,151 against Rs. 45,25,822. These figures include the receipts and expenditure of Civil, Criminal and Revenue Courts taken all together. The following table shows the receipts and expenditure of the High Court as compared with the preceding year:—

	1886		1887.	
	Receipts	Expenditure	Receipts	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High Court, Original Side .. .. .	1,12,806	3,66,500	3,40,994	3,77,329
Do. Appellate Side .. .. .	50,407	2,60,576	62,135	2,61,425

Number of  
suits instituted.

The total number of suits instituted in all the Courts during the year under report was 193,152 as compared with 194,011 in 1886, an increase of 4,141. The number of suits instituted in the High Court during the year was 1,258 as compared with 1,198 in 1886, an increase of 60; of these suits 693 were insolvency suits, or 70 more than in 1886. There were 6 matrimonial suits in the High Court and none in the Sadar Court in Sind. The number of original suits instituted in the District Courts was 264 as compared with 292 in 1886 and 289 in 1885. The number of suits instituted in the Courts of the Subordinate Judges and of the Jág'hírdárs and Inámdárs exercising civil jurisdiction was 126,785 against 124,337 in 1886, showing an increase of 2,448; the increase was largest in the districts of Ahmedabad (including Kaira and the Panch Maháls) and Hyderabad in Sind, in Khanesh

\* The Judge of Poona is Agent for the Sardárs in the Dekkhan, and in the Southern Marátha Country. The Agent for Sardárs is the Political Agent of Kolhapur.

† The average number employed during the year was 4, of whom only 3 had appellate powers.

there was a decrease of 2,247, but in this district the number of institutions was, as usual larger than in any other. The variations in the other districts were not such as to call for remark. The number of suits instituted in the Small Cause Courts was 53,701 against 52,224 in 1886, of which 34,758 against 34,336 were instituted in Bombay City; there was an increase of litigation in all the Small Cause Courts except those of Broach and Karachi, the total increase being 1,477. The number of suits filed before the Village Munsifs was 5,039, or approximately the same as in 1885: in 1886 the number had increased to 5,386.

Considering the different classes of suits instituted during the year as compared with 1886, the most considerable increase is found in the number of suits on contracts not in writing, on accounts stated, and for rent of houses and property other than land; the most considerable decrease in the number of suits on contracts in writing, for moveable property, for damages and for rent of land. Suits under Bombay Act III of 1876 rose from 9,991 to 10,694. In the suits instituted in the High Court the only variation that need be noticed is a decrease of 28 in the number on contracts in writing.

The total value of the subject-matters of suits instituted during 1887 on the Original Side of the High Court was Rs. 46,16,121 as compared with Rs. 91,59,259 in 1886, showing a decrease of Rs. 45,43,138. In the Presidency Small Cause Courts the total value of the suits was Rs. 31,45,775 against Rs. 31,98,524 in the previous year. The total value of claims in the Mofussil Courts was Rs. 1,53,27,795 as compared with Rs. 2,03,08,524 in 1886, showing a decrease of Rs. 49,80,729. Of the 198,152 Original Civil Suits filed during 1887, the value of the claims did not exceed—

Rs. 10 in 33,339 suits.	Rs. 1,000 in 2,817 suits.
" 50 in 88,946 "	" 5,000 in 1,634 "
" 100 in 36,352 "	" 10,000 in 173 "
" 500 in 29,444 "	

There were 136 suits, the value of the subject-matter in each of which exceeded Rs. 10,000, and 8,411 suits, the value of which cannot be estimated in money.

The total number of suits disposed of by the several classes of Civil Courts was 200,804 against 192,546 in 1886, showing an increase of 8,258. The arrears at the commencement of the year were 36,589, and at its close 36,141. The following table shows the number of cases decided by the several classes of Civil Courts during the last two years:—

	1886.	1887.
High Court ... ..	1,174	1,311
Sadar Court in Sind ... ..	2	
District and Assistant Judges ... ..	299	348
Subordinate Judges ... ..	1,23,670	1,28,351
Cantonment Magistrates ... ..	906	1,111
Jaghirdars and Inamdars ... ..	597	697
Small Cause Courts ... ..	50,437	53,239
Village Munsifs ... ..	5,342	4,901
Munsifdars under Bombay Act III of 1876 ... ..	10,199	10,706
Total ... ..	1,92,546	2,00,804

In the High Court on its Original Side 1,337 cases were pending at the end of the year against 1,427 at the end of 1886. In the Mofussil Courts and the Bombay Small Cause Courts, suits were disposed of in 1886 and 1887 in the following manner:—

	1886.	1887.
Disposed of without trial ... ..	14,796	16,920
Compromised ... ..	35,584	36,387
Decreed on confession ... ..	24,237	24,183
Decreed ex-parte ... ..	64,574	68,847
Dismissed ex-parte ... ..	3,179	3,773
On reference to arbitration ... ..	739	806
} For plaintiff ... ..	102	58
} For defendant ... ..	33,608	34,543
Contested ... ..	9,158	9,069
Total ... ..	1,86,028	1,94,502

and 34,804 cases were pending at the close of the year against 35,162 at the close of 1886.

The following table shows the average duration of suits in the various classes of Courts as compared with the previous year —

	AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS FOR WHICH SUITS LASTED.			
	1886.		1887.	
	Contested.	Uncontested.	Contested.	Uncontested.
Upper Tribunals— (Jaghirdars and Inamdars) ... ..	307.75	140.75	317.	104.3
Lower Sub-divisional Courts— Subordinate Judges' Courts ... ..	71.478	48.976	59.741	33.031
Cantonment Magistrates' Courts ... ..				
Munsifdars' Courts ... ..				
Small Cause Courts ... ..	61.625	36.7	71.865	35.307
District Courts ... ..	319.5	217.76	227.2	121.456
High Court ... ..	1,328.	945.	231.5	266.75

Of the 1,337 cases pending in the High Court at the end of the year, 1,097 had been pending upwards of three months. Of the 34,804 pending in the Subordinate and Small Cause Courts at the close of the year, 10,389 had been filed for more than three months.

Miscellaneous cases.

In addition to the regular suits disposed of, the Civil Courts also decided 20,616 \* miscellaneous cases out of 23,415 which came before them, leaving 2,799 pending at the close of the year. The balance at the close of 1886 was 2,719.

Appeals.

The total number of appeals for disposal by the Appellate Courts during the year was 11,036. Of these 5,043 were disposed of and 5,993 remained pending at the close of the year. The following table shows the number of appeals instituted, disposed of and left pending before the several classes of Appellate Courts of the Presidency during the last two years :—

Courts of Appeal.	1886			1887.		
	Instituted	Disposed of.	Pending	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending
High Court—						
Original Side	40	44	26	49	43	32
Appellate Side	119	114	265	111	153	213
{ First appeals	724	850	1,107	813	665	1,255
{ Second "						
Sadar Court in Sindh—						
{ First appeals	19	17	2	13	15	5
{ Second "	13	17	2	52	49	3
District Courts	4,107	3,723	4,330	4,257	4,108	4,485
Total	5,013	4,765	5,732	5,300	5,043	5,993

The greatest increase is observable in the districts of Khándesh, Násik and Sholápur-Bijápur, the most marked decrease being in Poona.

There were 281 miscellaneous appeals before the Appellate Courts, of which 212 were disposed of: the number of such appeals disposed of in 1886 was 198.

The High Court on its Appellate Side also disposed of 202 applications under its extraordinary jurisdiction, 34 references under section 617 of the Civil Procedure Code, 9 references under the Stamp Act I of 1879, 3 applications for the transfer of suits to other Courts and 2 for confirmation of decrees for dissolution of marriage; the numbers of such applications and references left pending at the end of the year were respectively 50 and 15.

Execution of decrees.

The total number of applications for execution of decrees before all the Civil Courts during the year was 296,915 against 286,134 in the preceding year. These applications were dealt with as follows :—

In 37,983 cases satisfaction was obtained in full,  
 " 50,909 ditto " ditto in part,  
 151,666 applications were wholly infructuous,  
 573 applications were transferred to other provinces for disposal;  
 54,155 applications were pending at the close of the year.

3,902 Judgment-debtors were arrested without being imprisoned and 3,326 were actually imprisoned. In the preceding year the corresponding figures were 4,292 and 3,250 respectively. The total amount recovered by all the Courts in execution proceedings was Rs. 45,65,028, as compared with Rs. 33,06,106 in 1886. An account of the working of the procedure by which the execution of decrees of Civil Courts is transferred to the Collectors will be found further on.

Insolvency, &c.

The number of applications under Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code made in the Mofussil was 622 as compared with 561 in the preceding year. The number of such applications made in the 4 districts in which the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act is in force was 99, as compared with 100 in 1886. In the Insolvency Court in Bombay constituted under 11 and 12 Vic. Cap. XXI, 698 applications were received, as compared with 619 in 1886. The number of civil cases tried with the aid of assessors was 15, all under the Land Acquisition Act (X of 1870). 4 cases were disposed of in the District Parsi Matrimonial Court, and 2 in the Chief Parsi Matrimonial Court.

Inspections Quality of work done.

During the year under report, 6 District Judges and 1 Assistant Judge inspected 17 of the Courts subordinate to them. The general results of these inspections, as reported to the High Court, were satisfactory. Such of the work of the Subordinate Judges as came before the High Court in the hearing of civil appeals, has satisfied it as to the intelligence, industry and ability of those officers as a class. In some of the Subordinate Courts the work is exceedingly onerous, and cannot be coped with by a single Judge.

EXECUTION OF DECREES OF CIVIL COURTS BY THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

At the beginning of 1887 there were 3,310 decrees of Civil Courts in the hands of the Collectors of the Presidency proper awaiting execution, and 4,552 were received during the year. Of these 4,059 were disposed of, and 3,803 remained in hand at the close of the year. A considerable time must necessarily elapse from the date of receipt of the decree to that of its execution, and the execution of the decrees is a serious additional labour to the Mámuldárs. In the year under report there was a considerable increase in the number of decrees actually disposed of, but the balance increased, there being 500 more decrees for execution than at the close of 1885.

In the Northern Division about 30 per cent. of the decrees disposed of were executed by sale of property, against only 23 per cent. in the previous year. The increase in the proportion of decrees so executed was general throughout the Division. In the Central Division, on the other hand, although 117 more decrees were disposed of than in 1886, 105 fewer were executed by sale of property. In the Northern Division about double the area of land sold in 1886 was sold in the year under report, and fetched about the same price only, including the value of the incumbrances, as the smaller area in the previous year.

It is too soon yet to judge whether the transfer of decrees for execution to the Collector, under the Civil Procedure Code, Section 320, is or is not effecting the purpose for which it is designed.

## DEKHKAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT, XVII OF 1879.

As in 1886 there were 30 Subordinate Judges in the four districts of Poona, Sâtara, Ahmednagar and Sholâpur in which this Act was in force. They presided over 36 separate Courts, 6 of them being in charge of 2 Courts each. There were 2 Subordinate Judges employed to assist in clearing off arrears against 4 in 1886. A Special Judge supervised the working of the Act as in former years.

The total number of suits instituted fell to 17,224\* from 19,059 in 1886, a decrease of 9½ per cent. In connection with these figures the Special Judge observes—"As the period of limitation for registered bonds executed since the Act came into force is 12 years, it may be presumed that the next 3 or 4 years will show comparatively stationary, if not declining, figures." The decrease was general, and varied from 4¼ in Sholâpur to 11½ per cent. in the Sâtara District. The fall was almost entirely in suits instituted under Chapter II of the Act, which decreased from 43,121 in 1886 to 11,520 in 1887. In other suits the fall was very slight, from 5,974 to 5,916 only. In the year under report suits under Chapter II were 66 per cent. of the whole, against 69 in the last three years. The percentage varied from 56 in Sâtara to 75 in the Ahmednagar District.

Among the suits instituted under Chapter II there was a large fall in purely agriculturists' cases, from 7,551 in 1886 to 5,685 in 1887. These cases formed only 48 per cent. of the total instituted under Chapter II, against 57½ and 67 per cent. in 1886 and 1885 respectively. The number of such suits instituted was in 1887 lower than in any year since 1880, the first year of the introduction of the Act. Suits instituted against non-agriculturist defendants increased from 5,576 in 1886 to 5,835, and were in the year under report more numerous than in any year since the introduction of the Act. Separately considered, the suits instituted against agriculturists under Clause (x) of Section 3 showed a very large falling off, from 5,128 to 3,319. The other detailed figures, which call for no special remark, will be seen from the following table:—

Description of Suits.	1886.	1886.	1887.
(1). Money suits against non-agriculturists falling under Clause (w) of Section 3	4,497	5,279	5,501
(2). Other suits against non-agriculturists falling under Clause (x) of Section 3	213	291	334
(3). Suits by agriculturists for accounts falling under Clause (a) of Section 3	44	28	80
(4). Money suits against agriculturists falling under Clause (w) of Section 3	6,796	5,128	3,319
(5). Other suits against agriculturists falling under Clause (x) of Section 3	589	624	669
(6). Suits against agriculturists falling under Clause (y) of Section 3	1,412	1,229	1,231
(7). Suits by agriculturists for redemption falling under Clause (z) of Section 3	1,105	642	496
Total	14,750	13,121	11,520

Taking the districts separately, non-agriculturists' cases varied from practically the same number as in 1886 in Poona, to an increase of 10 per cent. in the Sâtara District: agriculturists' cases varied from a decrease of 19 in Sâtara, to a decrease of 32 per cent. in Sholâpur.

The number of redemption suits instituted again fell, but slightly only, from 931 in 1886 to 888 in 1887 the fall was chiefly in suits instituted under Chapter II, from 542 to 496. The very rapid decline in the number of these suits, from 3,532 in 1883 to 2,527 in 1884, 2,197 in 1885 and 932 in 1886, appears to have been arrested.

The provisions of Chapter II were by consent applied to suits of value between Rs. 100 and Rs. 500 in 464 out of 1,336 suits,—a percentage of 33 against 25 in 1886, 17 in 1885, 13 in 1884 and 11 in 1883. The Special Judge remarks that "this gradual improvement measures the growing appreciation of the efficiency of the machinery of revision constituted by the Act."

As before, the summary procedure laid down in Section 9 was not followed in most of the Courts, and Section 19 remained inoperative, as also did Section 22, Clause (2), for practical purposes.

\* There were also 214 suits transferred, so that the nominal institutions amounted to 17,436.

Suits disposed of under Chapter II: of all classes;

The manner in which suits under Chapter II were disposed of, will be seen from the following table:—

Classification of Disposals.	1886.	1885.	1887.
Total disposals	14,831	14,909	11,548
Plaint returned	15	17	12
Dismissed for default	969	938	844
Decided <i>ex-parte</i>	827	1,007	772
Admitted	2,453	2,465	2,154
Contested	5,655	5,305	3,914
Awarded in whole	2,672	2,518	2,175
Do. in part	2,207	1,978	1,163
Rejected	776	809	578
Abated or dismissed	50	43	18
Withdrawn or compromised	4,731	4,986	3,574
Disposed of by arbitration	30	7	7
By transfer or otherwise	81	143	253
Total	14,831	14,909	11,548

Defendants were examined in 3½ per cent. of the cases, against 60 per cent. in 1886 and 65 in 1885. The percentage of suits disposed of at the first hearing was 43½, somewhat smaller than in 1886 (46 per cent.), but higher than in 1885 (36 per cent.). Of the contested cases, 18 per cent. in 1886 were disposed of at the first hearing. Written statements were admitted in 10 per cent. of the cases against 8 in 1886. The percentage in the Sangamner Court was high, owing to laxity of practice.

Suits decided *ex-parte*,

*Ex-parte* decisions were given in 6·7 per cent. of the cases as in 1886. In 1885 the percentage was 5·5, and in 1884 only 4·7. In the Sholapur District the average increased from 4 to 6 per cent.; in the Junnar Court in the Poona District it stood at 15 per cent.—a proportion that the Special Judge remarks is not satisfactory.

Suits dismissed for default;

Dismissals for default increased from 6·3 to 7·3 per cent. of the total disposed of. The increase was mainly due to the large percentage at the Baramati Court.

Suits withdrawn or compromised;

The percentage of suits withdrawn or compromised fell from 33 per cent. in 1886 to 31 in 1887. The fall was entirely in suits under Clauses (w) and (x); of those under (y) and (z) of Section 3, the percentage withdrawn and compromised increased from 36½ to 40½ and from 36½ to 37½ respectively. In the taluks in which conciliation is at work, the percentage of suits withdrawn and compromised was 28 against 28 per cent. in 1886; in nonconciliation taluks it stood at 48 against 43 per cent.

Suits in which claims were admitted;

Admitted claims were 18½ per cent. of the whole, against 16 per cent. in 1886. In suits against non-agriculturists the percentage was 30, in those against agriculturists 8. The difference is stated by the Special Judge to represent to a considerable extent the work taken away from the Civil Courts by the Conciliators.

Contested suits;

Contested cases were 34 per cent. of the whole against 35½ in 1886. In 15 per cent. of these cases, as in 1886, the claims were rejected. Of those decreed in whole or in part, the former increased from 48 to 55½ per cent., the latter decreased from 37 to 29½ per cent. The change in these percentages is ascribed to the decrease in agriculturists' suits, to which alone Sections 12—14 of the Act apply.

Suits in which past history was examined.

The past history was examined in 678 contested cases out of 1,287 contested suits against agriculturists under Clause (w). With respect to these cases the Special Judge observes:—“The subject-matter claimed in these 678 suits was Rs. 39,441 principal and Rs. 19,307 interest, in all Rs. 58,748, and the claim awarded was Rs. 42,716, the abatement being 27 per cent. against 32 per cent. in the previous year. The whole of the principal amount was awarded, and the abatement was chiefly in reducing the interest amount claimed. The reduction in the percentage abatement is due chiefly to the exhaustion of old transactions. The percentage of reduction shows nearly the same figure for all districts. Going behind the bond thus reduces claims under Clause (w) by inquiring into past history in 19 per cent. cases, and the reduction is confined to the interest amount. Of course the reduction in the interest amount is not all due to the process of examining into the past history of transactions. Even where there is no past history to be inquired into, the reduction of the rate of interest in many cases brings relief, and in other cases payments are proved and deducted.” The disposal of suits by mortgagees shows similar results. Of 1,204 such suits, 492 were contested, and the past history was examined in 272 cases. The total sum claimed in the 272 cases was Rs. 24,329 principal and Rs. 10,789 interest, in all Rs. 35,118; Rs. 25,005, an abatement of 28½ per cent., was awarded. In these cases the Special Judge remarks:—“The results do not appear to leave much ground for the complaint about *shivkars* (money-lenders) being hardly dealt with. The hardship consists chiefly in the reduction of the excessive interest claimed.”

Redemption suits under and outside Chapter II.

During the year 1887, 897 redemption suits under and outside Chapter II were disposed of. In 39 per cent. of the cases the mortgagees' claims were allowed in whole or part,

against 48 per cent. in 1886. Altogether a mortgage debt of Rs. 1,44,344 was settled by an abatement of Rs. 88,276, or 26 per cent., the same proportion as in the previous year. Conciliators settled 187 such claims, in which the principal of the mortgage debt was Rs. 58,889. In claims wholly or partially allowed by them, a debt of Rs. 19,507 was settled for Rs. 15,709— an abatement of 19·5 per cent. In all, the Subordinate Judges and the Conciliators between them thus settled 1,084 cases; and excluding rejected, withdrawn and compromised cases, claims amounting to Rs. 2,03,233 were settled at Rs. 1,41,159. The corresponding figures for the previous year are 2,047 cases, in which claims amounting to Rs. 4,51,992 were settled at Rs. 3,42,697. The decrease during 1887 in the aggregate amount of the claims and the proportion which the abatement bears to it is ascribed to the exhaustion of old mortgage claims. In summarising the results of redemption suits disposed of by the Courts, and of redemption claims settled by Conciliators since the Act came into operation the Special Judge observes:—"The mortgage debt settled by the Conciliators and the Subordinate Judges in 8 years amounts to nearly 30 lakhs of rupees, and the settlement was made at about 21 lakhs of rupees. These figures will give an approximate idea of the relief afforded by the provisions which the Legislature intended for the benefit of the indebted agriculturists."

Instalment decrees were made in 3,709 cases, and in 120 cases payment by instalment was allowed after the passing of the decree. In about 20 per cent. of the cases in which the instalment period expired, the defendants are said to have paid with more or less regularity. Instalment decrees.

The average duration of suits under Chapter II of the Act fell from 4 months and 5 days in 1886, to 3 months and 8 days in 1887. Duration of suits.

The proportion of the costs of litigation to the total value (Rs. 6,89,822) of the suits increased from Rs. 11-2-6 per cent. in 1886 to Rs. 12-2-3 in 1887. The increase was in court-fees. Costs of litigation

The number of applications for the execution of decrees again largely increased in 1887, as appears from the following table:— Execution of decrees.

Class of Decree.	Number of Decrees filed in 1886.	Number of Decrees filed in 1887.	Percentage Increase in 1886.	Percentage Increase in 1887.
Against agriculturists ..	5,583	7,675	87	38
Against non-agriculturists ..	5,691	6,546	15	10 decrease.
On redemption decrees ..	869	893	2½	93
On conciliation agreements ..	7,001	7,719	10	½
Total ..	18,144	22,833	64½	...

Applications for execution of decrees against agriculturists largely increased, concurrently with a considerable decrease in the number of such suits filed. In the case of suits against non-agriculturists the converse is true, the number of suits instituted increased, the number of applications for execution decreased. The number of applications for execution of redemption decrees nearly doubled.

Decrees were fully executed in 16 per cent. of the cases against 17 per cent. in 1886 and partially executed in 20 against 22 per cent. of the cases. The amount actually recovered, whether with or without issue of process and including payments out of Court, was Rs. 4,63,987 out of an aggregate sum of Rs. 15,88,270 decreed, being 30 per cent. of the whole, against Rs. 3,61,219 out of Rs. 14,92,120, or 23 per cent. of the whole in 1886. Satisfaction of decrees.

There were 90 Village Munsifs at the end against 95 at the beginning of the year. They disposed of 4,991 out of 5,377 suits for disposal, and of 2,289 out of 2,551 applications for execution. The Special Judge has found that the institution of Village Munsifs is popular in large trading and manufacturing centres. Village Munsifs.

The number of Conciliators at the close of 1887 was 228 against 236 at the beginning of the year. The system of conciliation was extended to the Mulshi Petha of the Poona District, and is now in force throughout that district. Elsewhere there has been no extension of the system. The total number of applications made during the year was 30,628 against 32,183 in 1886. The proportionate fall is little different from that in the total number of suits instituted, but is much less than the decrease in the number of purely agriculturists' suits instituted. Agreements were made in 6,469 cases, or 20½ per cent. of the whole, against 19·5 per cent. in 1886 and 22½ per cent. in 1885. The agreements settled related to claims amounting to Rs. 9,74,605 against Rs. 9,86,360 in 1886; they were settled by an abatement of 27 per cent. against 31 per cent. in 1886. Conciliation failed in 13,704, or 43 per cent. of the cases, against 47 per cent. in the previous year. Four-fifths only of these failures as against eight-ninths in 1886 were due to the failure of parties to attend. The Special Judge ascribes this improvement to the recent amendment of Section 40 of the Act. 59 of the Conciliators were invested with power to compel the attendance of parties. Of the conciliation cases coming before them, 29 per cent. were settled, withdrawn or compromised against 24½ per cent. in 1886. Of the agreements made, 5,930 or 91·3 per cent. were filed in Court, against 5,938 or 95·8 per cent. in 1886. Objections were



System of refunds.	<p>urged to the filing of agreements in 55 and allowed in 28 cases. In 37 cases the Courts of their own motion declined to file the agreements. 9,525 darkhāsts for execution of the agreements were filed. Out of 7,549 disposed of, satisfaction in full was obtained in 12 and in part in 18 per cent of the cases. Rs. 63,045 were realized in execution proceedings against Rs. 64,459 in 1886. The number of certificates granted was 12,407 against 14,189 in 1886. Of these 6,178, or nearly 50 per cent., were accounted for as having been filed with plaints and darkhāsts against 63 per cent. in 1887.</p> <p>The refund system, as before, was in operation in those tālukās in which there were no Conciliators. Certificates of refund were given in 636 cases against 1,312 in 1886, Rs. 1,507-5-0 against Rs. 3,553 in 1886 were refunded.</p>
Diminution of borrowed capital required by agriculturists.	<p>On a comparison of the value of sales, mortgages and money bonds—i.e., all transactions representing the agriculturists' indebtedness—for the years 1885, 1886, and 1887 for the four districts in which the Act was in force, the Special Judge finds that there was a decrease of about 5½ lakhs of rupees in such transactions in 1886 and a further decrease of 7 lakhs in 1887; and he infers from this that the borrowed capital required by the agriculturists is very satisfactorily diminishing, and they are proportionately more dependent on their own resources than before.</p>
Inquiry into the value of the Act.	<p>Although the fact does not pertain to the year under report, it may here be noted that the whole question of the value of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act was placed under inquiry by an order of Government dated 25th May 1888, as Government were desirous of receiving fuller information than they already possessed relative to the general, financial and judicial effect of the working of the Act and the desirability of extending its operation either wholly or partially and either with or without modifications, to districts other than those in which it was in force. With this view a special officer was appointed to collect and compile facts and statistics bearing on the subject, and opinions were asked for from the officers concerned.</p>

## Registration.

### REGISTRATION UNDER ACT III OF 1877.

Deeds registered.	<p>The Indian Registration Act extends to the whole Presidency, while a special registration system under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act XVII of 1879, as amended by Acts XXIII of 1881, XXII of 1882 and XXIII of 1886, is in force in the four districts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sātara and Sholāpur.</p> <p>During the year 1887-88 there were 1,34,788 registrations (the highest number yet reached) under Act III of 1887 against 1,12,412 in 1886-87. There was thus an increase of 22,376 transactions, or 19.90 per cent. Compulsory registrations have increased from 85,474 to 1,06,510 and optional registrations from 26,938 to 28,278. There was thus an increase of 21,033 or 24.61 per cent., in compulsory, and of 1,340, or 4.97 per cent., in optional transactions. The proportion of optional to compulsory registration during the year under review has been 26.54 against 31.51 during the preceding year.</p> <p>The change in the law effected by Act XXIII of 1886, whereby certain classes of deeds formerly registerable by Village Registrars can now only be registered by Sub-Registrars, accounts in a great measure for the large increase, during the year, in the total number of transactions, and has, it is estimated, in the four Dekkhan districts of Sātara, Sholāpur, Poona and Ahmednagar, raised the number of transactions recorded by some 13,000 registrations in excess of those for 1886-87, during only three months of which year the Act was in operation.</p>
Wills and Authorities to adopt.	<p>1,027 wills were registered in 1887-88 against 1,030 in 1886-87—a decrease of 3 or .20 per cent. 22 wills were deposited, 18 withdrawn from deposit, 2 opened and 2 removed for record in Court. One authority to adopt was registered during 1887-88. none in 1886-87.</p>
Values and fees.	<p>The aggregate stated value of property affected by instruments registered in 1887-88 amounted to Rs. 6,03,31,416 against Rs. 6,46,90,810 in 1886-87, showing an increase of Rs. 46,40,606. Exclusive of wills and authorities to adopt, and also 691 instruments in which no value or consideration was shown, the average value per transaction during 1887-88 was Rs. 521 against Rs. 584 in the previous year. Taking all classes together, the average registration fee has been Re. 1-12-0 during 1887-88 against Re. 1-12-6 during the preceding year.</p>
Increases and decreases in the different districts.	<p>There has been an increase in the number of registrations in the 10 districts of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Surat, Kolāba, Ratnāgiri, Thāna, Ahmednagar, Khandesh, Nāsik, Poona, Sātara, Sholāpur, Belgaum, Dhārwar, Bījāpur, Kanara, Hyderabad, Shukārpur and Thar and Pārkar, and a decrease in the 7 districts of Broach, Kaira, Panch Mahāls, Adon, Deesa, Karāchi and Upper Sind Frontier.</p>
Refusals to register.	<p>There were 429 refusals to register during the year under review against 370 in 1886-87.</p>
Impounded deeds.	<p>The number of deeds impounded by registering officers during the year under report, on the ground of insufficiency of stamp, was 342 against 317 in 1886-87. In 103 of such cases the deeds so impounded were held to be sufficiently stamped, in 200 the action of the impounding officer was upheld by the Collector, and 39 awaited disposal at the close of the year.</p>

At the close of the year there were 26 Registry and 216 Sub-Registry offices in existence against the same number in the previous year. Offices.

During the year under review the Inspector-General examined the records of 15 Registry and 20 Sub-Registry offices, while the Branch Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps examined 2 Registry and 12 Sub-Registry offices in the Province of Sind. The Inspector, 1st Division, examined 30 Sub-Registry offices and the general indexes of one district; the Inspector, 2nd Division, 29 Sub-Registry offices and the general indexes of two districts; the Inspector, 3rd Division, 28 Sub-Registry offices and the general indexes of one district; and the Inspector in Sind, 37 Sub-Registry offices. The Registrars carried out altogether 174 examinations of Sub-Registry offices, and 71 Sub-Registry offices were examined by Assistant and Deputy Collectors. Inspections.

7 persons were convicted of offences against the Registration law during the year and 2 acquitted. Prosecutions.

The gross receipts of the Department for the year under review (Rs. 3,91,298) show an increase of Rs. 67,972 on the receipts for 1886-87. This result is mainly due to the change in the law to which reference has been made above, and also to the fact that on the 1st of April 1887 the old copying rate of 2½ annas per folio was reverted to, and that a slight change in the direction of an enhancement of fees was made in the *ad valorem* scale on the 1st of August 1887. Receipts.

The expenditure of the year (Rs. 2,42,723) shows a decrease of the sum of Rs. 6,424 as compared with the expenditure of the previous year. The amalgamation of the appointments of Inspector-General of Prisons and Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps and the measures of reduction of July 1887 in the Registration Department—whereby in the Bombay district two registering officers on salaries and allowances aggregating about Rs. 4,000 a month were replaced by one registering officer on a fixed salary of Rs. 350, whereby, too, a considerable reduction was effected in the cost of the Inspector-General's office establishment, and one of the Inspectorships was abolished—have effected a large saving which would have been more apparent had not the largely increased fee receipts of the Department entailed an increased outlay of Rs. 9,635 under the head of "Commission on fees". Expenditure.

The income of the entire Department exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 1,48,575, and adding to this the surplus derived from operations under the Joint Stock Companies' Act the total surplus income for 1887-88 amounted to Rs. 1,55,991. In 1886-87 the total surplus from all sources was Rs. 84,855. Surplus income.

REGISTRATION UNDER THE DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT XVII OF 1879 AS AMENDED BY ACTS XXIII OF 1881, XXII OF 1882 AND XXIII OF 1886.

This Act is in operation in the four Dekkhan districts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára and Sholápur.

There were, in all, 83,264 registrations during the year 1887-88 against 89,898 during the preceding year, showing a decline of 6,629 transactions or 7.36 per cent. The subjoined table shows the total number of all kinds of documents registered in each of the four districts during the year 1887-88 as compared with the figures for the preceding year, and also the increase and decrease in each district:— Number of registrations.

Districts.	Number of Documents in 1886-87	Number of Documents in 1887-88.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase or decrease per centum.
			Rs.	Rs.	
Ahmednagar ... ..	20,102	21,578	1,476	..	7.34
Poona .. .. .	34,921	32,160	..	2,761	7.90
Sátára .. .. .	26,686	21,496	..	5,160	19.35
Sholápur .. .. .	8,214	8,030	..	184	2.24
Total .. .. .	89,898	83,264	1,476	8,105	..

Taking the four districts together, it appears that, as regards "immovables," the number of sales has decreased by 849, that mortgages with and without possession have decreased by 841; that leases have declined by 7,115, and that deeds of gift and other deeds have decreased by 252 and 715 respectively. Results in the different classes of deeds.

In Poona and in Sátára a decrease of 265 and 740 transactions, respectively, under the head of sales of immovables is observable, while Ahmednagar shows an increase of 116 transactions, and Sholápur of 40. It may be observed that of the total number 8,484 of such sales, 6,892 related to land alone, and of these, 4,614 were between agriculturists and agriculturists and 2,278 were between agriculturists and *adkars* (money-lenders).

The number of mortgages of immovables, with and without possession, shows a decline of 422 in Poona, of 410 in Sátára and of 57 in Sholápur, while in Ahmednagar the number has increased by 45. The total number of such mortgages amounted to 21,432, and of these,

19,336 related to land alone, 10,443 transactions being between agriculturists and agriculturists and 8,893 between agriculturists and *savkars*.

The total number of leases of immoveables registered was 20,783. Of these 18,979 related to land alone, of which latter number 7,013 were between agriculturists and agriculturists and 11,966 between agriculturists and *savkars*. In the preceding year the total number of such leases registered in the four districts was 27,898. The falling off is mainly due to the alteration in the law effected by Act XXIII of 1886.

Registrations under the head of "Other deeds," of immoveables, have declined from 2,014 in 1886-87 to 1,299 in 1887-88, thus showing, as stated above, a falling off of 715.

As regards "moveables", bonds have taken the four districts together, increased from 22,152 in 1886-87 to 24,234 in 1887-88. All the districts save Satara exhibit an increase under this head.

Mortgages of moveables exhibit an increase in all the four districts of Ahmednagar (214), Poona (168), Satara (48) and Sholapur (8).

Sales of moveables, taking the four districts together, have increased from 1,279 in 1886-87 to 1,471 in 1887-88. Each district shows an increase.

Registrations under the "Other heads" of moveables have advanced from 2,967 in 1886-87 to 3,406 in 1887-88, showing an increase of 439. Sholapur shows a very trivial falling off, and the remaining three districts an increase.

Deeds executed to supplant old ones.

Out of the total number of instruments registered, 5,290 deeds, or 2,032 less than in the previous year, were executed to supplant old ones.

Causes of increase or decrease

The general decline in the number of registrations in the districts of Poona, Satara and Sholapur is due to the recent alteration in the law effected by Act XXIII of 1886, whereby all deeds the registration of which is compulsory under Section 17 of Act III of 1887 have now to be registered under the latter Act by Sub-Registrars instead of, as formerly, by Village Registrars. No particular cause can be assigned for the increase in the Ahmednagar District. Had it not been for the alteration in the law, it may be assumed that some 15,000 more transactions, which have found their way during the past year into the books of the Sub-Registry offices, would have been registered by Village Registrars.

Aggregate value of property affected by instruments

The aggregate value of property affected by the documents registered amounted during the year to Rs. 48,55,985 against Rs. 66,79,622 in the previous year. The average value per transaction amounted to Rs. 52 against 74—a decrease of Rs. 22. The change in the law referred to in the preceding paragraph is again largely, if not entirely, responsible for this great decline in value.

Fee receipts

The total amount of fee collections on account of the drawing up and registration of documents, and of copies granted &c, during the year was Rs. 30,348 against Rs. 48,434 in 1886-87, showing a decrease of Rs. 17,585. The additional receipts in the Registration Department proper during 1887-88 as compared with the preceding year, due to the alteration in the law referred to above, are estimated approximately at Rs. 22,000, and this sum exceeds the decrease by about Rs. 4,500.

Expenditure.

The expenditure has amounted to Rs. 55,770 in 1887-88 against Rs. 61,506 in the previous year—a decrease of Rs. 5,736. The cause of decrease is due partly to the smaller payment of percentage commission to Village Registrars on decreased fee collections, and partly to some of the Village Registration circles having been amalgamated with others and placed in charge of one Village Registrar.

Financial result.

The net financial result is a deficit of Rs. 24,921 against Rs. 12,672 exclusive of the cost of printing and binding of books, &c, at the Government Central Press, or Rs. 26,628 against Rs. 16,030, inclusive of the cost. The alteration in the registration law has, as already stated, resulted in the transfer of receipts from one head of account to another, and thus accounts for this apparently unfavourable financial result.

Inspections.

During the year under report the Inspector-General visited and examined the records of 7 Taluka Village Registrars and 2 Special Village Registrars. The Inspector of Registration and Stamps, 2nd Division examined 15 offices: the Inspector, 3rd Division, 7. The Inspectors of Village Registry offices, Ahmednagar Poona, Satara and Sholapur examined respectively 53, 57, 64, and 29 offices. The Ahmednagar Inspector examined 19, the Poona Inspector 7 and the Sholapur Inspector 29 offices for the second time during the year. Revenue officers have during the year carried out 154 examinations of Village Registration offices. None of the offices have remained unexamined during the year.

#### JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

Registration.

16 new companies and 4 new societies were registered during 1887-88 against 26 companies and 3 societies in 1886-87. Of the newly registered companies 3 were trading companies, 10 mills and presses, 1 an agri-horticultural association, 1 a steam agricultural and tramway company (wound up during the year), and 1 a land building and mortgage company. 16 companies were under liquidation during the year: 8 companies which were under liquidation and 1 newly registered company were dissolved. The total number of companies carrying on business at the end of the year was 205 against 204 at the end of the previous year.

The receipts of the office of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies amounted to Rs. 8,363 against Rs. 11,731 in 1886-87, the decrease of Rs. 3,368 being due to a smaller number of companies having been registered during the year under report. The expenditure, Rs. 1,047, was nearly the same as in the previous year, when it was Rs. 1,055.

Financial results.

7 companies increased their capital during the year. At the close of the year the total nominal capital of the companies in existence amounted to Rs. 12,49,85,930, and the paid-up capital, exclusive of that of some of the companies registered during the year the lists of shareholders of which had not been received by the Registrar, to Rs. 9,20,82,917, as shown in the following table. These figures show an advance of Rs. 54,56,250 in the nominal and Rs. 42,29,893 in the paid-up capital:—

Capital of Companies.

Description of Companies.	Number of Companies	Nominal Capital.			Paid-up Capital.		
		Rs.	s.	p.	Rs.	s.	p.
Banking and Loan Companies ...	12	83,00,000	0	0	17,50,737	5	3
Trading Companies ...	20	53,00,000	0	0	55,59,776	0	0
Do new ...	3	1,70,000	0	0	41,615	0	0
Mills and Presses ...	10c	7,47,64,830	0	0	6,32,88,768	7	6
Do new ...	10	62,70,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Tea, Coffee, Opium and other planting Companies ...	2	80,000	0	0	84,780	0	0
Mining and Quarrying Companies ...	5	9,82,000	0	0	8,93,000	0	0
Ice Manufacturing Companies ...	5	15,02,500	0	0	10,04,375	0	0
Other Companies ...	43	2,34,56,600	0	0	1,94,79,962	14	0
Do new ...	5	8,10,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	205	12,49,85,930	0	0	9,20,82,917	10	9

Municipal Administration.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

The address of congratulation from the Corporation of the City of Bombay to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Emress on the celebration of the Jubilee of her reign was presented by the Chairman of the Corporation, Captain Morland, to Her Imperial Majesty at Windsor Castle on the 30th June 1887. Her Imperial Majesty was pleased to say in her reply, "I have watched with pleasure the progress of the great city of Bombay and its advance not only in material prosperity, but also in education and in matters tending to the improved health and comfort of the people, and to confer the honour of Knighthood on Captain Morland.

The Jubilee Address.

During the year the Corporation discussed in Committee at great length the Bombay Municipal Bill No. 4 of 1887, and reported upon it to Government.

The Bombay Municipal Bill.

The opening balance of the Municipality for 1887-88 was Rs. 20,58,937, or Rs. 15,58,937 more than the balance which was anticipated when the budget was framed. Of this excess Rs. 11,42,824 represent the unexpended balance of lapsed grants of the previous year renewed in 1887-88. The total revenue of the year was Rs. 51,66,530, and the total expenditure, Rs. 53,12,690, so that the closing balance was nominally Rs. 14,12,777. Deducting from this balance the grants lapsed at the close of the year which must be renewed in 1888-89, amounting to Rs. 5,25,941, and deposits as well as sums owed for necessary adjustments, &c., amounting to Rs. 48,178, the actual closing balance was Rs. 8,88,658, or higher than the estimate of the opening balance in the budget of 1888-89 by Rs. 2,06,658, and higher also than the estimate of the closing balance in the budget for 1887-88 by Rs. 7,38,658, exclusive of sums belonging to 1887-88, but remaining uncollected at the close of the year.

Revenue and expenditure—Opening and closing balances

The following tables show the revenue and expenditure of the year under the main heads as compared with the budget estimates for 1887-88 and the actuals for 1886-87.

Revenue.

Item.	Actuals for 1887-87			Estimate for 1887-88			Actuals for 1887-88			Actuals for 1887-88 as compared with Actuals for 1886-87.			Actuals for 1887-88 as compared with Estimate for that year		
	Rs.	s.	p.	Rs.	s.	p.	Rs.	s.	p.	Rs.	s.	p.	Rs.	s.	p.
Consolidated Rate.	14,88,907	5	0*	14,51,000†	14,07,018	6 4†	— 81,858	14 8	+	66,013	6 4				
Wheel Tax	3,00,504	11 3		3,02,000	3,23,069	0 7	— 18,854	5 4	+	19,650	0 7				
Toll Fees	15,706	8 0		15,000	14,338	8 0	— 1,429	0 0	—	1,466	8 0				
Liquor Licences	1,08,753	9 0		1,07,500	1,03,740	0 0	— 3,061	6 0	+	13,188	4 8				
Tobacco Duty Licences	1,00,240	10 3		1,71,000	1,64,168	4 8	— 6,061	6 0	+	549	12 9				
Food and Conveyance Licences	3,942	11 11		3,200	4,076	12 0	+ 1,077	0 10	+	1,967	0 4 6				
Lawn Duties	10,12,192	6 0		8,00,000	9,067	4 0	— 15,499	1 3	+	1,967	0 4 6				
Household Taxes	2,18,000	3 11		8,80,000	3,72,247	11 0	— 5,627	4 1	+	19,400	11 0				
Market Receipts	2,79,315	10 11		2,64,500	2,88,000	1 0	+ 10,774	6 1	+	24,100	1 0				
Miscellaneous Fees	81,824	2 4		75,000	80,088	7 9	+ 250	14 6	+	14,000	7 9				
Miscellaneous Receipts	98,225	7 10		70,400	98,788	0 6	— 7	5	+	19,288	0 5				
Water Rate	1,74,681	4 6		7,57,300	8,88,24	8 3	+ 1,00,073	1 9	+	1,46,324	6 3				
Miscellaneous	1,88,346	0 0		90,000	8,67,276	11 5	+ 1,71,480	71 5	+	2,27,611	5				
Total Rs.	49,01,814	11 10		44,67,000	61,06,629	10 11	+ 2,64,714	15 1	+	7,00,470	10 11				

\* At 82 per cent.

† At 8 per cent.

*Expenditure.*

Items	Actuals for 1886-87	Estimate for 1887-88	Actuals for 1887-88	Actuals for 1887-88 compared with the Actuals for 1886-87	Actuals for 1887-88 compared with the Estimate for 1887-88
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
General Superintendence ...	1,73,060 1 0	1,76,896 13 1	1,73,946 3 8	- 2,144 13 11	- 7,571 10 1
Assessment and Collection Department ...	2,17,133 3 9	2,16,827 13 9	2,12,137 13 2	- 4,696 6 6	- 4,690 0 7
Police and Fire Brigade ...	3,82,518 0 10	3,73,252 9 7	3,61,144 4 11	- 1,799 11 11	- 41,177 4 8
Public Health Department ...	19,10,118 7 6	11,37,739 4 2	16,75,735 5 2	+ 65,61 3 9	- 62,104 0 0
Public Works, Ordinary ...	11,14,801 3 4	14,57,652 2 4	12,45,210 0 1	+ 1,11,038 12 4	- 2,32,412 8 3
New Works ...	1,26,222 4 1	1,34,164 11 3	97,147 1 10	- 22 14 8 3	- 1,65,996 15 5
Public Gardens ...	32,325 15 6	45,231 13 1	42,152 2 3	+ 3,797 2 9	- 3,108 10 10
Municipal Debt ...	8,08,563 1 1	84,07,738 7 4	23,77,000 1 0	+ 15,44,128 0 7	- 80,057 5 6
Pensions, Gratiaes, and Compensation Allowances ...	19,732 9 1	30,688 7 6	30,380 11 6	+ 11 5 2 5	- 155 11 11
Education ...	52,094 0 1	1,37,778 13	1,34,714 12 11	+ 10 110 12 16	- 2,664 2 6
Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	43,386 7 4	47,738 0 0	40 5 1 0	- 7,733 7 4	- 4,415 0 0
Miscellaneous ...	1,71,776 10 1	1,50,577 9 9	24,093 9 9	- 17,073 9 0	- 84,97 9 2
Total Est.	41,76,362 0 7	64,52,169 7 2	58,1,860 4 10	+ 16,36,259 4 9	- 6,35,498 2 4

Differences in the revenue and expenditure when compared with actuals in the preceding year

The principal increases and decreases in the revenue and expenditure of the year as compared with the previous year are explained below —

The large decrease of Rs. 81,854 in the revenue from the Consolidated Rate was due entirely to the reduction of the rate from 8½ per cent. in 1886-87 to 8 per cent. in 1887-88. The loss was less than ½ per cent. on the total, on account of increase in assessments owing to rise in rents and the erection of new buildings. The decrease of Rs. 15,402 in the revenue from Town Duties was due to large refunds having been granted during the year on kerosine oil imported during the previous year, as well as to the fact that only a small quantity of the oil was imported during the year under report. The increase in the yield of the Halalkhor (sweepers) Cess was consequent upon the increased assessment of old buildings and the erection of new ones. That the Water Rate yielded Rs. 1,09,073 more than in the previous year was a particularly satisfactory result of careful work and the prevention of waste of water by the Water Works Department. The system of supplying water through meters has undergone considerable expansion during the year, about one-half of the water-rate revenue, or 4 lakhs of rupees having been derived from water so supplied. The large increase of Rs. 1,71,931 in miscellaneous revenue was due to the proceeds of the sales of part of the frontages on the Biron Road, amounting to Rs. 1,78,531 being credited to that head during the year. Excluding this unusual item, the total normal revenue exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 6,384 in spite of the reduction of Rs. 81,854 in the Consolidated Rate.

With reference to the decrease of Rs. 23,117 in the expenditure on New Works, it is merely observed that the item is one which fluctuates from year to year according to the number and character of the work to be executed. The decrease of miscellaneous expenditure was principally due to charges amounting to Rs. 24,059 for illuminating Municipal buildings, decorating streets, &c., on account of Her Imperial Majesty's Jubilee, having been incurred in the previous year, and to the fact that the expenditure on the construction of the Ollivant Bridge in Nesbit Lane was less in 1887-88 than in the preceding year, by Rs. 22,389. The increased cost of Rs. 65,617 on the Public Health Department was principally due to the extension of the Halalkhor service to the Port Trust section of the B Ward and to various spinning and weaving mills, to the fact that the Department undertook the duty of cleaning certain roads on the Port Trust estate, and to the execution of repairs to buildings belonging to the Department markets, &c. The increase of Rs. 1,11,039 in the expenditure on Public Works, Ordinary, was chiefly due to the increased grant during the year for road repairs, improvement of streets, water works, and lighting, and lighting Port Trust Wharves roads. The increase of Rs. 15,44,128 on the head of Municipal Debt was due chiefly to the repayment of a portion of the 44 lakhs Sanitary Works Loan, to the payment of increased interest on the Tansa and other loans raised, and to the adjustment of the amount of Rs. 2,07,220 in the Sanitary Works Loan. The large increase of Rs. 1,02,111 in the expenditure on Education was almost entirely due to the payment during the year of a grant of Rs. 80,000 to meet the deficit on the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, and of extra allotments for primary education and the Victoria and Albert Museum and the year before, but not paid till the year under report. Deducting the contribution to the Technical Institute and the increased expenditure on the head of debt, the increase in expenditure due to ordinary and recurring causes was Rs. 1,22,200 which is not more than might have been expected considering the rapid expansion of the city.

Accounts.

The following table shows the financial position of the Municipality with regard to several Loan Accounts —

Name of Loan.	Amount of liability at the beginning of the year	Increase during the year	Decrease during the year	Amount of liability at the close of the year, exclusive of future annual interest.	Year in which the whole liability will be discharged.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Consolidated Loan of 1878	52,01,700 0 0	02 34,987 14 8	3,53,942 10 2	50,77,745 4 1	1910
Drainage Loan of 1878	24,81,609 0 0	01 27,087 8 0	1,47,637 8 0	24,56,000 0 0	1918
Market and House Rate Loans of 1887 and 1888, amounting to Rs. 17,8,000		Fully invested.*			1888
44 Lakhs Sanitary Works Loan of 1888-88	43 08,000 0 0	02 12,975 0 0	6,55,075 0 0	89,56,000 0 0	1926
Tānas Water Works Loan	17,00,000 0 0	71,07,990 13 9	1,07,909 13 9	47,00,000 0 0	Between 1928 and 1958
7 Lakhs Sanitary Works Loan of 1888		50,00,000 0 0	...	7,00,000 0 0	
12 Lakhs Drainage and Water Works Loan of 1888		50,00,000 0 0	...	8,00,000 0 0	1928
<b>Total Rs</b>	1 37 76,200 0 0	40 77 120 4 0	7 02 574 15 11	1 74 88,745 4 1	1915
<b>Vehār Debt</b>	29 58 427 1 5	01 15 016 1 3	1 75 200 0 0	29 08 943 2 8	
<b>Total Rs.</b>	1 67 5 027 1 5	50 92 736 5 8	8 78 774 15 11	2 03 88 688 6 9	

(a) These sums, aggregating Rs. 7,02,736 5 8, represent the interest paid during the year.  
 (b) These sums, aggregating Rs. 48 Lakhs, represent the amount borrowed during the year.  
 (c) This sum is made up of Rs. 7,02,736-5-8 paid for interest at per cent. marked a, Rs. 1,38,578-10-4 paid to Government for redemption of the consolidated Loan of 1878, and Rs. 4,60,500 paid towards the redemption of the Debentures of the Drainage Loan of 1878 and 44 Lakhs Sanitary Works Loan.

\* Out of the invested sinking fund for these Loans Rs. 8,85,000 were paid off during the year.  
 During the year the loans raised were taken up by the public at rates above par, with the result that, after deducting the cost of stamps and other charges, Rs. 9,187 were gained above the sums required.

The necessity for deftly exactly the works to be debited to Loan Funds and to the current revenue respectively having been felt, the Corporation appointed a Committee to consider the matter, and the decision finally arrived at was as follows:—

- A. To charge to current revenue—
  - (1) Repairs, renewals and replacements, or maintenance of works already completed, as also the interest on loans.
  - (2) New works, costing not more than Rs. 10,000 each, up to a limit of rupees one lakh per annum as the total expenditure on such works in any one year.
- B. To charge to Loan Funds—
  - All new works costing over Rs. 10,000, not being repairs, renewals or replacements of existing works.

This decision marks an important era in the financial history of the Municipality, and many desirable works which could not have been carried out under the system of charging to current revenue can now be undertaken.

The number of properties registered in the Assessment Book rose from 48,470 at the commencement of the year to 49,313 at its close. Of these 32,098 were buildings, 199 salt pans, 1,273 coconut plantations, and 15,743 vacant lands, including tanks, &c. Of the total number of properties registered, 34,483 were assessed to the consolidated rate, 5,607 were either exempt or compounded for on special terms, and 9,218 were small plots of unproductive land for which no bills were issued. During the year, 395 buildings were demolished, 820 new buildings erected, and 36 existing buildings enlarged.

Registration of properties.

The gross recorded valuation of these properties was Rs. 2,27,92,346 as against a valuation of Rs. 2,16,27,230 at the close of the preceding year. There was thus an increase of Rs. 11,65,116 in the value, due to the following causes:—

Valuation of properties

	Rs.
Rise in rents and correction of under-assessments	3,78,827
Erection of new buildings	4,96,187
Enlargements	2,90,102
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,65,116</b>

The increase in the valuation resulted in a corresponding increase in the demand on account of the water and Helākhor rates, and would have resulted in a similar increase in the demand on account of the consolidated rate if it had not been for the reduction in that rate from 8½ to 8 per cent. noticed above. The demand for the year on account of each of these three property rates is shown in the following table as also the demand for the preceding year, and the difference—

The property rates wheel-tax and town duties Demands and collections.

Description of Rate.	1886-87	1887-88	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Consolidated rate	14,70,250*	14,42,604*	-27,646
Water rate	7,70,334*	8,39,505*	+69,171
Helākhor rate	3,25,980*	3,65,914*	+39,934
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,66,564*</b>	<b>26,48,023*</b>	<b>+81,439</b>

\* Exclusive of the demands on account of previous years.

If to the demand for the year a sum of Rs. 36,876 representing the demands on account of previous years brought to account for the first time within the year and another of Rs. 1,03,712 being the balance of property rates due at the end of 1886-87 are added, and from the total the remissions or drawbacks allowed during the year amounting to Rs. 2,258 deducted, the result, Rs. 27,86,353, will represent the total amount to be collected in 1887-88. Of this, Rs. 25,40,190\* were collected during the year, Rs. 23,430 were irrecoverable, and the remainder, Rs. 1,22,733, was the balance outstanding at the end of the year. 66,166 bills had to be issued during the year on account of property rates. The demand for the year on account of wheel-tax was Rs. 1,75,423 against Rs. 1,76,922 in 1886-87. Adding to this the amount ascertained during the year to be due for 1886-87, Rs. 807, and the balance outstanding at the end of that year, Rs. 9,332, the total amount to be collected during 1887-88 is arrived at, viz. Rs. 1,85,619, out of which Rs. 1,78,394 were collected, Rs. 2,413 written off as irrecoverable, and Rs. 4,812 remained at the end of the year as the outstanding balance to be collected in future. To the collections on account of wheel-tax must be added Rs. 1,44,289 recovered from the owners of licensed public conveyances. Refunds under Section 82 of the Municipal Acts and on account of over-collections were sanctioned during the year to the extent of Rs. 10,333, almost the whole of which sum was on account of property rates. 13 appeals were made to the Chief Presidency Magistrate under sections 127 and 128 of the Municipal Acts, 2 of them were dismissed, 8 allowed, and 8 settled by consent. The collections of town duty amounted during the year to Rs. 21,06,507 or Rs. 1,15,771 more than in the previous year. Of these Rs. 10,94,465 had to be refunded and the balance, Rs. 10,12,342, was the net revenue to the Municipality.

Public Works the  
Tansa Project

The main features of the Tansa water-supply project were fully described in the report for 1885-86, and the progress made in the following year was stated in the report for that year. Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell & Co., who are the contractors for the construction of the duct line, including tunnels, made fair progress during the year under report, although the work has not advanced as much as was expected. A great deal of excavation work for the duct was executed, and the masonry work was in progress in different places. Tunnels to the length of 1,750 feet only were excavated. 400 out of the 500 cylinders required for the bridges over which the water is to be conveyed across the Bassein Creek were delivered at the works, and the work of erecting them was in progress. Various changes and improvements of organization were made by the contractors during the year, and a decidedly greater progress is expected in future. The rate at which the work in connection with another important part of the project, the dam, proceeded, was satisfactory. Excavations for foundations were in progress along the whole length of the line of the dam, and 15,41,611 cubic feet of masonry work was finished during the year in addition to the 5,92,662 cubic feet executed in the previous year. 20,000 tons of pipes were delivered at the works and 25,000 tons were tested and passed in England by the Testing Officer employed by the Municipality, up to the end of the year. There was a great deal of sickness among the men employed on the works, and the municipal staff was found to be too small, owing to the constant prostration of its members from fever to maintain efficient supervision. Satisfactory progress was made in the acquisition of land for the lake and the duct line, but it is believed that the amount provided in the estimate as compensation for land will not be sufficient, in-as-much-as it is found that as the works approach Bombay the owners of some of the lands required demand high prices based on the recent rise in the price of land in the city.

Other important  
works

The Vohar and Tulsi lakes overflowed early in the monsoon. In consequence of a leakage from the Waste Weir and Dam No. 2 at Vohar estimated at 1,450,000 gallons per diem, the work of replacing the puddle trench in the waste weir by concrete, repitching Dam No. 2, and extending the puddle trench in that dam was commenced at the close of the year. The filter beds completed at Vohar in the previous year were in use throughout 1887-88 with satisfactory results, but their extension is necessary, as they are designed to be capable of efficiently filtering only one-fourth of the water drawn through the 24" Vohar main. Owing to the rapid expansion of the city, new mains exceeding 12 miles in length were laid down during the year, the most important among them being an 18" main leading to Fiere Road from the 48" outfall main from the Bhandáwáda Reservoir and a 27" main connecting the 24" main on the Parel Road with the 32" Vohar and 26" Tansa mains at Gováha Tank Road, and the Kála Chauki, Arthur and Tárdeo Roads. While measures were thus being taken to distribute the existing water-supply more extensively, the measures for the detection and prevention of waste of water were rendered more efficient by the appointment of 24 additional Inspectors for the purpose, with the result that a waste of 1,743,492 gallons daily was prevented during the year in addition to 7,78,937 gallons per day saved in 1886. A grant of Rs. 11,14,929 for the Queen's Road and Girgaon pipe sewers and house connections for sullage water was sanctioned by the Corporation, and the tender of Messrs. Bulkley & Co. for the execution of the work accepted during the year. Nearly all the house connections in the district of Khetváh were completed.

\* This was the amount collected by the Municipal Assessor and Collector alone, and does not include the miscellaneous water works, &c., receipts collected by the Engineering and other Municipal Departments.

† This sum is arrived at by deducting from the gross collections made by the Railway Companies and the Trust the amount of refunds sanctioned by the Municipality during the year. The sum actually paid over by those bodies to the Municipality, minus the refunds paid during the year, amounts to Rs. 9,96,750.

The ovoid sewer from the Crawford Market to the Mint was completed the only work remaining to be done in connection with it was the erection of 16 ventilating shafts. The whole of the trunk pipe sewers in the Fort, aggregating 949 miles in length, have been laid and connected with the new ovoid sewer near the Town Hall; and the work of constructing ventilating shafts and laying pipe drains or house branches, which was in progress during the year, alone remains to be completed to improve the sanitary condition of this part of the city. The Beehive incinerator for the disposal of garbage was brought into use during the year, with the result that it was found that in the fair season dry town-sweepings could easily be burned at an expense of about 1 anna per cart-load, but that such sweepings when wet were practically incombustible at any reasonable cost even in the fair season. The nuisance caused by the very pungent smell of the burning garbage would in any case prevent the possibility of erecting a sufficient number of incinerators in convenient places to destroy all the sweepings of the city, and further the residuum of ashes and incombustible substances, amounting generally to about 10 per cent., would have in any case to be carted away. In these circumstances a return to the former system of sending the garbage out of the city and reclaiming land with it appears to be inevitable. The stables at Borj Bandar belonging to the Health Department, which were in a dilapidated condition and did not provide sufficient accommodation, were reconstructed at a cost of Rs. 32,473. The construction of a Small-pox Hospital on Arthur Road having been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 39,636, the greater part of the work was completed during the year. The Ollivant bridge in Nesbit Lane was completed during the year: the total amount expended on it was Rs. 781,226, exclusive of a few claims which still remained to be settled. Many improvements were effected in the Victoria Garden. 1,321 summonses were issued for offences against the building and street provisions of the Municipal Acts. In 1,254 of these the parties concerned complied with the requirements of the law either before or after the service of the summonses, and in one the summons was dismissed: in the remaining 65 cases fines were inflicted.

Information regarding the number of births and deaths, and vaccination operations in the city of Bombay will be found in Chapter VI and its Appendices. A few details connected with the working of the Public Health Department of the city which do not appear there or have not already been given above may be noted here. In March 1888 it was resolved, with a view to improvement in the registration of births, to pay the Registrar Karkkús 3 annas per birth reported, instead of a fixed salary. The death-rate in 1887 was, as in the year previous, lowest among Europeans (17.22 per mille) and highest among Mahomedans and low-caste Hindus (31.74 and 31.34 respectively). The 2nd Nágárida district with its dense population of 409 per acre and entire absence of proper drainage arrangements continued to be the most unhealthy section of the whole city, the death-rate for 1887 being 42.76 per mille. A reduction in the mortality from fever was observable in most of the sections in which main sewer lines had been recently laid. The introduction of the new drainage system has not been followed by the increased mortality which its opponents anticipated, but on the contrary by results decidedly beneficial. The want of sewers in certain localities was much felt—notably at Ghojapdeo. On an average 3,892 men and women, 605 scavenging and drain carts, and 150 nightsoil and cesspool carts were at work every day. 282,200 tons of garbage were collected and disposed of during the year, or about 371 tons a day more than in the previous year. 211 miles of covered drains were opened and cleaned against 198 in 1886. The work of adding 175 stalls to the Eskme Road Market was undertaken. The cost will, it is expected, be very great, as a large sum will have to be paid for the necessary land. Most of the owners of the land refused to accept the sums awarded by the Collector of Bombay, which amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 3,16,188.

From the commencement of 1887-88 the services of the officers who were performing both Police and Fire Brigade duties were placed entirely at the disposal of the Municipality. New quarters and an engine-house were provided at Gándevi, and the station will be ready for use as soon as a new engine arrives from England. 70 fires occurred during the year and destroyed property valued at Rs. 10,46,931, against 64 fires and property worth Rs. 45,370 in 1886-87. Valuable hay-stacks at Frere Bandar, two mills, and municipal godowns in the Arthur Crawford Markets valued at Rs. 31,000 exclusive of the goods of private dealers deposited therein, were among the property destroyed.

The subject of education is fully reported on in Chapter VII. The Municipality contributed Rs. 25,501 to the support of 32 Maráthi (28 boys' and 4 girls') and 30 Gujaráti (23 boys' and 7 girls') primary schools. The total number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March 1888 was 9,457 against 6,130 at the end of the previous year. The Municipality also paid the unmentioned sums to educational institutions against which they are noted, as annual contributions.—

School for Deaf and Dumb Mutes	..	..	..	..	..	Rs
Veterinary College	..	..	..	..	..	1,800
Technical College	..	..	..	..	..	2,500
						5,000

#### DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES.

The work of the District Municipalities during 1887-88 under the heads "Vital Statistics and Medical Services" and "Instruction" is described in Chapters VI and VII. Municipal water-works are mentioned in Chapter IV (Public Works and Irrigation).



The number of municipalities in Sind was 26 against 29 in 1886-87, three municipalities having been abolished during the year under report as the amendment of octroi schedules rendered their existence impossible. The total number of members of the 26 municipalities was 360, of whom 71 were elected, the elective system being in force in 6 municipalities only. The total income exclusive of balances was Rs. 11,64,016, or Rs. 2,96,831 more than the income of the same municipalities in the preceding year. There was a decrease of Rs. 34,456 in the net receipts from octroi duties owing to the elimination from the schedules of objectionable items of taxation, the reduction of the minimum limit of refunds, and the spread among tradesmen of a knowledge of the refund rates. An increase of Rs. 3,05,177 occurred under the head of "debts," which was chiefly composed of the new loan of 3 lakhs of rupees raised by the Karachi municipality and of contractors' and other deposits. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,56,673 or Rs. 1,79,282 more than in 1886-87. A large increase of Rs. 54,504 occurred under the head of "public health buildings and other works," owing chiefly to the expenditure incurred in Karachi on markets, extension of water-works, sewerage scheme, and other works for the maintenance and improvement of the health of the population. Rs. 56,971 more than in the previous year were spent on education (including contributions to the Sind Arts College and other educational institutions) and Rs. 35,512 more on roads and few public works, chiefly in the Karachi and Hyderabad districts. The opening balance amounted to Rs. 4,93,502 and the closing balance to Rs. 6,00,844, the increase being purely nominal as the latter sum includes the 3 lakhs' loan raised by the Karachi municipality. The incidence of municipal taxation was Rs. 1-11-1 per head against Rs. 1-11-3 in the previous year. The municipal meetings were attended with much greater regularity than before, the municipal commissioners as a rule took interest in their work, and the work done by the municipalities was satisfactory.

Northern Division

The number of municipalities in the Northern Division was the same as in the previous year, viz 29. The total number of members was 439, of whom 109 were elected. A large number of the members failed to attend two-thirds of the total number of municipal meetings. It would appear that in Ahmedabad at least business men were deterred from attending meetings by the waste of time which occurred there. The total municipal income exclusive of balances amounted to Rs. 9,45,742, or Rs. 43,947 less than in the previous year, the decrease having occurred chiefly under the head of octroi, which realized Rs. 22,149 less owing to diminution of imports, a more liberal grant of refunds, and abolition of duties on certain articles. The incidence of taxation was Rs. 1-7-8 per head of population against Rs. 1-5-2 in the preceding year. The substitution of direct for indirect taxation in Mehmudabad resulted in a dead-lock which compelled Government to supersede the municipality under section 43 of Bombay Act No. II of 1884. The example had a good effect on all municipalities; and one of the leading municipalities was contemplating the introduction of a house-tax, being convinced that octroi is troublesome to collect and unfair in its incidence. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 9,2,981, or Rs. 13,306 less than in 1886-87. The opening balance amounted to Rs. 2,83,818 and the closing balance to Rs. 3,67,579. Liberal contributions towards the establishment of scholarships in aid of female medical education were given by the municipalities of Ahmedabad, Viramgam, Daskar, Nadiad, Surat and Bandra. The energetic non-official Presidents of the Ahmedabad, Nadiad and Bandra municipalities deserve credit for the excellent work done by them during the year.

Central Division.

The number of municipalities in the Central Division was as in the previous year 51. The number of commissioners was 598, of whom 105 were elected. The meetings of most of the municipalities were well attended. The total municipal income exclusive of balances amounted to Rs. 11,82,229, or Rs. 8,800 less than in the previous year. The revenue from indirect taxation decreased to the extent of Rs. 11,847, while that from direct taxation increased by Rs. 30,998. The chief item of indirect taxation which showed a decrease was octroi, which diminished to the extent of Rs. 10,646 owing chiefly to depression of trade. Receipts under the head of "debts" were less to the extent of Rs. 31,053. The chief items of direct taxation which showed a large increase were water-tax (Rs. 18,375) and house-tax (Rs. 10,332). The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 1-13-3 against Rs. 1-2-2 in 1886-87. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,71,005 or Rs. 77,573 less than in 1886-87. The chief items which exhibited a decrease were "public health; buildings and other works" (Rs. 56,208) and "contributions to provincial or local funds" (Rs. 40,447). The decrease under the first item is explained by the fact that much less was spent during the year under report on the Reay Market than in the previous year. Some progress was made in the collection of arrears, but the amount outstanding at the end of the year was still very large. The opening balance amounted to Rs. 5,06,055 and the closing balance to Rs. 6,16,678. There were large balances to the credit of several municipalities which were to be spent on water-supply schemes and other projects.

Southern Division

There were 37 municipalities in the Southern Division or 1 more than in 1886-87, a new municipality having been established during the year under report at Guledgudd, of which however the organization was not complete until after the close of the year. The total number of members were 498, of whom 223 were elected. Marked interest was, as a rule, shown by the municipal bodies in Kánara was on the whole most creditable to them. In the Bijapur district, too, good work was done by the municipal commissioners, who paid particular attention to education. On the other hand, in the Ratnagiri district great want of interest

was shown by the commissioners in municipal administration, and it was always difficult to obtain a quorum at any meeting. Personal jealousies and factions continued to thwart the work of the Hubli municipality. at Belgaum also the municipal work suffered greatly from want of harmony among the members, and cases of friction and disagreement were observable at Kájápur. The total municipal income exclusive of balances amounted to Rs. 4,22,864 against Rs. 4,25,512 in 1886-87. The taxation of houses and lands yielded Rs. 17,733 more than in the previous year owing to the recovery of arrears; while on the other hand octroi receipts decreased by Rs. 6,577 in consequence of dullness of trade and the discontinuance of the levy of duty on certain articles, and debts diminished by Rs. 10,867. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,06,192 against Rs. 4,07,698 in the previous year. The opening balance amounted to Rs. 1,68,892 and the closing balance to Rs. 2,05,563. Several municipalities have proposed to utilize their balances in improving the water-supply. Considerable laxity prevailed in regard to the recovery of arrears of taxes in a number of large municipalities. The incidence of taxation per head of population amounted to Re. 0-13-10 against Re. 0-13-5 in 1886-87.

### Military.

The statistics relative to the cost and strength of the army attached to the Bombay Presidency for the year 1887-88 will be found in Part III. It will be seen that at the end of the year the total strength consisted of 38,892 fighting men, of whom 11,284 were Europeans and 27,608 natives. At the end of the previous year the total strength was 37,408 fighting men—10,725 Europeans and 26,680 natives. The total cost of all branches of the service for the year was Rs. 2,59,37,852, or Rs. 13,44,498\* more than the cost for the previous year. One of the chief causes of the increase was the additional expense incurred on account of the Bombay Troops serving in Burma.

At Rupáhel—  
6th and 7th Dragoon Guards.  
2nd Bombay Lancers  
3rd Light Cavalry  
2 Regiments, Central India Horse  
At Nasirabad—  
2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers  
2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers  
14th Bombay Infantry  
Khewar Battalion and  
Doot Irregular Force.

During the year 1887-88 His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by the Adjutant-General, the Quarter-Master-General and the Assistant-Adjutant-General R.A., proceeded on tour, and inspected the troops at Sátára, Bombay, Devláli and Sirúr. His Royal Highness also visited the marginally noted regiments at the camps of exercise at Rupáhel and Nasirabad.

Much difficulty was again experienced during the greater part of the year in finding British officers for native regiments. For the first eight months the number of vacancies on the 1st of each month ranged from 28 to 11; it subsequently fell to 5, but rose again, and on 31st March 1888, the number was 9.

*Drill and Instruction.*—The new annual practice for Horse and Field Artillery, brigaded together, took place at Kánkee in February 1888. Siege operations were carried out at New Jhánsi and Dhanowri, in January 1888, by 3 batteries of Garrison Artillery and the Sappers and Miners, with very good results.

Arrangements were made for concentrating troops and holding a camp of instruction in the vicinity of Poona during the month of January, which, however, had to be abandoned on sanitary grounds owing to the prevalence of cholera in the surrounding districts. A cavalry camp of exercise was held at Rupáhel in the Mhow Division, in January 1888, and a few troops were concentrated at Nasirabad to form a camp for tactical instruction. Great benefit was derived by the regiments engaged in these operations.

*Equipment.*—The new 12-p. R. B. L. guns have arrived from England, and the carriages are being fitted in the Arsenal at Bombay for issue to the Batteries of Horse and Field Artillery on the war establishment.

*Establishments.*—The establishment of Royal Artillery for this Presidency was increased by 2 garrison batteries, one at Bombay and one at Karáchi.

*Coast Defences.*—The alterations and additions to the various forts at Bombay, Aden and Karachi to receive the new armament are being carried out.

*Regimental Institutes.*—A scheme has been formulated by the Government of India for the establishment of regimental institutes, containing a refreshment and recreation department, in supersession of canteens. It is being gradually introduced as funds become available.

*Exhibitions.*—The annual Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition was held at Poona in September 1887. There was a decrease in the number of exhibitors, as the short-service soldier does not evince much interest in industrial works.

\* The expenditure for 1886-87 is stated at page 85 of Part II of the General Administration Report for that year to be Rs. 2,45,93,554. To this must be added the amount of the Second Supplementary Account, Rs. 33,250, to arrive at the total expenditure for the year—Rs. 2,45,93,554.

*Arms*—Sanction has been accorded to the arming of the Aden Troop with lances. Sanction to arm the 4th Bombay Infantry with long Snider rifles has also been granted.

*Promotions*—It has been laid down that, in future, no non-commissioned officer will be promoted to the commissioned grade in the Native Army, unless he has qualified and received a certificate in musketry.

*Recruiting*—It has been decided that should the period of enlistment of a soldier serving in a Beluch regiment expire while the regiment he belonged to is under orders for or actually on active service, his services can be retained for a further period.

Volunteers

Rules for the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps, as also for the Southern Marátha Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, have been approved.

Gymnastics.

Gymnastic instruction was given systematically at the following stations, viz.—Aden, Ahmednabad, Ahmednagar, Bombay, Deccan, Hyderabad (Sud), Karachi, Kukee, Mhow, Nasirabad and Poona.

The total number of officers, non-commissioned officers and men trained in gymnastics and fencing during the year amounted to 3,997, showing a small decrease of 156 when compared with the number trained in the previous year. This decrease is due to the movement of corps in relief and the severity of duties owing to drill, musketry instruction, &c. 39 Non-commissioned officers and men from European corps and 42 from native regiments were trained in the Centra. Gymnasium, Poona, and obtained certificates as instructors. 21 European officers of native regiments were dismissed a course of single-stick practice and loose play. 84 men were taught to swim.

The voluntary attendance at the gymnasia throughout the Presidency was most satisfactory.

Garrison instruction.

2 classes of instruction for officers were held at Poona during the year. The first was attended by 13 officers, 12 of whom qualified for promotion. The officer who did not qualify failed in tactics only. The second class consisted of 12 officers, all of whom were on examination found qualified for promotion. 2 of them highly distinguished themselves at the examination, being specially mentioned for proficiency in every subject.

Practical instruction in bridging was given to the officers of each class.

225 non-commissioned officers and men of British regiments and 40 non-commissioned officers and men of native regiments in Poona were instructed in gabion and fascine making.

6 classes were formed in different British regiments for the instruction of non-commissioned officers in field sketching and reconnaissance. The work done by one class was much above the average, while that of 4 others was of average merit, and of the remaining one below the average.

Musketry.

One regiment of Bombay cavalry and five regiments of infantry were prevented from carrying out the annual course of musketry in 1887-88, as they were on service in Burma, and one regiment of infantry was excused, as it was occupied in line building.

As an experimental measure, a sum of Rs. 600 was advanced to the Royal Fusiliers and a similar amount to the 16th Bombay Infantry for providing canvas targets. It is calculated that by the use of canvas targets about three times the quantity of lead will be recoverable. The canvas targets on the 16th Bombay Infantry range have been completed, and a favourable report has been made of them.

A school of musketry was held at Devláh from the 15th July to the 31st August 1887 under the supervision of the 2 Deputy Assistant Adjutant-Generals for Musketry, when 19 officers and 22 British non-commissioned officers underwent a course of instruction on the Hythe system. On examination 14 officers obtained "extra" certificates and 5 officers "company" certificate. 18 non-commissioned officers qualified as sergeant instructors, and 1 sergeant was granted a "company" certificate.

The fifteenth annual Presidency Rifle Meeting was held at Poona in October 1887, and proved a great success. About 300 Europeans and 250 natives competed, representing 13 British regiments and batteries, 4 volunteer and 17 native corps. The prizes were distributed to the successful competitors by His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief who was pleased to express himself as highly satisfied with everything connected with the meeting. The total amount awarded in prizes, exclusive of plate, medals, &c., was Rs 10,596.

Schools

*British Troops*—A reduction of one of the two Sub-Inspectors hitherto allowed for this Presidency was effected in September 1887 in accordance with orders from the Government of India.

The average number of men under instruction each month was 1,115, with an average daily attendance of 740, or 66 per cent. This percentage is higher than the percentages for 1885 and 1886 by 13 and 6, respectively. The quality of the work done in the adults' classes was unusually good. Of 1,476 persons examined for certificates 1,293 were successful. This yields a percentage of 87.5—a figure never reached before. The strength of the British troops in the Bombay Command on the 1st January 1888 was 10,170 non-com-

missioned officers and men, of whom 8,028, or 78 per cent., were certificated, which is very satisfactory, considering that the percentage of certificated men in the whole British Army in 1885 was only 63.

The number of non-commissioned officers and men who passed the language tests during 1887 was 71, of whom one passed in Persian according to the Lower Standard, 1 in Hindustani according to the Higher Standard and 69 in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard.

The number of children on the registers has again declined, being only 485, with an average daily attendance of 393, or 81 per cent.

*Native Troops.*—There was a substantial increase in the number of men under instruction, the attendance having risen from 2,654 to 3,041, and the average daily attendance being 1,680, or 55 per cent. There was a corresponding rise in the number of certificates awarded, namely \*1,124 against 1,028 in the previous year.

\*This includes 1st and 2nd class certificates awarded to men already in possession of one of a lower class.

The total number of certificated men in the Sappers and Miners and Bombay Infantry, exclusive of the Beluch regiments and the 5th and 25th (from whom no returns were received), was 5,315, or 32 per cent. of the entire strength.

The average number of boys on the school registers was 1,240, and the average daily attendance 1,107, or 89 per cent. The number under instruction was less by 260 than in the preceding year, but the daily attendance was 10 per cent. higher.

*Girls' Schools.*—There was no change in these classes, their number being 15 as before. The number of girls on the registers was 328. They were taught to read, write and sew; the making up of purely native garments was encouraged as being of the most practical utility to the pupils.

*Military Normal School.*—A proposal was made to close this institution, but it was found undesirable to do so. At the opening of the year there were 26 men under training in the school, 16 of whom passed out with certificates at the end of September. Since then 11 fresh students have been enrolled. Each regiment of Bombay infantry has now its full complement of trained soldier masters, and the last of the civilian teachers, temporarily employed has been eliminated.

The Veterinary establishment of the Bombay Army during the year consisted of 4 administrative and 8 executive officers. One of the administrative officers was employed as General Superintendent, Horse-breeding Operations in India, another was Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, Bombay Army, a third was Superintendent, Horse-breeding Operations, Bombay Presidency, and the fourth was employed as Principal and Superintendent of the Veterinary College, Bombay. The Department was 3 officers under its strength, none having joined during the year. The skin-disease (chronic eczema) referred to in the General Administration Report for 1886-87 as being rife at every station is gradually disappearing owing to improved stable management.

The percentage of deaths amongst the horses of British Mounted Corps was during the year 2.49 against 2.23 in the preceding year.

The practice at the Veterinary School, Poona, continues to be up to the average of previous years.

Most of the important military works of the year are noticed in Chapter IV (Public Works, Military). Such of them as are not mentioned there are noticed in this place\*. At Deesa new roads were constructed in the cantonment at a cost of Rs. 7,508. At Mhow a sergeants' mess was constructed for the Heavy Field Battery. A scheme for supplying the station with water from the Gambier valley was also in course of execution: Rs. 4,55,414 have been expended against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 5,70,536. The question of providing increased accommodation for troops at Aden was under consideration. A new magazine was constructed at Rajkot. The construction of new lines at Sátára, Deesa, Mhow and Bhuj progressed satisfactorily. Quarters for Native Infantry detachments were provided at Sheikh Othman, Aden, and Bulhar, on the coast of Africa.

Besides the fortifications noticed in Chapter IV (Public Works, Military,) the following may be mentioned:—At Manora (Karachi) No. 1 Battery was in course of reconstruction, and No. 3 Battery, a new work situated about 1½ miles north of No. 2 Battery, was commenced and nearly completed. Proposals regarding the accommodation to be reserved and obtained for military requirements at Keamari (Karachi) were approved. At Aden the work of improving the defences has progressed satisfactorily. At Berbera, Bulhar and Zaila enclosures were provided, as a precautionary measure, for the defence of the garrison and Government servants.

The monthly training classes, which were first commenced in 1885 for the purpose of diffusing a practical knowledge of transport regulations throughout all ranks, are still continued at the transport centres, and the officers and men trained in them are employed in communicating the information they have acquired to the corps to which they belong.

The troops belonging to this Presidency employed in Burma during the year were the 1st Bombay Lancers and the 5th, 7th, 23rd, 25th and 27th Bombay Infantry regiments.

\* An account of sanitary works of a military nature for the year 1887 will be found in Chapter VI (Sanitation).  
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- With the exception of the 27th Bombay Infantry all the regiments were expected to return to India by the end of May 1888
- Camps of Exercise.** Information regarding the two small camps of exercise held during the year has already been given under the heads "Inspections" and "British Troops, drill and instruction"
- Lock Hospitals.** Lock Hospitals were maintained during the year in the following cantonments — Aden, Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Deesa, Devlali, Hyderabad, Kirkee, Karachi, Mhow, Neemuch, Nasirabad and Poona. The extension of the Contagious Diseases Act to Sátára and the establishment at that station of a small Lock Hospital were sanctioned by the Government of India, but as the operation of the Act has since been suspended in all places in which it was in force in India, its introduction into Sátára has been abandoned
- Cantonments.** Taxation under the Cantonment Act of 1880 was in force at Aden, Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Baroda, Deesa, Devlali, Hyderabad, Jacobabad, Kirkee, Karachi, Malegaon, Mhow and Poona. The enhanced revenue from this source has enabled Cantonment Committees to carry out many useful sanitary works and to effect improvements, particularly at Mhow and Poona. The Government of India have under consideration amended Cantonment rules.
- Army Signalling.** During the year 6 officers and 17 men, British troops, and 4 officers and 41 men, native troops, qualified as instructors and assistant instructors in army signalling, respectively. Long-distance signalling was practised, as in the former year, with success
- Electric Telegraphy.** The school for training British soldiers in electric telegraphy, established in 1885 in Poona, was maintained during the year. The average number of men under instruction at one time was 40, and as men were passed out, they were replaced by others from corps. The majority of the men who qualified as signallers were entertained in the different Government telegraph offices.
- Topography.** During the year re-surveys of the Neemuch and Nasirabad Sadar Bazárs and surveys of the Somali Coast (in continuation of the work done in the previous year) and of routes and feeder roads, besides other surveys of a minor nature, were carried out. A map of the Gulf of Aden was completed and printed for distribution. The route map of the Bombay Presidency was completed. Maps of communications in the several divisions and districts of the Bombay Command were also in course of preparation.

### Marine.

#### BOMBAY SHIPPING OFFICE.

Operations of the  
Shipping Office at  
Bombay

The work of the Bombay Shipping Office during 1887-88 was not as brisk as in previous years. The following table summarizes the operations as compared with 1886-87 —

No.	Item	1886-87	87-88
<i>Europeans</i>			
1	Number of seamen shipped and discharged	4,593	4,364
2	" " left in hospital	57	65
3	" " distressed seamen sent to the United Kingdom	32	28
4	" " subsisted at Sailor's Home	40	51
5	" " seamen left in jail	23	29
6	Amount of wages of seamen left in hospital and jail	9,015	6,419
7	Amount received on account of estates of deceased seamen	1,005	1,409
8	Amount of wages deposited by seamen discharged	12,170	7,740
9	Amount of wages remitted to the United Kingdom through the Seamen's Money Order Office	5,237	1,648
<i>Natives</i>			
10	Number of seamen shipped and discharged	47,070	44,430
11	Amount of deposits of seamen left in hospital and jail	2,988	1,223
12	Amount received on account of estates of deceased seamen	5,110	3,434
13	Total receipts	47,822	44,933
14	Total expenditure	17,929	17,435

European Seamen

The decrease in the number of European seamen shipped and discharged is attributed to the dullness in the shipping trade at the port of Bombay and to the diversion to other ports of steamers consequent on the low freights which prevailed in Bombay. There were 40 desertions amongst European seamen and 19 deaths at sea, the chief causes being heat-apoplexy and drowning, to which 7 and 6 deaths respectively were attributed. The (29) seamen sent to jail, with a single exception, were convicted of wilful disobedience of orders.

Of the 51 distressed European seamen who were subsisted at the Sailors' Home during the year, 32 were sent to Bombay from other ports, especially from the Mauritius.

Native Seamen.

The decrease in the number of native seamen shipped and discharged is explained by the same causes as operated in the case of European seamen, but in spite of this circumstance the number of native seamen who took service under foreign flags rose from 1,537 in 1886-87 to 2,006 in 1887-88.

ADEN.

The number of vessels which visited Aden during 1887-88 was 1,628 against 1,594 in previous year: the following statement shows the details — Arrivals of vessels

	1886-87.	1887-88.
Royal Navy ... ..	36	27
H. M.'s troop-ships ... ..	7	11
Indian Marine vessels ... ..	38	29
British transports ... ..	4	..
Foreign do ... ..	5	{ 6
" men-of-war ... ..	81	{ 2
" troop-ships ... ..	9	67
" hired transports ... ..	..	4
Merchant steamers ... ..	1,407	1,476
" sailing vessels ... ..	7	6
Total ... ..	1,594	1,628

Of the foreign men-of-war 25 were French and 15 Italian. Of the merchant steamers 1,005 were British, 135 French, 81 Italian, 77 Austrian and 65 German, against 921, 155, 88, 68 and 67 respectively in 1886-87. Further details regarding the merchant vessels which visited Aden will be found in Chapter IV (Trade, Aden).

The tidal observatory worked satisfactorily during the year. The Perim, Marshag, and floating (Aden harbour) lights, as well as the lights on the Somali coast were maintained in good working order. Tidal Observatory and Lights.

2 casualties in the Gulf of Aden, the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean, &c., were reported, against 23 in the year previous. One vessel sank after a collision, and 6 stranded. Casualties.

The balance of the Aden Port Fund amounted to Rs 4,13,780 at the end of the year. Aden Port Fund.

24 European seamen were engaged and 60 discharged: 2 were reported dead, and the estate of one adjusted. 259 native seamen were engaged and 199 discharged. 40 distressed seamen were sent to the United Kingdom, 2 to Malta, 2 to Port Said, and 32 to India. 42 protests were noted. 6 executed by commanders of square-rigged vessels and court-martial. The amount of fees realized by the Shipping Office during the year was Rs. 953 against Rs. 961 in the previous year. Shipping Office.

PERIM.

During the year, 351 steamers—324 of which were British—called at Perim, against 264 in the previous year. Of these, 313 came to coal, 12 to discharge coal, and the rest for various other purposes. 33,130 tons of coal were imported, and 33,349 taken by vessels coaling. The principal lines of steamers which used Perim as a coaling station were the "Hull," "Anchor," "City," "Star," "Ocean Steam Navigation," "Union Steam Navigation," "Glen" and "Clap" Lines. Arrivals.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The revenue and expenditure of the Bombay Port Trust during 1887-88 were estimated at Rs. 39,40,154 and Rs. 39,69,469 respectively, the actuals were Rs. 40,03,102 and Rs. 36,79,995 resulting a surplus on the 31st March 1888 of Rs. 3,23,107. This surplus is exclusive of the sum of one lakh of rupees which the Trustees are under obligation to set aside every year towards reduction of capital debt or construction of new works, and which has been included in the expenditure. As stated in the last report, the accumulated balances of previous years held in reserve amounted on the 31st March 1887 to Rs. 15,90,742, invested in Government Securities and Port Trust debentures. The Revenue Account.

The revenue of the year was in excess of that of 1886-87 by Rs. 33,50%, notwithstanding the fact that, during the year, reductions were made to the estimated extent of Rs. 2,08,853 per annum in the dock and *bandar* (wharf) rates on goods, of Rs. 20,307 per annum in the dock dues on vessels, of Rs. 27,660 per annum in the pilotage rate, and of Rs. 12,585 in the "transporting fees." Increased ground and godown rents, due chiefly to an increase in the rates for iron and timber yards on the Elphinstone Estate and godowns for grain at the Ryan Market, and larger receipts from a variety of other sources, more than counter-balanced the deficiency caused by the reductions. The Revenue.

The imports at the *bandars* and the Prince's Dock show an increase of the principal items of traffic, with the exception of piece-goods, kerosine oil, sugar, sugarcane and jaggri (coarse sugar). Whilst, among others, the exports of twist and yarn considerably improved owing to the development of the trade with China and Japan, there was a considerable falling off in the exportation of grain, kerosine oil and hides.

The expenditure of the year exceeded that of 1886-87 by Rs. 10,194. The only features of the expenditure which need especially be mentioned are that a sum of Rs. 32,637 was expended at the Dredge Reclamation in improving the canals and wharfs, in addition to the sum of Rs. 81,651 expended for the purpose in the previous year, and that the cost of dredging the Prince's Dock, and the channels of approach to it was Rs. 1,63,695 against Rs. 1,01,997 in 1886-87. And Expenditure.

Notwithstanding an increase both in the number and tonnage of square-rigged vessels (country built) entering the port there was a considerable decrease in the shipping which entered the Prince's Dock, as will be seen from the following table:— The Prince's Dock Account.

	Percentage of Vessels entering the Harbour that came into Dock.	Percentage of Tonnage entering the Harbour that came into Dock.
In 1886-87	49.5	62.6
In 1887-88	41.5	54.0

But despite this serious decrease in the number and tonnage of vessels which used the dock as compared with the number and tonnage which entered the port, the working of the dock during the year under report was satisfactory from a financial point of view, the net revenue derived, after allowing for working expenses and proportion of general charges, being Rs. 4,15,147, which gives 4.8 per cent on the amount (Rs. 86,25,638) spent on the dock up to the 31st March 1883, and after fully providing for the payment of interest on the dock debt, leaves Rs. 80,465 available to meet interest on the other debts of the Trust. This result is mainly attributable to large imports of railway material, which were considerably in excess of previous years, owing to the construction of the Indian Midland and Bengal-Nággpur Railways.

Capital Receipts.

The borrowed capital of the Trust, including Rs. 25,66,021 advanced by Government during the year, amounted on the 31st March 1888 to Rs. 4,70,75,823, and the other receipts on capital account, chiefly from sales of land and surplus revenue, to Rs. 23,06,205, of which Rs. 1,30,798 were received from Government on account of a part of the Jamshedji Bandar sold to them for the use of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The total receipts amounted, therefore, to Rs. 4,93,82,033.

Capital Expenditure.

The capital expenditure of the Trust up to the commencement of the year was Rs. 4,54,29,486, and during the year it amounted to Rs. 32,06,245, total Rs. 4,86,35,731. Of this Rs. 30,41,624 were spent during the year upon the dock extension work known as the Victoria Dock. The total amount expended on that dock up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 72,02,100; and the dock was so far completed towards the end of February 1888 that on the 21st of that month Her Excellency Lady Rery in the presence of His Excellency the Governor, the Trustees and others opened the first sluice. The first steamer was admitted into the dock on the 12th March following, and the dock thus became available for traffic one entire season earlier than the contract with Messrs. Kirby & Co. for the excavation and masonry work provided. The hydraulic machinery for the dock ordered from Messrs. Sir G. W. Armstrong & Co. had all been received by the end of the year and most of it erected. The capital account was also charged with Rs. 39,696, the amount spent on the important work of filling up the Apollo Basin, which was commenced during the year and is estimated to cost Rs. 1,23,872 altogether. The basin was of no use whatever for traffic, because of its shallowness and rocky bottom, and filling it up will not only remove the complaints regarding its insanitary condition, but afford some of the finest building sites in Bombay. The construction was also commenced during the year, of three additional upper-storied warehouses on the Elphinstone Estate in rear of the Victoria Dock, which are estimated to cost Rs. 3,62,273, and of traffic offices estimated to cost Rs. 3,59,076 and meant to accommodate the dock or bandar traffic of the Trust. Permission to raise a loan of 10 lakhs to meet the expenditure on these two works and the filling up of the Apollo Basin was given by Government during the year. The sum of Rs. 1,30,798 received from Government for a part of the Jamshedji Bandar was repaid to Government in partial liquidation of the 4 per cent. capital debt.

The Trustees had at the end of the year a cash balance of Rs. 7,46,362 in hand on their capital account.

Total receipts and disbursements.

The total receipts and disbursements of the year are exhibited in the following statements —

Receipts.	Government Securities	Port Trust Bonds and Disbursements	Cash.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Opening Balance on 1st April 1887, as per Administration Report for the year 1886-87	13,11,100	12,06,676 2 9	30,51,781 5 10
Gross Revenue Receipts, General Account, from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888			38,11,424 10 11
Advances from Government for Dock Extension Works during 1887-88			25,66,021 9 6
Debenture Loan of 1887 to replace the Loan of 1880			9,00,000 0 0
Deposits from Merchants and others, &c., received during the year —			
Deposits from Contractors	23,600	5,700 0 0	23,410 11 3
Securities from Trustees Employés			1,000 0 0
Provident Funds —			
General Account		24,700 0 0	38,205 14 3
Pilotage Account		2,300 0 0	8,282 15 9
Sale of land, &c. —			
Land sold at Frere Reclamation .. .. .	Rs. 434 0 0		
Land sold at Colába .. .. .	1,30,798 0 0		
Engines sold .. .. .	1,475 0 0		
Barges sold (Elphinstone Estate Account) .. .. .	5,250 0 0		1,39,707 0 0
Do (Mody Bay Estate) .. .. .	1,750 0 0		
Proceeds of investment of Surplus Revenue under Section 51 of the Port Trust Act, 1879 .. .. .			1,29,544 0 0
Investment under Section 51 .. .. .	1,32,000	3,00,000 0 0	
Interest payable to Debenture-holders charged to expenditure			19,077 8 4
Depreciation and Replacement Accounts, Dredging Plant, &c.		62,600 0 0	1,39,548 0 3
Sundry Receipts .. .. .			2,58,722 6 10
Town Duty Collections for Municipality .. .. .			13,38,576 10 9
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>14,72,700</b>	<b>16,01,976 2 9</b>	<b>1,24,45,252 13 8</b>

Disbursements	Government Securities.	Port Trust Bonds and Debentures.	Cash.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Paid Interest to Government on 1st April 1887 .. .. .	...	.. ..	12,90,981 3 11
Expenditure on Revenue Account during the year 1887-88 .. .. .	Rs 33,84,317 13 5		
Amount of Interest on debt due to Government payable on 1st April 1888 .. .. .	Rs 12,18,409 1 11		
Amount of Interest payable to Government on account of Fore-shore Securities .. .. .	Rs 1,50,856 0 0		
Less .. .. .			
Amount payable to Government on account of Harbour Police .. .. .	Rs 15,000 0 0		
	13,84,264 1 11		20,04,053 11 6
Expended on Capital Works .. .. .	...	...	32,06,244 13 3
Arrears of interest paid to Debenture holders .. .. .	...	...	25,365 2 1
Deposits returned .. .. .	16,000		31,854 5 10
Securities to Trustees' Employés .. .. .	1,000	500 0 0	...
Paid Government in reduction of Capital Debt			1,39,707 0 0
Sale of Debentures, Trustees' Investment .. .. .		1,35,100 0 0	...
Amount invested on account of Surplus Revenue under Section 51 of Port Trust Act, 1879 .. .. .	...	...	4,30,050 0 0
Provident Funds—			
General Account refunded, &c. .. .. .	...	...	9,497 15 3
Pilotage Account refunded, &c. .. .. .	...	...	2,881 13 1
Amount invested .. .. .	...	...	27,236 4 0
Depreciation and Replacement Account—			
Amount invested .. .. .	...	...	63,147 12 0
Amount expended on Renewals .. .. .	...	...	34,884 10 9
Harbour Police .. .. .	...	...	14,334 12 2
Debenture Loan, 1880, paid off .. .. .	...	...	10,00,000 0 0
Sundry Payments .. .. .	...	...	2,98,717 13 5
Town Duty Municipal Fund .. .. .	...	...	13,58,576 10 9
	17,000	1,35,000 0 0	98,65,034 0 0
Amount of Securities in the Bank of Bombay .. .. .	14,55,700	14,66,376 2 9	25,80,218 13 8
Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay and in hand .. .. .			
Total .. .. .	14,72,700	16,01,976 2 9	1,24,45,252 13 8

With regard to the question of the provision of a Graving Dock, it was decided during the year that the dock should be so constructed as to have an entrance from the north-west corner of Franco's Dock and run obliquely in a north-west direction. Detailed plans and estimates of the dock were under preparation. Meanwhile, on an application from Mr. Bowack the Trustees granted him under certain restrictions a concession for a term of 50 years to construct one or more graving docks in the harbour off Boucher's Island. Graving Docks.

A small cyclone visited the port on the 14th of January 1888, when, notwithstanding warning given, 21 native craft were either lost or damaged. Casualties.

#### KARACHI PORT TRUST.

The Karachi Port Trust supported the Karachi Harbour Board at the commencement of the year under report—on the 1st April 1887. The revenue receipts and expenditure of the Trust during the year were estimated as Rs. 5,00,000 and Rs. 3,07,040, respectively, but the amounts actually received and expended were Rs. 4,68,096 and Rs. 2,91,680, leaving a revenue surplus of Rs. 1,72,000. A comparison of the receipts with those for 1886-87 shows a decrease, during the year under review, of Rs. 1,06,430 due to a marked depression of trade generally, but chiefly to a diminution in the exports of wheat and other grain owing to the failure of the crops in the Panjab. If to the ordinary expenditure of the year, as already stated, are added the sums spent from revenue on capital works (Rs. 78,940) and in re-payment of debentures (Rs. 40,887), the expenditure from revenue during the year amounts to Rs. 4,11,157 against Rs. 5,43,059 in the preceding year. It is satisfactory to note that, in spite of the depression of trade, the receipts of the year, leaving out of account the opening balance, grants-in-aid, loans, &c., have more than covered the ordinary expenditure to the extent indicated by these figures. Finance.

The following statement exhibits the total receipts and disbursements of the Trust for 1887-88 —



Receipts.			Disbursements.		
	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
Opening balance on 1st April 1887 ...	5,62,783	9 1	Expenditure on General Revenue Account ...	2,50,017	11 2
Gross revenue receipts, General Account	4,11,702	4 5	Expenditure on Pilotage Account ...	61,612	2 11
Gross revenue receipts, Pilotage Account	51,993	9 0	Expended on Capital works	78,939	15 9
Annual grant from Government for dredging ...	1,00,000	0 0	Do under 15½-Lakh Loan works	5,86,684	3 1
Grant from Government under 3½-Lakh Grant	1,29,657	0 0	Do do 10 do do	1,08,181	4 10
Loan from Government	4,38,097	11 10	Do do 3½-Lakh Grant works	56,266	15 9
Income Tax	3,111	1 10	Do do Government grant for dredging	99,999	10 6
Provident Fund—			Paid debenture-holders in liquidation of Capital debt	40,567	6 0
General Account ...	6,725	10 6	Deposits returned to contractors	14,236	0 0
Pilotage do. ...	27	1 3	Stock Account	1,377	7 8
Unclaimed wages	12,189	8 6	Provident Fund returned	414	11 4
Deposits from merchants, &c.	1,409	1 1	Amount of securities in the Bank of Bombay and fixed deposit	3,32,894	8 5
Government Reserve Stock Account			Cash in the Bank of Bombay and in hand	1,06,485	6 5
<b>Total Ra.</b>	<b>17,17,676</b>	<b>9 6</b>	<b>Total Ra.</b>	<b>17,17,676</b>	<b>9 6</b>

To the decline of trade is also attributed the decrease in the number and tonnage of steamers that entered the port, as shown below—

	1886-87		1887-88.	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage.
Steam-ships ...	337	416,001	304	332,318
Sailing vessels	18	9,739	19	16,139
Native craft ...	3,661	126,134	4,229	167,927

It is observable, however, that there was a considerable increase both in the number and tonnage of country craft that entered the port during the year.

Satisfactory progress was made in the execution of several large works in connection with the harbour. About 3rds of the 3-Ship Wharf which is being constructed out of the 15½ lakhs loan was completed. Since the commencement of the East Groyne Extension in November 1886 up to the end of the year under report about 54,549 tons of rubble stones out of a total estimated quantity of 66,710 tons had been deposited. This work, as well as that of removing the Deep Water Point which was commenced during the year, were being executed out of the 3½-lakhs grant. The first division of the Eskinie Wharf to accommodate two ships and the Napier Mole Boat Wharf were opened to traffic. Considerable progress was also made in dredging operations, 833,901 tons having been dredged at an expenditure of Rs. 1,21,155 (of which 1 lakh was contributed by Government from Provincial Revenues and the balance by the Port Trust), against 329,451 tons dredged in 1886-87 at a cost of Rs. 1,32,943. This result is ascribed to improvements made in the dredging machinery. A kerosine-oil pier and godown at Keamari were commenced in the latter end of the year out of the 15½ lakhs loan. They will, it is expected, prove of much convenience to the trade.

The Trustees decided to contribute one-half the expenditure on account of the Harbour Police. A temporary dispensary for the treatment of serious cases of hurts, &c., to workmen and others employed at Keamari was opened during the year: it will be maintained jointly by the Municipality, the North-Western Railway, and the Port Trust, each paying one-third of the expenditure. As the cessation from the end of 1887-88 of the annual Government grant of one lakh of rupees for dredging the harbour would have materially crippled the resources of the Trust for further much-needed improvements of the harbour, Government were pleased to continue their assistance and grant a contribution of Rs. 82,000 for the year 1888-89. Beyond a collision between 2 boats, which resulted in the loss of a life, no accident or casualty occurred in the harbour during the year.

## CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

### Agriculture.

OWING to financial pressure no progress could be made in the extension of the Circle Inspector system. The following table exhibits the annual crop, waste-land and boundary-mark inspection work done by Circle Inspectors in the two districts in which the system was in force. The figures in thick type represent percentages:—

Maintenance of village records by the agency of the Agricultural Department.

District	CROP INSPECTION								WASTE INSPECTION				BOUNDARY-MARK INSPECTION					
	Total Number and Area of occupied Survey Numbers.		Total Number and Area of Inspected Survey Numbers.		Number in which entry in Village Form III			Number of Waste Numbers other than Forest.	Total Number and Area of Inspected Waste Numbers.		Number in which un-regularized cultivation or other encroachment detected.		Number of Marks Inspected		Number of Marks found in repair			
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	Found correct.	Corrected.	Found blank and filled in.		No.	Area.	Inspected by Village Officers.	Not reported by Village Officers.	In Occupied Numbers.	In Waste Numbers.	Shown in Village Form III as in repair.	Not shown in Village Form III.	Shown as in repair.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Dhárwar	1887-88.	161,412	1,852,622	11,870	110,156	3,704	6,667	5,199	9,287	2,679	24,687	5	14	158,069	41,128	3,168	25,953	5,279
	1888-87	171,661	2,066,151	790	534	9094	4,238	2573	2822	10,536	2,620	30,816	2	28	161,071	45,059	5,624	31,211
Bijápúr.	1887-88	159,066	2,078,899	17,512	241,211	5,609	7,010	5,450	10,462	2,777	45,056	4	26	107,775	30,507	9,136	80,580	8,236
	1886-87	167,450	2,740,713	10,96	911	2885	4003	3113	2677	14,674	2,436	39,867	7	28	189,480	80,443	6,546	47,605

\* 74.5,211 is 93.60 per cent of the total number of marks found in disrepair by the Circle Inspectors, 38,879.

With regard to the errors found on inspection of crops, it must be observed that the figures are an unsafe guide as to the actual quality of the work done by village officers: a correction is only made when the error is found to be over 25 per cent, but in the case of mixed crops a kulkarni's estimate may easily differ 25 per cent. from the inspector's, while the actual error is very small. Besides the boundary-mark inspection shown in the foregoing table complete boundary-mark inspection was performed by the Circle Inspectors in 48 villages of the Dhárwar and 103 of the Bijápúr district, with the result that repairs were effected in 27,755 marks, and no less than 73,439 mounds and 1,908 stones were cancelled as redundant. A check census of population and live-stock was made in 837 villages of Dhárwar, with the result that 23,741 items were corrected, and in 877 villages of Bijápúr where 29,896 items were corrected. Out of a total of 3,839 cases for disposal in the Dhárwar district, in which land-measurement work had to be done in consequence of disputes, &c., 2,914 were disposed of, leaving 925 in arrears against 614 at the commencement of the year. Out of 1,162 cases in Bijápúr 851 were disposed of, leaving 311 in arrears against 199 at the beginning of the year.

The work done by the Circle Inspectors, as shown in the preceding table, was tested by the District and Assistant District Inspectors with the following results:—

District	CROP INSPECTION					WASTE INSPECTION			BOUNDARY-MARK INSPECTION		
	Total Number of occupied Survey Numbers inspected by Circle Inspectors.	Number of occupied Survey Numbers inspected by District and Assistant District Inspectors.			Total Number of Waste Numbers inspected by Circle Inspectors.	Number of Waste Numbers inspected by District and Assistant District Inspectors.		Number of Marks tested by District and Assistant District Inspectors.			
		Total	Satisfactory.	Not satisfactory.		Total	Satisfactory.	Not satisfactory.	Total	Satisfactory.	Not satisfactory.
Dhárwar	11,870	208	143	65	2,579	54	52	2	3,690	3,464	226
Bijápúr	17,512	136	127	11	2,777	13	12	1	2,238	2,226	10

The work done by the head-quarters offices in charge of survey records is exhibited in the following table :—

District.	Number of cases received necessitating corrections in Survey Records.	Number of Exhibits, Maps, and Field Books corrected.	Number of extracts from Field Books sent to Circle Inspectors.	Number of extracts from Survey Books supplied to Revenue Officers and Positioners.	Number of Maps supplied to the Village Officers.
Dhárwár ... ..	125	919	637	26	174
Bijápur ... ..	197	1,399	222	11	288

Statistical Atlas of facts relating to agriculture.

Measures for the protection of agriculture.

Agricultural experiments: Bhaḍgaon Farm,

A Statistical Atlas containing Presidency and district maps, with tables of agricultural and cognate statistics and other information required by the Famine Code for use in times of scarcity, was prepared.

The scheme to extend irrigation in Kaira by raising water from the Vatrak river by means of steam pumps, propounded by Mr. Sūgān, collapsed owing to his decease.

The season at Bhaḍgaon was specially favourable to the rabi crops. In the non-experimental acres of the farm there crops were raised on 437 acres at a cost of Rs. 4,360, and the value of the produce was Rs. 6,800. The cost of cultivation was Rs. 9-15 per acre against Rs. 10-1 in the previous year, and the out-turn Rs. 15-8 against Rs. 14. Contrary to expectations, the exotic cotton yielded better results than the indigenous variety. The yield of the latter was worth only Rs. 10-8 per acre, while that of the exotic cotton was worth Rs. 15. In view of these facts it seems questionable whether the utter unsuitability of the exotic variety to Khāndesh is as clearly established as was at first believed. The merit of inter-sowing cotton with tur was again tested within the experimental plots on a small scale, and on the general area on a large scale. The results confirmed the previous year's conclusions in reference to Dhárwár cotton, but the local variety of cotton inter-sown showed a distinctly inferior yield. The Lois We Jon (alternate fallow) system of cultivating wheat yielded far better results than either the continuous or rotation systems. The experiment is now to be conducted on a far larger scale in order to remove any doubt that may remain as to the practical remunerativeness of the system. An experiment was made as to the effect of inter-sowing jowár with pulse, which is a very common local practice. The pulse crop was very poor and the jowár was very good, but the value of the crops combined was decidedly less than in fields sown with jowár alone. It is, however, premature to draw final inferences. Arrowroot was cultivated with very good results. A plot of 8 gunthás, or one-fifth of an acre, was planted, and yielded tubers at the rate of 5,000 lbs. per acre. The value calculated at the rate actually fetched by a mound of tubers sold was Rs. 98 per acre and the cost of cultivation only Rs. 70, showing a profit of Rs. 28 an acre. Engine again proved a most satisfactory fodder with its cattle were maintained in excellent condition. The steam thresher by Messrs Marshall, Sons & Co. was very successful on the farm, its straw-bruising arrangements having been brought to great perfection. The popular belief that machine threshed grain loses its germinating power was demonstrated to be utterly unfounded by means of excellent crops grown from machine-threshed seed.

Sind Farm (Hyderabad),

The farm at Hyderabad in Sind cost Rs. 1,328. The Hyderabad and Bhaḍgaon farms together cost Rs. 8,700 against Rs. 11,000 in the previous year. Experiments were again made with báji seed taken from different parts of the spike, the result that the largest grain yield was obtained from the lowest part of the spike, whereas in 1886-87 this part gave the smallest yield. The middle portion retained its superiority, in regard to the yield of straw, over the lower part, and in regard to the yield of both grain and straw, over the upper part. Experiments made with cotton-seed taken from pods with different numbers of cells yielded irregular results owing to the unfavourableness of the season. Some experiments were begun to test the yields obtainable by pursuing the different methods of sowing prevailing in different parts of Sind; broadcasting gave decidedly the best yield.

Nadiád Farm,

The net result of the operations of the Nadiád farm, which is a private institution supported entirely by a local Committee of agriculturists, was a yield of Rs. 27-5-4 per acre against an expenditure of Rs. 54-14-3 per acre—a tolerably good result for a purely experimental farm. The financial condition of the Committee was flourishing. Experiments were made with barilla, mahogany, divi-divi and date-palm seed. The experiments with the two latter descriptions of seed promised well. The barilla has thrived, but does not seed. The mahogany seed has failed. The seed depôt established by the Committee did not answer expectations.

Poona Farm;

On the 30th April 1888 the Agricultural Department took charge of the farm at Poona formerly attached to the College of Science as well as of the ground formerly owned by the Botanical Gardens at Ganesh Khind and of some 149 acres of land for the growth of monsoon fodder crops and development of pasture belonging to the Kirkee Cantonment. It is intended to utilise these lands for the furtherance of agricultural experiments and improvement of cattle, principally milch.

Selected wheat-seed was again distributed to zamindárs in Thar and Párkár. But little success was obtained with it, owing to late sowing: the yield was only two-fold. On the other hand, a four-fold yield was obtained from the seed of the previous crop in spite of damage from a storm in March, the seed having been sown in time. The amount of success already attained should, it is considered, suffice to induce the zamindárs to use the seed obtained from their crops. Owing to its utter failure previously, the cultivation of English wheats was not attempted. That of Australian wheats was again tried on the Sind farm, but yielded poor results owing to late sowing. It is questionable whether the attempts to grow foreign wheats serve any useful purpose, as the Indian varieties supply ample material for improvement. An agitation regarding refraction and adulteration of wheat was carried on with some success, the Bombay and Liverpool Chambers of Commerce having adopted resolutions which will act as some encouragement to the cleaning of wheat for export. The resolutions, however, apply to soft white wheats, while the Bombay wheats exported are principally red. During the year under report the area and out-turn of local wheat was larger than the average, exchange was low, and freight no higher, but the exports showed a very slight increase. The imports of the Southern Marátha Country wheat into Bombay again increased with the development of the railway system in that part of the country. The opening of the Moynigão portion of the railway resulted in a very large increase of imports by sea. On the whole the increase by rail direct, and by rail and sea, amounted to 5 per cent. Of the wheat exported to the United Kingdom from different countries, India supplied 12.9 per cent. in 1884, 15.7 per cent. in 1885, 17.6 per cent. in 1886, and only 11.5 per cent. in 1887. There was thus a retrocession of India from the rank it was taking among the countries which supplemented the wheat growth of Great Britain.

Wheat experiments.

The crop of exotic cotton in the Southern Marátha Country everywhere suffered from blight or excess of rain: but it is believed that the growth from the newly imported seed mentioned in the last report suffered less than that from the old seed. The new seed was tried at the Bhadgaon Farm in 10½ acres, but did not thrive, though longer acclimatized Dhárwár-American seed thrive better than usual. The Kaira seed obtained from Messrs. Sugden & Co. was tried on the College of Science Farm, Poona, but failed. The ginning factory in Dhárwár succeeded better financially during 1887-88 than in the previous year, and it is reported that other factories are springing up, and that hand-ginning is sure to decline. Further trial of *sa. -grus* in Sind seems to show that they are unsuited to the indigenous cotton of that province, the objections being that the fibre is cut, and cotton is so opened that it cannot be compressed in sufficient quantity into a bale of the prescribed dimensions. In 1886-87, out of 1,529 gins in existence in the Presidency inclusive of Sind and Native States, 252 were steam gins, almost all of which were used in Gujarát and the Dekkhan.

Cotton experiments.

The Honourable Becharádas Veháridás reduced his cultivation of the superior West Indian varieties of tobacco at Nadiád from 75 acres to 50, and the yield was so inferior that this season he has reduced the cultivation to an acre. The experiment in arrowroot cultivation made at the Bhadgaon Farm has already been mentioned: another made on the Poona Farm yielded less than a ton of tubers instead of the expected out-turn of 12 tons: at Dápoli Mr. Gogte, who commenced seven years ago with only 27 lbs. of seed, now cultivates 12 acres, and obtained during the year under report over 1,000 lbs. of starch per acre, which yielded a profit of Rs. 40 per acre: the Gondal State obtained 1,400 lbs. of starch per acre and a profit of Rs. 180 per acre. After a somewhat discouraging experiment with the Manila tamarind made in Ahmednád in 1884, fresh seed of the plant was obtained and some seedlings were grown in a nursery at Sárand. 64 of these after careful transplantation have succeeded well as road-side trees. The cultivation of the divi-divi tree was being extended in the Southern Division. A fresh experiment in the cultivation of the date-palm from seed instead of suckers was commenced during the year. Sulphurous acid was found to be a most efficient disinfectant of weevil, and the gram treated with it proved perfectly wholesome and palatable to animal. Besides at Bhadgaon, as already noticed, extensive use was again made of ensilage at Gondal in Káthiawár, the results seem to have been successful. Two ingenious implements for rind-grafting, called the bark-opener and graft-protector, devised by Mr. G. M. Woodrow, lecturer in the College of Science at Poona, were brought out during the year.

Miscellaneous experiments.

Outbreaks of cattle-disease were specially reported from Sholápur, Poona and Bombay, at which last-mentioned place the disease appeared among Commissariat cattle. At Poona and Bombay skilled veterinary aid was available on the spot; in the Sholápur Collectorate assistance was given by senior students sent from the Bombay Veterinary College. The outbreaks were found to consist of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth-disease. Cattle-disease also appeared in 11 other districts of the Presidency.

Cattle-disease.

The following table shows the percentages which the areas of cultivated, uncultivated and forest lands in each district of the Presidency bear to the total area for which statistics are available, as well as the percentage which the area for which statistics are not available bears to the gross area of each district. In considering it, it must be remembered that the gross area cannot be exactly determined until the completion of the Revenue Survey, that certain villages whose statistics were not ranked as available in 1886-87 were classed as available in the year under report, and that in some villages statistics were for

Cultivated, uncultivated and forest areas.

the first time made available during the year under report by the introduction of survey settlement :—

No.	District.	Percentage on gross Area of Areas for which statistics are not available	PERCENTAGE ON NET AREA FOR WHICH STATISTICS ARE AVAILABLE, OF AREAS				
			Cultivated		Uncultivated.		Forest.
			Actually cropped	Current fallow %.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	
<b>A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.</b>							
<i>I.—Gujarat.</i>							
1	Ahmedabad .. ..	1.00	58	19	4	19	...
2	Kaira .. ..	3.73	75	5	8	12	...
3	Panch Mahals .. ..	2.18	34	14	33	6	11
4	Brosch .. ..	1.99	61	9	4	26	...
5	Surat .. ..	2.41	45	27	6	18	4
	Average .. ..	6.05	56	16	9	17	2
<i>II.—Dekkhan.</i>							
6	Khândesh .. ..	11.68	56	6	14	12	5
7	Nasik .. ..	8.83	54	10	6	10	20
8	Ahmednagar .. ..	2.51	63	10	3	11	13
9	Poona .. ..	1.16	62	10	1	15	12
10	Sholapur .. ..	.. ..	72	12	1	9	6
11	Sâtara .. ..	4.26	60	13	2	10	15
	Average .. ..	4.72	61	10	6	11	12
<i>III.—Karnâtak.</i>							
12	Belgaum .. ..	0.19	61	12	6	7	14
13	Bijâpur .. ..	0.93	73	11	6	5	5
14	Dhârwar .. ..	2.66	71	9	3	7	10
	Average .. ..	1.25	69	11	5	6	9
<i>IV.—Konkan.</i>							
15	Thâna .. ..	3.97	22	20	7	36	15
16	Kolaba .. ..	2.39	33	21	4	24	18
17	Ratnâgiri .. ..	28.89	26	44	1	23	1
18	Kânara .. ..	5.17	9	4	36	12	39
	Average .. ..	14.33	20	21	14	25	20
	Average A .. ..	5.42	55	13	8	13	11
<b>B.—SIND.</b>							
19	Karachi .. ..	27.4	11	14	17	55	3
20	Hyderabad .. ..	25.4	15	28	4	18	...
21	Shikârpur .. ..	35.6	19	20	32	8	21
22	Upper Sind Frontier .. ..	.. ..	19	35	22	15	5
23	Thal and Parkar .. ..	100.00	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	Average B .. ..	54.03	16	22	31	23	8
	Average for the Presidency .. ..	21.21	48	14	12	15	11

Details regarding the gross area, and the cultivated, uncultivated and forest areas, furnished like all the information in this section by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, will be found in Appendix V A (1). The area actually cropped in the Presidency proper was slightly greater in extent, viz. by 22,146 acres, excluding Ratnâgiri, the statistics for which district are not reliable. Current fallows showed a considerable increase, viz. 242,524 acres, or 5 per cent. (excluding Ratnâgiri). The increase was general throughout the Presidency, and conspicuous in both the Dekkhan and Karnâtak, in which tracts the bâjri harvest was in many places a failure, and the lands not having been re-sown were reckoned as fallow. The uncultivated area showed a substantial and general decrease in extent, partly owing to waste lands having been taken up for cultivation, but mainly owing to the large increase in forest area. In Kânara alone there was an increase owing to the survey settlement operations. There was a considerable increase in the land no longer available for cultivation owing to its being handed over to the Forest Department. In Kânara the forest area rose from 32 to 39 and in the Panch Mahals from 6 to 11 per cent.

Crops areas under cultivation,

The rainfall was favourable for large sowing operations, especially in the kharif season, although the out-turn was not everywhere correspondingly large. Abundant monsoon rain favoured the kharif in Gujarat, while in the Dekkhan much kharif land, if sown at all, had to be re-sown with rabi crops owing to unsuitable rainfall. Accordingly in Gujarat there was an increase of the area under cotton and bâjri, elsewhere, except in the Karnâtak, a decrease, while the extensive rabi operations of the Dekkhan and Karnâtak showed an increase in jowâri cultivation which more than counterbalanced a diminution in Khândesh and Gujarat. The area under food crops in the Presidency proper, Ratnâgiri excepted, increased by a little more than 1 per cent., while that under non-food crops

decreased by 4. The following table shows the effect of the season as far as the area sown is concerned :—

PRESIDENCY PROPER (EXCLUDING RATNAGIRI, THE STATISTICS OF WHICH ARE NOT RELIABLE).

Crops.	1886-87.	1887-88.	Increase.		Decrease.	
	Thousand Acres.	Thousand Acres.	Thousand Acres.	Per Cent.	Thousand Acres.	Per Cent.
Jowari ... ..	6,832	7,121	289	4.2	...	...
Bajri ... ..	4,904	4,838	...	...	266	5.4
Paddy ... ..	1,560	1,587	27	1.7	...	...
Wheat ... ..	1,927	2,209	282	14.6	...	...
Others ... ..	1,680	1,714	34	2.0	...	...
<b>Total Cereals ...</b>	<b>16,933</b>	<b>17,269</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Tar ... ..</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>13.2</b>
<b>Gram ... ..</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Others ... ..</b>	<b>1,306</b>	<b>1,199</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>8.1</b>
<b>Total Pulses ...</b>	<b>2,646</b>	<b>2,536</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>4.2</b>
<b>Tobacco ... ..</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6.9</b>
<b>Sugar-cane ... ..</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Oil-seeds ... ..</b>	<b>1,793</b>	<b>1,626</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>9.3</b>
<b>Cotton ... ..</b>	<b>2,840</b>	<b>2,816</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>Food Crops Total ...</b>	<b>19,800</b>	<b>20,029</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Non-food Crops Total ...</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>4,790</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>4.2</b>
<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>24,800</b>	<b>24,819</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>

The following table shows the percentages of food and other crops on the gross area cropped in each district :—

No.	District.	FOOD CROPS.									NON-FOOD CROPS.				TOTAL.	
		Cereals.									Others.	Cotton.	Oil-seeds.	Others.	Food Crops.	Non-food Crops.
		Jowari.	Bajri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse Grams.	Others.	Total.	Pulses.							
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
<b>A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.</b>																
<i>I.—Gujarat.</i>																
1	Ahmedabad ... ..	19	15	6	13	3	2	53	7	1	30	3	1	66	34	
2	Kaira ... ..	9	25	29	4	23	1	31	11	2	1	2	3	94	6	
3	Panch Mahals ... ..	1	12	17	5	15	22	72	18	...	...	9	1	90	10	
4	Broach ... ..	19	2	4	12	1	...	38	12	2	44	3	1	52	48	
5	Surat ... ..	18	1	20	6	9	...	54	18	2	18	7	1	74	26	
	<b>Average ...</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>27</b>	
<i>II.—Dehkan.</i>																
6	Khandesh ... ..	17	10	1	14	1	...	52	7	1	32	7	1	60	40	
7	Nasik ... ..	5	32	3	19	11	...	78	11	1	1	13	1	85	15	
8	Ahmednagar ... ..	25	34	...	11	2	...	32	10	...	...	6	1	92	8	
9	Poona ... ..	35	33	3	6	6	1	83	8	1	...	7	1	92	8	
10	Sholapur ... ..	59	12	1	3	...	1	76	9	1	...	12	2	86	14	
11	Satara ... ..	26	30	2	4	8	1	73	18	1	1	5	2	92	8	
	<b>Average ...</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>17</b>	

No.	District.	FOOD CROPS.									NON-FOOD CROPS.			TOTAL.			
		Cereals.									Pulses.	Others.	Cotton.	Oil-seeds.	Others.	Food Crops.	Non-food Crops.
		Jowari.	Bajri	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse Grains.	Others.	Total.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
<i>III.—Karnatak.</i>																	
12	Belgaum...	37	10	6	7	10	...	70	12	1	10	4	3	83	17		
13	Bijapur...	48	12	...	7	2	...	69	9	...	14	7	1	78	82		
14	Dharwar...	30	...	7	13	9	...	59	10	1	23	4	3	70	20		
	Average	39	8	4	9	6	...	66	10	1	16	5	2	77	23		
<i>IV.—Konkan.</i>																	
15	Thana...	...	...	63	...	23	...	86	8	1	...	4	1	95	5		
16	Kolaba...	...	...	54	...	37	...	91	6	1	...	...	...	98	2		
17	Ratnagiri...	...	...	28	...	60	...	88	6	2	...	3	1	96	4		
18	Kanara...	...	...	77	...	4	...	82	3	10	...	...	5	95	5		
	Average	...	...	53	...	34	...	87	6	3	...	3	1	96	4		
	Average A.	28	18	7	9	7	1	70	10	1	11	7	1	81	19		
<i>B.—SIND.</i>																	
19	Karachi...	15	6	47	11	...	2	81	9	2	...	6	2	92	8		
20	Hyderabad...	13	33	24	5	...	1	76	3	3	7	9	2	82	18		
21	Shikarpur...	36	3	28	19	...	...	81	7	2	1	8	1	90	10		
22	Upper Sind Frontier...	45	4	7	9	...	...	65	4	1	...	30	...	70	20		
23	Thar and Parkar...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Average B	25	15	25	11	...	1	77	6	3	8	10	1	86	1		
	Average for the Presidency	28	18	8	9	7	...	70	10	1	11	7	1	81	19		

And yield.

The following table shows the approximate anna valuation of crops in each District of the Presidency proper, as stated by the Department of Agriculture. The valuations are calculated on the assumption that 16 annas represent an average crop:—

No.	District.	AVERAGE ANNA VALUATION.									
		Jowar.	Bajri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Kodra.	Bajri	Wari	Tur.	Gram.	Cotton.
<i>I.—Gujarat.</i>											
1	Ahmedabad...	10·9	12·8	10·8	5·7	8·8	9·7	10·2	12·0	10·2	7·3
2	Kaira...	12·4	9·7	17·2	9·8	11·6	10·5	15·8	14·8	10·5	14·4
3	Panch Mahals...	11·8	8·6	16·0	15·4	14·0	14·2	11·0	12·9	15·4	7·6
4	Broach...	10·6	10·2	7·3	10·2	8·0	5·8	16·0	10·8	5·4	11·4
5	Surat...	10·5	6·5	13·7	11·0	8·8	8·2	16·0	11·2	11·4	8·0
<i>II.—Deccan.</i>											
6	Khandesh...	11·2	12·1	13·4	16·9	16·0	16·0	15·8	10·9	14·6	12·6
7	Nasik...	14·0	13·8	14·5	16·5	...	15·2	12·6	10·1	14·8	11·3
8	Ahmednagar...	13·2	12·8	13·7	15·4	13·4	15·8	15·3	13·7	13·7	6·4
9	Poona...	15·0	12·5	16·1	14·4	...	15·4	15·2	12·1	15·4	2·6
10	Sholapur...	11·4	8·4	13·0	12·1	...	14·8	10·4	16·2	11·6	6·6
11	Satara...	13·4	14·0	13·0	13·0	...	16·8	14·2	10·5	14·2	12·4
<i>III.—Karnatak.</i>											
12	Belgaum...	12·6	13·8	8·9	12·1	5·3	12·9	11·7	12·5	10·2	11·7
13	Bijapur...	10·4	10·5	12·1	12·8	14·6	7·3	14·2	8·9	12·0	9·4
14	Dharwar...	11·8	7·6	7·5	9·9	11·4	13·1	12·9	9·1	10·6	10·8
<i>IV.—Konkan.</i>											
15	Thana...	16·0	...	16·4	15·7	16·5	16·5	17·6	14·1	13·6	...
16	Kolaba...	...	...	15·9	8·0	14·0	16·2	16·4	10·8	11·4	...
17	Ratnagiri...	...	...	14·6	...	12·4	14·9	13·0	16·0	16·0	...
18	Kanara...	5·3	...	12·9	...	...	...	5·8	6·5	5·6	...

The season seems to have been unfavourable for bajri and perhaps rice in the Konkan. It was an excellent season for rabi jowari above the ghats and better still for wheat, Cotton

was generally injured by late rain, but was a fair crop in Khándesh; early pulses suffered with the bajri. Irrigated wheat crops did not suffer quite so severely from rust as in the year before, and there cannot have been anything like the previous year's heavy losses from the cultivation of linseed. The failure of gingelly crops must have been felt in Khándesh. Cotton on the whole was not an abundant crop in Gujarát.

The net irrigated area in the Presidency proper increased from 754,768 to 776,535 acres, or about 3 per cent. About three-sevenths of this increase was due to the inclusion, for the first time, of Ratnágiri and Kolába in the returns. The Ahmedabad, Poona and Ahmednagar districts exhibited the largest increase. The cultivation of sugarcane continued to increase in Poona, Sátára and Sholápur, and that of irrigated wheat in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholápur. A large decrease is apparent in the cultivation of rice by means of irrigation in Kánara. The net irrigated area in the Presidency proper amounted to about 8 per cent. and in Sind to 99 per cent. of the whole. In the latter province, a large increase of one lakh of acres in the area irrigated from canals is remarkable against a decrease of about 16,000 acres in the area irrigated from other sources. The total irrigated area in the whole Presidency was 2,417,336 acres against 2,305,974 acres in 1886-87.

Details of agricultural stock as furnished by the Department of Agriculture will be found in Appendix IV-A (4). The classification of stock has been greatly improved by the use of certain revised forms; but until village officers have become more familiar with the methods of classification, inferences drawn from variations in the classes, occurring from year to year, would be misleading.

The Governments of Bombay and India have decided upon the advisability of obtaining the services of a highly qualified agricultural chemist, three months of whose time should be passed at Poona.

## ADVANCES TO CULTIVATORS.

The following table shows the amount advanced to cultivators in the various Collectorate by Government during 1887-88.

Collectorate.	AMOUNT ADVANCED	
	For purchase of seed and cattle.	For permanent improvements.
	Ra.	Ra.
Shikárpur ... ..	400	3,402
Hyderabad ... ..	3,275	500
Karáchi ... ..	5,517	...
Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	1,500	...
Thar and Párkar ... ..	6,000	600
Khándesh ... ..	5,170	800
Sholápur... ..	1,694	5,525
Návik ... ..	750	...
Ahmednagar ... ..	860	800
Sátára ... ..	683	550
Belgaum... ..	...	39,235
Bijápur ... ..	330	800
Ratnágiri ... ..	1,300	...
Dhárwár... ..	135	500
Total ... ..	26,194	52,112

The interest charged on these advances is one anna in the rupee, or 6½ per cent. Of the sum advanced in Khándesh, Rs. 4,970 were lent by the Bhil Agent to Bhil cultivators for the purchase of seed and cattle, without any interest. In Belgaum the amount advanced for permanent improvements was less by Rs. 12,570 during the year under report than in the previous year. The details of the objects of the advance are given below:—

Sinking new and repairing old wells ... ..	Ra. 4,976
Removal of coarse grass and weeds, &c., with a view to bring uncultivated land under cultivation ... ..	Ra. 21,320
Construction of field embankments ... ..	Ra. 12,195
Removal of prickly pear ... ..	Ra. 660
Construction of water lifts in streams ... ..	Ra. 25
Total Ra. ... ..	39,236

It is observable that in Sind every district took advantage of the loans offered by Government.

## AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

The following details regarding agricultural stock have been gleaned from the Collectors' General annual administration reports for 1887-88. The figures given must be regarded as approximations only, as their accuracy has been tested in rare instances only.



No regular census of agricultural stock is taken in Sind as is done in the Presidency proper. The following figures, therefore, merely represent a rough estimate of the resources of the province in regard to agricultural stock :—

District,	Number of Cattle	Number of Horses and Ponies.	Number of Sheep and Goats.	Number of Carts.
Karachi .. .. .	178,470	14,005	122,241	178
Hyderabad .. .. .	432,916	19,897	184,747	973
Shikarpur .. .. .	201,000	9,500	150,000	9,100
Thar and Parkar .. .. .	152,261	7,591	108,831	454
Upper Sind Frontier .. .. .	47,610	5,098	87,948	3,077
Total .. .. .	1,012,257	56,089	603,167	13,782

During the year under review the number of cattle in Thar and Parkar declined, owing to the scantiness of rainfall and scarcity of fodder.

Northern Division.

The following statement shows the details of the agricultural stock recorded in each Collectorate of the Northern Division.—

Collectorate	Number of Cattle.	Number of Horses and Ponies.	Number of Sheep and Goats.	Number of Carts.
Broach .. .. .	138,488	2,377	34,241	19,396
Ahmedabad .. .. .	419,686	5,949	81,792	24,263
Panch Mahals .. .. .	227,941	2,055	31,004	8,912
Thana .. .. .	40,371	1,304	49,688	24,477
Kaira .. .. .	462,454	2,476	45,025	30,515
Surat .. .. .	335,019	1,000	92,991	37,908
Total .. .. .	1,952,459	15,761	325,141	145,471

In Broach there was a decrease in the numbers of cattle and carts, owing to sales by cultivators to meet the revenue demand. In Ahmedabad a large increase of 13,117 in the number of cattle is noticeable, which is ascribed to reduced mortality and to cattle not having been taken out of the district for grazing purposes by the Babaris (grazers) of certain talukás. An increase of 1·1 per cent. in the number of carts was also observable in Ahmedabad. In the Panch Mahals, except as regards the number of carts which showed a small increase, the agricultural stock declined, the reason assigned being in the case of cattle, sheep and goats difficulty of procuring fodder or grazing owing to extension of cultivation and forest restrictions. In Thana there was a decrease of 4,220 head of cattle, while horses and ponies, sheep and goats, and carts increased. The decrease in cattle was due to the prevalence of cattle-disease. There was a large nominal increase in the number of cattle in the Kaira district due to the omission to include calves, heifers and buffaloes in the returns of 1886-87. The figures for Surat, except as regards carts, show a decline, which is considerable in the case of cattle, owing to the prevalence during the year under report of small-pox and foot and mouth disease.

Central Division.

The following table shows the details of agricultural stock for the year in the Collectorates of the Central Division :—

Collectorate.	Number of Cattle.	Number of Horses and Ponies.	Number of Sheep and Goats.	Number of Carts.
Khándesh .. .. .	898,702	20,109	166,120	92,515
Nasik .. .. .	573,231	14,057	234,580	30,882
Poona .. .. .	614,131	14,129	347,507	25,713
Sátára .. .. .	618,109	15,490	461,137	23,656
Sholsapur .. .. .	478,993	12,388	354,514	12,505
Ahmednagar .. .. .	713,875	30,430	449,540	29,686
Total .. .. .	3,897,041	106,603	2,013,398	214,957

In this Division there was a general increase of agricultural stock, indicative of agricultural prosperity. In Khándesh, Nasik and Ahmednagar, however, there was a large decrease in the number of sheep and goats which has not been satisfactorily accounted for, but which is attributable probably to difficulty of finding pasture owing to forest restrictions and extension of cultivation. In Sátára the number of cattle had been reduced in the previous year by the prevalence of disease of a virulent type. The increase in the number of carts in the same district is accounted for by an increase of traffic in consequence of the opening of the Southern Marátha Railway.

The following table shows the details of agricultural stock for the Collectorates of the Southern Division :—

Collectorates.	Number of Cattle.	Number of Horses and Ponies	Number of Sheep and Goats	Number of Carts.
Bijápúr ... ..	552,309	10,409	340,515	12,483
Belgaum ... ..	559,001	7,121	307,899	23,160
Dhárwár ... ..	659,861	7,259	232,921	46,443
Ratnágiri ... ..	368,312	904	42,147	1,034
Kánara ... ..	290,344	401	6,343	5,872
Kolába ... ..	221,879	553	21,254	5,824
Total	2,651,706	26,041	950,979	100,716

In Bijápúr, Belgaum and Kolába there was a general increase of agricultural stock, with a notable exception in the case of sheep and goats, which decreased considerably in the former and to a smaller extent in the two latter districts. In Dhárwár there was a large increase of 48,658 in the number of cattle, owing partly to the absence of disease of any serious nature and partly to the abundance of fodder, the numbers of horses and ponies, sheep and goats also increased satisfactorily; and an increase of 744 occurred in the number of carts in consequence of the opening of the Southern Marátha Railway. There was a decrease of 7,005 in the number of cattle in the Ratnágiri district, assigned mainly to the ravages of rinderpest: the other descriptions of agricultural stock exhibited an increase. In Kánara, where also cattle-disease was prevalent during the year under report, but not in so virulent a form as in the previous year, the number of cattle increased considerably: carts, too, showed a slight increase, while horses and ponies, sheep and goats exhibited a slight diminution. The number of horses and ponies and carts was, as usual, very small in the Kánara, Ratnágiri and Kolába Collectorates.

#### HORSE AND MULE BREEDING.

6 stallions were received during the year 1887-88 from England, 3 were purchased locally, and 1 was received as a present. On the other hand 5 died, 9 were sold as unfit from old age or other causes, 1 was given away, and 14 which were serving in Beluchistán were removed from the register of the Bombay Presidency and transferred to that of Bengal, although they continued to be under the supervision of the Department of Horse-breeding Operations in the Presidency. There were, therefore, at the end of the year 103 horse and pony stallions against 122 at the end of the previous year on the register of the Department. Of the 103 stallions in charge of the Department excluding those posted in Beluchistán, 56 were classed as very good, 42 as good, 4 as fair and 1 as bad. 58 were stationed in the Dekkhan, 17 in Gujarát and Káthiáwár, 28 in Sind and Cutch, and 14 in Beluchistán. 110 of them were employed during the year and the remaining 7 stood at the dépôts during the covering season for acclimatization.

Number and location of horse and pony stallions.

Horse-breeding continued to develop in the Dekkhan, Sind and Cutch, and remained steady in Gujarát and Beluchistan, but the stallions did very little work in Káthiáwár, where the Native Chiefs are inclined to keep their own stallions. The total cost of feeding and attendants, including road expenses, construction of stallion stables and cost of stable gear, was on an average Rs. 362½ per stallion against Rs. 341 in the previous year. The total number of branded mares on the registers of the Department, including 1,517 branded during the year and excluding 8 removed from the registers during the same period, was 9,973 against 8,464 at the end of the previous year. 3,578 mares, or 819 more than in the previous year, were covered by Government stallions. The average per stallion was 35.10 against 33.03 in 1886-87. The percentage of produce foaled to mares covered was 37.42 against 34.55.

Horse-breeding operations.

The total number of donkey stallions at the end of the year was 23 against 32 at its commencement, the cost per stallion was Rs. 291½ or Rs. 60½ more than in the previous year, the number of mares served was 819 against 616, the number of mules foaled during the year was 76 against 53, and the average of mules foaled per stallion employed was 8.24 against 7.83.

Mule-breeding.

The total cost of the Department was Rs. 27,962, or Rs. 5,113 less than in the previous year. Rs. 14,585 were spent on supervision and establishment, and Rs. 63,377 on the purchase and keep of stallions and on horse shows. Rs. 16,754 were debited to Local Funds, Rs. 11,562 were paid by the Government of India on account of the Government stallions in Beluchistan and the Sibi Horse Show, and the remaining Rs. 49,646 were debited to Provincial Services.

Expenditure.

#### HORSE, CATTLE AND AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

A Horse-show was for the first time held at Jacobabad on the 30th of January 1888 and the two following days. Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 500 towards its

Jacobabad Horse-show.

expenses. The number of animals exhibited was 1,089. The branded mares produced two very good classes; and one of the most-satisfactory results of the show was the opportunity afforded to breeders on the Upper Sind Frontier of having their mares branded for future service by the Government stallions. 286 were brought up for the purpose, of which 263 were registered for use by horse and 23 for donkey stallions. The mules under 2 years old were an even and superior class of animal, in contrast with those over that age. Mule-breeding is still in its infancy, but there are distinct signs that it is growing in popularity. 32 remounts were purchased at the show at an average cost of Rs. 203-15-0. The number of prizes distributed was 75; while 12 diplomas were granted in lieu of money to Government officers who exhibited animals. The combined money value of the prizes was Rs. 1,850.

Shikárpur Horse-show.

The annual Horse-show, held at Shikárpur of the 9th, 10th and 11th of January 1888 under the auspices of the District Local Board, was upon the whole attended with a fair amount of success. The number of animals exhibited was 619. In 1887 it was 936, or, excluding the classes of animals eliminated from the show during the year under report, 775. The decrease of 156 was probably due to the circumstance that many animals which would otherwise have been exhibited at Shikárpur were sent to Jacobabad. The exhibits were fully equal in quality to those of the preceding year. The mares were especially reported as "first-rate and fit for breeding a very superior class of animals," and there was also a good show of mules. 48 remounts were purchased for the Police and Native Cavalry at a cost of Rs. 9,525, and it is stated that there were shown also animals fit for British Cavalry and Artillery. The contribution of Government towards the expenses of the show was, as in 1885, Rs. 1,000. Rs. 4,250 were distributed in 283 prizes; in the previous year 523 awards amounting in all to Rs. 5,577, were made. As compared with the show at Jacobabad, where a prize list of only Rs. 1,850 attracted 470 exhibits more than at Shikárpur, the results of this show can hardly be said to have been so satisfactory.

Hyderabad (Sind) Horse-show.

The Horse and Cattle Show held at Hyderabad on the 14th February 1888 and three subsequent days was, in the words of the Superintendent of Horse-breeding Operations "a failure, not even one class being well represented." The entries which had fallen to 318 in 1887 from 457, the number recorded when the show was previously last held, viz. in 1885, again decreased to 274. The Local Boards of Hyderabad, Thar and Karachi subscribed between them Rs. 4,000 towards expenses. Of this sum Rs. 795 were devoted to payment of batta and other miscellaneous charges, while Rs. 1,450 were given away in 65 prizes. The question whether the show should be continued has engaged the attention of Government.

Bhuj Horse and Cattle Show.

An account of the Bhuj Horse and Cattle Show has already been given in Chapter I (Cutch).

Horse and Cattle Shows: Dhrángadhra, Wadhwan, Vánkáner, Songad and Jnágad.

In accordance with suggestions made in the preceding year by the General Superintendent for Horse-breeding Operations, concerning the inauguration of local horse-shows by the various States of Káthiáwar, such shows were held in 5 different localities in March 1888. The management of 3 of these shows, held at Dhrángadhra, Wadhwan and Vánkáner, was carried out entirely by the Chiefs and their officials. All 3 shows were well patronized, and evoked a considerable amount of interest in their neighbourhood. The number of the exhibits, and of the prizes and diplomas distributed together with the money value of the prizes, is given in a tabulated form below:—

Name of Show	Number of Horses and Mares shown.	Number of Cattle shown.	Number of Animals of other classes, Mules, &c.	Number of Prizes awarded.	Number of Diplomas awarded.	Money Value of Prizes.
						Rs.
Dhrángadhra..	136	551	28	66	32	385
Wadhwan ...	73 (including mules)	147	29	67	41	557
Vánkáner ...	221 Ditto.	510	not given.	39	23	320 (exclusive of prizes for agricultural produce.

The total expenditure on the Dhrángadhra Show was Rs. 1,000. For the other two shows the aggregate expenses are not stated. At these latter shows, exhibitions of agricultural and garden produce, as also of implements of husbandry, and specimens of local industries, were included in the programme and seem to have been of a very respectable quality and well supported. The arrangements at the fourth show, held at Songad for the combined States of the Gohelváád Pránt, were elaborate, comprising all the accessories of a fair together with a scheme of popular instruction in the shape of lectures on agricultural subjects delivered by experts. The show is said to have been visited by 15,000 persons. The number of animals (excluding dogs) exhibited was 696, of which 266 were horses, mares and ponies, 326 cattle, and 104 of miscellaneous kinds. The amount granted in prizes was Rs. 880, and 77 diplomas were also distributed to wealthy competitors.

All the 4 shows were very successful. The fifth show was held at Junágad in the Sorath Pránt, of which, however, no report is available.

Owing to the liberality of the Káthiáwár Chiefs, who subscribed Rs. 1,500 to the funds, the Horse-show held at Rájkot on the 3rd of November 1887 was attended with marked success. The total number of horses (including foals) exhibited was 470, or 45 more than in the previous year. Cattle, for which classes were for the first time established at the show, were not exhibited in great numbers. Among the classes for horses, one for remounts was instituted for the first time, from which 7 animals were selected for the use of police savárs. One of the best classes was that of mares in foal to Government stallions, or having foals by them at foot. 44 diplomas (29 for horses and 15 for cattle) were presented to Chiefs and other well-to-do exhibitors; while money prizes to the number of 95 (61 for horses and 34 for cattle), and to the value of Rs. 1,397 were given to breeders. The total expenses were Rs. 2,351, which were met from the Government grant of Rs. 600, supplemented by the subscriptions of the Chiefs, and entries of competitors; and a balance of Rs. 504 remained after payment of all charges.

Horse and Cattle  
Show, Rájkot.

The annual Horse-show for 1888 held at Ahmedabad, apparently in the month of March, was on the whole successful. The number of exhibits (615) indeed failed to reach that of the previous year (629), and was 216 less than that recorded in 1886. But of this number a far greater proportion belonged to breeders and cultivators, for whose benefit and encouragement the show is primarily held. The entries have in past years been largely swelled by contingents of horses sent by neighbouring Darbárs, which were in the year under report almost unrepresented. The quality of the animals exhibited was very good, and it is to be regretted that it was not found convenient to purchase any of them either for the police or for the army. 107 prizes, of an aggregate value of Rs. 2,870, were awarded to successful competitors against 98, of an aggregate value of Rs. 2,700, in 1887, and 12 against 19 diplomas were given to gazetted officers and breeders whose animals had carried off prizes for two years successively in the same class. The receipts on account of the show were Rs. 4,350 as contrasted with Rs. 5,124 in 1887, whilst the expenditure in the two years was almost identical, Rs. 4,620 and Rs. 4,651.

Ahmedabad Horse-  
show.

The annual Horse and Cattle Show and Agricultural Exhibition held at Ahmednagar on the 2nd and 3rd of November 1887 was on the whole attended with more than usual success. 288 animals were exhibited in the horse-show—an increase of 7 over the preceding year. This show is limited to animals from the Ahmednagar district—a fact which should be borne in mind in any comparison of the number of entries with those at other shows where the competition is open. The stock produced by the Norfolk trotters was very highly reported upon, and the mule classes produced some very good specimens. A less satisfactory feature of the show was the evidence it seemed to afford of a decrease in the stock of ponies. The entries for the cattle show were scarcely up to the average, nor were the animals exhibited generally of a good class. The vegetable products exhibited seem to have been varied and fairly numerous, and in many cases of excellent quality. The specimens of cotton, however, were very inferior. The financial results of the show and exhibition were satisfactory. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 2,648, while the expenses only reached the sum of Rs. 2,078, leaving a balance of Rs. 570, which raised the balance in hand to Rs. 2,575.

Ahmednagar Horse  
and Cattle Show and  
Agricultural Exhibi-  
tion.

The annual Poona Horse-show was held, as usual, in the month of September. There was a decrease of 20 in the entries for the fancy classes as compared with those for 1886, and an increase of 21 in those reserved for breeders. This increase was due, however, to an addition of two new classes, opened for the first time, for ponies and pony-mares suitable for transport purposes, in which prizes were given by the liberality of His Excellency the Governor. The entries in those two classes numbered 5 and 26 respectively. The exhibition of mares used for mule breeding was poor, as is usual. The expenses of the show exceeded the receipts by Rs. 264, the figures being Rs. 6,649 and Rs. 6,385 respectively, thereby trenching upon the balance of Rs. 1,498 left after the show of 1886.

Poona Horse-show.

Some account of the Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country Horse, Cattle and Agricultural Show held at Chinchli in February 1888 has already been given in Chapter I (Kolhápur). It remains only to be stated here that out of the total number of animals brought to the show or fair 172 horses, 366 oxen, and 12 buffaloes, sheep, &c., were exhibited, against 117 horses, 297 oxen, and 21 buffaloes, &c., in 1887. Rs. 2,656 were spent in prizes for horses, Rs. 1,307 in prizes for cattle and Rs. 471 for agricultural products: total Rs. 4,434. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,957 and the total receipts to Rs. 7,842: the balance in hand was, therefore, reduced from Rs. 244 to Rs. 129. A very useful feature of the show was the attempt made to circulate useful treatises on cattle-diseases, horse-shoeing, and other subjects, which were translated into the vernacular and given to the exhibitors.

Chinchli Horse,  
Cattle and  
Agricultural Show.

**Weather and Crops.**

**METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN INDIA.**

Observatories,  
observations  
and observers.

The Meteorological Department of Western India was administered in 1887-88 in the same way as in previous years. No new observations were established, but a new and complete set of instruments was issued to the Zanzibar Observatory. Observations ceased to be recorded there in January 1888 in consequence of the death of Dr Williams, the Agency Surgeon, but the work was resumed by Dr. Charlesworth, the newly appointed Agency Surgeon, in December 1887. No observations were received from Baroda. The following is a list of all the observatories that forwarded registers to the Meteorological Reporter for Western India during the year:—

Province.	Second Class	Third Class.	Province.	Second Class.	Third Class
Bombay Presidency	Karachi	Jacobe bad	Rajpootana	..	Mount Abu
Do.	Deesa	Hyderabad	Do.		Bickaneer
Do.	Peona	Bibi	Central Ind.a		Neemuch.
Do.	Belgaum	Rajkot	Do		Indore
Do.		Surat	Ezrar		Amaroti
Do.		Malegaon.	Do.		Akola
Do.		Sholapur	Do		Chikaida.
Do.		Ramnagri	Do		Buldana
Do.		Karwar.	Malabar Coast		Calcut
			Zanzibar		Zanzibar

The four observatories of the second class were reduced to the status of third class observatories at the end of March 1888, when the hourly observations for twenty-five consecutive hours on four days in each month were discontinued. The remaining nineteen observatories will continue to belong to the third class. At all the twenty-three observatories two complete sets of meteorological observations are recorded daily at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., and since the beginning of April 1888 each observatory has recorded an additional set of observations at 8 A.M. to accelerate the daily telegraphic weather reporting service. The observations formerly taken at noon of Greenwich mean time were discontinued on the 1st January 1888. Copies of the registers of daily rainfall kept at more than 400 stations in the Presidency under the supervision of revenue officers were furnished to the Meteorological Reporter. At Belgaum, Deesa, Peona, and Ramnagri self-recording anemometers were in operation.

The sunshine recorder belonging to the Meteorological Office at Bombay was kept in continuous operation, except from the 12th May to the 21st July 1887, when it was dismounted and removed, as alterations were then being made to the observatory buildings.

The only cases of bad or untrustworthy work on the part of the observers for any length of time occurred at Neemuch, Amaraoti, Hyderabad, Calcut and Surat.

Interruptions.

The observations at Zanzibar were, subsequently to their resumption, interrupted by the sale of the building in which the instruments were located. The observations at Choptour and Surat were interrupted for five days each, and those at Neemuch for 22 days.

Storm warnings.

The storm warning service was carried on as in previous years. Daily telegrams containing meteorological information were received from nine stations on the west coast of India and from three on the Coromandel Coast. In June, July, October and January telegrams either to hoist storm signals or to observe caution were sent to 11 different ports. The nature of the atmospheric disturbances which necessitated the adoption of this course is noticed further on.

Inspection of  
Observatories.

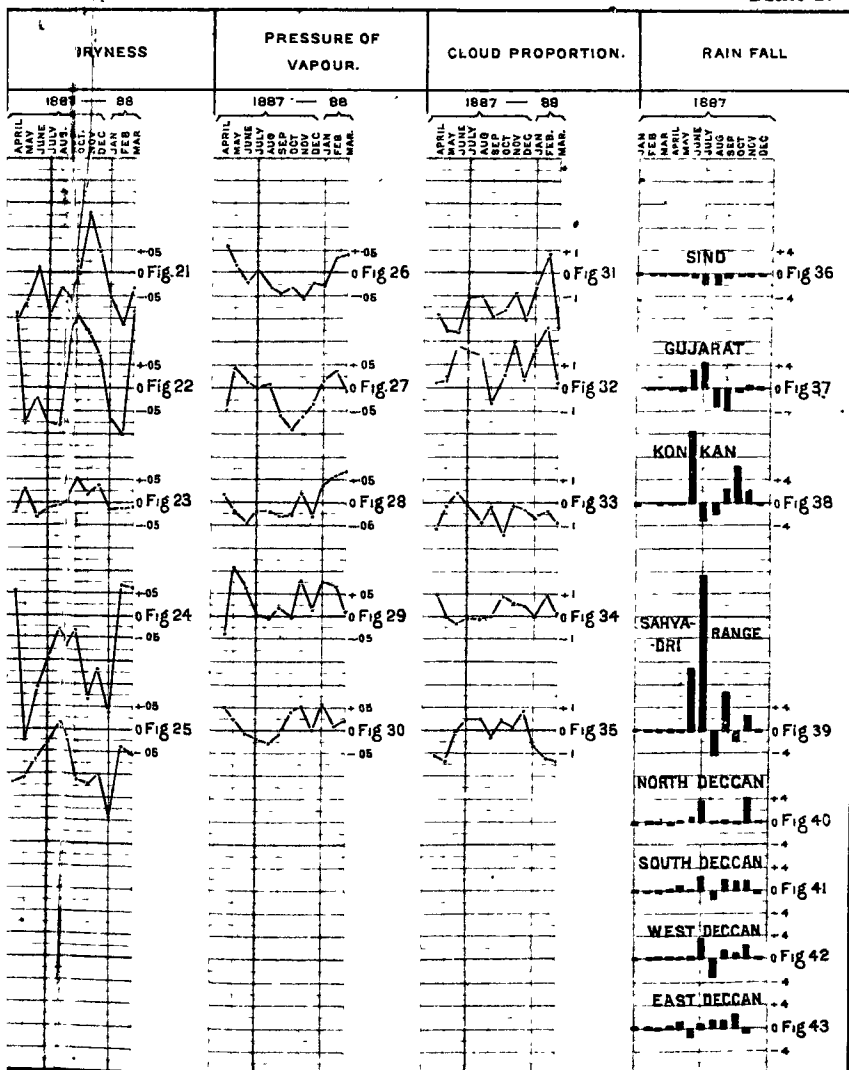
Seven observatories were inspected by the Reporter. They were found to be, on the whole, in good order, except those at Surat and Hyderabad. The accuracy of the instruments and of the observers' observations was tested and the errors corrected and defects remedied as far as possible.

Special investiga-  
tions.

An elaborate investigation into the character of the great cyclone of May 1881 in the Arabian Sea was completed during the year, and a very full report on the subject submitted to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India. This report deals with the meteorology of the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea, establishes the fact that nearly all the cyclones of these regions originate in the equatorial zone of low atmospheric pressure, explains the nature of the varying distribution of cyclones in different months of the year in different parts of these regions, discourses on the daily history of the storm, and finally summarises and discusses the results pointing out their importance to the navigator and giving improved practical rules for avoiding cyclones in the Arabian Sea. A lecture dealing mainly with the practical side of the subject and dwelling more especially on the improved methods discovered by the Reporter, Mr. F. Chamberlain, of finding the bearing of the centre of a cyclone, was delivered by him at the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home and was subsequently printed in pamphlet form.

EOROLOGICAL ELEMENTS IN 1887-88.

Plate 1.



## BRIEF SKETCH OF THE METEOROLOGY OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY IN 1887-88.

The meteorology of the year 1887-88, though on the whole favourable and normal, yet presents some features of an unusual character. The most important was the general deficiency of rainfall in August in several parts of the Presidency, which caused some anxiety for a time, but the rain in September and October was both sufficient and seasonable, and the rainfall of the year considered as a whole was good.

General character  
for the year.

The deviations, from the normal values, of the mean monthly values of the several meteorological elements for each of the five stations, Karáchi, Deesa, Bombay, Poona and Belgaum, are represented by figures 1 to 35 in the accompanying diagrams. The excessive or defective rainfall in several districts is represented by figures 36 to 43.

Abnormal  
variations of

The abnormal monthly barometric variations are shown by figures 1 to 5. They indicate very small anomalies, and that pressure deviated very little from the normal. At Bombay and Poona there was a striking resemblance between the two curves. At Belgaum the changes, as usual, were small; and several of them resembled those of Poona and Bombay. At the more southerly stations the barometer rose somewhat higher than usual in January, February and March, while at the two northerly stations it was about the normal. From April to August the barometer at Karáchi and Deesa was slightly below the normal, while at Bombay, Poona and Belgaum it was slightly higher than usual. The barometric movements from September to December were similar at all the stations, and all showed a tendency for pressure to fall below the normal.

Barometric  
Pressure,

The extent to which the winds were more frequently from the northward or the southward than in a normal year is shown by figures 6 to 17. A rise of one of these curves above the zero line shows an excess in the frequency of north winds or a defect in the number of south winds, while a fall below the zero shows a smaller number of north winds or a greater number of south winds than the normal. Figures 11 to 15 give similar information with respect to the abnormal frequency of the east or west winds. At Karáchi the chief deviations from the normal condition took place from December to February when the winds were decidedly more easterly than usual. During the greater part of the remaining months of the year the winds were more northerly and westerly. At Deesa the winds were throughout the year more southerly and from October to January more easterly than usual. At Bombay from April to October the winds had a northerly tendency, but they were more southerly than the normal between November and March. With regard to the frequency of east and west winds at Bombay, normal directions were observed during May, June, July, August and January, while in the other months easterly winds were unusually prevalent. The abnormal movements of winds from east and west at Belgaum and Poona have a close correspondence, and show that easterly winds were frequent from October to December at Belgaum, and in October and December at Poona.

The Winds,

The mean monthly abnormal variations of this element at the different stations are shown by figures 16 to 20. At Karáchi, in November, the temperature was 2° hotter, and in July, August, September, January and February it was 2° to 3° cooler than usual. At Deesa, April 1887 and March 1888 were unusually hot, and July, August, January and February were about 2° cooler than the normal. At Bombay the hottest month was March and the coolest June, the departure from the average in both instances being about 2°. At Poona the temperature was below the normal in all the months except April and March; in January the abnormal coolness was very great. At Belgaum the temperature was below the normal in all the months of the year, the deficiency in January being very large.

Temperature,

The abnormal dryness of the atmosphere is shown by figures 21 to 25. These, with a few exceptions at Bombay, are very nearly similar in form to the abnormal temperature curves, excessive dryness generally corresponding to an excessively high temperature, excessive dampness to a temperature lower than the average. The abnormal variations of vapour pressure are shown by figures 26 to 30. The deviations from the normal at the southerly stations were generally very small, though at Poona the quantity in May was somewhat excessive. At Bombay the abnormal vapour pressure was higher than the average in April and November 1887 and in January, February and March 1888, but was below the average in the other months. At Karáchi and Deesa it was below the average during the greater part of the year.

Dryness and  
vapour pressure

The abnormal amount of cloudy sky is shown by figures 31 to 35. At Karáchi the cloudiness appears to have been less than normal, except in January, when it was slightly in excess, and was accompanied by heavy rain. The figures for Karáchi and Deesa are opposite in character from April to July, and resemble closely from August to March. The cloudiness at other stations remained practically normal.

Cloudiness,

Local variations of the rainfall are so great that its registration at five meteorological stations cannot be taken as representing fairly the distribution of the rainfall of the whole Presidency. The Presidency has, therefore, been divided into districts over which the rainfall is less variable than over the Presidency at large, and the average monthly rainfall of a group of stations in each of these districts has been calculated. The results are given in

And Rainfall

the following table, in which the monthly and annual rainfall in each district during 1887 is shown:—

Districts	Number of Stations	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Year 1887
Sind ...	9	0.71	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.13	1.29	1.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	3.63
Gujarát ...	10	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	7.59	17.97	6.86	1.71	0.01	0.87	0.28	35.35
Konkan ...	6	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.09	1.24	44.21	32.57	18.12	13.98	9.10	2.59	0.04	121.06
Sahyádrí Range	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.87	45.09	98.25	50.44	92.22	2.60	3.31	0.06	223.73
North Dekkhan	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.99	5.71	8.13	4.36	4.82	2.46	4.77	0.14	31.48
South Dekkhan	6	0.00	0.00	0.22	1.24	2.33	5.38	9.15	3.97	5.15	5.83	2.17	0.13	35.79
West Dekkhan ...	5	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.67	1.27	7.01	13.39	3.38	1.18	4.41	3.24	0.15	38.90
East Dekkhan ...	6	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.07	2.62	2.96	3.77	4.58	5.13	5.23	2.45	0.14	27.97

In January there was as usual, no rain, with the exception of a few light local showers in Gujarát and about  $\frac{3}{4}$ th of an inch in Sind. In February there was no rain anywhere except in Sind, where light showers fell. In March light showers fell in the Konkan, and more than 1½ inches of rain fell at Belgaum, which was a heavy fall as compared with the normal rainfall in that month. In April the usual local showers fell in all districts except Gujarát. In May in the Northern, Southern and Eastern Dekkhan Districts the rainfall exceeded the usual normal quantity from half an inch to one inch. In the Konkan it was about the average, and in other districts it was below it. In June the rainfall was 15 per cent in excess of the average quantity in the Northern Dekkhan District, 34 per cent in the Sahyádrí Range, 39 per cent in the Konkan and 57 in Gujarát. It was very deficient in Sind, and about the average in the remaining districts. In July there was an excess of rain in all districts except the Konkan, where it was 8 per cent below the average quantity, and Sind where about half the average quantity fell. In August there was a general deficiency, except in the Northern and Eastern Dekkhan Districts. Omitting Sind this deficiency was greatest in the western parts of the Dekkhan and Gujarát, where on an average it amounted to 39 per cent. of the average fall. In the Konkan and Southern Dekkhan Districts it amounted to 13 per cent. on an average. In September there was more than average rainfall in all the districts except Sind and Gujarát, where the deficiency was considerable, the former receiving no rainfall at all, and the latter 69 per cent. less than the normal quantity. In October the rainfall was excessive in the Konkan. In the Southern, Western and Eastern Dekkhan Districts it was about 25 per cent above the average. In the Northern Dekkhan Districts it was about the average. Sind and Gujarát were practically rainless. In the Sahyádrí hills rain was 41 per cent. below the average. In November the rain was more than usual in all the districts except Sind. In December moderate showers fell in all the districts. The total rainfall for the year was above the average in all the districts of the Bombay Presidency, except Sind, and though the rainfall was 6 per cent. lower than in the previous year it was very much more favourable to the crops.

Storms

On the 5th June the daily weather charts indicated a slight barometric depression off the Konkan Coast. On the 6th that depression deepened and moved northwards. On the 7th the depression was still deeper, and winds became decidedly cyclonic. On the 8th it remained the same, but the winds strengthened considerably. This cyclone disappeared on the 9th, and passed in a west-north-westerly direction into the Arabian Sea, where it was encountered by several steamers up to the 11th, and on the 12th it disappeared near the coast of Arabia. Three days previous to the formation of this cyclone heavy rain was falling from Cochin to Kárwár.

On the 15th and 16th of July a cyclone of moderate intensity was formed in Malwa and passed through Gujarát.

On the 9th October 1887 a small cyclone crossed the Coromandel Coast near Madras. On the 10th it was near Dhárwár. On the 11th it was between Belgaum and Goa. On the 12th it moved northwards along the Gháts, and on the 13th it apparently passed inland in a north-easterly direction between Poona and Sholápur.

On the 3rd January 1888 the daily weather charts indicated slight barometric depression between Kárwár and Coa, which resulted in producing on the 4th a north-easterly gale at Bombay, where the wind velocity was 46 miles between 11 and 12 A.M. and 50 miles between 2 and 3 P.M. The winds then shifted to south and thence to west-north-west, and the disturbance was over.

#### COLÁBA OBSERVATORY.

Grounds and Buildings

The construction of the new upper room of the Director's residence was completed in the course of the year ending 30th June 1888 otherwise the grounds and buildings of the Observatory remained generally in the same condition as in the previous year. Practice with the guns of the Colába Battery took place on many days in the month of March, when the effects produced by the firing upon the buildings and instruments were carefully noted.



with the result that the notes confirmed the conclusion that the Observatory sustained no harm of any consequence from the proximity of the battery.

The autographic instruments, which were maintained in continuous action, were:—

Instruments.

I. Declination Magnetograph, II. Horizontal Force Magnetograph, III. Vertical Force Magnetograph, IV. Barograph, V. Thermograph, dry-bulb and wet-bulb, VI. Pluviograph, and VII. Anemograph (direction and velocity). Of these the first six register photographically and the last mechanically: they were all in good order, and have worked well during the year. The Electrical clock and the Harbour clock were both in good order and worked well. As in former years, the Observatory had charge of a number of Government chronometers, many of which it kept going and under regular comparison. Chronometers belonging to the Admiralty, and available to meet the requirements of Her Majesty's ships on the East Indian Station, were likewise kept at the Observatory: they were regularly wound and rated, and so kept in readiness for issue whenever called for. Chronometers were also received from captains of merchant vessels and others, and rated on payment of a small fee.

The usual routine operations were carried on during the year. Weather and other reports in various forms were supplied regularly to the three daily English newspapers in Bombay; the Port and Health Officers, Bombay; the Meteorological Reporters for Western India and to the Government of India; the Revenue Department of Government; the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division; and Mr. G. J. Symons, F. R. S., of London. A book intitled the "Bombay Magnetical and Meteorological Observations, 1886, with six appendices" was published during the year. The appendices contained learned disquisitions on magnetism and magnetical instruments.

## WEATHER AT BOMBAY.

In a record of 45 years commencing with 1843 the year 1887-88 is surpassed in its total rainfall by only three years, of which one was the year preceding it (1886-87) and the others were 1849 and 1878. The amount of the year's rainfall was 96.92 inches or 26.62 inches above the fall of an average year: the periods that contributed principally to swell the fall were June 6 to 16, July 3 to 8, August 10 to 12 and September 9 to 11; and except for the excessive falls of these periods and for unseasonable falls of 2.57 inches on October 11, 1.02 inches on November 5, and 1.81 inches on January 3 and 4, the distribution of the rain through the year approached nearly to that of an average year. The most prolonged period of light rainfall that occurred during the monsoon was from July 10 to 23: of the fourteen days included in it only one was rainless. The principal alternations of periods of relatively heavy and light rainfall are shown in the following table:—

Periods.	Number of days	Rainfall in period.	Excess above average.	Defect below average.
June 1st to June 4th ... ..	4	0.14	.....	1.10
June 5th to June 16th ... ..	12	19.44	10.68	.....
June 17th to June 23rd ... ..	7	0.08	.....	6.55
June 24th and 25th ... ..	2	2.80	1.74	.....
June 26th to July 2nd ... ..	7	2.26	.....	3.13
July 3rd to July 8th ... ..	6	22.34	19.28	.....
July 9th to July 23rd ... ..	15	4.16	.....	8.91
July 24th ... ..	1	1.78	0.58	.....
July 25th to August 1st ... ..	8	2.08	.....	8.39
August 2nd and 3rd ... ..	2	1.99	0.73	.....
August 4th to August 9th ... ..	6	0.88	.....	1.30
August 10th to August 12th ... ..	3	5.24	5.16	.....
August 13th to August 23rd ... ..	11	3.60	.....	1.99
August 24th ... ..	1	1.11	0.73	.....
August 25th to August 28th ... ..	4	0.88	.....	0.32
August 29th to August 31st ... ..	3	3.58	2.40	.....
September 1st to September 8th ... ..	8	1.75	.....	1.07
September 9th to September 11th ... ..	3	14.50	13.26	.....
September 12th to September 20th ... ..	9	0.28	.....	8.06
September 21st and 22nd ... ..	2	1.43	0.76	.....
September 23rd to September 29th ... ..	7	0.27	.....	1.07

Of days of heavy rainfall there were in the year 12 giving falls of 1 to 2 inches; 8 of 2 to 3 inches; 3 of 3 to 4 inches; 2 of 4 to 5 inches, and 2 of 7 to 8 inches. The rainless days between June 1 and September 30 were 23. The number of rainy days in the year was 118, or 16 more than the average number.

The mean temperature of the year was 79°.2, or the same as that of the average year. All the periods in which there were excursions of more than 2° above or below the normal temperature of the season are exhibited in the subjoined table, which shows also the duration of each warm or cold period and its average excess or defect of temperature:—

Period.	Excess (+) or Defect (-)	Period.	Excess (+) or Defect (-)
1887, May 2nd to 4th	+2°	1887, October 21st to 28th	+2°
June 5th	-3°	31st to November 2nd	-1½°
6th and 7th	-5½°	November 5th	-4°
8th and 9th	-3½°	9th to 15th	+2½°
10th and 11th	-7½°	20th to 23rd	+2°
12th and 13th	-2½°	30th to December 6th	-2°
14th to 16th	-5°	December 21st and 22nd	-2½°
24th to 26th	-2°	26th and 27th	+2½°
29th and 30th	-4°	28th and 29th	+4½°
July 3rd to 5th	-4½°	1888, January 3rd and 4th	-2½°
6th to 8th	-3°	6th to 9th	+2½°
9th to 11th	-1½°	28th	-2½°
24th to 26th	-2½°	February 1st to 4th	+3°
August 2nd and 3rd	-2°	10th and 11th	-2°
10th to 12th	-3°	13th to 18th	+1½°
29th to September 2nd	-2½°	22nd to 24th	+1½°
September 9th to 11th	-3°	27th to March 14th	+2°
21st and 22nd	-3°	March 19th and 20th	+4°
25th to 30th	-2°	21st	+6½°
October 7th to 11th	+2°	22nd to 24th	+3°
13th to 15th	-1½°	27th to 31st	+2°

The most remarkable deviations from the temperature of the corresponding seasons in the typical year were the persistent depression of the monsoon, the abnormal coldness averaging, from the 5th June to the 30th September, 1½°, and the warmth of the seven last weeks of the year, also averaging 1½°.

Wind.

The only storm of the year that had any considerable duration occurred between 8<sup>d</sup> 14<sup>h</sup> and 10<sup>d</sup> 1<sup>h</sup> of the month of June and was of the "Elephanta" type the wind was strongest between 17<sup>h</sup> and 18<sup>h</sup> of the 9th, and had a velocity of 44 miles per hour. The general direction of the wind was from the south-east quadrant, from which it deviated to north-east for an hour and a quarter after 9<sup>d</sup> 0<sup>h</sup> and to south during the seven hours 9<sup>d</sup> 14<sup>h</sup> to 9<sup>d</sup> 21<sup>h</sup>. It was not till after the barometer had risen somewhat, after an abnormal fall of two-tenths of an inch, that the wind assumed the velocity of a storm wind, and not till after the strong wind had abated that a slight fall of rain occurred. On the 9th September a gale of wind blew from north-north-west during the progress of a moderate fall of the barometer. when at its height between 18<sup>h</sup> and 19<sup>h</sup>—the velocity of the wind being then 39 miles per hour—it brought down 1½ inches of rain in the course of 26 minutes, and on the following day (the 10th) there was the largest rainfall of any day in the year, viz. 7.64 inches. Again on the 4th January, between 10<sup>h</sup> and 15<sup>h</sup> a gale blew from east-north-east veering to south in the last hour and a half the aggregate movement of the wind in the five hours was 211 miles and the maximum movement in one hour 50 miles. Rain to the amount of 1.63 inches fell between 4<sup>d</sup> 3<sup>h</sup> 50<sup>m</sup> and 4<sup>d</sup> 13<sup>h</sup> 0<sup>m</sup>. The barometer fell rapidly during the gale and rose rapidly after it. On the whole there were 27 days in the year when the velocity of the daily abnormal wind exceeded 10 miles per hour, 2 more when it exceeded 15 miles, 2 more when it exceeded 20 miles and one more when it exceeded 25 miles but was less than 30 miles per hour. The winds of the remaining 334 days were all within 10 miles an hour of the normal winds of the respective seasons.

SEASON, CROPS AND PRICES

General.

Some information on this subject will be found in the earlier sections of this chapter. The following particulars have been gleaned from the annual administration reports of the Collectors for 1887-88.

Sind.

In the Upper Sind Frontier district the rainfall was much below the average, but seasonable. The inundation of the Indus was, however, abnormal—the proper supply required for cultivation not having arrived till July 7th, 1887, nor continued long enough to compensate for its lateness. The prices of food-grains were, however, slightly lower. The inundation in the Shikárpur Collectorate was the worst known for many years past. It was very late, its duration was short, and it was generally below the average. The kharif (early) crops were nevertheless saved by the exceptionally large falls of dew, although the yield was below the average. The rabi (late) crops were also saved by a seasonable fall of rain: their out-turn was above the average. The rainfall was above the average and ensured a plentiful supply of pasturage for the cattle. The fluctuations in the prices of food-grains were not very marked, but jowán and wheat were cheaper and rice dearer than in the preceding year. In the Hyderabad Collectorate the rise of the Indus was much smaller in extent and lasted for a shorter time than usual. The rainfall was much below the average. The land-holders were consequently unable to cultivate a large area, but the crops other than cotton and rice gave an unusually large yield per acre and to some extent compensated for the smallness of the area under cultivation. Cattle suffered from want of forage and diseases. The prices of food-grains were almost stationary, except that tur dal was dearer owing to the deficiency of the local crop and the inadequacy of the imports. In the Karachi Collectorate the season was altogether unfavourable both as regards the inundation of the river and the rainfall. The inundation commenced fully a month

diminished demand on the part of the Southern Marátha Railway Company and partly to the arrival of labourers from other districts in the hope of making money. An increase in the rate of cart-hire is also observable in Dhárwar, due to increased traffic in consequence of the opening of the railway. In the town of Belgaum itself the wages of skilled and unskilled labour increased, owing to the demand for labour created by the advent of the railway and the opening of the Gokák Mills. Elsewhere in the district of Belgaum the rate of cart-hire decreased owing to the diversion to the railway of the through trade which was formerly carried on by road. The rate of hire for pack bullocks remained the same, but they, too, have to a considerable extent been supplanted by the railway. A slight fall in the price of skilled labour is observable in Bijápúr, and both in that district and Ratnágiri a fall in cart-hire is noticeable, attributable probably to increased facilities for steam communication by rail or water.

## Horticulture.

### PUBLIC GARDENS, BOMBAY.

There were 8 municipal gardens in the town and island of Bombay, including the Malabar Hill Reservoir Garden, during 1887-88. They were all extensively frequented by the public with evident general appreciation. The most important of them was the Victoria Garden at Byculla, in which numerous improvements were made during the year. The zoological collection in that garden was maintained in fairly good condition, but it would seem that the site of the garden is unfavourable to the health of the animals. The other gardens were kept in their usual good order. The budget allowances and the expenditure incurred during the year on account of the several gardens are shown in the following statement:—

Names of Gardens.	Total amount sanctioned.			Expenditure.		
	Rs.	s.	p.	Rs.	s.	p.
Victoria Garden ..	36,689	1	1	36,175	5	4
Northbrook Garden, Grant Road ..	1,496	0	0	1,200	12	9
Falkland Road Garden ..	468	0	0	439	7	7
Dick's Tank Garden, Parel Road ..	364	0	0	217	8	10
Elphinstone Circle Garden ..	3,766	8	0	2,765	3	5
Basir Gáke Garden ..	333	0	0	704	45	2
Sir Cowasji Jehangir Garden at Máhim ..	432	12	0	482	1	3
Total ..	44,129	5	1	40,985	6	4

### THE EMPRESS BOTANICAL GARDENS AT POONA.

These gardens were maintained during the year in excellent condition, and several improvements were made in them. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 4,065 against Rs. 5,230 in 1886-87, and the expenditure to Rs. 9,015 against Rs. 9,227. The decrease in receipts occurred almost wholly under the head of sale of timber.

## Forests.

The details of the forest area of the Northern Circle are shown in the following table:—

Northern Circle,  
Area.

Division.	AREA OF THE 1st APRIL 1887.				AREAS DURING THE YEAR.				DISAPPORTED OR EXCLUDED BY RECLASSIFICATION OF AREAS.				AREA OF THE 31st MARCH 1888.			
	Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.	
	Sqr. m.	Ac.	Sqr. m.	Ac.	Sqr. m.	Ac.	Sqr. m.	Ac.	Sqr. m.	Ac.	Sqr. m.	Ac.	Sqr. m.	Ac.	Sqr. m.	Ac.
North Thána ..	284	536	253	360									254	486	268	360
South Thána ..	325	395	333	50									325	395	325	395
East Khándesh ..	663	76	104	307	59	630			3	124	38	146	724	472	61	121
West Khándesh ..	1,216	92	184	617	36	75			4	174			1,257	634	196	161
Nasik ..	1,110	640			2	131			5	265			1,107	315		
Ahmednagar ..	336	233	11	114	10	297			24	10			323	240	11	114
Poona ..	722	21			5	608							727	208		
Sátara ..	659	400		17	6	555			1	659			654	393		17
Sholapur ..	232	587			36	60				100			270	547		
Surat ..	969	134							221	220			247	444		
Panch Maháls ..	205	310	118	107					28	300			179	416	140	263
Ahmedabad ..					24	118							24	118		
Total ..	7,361	104	1,030	301	183	231	26	274	286	259	40	502	7,126	166	1,668	173

It will be seen that the total area under forest was 8,312 square miles at the commencement and 8,195 square miles at the end of the year: a decrease of 117 square miles.

This apparent decrease, however, is the result of an accurate measurement of the Dāngs by the Topographical Survey, which resulted in a diminution of the area supposed to be under forest in the Surat Forest Division by 221½ square miles. Allowing for this correction the result of the additions actually made to the forest area and the disforestations effected during the year was that the area included in forest was actually increased by about 104½ square miles. Of the forests forming this increase a portion measuring about 34½ square miles was administered by the Collector of Ahmedabad.

It was proposed during the year to add forest and waste lands measuring 583½ square miles not included in the above-mentioned area to the reserved forests of the Circle, and notifications declaring the intention of Government to do so and ordering the necessary inquiries to be made into private rights were issued under the Forest Act. The inquiries were in progress at the close of the year:

Boundaries.

12,222 cairns to mark off forest boundaries were erected during the year at a cost of Rs. 5,865, against 18,383 at a charge of Rs. 6,713 in the previous year.

Forest settlement.

Forest settlement work was in progress during the year. Rights of free grazing in some of the reserved forests of Poona and North and South Thána were awarded by Forest Settlement Officers and contested by the Conservator, with the result that the awards of the Forest Settlement Officers were upheld by the Collectors with certain verbal modifications. How far forest settlement work in the Circle had proceeded up to the close of the year will be seen from the following table —

Forest Division.	Number of Forest talukás.	Number of talukás in which settlement has been completed.	Number of talukás in which settlement inquiries are in progress.	Number of talukás in which no settlement inquiries have been commenced yet.
North Thána ...	10	5	1	4
South Thána ...	16	10	3	3
East Khándesh ...	12	11	1	.....
West Khándesh ...	11	11	.....	.....
Násik ...	8	7	1	.....
Ahmednagar ...	11	8	3	.....
Poona ...	7	7	.....	.....
Sátara ...	8	1	3	4
Sholápur ...	3	2	1	.....
Surat ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Panch Maháls ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	86	62	13	11

Privileges conceded to villagers.

No fresh privileges in regard to forest produce were granted to the inhabitants of forest villages, save in Khándesh, in the code of privileges for the South Tápta talukás of which district some modifications were made by Government in the course of the year.

Working Plans.

The Working Plans Office was engaged chiefly in forming compartments for timber operations in the several blocks of forests in North Thána. The total number of compartments marked out was 110: their area 5,209 acres. In South Thána the sub-division of the forest areas of the Bhiwndi and Kalyán range into forest blocks was completed, 20 blocks having been formed in the former and 17 in the latter range, and in each block a coupe not exceeding ¼th of the total area of the block was marked out and offered for sale. The Murbád taluka was also divided into blocks.

Surveys.

A topographical survey of the Násik and South Thána forest divisions was carried on on the prescribed scale of 5" to a mile by a Party of the Survey of India. The cost of the survey operations effected during the year was Rs. 39,683, exclusive of the cost of printing maps. Other details will be found in Chapter II, *ante*.

Staff and office establishment.

No changes were made in the strength or cost of the superior or of the subordinate protective staff of the Circle, or of the office establishments, which cost altogether Rs. 4,55,552 against Rs. 4,78,792 in 1886-87.

Forest offences.

The number of forest offences detected during the year, for which prosecutions were instituted, amounted to 736, against 839 in 1886-87. The number of cases awaiting trial at the end of the previous year was 85. Of the total number of 821 cases, 709 cases affecting 1,677 individuals were disposed of during the year, convictions having been secured in 538 or 75.9 per cent. cases affecting 1,197 individuals, and 171 or 24.1 per cent. cases having been discharged. 5,142 offences were compounded under Section 67 of the Forest Act. In 105 cases disposed of by the land revenue authorities under Section 43 of the Land Revenue Code, fines amounting to Rs. 136 were imposed in respect of offences in protected forests or lands notified under Section 4 of the Forest Act.

The number of animals impounded under Section 69 of the Forest Act for trespassing on the forest plantations and closed forests was 1,62,209 against 138,838 in 1886-87 and 115,356 in 1885-86. Large numbers were impounded in Ahmednagar (60,997), Poona (25,883), Sholápur (25,514), Násik (17,496), Sátara (14,952), and East and West Khándesh (16,118).

Fires.

Of the total forest area of 5,602,109 acres, 606,276 acres, or more than one ninth, were traversed by fire, against 176,363 acres in the previous year. The divisions of the Circle in which fires prevailed most were West Khándesh (area traversed 476,454 acres), Panch

Maháls (39,494), Surat (27,029), North and South Thána (36,976), and East Khándesh (16,247). In the other districts the occurrence of forest fires was not so frequent, nor their range so extensive as in Khándesh, Gujarát and the Konkan, and the measures adopted to check the fires were more successful. The percentage of protection against fire was 89·2 for the whole Circle.

The growth of trees and reproduction of plants in all the divisions continued to be fair, as the rainfall was favourable. Hired labour was employed at a cost of Rs. 1,643 to plant 488 acres, in addition to the 4,206 acres planted in previous years, which were stocked with teak and other valuable timber trees in a thriving condition. 30,777 acres were sown broadcast at an expenditure of Rs. 6,216, against 27,957 acres at Rs. 4,213 in 1886-87.

Fair progress was made by the Public Works Department with the construction of the Shirghat-Paruli road, which it is estimated will cost Rs. 63,000. Existing roads were repaired, surveys of new roads were undertaken, and forest depôts and other small but useful works constructed or were in course of construction.

The free grants of timber made during the year amounted to Rs. 4,050.

The financial results of the year, as compared with those of the preceding year, are exhibited in the following table:—

Year	Receipts.		EXPENDITURE.						Surplus	
			A. Conservancy and Works.		B. Establishment.		Total.			
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
1886-87	9,13,100	15 6	2,09,072	11 10	4,78,792	3 8	6,87,864	15 4	2,25,236	0 0
1887-88	9,68,825	3 5	2,26,095	14 1	4,97,039	9 9	7,23,135	7 10	2,45,689	11 7
Increase	55,525	3 11	17,023	2 3	18,247	6 1	35,270	3 4	20,253	11 7

These results were attained notwithstanding that in South Thána and Surat a considerable quantity of timber remained unsold owing to the refusal of the offers made for its purchase; that myrabolans were sold in South Thána at low prices; and that in Sátára the sales of the crop of myrabolans, which was an indifferent one, were not completed within the year. It is especially noticeable that the revenue from grazing fees and the sale of fodder grass has steadily grown during the last five years, as will be seen from the following figures:—Rs. 1,97,963 in 1883-84, Rs. 2,25,853 in 1884-85, Rs. 2,32,650 in 1885-86, Rs. 2,37,126 in 1886-87, and Rs. 2,48,855 in 1887-88. The receipts from the sale of timber during the year under report amounted to Rs. 4,93,786, and from the sale of firewood and charcoal to Rs. 76,536. Stock worth Rs. 60,198 was on hand at the close of the year against stock worth Rs. 42,041 at the commencement.

The following statement shows the details of the forest area of the Southern Circle:—

Name of Collectorate.	AREA ON 1ST APRIL 1887.				ADDED DURING THE YEAR.				EXCLUDED OR TRANSPARED TO OTHER CIRCLES.				AREA ON THE 31ST MARCH 1888.				Total.	
	Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.			
	Sqr. m.	Ac.	Sqr. m.	Ac.	Sqr. m.	Ac.	Sqr. m.	Ac.	Sqr. m.	Ac.	Sqr. m.	Ac.	Sqr. m.	Ac.	Sqr. m.	Ac.		
	Kánara	683	426	2,864	631	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	683	446	2,864	631	8,549
Belgaum	492	89	197	233·5	..	33·5	..	331	..	133	..	212·5	402	100	197	431	689	144
Dhárwar	171	485	390	267	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	171	410·5	390	259	482	25·5
Kolápa	299	471½	88	62½	..	..	..	..	5	479½	..	..	293	331½	88	62½	325	612·5
Bijapur	165	115	..	364	..	..	..	..	..	39·5	..	..	155	72½	..	364	155	489½
Ratnágiri	80	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4·5	..	..	80	..	..	..	80	4·5
Total	1,923	2,724½	3,418	190	..	33·5	..	331	5	658½	..	214·5	1,816	392·5	5,411	694½	5,228½	390½

Southern Circle.  
Area and  
boundaries.

There was thus a decrease of 6 square miles in the forest area, which amounted at the close of the year to about 5,228½ square miles. The changes which led to this diminution are too insignificant to need notice. 8,453 boundary-marks were erected or repaired during the year.

The expenditure on forest settlement and demarcation work during the year amounted to Rs. 31,738, out of which Rs. 13,551 were debitable to "Forests." In Dhárwar and Belgaum the work had already been practically completed during the previous year, as stated in the report for that year. In Kánara 65 miles of boundaries were demarcated during 1887-88, and the Forest Settlement Officer was preparing for submission proposals regarding 46 villages of Sirsi, 21 of Honávár and 16 of Kumta. In Kolápa the Forest Settlement Officer reported on the Pen, Nágotna and Roha sub-divisions, and his office was abolished from 1st June 1887. In Bijapur the Forest Settlement Officer submitted reports regarding the lands still remaining to be finally included in forests, and his office was abolished at the end of the year. In Ratnágiri, as no adequate results were to be expected from the continuance of the Forest Settlement Office, that office was abolished from March 1st, 1888.

Forest settlement  
and demarcation.

**Surveys.** An important event of the year was the survey of a projected line of railway from Nágargali on the Southern Marátha Country Railway to Potoli, a distance of 21 miles, intended to open up the teak forests in that part of the country. The Topographical Survey, which continued its operations in the Northern Forest Division of Kánara, in the neighbourhood of Gund and the proposed railway, triangulated 150 square miles, traversed 220, and plane-tabled 113 at a cost of Rs. 38,039: the cost per square mile was, therefore, Rs. 337 if the total cost is divided by the area plane-tabled, or Rs. 250 if the cost of triangulating, traversing and plane-tableing 113 miles only be taken into consideration.

**Forest offences.** Prosecutions were conducted in 108 cases, with the result that convictions were obtained in 75, or 69 per cent. In the previous year convictions were secured in 115 out of 152 cases, or in 76 per cent of the cases prosecuted. The decrease in the number of prosecutions was mainly due to diminution in the number of those conducted in Kolába on account of illegal *dalhi* cultivation (wood ash culture). In 652 cases forest offences were compounded, and fines aggregating Rs. 1,542 recovered against 438 cases and Rs. 2,336 in the previous year. The increase in the number of cases occurred chiefly in Bijápur.

**Fires.** Forest fires were almost as prevalent as ever. The Conservator is of opinion that unless the inhabitants of forest villages are held responsible for the fires occurring in their villages, and made to pay an enhanced grazing fee during the season following a fire it is impossible to prevent the occurrence of the fires which are ruining all the best forests in Kánara. Systematic attempts were made to protect 12,167 acres in previous years, and 27,371 acres more in the year under report; and measures are being taken to afford more extended protection in future.

**Plantations.** Natural reproduction by seed has not improved during the year, and it cannot improve until means are found to prevent the occurrence of forest fires. 40,817 seedlings of different kinds were planted out during the year, with the result that 22,560 survived, more than one-half of which number were casuarina plants. An attempt was also made to grow plants without watering them, with the result that out of 3,392 *nám* (*Melia Indica*) seedlings planted out, about 1,800 survived. Nurseries were formed in four different places containing 46,701 seedlings of various kinds.

**Communications and buildings.** A number of forest roads were repaired during the year, the Londa-Hemadji road commenced in the previous year was completed, and a number of small buildings for forest purposes were constructed, at a total cost of Rs. 5,291.

**Yield of forests.** The forests of the Southern Circle yielded teak logs measuring 256,729 cubic feet against 300,971 cubic feet in 1886-87, besides 224,345 teak beams, rafters, poles, &c., against 223,561 in the previous year. The decrease in the yield of teak logs was due to the late commencement of the operations of felling and removing timber in Kánara, owing to the continuance of the rains till a later period than usual and the prevalence of murrain among cattle. The number of bamboo stems extracted was 5,239,040 against 4,266,740 in 1886-87, and 11 cart-loads were also extracted against 208 in the previous year: the increase in the number of stems occurred chiefly in Kánara where the bulk of the bamboo was grown. 3,955,985 cubic feet, 422,233 head-loads, 15,119 cart-loads, 19,919 animal-loads, 31,281 stacks, 21,920 tons and 27,955 *khandis* (weight measures) of firewood were collected during the year against 2,631,805 cubic feet, 435,154 head-loads, 13,381 cart-loads, 20,651 animal loads, 20,914 stacks, 16,659 tons and 56,976 *khandis* in 1886-87. The increased collections of firewood in cubic feet and stacks were made mostly in Belgaum owing to the demand on the Southern Marátha Country Railway having more than doubled as compared with the demand in the previous year. 10,910 *khandis* of myrabolans were collected against 11,304 in 1886-87.

The out-turn of sleepers in Kánara was 87,038 against 89,990 in the previous year.

**Saw-mills.** The Kannigeri Saw-mills worked 296 days against 297 in the previous year, cutting up 30,585 cubic feet of timber against 41,752 in 1886-87. The out-turn of clean timber was 17,760 cubic feet against 25,758 in the preceding year; but 1,256 more sleepers were turned out in the year under report. The receipts amounted to Rs. 33,077 and the expenditure to Rs. 11,159 against Rs. 77,619 and 13,716 respectively in the previous year. The large decrease in the out-turn of timber, receipts and expenditure were due to a diminution in the demands of the Southern Marátha Country Railway Company; and the Company having set up its own saw machinery it is very doubtful whether the mills can any longer be worked at a profit.

**Free grants of timber.** Free grants were made of wood worth Rs. 22,119 against Rs. 21,885 in 1886-87.

**Financial results.** The financial results of the year, as compared with those of the previous year, will be seen from the following table:—

	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts ...	...	...	14,33,793	14,34,650
Expenditure—				
	1886-87.	1887-88.		
	Rs.	Rs.		
A. Conservancy and Works ...	4,44,535	4,96,454	6,94,614	7,46,260
B. Establishment ...	2,50,079	2,49,806		
Surplus ...	...	...	7,39,179	6,88,390

The surplus revenue of the year was less than that of the year previous by Rs. 50,789—a result which was due to the failure in effecting sales of timber at Kodibág, owing to a combination of traders. The sales were, as usual, held about the middle of March, the terms of the sale being that the purchase-money should be paid in by the end of that month. Not only were these terms found to be too stringent, and the time left for the removal of the wood before the commencement of the stormy season insufficient, but the traders imagined that the Forest Department would have to sell the timber before the end of the financial year at any price obtainable, and therefore offered low rates. It is proposed to hold the sales in November in future.

The area of the Sind reserved forests on the 31st March 1887 was 699 square miles and 409 acres. 205 square miles and 122 acres of reserved and 1 square mile and 123 acres of protected forest were during the year either added to the forests or gained by them by alluvion, while on the other hand 11 square miles and 381 acres were either excluded or lost by diluvion. The result was that at the end of the year the aggregate area was 893 square miles and 150 acres of reserved, and 1 square mile and 123 acres of protected forest.

Sind Circle.  
Area.

Forest settlement and demarcation work in Sind was practically completed, and the office maintained for the purpose was abolished on the 14th May 1887. The work remaining to be done in the Kashmir taluka has been postponed till the introduction of the revenue survey and settlement into that taluka.

Forest settlement  
and demarcation.

Two surveyors were employed during the year in surveying the forests.

Surveys.

The Jacobabad Forest Division was abolished from April 1st, 1887, and four of the five ranges which it comprised were amalgamated with the Sukkur Division, and the fifth with the Naushahro Division.

Forest Divisions.

130 forest offences were prosecuted, and convictions secured in 78 of them, against 58 and 47 in 1886-87. The proportion of convictions to trials is still very low. The number of petty offences compounded under Section 67 of the Forest Act and the amount recovered as compensation were respectively 1,447 and Rs. 4,341 against 1,062 and Rs. 4,006 in the previous year. The increase was chiefly due to increase of illicit grazing in consequence, probably, of want of fodder owing to failure of rain.

Forest offences,

The forest fires which occurred during the year were unimportant.

Fires.

The revised scale of grazing fees introduced in 1886-87 resulted in an increase of revenue from Rs. 45,867 in that year to Rs. 52,989 in the year under report. 4,541 head of cattle were permitted to graze free of charge. 6,566 acres were closed for reproduction and 12,846 rendered available for grazing purposes.

Grazing.

The yield of the chief articles of forest produce was as follows during the years 1886-87 and 1887-88 respectively:—Logs of timber 46,943 and 33,705 cubic feet, sleepers 2,338 and 5,301, posts and rafters 3,18,579 and 3,38,906, firewood 31,58,776 and 25,03,305 *maunds* of 28 lbs. each, and charcoal 35,746 and 46,869 *maunds*. The large decrease in firewood is due to decreased consumption on the North-Western Railway owing to diminution of traffic on the line. There is a prospect of a railway being constructed through the Thar and Parkar district, which is capable of supplying 45,00,000 cubic feet of fuel per annum for locomotives. An experiment as to the bark-yielding capacities of *bábul* (*Acacia Arabica*) forests, made in view of the probable development of a large demand for that article, showed that 2 acres of the forest could yield 225 *maunds* of the bark.

Yield of forests.

Free grants of timber to the value of Rs. 785, against Rs. 1,006 in 1886-87, were made to poor agriculturists.

Free grants of  
timber.

The financial results of the year's work in the Sind Forest Circle are exhibited in the following table:—

Financial results.

	1886-87.	1887-88.	Decrease.
	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
Receipts ... ..	6,55,782	6,32,302	53,480
Expenditure—			
A. Conservancy and Works	4,04,090	3,54,985	49,105
B. Establishment ... ..	1,18,613	1,11,142	7,471
Total of A & B ... ..	5,17,703	4,66,127	51,576
Surplus ... ..	1,68,079	1,66,175	1,904

### Mines and Quarries.

There is nothing to record under this head.

## Manufactures and Industries.

General.

The chief industries of the Presidency—agriculture, the spinning and weaving of cotton by steam power, the manufacture of salt, and the distillation of liquor—are treated of separately, either in sections devoted to them specially, as in the case of the first two industries, or incidentally in giving an account of the revenues of the year, as in the case of the other two industries, or in so far as the Native States of this Presidency are concerned, in giving an account of those States. The other industries which exist are almost all insignificant in extent, and there is little that is new or interesting to be recorded regarding them. From Karachi it is reported that the introduction of bone-crushing machinery has rendered it possible for shipowners to convey bones at ordinary cargo rates, and that this fact may be expected to have a favourable influence on the largely expanding trade in the export of bones. The glass and soap manufactures of Kaira are reported to have suffered from competition with superior articles of European manufacture. The paper mill at Surat produced paper suitable for native account books, valued at Rs. 14,105. Of the 29 ginning factories in the Surat district only 22 were at work. The Surat dealers in art-fabrics, such as carved sandal-wood and ivory work, embroideries, and *kinkháb* (cloth of gold) showed their anxiety to keep their wares before the public by sending numerous exhibits to the Glasgow Exhibition. The establishment of a cotton press at Aurangabad in His Highness the Nizám's territories, combined with the inferiority of the year's cotton crop served to diminish the imports of cotton into Ahmednagar for the purpose of being pressed into bales. The well-known silver-ware industry of that city was confined to 8 or 9 artizans only. The hand-loom weaving industry in the Ahmednagar district has of late years diminished greatly; and the "Nagar carpets," which were so well known in former years for the superiority of their designs and general excellence, are not now procurable. From Khándesh it is reported that cotton gins and presses have been increasing to such a remarkable extent that even if the native *charla* (hand-wheel for cleaning cotton) falls entirely into desuetude there will not be sufficient employment for them. The Reay Paper Mill at Mundhwa near Poona with a capital of Rs. 5,00,000 commenced work during the year. It afforded employment to 180 persons on an average and produced 130½ tons of paper valued at Rs. 54,600. The Indian Paper Mill at Khadakvasla near Poona, which depended for its motive power on the water-supply of Lake Fife, ceased to work during the year. The oil factory at Bansi in the Sholapur District, which was being constructed in 1886-87 on behalf of the Bansi Oil Company, is reported to have "stopped work" owing probably to want of funds. A steam cotton press was established at Bágalkot in the Býápur District during the year. The advent of the railway tended to concentrate the weaving industry in that district at two or three great centres. The Gokák Water Power and Manufacturing Company's Mill at the Gokák Falls commenced working in the beginning of October 1887. On January 1st, 1888, 5,184 spindles and 393 operatives were employed. On July 1st following, 20,000 spindles and 343 operatives were at work. The sandal-wood carvers of Kumta in the Kánara district were disappointed in finding that most of the articles forwarded by them on their own account to the Antwerp Exhibition were returned unsold.

### THE FACTORIES ACT.

Factories.

The number of factories in the town and island of Bombay to which Act XV of 1881 applied was 78 at the beginning of 1887-88. The Sival Spinning Mill at Tárdeo was burnt down, but was to have been re-built. The number of factories in the Mofussil to which the Act applied was 24.

Employment of children.

Two prosecutions were instituted during the year under report in Bombay under Section 15 (a) of the Act—one against the time-keeper of the Oriental Mill at Tárdeo and the other against the manager of the Náráyan Cotton Mill for employing, respectively, 1 child and 3 children under the age of 12 as full-time employes. The time-keeper of the Oriental Mill was convicted and fined Rs. 10. The manager of the Náráyan Mill was warned and discharged. At first 3 mills in Bombay employed children as such, *viz.* the Alliance, the Náráyan and the Anglo-Indian. The Anglo-Indian is the only one now which avowedly employs them.

Inspections.

Towards the commencement of the year the duties of Inspector of Factories, Bombay, were entrusted to the newly created Assistant Collector of Bombay. He made 278 inspections, visiting all the textile factories which together with the non-textile and 3 new mills, *viz.* the Howard and Bullough Mills, DeLisle Road, the Presidency Mill, Parel, and the David Mill, Dádar, numbered 81 at the close of the year. In the Mofussil the factories were inspected by the District Magistrates, who were directed to perform the functions of an inspector as contemplated by the Act.

Accidents.

During the year 387 accidents occurred in Bombay, 318 of which were slight, 64 serious, and 5 fatal. The number of accidents in the Mofussil was 63, of which 48 were slight, 11 serious and 4 fatal.

### STEAM BOILER INSPECTION ACT

New Act

The important event of the year in connection with the working of the Steam Boiler Inspection Department was the passing of the new Steam Boiler Inspection Act (Bombay Act No. III of 1887), which came into force from the 31st October 1887. The Department was, therefore, managed under the old Act for the greater part of the year.



The number of boilers and engines examined during 1887-88 amounted to 354 and 61 against 355 and 184 respectively in the previous year. The large decrease in the number of engines examined is stated to be due to the discontinuance of the inspection of engines under the new Act III of 1887. No casualties occurred during the period, nor were there any appeals. 23 engineers passed the 1st class, 27 the 2nd class and 55 the 3rd class examination. 9 Service certificates were granted under Section 17, and 9 under Section 19 of Bombay Act No. V of 1873.

The actual receipts of the year from all sources (Rs. 9,540) fell short of the total expenditure (Rs. 10,280) of the Department by Rs. 740. A large amount of fees remained uncollected at the close of the year.

Receipts and  
 expenditure.

#### BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The prosperity of the cotton mill industry continued unabated throughout 1887. Notwithstanding a large addition to the number of spindles in operation, and a still larger increase in the production, there was no congestion of stocks, the markets in China and Japan continuing to absorb increasing quantities of Bombay-made yarns. The exports of yarn to those countries amounted to 244,888 bales against 219,950 in 1886, and those of piece-goods to 2,589,240 yards against 2,988,890 yards. The number of spindles in the mills worked by steam power in the Presidency, including Native States, increased from 1,698,797 in 1886 to 1,779,220 in the year under report. The number of mills was 55 in Bombay and its suburbs and 20 in the Mofussil against 50 and 20 respectively in the previous year.

The cotton mill  
 industry.

The guarantee given by the Association in the preceding year to secure a certain quantity of cargo for each monthly steamer of the Navigazione General Italiana leaving for China at Rs. 8 per ton terminated in May 1887; and as it was apparent that the Italian Company had secured a firm footing in the trade and would continue to run their steamers regularly without a guarantee, it was decided not to renew the guarantee. The open competition of the Peninsular and Oriental, the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's and the Italian companies then supplied the trade with a fair amount of tonnage at reasonable rates, Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per ton; and the competition for cargo was to have been increased after the close of the year by the Messageries Maritimes.

Steamer freights to  
 China.

The arrangement made in the preceding year with a private firm at Aden for the purpose of opening new markets for Bombay-made piece-goods and yarns at the Somali and Red Sea ports not having been properly carried out by the firm, it was allowed to lapse at the termination of the six months for which it had been concluded. Sufficient information was, however, elicited to show that a considerable trade could be carried on with those ports by a well-equipped private firm of sufficient capacity and means.

Development of  
 trade.

The system of registering trade marks initiated by the Association in 1886, continued to operate well, and prevented new tickets resembling those already in existence being designed.

Registration of trade  
 marks.

In addition to the sum of Rs. 2,000 voted by the Association for the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute in 1886 and paid during the year, a donation of Rs. 3,000 was made by the Khatav Makanji Spinning and Weaving Company for the purpose of founding a scholarship of Rs. 10 per mensem to be given to the best Native candidate qualifying himself for any one of four specified departments of a cotton mill.

Technical education.

On the 31st December 1887 the number of members of the Association was 43 as compared with 41 on the 31st December 1886. The financial position of the Association continued to improve, the receipts amounting to Rs. 7,299 against 6,966 in 1886, and the expenditures to Rs. 4,826 (exclusive of the donation to the Technical Institute) against Rs. 5,482.

Affairs of the  
 Association.

### Trade.

Out of the total private trade of the port of Bombay of 9,104½ lakhs of rupees against 8,455½ lakhs in 1886-87, inclusive of treasure, the foreign trade was valued at 7,295½ lakhs, the imports being valued at 3,742½ lakhs and the exports at 3,552½ lakhs. As compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 457½ lakhs, or 6.69 per cent. : 452 in the import and 5½ in the export trade. As compared with the average of the five preceding years there was an increase of 74½ lakhs, or 11 per cent. : 528½ in the import and 216½ in the export trade. 1,216½ lakhs represented the imports of treasure, which were greater than in the previous year by 269½ lakhs or 23 per cent. and greater also than in the five years ending 1886-87 by 142½ lakhs. The exports of treasure were represented by 113 lakhs, and were lower than in the previous year by 11½ lakhs, although higher than in the five years ending 1886-87 by 21 lakhs. The imports of merchandise exceeded those of the previous year by 182½ lakhs or 7.8 per cent., and those of the previous five years by 385½ lakhs or 18 per cent. The exports of merchandise exceeded those of the previous year by 17½ lakhs only. The increase in the imports of merchandise occurred chiefly in coals, machinery and millwork, iron, railway plant and rolling stock, silk (raw and piece-goods), and spices, the increase in the case of these articles being 26, 24½, 32½, 101½,

General Remarks:  
 Bombay.

34 and 20½ lakhs respectively. These increases more than counterbalanced the large decrease of 104½ lakhs in the value of the cotton piece-goods imported. Prices, expressed in rupees, generally rose, owing in most cases to the low rate of exchange, but other large causes were also at work. The activity in mill-construction was greater during the year than at any former period, greater lengths of railway lines were in use, the Indian Midland and Bengal-Nágpur Railways were under construction, and the Tansa water works for the city of Bombay were in progress. These circumstances serve chiefly to explain, directly or indirectly, all the increases except (i) that in the imports of silk, which was due to a very large production of the raw material in China, followed by the adoption by the manufacturers in that country of the somewhat unusual course of sending large consignments of silk piece-goods for sale to merchants in Bombay, and (ii) that in the imports of spices which was attributable to the abundance of the clove crop in Zanzibar. The decrease in the imports of cotton piece-goods was ascribable to the existence of extensive stocks remaining after the very large supplies imported in the previous year and the inability of Manchester to execute orders from Bombay in reasonable time on account of its engagements with China and other countries, as well as to the low rates of exchange and the increased production of local mills. The countries from which the increased imports were derived were the United Kingdom, China and Zanzibar, the supplies of merchandise received from which exceeded those of the previous year by 12½, 22 and 19½ lakhs of rupees respectively. The increase in the exports of merchandise is entirely ascribable to an increase of 10·6 per cent. in the exportation of imported articles, for articles of Indian produce exhibit a decline of 0·44 per cent. The exports of cloves and cotton piece-goods of foreign manufacture exceeded in value those of the previous year by 12½ and 15½ lakhs of rupees respectively: those of grain and pulse, and opium diminished by 146½ and 86 lakhs respectively, and the diminution was not counterbalanced by the excess of 94 lakhs in the exports of raw cotton and of 82½ in those of cotton twist, yarn and piece-goods of local manufacture. Besides the low rates of exchange, which were very unfavourable to exporters, a number of other causes contributed to this result. The increased export of Zanzibar cloves was the natural consequence of a larger supply, and the diminished export of "grain and pulse" was due to a short crop of wheat, especially in the Panjáb, and larger exports from America and Russia. There were increased exports of raw cotton chiefly made in the commencement of the year when a portion of the large out-turn of the crop of 1896-87 was shipped: but the increase in quantity was but slight as compared with that in the value which followed upon a rise in the prices. A great deterioration in the quality of the cotton exported is noticeable, due to excessive adulteration. The larger exports of cotton twist and yarn of local manufacture are ascribed to an increase in the number of mills and a larger demand from China. The exports of merchandise to the United Kingdom increased by 29 lakhs, owing chiefly to the greater value of the shipments of raw cotton, and those to Japan by 31½ lakhs in consequence principally of larger supplies having been made of cotton twist and yarn of local manufacture. Those to Italy, on the other hand diminished by 67 lakhs, because of the smaller shipments of wheat, and those to China also exhibited a decrease of 37½ lakhs attributable principally to the decline in the exports of opium already referred to.

Karachi,

The private trade of Karachi exhibited a decline, from 920·6 to 886·8 lakhs of rupees, i. e. to the extent of 33·8 lakhs, which was the net result of a decrease of 49·5 lakhs in the foreign and an increase of 15·7 in the coasting trade. The foreign trade diminished to the extent of 19·5 lakhs in imports, notwithstanding an increase of a lakh in the imports of dutiable goods and of 3·5 lakhs in those of treasure, and it decreased by 30·0 lakhs in exports, notwithstanding an increase of 8·5 lakhs in the shipments of foreign merchandise. The imports of cotton piece-goods declined to the extent of 31·2 lakhs in consequence of the market having been overstocked in the previous year as well as of a diminished demand from the general population following upon a poor harvest: those of wrought and unwrought copper, and zinc or spelter diminished by 3·4 and 1·2 lakhs respectively owing to the rise in the prices of those articles in Europe: those of cement and machinery and millwork also declined to the extent of 3·9 and 1·6 lakhs respectively. The increases in the imports of, among other articles, provisions and sugar to the extent of 8·2 and 6·5 lakhs respectively, in consequence chiefly of a plentiful crop of dates in Persia, Bassora and Maskat, and a steady demand for sugar from the Panjáb, were utterly insufficient to counterbalance the decrease. A fall of 2·6 lakhs in the imports of iron was more than compensated for by an increase of 3·6 in those of steel, which is imported largely into use in place of iron. Wool, both imported from Afghanistan and Beluchistan and of Indian production, was exported more largely to the extent of 14·9 lakhs, in consequence of the facilities now enjoyed by Karachi for cleaning and pressing it and shipping it direct to Europe. Oil or gingelly seed was still more largely exported—to the extent of 30·2 lakhs more than in the previous year—owing to the favourable out-turn of the crops in Sind and the Panjáb and the activity of the demand from abroad and an increase of 4·4 lakhs was noticeable in the exports of grain other than gram, rice and wheat—owing to good crops and favourable prices of bajri and jowári, and another of 2 lakhs in those of gum-arabic. But these increases were much more than counterbalanced by a decrease of 73·9 lakhs in the shipments of wheat, which was due to the inferior nature of the crops in Sind and the Panjáb, a decline of 4·5 lakhs in those of raw cotton, for which article there was a great demand in the Bombay market; and diminutions of 1·9 and 2·8 lakhs respectively in the exports of rice and tea. The diminution in the imports, chiefly derived from the United Kingdom, of all the articles of import named above except dates and sugar, and in the exports of wheat, tea and rice injuriously affected the trade with that country to the extent of 36·7 (370 2—333 5) lakhs

as compared with the previous year, notwithstanding the increase in the exports of til and wool. The value of the trade with France was approximately the same, 52.1 lakhs, as in the previous year, what it lost in the exports of rice, wheat and rapeseed it gained in those of bajri and jowari, and til or gingelly seed. The value of that with Belgium was reduced from 60.0 to 35.3 lakhs through the decline in the shipments of wheat and cotton, which was only partially compensated for by increased shipments of til and rape seeds. The trade with the Mauritius increased from 20.2 to 25.9 lakhs, chiefly owing to the increase in the imports of sugar, and that with Persia declined from 22.9 to 21.2 lakhs notwithstanding the increased supply of dates. Of trades of less consequence, that with Egypt declined, while those with Mekran and Sonmiani, Turkey in Asia, Arabia, Austria and Italy increased.

During the year under report the private trade of Aden, which was valued at 517 lakhs of rupees, again exhibited an increase to the extent of 42.4 lakhs, of which 16.4 were in the foreign, 24.9 in the Indian, and 1.0 in the inland trade. Of the trade with foreign countries, the most important was that with Arabia, which exhibited a decrease of 6.8 lakhs in the imports and 2.9 lakhs in the exports. The next, and but slightly lower to it in value, was that with the East Coast of Africa, which showed an increase of 9 lakhs in the imports and of 7.7 lakhs in the exports. Of considerably lower value was the trade with the United Kingdom, the imports from which increased by 10.6 lakhs, while the exports to it advanced by 0.9 lakh only. Lower still was the value of the trade with the United States of America, which decreased in imports by 8.4 while it increased in the exports by 4.5 lakhs. The trade with France was by no means considerable as regards imports; as regards exports it showed a large diminution of 4.5 lakhs. Nearly on a level with the trade with France was that with Abyssinia, which decreased by 2.1 lakhs in the imports, while it increased by 6.6 in the exports. The trade with India was insignificant, except as regards imports from the Bengal Presidency, which increased in value by 2.99 lakhs, and as regards the imports and exports from the Bombay Presidency which advanced by 16.8 lakhs in the value of the supplies received and by 4.4 lakhs in that of the shipments made. The inland import trade increased as regards fodder, vegetables and grain; and the exports by land increased in the value of the supplies forwarded of sheep and goats, cotton twist and piece-goods, and dates. Taking the trade of Aden as a whole, coffee, one of the chief articles of import and export, exhibited a considerable increase, and cotton piece-goods, gums and resins, and hides and skins a large increase, while the trade in grain and pulse was almost stationary. Coal is necessarily imported very largely, and the supplies received during the year greatly exceeded those received in the year previous. The number of steamers which entered and cleared the port increased, but that of country craft declined.

## (C) PRESIDENCY PROPER.

## PORT OF BOMBAY.

The whole of the sea-borne trade of the port of Bombay for the year 1887-88, exclusive of stores and treasure in account of Government, amounted in value to Rs. 91,04,17,831, showing an increase of value to the extent of Rs. 6,48,86,129, or 7.67 per cent, as compared with the previous year, and on an average of about 9.85 per cent, as compared with the preceding five years.

The totals given above are divided among the different branches of foreign and coasting trade, as follows—

Divisions.	1880-87	1887-88.	Increase in 1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Foreign External Ports ... ..	68,37,05,796	72,95,22,797	4,57,67,001
With Foreign Indian Ports ... ..	4,75,34,727	5,32,08,902	47,69,265
With British Ports in other Presidencies ... ..	7,70,31,203	8,76,09,717	1,04,78,514
With British Ports within the Presidency ... ..	3,72,09,976	4,16,64,027	38,71,349
Total	84,55,31,702	91,04,17,831	6,48,86,129

The trade with foreign external ports, i.e. with countries beyond the continent of India, is classed as "foreign trade," and that with foreign Indian ports and British ports in other Presidencies, as well as within the Presidency, as "coasting trade."

The total value of the private foreign trade (imports and exports), including treasure, amounted to Rs. 72,95,22,797, showing an increase of Rs. 4,57,67,001, or 6.69 per cent, over that of the preceding year. Compared with the average of the previous five years, the trade shows an improvement of Rs. 7,41,77,553, or more than 11 per cent.

The total value of the import private trade (foreign) was Rs. 37,42,70,381, and showed an increase of Rs. 4,52,04,098, or 13.73 per cent, as compared with the previous year. In merchandise and treasure there was an advance of Rs. 1,32,77,421, or 7.8 per cent, and Rs. 2,69,26,577, or 28 per cent, respectively. Compared with the average for the preceding five years, merchandise showed an improvement amounting to Rs. 3,85,67,312, or 18 per cent, and treasure of Rs. 1,42,60,379, or 13 per cent.

The export private trade (foreign) amounted to Rs. 35,52,52,416, which is only Rs. 5,62,993, or -15 per cent., in advance of the figure for the previous year. The excess is entirely due to the increase of 10.6 per cent. in exportation of foreign merchandise. Articles of Indian produce as well as treasure show a decline of 0.44 and 9.42 per cent. respectively.

The following table shows foreign imports (inclusive of treasure) distributed according to the countries from which they were received as compared with the corresponding figures for 1886-87. To it are subjoined remarks on the state of the trade with each country during the year under report.—

Its distribution among different countries as regards imports.

Countries.	1886-87		Increase or Decrease in 1887-88	Countries.	1886-87		Increase or Decrease in 1887-88
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
United Kingdom	21,04,85,213	25,11,79,912	+3,16,94,699	Other Countries in Africa	6,599	7,273	+ 674
Austria	36,39,443	42,70,034	+5,15,191	United States	66,55,943	1,00,16,158	+ 33,50,215
Belgium	22,37,894	24,47,034	+1,19,520	Aden	22,16,880	23,27,527	+ 1,10,647
France	44,55,351	51,90,042	+7,11,041	Arabia	72,07,404	64,22,897	- 7,84,507
Germany	5,38,208	8,40,090	+2,90,822	Ceylon	8,77,321	15,29,193	+6,47,811
Holland	22,194	31,404	+9,210	China	3,79,29,607	4,11,94,075	+32,64,468
Italy	26,26,396	60,0,230	+31,89,834	Japan	4,92,417	1,11,785	- 1,80,632
Malta	8,45,116	26,438	-3,18,748	Java	47,401	7,001	-40,400
Norway		34,812	+34,812	Mekran and Somnath	8,437	2,979	-5,458
Spain	53,536	38,240	-15,296	Persia	68,31,813	61,02,877	-7,28,936
Sweden	46	2,28,235	+2,28,239	Philippines	420	1,446	+1,026
Turkey in Europe	22,791	18,04	-4,787	Russia in Asia	6,90,018	10,25,747	+3,35,729
Other Countries in Europe	4,213	1,171	-3,042	Siam	4,174	210	-3,964
Abvassina	5,287	2,06,818	+2,01,531	Straits Settlements	56,087	29,49,411	+29,43,524
Eastern Coast of Africa—				Turkey in Asia	2,002	5,50,348	+5,48,346
Mozambique	10,06,686	11,28,050	+1,19,373	Australia	2,158	54,29,814	+52,13,956
Zanzibar	42,98,171	69,04,621	+26,06,510				
Other Ports	1,111	39,882	+38,771				
Egypt	25,36,947	14,28,354	-11,08,593				
Mauritius	1,38,36,056	1,10,13,622	-28,22,434				
				Total	32,70,90,373	37,42,70,381	+4,52,04,008

*United Kingdom.*—The quantity of goods and treasure imported from the United Kingdom showed a growth in value amounting to Rs. 3,16,94,699, or more than 14 per cent. over the previous year, and as compared with the average of the five years ending 1886-87 the improvement exceeded 17 per cent. The value of merchandise alone was 18 crores of rupees, showing an advance of 1½ crores over the previous year. Imports of railway plant and rolling stock, metals, coals, and machinery and millwork showed collectively the large increase of Rs. 1,81,13,000, those of apparel an increase of 5½ lakhs, those of dyeing and colouring materials of 8½ lakhs, those of hardware and cutlery of 10 lakhs, those of matches of 3½ lakhs, those of umbrellas of 2½ lakhs, and those of woollens 8½ lakhs. The only item which exhibited an important decrease (from 801½ to 691 lakhs) was cotton piece-goods. The imports of treasure appear to have recovered during the year—they showed an improvement of 10 lakhs in gold and about 2 crores in silver, the recovery in the imports of the latter being about equal to the loss therein in the preceding year.

*Austria.*—The imports exhibited an increase of more than 5 lakhs over 1886-87, but the trade was only on a level with the average of the preceding five years. Apparel, cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods, glass beads, hardware, and cutlery, machinery, paper (printing, writing and other kinds), and silk piece-goods (pure and mixed) are the most noticeable items in which there was an improvement; while refined dyes, copper (lametta), and woollen piece-goods exhibited a fall of 1½ lakhs. The augmentation under the head of paper amounted to more than 2 lakhs, and the decline under copper (lametta) to nearly a lakh. The transactions under treasure, with the exception of a decline in the imports of gold, which was balanced by an improvement in silver, did not undergo any great alteration.

*Belgium.*—The gradual development of the import trade with this country was during the year under report well maintained, and showed an increase of more than a lakh and a half over 1886-87. There were larger imports of cotton twist and yarn, sheet and plate glass, paper (printing, writing and other sorts) and non-ferrous metals, and the imports of the last-mentioned article alone showing an improvement of over 3 lakhs, while candles and railway materials were received to a much smaller extent than in 1886-87.

*France.*—The value of imports from this country amounted to about 58 lakhs against 45 lakhs during the previous year,—an increase of 13 lakhs, or 29 per cent. in comparison with the average of the five years ending 1886-87, the advance was 46 per cent. The principal items which showed an improvement were clocks and watches, coloured cotton piece-goods, and silk piece-goods (pure and mixed), while supplies of apparel, and copper (lametta) were received on a much smaller scale. Under treasure, imports of gold increased by Rs. 2,70,466 and of silver by Rs. 1,66,635.

*Germany.*—The import trade increased in value from about 6 lakhs in the previous year to 8½ lakhs in the year under the report. Woollen piece-goods showed a growth in value exceeding Rs. 90,000. Liquid alizarine and soft safran, worth Rs. 61,000 and 82,000 respectively, were received during the year; there were no importations of these articles in 1886-87.

*Holland.*—The trade in candles, which in 1886-87 exceeded Rs. 5,000, ceased entirely during the year under report. Alizarine dyes exhibited an increase of Rs. 8,000.

*Italy.*—The value of the merchandise imported from this country was greater by about a lakh than in the previous year, but not more than equal to the average of the preceding five years. Cotton piece-goods (bleached), and silk piece-goods, pure and mixed, exhibited

an increase of about Rs. 70,000 each, while imports of pig lead, the value of which amounted in 1886-87 to Rs. 88,877, entirely ceased. The only thing of importance as regards treasure was an increase of almost 31 lakhs in silver.

*Malta*.—There was little or no fluctuation to report. The large imports of treasure in the previous year were quite exceptional.

*Norway*.—There is seldom any direct trade with this country. That registered during the year under report represented a few consignments of lucifer matches valued at Rs. 26,869, and of iron valued at Rs. 7,943, declared to have been originally shipped at Christiania for Hull, and at the latter place transhipped for Bombay.

*Spain*.—Pellitory, saffron and sherry are the principal articles imported from this country under the first and last heading there was a decrease amounting to more than Rs. 6,000 in each case.

*Sweden*.—As in the case of Norway, there is seldom any direct trade with this country. The imports (chiefly iron) recorded during 1887-88 were shipments from Gottenburg transhipped for Bombay at Hull.

*Turkey in Europe*.—The imports of merchandise from this country declined during the year under report by more than Rs. 4,000. An increase occurred under the head of jewellery; while imports of perfume, manufactured tobacco, and woollen goods were much restricted.

*Other Countries in Europe*.—These are represented by Greece and Portugal, and the direct trade with the rest is small and unimportant.

*Abyssinia*.—The trade on an average is not a large one. Imports of unmanufactured ivory, which swelled the trade in 1886-87, ceased almost entirely during the year under report, while there was an increase of over 2 lakhs in the imports of treasure, principally gold.

*Eastern Coast of Africa: Mozambique*.—The imports of merchandise and treasure exhibited together an increase of more than a lakh over the last year; and though in merchandise by itself there was a small decrease, the transactions under that head as well as treasure showed respectively a considerable improvement when compared with the average of the preceding five years. The imports of til or gingelly seed, which amounted in value to Rs. 67,502 in 1886-87 declined during 1887-88 to Rs. 1,927, and there was also a slight decrease in ivory (unmanufactured), Grain (other sorts), real pearls, tortoise shells, and cloves were, however, received in larger quantities, and exhibited together an improvement of more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  a lakh.

*Eastern Coast of Africa—Zanzibar*.—The trade with this port was of the aggregate value of 59 lakhs against about 43 lakhs in 1886-87, exhibiting an increase of 16 lakhs or 37 per cent, and of about 27 lakhs or 85 per cent as compared with the average of the five preceding years. In merchandise by itself there was an augmentation of nearly 20 lakhs, partially balanced by a fall of nearly 3½ lakhs in the transactions under treasure. There was a very important growth in the value of cloves imported, the figures indicating nearly double the amount for the preceding year, in 1885-86 the value amounted to Rs. 10,78,811 and in the following year to Rs. 18,65,826, while the imports made during the year under report were worth Rs. 56,48,765. There was also an increase in the value of cocoanut kernel amounting to Rs. 1,74,180. The other most noticeable articles which showed an improvement were raw caoutchouc and raw hides. Gum (copal), horns, ivory (unmanufactured) and jewellery showed a falling off. Under treasure there was a decline of over Rs. 10,000 in gold and 3 lakhs in silver.

*Eastern Coast of Africa—Other Ports*.—The trade is insignificant, and consists of casual imports from some of the minor ports. The only goods of any importance, the import of which was registered in 1887-88, were ochilla weed valued at Rs. 14,280 received from Socotra, and gum (obanum and arabic) of the value of Rs. 20,704 received from Hullulla.

*Egypt*.—There was a slight improvement in the value of merchandise received from this country, while imports of gold and silver were considerably smaller, and accounted for the decrease noticeable in the total trade. Silk piece-goods exhibited an increase, while imports of apparel, clocks and watches, pellitory and storax were restricted. Under treasure, there was a fall of more than 5 lakhs in gold and of nearly 7 lakhs in silver.

*Mauritius*.—The value of imports from this island amounted to Rs. 1,19,63,622 against Rs. 1,38,36,818 in 1886-87, showing a falling off of Rs. 18,73,216, but the trade was a little better than the average of the preceding five years. Soft sugar and rum were the principal articles of import and they exhibited a decline of Rs. 14,96,169 and Rs. 17,632 respectively. The transactions in silver were less than in the previous year by Rs. 3,65,672.

*Other Countries in Africa*.—Natal only comes under this heading and with this country there was no trade in 1886-87. In the year under report, however, there was an importation of soft sugar of the value of Rs. 1,500, as well as small quantities of other articles.

*United States*.—The supplies from this country of both merchandise and treasure were represented in value by 106 lakhs against nearly 91 lakhs during the previous year showing an improvement of 15 lakhs. The trade in merchandise, however, declined by about

13 lakhs, the value of the imports under that head reaching only 14 lakhs against 27 lakhs in 1886-87, and if compared with the average of the five years ending 1886-87, there was a loss of 11 lakhs, or more than 42 per cent. The chief cause for the decline in goods was a fall of 14 lakhs in the imports of kerosine oil. There was also a decrease in the importations of coal. Amongst the articles which showed an improvement were grey cotton piece-goods (increase  $\frac{1}{2}$  a lakh), clocks and watches, hardware and cutlery, and some kinds of medicines. The transactions in treasure were confined to importations of silver only, in which there was an increase of Rs. 28,30,400.

*Aden*.—There was an improvement in the trade with this port of more than 2 lakhs, almost exclusively in the imports of merchandise. The principal articles which exhibited an increase were gums (olibanum, arabic and other sorts), precious stones and pearls, fish-maws and shark-fins, and mother of pearl shells, while cotton, grey cotton piece-goods, ivory (unmanufactured) and tea showed a falling off. The increase in the value of the gums imported amounted to more than 2 lakhs and the falling off in that of coffee to about Rs. 70,000. In treasure, there was a rise in gold, almost balanced by a decline in silver.

*Arabia*.—The value of goods received from this country did not undergo much fluctuation as compared with the previous year, but in the imports of treasure, which in 1886-87 exhibited an increase of more than 10 lakhs, there was a falling off of almost a similar amount, distributed equally between gold and silver. A large trade was carried on in dyeing and colouring materials (other sorts), precious stones and pearls, fish-maws and shark-fins, dates, and silk piece-goods, while imports of raw cotton, coloured cotton piece-goods, fresh fruits (other sorts), and mother of pearl shells declined.

*Ceylon*.—An improvement is observable in the imports from this country amounting to 6 lakhs, the value being Rs. 17,25,132 against Rs. 8,77,321 in the previous year. The trade was almost entirely confined to merchandise, the transactions in treasure being, as a rule, on a very limited scale. Among other fluctuations there was an increase of Rs. 5,48,186 in coffee, Rs. 1,98,659 in cocoanut kernel, Rs. 63,900 in cardamoms, and Rs. 15,457 in black tea, while there was a fall of Rs. 1,00,874 in batchuts, Rs. 33,816 in cocoanut oil, and Rs. 12,590 in raw cotton.

*China*.—The trade with this country would appear to have recovered from the fall it experienced during the previous year. The value was about the same as that recorded for 1885-86. The improvement amounted to 10 per cent over 1886-87 and to nearly 25 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent as compared with the average for the five years ending 1886-87. The value of merchandise imported was 214 lakhs against 192 lakhs, and of treasure 197 against 181 lakhs in the previous year. The principal articles which contributed towards the increase were raw silk and silk piece-goods, the improvement being 22 lakhs and 6 lakhs respectively. There were also larger imports of Chinese and Japanese ware, earthenware and porcelain, and glass bangles. The following articles exhibited a decline—cassia lignea, nearly 14 lakhs, fire-works, over a lakh, and tea (black and green), to the large amount of nearly 7 lakhs. There was an excess in the importations of gold over those of the previous year to the extent of Rs. 11,32,886, and of silver to the extent of Rs. 1,61,440.

*Japan*.—The trade with this country is comparatively small. Imports of copper, which amounted to over a lakh in 1886-87, ceased almost entirely during the year under report. Had it not been for this, the trade in merchandise would have shown an expansion instead of a diminution of about Rs. 20,000. Imports of cabinetware and furniture, earthenware and porcelain, raw silk, and toys and requisites for games were larger. There were no transactions in treasure, and hence there is a decline to the extent of Rs. 3,30,000, the amount recorded in the previous year.

*Java*.—As mentioned in previous reports, a new trade has sprung up with this country, and it is confined almost exclusively to imports of black tea from Batavia, which this year exhibit an improvement to the extent of Rs. 1,23,057.

*Mekran and Somnani*.—The trade with these places was on a level with the average of the preceding five years. Mats, empty kappás, and dried fish were received in larger quantities, while the imports of raw cotton and salted fish were much restricted.

*Persia*.—There was an increase amounting to 7 lakhs in the importations of goods from this country. The principal articles which contributed towards this improvement were dates, raw cotton, raw wool, woollen goods, precious stones and pearls, and skins. The following articles exhibited a decline—assacetrila, madder, *shahi*, dried and salted fish, cummin seed, saffra, silk and silk piece-goods, and stationery. The number and value of horses imported, declined from 2,268 valued at Rs. 7,37,959 in 1886-87 to 1,579 valued at Rs. 5,29,800 during the year under report. Of other animals there was only one imported valued at Rs. 50, against 173 of the value of Rs. 33,812 in 1886-87. Under treasure, there was a diminution in the imports of gold and silver amounting to Rs. 2,61,937 and Rs. 1,50,871 respectively.

*Philippines*.—The casual imports from these islands rose this year to Rs. 35,426 from Rs. 420 in 1886-87. The trade in the previous year consisted solely in the importation of cigars, and was not separately noticed. During 1887-88, raw hump, cigars and conlage were imported.

*Russia in Asia.*—Kerosine oil is the only article received from this country. It was imported in the previous year for the first time, having been shipped at the port of Batoum. There was an increase in the year under report in the value of the oil received to the extent of Rs. 4,09,573, or 65 per cent.

*Siam.*—Imports of teak and other timber, which amounted in value to Rs. 45,474 in 1886-87, ceased entirely in the year under report.

*Straits Settlements.*—The value of imports of merchandise was almost the same as in the previous year, the increase noticeable in the trade being confined to transactions in treasure only. The principal articles in which a fluctuation occurred were benjamin (under gums and resins), pepper, teak and other timber, and betelnuts, all showing an increase; while in tin (unwrought), coffee, nutmegs and black tea there was a decline. Imports of gold improved to the extent of Rs. 2,81,086 and of silver to that of Rs. 23,742.

*Turkey in Asia.*—The import trade with this country amounted to 83½ lakhs against 29 lakhs in 1886-87. Supplies of merchandise exhibited an improvement of about 6½ lakhs, and those of treasure a diminution of more than 2 lakhs. There was an increase in the importation of dates amounting in value to nearly 3 lakhs, of hides and skins to ½ of a lakh, of gallnuts (dyeing and colouring materials) to nearly ½ a lakh, besides small improvements in the imports of grain (other sorts), *ghis*, raw silk, and raw wool. Imports of wheat, which amounted in 1886-87 to the value of Rs. 1,06,061, were represented during the year under report by a sum of Rs. 2,414 only, thus showing a decline of more than a lakh. The number of horses received increased from 288 in 1886-87 to 929 in 1887-88, and the value from Rs. 1,02,600 to Rs. 3,25,900. Under treasure, imports of gold exhibited a falling off of more than 3 lakhs, while those of silver showed an improvement of about a lakh.

*Australia.*—Imports of merchandise from this country declined by nearly 2 lakhs. Coal exhibited a fall in value to the extent of Rs. 1,23,993, and copper (Australian cake) of Rs. 54,290. 153 horses were imported of the value of Rs. 39,900 against 130 valued at Rs. 55,000 in 1886-87. The transactions in treasure (gold) have much improved, showing an increase of Rs. 29,40,685 almost equal to the decrease noticed last year. Imports of gold for the last five years are shown below:—

1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,34,24,376	1,17,03,484	52,01,280	21,66,335	51,17,020

The following table shows the value of the articles (inclusive of treasure) exported to foreign countries in 1886-87 and 1887-88, and the remarks which follow indicate the state of the trade with each country — And as regards Exports.

Countries	1886-87.		1887-88.		Increase or Decrease in 1887-88	Countries.	1886-87.		1887-88.		Increase or Decrease in 1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.			
United Kingdom	7,93,00,715	7,77,63,788	-	15,36,927		Mauritius . . .	19,59,267	17,20,552	-	2,38,715	
Austria	1,86,89,808	1,84,64,747	-	2,25,061		Natal	1,35,180	2,95,278	+	1,60,098	
Belgium	2,49,35,178	2,60,00,981	+	11,25,805		Other Countries in Africa . . .	1,682	5,285	+	3,603	
France	4,48,06,350	4,38,15,815	-	9,92,735		United States	6,62,156	6,27,029	-	35,127	
Germany	11,93,933	11,61,871	-	32,062		Aden	58,22,948	75,35,742	+	17,12,794	
Greece	53,993	1,84,018	+	1,28,023		Arabia	84,42,936	81,03,057	-	3,39,879	
Holland	31,03,976	31,45,940	+	41,968		Ceylon	37,76,438	43,21,478	+	10,45,035	
Italy	4,03,12,874	3,35,67,341	-	67,55,533		China	8,07,86,768	7,76,35,204	-	31,03,564	
Malta	3,35,973	1,87,907	-	1,48,066		Japan	36,38,692	69,00,381	+	32,12,379	
Norway	48,500	-	-	70,875		Maldives	20,446	1,01,961	+	81,515	
Portugal	1,52,521	81,646	-	70,875		Mekran and Somnati	1,42,124	1,42,698	+	574	
Russia	26,35,023	39,35,582	+	13,00,559		Persia	1,28,59,670	1,82,04,080	+	3,44,410	
Spain	15,90,672	18,79,333	+	2,88,661		Straits Settlements.	30,00,562	40,50,129	+	10,49,566	
Sweden	65,000	12,000	-	53,000		Turkey in Asia . . .	32,73,258	37,36,998	+	4,63,610	
Turkey in Europe	1,12,793	3,64,218	+	2,51,425		Other Countries in Asia . . .	-	50,108	+	50,108	
Abyssinia	10,49,132	9,80,314	-	68,820		Australia . . .	78,267	1,47,076	+	68,783	
Eastern Coast of Africa—						Total	35,46,89,423	35,52,52,416	+	5,62,993	
Mozambique	13,47,961	20,70,503	+	7,22,542							
Zanzibar	5,21,628	83,70,512	+	28,48,386							
Other Ports	66,390	1,11,750	+	45,351							
Egypt	46,64,641	40,40,809	-	6,23,833							

*United Kingdom.*—The value of merchandise and treasure exported to the United Kingdom amounted to about 778 lakhs against 793 lakhs in 1886-87, showing a decline of 15 lakhs, or nearly 2 per cent. In merchandise by itself there was an improvement of nearly 29 lakhs or almost 4 per cent., to which Indian produce and foreign merchandise contributed in the proportion of 3 to 1 respectively. As regards Indian produce, the value of the exports of raw cotton rose from 316½ to 378½ lakhs, that of dyeing and colouring materials from 23½ to 28½ lakhs, that of gums and resins from 9½ to 17½ lakhs, and that of spices from 10½ to 15½ lakhs, while that of wheat declined from 138 to 86 lakhs in 1886-87. As regards foreign merchandise, cloves exhibited an improvement of 5 lakhs. In the remittances of treasure there was a falling off of Rs. 38,41,578 and Rs. 5,83,661 in gold and silver respectively.

*Austria.*—There was a small decrease of about 2 lakhs in the trade with this country, Linseed and a few other oil-seeds having been exported in smaller quantities. Exports of

cloves (foreign merchandise) were, however, larger, and in the treasure transactions gold was remitted in excess of the remissions of 1886-87 to the extent of Rs. 19,973.

*Belgium.*—There was a recovery in the trade with this country, which exhibited an improvement of 11½ lakhs against a fall of 5 lakhs in 1886-87. The principal fluctuations were an increase of 1½ lakhs in the value of raw cotton, of 1½ in that of raw hemp, of 8½ in that of ground-nuts, of 3½ in that of poppy, and of 10½ in that of rapeseed exported, and a decrease of 10 lakhs in the value of wheat, of 1½ in that of linseed, and of 2½ in that of til or gingelly seeds exported.

*France.*—The trade with this country had recovered itself in 1886-87 to the extent of about 41 lakhs after the fall of more than 90 lakhs in 1885-86, but during 1887-88 it receded again to the extent of 10 lakhs. In the exports of Indian produce there was a diminution of 12 lakhs, partially balanced by a rise of about 2½ lakhs in foreign merchandise. In the exports of treasure, silver exhibited a decrease of Rs. 31,813. As regards Indian produce, the principal increases occurred in the value of wheat (increase 9½ lakhs), horns (3½ lakhs), ground-nuts (8½ lakhs), mowra flowers (2½ lakhs), and til or gingelly seeds (24 lakhs), and the principal decreases in the value of raw cotton (decrease of 12½ lakhs), linseed (30½ lakhs), and rapeseed (20 lakhs). As regards foreign merchandise, the increase was in the value of coconut kernel and cloves.

*Germany.*—There were no great fluctuations in the exports to this country, which were of almost the same value as in the previous year.

*Greece.*—Exports of raw cotton improved to the extent of Rs. 1,13,050.

*Holland.*—The value of shipments to this country remained almost the same as in the previous year. There was an improvement of more than 5 lakhs in raw cotton against a falling off of an equal amount in linseed. Among other fluctuations, exports of wheat, ground-nut and rapeseed were larger.

*Italy.*—There was a diminution in the trade with this country to the extent of more than 67 lakhs, chiefly attributable to restricted exports of wheat, owing to (i) a partial failure of the crops, and (ii) to exceptionally large exports having been made in the previous year. The decrease in the value of wheat exported amounted to 76½ lakhs. 6½ lakhs worth more of til or gingelly seeds were exported.

*Malta.*—The decline in the trade with this island was due to a falling off of nearly 3 lakhs in the exports of wheat.

*Norway.*—There were no exports of raw cotton, which represented the whole of the trade in the previous year.

*Portugal.*—Exports of wheat to this country exhibited a diminution of Rs. 85,000, and those of linseed an improvement of Rs. 15,000.

*Russia in Europe.*—There was an increase of more than 15 lakhs in the value of raw cotton, partially balanced by a fall of nearly 3 lakhs in that of linseed.

*Spain.*—Shipments to this country experienced in 1886-87 a fall of 5 lakhs, but there was a partial recovery in the year under report to the extent of 2 lakhs. Raw cotton exhibited an improvement of about 3 lakhs, and wheat of 3½ lakhs, while there has been a falling off in linseed of more than 3 lakhs.

*Sweden.*—The exports of raw cotton occasionally shipped to this country declined from Rs. 65,000 to Rs. 12,000.

*Turkey in Europe.*—The rise noticeable in the trade with this country was chiefly due to shipments of linseed valued at 3 lakhs. In 1886-87 no linseed was exported.

*Abyssinia.*—The value of exports of Indian produce was much the same as in the previous year, but there was a small decrease in foreign merchandise. As regards Indian produce, there was an exportation under the head "other kinds of animals" consisting chiefly of bullocks of the value of Rs. 2,35,500 shipped to Massowah in connection with the Italian Expedition; there were no such exportations during the previous year. Exports of jowari and bajri exhibited an increase of more than ½ a lakh, while grey cotton piece-goods showed a falling off of 2 lakhs, and wheat of Rs. 32,000. The chief item of restricted exports in foreign merchandise was cotton twist and yarn, which showed a decline of nearly a lakh.

*Mozambique.*—There was a considerable improvement in the trade with this country, to which Indian produce as well as foreign merchandise contributed. The value amounted to about 21 lakhs, so that there was an increase of 7 lakhs or 53 per cent. over the value in the preceding year, and of 6 lakhs or 44 per cent. as compared with the average of the five years ending 1886-87. Amongst the articles of Indian produce, cotton piece-goods (grey and coloured) showed an augmentation of more than 4 lakhs, and gunny bags (jute) of ½ a lakh, while there was a diminution of Rs. 37,000 in rice. As regards foreign merchandise, there were larger exports of cotton piece-goods to the extent of about 4 lakhs, while as regards treasure, remittances of silver exceeded those made in the previous year by Rs. 59,494.



*Zanzibar.*—The exports to this country showed a further development of nearly 28½ lakhs, due almost entirely to larger shipments of treasure. The value of Indian produce exported was almost the same as in the previous year, while in foreign merchandise there was an expansion of about 2 lakhs.

*Eastern Coast of Africa: Other Ports.*—The trade with these ports is small, and chiefly confined to articles of Indian produce. There were larger exports of rice, jowári and bájri and other sorts of grain, as well as of wet dates.

*Egypt.*—The transactions with the port of Suakim amounted to Rs. 70,993 against Rs. 1,17,173 in 1886-87, showing a decline of Rs. 46,180. Jowári and bájri, rice, and barley exhibited together a decrease of Rs. 30,000; flour, *gñi* and other sorts of provisions, of Rs. 12,000; and sugar of nearly Rs. 3,000. Most of the other exports were intended for the European countries and were shipped to ports in Egypt, to await orders as to ultimate destination. Raw cotton, linseed and til or gingelly seed exhibited an increase of 5½, 4½ and 1½ lakhs respectively, and coffee, wheat and rapeseed a decrease of 1½, 7½ and 2½ lakhs respectively.

*Mauritius.*—The export transactions with this country, exclusive of treasure, were represented in value by Rs. 17,11,552 against Rs. 19,59,267 in 1886-87, showing a fall of about 2½ lakhs as compared with that year, but as compared with the average of the five years ending 1886-87 there was an increase of more than 4 lakhs or nearly 34 per cent. As regards Indian produce, coffee exhibited an increase of ¾ths of a lách, and flour of nearly ½ a lách; while there was a falling off under the heads gram, wheat, and grain (other sorts) of nearly 3 lakhs, and under provisions (other sorts) of about ½ a lách. As regards foreign merchandise, coloured cotton piece-goods showed a diminution to the extent of more than a lách in value. Rs. 9,000 were remitted in silver none in 1886-87.

*Natal.*—The shipments to this country were valued at Rs. 2,95,278 or more than twice as much as those of the previous year. This large increase was divided almost equally between Indian produce and foreign merchandise.

*Other Countries in Africa.*—Cape Colony only comes under this head. The trade is small and unimportant.

*United States.*—The value of exports to this country was nearly the same as in the previous year, there being only a slight decrease of about ½ a lách, against a small improvement under the heads of hides and skins, wool and woollen goods. In foreign merchandise there was a diminution in the value of old iron for re-manufacture amounting to 2½ lakhs, and an increase in cloves of 1½ lakhs, and in ivory (unmanufactured) and hides (raw) of about ¼ of a lách each.

*Aden.*—The export trade to Aden was represented in value by Rs. 75,35,742 against Rs. 58,22,948 in 1886-87, showing an augmentation of more than 17 lakhs, and of more than 18 lakhs as compared with the average of the five years ending 1886-87. In the transactions in merchandise there was an improvement of more than 15 lakhs, to which Indian produce and foreign merchandise contributed in the proportion of 2 to 1. Under treasure, shipments of silver were larger by Rs. 78,092. The most noticeable fluctuations were, as regards Indian produce, an increase amounting to 10½ lakhs in the value of cotton piece-goods (grey and coloured), and a decrease of 3½ lakhs in that of jowári and bájri; and as regards foreign merchandise, increases of 2 and 1½ lakhs in the value of cotton piece-goods and sugar respectively.

*Arabia.*—There is a large trade with this country in exports of Indian produce and foreign merchandise, in both of which there was a slight decrease of Rs. 2,23,532 and Rs. 1,28,778 respectively during the year under report. Under treasure there was an improvement in transactions in silver to the extent of Rs. 14,486. There were no transactions in gold.

*Ceylon.*—There was an improvement in the trade with this island of more than 10 lakhs, of which ¾ths of a lách was contributed by Indian produce, more than a lách by foreign merchandise, and more than 8½ lakhs by the shipments of silver. As regards Indian produce, exports of provisions, oil-seeds and cotton piece-goods were larger, while those of grain and pulse were on a restricted scale. As regards foreign merchandise, almost the whole of the increase was in apparel, cotton, silk and woollen piece-goods, iron, and provisions.

*China.*—The shipments to China exhibited in 1886-87 an increase of more than 8½ lakhs, but there was during 1887-88 a decline of more than 31 lakhs. The trade was, however, better than the average of the five years ending 1886-87 by 58 lakhs, or 8 per cent. The decrease occurred almost entirely in the value of Indian produce, chiefly attributable to a decline of more than 86 lakhs in the value of the exports of opium: the values of other articles exported showed that there was an improvement to the extent of more than 31 lakhs in the exports of cotton twist and yarn, 13 lakhs in those of raw cotton, 2 lakhs in those of grey cotton piece-goods, a lách in those of sandalwood, and a lách each in those of articles sent by post, and drugs and medicines (other sorts). As regards foreign merchandise, there were larger exports of fruits (dried, salted or preserved) and cloves, each represented by

an increase of 2 lākhs. The total value of shipments of merchandise to China was Rs. 7,76,23,124, being more than that of the exports to the United Kingdom by Rs. 12,11,278. As regards treasure, there were no exports of silver, against about  $\frac{1}{4}$  a lākh exported in 1886-87. Of opium, 33,687 chests of the value of Rs. 4,08,41,132 were exported in 1887-88 against 41,204 $\frac{1}{2}$  chests valued at Rs. 4,94,56,870 in 1886-87: there was thus a diminution of 7,517 $\frac{1}{2}$  chests and Rs. 86,15,738.

*Japan.*—There was a very large development of the trade with this country, which expanded to nearly twice as much as what it was in the year before. The improvement was almost all attributable to increased exports of Indian produce, cotton twist and yarn of country manufacture having been exported to the value of Rs. 67,43,026 against Rs. 35,71,187 in the previous year. Shipments of raw wool were also larger. As regards foreign merchandise, there was a larger trade in cotton piece-goods, writing paper and cloves.

*Maldives.*—There was a recovery in the trade with these islands to the same extent almost as the loss sustained in the previous year. Indian rice showed an increase of more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  a lākh.

*Mekran and Somniani.*—The value of exports was much the same as in the year previous. Shipments of Indian rice were larger, while those of cotton piece-goods of foreign manufacture declined.

*Persia.*—The value of the export trade to this country amounted to Rs. 1,32,04,080 against Rs. 1,28,59,670 in 1886-87—an increase of Rs. 3,44,410. Compared with the average of the five years ending 1886-87, the improvement was still greater, and amounted to Rs. 9,63,018, or more than  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. In the transactions in merchandise there was an advance of more than 3 lākhs in the exports of Indian produce, balanced to a certain extent by a reduction of about  $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of a lākh in those of foreign goods. Gold was forwarded to the value of Rs. 7,000, none was sent in the previous year. The remittances in silver were in excess of those of 1886-87 to the extent of Rs. 73,350. The variations which need be noticed here in detail are, as regards Indian produce, an increase of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  lākhs and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  lākhs respectively in the value of coffee and rice, and a decrease of 2 lākhs in that of indigo, and as regards foreign merchandise, an increase of 5 lākhs in the value of cotton piece-goods and a decrease of 1, 1 $\frac{1}{10}$  and 1 $\frac{1}{10}$  lākhs respectively in that of cotton twist and yarn, refined sugar and tea.

*Straits Settlements.*—In 1886-87 the exports were on a level with the average of the preceding five years, but there was during the year under report a large expansion of more than 10 lākhs, or 34 per cent., to which Indian produce, foreign merchandise, and treasure contributed. As regards Indian produce, cotton twist and yarn, and cotton piece-goods (grey) exhibited together an increase of more than 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  lākhs, wax of  $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of a lākh and flour of  $\frac{1}{4}$  a lākh; while as regards foreign merchandise the exports of cotton piece-goods improved to the extent of nearly 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  lākhs, and of cloves to the extent of nearly a lākh. As regards treasure, gold was remitted to the value of Rs. 1,228, where as none was exported in the previous year, and silver showed an increase to the extent of Rs. 1,51,775.

*Turkey in Asia.*—In the export trade with Turkey in Asia there was an increase of more than 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  lākhs, chiefly in the exports of merchandise. Among articles of Indian produce, rice exhibited an increase to the extent of 1 $\frac{1}{10}$  lākhs, and among those of foreign origin, cotton piece-goods exhibited an increase of 2 $\frac{1}{10}$  lākhs.

*Other Countries in Asia.*—These include Java and Siam. The trade is small and insignificant. There were shipments of silver to Java to the extent of Rs. 46,000.

*Australia.*—There was a recovery in the trade with this country to almost the same extent as the fall experienced in the previous year. There were larger exports of cotton, piece-goods (white), myrabolans, gum-arabic, and jewellery under the head of Indian produce, and of apparel, and silk and woollen goods under that of foreign merchandise.

The following statement shows the principal articles imported in 1887-88 and 1886-87, and their values:—

Articles imported  
from Foreign  
Countries.

Articles.	Value		Increase or Decrease in 1887-88	Articles.	Value.		Increase or Decrease in 1887-88.
	1886-87	1887-88.			1886-87	1887-88	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals—Living	9,58,392	10,46,123	+87,920	Dyeing and Colouring Ma- terials	17,67,060	27,39,415	+10,32,355
Apparel, &c.	84,01,002	38,29,143	+4,41,177	Earthenware and Porcelain.	5,06,728	7,16,566	+1,25,819
Arms, Ammunition, &c.	4,25,990	5,23,501	+98,492	Fireworks	4,97,31	9,78,904	+1,19,327
Articles imported by Post	21,64,675	22,75,720	+1,12,045	Fruits and Vegetables	4,84,471	5,49,990	+3,04,519
Building and Engineering Materials	7,54,464	8,34,592	+1,89,079	Glass	37,95,501	31,71,183	+3,74,622
Cabinetware and Furniture	8,21,822	4,89,920	+1,87,991	Gums and Resins	5,33,225	8,68,968	+3,65,748
Candles	8,54,813	2,67,490	+1,14,858	Hardware and Cutlery	46,14,808	50,50,731	+10,25,923
Chemical Products and Pre- parations	8,20,486	8,03,911	-16,525	Hides and Skins	2,39,811	6,19,633	+1,23,022
Clocks and Watches.	7,41,918	8,46,142	+1,05,124	Instruments and Apparatus.	8,20,589	8,54,448	+34,609
Coals	80,09,993	1,15,13,711	+36,03,698	Ivory and Ivory-ware	20,27,224	20,01,647	-25,576
Coffee	4,64,672	8,20,491	+3,61,619	Jewellery, &c.	17,46,238	20,06,284	+2,60,046
				Leather	15,00,000	13,94,918	+31,749
				Liquors—			
Cotton—				Ales, Beer and Porter	1,00,344	5,92,098	+1,750
Raw	11,72,719	12,48,941	+2,76,222	Spirits	16,87,217	18,97,844	+2,07,617
Twist and Yarn	90,68,355	11,25,396	+7,541	Wines and Liqueurs	9,06,948	10,91,830	+1,85,882
Piece-goods	8,12,18,889	7,01,79,658	-1,04,47,981	Other sorts	8,412	2,965	-447
				Machinery and Millwork	70,02,692	94,62,448	+24,01,311
Drugs and Medicines	18,52,474	15,07,272	-3,25,202	Matches—Lucifer and other	5,14,882	8,71,683	+4,56,944

Articles.	VALUE.		Increase or Decrease in 1887-88.	Articles.	VALUE.		Increase or Decrease in 1887-88.
	1886-87.	1887-88.			1886-87.	1887-88.	
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
<b>Metals—</b>				<b>Piece-goods (including</b>			
Brass	2,40,204	1,59,439	-36,765	Mixed Goods)	53,98,506	76,25,768	+11,27,267
Copper	1,01,88,237	1,07,44,893	+5,56,656	Spices	26,51,218	45,29,884	+20,34,121
Iron	69,77,305	1,01,93,032	+32,15,727	<b>Sugar—</b>			
Lead	2,2,493	2,01,048	-21,445	Refined and Unrefined	1,51,99,007	3,47,09,440	+1,95,10,433
Quick-silver	1,10,874	1,52,217	+41,343	Tea	30,40,808	24,44,949	-5,95,859
Steel	12,23,343	10,38,950	-1,84,393	Tobacco	2,70,561	2,68,509	-2,052
Zinc	0,1,638	4,52,784	+4,51,146	Umbrellas	10,22,408	12,83,398	+2,60,990
Other sorts	6,28,734	8,97,706	+2,68,972	Woolen Piece-goods	62,35,832	88,32,787	+25,96,955
Oil	4,43,085	3,44,948	-98,137	All other Articles	89,86,649	1,03,75,621	+13,88,972
Paints and Colours (excluding Painter's Materials)	7,50,890	9,16,229	+1,65,339	<b>Total</b>	<b>32,42,25,166</b>	<b>56,26,09,007</b>	<b>+23,83,83,841</b>
Paper and Pencil-board	17,06,330	20,64,374	+3,58,044	<b>Treasure—Gold</b>	<b>2,46,26,680</b>	<b>2,86,57,411</b>	<b>+40,30,731</b>
Perfumery, other than Musk	3,51,049	2,03,868	-1,47,181	Do. Silver	7,01,14,408	8,20,10,568	+1,18,96,160
Explosives	47,32,218	55,06,428	+7,74,210	<b>Total Treasure</b>	<b>9,47,41,187</b>	<b>13,16,67,979</b>	<b>+3,69,26,792</b>
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	90,68,085	1,06,46,010	+15,77,925	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>32,90,86,378</b>	<b>57,42,70,981</b>	<b>+24,51,84,603</b>
Silk—Raw	69,13,500	92,81,221	+23,67,721				

The principal features of the foreign import trade under the more important heads are stated below :—

Chief features of the Foreign Import Trade.

**Apparel**—Under this heading, haberdashery millinery, drapery, and silk mercery are included. The value of imports exceeded that for 1887-88 by Rs. 4,21,131, or 12 per cent. With one exception, the figures show a gradual advance during the last nine years, from Rs. 16,17,975 in 1878-79 to Rs. 38,22,133 during the year under report. About two-thirds of the goods imported during 1887-88 were received from the United Kingdom: there was an improvement over the previous year's supplies from that country to the extent of about 25 per cent. The remaining one-third was obtained principally from Austria, Italy, Hongkong, France and Egypt, the first three-named countries exhibiting an increase to the extent of 11, 24 and 20 per cent., while France and Egypt showed a diminution of 21 and 29 per cent. respectively.

**Arms and Ammunition.**—The increase amounted to Rs. 98,402, and was almost entirely due to a large and special importation of fire-arms for the Amir of Kábul; there was also a small increase under the sub-head "other sorts," and pistols. Gunpowder showed a decline of Rs. 43,045, due to the existence of large stocks consequent on excessive importations in the previous year.

**Building and Engineering Materials**—The fall of Rs. 1,89,072 noticeable in these articles was caused principally by a decline in the imports of earthenware pipes to the extent of Rs. 2,19,293, in the previous year a special and large shipment of this material was imported by contractors for municipal drainage works. The supplies of tiles from England showed a falling off to the extent of Rs. 10,736, whilst those from France showed an increase of Rs. 13,836, but the fluctuations are probably more apparent than real; as several cargoes which came from England, and were transhipped at Marseilles for Bombay, were recorded as imports from France. There was an increase in the imports of clay to the extent of Rs. 10,219.

**Chemical Products and Preparations**—These showed a fall of Rs. 16,525, accounted for by a diminution in the imports of alum, copperas, sulphur, sulphuric acid and dynamite, and other explosives. The decline in the first-named article was by far the most important, amounting to Rs. 36,834, and was due to its restricted use by dyers as a mordant, as the alizarine dye is fast replacing the dyes hitherto in use. The principal increase occurred under the heading "other sorts," and was caused by larger imports of disinfectants and chemicals used for sizing purposes by cotton mills.

**Coals.**—Coal, coke, and patent fuel all come under this heading. With the exception of a small decrease in 1886-87 there has been a steady advance in the quantity received during the last six years. During 1887-88 the imports amounted to 5,73,280 tons, showing an increase, as compared with the previous year, of 51,861 tons, and as compared with the average of the five years ending 1885-86, of 98,569 tons, or 20 per cent. Nearly the whole of the quantity imported from year to year is received from the United Kingdom, a small portion only, which amounted in 1887-88 to 54,936 tons, is brought from Australia and utilized chiefly by the Gas Company. The imports of coke and patent fuel during the year were insignificant, being only 4,991 tons and 15 tons respectively.

**Coffee.**—Imports fell in quantity from 17,728 cwts. in 1886-87 to 14,086 cwts. in 1887-88, but at the same time the value rose from Rs. 4,64,672 to Rs. 8,26,291. Coffee has seldom been so high priced as during the year under report when the average rate per cwt. was Rs. 58, or more than double that of the five previous years. The rise was due to (i) speculation, and (ii) failure of the Brazilian crop, which generally supplies more than half the world with coffee.

**Cotton—Twist and Yarn.**—The goods which come under this heading are mule, water, and dyed twist and yarn, chiefly of counts varying from 30z. to 40z. The quantities imported

showed a slight decline of less than 1 per cent., while the value rose to the extent of about 2½ per cent. Compared with the average supplies of the five preceding years, the amount and value showed an improvement of nearly 9 and 3¼ per cent. respectively. Besides the United Kingdom, the only country from which any large supplies are obtained is Austria, which during the year under report increased her exports to Bombay by 40 per cent as compared with the previous year, and by nearly 50 per cent. as compared with the average of the five preceding years. The importations of Turkey red far exceeded those of any other description of yarn, and amounted in quantity to seven million pounds, surpassing the previous year's supplies by 3,60,000 lbs. The large imports of this yarn (which is dearer than yarn of other kinds), and the higher price of the raw material, as well as low exchange, are causes which account for the increased value of imports of cotton twist and yarn during the year under report.

*Cotton Piece-goods*—There was a very material diminution in the imports of these goods during the year under report, amounting in quantity to 12,46,09,795 yds. and in value to Rs. 1,05,27,687 : as compared with the average of the five years ending 1886-87, there was a decrease of 4,23,02,986 yds. and Rs. 15,07,364. The figures represent grey, white, and coloured goods, the decline in value of the imports of each of which during the year under report as compared with the previous year was to the extent of 57, 25 and 22 lakhs of rupees respectively. The United Kingdom supplied 54,99,67,526 yds. valued at Rs. 6,79,71,986, showing a decrease as compared with the previous year of 12,60,47,003 yds. and Rs. 1,11,17,284, or greater than the total decline in the trade, and as compared with the average of the five previous years, of over 7 and 5 per cent in quantity and value respectively. Austria comes next with a supply of 14,44,005 yds., chiefly Turkey red goods worth Rs. 3,50,785, showing an increase over the previous year's shipments to the extent of 2,23,582 yds. and Rs. 61,328. This country is rapidly increasing her trade year by year: five years ago, in 1882-83, the whole of the piece-goods which she exported to Bombay did not exceed 1,07,854 yds. valued at Rs. 36,508. The only other country which forwards supplies of any consequence is France, the quantity sent during the year under report was 13,03,642 yds., principally coloured goods, valued at Rs. 7,29,954, being more than double the imports of the previous year, and nearly three times the average imports of the five years ending 1886-87.

The reasons for the decline in the imports are asserted to be the existence of large stocks due to great supplies having been made in the previous year, low exchange, and the inability of Manchester to execute orders from Bombay within reasonable time, on account of her extensive engagements with China and other countries.

*Drugs and Medicines*.—The importations were valued at Rs. 15,07,272 against Rs. 18,32,474 during the previous year—a decline of Rs. 3,25,202, or 17.75 per cent. The chief articles which contributed towards this fall were assafetida, cassia lignea, quinine, and the drugs and medicines comprehended under the heading "other sorts." The imports of the first-named article were smaller to the extent of Rs. 1,01,926 owing to the failure of the assafetida crop in Persia, the only country from which the drug is imported. In the imports of cassia lignea a decrease to the extent of Rs. 1,70,787 is perceptible, due chiefly to the accumulation of stocks, the result of large importations made in the previous year. Quinine is received from the United Kingdom and France, and the slight decline perceptible in the imports of this medicine was the result of the more extensive use of cinchona. The imports under the sub-head "other sorts" differed so little from those of last year that no remarks are necessary.

*Dyeing and Colouring Materials*.—The value of the trade in these materials was greater than in the previous year to the extent of Rs. 19,82,325, or 63½ per cent., it also exceeded the average of the five years ending 1886-87 by 71.21 per cent. The imports of cochineal more than recovered from the loss experienced in the previous year the value of the imports made during the year amounting to Rs. 2,26,900. Saffron which is a product of Spain sent to this country by Marseilles, was more largely imported, as shown by the increase in value Rs. 29,874. The supplies of aniline dyes fell off to the extent of Rs. 23,410, because of the larger importations of alizarine dyes which are fast replacing them in the Bombay market. Under the sub-head "other sorts" there was a large increase to the extent of Rs. 9,61,443, accounted for by the increase in the number of mills using dyeing materials and also the growing demand for alizarine.

*Glass*.—The following articles amongst others come under this heading: sheet and plate glass, beads, false pearls, bottles, and glasses of all kinds. The trade appears to have been active during the year, and goods were imported in excess of those imported in the previous year to the extent of Rs. 3,74,662. Burma received a large quantity of false pearls at Bombay, which accounts for the increase of Rs. 97,473 visible under that sub-head. Beads, which are principally received from Austria and Italy, were in good demand, probably owing to the improved condition of the poorer classes, who wear them as ornament: the increase in value amounted to Rs. 1,09,779. Under the sub-head "other ware" there was an improvement to the extent of Rs. 94,448, to which glass handles contributed to the extent of Rs. 46,818. These latter are imported solely from Hongkong.

*Hardware and Cutlery*.—Nearly all the articles which come under this heading are imported from the United Kingdom. The trade showed a further progress amounting to

25 80 per cent., the value of the imports made during the year being Rs. 50,50,731 against Rs. 40,14,808 in the previous year. The increase was due to larger receipts of inferior cutlery, cheap petroleum lamps, and padlocks.

*Ivory and Ivory Wars.*—Nearly the whole of the importations consist of unmanufactured ivory, the supplies received of which article amounted in value to Rs. 25,88,614 out of total imports valued at Rs. 27,01,647. This raw material was supplied from Zanzibar, Mozambique, the United Kingdom and Aden in the following proportions respectively: 46, 23, 20, 11. The hollow part of elephant's tusks is used for making bangles, &c., and the solid portion is generally re-exported to European ports and America: the value of the re-exports of raw ivory was Rs. 18,24,670, and this shows that only a small portion of the imports are utilized in the country. During the year, Europe and America obtained supplies of ivory direct from Zanzibar and Mozambique, and the supply from Aden diminished on account of tribal disputes in the interior: these causes account for the decrease in the value of the shipments to Bombay, from Rs. 30,27,223 in 1886-87 to Rs. 27,01,647 in 1887-88.

*Jewellery.*—Under this heading there are three principal sub-heads, *viz.* (1) precious stones and pearls, (2) plate, (3) other sorts. There was a material increase during the year under report in the imports of pearls to the extent of Rs. 2,05,950, due to a successful season in the pearl fisheries of the Persian Gulf. Precious stones and jewellery, "other sorts," also showed an improvement of Rs. 39,092 and Rs. 81,744 respectively, while plate exhibited a decline of Rs. 66,743.

*Liquors.*—The trade in liquor expanded during the year both in quantity and value. Under the head of spirits occurred the largest increase, amounting to Rs. 2,05,617, to which perfumed spirits contributed Rs. 84,567, whisky Rs. 76,806, and brandy Rs. 32,742. Up to the 14th January 1887 all perfumed spirits in bottles of 4 oss. and under were considered perfumery, but since that date they have been classed as perfumed spirits: this is the chief cause of the apparently large increase. The value of whisky imported, which amounted during the year under report to Rs. 5,81,668, has continued to improve since 1880-81; when it was Rs. 1,79,450; that quantity, which had steadily increased during the five years ending 1886-87, showed a decline of Rs. 26,605 during 1887-88. Wines and liqueurs exhibited an improvement of Rs. 95,888, contributed chiefly by champagne and claret. The imports of sherry and sparkling wines declined to the extent of Rs. 13,942 and 3,106 respectively. Ale, beer and porter show a small increase of Rs. 1,750, the figures being Rs. 5,92,098 against Rs. 5,90,348 in the previous year: the United Kingdom supplied more than 96 per cent. of the liquor, and Austria about 1½ per cent.

*Machinery and Millwork.*—The increase in imports speaks of greater activity in mill construction. A considerable number of new mills have been opened during the year, including several large ones, for the manufacture of cotton, and many more are in course of construction. Manufacturers appear more alive to the fact that India has cheap cotton and labour, and is in a good position to supply China and other markets with coarse goods at cheap and remunerative rates. The impetus given to the trade during the year was greater than at any former period: the value of the plant imported amounted to the large sum of Rs. 94,63,403, i. e. more than that of the imports of the previous year by Rs. 24,61,311, and equal to one-half as much again as the average for the five years ending 1886-87. The value of imports ten years ago was only Rs. 39,10,866.

*Metals.*—*Iron.*—The price of this metal was 10 per cent. higher in 1886-87 than in 1885-86, and in the year under report it made a further advance of 14 per cent. The imports were very small, amounting only to 5,697 cwts., being less than those of the previous year by 7,529 cwts., and about half the quantity of those of any of the four preceding years. This was entirely due to the formation of a French "syndicate" with a capital roughly estimated at from 1½ to 2 millions sterling. The syndicate apparently began operations in November 1887, and in their attempt to "corner" the market must have made very large purchases, as prices increased from £105 per ton in October to £132 in the following month, and £165 in December; the highest point appears to have been reached in February when the metal was quoted at £169. Subsequently to the formation of the syndicate the total supply of the metal very materially increased, and this was due to larger exports from the Straits Settlements where the Chinese are said to have worked their mines to the utmost, as well as to less consumptive demand. Shortly after the close of the year under report the syndicate collapsed, and prices fell rapidly.

*Iron.*—There were large transactions in this metal during the year, and the improvement in value of Rs. 32,21,713 was principally connected with the increased activity in railway construction, as the imports consisted largely of bridge work, girders, beams, tie-bars, &c. There was also a considerable improvement in the imports of iron pipes and tubes, required chiefly for the Tansa water works. All other articles coming under the head of "iron" showed an advance over the previous year.

*Steel.*—The demand was restricted, and there was a decline in the value of the imports to the extent of Rs. 1,94,300, due almost entirely to smaller imports of steel hooping for cotton bales, consequent upon a short cotton crop. The decrease under the head of steel hooping was to the extent of Rs. 1,89,694.

**Copper.**—A “syndicate” was, as in the case of tin, formed in Paris and began operations about November 1887, with the result that the price of copper sheets increased from £51 per ton in October to £88 in December, and at the close of the year it was nominally £85 to £88. It was reported that the syndicate possessed a capital of from 7 to 8 millions sterling, and had secured three-fourths of the world’s production for the next three years, basing their calculations on the supplies of previous years. Supplies increased from nearly every producing country, and the metal was also re-exported from Bombay to Europe to the extent of 1,645 cwts. against 16 cwts. during the previous year. The enhanced price considerably curtailed the actual consumption. The decrease of 14 per cent. in imports and the advance of 20 per cent. in the average price per cwt. during the year under report were due to these circumstances.

**Zinc and Spelter.**—The imports under this head were 46.61 per cent. less than in the previous year, but 24.78 per cent. more than the average imports of the five years ending 1885-86. The imports in 1886-87 were quite exceptional, and large stocks accumulated in consequence.

**Oils.**—The imports amounted to 51,07,465 gallons valued at Rs. 29,47,741, against 79,56,900 gallons and Rs. 39,34,474 in the previous year. Kerosine oil is by far the most important item under this head, and nearly 79 per cent. of the decline occurred in the imports of that article, which showed a diminution to the extent of Rs. 10,03,469. The decrease in the imports of kerosine oil was said to be due to shipments from America and Russia having been made late. Large quantities were received just after the close of the year. The supplies of kerosine oil from America showed a falling off in quantity and value to the extent of 35,56,301 gallons and Rs. 14,12,756 while in those from Russia there was an increase to the extent of 7,12,645 gallons and Rs. 4,00,973. The latter country forwarded this product to Bombay for the first time in 1886-87, and judging from the success which has attended the trade (due, no doubt, to cheap transit charges) it would seem probable that before many years are over the exports to Bombay will be entirely diverted from the United States to Batoum and Baku.

**Paper and Paste-board.**—The imports improved to the extent of Rs. 3,76,035, or 22 per cent. They were also 26 per cent. above the average of the five previous years. The principal sub-heads, “printing paper,” “writing paper and envelopes” and “other kinds of paper,” showed an increase of Rs. 1,15,094, Rs. 1,11,992, and Rs. 1,37,348 respectively. The last mentioned increase was due to the extension of the cotton mill industry, as a large quantity of brown paper is used in packing twist. Out of the total quantity imported, the United Kingdom furnished 54 per cent. and Austria 34 per cent.

**Provisions.**—The progress in the value of this trade was very marked during the year, the improvement amounting to the large sum of Rs. 11,33,210. Dates, which are imported from the Persian Gulf, showed an increase of Rs. 5,05,587, due to very large crops. Fruits, “other sorts,” exhibited an improvement of Rs. 3,42,728, the result of good crops in Persia and Maskat. Provisions, “other sorts,” also showed an advance of Rs. 99,302. Salted fish alone exhibited a decrease, amounting to Rs. 1,90,016.

**Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.**—The growth in imports, which had been continuous for several years past, was checked in the previous year, when there was a decline of over 44 lakhs. There was, however, a considerable recovery during the year under report, when the value of the imports amounted to Rs. 1,92,48,010, or more than double the amount for the previous year and as much as 161 per cent. in excess of the average for the five years ending 1885-86. The increase was general amongst all descriptions of goods, and the greater activity in railway construction. The Indian Madras and Bengal-Nagpur Railways imported large quantities. Nearly the whole of the material imported had been shipped at ports in the United Kingdom.

**Silk—Raw.**—The value of imports was almost exactly the same as in 1882-83, viz. Rs. 91,81,251, showing a larger trade than in 1886-87 to the extent of Rs. 22,67,671. The whole of the material imported is usually obtained from China, and is (with the exception of re-exports, which amounted during the year under report to Rs. 4,10,650) consumed principally by hand-loom weavers in Gujarat, Amritsar and the Ghat districts. There was during the year under report a very large production in China, and this acted to a good demand in Bombay led to increased imports.

**Silk Piece-goods.**—The gradual improvement noticeable during the three previous years was well maintained during the year under report, the shipments to Bombay showing an increase to the extent of Rs. 11,27,267. Imports of pure silk goods were larger to the extent of Rs. 9,54,892, owing to manufacturers in China having forwarded large consignments for sale direct to merchants in Bombay, a procedure not much adopted in previous years. Mixed goods, which show an improvement of Rs. 1,72,365, are received chiefly from the United Kingdom, France and Italy, and during the year under report the imports from these countries were in the proportion of 16, 6, and 9 per cent. respectively. Supplies from the first named country show a small decline while those from the latter two exhibit an improvement of nearly 7 and 49 per cent. respectively.

**Spices.**—There was a large improvement under this head. The value of the imports rose from Rs. 25,51,213 in 1886-87 to Rs. 45,89,331 during the year under review. Cloves

were by far the most important spice imported: their value in the year under report amounted to Rs. 36,64,291, or more than the value of the previous year's imports by Rs. 17,77,790. Nearly the whole quantity received was imported from Zanzibar, and more than half was re-exported, chiefly to the United Kingdom, China, and the United States. There was a very abundant crop, and in consequence large shipments were made to Bombay. The imports of nutmegs and betelnuts were represented by Rs. 2,30,870 and Rs. 1,02,932, showing respectively an improvement of Rs. 69,210, and a decline of Rs. 30,640.

*Sugar*.—The fall in the shipments to Bombay to the extent of Rs. 14,29,558 was partly due to large quantities having been imported during the previous year and partly to increased imports to Karachi direct from the Mauritius; in 1886-87 Karachi imported direct sugar valued at Rs. 19,34,555, whereas in 1887-88 she similarly imported sugar valued at Rs. 6,39,915 more. The decrease occurred chiefly under sugar (soft) (Rs. 12,41,549). Sugar-candy, which is almost entirely received from Hongkong, exhibited a decline to the extent of Rs. 1,72,353, due to increased local manufacture.

*Tea*.—Tea is of two kinds, black and green. The former is received principally from Java, Ceylon, the Treaty Ports, Hongkong and Straits Settlements, and considerable quantities are afterwards re-exported to various countries. The supplies from the first three places were larger than in the previous year by 260, 80 and 88 per cent respectively, while those from the two latter exhibited a decline of 2 and 18 per cent. Green tea is obtained from the Treaty Ports and Hongkong, and the imports during the year showed a falling off of 30 and 79 per cent. This tea is forwarded for consumption in large quantities to Persia and Afghanistan. Both descriptions combined exhibited a decline of Rs. 5,95,959 or over 19 per cent, when compared with 1886-87. The fall was due to the growing partiality of consumers to Indian tea; the teas received from China are in many instances very much adulterated.

*Woolen Piece-goods*.—The trade in these goods is assuming important dimensions, the value of imports having risen from Rs. 30,58,836 in 1882-83 to Rs. 58,82,787 during the year under report. To this latter sum the United Kingdom contributed to the extent of Rs. 47,68,931, or over 81 per cent., Germany 9 per cent., and Austria 6 per cent. The increase can only be attributed to the increased prosperity of the country. It may be mentioned that the rapid advance in demand is engaging the attention of manufacturers in Bombay, and already one woollen mill is in course of erection, and three or four more are talked of. It remains to be seen what effect local manufacture will have on the importations from foreign countries.

The following statement shows the principal articles exported in 1887-88 and 1886-87 and their values:—

Articles.	VALUE.		Increase or Decrease in 1887-88.	Articles	VALUE.		Increase or Decrease in 1887-88.
	1886-87	1887-88			1886-87	1887-88	
<i>Indian Produce.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	<i>Foreign Manufactures.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, Living .. ..	10,058	2,44,058	+2,34,000	Apparel .. ..	3,00,808	5,12,011	+1,11,708
Apparel .. ..	2,73,280	7,87,028	+5,13,748	Buttons .. ..	45,749	8,18,547	+1,32,308
Cotton .. ..	5,62,104	18,77,641	+13,15,537	Chains and Yarn .. ..	1,41,47,522	1,07,78,617	-33,685,905
<i>Coal—</i>				Flannels .. ..			
Manufactures (excluding				Frug and Vegetable .. ..	45,680	2,00,730	+1,55,050
Opium) .. ..	1,50,165	2,89,074	+1,38,909	Gold and Silver .. ..			
Cotton—				Gold and Silver—			
Raw .. ..	9,36,31,442	17,00,28,314	+8,63,96,872	Oil-stone .. ..	2,00,803	4,48,728	+2,47,925
Twisted and Yarn .. ..	2,44,04,580	3,20,00,214	+75,95,634	Articles .. ..	53,265	58,072	+4,807
Piece-goods .. ..	49,04,031	67,53,473	+18,49,442	Ivory—			
Dyeing and Colouring				Unmanufactured .. ..	17,02,094	18,75,570	+1,73,476
Materials .. ..	50,06,037	88,28,718	+38,22,681	Metals—			
Corn and Flour .. ..	5,65,77,103	4,12,30,421	-1,53,46,682	Iron, old, for re-manu-			
Cottons and Kaint .. ..	7,70,397	14,14,901	+6,44,504	facture .. ..	5,10,728	2,95,001	-2,14,727
Bombyx .. ..				Iron—			
Raw .. ..	2,80,184	8,07,926	+5,27,742	Unworked .. ..	2,30,510	67,976	-1,62,534
Hats and Skins .. ..	40,08,313	40,17,744	+9,631	Worked .. ..	2,72,568	7,83,177	+5,10,709
Horns .. ..	4,89,448	9,04,710	+4,15,262	Silk—			
Manures .. ..	6,40,836	6,49,988	+9,152	Raw .. ..	3,58,008	4,10,860	+52,852
Oils .. ..	3,20,080	3,19,630	-450	Spices .. ..			
Opium .. ..	4,87,289	4,08,71,041	-78,567,852	Starch .. ..	7,92,822	59,20,884	+51,28,062
Pepper .. ..	11,740	29,08,894	+28,97,154	Sugars .. ..	19,46,680	17,90,738	-1,55,942
Seeds .. ..	4,06,08,689	4,15,02,578	+8,93,889	Tanned .. ..			
<i>Manufactures—</i>				Textiles .. ..	4,07,714	19,70,147	+15,62,433
Books .. ..	7,94,736	77,710	-7,86,966	Wool .. ..			
Prints .. ..	14,07,446	12,77,740	-1,29,706	Woolen .. ..	11,12,004	13,47,996	+2,35,992
Textiles .. ..	1,94,064	6,08,487	+4,14,423	Woolen Articles .. ..	44,61,000	48,08,000	+3,47,000
Wool .. ..	5,07,400	6,97,730	+1,90,330	<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>57,415,098</b>	<b>8,25,36,716</b>	<b>+25,111,618</b>
<i>Manufactures—</i>				<i>Gold and Silver—</i>			
Bamboo .. ..				Gold .. ..	10,67,030	11,31,514	+64,484
Sandal wood .. ..	8,61,000	6,80,000	-1,81,000	Silver .. ..	15,96,980	1,01,77,848	+85,81,868
<i>Woolen—</i>				<b>Total Treasure .. ..</b>	<b>1,26,64,010</b>	<b>1,13,09,362</b>	<b>+13,54,648</b>
Raw .. ..	98,08,000	61,07,750	-36,90,250	<i>Grand Total .. ..</i>	<b>57,415,098</b>	<b>86,58,63,416</b>	<b>+29,171,318</b>
Shawl .. ..	4,10,000	8,43,462	+4,33,462				
Other Articles .. ..	4,10,000	8,43,462	+4,33,462				
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>31,77,908</b>	<b>81,17,008</b>	<b>+49,39,100</b>				

The principal features of the foreign export trade under the more important heads are stated below:—

*Cotton-Raw*—This article still holds the first place amongst exports of Indian produce. It represented during the year over 35 per cent of the total trade. The shipments amounted to 39,29,536 cwts. valued at Rs 10,90,28,314—larger figures than those for the previous year by 0.29 and 9.43 per cent respectively. Compared with the average of the five years ending 1886-87, there was a decrease in quantity of 5 per cent and an increase in value of 222 per cent. The new cotton crop generally begins to come into Bombay during the month of December. In the year 1886-87 there was a good out turn, which led to large shipments in April and May 1887; the crop for the year 1887-88 was below the average, and had it not been for the large exports of the previous year's crop the total exports would have shown a decline in quantity instead of a slight increase. The prices of cotton are chiefly ruled by the Liverpool market, and any changes in the latter are generally followed by similar changes in Bombay. Manchester was exceptionally busy during the year, and as she obtains her supplies of cotton principally from Liverpool, the prices in the latter place were well maintained in spite of large imports from America. This circumstance and the low exchange are the chief causes of the increase in the value of exports. It may be mentioned here that the quality of cotton exported is falling off very much, owing to extensive adulteration. A class of cotton known as "Bombay Mixture" is now unfrequently shipped to the European markets. Hinghat cotton, which is grown in a district of that name in the Central Provinces, was a few years ago considered one of the finest, if not the finest, of the descriptions of cotton produced in India, and was largely shipped to Europe, whereas now it is almost unknown in Bombay, partly owing, no doubt, to the increased number of mills in the Central Provinces, but chiefly because, as the small parcels which are from time to time received for export tend to show, it is adulterated.

*Cotton Twist and Yarn of Indian production*.—The trade in these articles is yearly and rapidly expanding. The value for the year under report exceeded that for the previous year by Rs. 65,64,468 or 20.25 per cent, and was more than the average of the previous five years by 65.16 per cent. The exports represented a very large port on probably more than one-half of the quantity manufactured in Bombay, and were (with the exception of shipments to Aden, which amounted to over 4 lakhs in value and a few other trifling parcels for other countries) all made to Hongkong, the Treaty Ports and Japan. The exports of mule and water twist in counts varying from 16s. to 24s. were valued at Rs. 2,98,76,582; more than half the quantity was sent to Hongkong alone. Mule in counts from 15s. downward, was shipped to the extent of Rs. 89,60,346, the shipments to Hongkong were valued at about 8½ lakhs, those made to the Treaty Ports at 4½ lakhs and those to Aden at 3½ lakhs. The trade in dyed twist is very small, and amounted to only a little over 1 lakh during the year.

The larger exports during the year under report were the result of the increase in the number of mills, and of the good demand there is for their produce in some of the internal districts of China.

The quantities and value of twist of Indian manufacture exported to the United Kingdom during the five years ending 1887-88 were as follow—1883-84—124 lbs. Rs. 58, 1884-85—28,800 lbs., Rs. 11,156; 1885-86—6,903 lbs., Rs. 2,757, 1886-87—6,545 lbs., Rs. 2,366, and 1887-88—35,566 lbs. Rs. 13,678.

*Cotton Piece-goods*.—The total exports were represented in value by Rs. 67,72,473 showing an increase of Rs. 16,70,612, or 32.8 per cent, as compared with the preceding year. The improvement was chiefly due to larger exports of long cloth, grey closties, grey sheeting, and grey T. cloth. Grey piece-goods showed an improvement to the extent of Rs. 16,93,903, very little less than the total increase in the whole trade; the exports to Aden, Mozambique, Treaty Ports and Zanzibar were larger than in the previous year to the extent of Rs. 9,87,627, 3,97,947, 2,25,677 and 57,116 respectively. White piece-goods also showed a larger trade to the extent of Rs. 28,016, chiefly owing to larger exports to Arabia—Other States. Coloured piece-goods showed a decrease to the extent of Rs. 9,675, principally because of a falling off in the shipments to Zanzibar, Persia, Aden, Malabar and Arabia—Other States.

*Dyestuffs and Colouring Materials*.—These showed an improvement amounting to Rs. 2,15,221, or 5.97 per cent. Myrabolan and indigo comprise nearly the whole of the trade; the exports of the former were valued at Rs. 20,03,417, and of the latter at Rs. 17,41,143 in the previous year,—an improvement of Rs. 2,62,274,—and those of the latter at Rs. 13,58,954 against Rs. 15,86,217,—a decrease of Rs. 2,28,263. Nearly the whole of the myrabolans are exported to the United Kingdom, during the year under report they were forwarded there to the extent of Rs. 19,37,399, the increase in shipments being due to the crops having been good. Indigo was exported to the following countries to the extent shown against each.—United Kingdom Rs. 7,61,155, Persia Rs. 3,22,949, and Bay 1,44,090.

*Hides and Skins*.—These again showed a decline of Rs. 50,919, or a little over 1 per cent, as compared with the previous year. The skins were valued at Rs. 6,17,044. The United Kingdom receives nearly the whole of the quantity shipped.



**Grain and Pulse.**—Although the shipments (97,94,774 cwts. valued at Rs. 4,12,30,421) were on a smaller scale than in the previous year (1,42,13,106 cwts. valued at Rs. 5,53,87,305) to the extent of 26 per cent., they were very nearly equal to the average exports of the five years ending 1886-87. Wheat is by far the most important item under this head: the shipments during the year under report represent 87 per cent. of the total trade, but they were smaller than in the previous year by 27 per cent., and this is the chief cause of the decrease noticeable in the exports of grain and pulse. The wheat crops in several districts from which Bombay obtains its supply were small, especially in the Panjáb, and this circumstance as well as a reduction of prices consequent upon larger exports from America and Russia, were the chief causes of the decline. The exports of wheat amounted to 85,40,614 cwts. valued at Rs. 3,61,51,452 they probably represented nearly half the total shipments from India. They were made chiefly to the following countries to the extent shown against each: Italy 27,78,312 cwts., France 23,72,680 cwts., United Kingdom 20,20,511 cwts., Egypt 5,03,484 cwts., Belgium 4,88,193 cwts., Spain 2,50,308 cwts. The exports to France and Spain increased by 32,349 and 70,835 cwts. respectively, and those to Italy, the United Kingdom, Egypt and Belgium decreased by 20,63,366, 14,19,718, 2,75,456, and 2,98,214 cwts. respectively.

**Seeds.**—There is an important export trade in this produce, the value during the year under report amounting to Rs. 4,12,52,842 against Rs. 4,07,89,639 in the previous year,—an increase of Rs. 5,73,203, or 1.40 per cent. The chief items under this head are linseed, gingelly, rape, ground-nuts and poppy.

**Linseed.**—Exports amounted to 25,21,844 cwts., valued at Rs. 1,55,81,820 against 30,37,026 cwts. and Rs. 1,95,36,451 in the previous year—a decrease of 20 per cent. in value. The exports to each of the following countries amounted to the quantities mentioned against it.—France 8,71,783 cwts., the United Kingdom 5,59,413 cwts., Holland 3,62,167 cwts., Italy 2,99,551 cwts., and Belgium 2,04,078 cwts.: in each case they were less than in the year before. The smaller exports were the result of a short crop coupled with the low rates prevailing in Europe owing to the receipt of large supplies from Russia and South America.

**Gingelly.**—This exhibits an increase of 24 per cent., the total shipments amounting to 15,79,724 cwts. valued at Rs. 1,12,80,533. France was supplied with 10,50,765 cwts. or more than half the total exports, and more also than the quantity supplied to it in the previous year by 3,40,906 cwts. Italy was supplied with 3,59,403 cwts.,—an improvement as compared with the previous year to the extent of 64,445 cwts. The increase in the quantity exported was consequent upon the crops having been good.

**Rapeseed.**—Exports amounted to 10,27,524 cwts. valued at Rs. 60,24,826. they were less than in the previous year by 3,11,843 cwts. France was supplied with the largest quantity—viz. 5,63,391 cwts., Belgium with 3,45,715 cwts., Italy with 61,811 cwts., the United Kingdom with 46,966 cwts. There were no exports to Egypt against 53,156 cwts. in the previous year.

**Ground-nuts.**—These show an improvement to the extent of 3,61,502 cwts., the total exports amounting to 3,43,573 cwts. worth Rs. 47,71,391. These exports were chiefly made to France and Belgium.

**Poppy-seed.**—The exports amounted to 2,29,873 cwts. valued at Rs. 14,21,794: they were larger than in the previous year by 49,367 cwts., valued at Rs. 4,48,065. The trade is principally with Belgium and France.

**Tea.**—There is a further advance in the exports of this article. The shipments rose from 73,378 lbs. in 1875-76 to 2,47,986 lbs. in 1886-87, and during the year under report they amounted to 3,43,523 lbs. valued at Rs. 2,61,484. In China tea is fast becoming a favourite article of use on account of its good quality, due probably to the superior manner in which it is cultivated, collected, dried and cured. Persia was supplied during the year under report with 2,02,838 lbs. far more than any other country, and slightly more than the supply made in the previous year. Turkey in Asia comes next with 43,545 lbs. and then the United Kingdom with 18,028 lbs., or nearly double the quantity recorded in the previous year.

**Wool.**—The value of the shipments of the raw article was Rs. 69,67,180 against Rs. 69,88,020 in 1886-87, showing a decline of Rs. 20,840, or about 1/4 per cent. The exports to the United Kingdom were valued at Rs. 62,54,188, or more than in the previous year by Rs. 23,750. Wools are received from many parts of India as well as from Persia, Maskat and Afghanistan. There is already one woollen spinning and weaving mill in course of construction in Ron Bay, and several others, it is said, will shortly be started.

The gross amount of our Customs duty line on imports and exports is shown below: the actual realisations are stated in Chapter V (Customs) —

	1887-88.	Increase in 1887-88.	Foreign and Coastal Trade Receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
On Imports .. .. .	16,23,834	3,02,508	
.. Exports .. .. .	2,45,044	41,480	
Total .. .. .	18,68,878	3,44,391	

This was distributed as follows:—

Articles.	1886-87	1887-88.	Increase or Decrease in 1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
<i>Imports</i>			
Arms, Ammunition, &c	62,059	67,917	+5,858
<i>Liquors—</i>			
Spirits	10,84,172	12,97,032	+2,12,860
Wines and Liqueurs	1,47,916	1,73,110	+25,194
Ale, Beer and Porter	16,954	19,563	+2,609
Other sorts	66	58	+2
Oils—Mineral—Petroleum	415	56,929	+56,929
Opium	484	220	—225
Salt	1,640	7,656	+88
All other Articles	1,640	1,349	—291
Total	13,29,926	16,23,834	+3,02,908
<i>Exports</i>			
Grain and Pulse—Rice and Paddy	1,93,561	2,35,044	+41,483

Foreign trade - Entries and clearances of Shipping with Cargoes.

The following statement exhibits the total number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to foreign external ports —

	1887.		1887-88		Increase or Decrease in 1887-88.	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered	977	19,62,865	1,013	11,47,021	+36	+64,159
Cleared	961	10,52,520	953	5,91,580	-28	-60,990
Total	1,938	21,35,385	1,966	2,38,561	+28	+3,169

This table includes sailing vessels and steamers. The number of those that entered and cleared shows an excess of 8 over the number of the previous year, and the tonnage is more by 3,169 tons. There is an excess of 36 in the number of vessels which entered, and of 64,159 tons in the burthen, while the number of those that cleared is less by 23, and the tonnage smaller by 60,990 tons. Of the total number of vessels that entered and cleared, 1,141 were steam and 825 sailing ships; 1,046 were British, 75 Austrian, 63 Danish, 355 Arab and 331 native vessels.

Total Coasting Trade.

The figures representing the coasting trade of the Port of Bombay are noted below. They comprise imports from and exports to —

- I.—Foreign Indian Ports.
- II.—British Ports in other Presidencies, including Simla.
- III.—British Ports within the Presidency.

Transactions in Government stores and treasure are also shown, but are not included in the totals —

	1887	1887-88.	Increase in 1887-88.	Increase in 1887-88
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
<i>Imports</i>				
Merchandise	80,91,472	10,46,90,795	1,66,29,323	.....
Treasure	8,58,397	2,43,431	2,90,934	.....
Total	9,01,19,569	10,79,39,226	1,69,19,657	.....
Government Stores	2,96,755	3,92,327	257,322	.....
Do. Treasure	6,99,657	2,40,595	.....	4,26,072
<i>Exports (including Re-exports)</i>				
Merchandise	6,69,225,53	7,03,19,931	33,97,598	.....
Treasure	47,35,764	35,3,877	.....	11,97,827
Total	7,26,66,037	7,38,53,808	21,99,771	.....
Government Stores	21,84,542	11,63,621	.....	10,11,021
Do. Treasure	7,53,1,148	8,58,625	.....	1,01,90,523
<i>Total Trade.</i>				
Merchandise	15,49,89,805	17,50,10,723	2,00,26,021	.....
Treasure	67,92,101	8,84,308	.....	9,07,793
Total	16,17,79,906	18,39,07,031	1,91,19,128	.....
Government Stores and Treasure	11,81,012	1,98,16,148	.....	1,15,15,744

From this table it will be seen that there was an increase of 191 lakhs in the total coasting trade, import and export, as compared with the trade of 1886-87. In the transactions in merchandise alone there was an expansion of 2 crores, while in those of treasure there was a small restriction of 9 lakhs only. In the imports of merchandise there was an improvement of 166  $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs, and in those of treasure of about 3 lakhs.

In the exports of merchandise there was an increase of nearly 34 lakhs, and in those of treasure a decrease of about 12 lakhs.

The "import coasting trade" of the port of Bombay consists mostly of merchandise received for subsequent export to foreign countries, and the "export coasting trade" of foreign merchandise distributed from Bombay. The import trade is recorded in two divisions:—(1) imports of Indian produce, and (2) imports of foreign merchandise. There was an improvement during the year under report in both the divisions. Out of the total value of goods imported, viz. Rs. 10,46,90,795, Rs. 10,24,57,419 represented Indian and Rs. 22,35,376 foreign produce and manufactures. The principal articles of Indian produce imported were bricks and tiles, chalk and lime, coffee, cocor manufactures, raw cotton, indigo, myrabolans, turmeric, cocoanuts, cocoanut kernel, grain and pulse, hides and skins, jute manufactures, gunny-bags and gunny-cloth, spirits, castor and cocoanut oils, salt, seeds (linseed and others), spices, betelnut, pepper, ginger and others, sugar (refined and unrefined), teakwood and other timber, firewood, sandalwood and raw wool. There was a larger trade in all these articles, except turmeric, spirits, castor and cocoanut oils, spices, sugar (refined and unrefined), sandalwood and raw wool, which showed a decrease. The value of the imports of foreign merchandise already stated represents 2 per cent. of the total merchandise imported eastwise. As mentioned in the previous report, cotton piece-goods brought to Bombay via Calcutta, Madras, or Karachi, as well as horses, dried fruit and raw wool, the produce of the districts on the frontier, and generally imported from Karachi, are the principal articles of import. In the transactions under the head of treasure, imports of gold amounted in value to Rs. 99,547 and those of silver of Rs. 22,48,884, against Rs. 36,097 and Rs. 20,22,300 respectively in the year 1886-87.

Import Coasting Trade.

The export coasting trade is also divided into two classes:—(1) exports of Indian produce and manufactures, and (2) exports of foreign merchandise: the former were to the extent of 303 lakhs and the latter of 300 lakhs. Compared with 1886-87, there was an improvement under the two heads of 29 lakhs and 5 lakhs respectively. Under the head of treasure, the exports of gold amounted in value to Rs. 34,689 against Rs. 51,924, and those of silver to Rs. 35,01,138 against Rs. 46,81,780 in the preceding year. The principal articles of Indian produce and manufactures exported were raw cotton, twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods (grey and coloured), cocoanuts and cocoanut kernel, grain and pulse, gunny-cloth and gunny-bags, flour, seeds, spices, sugar (refined and unrefined), teakwood and sandalwood. There was an increased trade in all these articles except raw cotton, cotton piece-goods, spices and teakwood, which showed a restriction. Among the articles of foreign merchandise exported, apparel, cotton twist and yarn, drugs and medicines, dyeing and colouring materials, hardware and cutlery, matches, metals, paper and paste-board, silk piece-goods, spices, woollen piece-goods, kerosine oil, dried fruit and railway plant and rolling stock showed an improvement, and cotton piece-goods (grey, white and coloured), raw silk, sugar (refined) and ivory (unmanufactured), a falling off.

Export Coasting Trade.

The vessels engaged in the coasting trade which entered with cargoes numbered 56,658, and were of 14,24,874 tons burthen: those that cleared with cargoes numbered 13,449 of 7,13,046 tons burthen. There was an increase of 4,627 in the number and 2,35,543 in the tonnage of the vessels that entered and cleared with cargoes, as compared with the previous year.

Coasting Shipping.

The entire trade and shipping of the port of Bombay are summarized and compared with those of the previous year in the subjoined statement:—

Summary of the Trade and Shipping of the Port of Bombay.

Details.	TRADE.			Details.	SHIPPING.					
	Increase or Decrease.				1886-87.		1887-88.		Increase or Decrease.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
<b>Import.</b>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	<b>Subtotal.</b>						
Merchandise	32,23,96,658	35,72,93,402	+ 4,49,06,744	With Cargoes	64,175	23,01,009	57,671	25,71,628	+ 3,496	+ 2,70,119
Treasure	9,07,99,547	12,40,19,295	+ 2,71,19,748	In Ballast	3,370	2,06,868	3,314	1,53,999	- 56	- 52,484
Government Stores	60,00,000	45,75,000	- 14,25,000	<b>Total</b>	67,545	25,07,877	60,985	27,25,627	+ 3,440	+ 2,17,865
Do. Treasure	6,00,000	3,38,000	- 2,62,000							
<b>Total</b>	48,48,95,205	58,58,10,702	+ 10,09,15,497							
<b>Exports (including Arrivals).</b>				<b>Clearing.</b>						
Merchandise	50,91,25,390	41,49,63,135	- 9,41,62,255	With Cargoes	13,903	17,36,633	14,402	17,04,576	+ 1,180	- 32,107
Treasure	1,72,20,000	1,45,45,000	- 26,75,000	In Ballast	20,474	6,73,985	22,410	8,36,822	+ 2,936	+ 1,34,627
Government Stores	1,42,411	14,50,000	+ 13,07,589	<b>Total</b>	13,757	24,10,618	16,812	25,41,398	+ 4,055	+ 1,32,400
Do. Treasure	1,80,000	94,000	- 86,000							
<b>Total</b>	54,74,68,801	44,00,89,013	- 10,73,79,788	<b>Grand Total.</b>						
<b>Total Trade.</b>				With Cargoes	67,438	40,37,892	72,077	43,76,404	+ 4,635	+ 2,38,713
Merchandise	73,15,12,048	77,13,56,537	+ 4,00,44,489	In Ballast	23,344	3,30,728	25,726	10,11,921	+ 2,380	+ 1,31,133
Treasure	11,40,19,884	13,28,51,294	+ 2,48,31,410	<b>Total</b>	1,00,232	49,13,490	1,07,797	52,88,325	+ 7,515	+ 3,69,846
Government Stores	74,46,349	67,75,000	- 6,71,349							
Do. Treasure	1,38,94,853	97,20,000	- 41,74,853							
<b>Total</b>	87,21,28,776	82,38,49,719	- 4,82,78,057							

SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE PRESIDENCY PROPER.

Trade of the Subordinate Ports of the Presidency Proper :

The total value of the trade of the continental ports of the Bombay Presidency proper, exclusive of transactions on account of Government stores and treasure, amounted during the year under report to Rs. 7,47,89,395 against Rs. 6,79,27,194 in 1886-87,—an increase of Rs. 68,62,207, or 10.12 per cent. It approximated closely to the average of the five years ending 1886-87, compared with which the improvement was only 0.36 per cent.

The whole trade may be divided and compared with that of the previous year as follows :—

	1886-87	1887-88	Increase in 1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign External Ports...	1,91,501	22,73,950	17,82,449
Foreign Indian Ports . . .	64,47,210	72,36,094	7,88,884
British Ports in other Presidencies...	69,98,251	73,18,290	4,20,048
British Ports in the Bombay Presidency .. . . .	5,40,90,132	5,79,80,955	38,70,823
Total ...	6,79,27,194	7,47,89,395	68,62,201

Foreign,

The chief feature of the foreign trade of the year of these subordinate ports, which is represented in value by Rs. 22,73,950, was a large expansion in the import trade, from Rs. 4,88,884 to Rs. 22,68,374. This is, however, more apparent than real, being chiefly due to transhipment at Bombay of pipes and tubes and other iron-work for the Tansa water works, and their consequent registration as imports at ports in the Thana district. Materials for these works were in the previous year imported at Bombay, and their value appeared, therefore, under the head of coasting trade in the trade registers of the subordinate ports. The foreign export trade was inconsiderable, being represented in value by Rs. 7,616 against Rs. 2,617 in 1886-87. The vessels that entered and cleared with cargoes from and to foreign ports numbered 61 against 67 in the previous year, and their tonnage was 4,237 against 4,908.

And Coasting.

The total coasting trade of the continental ports was represented in value by Rs. 7,25,15,445 against Rs. 6,74,35,531 in 1886-87. There was thus an improvement of 50 lakhs against a fall of 36 lakhs in the previous year but the rate was still below the average of the five years ending 1886-87 by 2 per cent. Imports of mer handise rose in value to Rs. 2,40,18,664 from Rs. 2,28,76,855 in the previous year, exhibiting an increase of Rs. 11,41,779. In the imports of private treasure there was a decrease from Rs. 15,27,287 to Rs. 13,12,646, i.e. of Rs. 2,14,641. The exports of merchant goods showed an increase from Rs. 4,25,46,491 to Rs. 4,66,11,750, i.e. of Rs. 40,65,259. The remittances of private treasure exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 89,355 (Rs. 5,72,385—Rs. 4,83,030). The details of the trade in merchandises show that the increase in the imports was due chiefly to the receipt from ports within the Presidency itself including Bombay, of larger quantities of grain and pulse to the extent of 104 lakhs of rupees, and the increase in the exports to the shipment to the same ports of larger quantities of raw cotton, grain and pulse, and seeds to the extent of 21½, 4 and 1½ lakhs respectively. The total number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the coasting trade which entered and cleared the continental ports with cargoes during 1887-88 were 121,124 and 1,707,758 respectively, showing an increase of 6,407 in the number and of 111,819 in the tonnage as compared with the previous year.

Continental Customs

The Customs realizations of the continental ports amounted to Rs. 15,010, or Rs. 3,578 more than in 1886-87.

LAND TRADE OF THE PRESIDENCY PROPER.

Rail-borne trade

The rail-borne trade of the Presidency proper is summarized in the following statement :—

	1886-87	1887-88.
Imports from external blocks	32	24
Exports to do do	12	15
Internal or Local Trade	33	33
Total Million Maunds ...	77	72

These figures show a substantial decrease in the total trade to the extent of 5 million maunds. The recorded value of the trade declined from Rs. 53,85,70,379 to Rs. 51,99,44,985, i.e. to the extent of nearly 2 crores of rupees. Of the total trade 54 per cent. was external, the remainder being local or between the various internal blocks. The decrease was mainly due to an abnormal fall (25 per cent.) in the imports. The export trade has been steadily developing and has almost doubled during the last 5 years.

The increase during the year under review as compared with the previous year amounted to 18 per cent., of which the Southern Marátha Country block contributed 2.5 per cent. This block, together with that of Mormugão and Castle Rock, whose trade is in its infancy, shows a tendency to develop traffic with Madras and Mysore. The subjoined statement shows the chief imports into, and exports from, the Bombay Presidency:—

Imports into Bombay Presidency from Sind and the rest of India.	Maunds.	Exports from Bombay Presidency to Sind and the rest of India.	Maunds.
Wheat ... ..	13,455,533	Salt ... ..	2,732,484
Other food-grains ... ..	1,656,375	Railway Plant ... ..	5,734,373
Oil-seeds ... ..	5,155,557	Metals ... ..	1,094,082
Cotton (raw) ... ..	2,466,623	Coal ... ..	862,305
Dyes and Tans ... ..	450,610	Cotton Piece-goods (European) ... ..	601,242
Sugar ... ..	337,189	Cotton Piece-goods (Indian) ... ..	101,734
Wool (raw) ... ..	35,767	Provisions (dried fruits and nuts) ... ..	449,116
Provisions (Ghi) ... ..	99,892	Sugar ... ..	343,312
Opium ... ..	71,096	Rer sine Oil ... ..	241,645
Others ... ..	2,318,849	Tobacco ... ..	178,869
		Jute, gunny bag and cloth ... ..	199,071
		Others ... ..	2,319,579
Total ... ..	23,767,334	Total ... ..	14,849,012

Except dyes and tans and sugar (the imported articles showed a considerable decrease. Imports. About 81 per cent of the imports, which mainly consisted of wheat, oil-seeds and raw cotton and wool, were received by the port of Bombay alone and were chiefly for export beyond sea. Grains showed a decrease of 30 per cent., of which wheat alone showed a decrease of 22 per cent. Of the total imports of grain, 12.1 million maunds, those of wheat amounted to 10.4 millions, and were principally received from the following blocks—Panjáb, Rajputána and Central India, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Central Provinces, and Berár. All these blocks, except Central Provinces, showed a considerable decrease, which is attributable to indifferent wheat seasons. The imports of oil-seeds, which show a decrease of 24 per cent., have gradually diminished from 85.6 lakhs of maunds in 1884-85 to 51.5 lakhs in 1887-8. The greater portion of the principal oil-seeds—linseed, rapeseed and mustard-seed—is supplied from the Central and North-Western Provinces and Rajputána and Central India to the port of Bombay. In some northern districts of the Central Provinces linseed almost failed. The imports of cotton also decreased by about 23 per cent., being nearly 1 million maunds less than those of last year. The province of Berár, which is one of the principal sources of supply, had a short crop.

The exports of salt showed an increase of over ½ million maunds, owing to causes which have been explained in Chapter V (Salt). On the other hand, the exports of railway plant and rolling stock almost doubled, owing to causes which have already been mentioned above. And Exports.

The registration and compilation of the road-borne trade of the Presidency proper has now been placed under the management and supervision of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. A rotation system of registration having been sanctioned in November 1886, with a view to limit the expenditure, the traffic was registered at only 6 selected *nákas* (posts). A portion only of the total road-borne traffic of the Presidency proper having thus been registered, no details of it need be given here. Road-borne trade.

## (2) SIND.

## CHIEF PORT—KARÁCHI.

The entire sea-borne trade of the port of Karáchi for the year 1887-88 exclusive of Total Private Trade. Government stores and treasure amounted, in value, to Rs. 8,86,72,948, which, compared with the figure (Rs. 9,20,58,493) for the previous year, shows a decline to the extent of Rs. 33,78,545 or 3.67 per cent., and with that for 1885-86 a decline of Rs. 1,33,92,798. The details are as follows:—

	FOREIGN TRADE.			COASTING TRADE.		
	1886-87.	1887-88.	Increase or Decrease.	1886-87.	1887-88.	Increase or Decrease.
Imports ... ..	Rs. 2,34,005	2,72,78,592	+19,54,166	2,24,09,647	2,06,42,196	-25,66,461
Exports ... ..	2,24,309	2,01,20,257	-23,09,052	97,91,529	1,39,82,633	+41,91,104
Total ... ..	Rs. 5,88,56,314	5,59,04,879	-49,53,438	3,22,00,176	3,47,76,069	+15,74,893.

The imports from foreign countries of merchandise not liable to duty fell from Chief features of the Rs. 2,62,31,167 in 1886-87, in which year they were exceptionally high, to Rs. 2,38,30,338 in the year under review, the fall being Rs. 24,04,829 or 9.16 per cent.; but they were nearly 70½ lakhs or 41.97 per cent. above the average of the past five years. The articles in which the fall was very large were cement (decrease Rs. 3,89,066), cotton piece-goods (Rs. 51,23,393) machinery and millwork (Rs. 1,60,748), wrought and unwrought copper (Rs. 3,42,188), iron (Rs. 2,56,128), and zinc or spelter (Rs. 1,24,999). The following commodities, however, showed large increases—steel (increase Rs. 3,60,006), provisions (Rs. 3,16,881), and sugar

(Rs. 6,54,073). In imports of dutiable merchandise there was an improvement from Rs. 19,02,185 in 1886-87 to Rs 20,00,432 in the year under report, *i. e.*, to the extent of Rs. 98,247 or 5.73 per cent., chiefly in ale, beer and porter, whisky, champagne, port and sherry. The value of the private treasure imported from foreign countries rose from Rs. 10,96,656 in 1886-87 to Rs. 14,47,822 in the year under report,—an increase of Rs 3,51,166 or 32.02 per cent., chiefly in gold and silver from the United Kingdom.

The decrease in the import of cotton piece-goods was due to the importations of 1886-87 having been above the average, with the result that large stocks were left on hand than usual. Moreover, the demand for piece-goods was smaller, as the rural population had not as much surplus money to dispose of as in the previous year, owing to the poorness of the harvest. The fall in the imports of copper is ascribed to the great advance in the price of that article, which has already been explained with reference to the import trade of Bombay. The imports of iron are said to have declined, owing to the larger employment of steel, particularly bar steel: the imports of steel have risen in proportion. The advance in the prices of zinc and spelter and the decrease in the imports of copper with which those articles are largely mixed, account for the decrease in the imports. The importations of machinery and millwork during the year 1883-87 were the highest on record. With regard to the increase in the imports of provisions, it is to be noted that during the year the imports of dates rose from 1,39,463 cwts., value Rs. 6,37,334, in 1886-87 to 2,13,272 cwts., value Rs. 8,94,339, the highest figures ever recorded. The increase in weight was 73,809 cwts, or 52.92 per cent. in value Rs 2,06,705 or 30.04 per cent. The crop in Persia, Bas-sora and Maskat was above the average and a fall in price stimulated consumption in Sind and the Panjáb. In provisions, other sorts, (*viz* ham, bacon, cheese, oilmans-stores, *ghee*, dried fruits other than dates, salted fish, &c) there was an improvement of Rs 1,10,143 or 11.12 per cent. compared with 1886-87, the increase being chiefly in dried fruits from the Persian Gulf ports and oilmans-stores from the United Kingdom. The increase in the imports of sugar, principally from the Mauritius, is attributed to the fact that the Panjáb steadily obtains its supplies from Karachi. The direct shipments from the Mauritius to Karachi caused the imports from Bombay to recede as has already been noticed above in the review of the trade of Bombay.

and Exports.

The exports of merchandise, Indian, both free and dutiable, amounted to Rs. 2,13,35,940 against Rs. 2,50,67,439 in 1886-87,—a decrease of Rs. 37,31,499 or 14.88 per cent. The commodities in which there was a large fall were raw cotton (decrease Rs. 4,52,036), rice (Rs. 1,95,183), wheat Rs. 73,91,161), and tea (Rs. 2,82,706). The following articles, however, exhibited a large improvement:—grains other than gram, rice and wheat (increase Rs. 4,36,788), gum-arabic (Rs. 2,02,440), til or gingelly seed (Rs. 30,19,439), and raw wool (Rs. 7,14,815). The value of foreign merchandise exported to foreign countries rose from Rs 38,49,890 in 1886-87 to Rs. 47,01,135 in the year under report,—an increase of Rs 8,51,245 or 22.11 per cent. The principal article which contributed toward this increase was raw wool, in which there was an advance of Rs 7,47,085. The exports of private treasure to foreign countries diminished from Rs. 7,06,000 to Rs. 5,30,212.

Wool was the only article of foreign merchandise the exports of which exhibited a large fluctuation. Facilities for cleaning, pressing and shipping wool direct from Karachi have given an impetus to the trade in that article and led to larger quantities being imported from Afghanistan and Beluchistan by road and rail. Wool is also an article of Indian produce, and the increase in the exports of it as such was due to direct shipments to Liverpool. Of the trades in articles of purely Indian produce and manufacture which showed large changes, that in raw cotton is said to have declined owing to the active demand in Bombay, to which poor larger quantities were exported in consequence of (1) the partial failure of the crop in the Presidency proper, and (2) the practice of mixing the cheaper descriptions of Sind cotton with Bombay cotton which happens to be advantageous to them. In 1886-87, rice worth 1½ lakhs was exported to France and the United Kingdom, but the export ceased in 1887-88, hence the fall in the export of annual harvests in Sind and the Panjáb, owing to the absence of unseasonable rain, were the chief causes of the decline in the trade in wheat. The increase in the exports of grains other than gram, rice and wheat was attributable chiefly to larger shipments of bári and jowári having been forwarded to the United Kingdom, France and the Persian Gulf ports. The bári and jowári crops were very good, and prices favourable. The value of the exports of til or gingelly seed increased from Rs. 24,89,900 to Rs 55,00,339, *i. e.*, was more than twice as great, owing to the out-turn in Sind and the Panjáb having been above the average and to the existence of an active demand from abroad, particularly from France, Belgium and Italy. The decrease in the exports of tea was attributed to the markets of foreign countries having been over-topped during the previous year, when the trade was more than twice as great as in 1885-86.

The subjoined statement exhibits the entire Government transactions both with foreign countries and coast or Indian ports for the years 1886-87 and 1887-88 —

	FOREIGN IMPORTS			FOREIGN EXPORTS		
	1886-87	1887-88	Increase or Decrease	1886-87	1887-88	Increase or Decrease
Stores. { Foreign... .. }	1,43,66,140	65,85,611	—77,80,529	48,198	71,523	+ 23,325
Indian .. .. }				473	161	— 312
Treasure ... .. }	...	...	..	60,050	7,900	— 53,150
Total	1,43,66,140	65,85,611	—77,80,529	1,08,721	78,684	—30,037

Government  
Transactions.

		COAST IMPORTS.			COAST EXPORTS.		
		1886-87.	1887-88.	Increase or Decrease.	1886-87.	1887-88.	Increase or Decrease.
Stores.	Foreign ... ..	4,39,163	6,23,333	+1,84,170	1,72,272	1,61,383	-10,889
	Indian ... ..	3,46,235	5,07,609	+1,61,374	2,637	5,640	+3,003
Treasure ... ..		70,72,000	60,24,000	-10,48,000	...	12,000	+12,000
Total ... ..		78,57,388	71,54,942	-7,02,446	1,74,909	1,79,023	+4,114

The large decrease observable in the value of stores imported from foreign countries occurred chiefly in railway plant and rolling stock, owing to the completion of the lines of railway beyond the frontier. The imports of stores, both foreign and Indian, from coast ports amounted to Rs. 11,30,942 against Rs. 7,85,388 in the preceding year,—an increase of Rs. 3,45,554 or 43.99 per cent., which was chiefly caused by clothing having been supplied to larger military forces stationed beyond the frontier. In the imports of treasure from coast ports there was a further fall, owing, as stated in the report for 1886-87, to the completion of the lines of railway beyond the frontier.

The trade of Karachi with each of the principal foreign countries is noticed below:—

**United Kingdom.**—The total value of imported merchandise amounted to Rs. 1,97,09,595, against Rs. 2,34,89,791 in the preceding year,—a fall of Rs. 37,80,196 or 16.09 per cent. It exceeded, however, by 40½ lakhs or 25.36 per cent. the average of the previous five years. The fall occurred chiefly in cement, cotton piece-goods, glassware, hardware and cutlery, machinery and millwork, matches, copper, iron, zinc or spelter, paper and pasteboard, railway materials, tobacco and woollen piece-goods. There was, however, an increase in the imports of apparel, dyeing and colouring materials (indigo dye), ale, beer and porter, whisky, steel, silk piece-goods and wood and timber. Imports of treasure showed an improvement from Rs. 10,68,800 to Rs. 14,17,772, i.e. to the extent of Rs. 3,48,972 or 32.65 per cent., chiefly in gold and silver, the business in which articles was well maintained during the whole year owing to the facilities afforded to the trade for direct importations from the United Kingdom. In the exports of Indian produce and manufactures there was a decrease from Rs. 91,85,863 to Rs. 82,09,388, i.e. to the extent of Rs. 9,76,475 or 10.63 per cent. principally in rice, wheat, lac (other kinds), rapeseed and tea. In the exports of bājri and jowāri, raw hides, jute (gunny bags), provisions, saltpetre, til or gingelly seed and wool (raw), there was an improvement. Exports of foreign merchandise showed a large increase from Rs. 32,78,066 to Rs. 49,12,632, i.e. to the extent of Rs. 7,34,566 or 22.40 per cent. Wool (raw) was the only important article of re-export trade. Deducting this increase from the decrease in the exports of Indian produce and manufactures, the net decrease in the total value of exports amounted to only Rs. 2,41,909 or 1.94 per cent.

Private trade with  
different foreign  
countries.

**France.**—Imports fell from Rs. 14,696 in 1886-87 to Rs. 9,958 in 1887-88,—a decrease of Rs. 4,738 or 32.24 per cent., which occurred chiefly in wines and spirits. The import trade with France has been gradually on the decline since the year 1885-86. In the exports of Indian produce and manufactures there was a small increase from Rs. 51,95,908 to Rs. 51,99,220, i.e. to the extent of Rs. 3,312 or .06 per cent. only. The re-export trade, which was insignificant, exhibited a decrease of Rs. 2,909.

**Belgium.**—The value of imports rose from Rs. 1,08,413 in 1886-87 to Rs. 4,54,090 in the year under report,—an increase of Rs. 3,45,677 or 318.85 per cent., which occurred chiefly in candles, cotton goods, glassware, matches, copper, iron and steel. The import trade with Belgium has been showing an upward tendency during the past two years, owing to facilities offered to the trade by vessels touching at Antwerp. The exports of Indian produce and manufactures amounted to Rs. 29,95,617 against Rs. 57,40,788 in the preceding year,—a decrease of Rs. 27,45,171 or 47.81 per cent., which occurred principally in cotton (raw), wheat, bājri and jowāri. The export trade in rapeseed and til or gingelly seed improved. Foreign merchandise exported to Belgium also exhibited a decline in value to the extent of Rs. 69,970 or 46.28 per cent., chiefly in rapeseed.

**Austria.**—In imports there was an improvement amounting to Rs. 75,854, or 91.88 per cent., in comparison with the year 1886-87, the figure for the year 1887-88 being Rs. 1,53,409 against Rs. 82,555 for the preceding year. The articles which contributed towards the increase were apparel, coloured cotton piece-goods and woollen piece-goods. In cotton twist and yarn the imports fell. The value of Indian produce and manufactures exported during the year amounted to Rs. 38,530, against Rs. 29,961 in the preceding year,—an increase of Rs. 8,569 or 28.76 per cent. There was no re-export trade with Austria.

**Italy.**—The total value of merchandise imported from Italy rose from Rs. 1,15,062 in 1886-87 to Rs. 1,44,087 in the year under report, or improved by Rs. 29,025 or 25.22 per cent., the improvement having occurred in corals, cotton twist and yarn, and silk piece-goods. In the exports of Indian produce and manufactures there was a small decrease from Rs. 6,61,082 to Rs. 6,57,113, i.e. to the extent of Rs. 3,969 or .60 per cent.: the fall occurred in cotton (raw), wheat, and hides (raw). In the exports of til or gingelly seed there was a large increase amounting to Rs. 4,92,820.

**Egypt.**—Compared with the year 1886-87, imports and exports showed a decrease amounting to Rs. 1,027 (from Rs. 4,595 to Rs. 3,568) or 22.35 per cent. and Rs. 5,90,641 (from Rs. 16,24,632 to Rs. 10,33,991) or 36.35 per cent. respectively. The articles comprising

the export trade of Indian produce, in which the decrease occurred, were wheat and rapeseed, which, as remarked in the previous years' reports, were merely consigned to Port Said "for orders." These commodities eventually find their way to some foreign continental port, as they are either carried in the same bottom or transhipped at Port Said to some other vessel.

*Mauritius.*—The value of the import trade rose from Rs 19,34,580 in 1886-87 to Rs 25,74,560 in the year under review,—an increase of Rs 6,39,980 or 33·08 per cent. Direct importations of sugar from the Mauritius accounted in a great measure for this increase. In the exports of Indian produce and manufactures there was a decline from Rs. 85,298 to Rs. 13,520, *i.e.* to the extent of Rs. 71,778, or 84·14 per cent., principally in gram and wheat. There was no re-export trade during the year under report against a trade valued at Rs. 3,050 in the previous year.

*Persia.*—The imports of both merchandise and treasure exhibited an improvement of Rs. 15,845 (from Rs. 3,69,001 to Rs. 3,84,846) or 1·82 per cent. and Rs. 13,574 (from Rs. 14,626 to Rs. 28,200) or 92·30 per cent, respectively compared with the year 1886-87. The articles contributing towards the increase were jewellery, provisions (including dates), silk (raw), and piece-goods and woollen manufactures. In exports of Indian produce and manufactures the trade declined from Rs 6,85,226 to Rs 5,73,776, *i.e.* to the extent of Rs 1,06,450 or 15·53 per cent., chiefly in indigo and rice. In wheat and grains, (other sorts), there was, however, an improvement. The exports of foreign merchandise rose from Rs. 1,28,436 in 1886-87 to Rs. 1,37,228 in the year under report,—an increase of Rs. 8,892 or 6·92 per cent., which occurred chiefly in grey cotton piece-goods. In comparison with the year 1886-87 exports of treasure exhibited a decline from Rs. 5,93,550 to Rs. 4,94,312, *i.e.* to the extent of Rs 99,238, or 16·71 per cent.

*Arabia.*—The value of imports of merchandise amounted to Rs 2,08,583 against Rs. 1,69,669 in the preceding year. The increase of Rs 38,914 or 22·93 per cent. was chiefly in provisions, including dates. Exports of both Indian produce and manufactures and foreign merchandise exhibited an increase amounting to Rs 27,845 (from Rs. 1,18,912 to Rs. 1,56,757) or 31·82 per cent., and Rs. 17,653 (from Rs. 49,343 to Rs. 66,996) or 35·78 per cent., respectively, in comparison with the year 1886-87. The articles of Indian produce in which increased export business was done were rice, wheat, oil, and jowari, and those of foreign merchandise were apparel, spirit, kerosine oil, and provisions (other sorts). Compared with the year 1886-87 exports of treasure declined from Rs. 1,9,030 to Rs 5,500, *i.e.* to the extent of Rs 8,530.

*Turkey in Asia.*—In imports of merchandise there was a large increase from Rs. 4,05,477 to Rs. 6,95,274, *i.e.* to the extent of Rs. 2,89,797 or 49·27 per cent., chiefly in pulse, dates, ghi, and til or gingelly seed. The value of exports of Indian produce and manufactures amounted to Rs. 41,477 against Rs. 31,741 in 1886-87,—an increase of Rs 9,736 or 30·67 per cent. In exports of foreign merchandise there was an increase from Rs. 3,756 to Rs. 86,741, *i.e.* to the extent of Rs 86,985 or 19·76 per cent., chiefly in kerosine oil. There was a fall in exports of treasure to the extent of Rs 2,000 or 43·80 per cent. *i.e.* from Rs. 52,400 in 1886-87 to Rs. 29,400 in the year under review.

*Mekran and Somnati.*—The value of merchandise imported amounted to Rs. 5,35,265 against Rs. 5,18,557 in the previous year. The improvement of Rs 16,708, or 3·22 per cent., occurred in hides and skins, fish-maws and shankus, rapeseed, and wool (raw). In dates and ghi the import trade declined. Compared with the year 1886-87, exports of Indian produce and manufactures showed an increase from Rs 2,55,109 to Rs 3,66,801, *i.e.* to the extent of Rs 1,30,692, or 51·35 per cent., chiefly in coloured cotton piece-goods and bairi and jowari. Exports of foreign merchandise rose from Rs. 1,51,500 in 1886-87 to Rs. 1,77,226 in the year under report. The increase of Rs 25,726, or 13·76 per cent., was in cotton, grey and white piece-goods and provisions. The treasure exported also exhibited an improvement from Rs. 47,000 to Rs. 60,000, *i.e.* to the extent of Rs. 13,000.

Trade via the Suez Canal.

The value of private imported merchandise which passed through the Suez Canal during the year under report was Rs. 2,07,95,292 against Rs. 2,39,46,367 in the preceding year: there was thus a decline to the extent of Rs. 31,51,075 or 13·16 per cent. But the value exceeded by a little over 47½ lakhs, or 20·63 per cent., the average value of the previous five years. The imports of private treasure, chiefly gold and silver, via the Canal increased from Rs. 10,68,800 in 1886-87 to Rs 14,17,772 in the year under report, *i.e.* to the extent of Rs. 3,48,972 or 32·65 per cent. In exports of private merchandise there was a decrease from Rs. 2,65,14,144 to Rs. 2,53,64,577, *i.e.* to the extent of nearly 31½ lakhs, or 11·87 per cent. No exports of private treasure by this route were recorded. The Government stores, chiefly railway plant and rolling stock, imported through the Canal decreased from Rs. 1,43,55,768 to Rs 65,78,375, *i.e.* to the extent of Rs 77,77,393 or 54·17 per cent., owing to the completion of some of the lines of railway beyond the frontier.

Foreign Trade .  
Merchant Shipping

The number and tonnage of the vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered and cleared the port, and the increase or decrease which they exhibited as compared with the previous year, are shown in the following table—

	Entered.				Cleared.			
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons
Steam vessels	143	186,489	111	17,287	106	134,358	29	45,403
Sailing vessels, including native craft	258	26,645	459	4,358	253	15,691	66	4,352



The decrease in the arrivals of steamers with cargo was due to the decrease in the imports: the increase in those of sailing vessels to a larger number of Arab vessels being engaged in the conveyance of dates from the Persian Gulf ports. The depression of the export trade in wheat accounts for the decrease in the number of steamers which cleared the port with cargo. The return of the Arab vessels with cargoes of grain and other merchandise explains the increase in the number of sailing vessels which cleared the port.

The great bulk of the coasting trade of Karachi was carried on with the Bombay Presidency proper, especially the port of Bombay, and therefore need not be noticed here in detail. The imports of merchandise from that Presidency amounted to Rs. 1,91,74,078 against Rs. 2,13,22,952 in the previous year, and the exports to Rs. 1,08,29,113 against Rs. 77,89,801. The decrease in the imports occurred chiefly in foreign merchandise: the increase in exports was due to larger shipments of articles of Indian produce and manufacture. The number of vessels which entered the port with cargo was 2,021, their tonnage 206,223: the number of those that cleared with cargo 1,815, their tonnage 252,969. Coasting Trade.

#### SUBORDINATE PORTS OF SIND.

The value of the import and export trade of Keti Bandar with foreign countries, *viz.* Keti Bandar, Maskat and Somniani, was insignificant. As regards the coasting trade, the imports of foreign merchandise declined to the extent of Rs. 52,455 as compared with 1886-87, but imports of Indian produce and manufactures showed an increase in value.

The exports of foreign merchandise improved slightly but the value of exports of Indian produce and manufactures decreased by Rs. 1,05,923, *viz.* from Rs. 10,35,982 in 1886-87 to Rs. 9,30,059 in the year under report, the articles affected being rice (in the husk), rapeseed, til or gingelly seed and *gho*.

There was again no trade with foreign countries at Sirganda. The value of imports and exports of both foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures rose from Rs. 3,15,329 in 1886-87 to Rs. 3,18,064 in the year under report. The increase amounted to Rs. 2,735, and occurred chiefly in exports, as in imports there was a decrease amounting to about Rs. 6,000. Sirganda.

#### SIND EXTERNAL LAND TRADE.

The total value of the land trade of the province of Sind with countries external to British India, *viz.* Afghanistan and Beluchistan, both by road and railway, was Rs. 2,55,03,735 against Rs. 3,43,74,237 in the previous year. There was thus a decline of Rs. 88,70,492 or 25·80 per cent.—Rs. 3,59,350 by road and Rs. 85,11,142 by railway. Sind External Land Trade.

The total value of the imports was Rs. 11,983 (Rs. 11,50,227 by road and Rs. 26,61,756 by rail), against Rs. 29,08,328 (Rs. 11,90,079 by road and Rs. 17,18,249 by rail) in 1886-87. There was thus a decline in the import trade by road and an increase in that by railway. The net increase in imports amounted to Rs. 9,02,055, or 31·07 per cent. The total value of the exports was Rs. 2,16,91,752 (Rs. 9,13,065 by road and Rs. 2,07,78,687 by rail) against Rs. 3,14,65,509 (Rs. 12,37,563 by road and Rs. 3,02,33,336 by rail) in 1886-87. Thus the exports decreased to the extent of Rs. 97,74,147 (Rs. 3,19,498 by road and Rs. 94,54,649 by railway). The import and export trade with the Kábul and Khelat territories declined, while that with the Las Beyla territory increased. The chief cause of the decrease in the trade with the Khelat territory was the absence of rain in the hills and plains of Beluchistan, which led to the country being deserted; the cattle had to be driven into Sind for pasture, and the inhabitants had to seek employment there.

The chief articles of import and the fluctuations in the value of the supplies received as compared with the previous year were—horses, mules and ponies, decrease Rs. 85,200; fruits and nuts, increase Rs. 3,10,329; railway materials, increase Rs. 3,86,070; rape and mustard seeds, increase Rs. 14,000; and wool, increase Rs. 3,01,101. The railway materials were returned to Sind from Afghanistan and Beluchistan. The principal articles of export and the fluctuations in the value of the supplies received as compared with the previous year were—European piece-goods, decrease Rs. 13,61,874; Indian piece-goods, increase Rs. 25,092; rice, decrease Rs. 2,32,800; grain and pulse other than rice, increase Rs. 2,91,103; liquors, decrease Rs. 1,28,700; iron, decrease Rs. 89,263; oils, decrease Rs. 42,242; provisions, increase Rs. 4,59,199; railway materials, decrease from Rs. 1,857,370 to Rs. 1,06,98,880, *i.e.* Rs. 78,89,390; sugar, decrease Rs. 5,10,205; and wood (timber) decrease Rs. 1,83,450. There was an increase of Rs. 71,935 in the exports of *gho* under the head of provisions, due to the influx of cattle into Sind owing to want of rain in Beluchistan. The decline in the exports of railway materials is attributed to the completion of some of the railways which were under construction in 1886-87 beyond the frontier.

#### (3) ADEN.

The total value of the sea-borne and inland trade of Aden for the year 1887-88, exclusive of Government stores and treasure, amounted to Rs. 5,16,96,260, showing an increase of Rs. 42,39,651, or 8·98 per cent. above the value of the trade of the preceding year. The Total trade, and its divisions.

trade for both years, divided as usual into Foreign, Indian, and Inland Trade, is shown in the following table :—

Divisions.	1886-87.	1887-88.	Increase or Decrease in 1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign Trade ... ..	3,58,50,082	3,69,91,485	+ 16,41,403
Indian do. ... ..	99,83,774	1,24,28,285	+ 24,44,511
Inland do. ... ..	21,72,753	22,76,490	+ 1,03,737
Total ... ..	4,74,56,609	5,16,96,260	+ 42,39,651

The value of the average annual trade of the five years ending 1887-88 was Rs 4,52,03,971.

Foreign trade -  
Imports,

The value of the foreign import trade was Rs. 1,51,46,008 in merchandise and Rs. 18,34,618 in treasure, showing an increase of 2.25 per cent. in the former and 0.50 per cent. in the latter, as compared with the previous year. The trade was principally carried on with the undermentioned countries, with the results noted against each—

*The United Kingdom.*—As was the case in the previous year, the imports exceeded those from any other country except Arabia, but during the year under report while imports from the United Kingdom increased from Rs. 31,250 to Rs. 40,93,581, or 35.04 per cent., those from Arabia decreased by nearly 7 lakhs. There was a large increase in the quantity of cotton twist and cotton piece-goods, a less noticeable one in oleo, wines, and spirits.

*The United States of America.*—The imports decreased from Rs. 17,07,07 to Rs. 7,09,435, or 118.07 per cent. There was a very large falling off in the quantity of cotton piece-goods imported.

*The East Coast of Africa.*—The imports increased from Rs. 29,53,578 to Rs. 39,93,698, or 30.06 per cent. There was an increase in the supplies of coffee, gum, raw hides, raw skins, and ivory received, and a decrease in those of feathers, *ghi* and annals.

*Arabia.*—The imports decreased from Rs. 6,96,360 to Rs. 50,533, or 13.52 per cent. The import of treasure, sheep, goats, grain, and unmanufactured tobacco increased largely. The decrease occurred chiefly in coffee skins and hides.

And Exports.

The value of the foreign export trade was Rs. 1,83,82,118 in merchandise and Rs. 16,28,240 in treasure, showing an increase of 9.06 per cent. in the former and a decrease of 1.14 per cent. in the latter as compared with the previous year. The trade was principally carried on with the undermentioned countries, with the results noted against each—

*The United Kingdom.*—The exports increased from Rs. 16,11,282 to Rs. 17,04,746, or 5.80 per cent. There was a decrease in the shipments of coffee and raw skins, and an increase in those of leathers, gum, hides (raw), shells (mother-of-pearl) pieces, and tobacco.

*France.*—The exports to this country decreased from Rs. 23,71,872 to Rs. 24,21,712, or 18.58 per cent. There was an increase in the shipments of hides (raw), shells (mother-of-pearl), spices, and treasure, but a considerable decrease in those of coffee, feathers, gum, skins (raw) and ivory.

*The United States of America.*—The exports increased from Rs. 28,74,125 to Rs. 33,16,736, or 16.00 per cent. The quantity of hides (raw) skins (raw) and ivory exported increased, while those of feathers and *ghi* decreased.

*Abyssinia* showed an increase of 49 per cent., i.e. from Rs. 12,43,628 to Rs. 19,08,019. There was a very great increase in the quantity of cotton piece-goods exported, and the exports of clean coffee, spices and *ghi* were greater. On the other hand, there was a considerable falling off in exports of *ghi*, annals, *ghi*, flour, dates, silk piece goods, and raw silk.

*The East Coast of Africa.*—The exports increased from Rs. 28,78,452 to Rs. 36,52,581, or 26.89 per cent. The increase occurred chiefly in the shipments of cotton twist, cotton piece-goods, grain and pulse, dates, silk piece-goods, and tobacco.

*Arabia.*—The exports decreased from Rs. 43,21,059 to Rs. 40,41,087, or 7.20 per cent. An increase is noticeable in cotton goods (raw) skins (raw), dates, silk (raw) and piece-goods, sugar and tobacco; and a decrease in coffee (clean and husk), country and American cotton piece-goods and twist, grain and pulse, seeds and treasure.

Indian Trade.

The imports from India were valued at Rs. 97,93,586 in merchandise and Rs. 2,32,551 in treasure, against Rs. 78,39,918 and Rs. 2,07,531 respectively in 1886-87. The exports were valued at Rs. 10,54,128 in merchandise and Rs. 13,48,020 in treasure, against Rs. 6,32,915 and Rs. 12,53,410 respectively in the previous year. The import and export trade with the Madras Presidency and with Cutch and Kathiawar was insignificant, as also was the export trade to the Bengal Presidency. The imports from the latter Presidency amounted to Rs. 17,95,195 in value, showing an increase of 12.89 per cent., principally in grain, seeds, and cotton piece-goods. The trade with the Bombay Presidency (inclusive of Sind) needs no special treatment here, as it was almost wholly carried on with the port of Bombay, and its leading features have already been noticed above in the section on the trade of that port.

Taking the trade of Aden as a whole, the principal articles, both of import and export, are clean coffee, cotton piece-goods, grain and pulse, gums and resins, and raw hides and skins. The values of the imports and exports of these articles, and the increase or decrease which they exhibit when compared with the corresponding values for the previous year are stated approximately in lakhs of rupees in the following table:—

	Clean Coffee.	Cotton Piece-goods.	Grain and Pulse.	Gums and Resins.	Raw Hides and Skins.	
Imports	1887-88 31.5	47.5	28.2	11.7	17	
	Excess or defect	-3.2	+7	-0.1	+3.1	+1.6
Exports	1887-88 46.2	35.2	21.7	17.3	23.4	
	Excess or defect	-4	+3.8	+0.8	+3	

The value of clean coffee advanced, and the exports to the United Kingdom, Austria, Italy and France diminished, while those to Germany increased. A large increase is noticeable in the export of cotton piece-goods to Abyssinia, Massowah, Berbera and Zaila. The exports of gum-arabic to the United Kingdom were nearly two and a half times greater than in the preceding year, and the exports of myrrh and frankincense also increased. Hides were exported to all the principal European countries except Greece, 9 lakhs of skins more than in the previous year were supplied to the United States, which more than counterbalanced the diminution of skins shipped to the United Kingdom.

Aden is a coaling station, and coal is, therefore, one of the principal articles of import. During the year under report 1,62,4 cwts. of coal valued at Rs. 1,67,643, or 30,669 cwts. worth Rs. 7,66,159 more than in the previous year, were imported.

The imports of private treasure increased from 26.3 to 20.7 lakhs; and the exports diminished from 31.1 to 16.3 lakhs, the remission to the Dunkli Coast having ceased.

The number and tonnage of the merchant vessels which entered and cleared the port, and the increase or decrease which they exhibit when compared with the previous year were as follows:—

	Entered				Cleared			
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Steam vessels	146	2,342,108	-66	1,475	2,341,753	+72	+136,971	
Sailing do.	6	6,718	-1	479	6	5,519	-486	
Country craft	1,347	46,438	-85	1,102	1,336	48,094	+3,589	
Total	2,599	2,455,264	-152	2,056	2,883,366	+9	+140,074	

35.5 per cent of the vessels which entered the port called for coal, 3 per cent. for provisions, and 3 per cent. for mail. 4 per cent. brought coals, 52 per cent. brought cargo, and the rest called for other purposes. Some particulars regarding the shipping of the port of Aden will be found in Chapter III (Marine Aden).

### Public Works.

	Rs.
Imperial	84,704
Provincial	40,83,491
Contributions	1,00,809
Local Funds, Incorporated	8,50,194
Do. Excluded	1,40,418
Total Rs.	89,93,616

The total expenditure of the year on Civil Works during 1887-88 was Rs. 53,90,900, as shown in the margin, against Rs. 51,70,491 in 1886-87. In round figures, the expenditure for New Works was 24½ lakhs; on Repairs 18 lakhs; on Establishment 10½ lakhs; and on Tools and Plant 1½ lakhs.

#### Civil Building.

The expenditure under the head of Imperial Services was Rs. 2,84,504. The bungalow for the Divisional Forest Officer at Salsette, mentioned in the report for 1886-87, was completed. The quarters for the Jaskar Pargana and his establishment at Dungri, in the Uran Salt Range, in the Kolaba Collectorate, commenced in 1886-87, were completed. The Khārāghoda Tank was provided with an experimental length of puddle walling, and temporary wells were sunk in the bed of the tank to improve the water-supply. The pillars that carry the high-level railway into the salt shed at Khārāghoda, which were in a damaged condition owing to the action of the salt on the lime mortar, were entirely re-built. The road from the Dungri Railway Station to the Dharasna salt pans, to which certain small additions were necessary, was entirely completed during the year, as also the Inspector's quarters and Sir Kārkūn's *kachers* (office) at Dharasna. A Salt Customs *chauki* (post) at Tusava in the Salsette Taluka and a Sir Kārkūn's *kacheri* at Orucle in the Bassein Taluka were in progress. In Sind the buildings for the Salt Establishment at Sāran, commenced in 1886-87, were completed. The construction of a new chimney for the Bombay Mint, commenced in the previous year, was completed. A joint latrine for the Post and Telegraph Departments at Bombay was in progress, and the new Post Office at Tando Alahyar was completed. The construction of a Branch Telegraph Office at Māpdi, Bombay, was commenced during the year.

Provincial Services,  
Local Funds and  
contributions :

Administration,

The extension of the Central Telegraph Office at Bombay, mentioned in the report for 1886-87, was nearly completed, the total expenditure incurred on it being Rs. 1,41,055.

The expenditure on Civil Buildings from Provincial and Local Funds, and Contributions under this head (including the outlay on Forest and Customs buildings) was Rs. 20,34,743.

Mámlatdár's *kacheris*, on the standard plan, were in progress, or completed, at Kalghatgi in the Dhárwár, Bágalkot in the Bijápúr, Vítá in the Sátára, Chikodi in the Belgaum, Súngola in the Sholápur, Níplád in the Násik, Shrigóná, Karjat, Ráhuri, Akola and Sangammer in the Ahmednágur, Sakri, Jámner and Sháhála in the Khándesh, Anklesvar in the Broach, Kapadvány in the Kára and Dhandhuka in the Ahmedabad Collectorate. The quarters for the Mámlatdár's establishment at Mángaon, in the Kolába Collectorate, were also completed, and a pending at Vadgaon, in the Poona Collectorate, was converted into a Mámlatdár's *kacheri* and an office for the Chief Constable and Sub-Registrar. Record accommodation was provided for the Mámlatdár's *kacheri* at Jalápor in the Surat Collectorate; and a record-room for the *kacheri* at Olpád, in the same Collectorate, was in progress. Rs. 28,434 were up to the end of the year expended on the building for the State and Alienation records at Poona, work on which had been suspended. A Maháikári's *kacheri* was constructed at Uran in the Kolába Collectorate, and similar *kacheris* were in progress at Navápur in the Khándesh, and Hálói in the Kára Collectorate. Additional offices for the Assistant and District Deputy Collector, the Deputy Magistrate, and for the Settlement Officer, Thána, were under construction. New offices to accommodate the Revenue, Judicial and Accountants' Departments were also in progress at Bámh. In Hind, the new Mukhtyákarates at Dokri in the Elnkápúr, and Baro Thádo in the Hyderabad Collectorates, were completed, and the Fort at Aotri was converted into a Mukhtyákarate with jail accommodation and quarters for Armed Police. A new district bungalow, to replace the old one which was sold to the *Shiká* of Dhárapur, was in progress at Bulsár. At Bijápúr, in connection with the scheme for the adaptation of certain ancient buildings for the head-quarter station, the principal works in hand during the year were the Civil Hospital and the Town Police *chaukis*, both of which were practically completed. Many unfinished items of work in these buildings comprised in the scheme were completed in the year. The total estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 3,65,715, and the total outlay to end of the year was Rs. 3,55,698. The only works executed in connection with the Government houses were alterations to the Coach-house and Harness-rooms, and change in the direction of a road at Government House, Malabár Point, Bombay, due to the location of a new battery at the port. A bungalow for the Inspector of Police, Agent, Mah. Kántha, at Sátára was commenced. The distilleries at Bijápúr in the Bijápúr Collectorate, and Mulhál in the Dhárwár Collectorate, alluded to in the last report, were completed at a cost of Rs. 23,239 and Rs. 49,359, respectively, and certain additions and alterations to the Ahmedabad distillery, to increase the accommodation, were in progress. Certain other works were carried out during the year in connection with the distillery at Karjat. The improvement of the drainage of the New Secretariat building was in progress. The new residence for the Rám of Akalkot was completed, and the new residence for the Rám of Bámh was provided by the State.

Law and Justice,

During the year, new Subordinate Judges' Courts on the standard plan, were in progress or completed at Rájápur in the Bijápúr Collectorate, Bágalkot in the Bijápúr Collectorate, Khed in the Poona Collectorate, and in the Khándesh Collectorate, and Nadiád and Umreth in the Kára Collectorate. A record-room was provided for the Judge's Court at Poona, and certain additional alterations to the Cantonment Magistrate's office at the same station were in progress. A new Court-house for the District Judge at Karwár was in progress. At Bombay the new building for the Police Magistrates' Courts, on the Cruikshank Road, Esplanade mentioned in previous reports, was nearly completed, the total expenditure on it was Rs. 2,17,712.

Jails,

The jail at Sátára and the Governor's Refectory at Poona were both referred to in previous reports, during the year the former was completed at a total cost of Rs. 60,919, and considerable progress was made with the latter.

Police,

Considerable progress was made in laying lines for the accommodation of the police throughout the Presidency during the latter part of the year; progress in the earlier part was delayed by discussions as to the standard plan for the State. This was settled and sanctioned for general adoption in November 1887. Lines were completed or in progress at 25 stations. The outlay incurred was Rs. 88,404.

Educational,

At Bombay, additions were made to the Veterinary College and Hospital at Parel; a new and complete system of drainage was provided for the old Elphinstone College, which has been handed over to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institution; the Wilson College building was still in progress (total outlay Rs. 49,112), the work on the east wing of the Cathedral High School, which had been suspended for want of funds, was resumed, and a tank in the compound of the David Sassoon Industrial Reformatory was filled in and the ground reclaimed at the cost of the institution. At Poona, an Observatory for the College of Science was commenced, a building affording accommodation for a sick ward, hospital assistant's quarters, dispensary, and store-room, in the Dekkhan College was completed; the execution of a project for a residence and schools for the Sisters of St. Mary's Home was in progress; and a small detached bungalow for the accommodation of the Sisters in charge of St. Mary's School was nearly completed. At Ahmedabad, the work of providing

additional accommodation in the Premchand Raichand Training College was in progress. A municipal school at Bijapur, to be called the Victoria Jubilee School, was in progress. A school-house for girls at Dholka was completed and handed over to the municipality. Local Fund school-houses were completed or in progress at 8 places. A school building at Akalkot, chargeable to the funds of the State, commenced last year, was nearly completed.

The quarters for female medical students and nurses, with out-houses, in the compound of the Kama Hospital at Bombay, towards which Rs. 15,000 were contributed by Mr. Pestanji Hormasji Kama, and Rs. 10,000 by the National Association for supplying Female Medical Aid and Instruction to Women of India, were completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 28,456. Additions to the subsidiary buildings of the Lunatic Asylum at Ratnagiri were commenced and nearly completed and the re-construction of the compound wall finished. The old travellers' bungalow at Vengurla was converted into a dispensary; and Local Fund dispensaries were completed during the year at Trimbak in the Nasik Collectorate, Bassein and Marhad in the Tanja Collectorate, and Dokri in the Shikarpur Collectorate. The Ripon Hospital at Ahmednagar, mentioned in the last report, was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 38,545. Quarters for trained nurses in the Sassoon Hospital at Poona were completed at a cost of Rs. 28,693, and certain alterations were carried out in connection with that hospital.

Medical,

The building intended for the Central Press, but which has now been reserved for the High School College and General Record-room, and will probably be known as the Elphinstone College and General Record-room, was almost completed, and is now occupied by the college, the old Elphinstone College premises having been handed over to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institution. The total outlay incurred was Rs. 6,04,360. The building in the Fort of Bombay, known as the Hydraulic Press, made over to Government in exchange for the old Elphinstone College by Sir Douglas M. Petit, was altered and added to, in order to provide accommodation for the Press.

and Miscellaneous.

#### Communications.

The total outlay on communications was Rs. 57,77,776.

Considerable progress was made with all the railway feeders in the Belgaum Collectorate mentioned in previous years' reports. On the road from Nipani to Meshalingpur, crossing the West Dekkhan Railway at Chikodi Road Station, Rs. 1,61,559 were spent up to the end of the year. The road from Hukeri to Gokak was nearly completed, and a road about half a mile in length from the railway level crossing to the station was in progress; the total expenditure on the work up to the end of the year was Rs. 1,73,337. On the road from Gokak towards Navalgund (in the Dharwar Collectorate) Rs. 20,788 had been spent to the end of the year. Two short roads to connect the railway stations at Gunji and Khanapur, on the West Dekkhan Line, with the nearest cart roads, were completed. The road from Belgaum to Supa, were completed. The improvements to the road from Belgaum to Bailhongal were in progress, and the total expenditure to the end of the year was Rs. 918. Materials were collected for metalling two other roads.

Roads:  
Southern Division.

In the Dharwar Collectorate the road from Shivajinagar to the Byadgi Station, on the southern extension of the Maratha Railway, 11 miles long, was in progress in the previous year, was completed at a cost of Rs. 946. A short road connecting the Annigeri Railway Station with the main road was also completed. Improvements to the road from Navalgund to Annigeri were in progress, the expenditure in effecting them to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 30,799. Improvements to the two portions of the Palla-Badami Road—one between the Miraj Station (Ghat) and Bankapur, 9½ miles long, and the other between Betga and Kotmudchi, 11½ miles long—were also in progress. With the work of improving the second section of the Belgaum-Banasgi Road, 29½ miles in length, good progress was made at a cost of Rs. 1,284.

In the Bijapur Collectorate the road from Muthshihal to Chimalgi, crossing the East Dekkhan Line at Almatti, 19½ miles long, was in progress in the previous year, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 85,260. The feeder road from Gulegudd to the Augeri Station on the East Dekkhan Line, 6½ miles long, was also completed at a total expenditure of Rs. 29,279. The section from Bijapur to Konwad of the road from Bijapur to Siondi, via the Amba Ghat, was completed during the year at a total outlay of Rs. 32,478.

In the Ratnagiri Collectorate the improvement of the Sakharpe-Sangameshvar road was in progress.

In the Kolaba and Tanja Collectorate the improvement of the Pen-Panvel road was completed.

In the Kanara Collectorate the work of metalling the road from Hahyal to Lingannat was in progress.

In the Satara Collectorate the road from Wai to the Wathar Station and the road from Satara to the Padi Station, both railway feeders, were completed—the former at a total outlay of Rs. 1,27,362, and the latter at an outlay of Rs. 92,556. A third railway feeder, the Karad-Nagur Road, between Karad and the Karad Railway Station, was still in progress, as also the work of the causeway across the Krishna River, in connection with it. The road from Pusegaon to Vaduj, a local work, was in progress. This road, 13 miles in length, is a feeder to connect the towns of Khatav and Vaduj with the railway at

Central Division.

Koregaon, *via* the Sâtara-Pandharpur Road. In the Sholâpur Collectorate a road from Yedsi to Tadavala, 8 miles in length, in continuation of the Bârsi-Yedsi Road, was in progress: the expenditure incurred on it to the end of the year was Rs. 56,600. Two other roads were improved,—one, in the Sâtara and the other in the Sholâpur Collectorate.

In the Poona Collectorate fair progress was made with the lining of two portions of the Kâtraj tunnel: the total outlay on the works to the end of the year was Rs. 11,202. The improvement of four roads was in progress.

In the Ahmednagar district, work was still in progress on the Ahmednagar-Toka Road: the expenditure on it was Rs. 46,618. The construction of a zigzag south approach to the Godâvari river, on the Toka Road, which has been long required, was commenced in October 1887. The construction of the feeder road from the Bellâpur Railway Station to Neyâsa made good progress during the year; and the expenditure on it to the end of the year was Rs. 1,49,189. On the feeder road from Vâmberî to Khuspurî, only a little rolling and repairs to earth-work was done, the road being practically completed at an expenditure of Rs. 32,870. The Tisgaon-Petha local road, 7 3/4 miles in length, was completed at an expenditure of Rs. 22,287. 1 1/2 out of 2 1/2 miles of the Pârâgaon-Tâsikî local road were constructed. The work of constructing the Vita diversion of the Lon-Bârsi Road round the Maladevi Tank was completed at an expenditure of Rs. 21,204.

In the Nâsik district, the 4th section of the Nâsik-Dindori and Kânsî Road, which commences at the village of Dindori, was in progress; work having been completed up to the 44th mile, near the village of Kânsî, at a total expenditure of Rs. 147,641. The work of improving and widening the Satigâd Road, and providing cross drains and works where necessary throughout the length of the 4th section, commenced in 1886-87, was almost completed at a total expenditure of Rs. 17,560. The Hasteh and Barch Ghât local road, about 5 miles in length, leading from the foot of the Nânsî Ghât to Hasteh and Barch, was in progress.

In the Khândesh Collectorate the progress made with the work of installing the portion of the Bombay-Agra Road, and the river Tâptî was unsatisfactory, as the labourers, owing to the insubtriousness of the climate, were unable to continue on the work all the year round. The total expenditure on the work was Rs. 20,312. The work of metalling the Dhulia and Châlisgaon road was in progress: 13 miles were completed. The road from the town of Yâval to the river Tâptî was in progress. The work of the 4th section of the Songir and Nandurbâr local road, from Rânsî to Nandurbâr, 12 miles in length, was in progress for some part of the year, as some difficulty was experienced in obtaining lime: the expenditure on the road up to the close of the year was Rs. 1,42,270. The work of metalling the road from Songir to Dondaicha, 23 miles in length, was nearly completed at a total expenditure of Rs. 17,560. The local road from Dhûra to Amalser, 1st section, from Fardî to Ghopî, 7 miles in length, was in progress: the expenditure on the road to the end of the year was Rs. 24,119.

In the Thânsî district, the road from Châhânû to Jawhâr, 20 1/2 miles in length, was completed, with the exception of some minor details: the expenditure on it was Rs. 1,108. The murrammed road from Sâkî to Sâkî, a commercial road, 6,000 feet in length, its length will be 21 miles and its cost Rs. 1,204. The Sakî and Khâd Road, 2 miles in length, was completed, at a cost of Rs. 3,331. The local road from Bîhvîndî to Vêdî was still in progress, the total cost to the end of the year being Rs. 1,25,034. Local Fund roads, 8 of them short ones connecting the N. C. and C. I. Railway with villages on the sea-coast, and one of them (from Sîlva to Bâlpur) 18 miles in length, were in progress. The road from Mîthim, through the Pâlgar station to the east foot of Châhâd Khînd, was being prolonged, as far as Mâgîr, at an estimated cost of Rs. 28,783.

A short road was constructed in the Bîrâch Collectorate and another improved. A dirt road was in progress near the city of Aurât.

**Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahâlâ.**—The road from the Dâra and Espadvanj hue towards Modâs and the road from Bârsî to Bibipara were completed, with the exception of the bridges over the Watrak and its approaches. The bridges and drains on the road from Godhra to Shera have been nearly completed, and those on the road from Godhra to Surth made very good progress. The traffic on the Godhra-Dohad Road, the main road of the Panch Mahâlâ, being very heavy and of a special character, a contribution of Rs. 50,000 was granted by Government to re-metalling it, and the work was commenced. The construction of the metalled road from Modâs to Bibipara, which is a section of the Dâra-Modâs Road *via* Kapadvanj, was completed, with the exception of the bridges, which are all in progress, and a portion of the metal consolidation, which will be completed by the end of next year: Rs. 72,784 have been spent on the road up to the end of 1887-88, the expenditure during the year having been Rs. 52,836. The work of raising and metalling the road from Ahmedabad to Dholka (18 miles) was in progress, and Rs. 26,320 were spent up to the end of the year, the expenditure during the year having been Rs. 29,865. The work of improving the road from Dhadhuka to Tagdî (3 miles) was in progress, and Rs. 3,484 were spent to the end of the year, against the estimate of Rs. 27,824. The improvement and construction of several minor roads was in progress or completed.

In the Sâtara district the raising of the Nîra River Bridge was completed at a cost of Rs. 15,461. In the Poona district, the work of constructing a bridge over the Indrayâni at

and Northern  
Division.

Bridges.

Indori was completed at a total cost of Rs. 77,930. It is a large and very important work. In the Broach Collectorate a bridge over the Dhādhar, on the road from Broach to Jambusar, has been commenced. The bridge will connect the Jambusar taluka and its rich cotton area with the other parts of the district, from which, for at least five months of the year, it is cut off from communication. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 1,50,841, which will be met in equal proportions from Provincial and Local Funds. The work connected with the bridge over the Shedi River in the Kaira District was completed, the total expenditure being Rs. 18,362. A bridge over the Bidrali Nala in the Kánara Collectorate, estimated to cost Rs. 20,559, was in progress. 6 other bridges of lesser importance, besides the bridge over the Watrak river on the Báad-Bibipura road, already referred to above, were either constructed or in course of construction. Numerous small bridges and culverts over canals and *nalas* (water-courses) have also been undertaken during the year, and completed.

The construction of a wire-rope ferry and a twin ferry boat on the Malprabha at Jetties and ferries. Kamatgi in the Bijápur Collectorate, on the Hungund-Bágalkot Road (feeder to the railway at Bágalkot) was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 5,486, against the estimate of Rs. 6,387. A ferry was constructed in the Ahmednagar Collectorate, and a timber jetty was in progress near Broach.

The *Dharmshala* (rest-house) at Chiknandi in the Béggaum Collectorate and the travellers' bungalows at Gersupp in the Kánara Collectorate, which was in progress in the previous year, were completed. Accommodation for travellers.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

The total outlay under this head was Rs. 2,93,660.

Surveys for water-supply in the towns of Dhulia in the Khándesh, Bérsi in the Sholápur and Parol in the Kánara Collectorates were undertaken by the Public Works Department during the year, and plans and estimates were submitted for the projects for the water-supply of Dhulia in the Násik Collectorate, and Nipáni in the Béggaum Collectorate. In the Poona Collectorate, the Junnar and Talegaon water-supply works were completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 82,702 and Rs. 96,939, respectively, and handed over to the municipalities concerned. The Shirsí Bandhara for the Akáikot State was completed at a cost of Rs. 17,043. The construction of 7 wells and the improvement of 7 tanks, mostly local, was in progress or carried out during the year.

The building of the new light-house on the Veanguris, Rocks was in progress, the expenditure to the end of the year having been Rs. 14,316. Light-houses.

The work of clearing and leveling ground in the Arkilla, and for the new bazar and public buildings and residences at Bijápur, and of making certain roads, was carried out by the extra-mural convict gang located at Bijápur for the purpose: the total expenditure on it up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1,58,489, the outlay during the year having been Rs. 33,490. At Aden, for the convenience of passengers undergoing quarantine, the "Hyderabad" was being fitted up as a Lazaretto. Miscellaneous.

MILITARY WORKS.

Information regarding Military Works will also be found in Chapter III (Military) and Chapter VI (Sanitation) of the Public Works Department.

The places within the limits of the Bombay Presidency at which Bombay Troops were stationed during the year 1887-88, and the buildings which were in charge of the Bombay Public Works Department, were as follows:

Army Division or District.	Station.	Executive District.	Superintending Division.
Northern Division of the Army.	Ahmedabad	Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad.	Superintending Engineer, Northern Division.
	Bárcia	Executive Engineer, Kaira.	
	Surat	Executive Engineer, Surat and Porbandra.	
Bombay District.	Bombay	Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay.	Superintending Engineer, Southern Division.
	Thána	Executive Engineer, Thána.	
Poona Division of the Army.	Poona	Executive Engineer, Poona and District.	Chief Engineer, Central Division.
	Kríkoo	Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar.	
	Surat	Executive Engineer, Sholápur.	
	Junnar	Executive Engineer, Kánara.	
	Khandala	Executive Engineer, Kánara.	
	Ahmednagar	Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar.	
Bombay District.	Sholápur	Executive Engineer, Sholápur.	Superintending Engineer, Southern Division.
	Málegaon	Executive Engineer, Kánara.	
	Sátára	Executive Engineer, Sátára.	

Army Division or District.	Station	Executive Division	Superintending Division.
Sind District	Karachi	Executive Engineers, Karachi Canals and Karachi Defences	Superintending Engineer, for Irrigation in Sind.
	Chizree	Executive Engineer, Karachi Canals.	
	Kotri		
	Jisk	Executive Engineer, Fulkri Canals.	
	Hyderabad		
	Sui	Executive Engineer, Begarri Canal.	
Rashmor			
Tey			
Gorānari			
Aden Brigade	Sanheri	Executive Engineer, Shikari Canal.	Superintending Engineer, W. I. C. D.
	Sukkar		
	Aden		

In addition to the foregoing stations, the Bombay Public Works Department had in its charge the building in the station of Belgium, in the Cantonment Division, garrisoned by Madras Troops in Kohat, where sanitary lines were in the course of construction.

Expenditure.

The expenditure under the head Military (including Contingent) for 1887-88 amounted to Rs. 9,56,860, of which Rs. 2,71,560 were for Original Works, Rs. 51,494 for Repairs, Rs. 1,81,825 for Establishment, Rs. 11,031 for Tools and Plans, and Rs. 1,82,976 for the Barrack Department.

Accommodation for troops.

Fair progress was made with the additions to the permanent barracks for European troops at Colaba, Bombay. The total expenditure on the commencement of the work was Rs. 1,92,795, and the expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,13,887. The Station Hospital for European troops at Ahmedabad, mentioned in the report of the previous year, was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 1,96,711. Iron stables for 68 horses of the Royal Artillery at the same station, intended to replace two old houses of similar iron stables which were found too low and generally unstable, were constructed at a cost of Rs. 13,714, and quarters were provided at the same station for 2 Staff Sergeants at a cost of Rs. 13,162.

The Telegraph school and store for the Survey and Mines at Kirkee were completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 9,364. No further progress was made in connection with the drainage of the officers' bungalows in the Marine Lines, Bombay, owing to difficulties in connection with the municipal sewer. The completion of the hospital for native troops, so as to make one building available for the sick of both the Native Infantry Regiments in Bombay, was completed at a cost of Rs. 17,986, including Rs. 10,114 expended during the year. A portion of the drainage scheme in regard to the Native Cavalry Lines at Choptari was carried out at a cost of Rs. 27,000. The 2 Native Mountain Battery Lines at Awarneri were nearly completed during the year at a total outlay of Rs. 99,000. Additional accommodation was provided for the No. 3 Mountain Battery at the same station at a cost of Rs. 12,734. The quarters for Defence Officers at the Jerusalem Position, mentioned in the report for 1886-87, were completed at a cost of Rs. 22,000. Several minor works were also executed at different places.

Ordnance works

The new export store-room and store shed in the Grand Arsenal Bombay mentioned in the last report, were completed at a cost of Rs. 13,393. The new building in the Small Arms Ammunition Factory at Bulker, mentioned in the last report, was completed at the end of 1886-87, and several minor works were also completed during the year. Several minor works were also executed.

Commissariat Buildings.

At Belgachia the new permanent station for the Commissariat Department the funds for which were supplied by the Southern Maratha Railway Company in consequence of the site of the old building being required by the company for its Belgium Station, were completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 28,915.

Staff and Miscellaneous.

The foundations of the new buildings for the Pay and Pension Offices Bombay, were begun in September, but work was then stopped. There will now be no necessity for a building for these offices, which will be accommodated in the Town barracks, as soon as the necessary alterations have been carried out.

General Cantonment works.

The drainage works in the Cantonment and Saeed Bazar, Baroda, to which reference was made in the last report, were in progress during the year. The total estimated cost of the works was Rs. 30,467, and the expenditure thereon was Rs. 14,148 expended during the year.

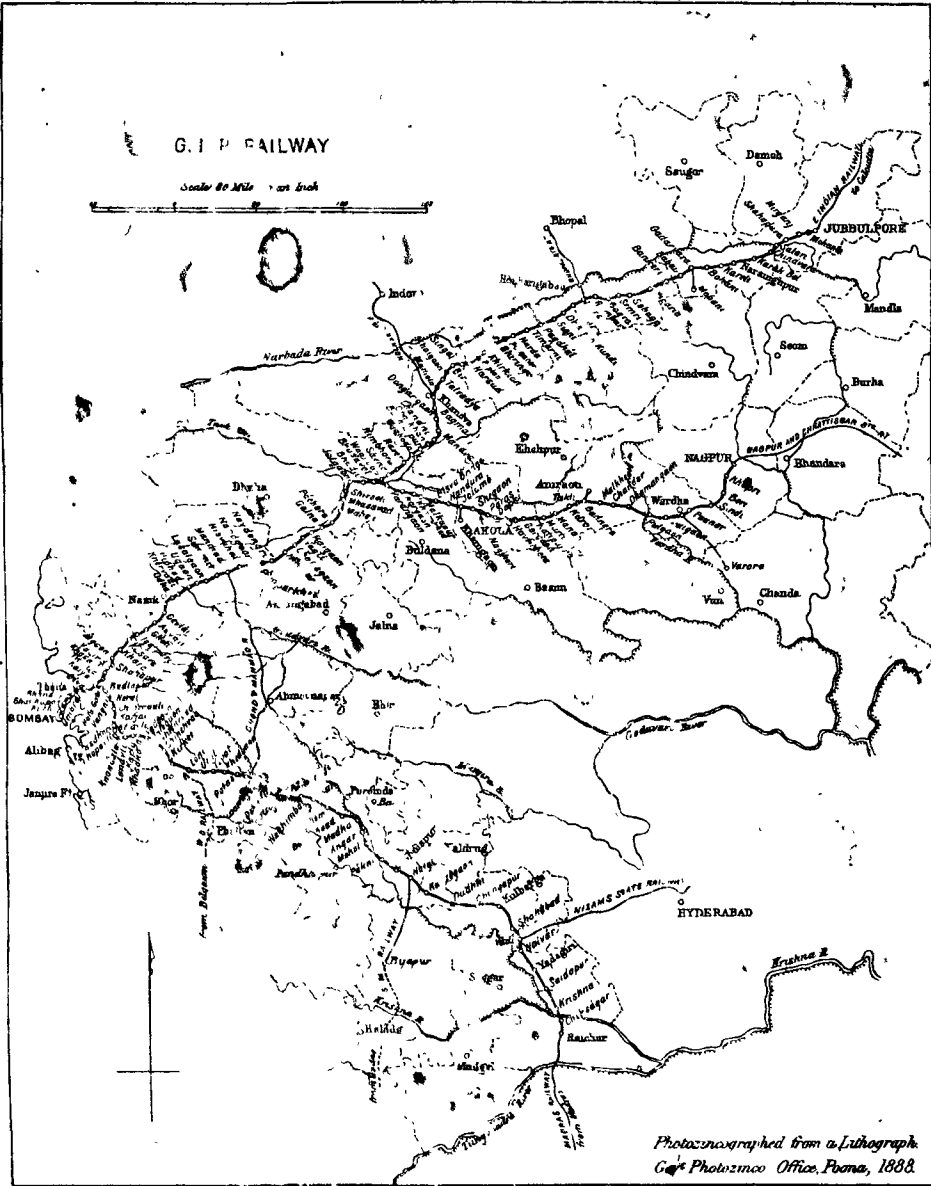
Fortifications.

The fortification of the southern angle of the Cantonment of Ahmedabad, referred to in the last report, was in progress. The revised estimate for the Fort wall amounted to Rs. 84,197, out of which Rs. 61,105 were spent up to the end of the year. The draw-bridge and gate and a portion of the wall have still to be completed. Improvements in the approaches to the Hill Fort at Sātara were commenced by the Bombay Sappers and Miners in December 1886, and completed during the year under report at a total cost of Rs. 7,627. The construction, in the Fort, of a new guard room, officers' quarters, and a small arms ammunition magazine, was commenced by the Public Works Department in December 1887. The new fortification works in connection with the Coast Defences, which were

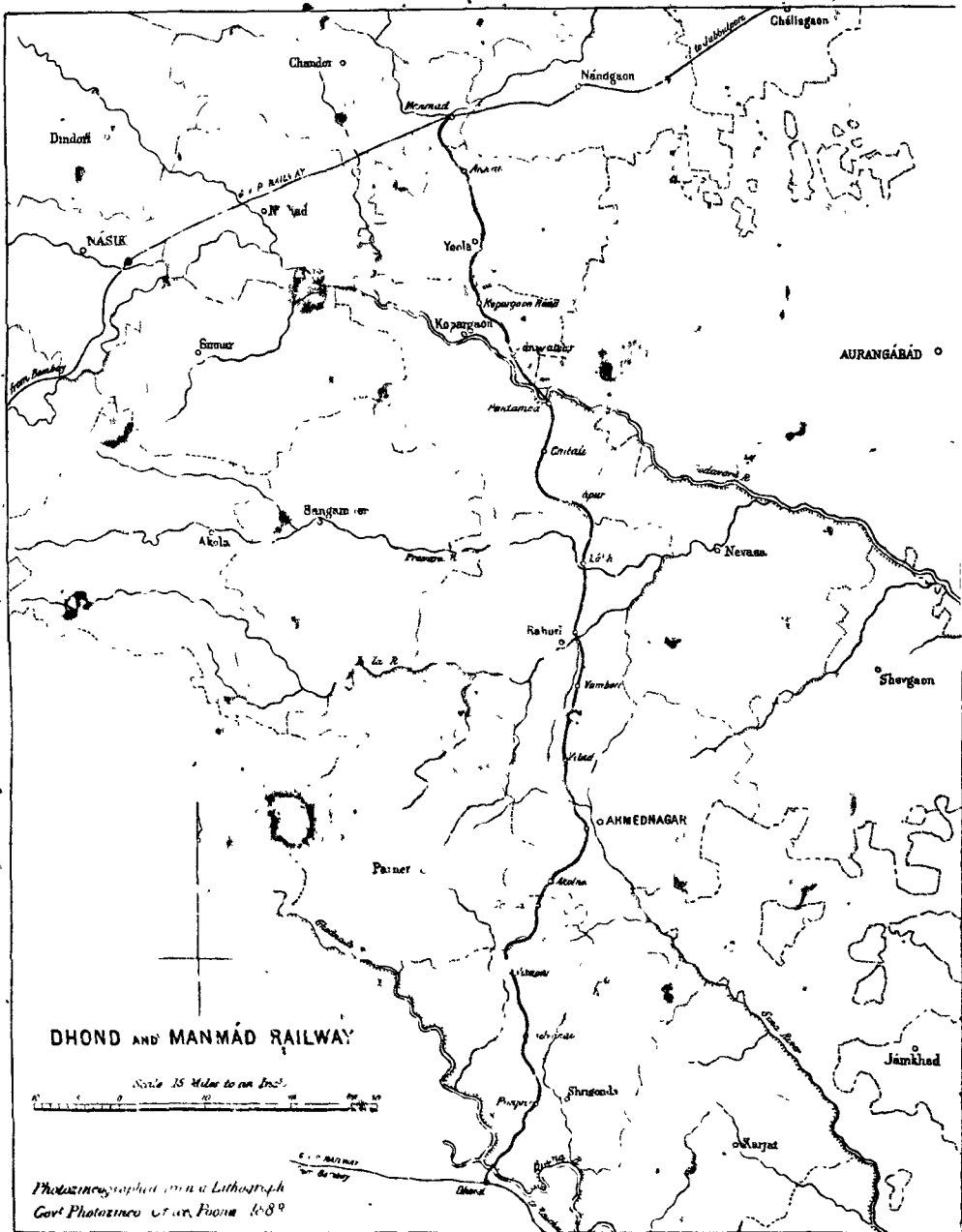


# G. I. P. RAILWAY

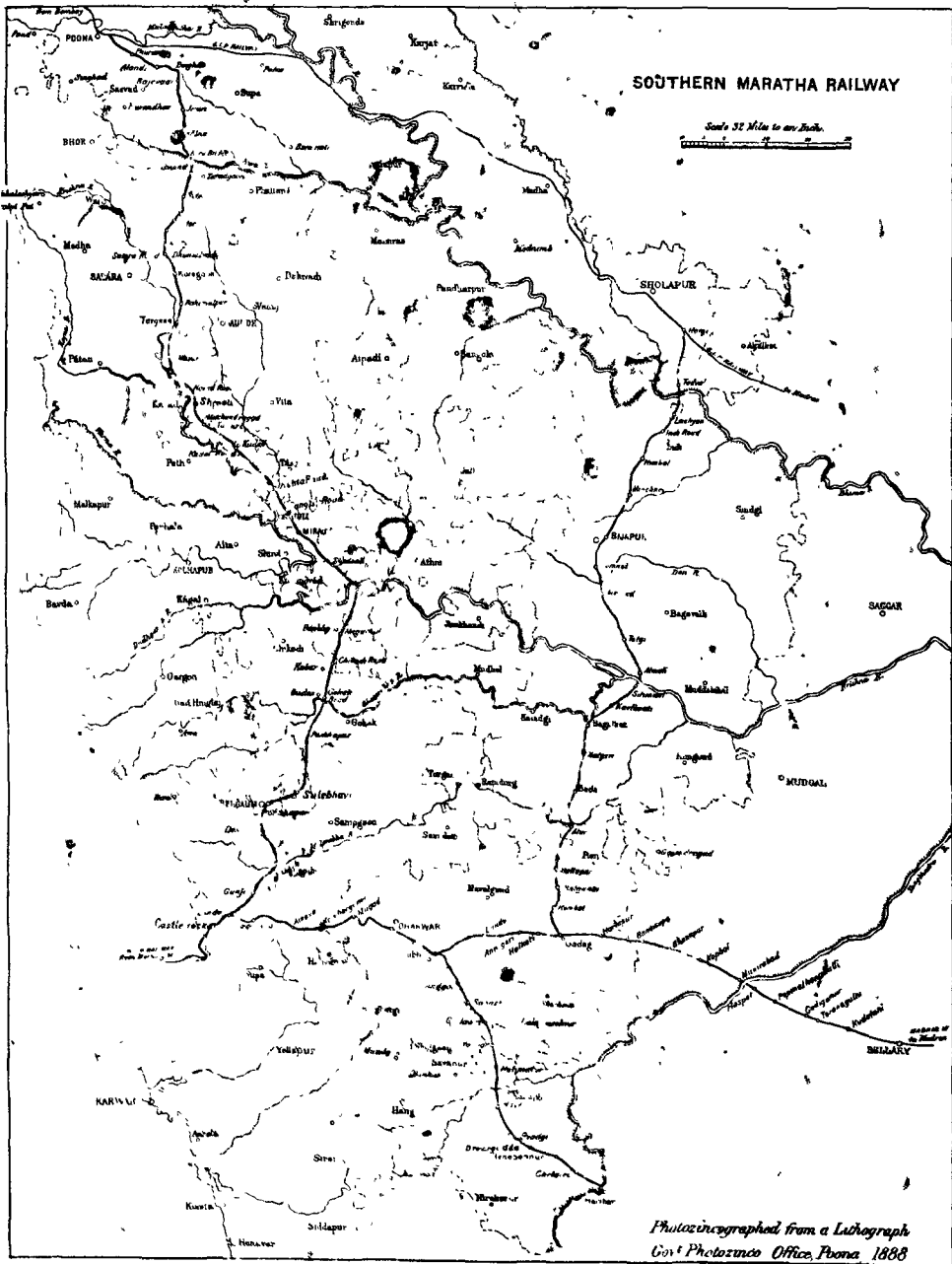
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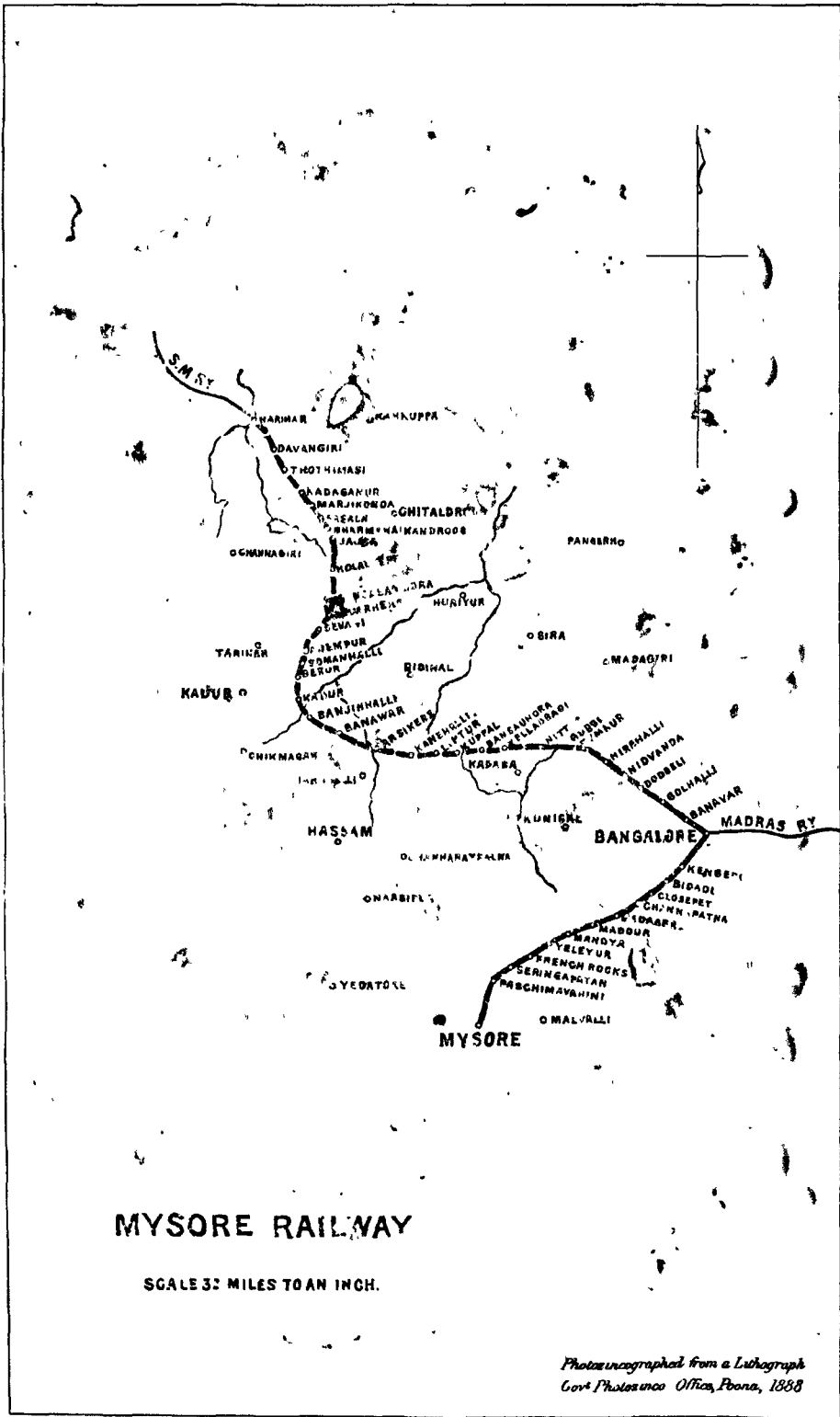


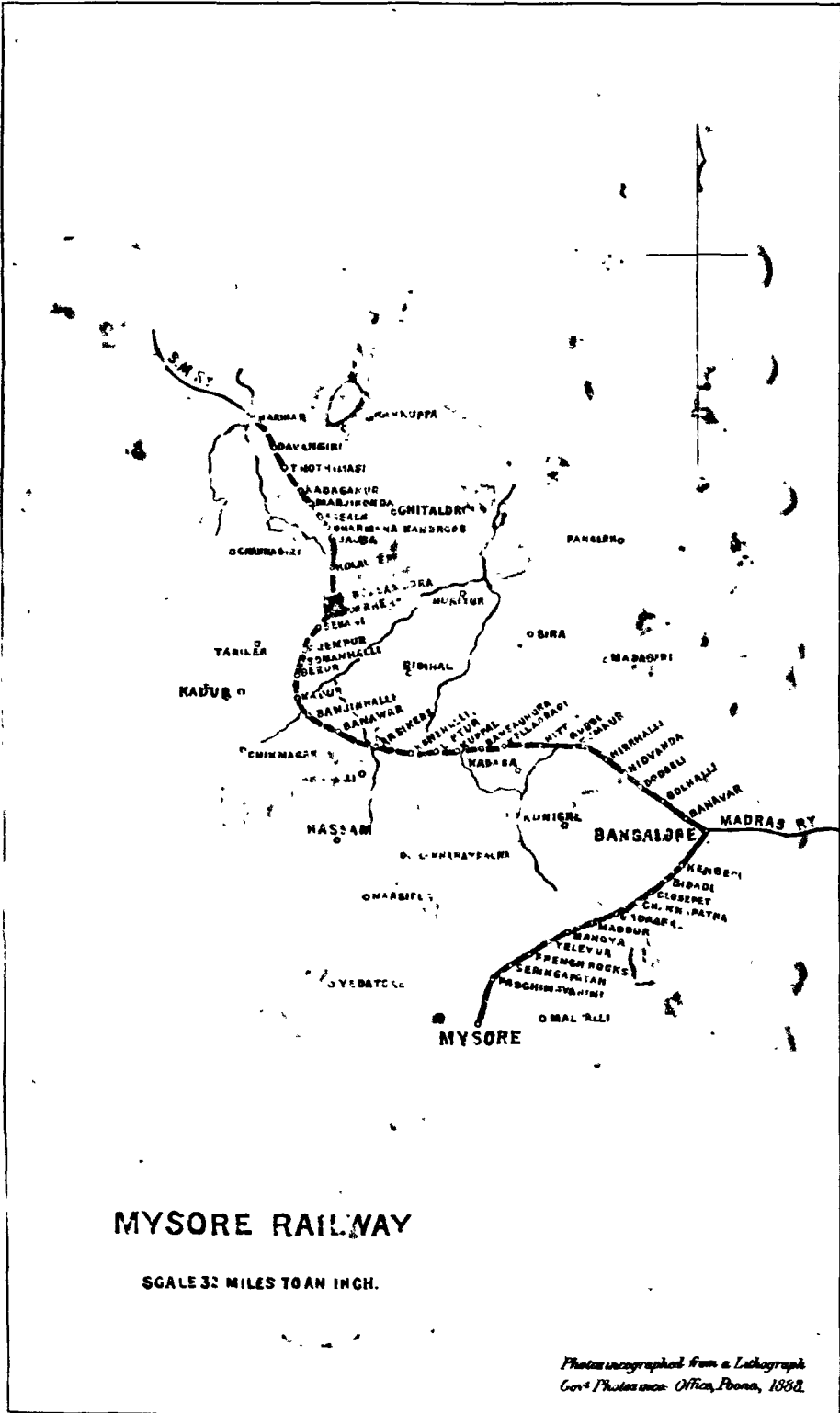
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Geol. Photoduc. Office, Poona, 1888.







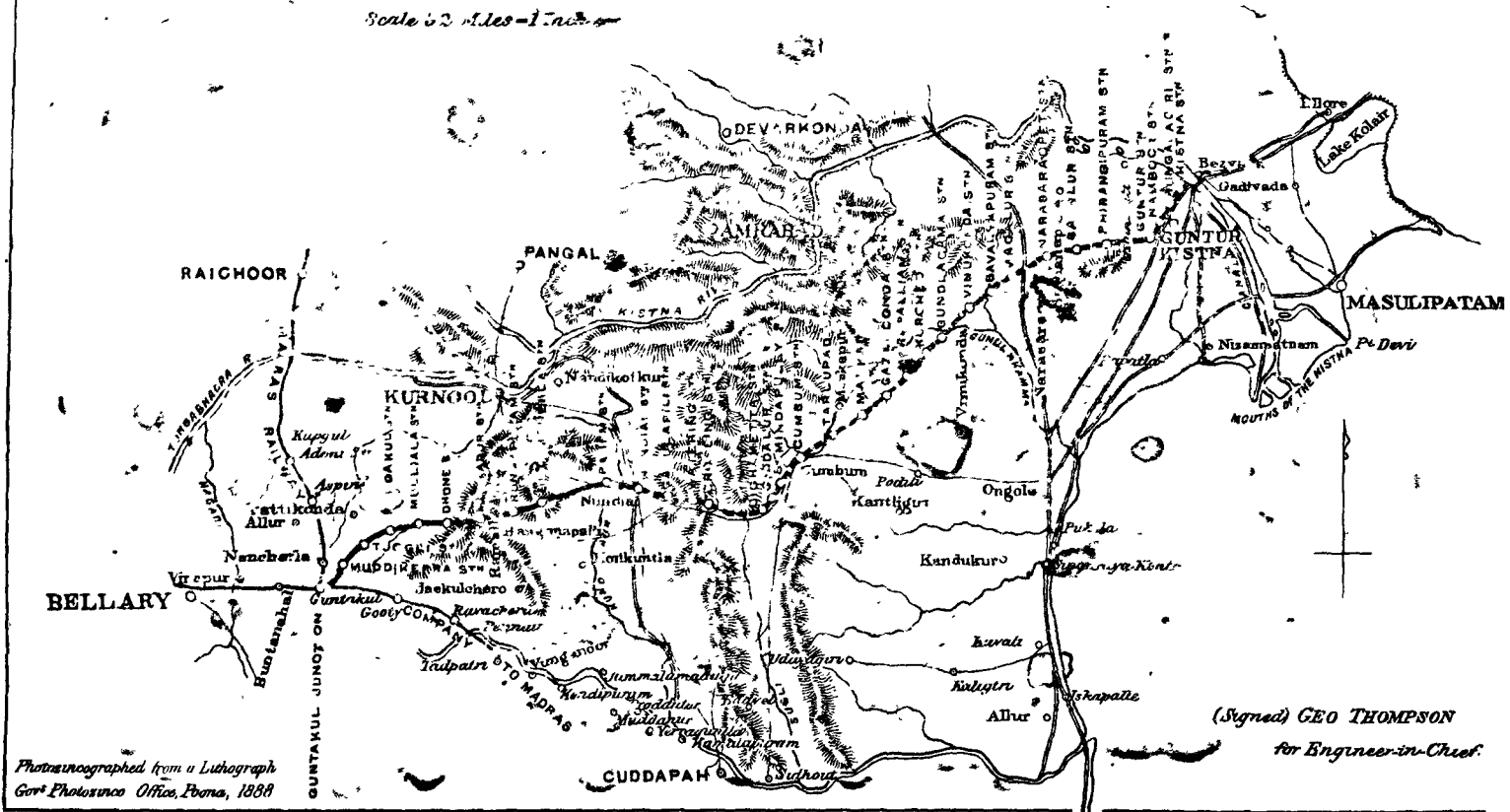




B. K. S. R.  
 MAP SHEWING BELLARY KISTNA STATE RAILWAY

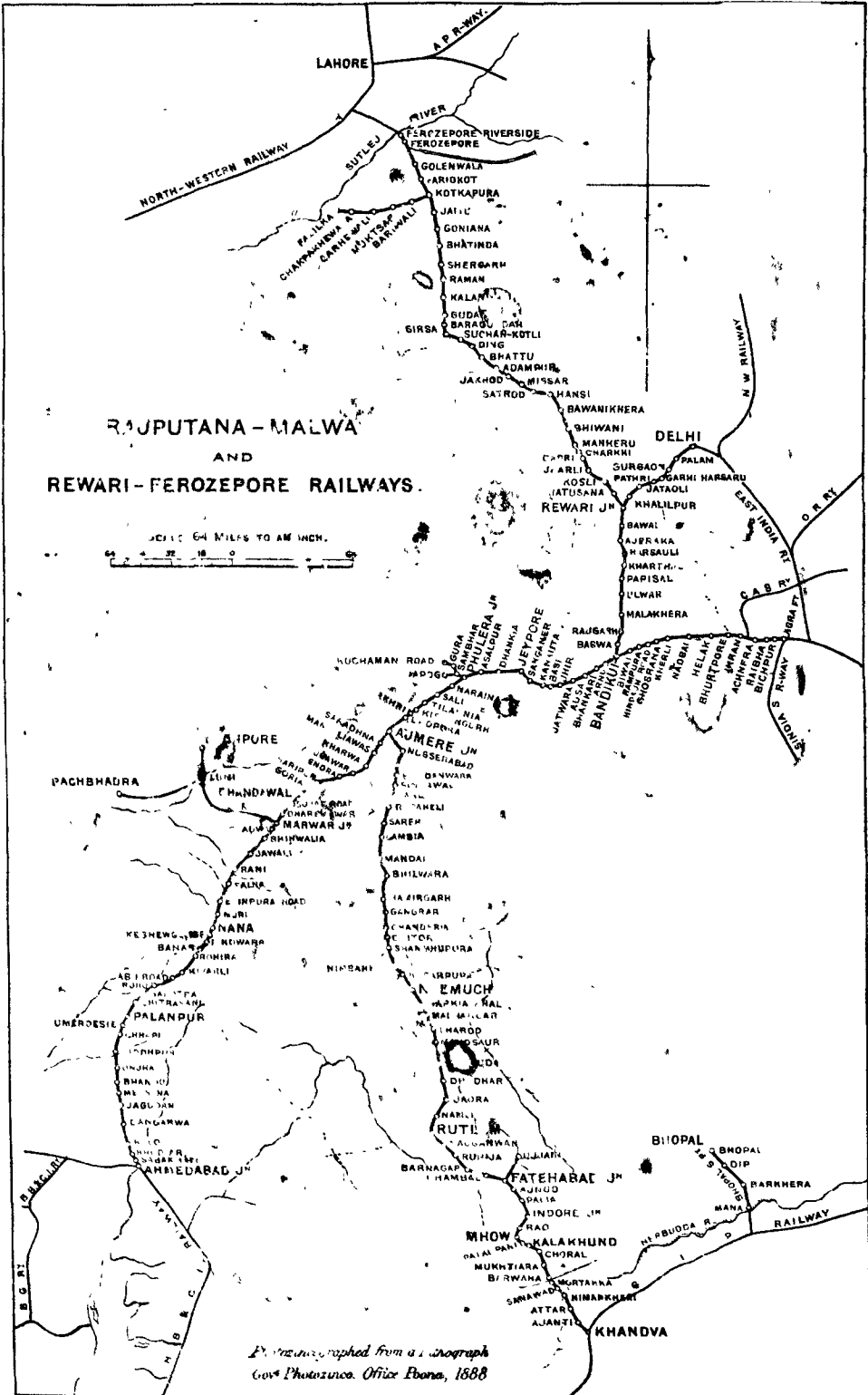
Scale 62 Miles = 1 Inch

Accompaniment to Engineer in Chief  
 Letter No 6/23-3-88

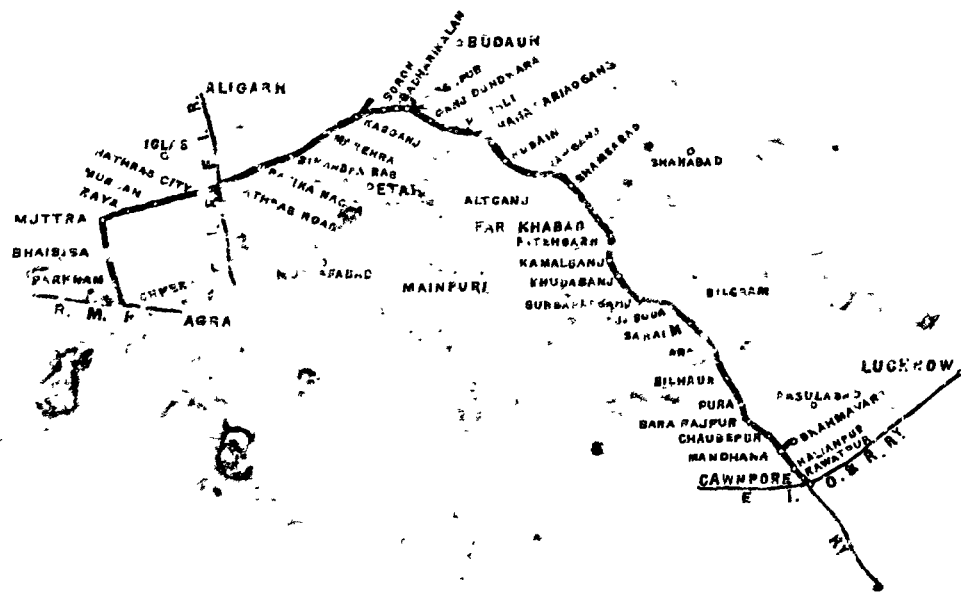


Photostereographed from a Lithograph  
 Govt Photoduplication Office, Poona, 1988

(Signed) GEO THOMPSON  
 for Engineer-in-Chief







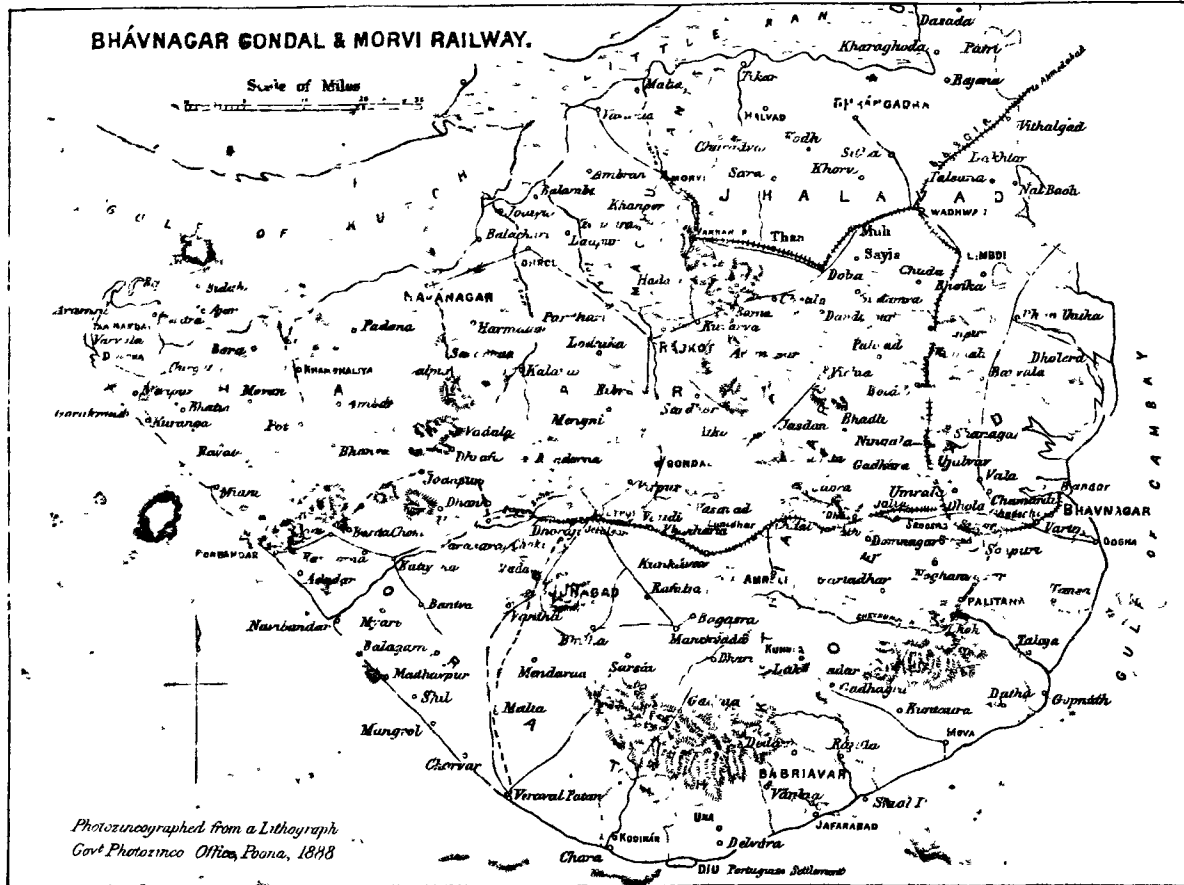
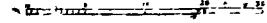
**GAWNPORE-ACHNERA RAILWAY**

SCALE 32 MILES TO AN INCH.

*Photoreproduced from a Lithograph  
Govt. Photoduplication Office, Poona, 1988*

# BHAVNAGAR GONDAL & MORVI RAILWAY.

Scale of Miles



Photoreographed from a Lithograph  
Govt Photodup Office, Poona, 1888

referred to in the Administration Report for 1886-87, have during the year been placed under the supervision of the Inspector-General of Military Works, under whom a Special Superintending Engineer holds charge of the Defence Works of Western India, including the works at Bombay, Karachi and Aden.

The coal-sheds at Colaba were removed to the Dockyard at Bombay. The work was carried out by the Dockyard authorities at a cost of Rs. 3,000.

RAILWAYS

The following statement, illustrated by the accompanying maps, shows the lengths of the several lines of railway under the control of the Government of Bombay during the year 1887-88, and includes lines open for traffic, or under construction, or survey:—

Gauge.	Railway.	Open for	Under	Surveys	Remarks.
		traffic for any part of the year.	Construction.	or under survey.	
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	
5' 6" gauge	Great Indian Peninsula Railway	1,284	146	...	Guaranteed, State Imperial (worked by the G. I. P. Railway Company).
	Klérangac	5	...	...	State (ditto).
	Amsohi	8	...	...	State Provincial.
	Bhena	57	...	...	State Provincial.
	Changanassari	...	...	34	State Provincial.
	Barsi	...	...	20	State Provincial.
	Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway	96	...	...	Guaranteed.
	Patna Branch	...	...	...	State Imperial.
	Railton Extension	...	...	111	State Imperial.
	Vikhra Branch	...	...	78	State Imperial.
	South-South-Pipra District	...	...	43	Native State.
	Southern Maratha Railway	...	...	...	State, worked by Guaranteed Company.
	Mumbai	...	...	100	State Imperial.
	Deccan Railway	...	...	188	State Imperial.
Rampatna-Malwa	...	...	...	State Imperial.	
Farakka-Caroonore	...	...	...	State Imperial.	
Calcutta-A'annore	...	...	...	State Imperial.	
Calcutta-Gondal	...	...	...	State Imperial.	
Metric	Bombay-Gondal	168	...	...	State Imperial.
	Junagadh-Verán	...	...	60	State Imperial.
	Dhoraji-Orband & Soleda	...	...	60	State Imperial.
	Selma-Palkana Railway	...	...	...	Native State.
	Melana-Vadnagar Railway	21	...	...	Native State.
	Cherash Extension	...	...	...	Native State.
	Masina-Strangem	...	...	17	State Provincial.
	Cherash-Sidpur	...	...	37	State Provincial.
	Cherash-Sidpur	...	...	104	State Provincial.
	Cherash-Sidpur	...	...	...	State Provincial.
4' 6" gauge	Miraj	58	...	...	Native State.
	Brahmbar	68	...	...	State Provincial.
	...	...	...	...	State Provincial.
	...	...	...	...	State Provincial.
Grand Total		2,034	815	456	Guaranteed, State Imperial, Native State, State Provincial, State worked by Guaranteed Company.
Grand Total for 1887-88		1,684	826	437	

The principal facts connected with the works in progress during the year on each of the five different railway systems to which the railways can be divided are as follows:—

**G. I. P. Railway System.**—The doubling of the line between Bhursala and Ferozpur, 70 miles, was well advanced, and the section of 30 miles between Khandwa and Chandni could be opened at once if such a step were rendered necessary by the pressure of traffic. The doubling of the section from Bhursala to Shegaon, 64 miles, was not so far advanced, owing to later commencement of work and difficulty in keeping labourers on the work in consequence of the construction of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. The Victoria Terminal Station and Administrative Offices in Bombay were finished. The Nesbit Lane Overbridge was completed by the G. I. P. Railway Company at the cost of the Municipality of Bombay and was opened to traffic. The estimate for the new Byculla Station was sanctioned and the work commenced. The Railway Institute at Igatpuri was finished, and will prove a great addition to the comfort of the employés. The re-arrangement of the station-yard at Poona has not yet received the sanction of the Board of Directors; the re-building of the overbridge, however, at the east end of the station has been commenced by the G. I. P. Railway engineers, and the Southern Maratha Railway bridge under the same road will be built at the same time and by the same agency. Signals were being

gradually raised all along the G. I. P. Railway line to a height of 30 feet above rail level. In consequence of the expected early transfer of the Bhopal State Railway to the Indian Midland Railway Company, all work of which the charges would be debitable to the capital account was stopped from the 1st January 1888.

B. B. & C. I. Rail-  
way system.

**B. B. & C. I. Railway System (including all lines worked by the Company).—**The double line from Kankra Khedi to Sachin and from Ahmedabad to Barejadi were completed and opened for traffic. Rapid progress was made with the new running shed for 36 engines at Parel. The non-automatic vacuum brake was in use on the B. B. & C. I. Railway on all through passenger trains and local trains, and continues to work well. The construction of a new station to be called Vedcha close to the 145th mile on the same railway, was sanctioned. Renewals of the fencing were in progress to a large extent along the line, as the old fencing is very rotten. Advantage was taken of the occasion to erect the new fence on the edge of the railway land. On the Bombay Railway, the station building at Pachbhadra was completed. Good progress was made with the Aheramb Extension of the Mehsana-Vadnagar Railway, 7 miles the earth-work is nearly finished, and the principal work, a bridge of 2 spans of 50 feet, was progressing well.

Rajputana-Malwa  
Railway system.

**Rajputana-Malwa Railway System.—**The new Railway Section at Movat Abu, constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,10,000, was publicly opened on the 1st July 1887.

S. M. Railway system.

**Southern Maratha Railway System.—**The following sections of line were opened during the year:—Koregaon to Murad 76 miles, on 2nd May 1887; Mangalore, 85 miles, on 22nd Dec. 1887; Dault to Kasde Janki 2 miles, on 15th June 1887; Castle Rock to Portuguese Frontier, 2 miles, on 2nd Feb. 1888. On the 31st January, 1888, the official ceremony of connecting the Southern Maratha Railway with the Portuguese Guaranteed Railways was performed by their respective Governors of Bombay and the Governor General of Portuguese India thus completing the originally projected Southern Maratha Railway system. The Bolarly to Mantakia Section, 22 miles, was taken over by the S. M. R. Company as a branch line from the Madras Railway on the 1st February 1887, and was converted to metre gauge on the 10th May 1887. During the year the working of the first section of the Bombay to Panaji S. M. Railway from Gunkak to Nariyal, 90 miles, was made over to the S. M. R. Company, and the section was opened for traffic on 11th July 1887. The entire line from Gunkak to Barode, 278 miles, was subsequently taken over by the Company and formed part of the S. M. Railway system. Provisional sanction was accorded by the Government of India for a local construction at the expense of the Kolhapur State of the Kolhapur State Railway, 2 1/2 miles, at an estimated cost of Rs. 22,72,020.

Kathiawar  
Railways

**Railways in Kathiawar.—**A set of rules was agreed to under which the several lines of railway in Kathiawar, including the Morvi Railway, will be conducted under the general system of management and administration of the Government of India. The Dhrang-Nagar-Gondal-Jungnagar-Portbandar Railway, part of the Dhrang-Gondal Section, the iron overbridge at Diola for foot passengers, and the new line of construction, On the Dhrang-Veraval Section the line has been laid up to the 24th mile. Sanction was accorded by the Government of India to the construction of the Dhrang to Morvi Section, a branch line nearly 67 miles in length, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,86 lakhs, and the work of construction was commenced. On the Morvi Railway, the permanent building for the Morvi Station was completed. Sanction was given by the Government of India to the extension from Vankéno to Jajkot, 2 miles.

Projected Forest  
Railway.

**Lines under Survey or Projected.—**A project for placing the lines of North Kanara in direct communication with the markets now opened by the extension of the lines in the Southern Maratha Country was approved by the Government of India, and the laying of a short railway line leaving the Southern Maratha Railway at or near Nagargaon Station, where a depot would be established, and passing through the Dandevi Pass as far as the ground plateau has been entrusted to the late S. G. G. I. Electric Engineer, under the supervision of the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay.

*Statistics.*

Consumption and  
cost of fuel.

The following statement gives particulars of the consumption and cost of fuel during the calendar year 1887—

Railway.	Description and source.	Percentage in the consumption of each kind of fuel.	Total consumption in tons.	Cost per ton in Rs.	Railway.	Description and source.	Percentage in the consumption of each kind of fuel.	Total consumption in tons.	Cost per ton in Rs.
G. I. P. Railway.	English coal	56.80	118,117	4.08	G. I. P. Railway.	English coal	56.80	118,117	4.08
	Wazira "	27.71	57,191	3.06		Wazira "	27.71	57,191	3.06
	Mulpan "	7.70	15,924	3.06		Mulpan "	7.70	15,924	3.06
	Bengal "	7.28	14,998	3.06		Bengal "	7.28	14,998	3.06
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	Wood in terms of coal.	0.41	815	4.08	B. B. & C. I. Railway.	Wood in terms of coal.	0.41	815	4.08
	English steam coal.	99.30	37,807	4.08		English steam coal.	99.30	37,807	4.08
	Wood from Forest Department.	0.70				Wood from Forest Department.	0.70		

Altogether 109 persons were killed and 242 injured on the various lines open during 1887, against 99 and 246 respectively in the previous year. Of the persons killed, 15 were passengers, 51 railway or contractors' servants, and 43 trespassers, suicides and others. 21 persons lost their lives, and several others were more or less injured in a single accident on a line under construction on the S. M. Railway, which occurred in April 1887, when a storm on the Krishna bridge works displaced laterally to the extent of 3 to 5½ feet several of the spans, blew down two sets of "staging" and did other damage. There were 773 accidents to trains (against 782 in 1886), in which 1 passenger and 9 servants were killed, and 82 passengers, &c. and 23 servants injured.

Accidents and casualties.

The G. I. P., B. B. & C. I., Raurahana-Mátra, and Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágad-  
Porbandar Railway authorities gave during 1887 grants amounting to Rs. 36,078 towards the maintenance of the railway and other schools for 1163 children of railway employes were educated, in addition to school fees.

Expenditure on schools.

The "enrolled strength" of volunteers on the different railways was 2,405 individuals, Railway Volunteers of whom 2,004 officers, non-commissioned officers and men were "efficient."

Capital

G. I. P. Railway—The subscription of £21,000,000 at 4 per cent. was raised in March 1887. The subscribed capital was completed as follows at the end of the year—

Capital subscribed or expended on the different railways. Interest paid to guaranteed railways

Stock of Rs. 10000000 at 4 per cent.	20,000,000
Debt of Rs. 10000000 at 4 per cent.	2,701,450
Debt of Rs. 10000000 at 3 per cent.	1,068,800
Debt of Rs. 10000000 at 3 per cent.	1,043,700
Capital paid by the Government	63,914
Total Capital paid into the Treasury	2,516,864

The guarantee interest paid on capital during the year amounted to Rs. 1,28,64,019, including Rs. 28,44,835 paid on the 1st of January 1887. This gives an average rate of 4.75 per cent on the total capital borne during the year Rs. 2,71,69,019.

Dhond and Manasa State Railways.—The total expenditure from commencement of operations to end of December 1887 was as follows—English, Rs. 43,23,650, Indian, Rs. 66,42,287, total Rs. 1,09,65,937.

State Railway.—The total capital paid up to the end of December 1887 was—Khamnon Railway, Rs. 4,09,143; Ahmednagar Railway, Rs. 44,30,808; and Rs. 9,33,488.

State Railway.—The total expenditure, including the suspense account, to end of December 1887, amounted to Rs. 6,46,369. Out of this Rs. 1,00,000 were paid by the Government of India and the balance Rs. 5,46,369 by the State.

State Railway.—The total capital paid up to the end of December 1887 was—Rs. 1,00,000, which represents the total amount of the State Railway bonds issued during the year 1887. The subscribed capital at the end of the year was composed as follows—

State Railway bonds of 5 per cent.	6,25,000
Debt of Rs. 10000000 at 4 per cent.	3,00,000
Debt of Rs. 10000000 at 3 per cent.	1,85,500
Not bearing interest	4,270
Total	11,15,270

The amount of guarantee interest paid to the Company for the year was Rs. 44,76,939, being 4.81 per cent on the total subscribed capital borne on the books of the Company, or Rs. 9,35,975.

State Railway.—The total capital paid up to the end of December 1887 was—English, Rs. 43,23,650, Indian, Rs. 66,42,287, total Rs. 1,09,65,937.

State Railway.—The subscribed capital amounted to the end of 1887 to Rs. 1,00,000, of which Rs. 30,000 were guaranteed by the State on account of the guaranteed interest for the year was Rs. 3,00,000 in India and Rs. 27,03,368 in England, or Rs. 27,07,087 in total. The total amount payable was Rs. 5,03,296, consisting of contribution by the Government of India and the State Railway Company. Altogether the Government of India had expended to the end of December 1887 Rs. 19,09,014, which sum represents the excess of expenditure over receipts under clause 42 of the contract.

The total capital paid up to the end of the year was Rs. 91,36,138.

State Railway.—The total capital paid up to the end of December 1887, inclusive of the suspense account (Rs. 2,00,000) on the books of the Company, amounted to Rs. 93,36,138. The total amount payable to the State Railway Company and Rs. 20,93,390 to the Government of India. The total amount payable was Rs. 51,279.

State Railway.—The total capital paid up to the end of December 1887, inclusive of the suspense account to the end of December 1887, amounted to Rs. 11,00,000.

Revenue, expenditure, earnings and traffic

Revenue Transactions—Traffic and Working

*G. I. P. Railway.*—There was a still further improvement in the gross earnings of the year 1887 as compared with those of 1886 though the net earnings did not show a corresponding improvement, owing to smaller receipts and relatively higher working expenses in the second half of the year as compared with the first. The results of the first half of the year were unsurpassed by any results previously obtained. The general results, however, show that, after deducting from the year's net earnings the charges on account of guaranteed interest, contribution to Provident Fund, and interest on overdrawn capital, there was a gain to the State of about 40½ lakhs, which is slightly in excess of the sum for 1886. The gross and net earnings, the working expenses, and the details of the latter for the two years are shown in the following table:—

	1886		1887		Increase or Decrease
	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	
Gross earnings	1,04,766	3,06.97	1,01,561	3,04.50	+3,205
Working expenses	1,17,387	3,48.87	1,20,049	3,51.46	-2,662
Net earnings	54,008	1,40.00	40,801	1,19.00	+12,207
Percentage of expenses on earnings	112.72		115.12		-2.40

The increased receipts were due to an increase of Rs. 1,91,200 in coaching traffic owing to an increase in the number of coaches and to Rs. 1,70,770 in the goods traffic. The receipts from the sale of articles increased by Rs. 1,13,243 and the receipts from the sale of land and other articles increased by Rs. 2,41,350. The expenditure on the purchase of articles increased to a similar extent. The expenditure on the purchase of land and other articles was Rs. 2,41,350. The expenditure on the purchase of land and other articles was Rs. 2,41,350. The expenditure on the purchase of land and other articles was Rs. 2,41,350.

*Divided and the State Railway.*—The gross earnings amounted to Rs. 1,60,390 against Rs. 9,84,718 in 1886, and the working expenses were Rs. 7,50,954. The net earnings thus amounted to Rs. 2,27,382 against Rs. 2,33,747 in 1886. The decrease of Rs. 6,426 was due to the fact that the gross earnings were Rs. 1,60,390 and the working expenses were Rs. 7,50,954.

*Bombay Railway.*—The result of the year's transactions, as compared with those of the previous year, is shown in the following table:

Year	Gross Earnings	Working Expenses	Net Earnings
1886	1,04,766	1,17,387	54,008
1887	1,01,561	1,20,049	40,801
Difference	+3,205	-2,662	+12,207

The total receipts of the year were Rs. 1,01,561 and Rs. 1,04,766 respectively on the total expenditure of Rs. 1,20,049 and Rs. 1,17,387.

*Bhopal and Indore Railway.*—The gross earnings amounted to Rs. 2,78,031 against Rs. 1,75,213 in 1886 and the working expenses were Rs. 1,90,000. The net profit was thus Rs. 88,031 against Rs. 1,77,443 in 1886. The improvement in the net profit was due to the fact that the gross earnings were Rs. 2,78,031 and the working expenses were Rs. 1,90,000.

*B & C. J. Railway.*—The gross earnings for the year were Rs. 1,12,000 against Rs. 1,12,000 in 1886 and the working expenses were Rs. 1,12,000. The failure of crops in the month of distribution followed by a famine in the month of wheat and other grains. The gross and net earnings, the working expenses, and the details of the latter are exhibited in the following table:

	1886		1887		Increase or Decrease
	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	
Gross earnings	1,05,083	1,161.56	1,12,000	1,120.00	+6,083
Working expenses	1,12,000	1,120.00	1,12,000	1,120.00	0
Net earnings	1,05,083	1,161.56	1,12,000	1,120.00	+3,083
Percentage of expenses to earnings	106.75		100.00		+6.75
Tonnage of goods hauled (gross weight)	111,297	0,31.25	1,12,000	1,120.00	-8,703
Number of passengers carried	1,16,770	0,00.00	1,12,000	1,120.00	+4,770

(Exclusive of railway and other administration)

After deducting from the net earnings the guaranteed interest paid for 1887, the interest on overdrawn capital, and the contribution to Provident Fund, there remains a balance of Rs. 25,12,654, which represents the surplus net earnings divisible between Government and the Company. A moiety of this amount added to the guaranteed interest gives the sum of Rs. 57,33,296; this may be termed the Company's share of the earnings of the line during the year, its percentage to interest-bearing capital being 6.15.

The large decrease in working expenses under the head of "Maintenance of Way and Works" may be attributed to fewer renewals of rails and sleepers, 34 miles having been completed against 42 miles in 1886 to late receipt of materials from England, to smaller outlay on extraordinary repairs and new engine works, and to a large credit for returned materials in the first half of 1887.

*Rajputana-Mitha Railway*—The mean mileage worked during the year (inclusive of the Holkar, Kewari-Perozpur and Cawnpore-Achmer Railways) was 1,664 miles. The earnings and expenses for the calendar year 1886 and 1887, including those of the Cawnpore-Achmer Station Railway for the whole of 1886, compare thus:—

	1886	1887	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross earnings	1,65,24,992	1,65,24,992	17,66,304
Working expenses	84,02,731	84,02,731	9,52,229
<b>Net Earnings</b>			<b>9,30,804</b>

The net earnings were equal to the 1886 percentage upon the total capital outlay up to the end of 1887. The decrease in gross earnings was due to a decrease in the goods traffic to the extent of Rs. 17,73,300 consequent upon failure of crops and drought in India. The articles in which the decreased traffic were cotton, sugar and wheat. The decrease in working expenses was chiefly due to a saving of Rs. 7,008 in locomotive expenses consequent upon the decrease in the goods traffic.

*Central India Railway*—The mean mileage at commencement of 1887 was 476.50 and at its close 853.75, inclusive of the Bally Kistna State Railway. The mean mileage worked was 671.06 against 670.10 in 1886. The gross earnings were Rs. 30,34,564 against Rs. 16,34,918 in 1886, the gross expenses Rs. 20,94,850 against Rs. 11,41,593, the net earnings Rs. 10,40,714 against Rs. 4,93,325, and the percentage of expenses to earnings 65.97 against 69.2.

*Mysore Railway*—The gross earnings amounted during 1887 to Rs. 5,13,259 against Rs. 4,69,274 in 1886, the gross expenses to Rs. 3,71,455 against Rs. 3,77,140, the net earnings to Rs. 1,42,114 against Rs. 1,92,228, and the percentage of expenses to earnings was 72.31 against 74.2.

*Bombay and Amal Railway*—During the year the gross receipts amounted to Rs. 9,30,827 and the working expenses to Rs. 83,744 against Rs. 9,65,799 and Rs. 6,50,230 in 1886. The net earnings are therefore Rs. 870,827 against Rs. 4,15,119 in the previous year.

*North Railway*—During the year ending on December 31st the mean mileage worked was 64.73. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 1,20,107, and the expenditure to Rs. 112,113. The net earnings are therefore Rs. 8,000.

**INDUS CONSERVANCY AND SEA PILOT DEPARTMENT**

The works again commenced in the limited management of water, and the figures for 1886-87 and 1887-88 were respectively 3,071 and 3,074 boats and 11,74,54 and 8,90,589 man-days. The decrease amounted to 306 in the number of boats and 2,84,279 in their man-days, and is attributed principally to water scarcity in the rains which affected the water-borne traffic most materially. The same circumstances caused a decrease in the receipts of the Conservancy Department to Rs. 2,199 in 1886-87 to Rs. 27,504 in 1887-88, and to the extent of Rs. 2,463. The decrease occurred chiefly under the head of "Registration Fees" which fell to Rs. 27,504 instead of Rs. 3,370. On the other hand, the expenditure rose by Rs. 1,601 (from Rs. 27,050 in 1886-87 to Rs. 29,119 in the year under report), owing chiefly to the purchase of blasting powder and the execution of repairs to a boat which had been seriously damaged. The Conservancy Department thus shows a deficit of Rs. 1,614.

The sea pilots continued at the mouth of the Indus did good work. The receipts of the Sea Pilot Department for the year were Rs. 6,065 and the expenditure from Rs. 2,234 to Rs. 2,500, thus leaving a surplus during 1887-88 of Rs. 3,505.

**Telegraphs.**

The statistics of the telegraph lines and offices in the province of Bombay for the year 1887-88 are as follows:—

Indus Conservancy

Sea Pilot

Lines and offices in the province of Bombay

*Lines.*

MILEAGE OF LINES.				MILEAGE OF WIRES.			
At the end of previous year	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year	Remaining at the end of the year	At the end of previous year	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year	Remaining at the end of the year
4,028	264	28	4,269	1,706	1,568	85	16,279

*Offices.*

	Number of telegraph offices open at the end of previous year	Added during the year	Deducted during the year	Number of telegraph offices open at the end of the year	Number of messages sent during the year from Government Offices	Number of messages received during the year	Increase or decrease of collections
Government Offices	11	1	1	11	1,117	1,117	13,14,776 11 9
Railway and Canal Offices	1	1	1	1	71	71	
Offices not open for paid messages	1	1	1	1	6	6	
Total	13	3	3	13	1,194	1,194	

\* Notably increased in last report

Government telegraph offices were opened during the year, at Thana (Bombay), Jeppia (Madras), and at Panvel, Panshet, and Vambur (City), and the railway telegraph office at ...

Persian Gulf Section  
Indo-European  
Telegraphs

The total traffic and net revenue of the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department were as follows:

Year	Number of Messages	Net Revenue
1886-87	89,732	1,34,197
1887-88	84,146	1,26,859
Decrease	5,586	7,338

The decrease was due to total interruption of telegraphic communication between Bombay and Aden, and to the consequent suspension of traffic with the United Kingdom ...

Category	Number of Messages	Net Revenue
Commercial and State	1,50,722	1,21,711
Press, Clerical, and Z	5,722	1,282
Total	1,56,444	1,22,993

Excluding the more than 100 messages which were sent by the number of telegrams contained in commercial and private messages was on an average 17 words per message. With the exception of the interruptions of the Indo-European Company's line already referred to, and defective working of the Persian Gulf Section during the months of December, January, February and March, there was throughout the year no material work of satisfactory nature. In the interest of traffic there was some improvement as to the accuracy of transmission, and the number of complaints made by the public was very small considering the extent of the traffic.

**Post Office.**

*General Post, Bombay Circle.*

Renewal of contract with the P. and O. Company

The year has been practically uneventful the only noticeable feature being the renewal of the mail contract with the P. and O. Company, which came into force from the 1st February 1888.

\* The rate for the transmission of messages from Karachi to the United Kingdom via Thera was 55 minutes against 1 hour and 5 minutes in the previous year.



The following table shows the increase or decrease, during the year, of postal facilities offered to the public:—

Year.	Number of Post Offices.	Number of Letter-boxes.	Number of Postmen.	Number of Village Postmen.	Total.
1886-87	1,272	1,741	933	650	4,596
1887-88	1,227	1,903	984	749	4,843
	Increase or Decrease	-45	+162	+31	+247

The decrease in the number of Post offices is due not to the actual abolition of so many Post offices, but to a change introduced during the year in the classification of stationary village post-offices. Allowing for this change there was actually an increase of 35 Post offices. 37 new Post offices were opened, including 37 branch offices and 2 sub-offices, while 2 sub-offices were closed.

The following comparative statement of the postal lines open during the years 1886-87 and 1887-88 shows a decrease in the length of four lines, due to the abolition of the line between Satara and Dh. Arwar in consequence of the extension of the S. M. C. Railway. Short lines served by it were discontinued in connection with that railway:—

Year	Total Mileage	Runners' Mileage	Steamer Mileage	Total Mileage.
1886-87	717½	8,396½	3,233	12,346½
1887-88	621½	8,912	3,233	12,756½
	Increase or Decrease	-96	+515½	+410

11 combined Post and Telegraph offices were opened during the year under report. The total number of combined offices at the close of the year was 47, and all these offices worked at a profit to Government.

The total number of articles of all classes issued for delivery during the year was 51,77,022 against 48,72,982 in the previous year. There was thus an increase of 2,952,950 or 6 per cent. The figures are approximate, being based upon enumerations made in the second week of February and 23rd inst.

The transactions of the year under the head of insurance as compared with those of the previous year were as follows:—

Year	Number	Value insured	Premium
		Rs.	Rs.
1886-87	45,375	2,08,43,829	4,15,77
1887-88	45,916	2,55,46,241	4,76,77
	Increase	541	60,812

The sum payable on account of compensation for loss of insured articles amounted to Rs. 11,000, but in no instance was the loss lost through dishonesty on the part of the post office employees. The sum of Rs. 11,221 was paid on account of 10 insured parcels containing articles of value lost in the highway robbery of the mails in the village of Satara on the 21st January 1888, the remaining sum of Rs. 471 being the value of four insured parcels lost or tampered with by officials in other circles.

The value payable system has been generally increasing in popularity ever since its introduction in December 1877. For 1887-88 the details are as follows:—

Year	Number of articles	Value payable	Commission
1886-87	1,08,265	10,10,000	27,35
1887-88	1,09,274	13,21,700	26,404
	Increase	2,39,435	6,33

The following table gives details regarding issue and payment of financial money orders during the year under report and the previous year:—

Year	ISSUES.				PAYMENTS.		
	Total number of orders issued.	Amount of commission issued.	Average value of a Money Order.	Total number of Money Orders.	Total of Money orders paid.	Average value of a Money order.	
						Rs.	P.
1886-87	1,04,130	1,58,000	94.4	56,000	1,84,00,575	32.15	
1887-88	1,04,120	1,58,000	94.1	56,000	1,84,00,575	32.15	
Increase or Decrease	0	0	-0.3	0	+12,00,000	-1.2	

This table includes telegraphic money orders details regarding which are separately shown below. The rate of commission on telegraphic money orders was considerably reduced in 1884-5.

in January 1887, and the public had the full advantage of the reduced rates throughout the year under report. The amount of commission realized rose from Rs. 1,336 to Rs. 3,819 —

Years.	ISSUES			PAYMENTS	
	Number of Telegraphic Money Orders issued	Value of Telegraphic Money Orders issued	Commissions	Number of Telegraphic Money Orders paid	Value of Telegraphic Money Orders paid
1886-87 .. .. .	887	71,126	1,336	1,549	1,28,856
1887-88 .. .. .	933	61,868	3,819	1,000	3,57,815
Increase	46	9,258	2,483	451	2,29,059

Three cases occurred in which payment of money order was obtained by false representation. In one of them the money order was cashed, and a swindler was arrested and sentenced. In the other two the money orders were of the ordinary kind, and it was not found possible to trace the perpetrators to justice.

The following table shows the transactions in telegraphic money orders compared with those of the previous year —

Year.	Number		Value		Commissions	
	1886-87	1887-88	1886-87	1887-88	1886-87	1887-88
STERLING MONEY ORDERS	40,037	3,03,150	201	41,318	1,22,48	10,77
Increase or Decrease	..	..	..	..	..	..
RUPEE MONEY ORDERS	4,854	2,93,167	2,175	6,839	1,09,785	1,00
Increase or Decrease	..	..	..	..	..	..

Savings Banks,

The results of the working of the Post Office Savings Bank during the year are shown below —

Balance on 31st March 1887	Newly opened during 1887-88	A DEPOSIT		WITHDRAWALS		Balance on 31st March 1888
		Number	Value	Number	Value	
Rs. 49,775	20,811	60,548	10,671	1,214	9,77,004	Rs. 9,77,004

There was no instance of any loss in the party of Post Office officers in connection with the Savings Bank business. There were however two cases of fraud on the part of the public, in both of which the offenders were arrested and sentenced.

Government Securities

In the following table are given particulars of Government Securities sold &c., by the public through the agency of the Post Office during the year under report and the previous year —

Years	Value of Securities purchased		Value of Securities sold &c.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87..	5,764	1,500	6,100	..
1887-88	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,700
Increase or Decrease	4,664	..	5,000	1,700

Stock notes

67 stock notes of the aggregate value of Rs. 13,200 were sold through the agency of the Post Office, against 29 notes of the aggregate value of Rs. 712 sold in the previous year.

The issue of British postal orders has remained nearly stationary. The number of these orders sold during the year was 2,220 against 1,998 orders sold in 1886-87.

No exchange of foreign parcels was newly established during the year. The results of the working of the parcel exchange system will be seen from the following table:—

Exchanges	Number of parcels exchanged during 1886-87	Number of parcels exchanged during 1887-88	Revenue derived in 1886-87	Revenue derived in 1887-88
			Rs.	Rs.
With the United Kingdom	126,310	144,969	1,44,211	1,46,295
"    Continent of Europe	6,177	6,501	8,809	9,085
"    Aden, China, Straits, Victoria, Ceylon and Zanzibar	3,366	3,689	3,972	3,714
Total	135,853	155,159	1,56,992	1,59,094
			16,560	2,702

The number of parcels in the parcel exchange system has slightly risen. This is due to the fact that the rate of postage has been specially low for packets received from the United Kingdom through the head of book.

The number of periodicals published in the Province at the end of the year, against 2,000 at the end of the preceding year, had adopted the privileged system of postage.

16 life policies were lapsed during the year, and the total number of life insurance policies in existence at the close of the year under review after deducting lapsed and surrendered and paid up policies was 109.

The number of complaints received during the year was 1,174 as compared with 1,088 in the preceding year. Of the 1,174 were found to be well grounded and 392 groundless; enquiries were unsuccessful in 403 cases and 129 cases were under enquiry at the close of the year. Of the total number of complaints, 71 related to parcels, 1,081 to letters and money orders. In 11 cases of loss the Post Office was found to be blameless, while in 12 cases postal servants were suspected of having interfered with the articles entrusted to their care.

20 offences punishable by law were committed by postal servants in the Bombay Circle during the preceding year. In 17 of these cases, criminal prosecutions were instituted, and convictions were secured. In the fifth case the accused, though acquitted by the Court, was held guilty of an offence which was charged, and was accordingly dismissed from the service. In 12 cases the offences were punished administratively and the offenders were removed from the service, and in the remaining 3 the offenders absconded and could not be traced. Of the 20 offences 1 was committed by a clerk, 2 by branch clerks, 1 by village postmen, 5 by postmen, 1 by a mailman, 1 by a mail porter, and 7 by untraced persons.

There were 3 attempts to rob during the year and 2 attempts to rob against 2 highway robbers in the Native States of the Province. In the case of the highway robbery which occurred in the Native States of the Province, the robbers were traced and the mail was recovered, but the robbers could not be traced. In the case of the robbery which occurred in the Native States of the Province, the mail was recovered, but the robbers could not be traced. In the case of the robbery which occurred in the Native States of the Province, the mail was recovered, but the robbers could not be traced.

District Post

The expenditure of the District Post during 1887-88 was, as in former years, a small amount. The amount available was the same as in the preceding year, viz. Rs. 5,550 for the Bombay Postal Circle proper, and Rs. 5,583 for Sandur and Rs. 80,469 for the Province.

In the Bombay Circle proper the expenditure during the year ended at a most amount of Rs. 5,550. The amount available was the same as in the preceding year, viz. Rs. 5,550 for the Bombay Postal Circle proper, and Rs. 5,583 for Sandur and Rs. 80,469 for the Province. The expenditure was the same as in the preceding year, viz. Rs. 5,550 for the Bombay Postal Circle proper, and Rs. 5,583 for Sandur and Rs. 80,469 for the Province. The expenditure was the same as in the preceding year, viz. Rs. 5,550 for the Bombay Postal Circle proper, and Rs. 5,583 for Sandur and Rs. 80,469 for the Province.

in the latter. The length of lines of postal runners maintained was 87½ miles, against 93½ at the end of the previous year, the decrease of 6 miles being due to the abolition of the line between Máloli and Velapur in the Sholapur District.

The number of articles dealt with will be seen from the following figures —

Year	Posts for despatch	Received for delivery	Returned undelivered	Percentage of returned articles
1886-87	373,566	1,138,793	54,132	4.75
1887-88	387,700	1,290,348	54,930	4.26
Increase or Decrease	+ 14,134	+ 151,555	+ 738	- 0.49

The increase in the number of articles posted for despatch was due chiefly to an increase in the number of paid letters. In consequence of the increase under the head of articles "received for delivery" a large fraction of the number of paid packets, which has contributed to the increase, is not worthy being sent. The number of paid packets has steadily grown from 1,40,942 in 1886-87 to 1,67,377 in 1887-88, an under-report and the increase though not wholly satisfactory, is due to the improvement in the mode of recording. Village postmen often receive a large quantity of letters at village post offices, and almost every village of average importance has a post office, the postmen being paid for their services. The approximate value of the articles received for delivery during the year was Rs. 49,000, or Rs. 1,326 more than that for the previous year.

Sind

In Sind an establishment costing Rs. 1,152 per annum was employed in the Hyderabad District, and another costing Rs. 2,300 on the Frontier for the maintenance of the District Post. Both these establishments are to be under the control of officers of the Sind Commission, but during the year a portion of the establishment in the Upper Sind Frontier was transferred to the Deputy Commissioner, Sindh, and the establishment, which consisted of 1st October 1887. The establishment under the office consisted of 19 *seers* (riders), 2 runners, 5 *mushis* (writers), and 1 overseer, and appears to have worked well.

### Irrigation

General Remarks:  
Pekhan and  
Cujarat,

The principal works in progress during 1887-88 were the Nira Canal at the Mhadval Tank, from the grant for Protective Public Works, and the Wagnal Tank, to supplement the supply to the Kádwa River Tank. The total irrigated area during the year was 69,187 acres, which is greater than that of 1886-87, 67,107 acres, and greater also than that for any previous year as far back as 1876-77, except 1874-75, when the total irrigated area was 59,450 acres. Of the total number of 35 irrigation works in Gujarat and the Deccan which irrigated this area, the following 8 irrigated nearly two-thirds of the area, viz. the Bhatmat, Mafha, Nira, Frising, and Jokat Canals, the Kharai, Wagnal, and the Mhadval Tanks. The assessments amounted to Rs. 49,512, or 10 per cent. more than in the previous year, and the 8 principal works mentioned contributed more than three-fourths of the sum. The maintenance charges were generally high, and efforts were being made to reduce them without sacrificing efficiency.

And Sind.

In Sind the Indus commenced to rise on the 2nd July, and on the 18th August it reached its maximum height of 16 feet 7 inches. From the 18th August it fell gradually, till on the 26th it stood at 14 feet 2 inches. It again rose and being on the same date till on the 29th it stood at 14 feet 8 inches. It fell on the 31st to 14 feet 1 inch, till on the 1st September it stood at 12 feet 10 inches, it again rose to 14 feet 1 inch on the 2nd idem, falling again to 11 feet 3 inches on the 6th, another fall on the 7th brought it to 12 feet 1 inch on the 9th. It again fell gradually to 6 feet 6 inches on the 25th September, and another rise brought it to 7 feet 4 inches on the 26th, and it was gradually subsiding from that day. On the whole the inundation was not so favourable as that of the previous year, a higher maximum was reached, but the average height was much less, and the duration shorter.

The Wadhwa Dhand having formed a new channel to the Indus near Bhamar, the Ghato so formed was funded across to ensure supply to the Begari and Sind Canals. The new loop to the Sukkar and Begari Bund, also two others to the Sind Bund were commenced and completed during the year under report. The first portion of the third loop was washed away during the inundation owing to the encroachment of the river. Another loop was rendered necessary, owing to the encroachment and the rising attitude of the river. In the Fuhri Canal District two leaks occurred in the Happer Bund during the inundation, but they were promptly closed. In the Karachi Colonate a few protective retired loops were constructed on the near approach of the river. The works generally were maintained in an efficient order.

The entire expenditure of the year, including contributions, was Rs. 26,47,552, distributed under different heads as follows —

Capital—		Rs	Rs
<b>Major Works—</b>			
Productive Works	...	1,89,508	
Protective do	...	4,22,715	
			6,12,223
Minor Works and Navigation	...		1,34,130
			<u>7,46,353</u>
<b>Revenue—</b>			
<b>Major Works</b>			
Productive Works	...	2,90,612	
Protective do	...	36,170	
			3,26,782
<b>Minor Works and Navigation—</b>			
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	...	4,67,905	
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept	...	9,47,131	
			14,15,036
			<u>17,41,818</u>
<b>Agricultural Works—</b>			
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept	...	1,48,461	
Centrifugal Works	...	10,830	
			1,59,291
<b>Grand Total</b>			<u>26,47,552</u>

Expenditure  
General.

*Major Works.*

The area irrigated during the year was 2,787 acres as compared with 2,727 acres during 1886-87, the water cost being Rs. 3,272 in 1887-88 against Rs. 7,669 in 1886-87. An additional bridge on this Canal since the rule was commenced late in the year, Rs. 1,277 only being spent on it.

Háthmah Canal.

The distribution works in progress during the previous year, as well as a further extension, were completed at a cost of Rs. 1,001. Owing to the great demand for water for irrigation from the Kháti, Kat Project, Rs. 1,800 were expended on certain works which formed part of the revised Kháti, Kat Project. The new irrigation area was 2,418 acres against 1,785 in the previous year, and the assessments amounted to Rs. 12,731 against Rs. 9,381. The rabi irrigation was very limited, the reason being principally that the rice crop is not reaped until it is too late to sow rabi.

Kháti Cut

Revenue works in the Ahmedabad and Surat districts were carried out at a total cost of Rs. 19,700.

Old works in the  
Ahmedabad and  
Surat Districts.

The excavation of the channel during the year the total cost was Rs. 18,976.

Virangám Drainage  
Channel.

Owing to the very low level of the Kháraghoda tank did not fill to the proper level and the water in the tank was raised artificially at a cost of Rs. 2,117.

Kháraghoda and  
Udu water works

The excavation of the drainage channel in the Jabubasa taluka of the Broach district was commenced during the year in a view to improve the condition of certain fields of the village of the upper Kaver Nadi, which remain water-logged during the rains and have the crops often given up. The expenditure on the work during the year was Rs. 2,053 against a estimate of Rs. 10,739.

Amánapu-Naudá  
Channel.

*Division Works.*

The system of administration of the Hartál Tank underwent during the year a radical change which dates from the commencement of the rabi season. The tank was constructed on a guarantee by the people that they would pay an assessment of Rs. 6 per acre for the whole of the area which the water stored in the tank would suffice to irrigate. At the close of each month on the Executive Engineer estimated by proportion on the assumption that 135 millions cub. ft. would irrigate 45,000 acres how much land could be irrigated, and however much of the available supply was utilized the assessment on the whole of this area was levied. For 30 years this practice was in force but when it was clearly shown that the people were unable to pay the amount which they were assessed and that the assessment was pressing too heavily upon them Government ordered the crop-rate system to be introduced, with a view to a permanent assessment of Rs. 1 per acre on all the land irrigable from the tank in addition to the crop-rate to cover maintenance charges. The Lower Panpa River Works, which consist of a large tank (the Mukti Tank) and 10 irrigation works on the banks amounting to an area of 2,343 acres, and yielded a direct revenue of Rs. 12,233. The Mhaswa Tank irrigated 3,000 acres more than in 1886-87. The progress of the storage reservoir at Chánsat for the supply of the Guna Irrigation works an important and most desirable work was suspended, owing to want of funds. The total

Khándesh Irrigation  
District.

area irrigated by the Jámá Canals was 1,336 acres, the total assessment Rs. 3,267, and the miscellaneous revenue, mostly from the sale of timber, amounted to Rs. 859. Rs. 14,561 were expended on the Parsul Tank during the year: much progress was made, but the work could not be completed on account of deficiency of funds. The expenditure incurred in repairing the old irrigation works, which are both valuable and numerous, amounted to Rs. 38,730, inclusive of charges on account of establishment, and tools and plant. The revenue from these old works is over a lakh of rupees yearly, and the cost of maintaining them devolves partially on the people, who, besides doing the ordinary silt clearance, contribute yearly to a voluntary fund called "páphala," from which many of the repairs to small masonry works and petty improvements are carried out without expense to Government. The chief utility of the Páphala Fund lies, not in the pecuniary assistance it affords, but in the means which it places in the hands of irrigation officers of getting the people to take an interest in the management of their own channels. In Násik, where the Páphala accounts are kept separately for each village, the people like the system, but in Kháñdesh, where the accounts are only kept by talúkas, it happens that money subscribed by one village may be spent on another, and there is in consequence a growing feeling of discontent. Some get more than they pay for others' use, and already many of the villages have ceased to subscribe at all. The further survey of an irrigation tank project at Talwála, in the Nandurbói talúka, was in progress during the latter part of the year.

Násik District.

The *Kádwa River System* is situated in the Dindori and Niphád Talúkas, and comprises (1) the Waghád Tank, (2) the Pákhed Canal, (3) the Waddá Canal, (4) the Ojhar Tambat Canal, and (5) the Sukona Bandhára. The first canal is designed to supplement the natural river supply of the Ojhar Tank, and on the dam and other works connected with it Rs. 15,000 were expended during the year, and reported. The head-works of the second, the Pákhed Canal, built across the Kádwa river, are situated 12 miles due east of the Waghád Tank, and the canal is complete as far as the C. P. Railway, and will be extended when the storage tank at Waghád is complete to 31 miles in length, with distributaries 14 miles in length, and 1,000 acres of 2340 acres under command, of which 9837 acres were under command in 1887-88. The area irrigated in 1887-88 was 1205 acres and the assessment Rs. 2775. There was no expenditure during the year on capital account. The last work of the system, the Waddá Canal, in the Waddá Canal, are situated 10 miles below those of the Pákhed Canal on the river the Kádwa. The canal is an old one, improved and extended by Government. It is practically complete and extends to the village of Jalga, 8½ miles in length. The irrigable area commanded is 2433 acres, of which 227 acres at the head of the canal are used at consolidated rates. 169 acres were irrigated in 1887-88, and the assessment amounted to Rs. 457. Improvement of the existing canal is necessary to extend from the head to the mouth work of the system, the Ojhar Tambat Canal, situated on the Banganga river, and to about 7 miles south-east from the Pákhed Canal. The canal is 2 miles long and will be extended and improved when the Waghád Tank is complete. The irrigable area under the canal is 6,824 acres, of which 2,300 are at present under command. The area irrigated in 1887-88 was 206 acres, and the assessment Rs. 675. The fifth part of the system, the Sukona Bandhára or dam, across the Sukona river, and is 3½ miles below that of the Ojhar Tambat Canal. It was constructed in 1865, and is 1½ miles long, was executed in 1865-66. The work has not yet been completed, and a breach has been breached soon after its construction. As the head of the canal is under command, this canal can be irrigated from the Ojhar Tambat Canal, or a canal may be provided to do so. The estimated cost of its repair to other works of the system where the surplus can be more profitably spent.

*Old Bandháras*.—Nine bandhára repairs commenced in 1886 were completed. Six other bandhára repairs were commenced and finished during the year. Other repair works were started.

*The Gin Éwá Report*.—The preliminary survey of the Gin Éwá work was practically completed. Further survey was postponed, owing to want of establishment.

Ahmednagar District

*The Pravara River System*.—This system is situated in the Akola, Dhule, and Raheri and Nevasa talúkas, and comprises (1) the Mahá Sá Tank, (2) the Ojhar Left Bank Canal, (3) the Ojhar Right Bank Canal, and (4) the Láké Canal. The first was intended to supplement the natural river supply of the canals. The construction of the latter dam was sanctioned by the Government of India in 1882, but the contract was subsequently withdrawn and the work is in abeyance. The Ojhar Left Bank Canal is practically complete, with the exception of some overbridges and tail distributaries. The canal is 19 miles long, with a main distributary in continuation 5 miles long, and other distributaries aggregate 18 miles in length. The area irrigated in 1887-88 was 611 acres, and the assessment Rs. 2,487. The irrigable area under command is 26,988 acres, of which 14763 acres can be served by the existing distributaries. The preliminary survey of the Ojhar Right Bank Canal was completed. The cultivable area, which it is estimated will be commanded by this canal is 57,053 acres. The works of the Láké Canal are completed as far as required until storage water can be made available. The canal is 23 miles long, and the distributaries in operation are 9 miles in length. The irrigable area under command is 22,760 acres, of which 11,280 acres can be served by the existing distributaries. The development of irrigation on this system is supplied by the want of permanency in the supply of water which will be remedied when the storage tank is made.

The *Bhatodi Tank* has a masonry dam across the Mehkri River, and is situated in the Nagar Taluka. The main canal is supplied directly from the tank, and is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles long, with a total length of 5 miles of distributaries. All the originally sanctioned works are complete. The area irrigated in 1887-88 was 1,202 acres, and the assessment Rs. 3,301. The net irrigable area under command is 12,124 acres, of which 11,081 acres can be served by the existing distributaries. The rainfall was not favourable. The cultivators take advantage of all the available water, and therefore the increased storage, as well as the opening of the Mandway and Akaden distributary for 2 miles, is necessarily required for extension of irrigation. Since 1886-87 the increase in the water-supply, obtained by raising a temporary dam across the waste weir, assures the cultivators against any failure of the water-supply for perennial and hot weather crops, and they have been encouraged to apply for a larger acreage of their crops.

*Tank sites on the Hanga River*.—Further surveys were commenced in July 1886, and were in progress till the end of August 1887, when the work was suspended pending orders from Government.

*The Mitha Canals*.—During the year Rs. 43,577 were expended from the capital account. The maximum flood in Lake Fife during the year occurred on 15th July 1887, on which date the water rose to a height of 3.60 feet above the finished or permanent crest of the waste weir, and at this level the water surface was within 7.40 feet of the top of the dam. The minimum level was reached on 6th June 1887, when the depth of water was 10.75 feet over the sill of canal. The area irrigated by the canal during the year was 8,145 acres,—a decrease of 706 or nearly 8 per cent. as compared with the previous year, due to very seasonable rainfall in November and January. The assessment under all heads was Rs. 1,92,553. The canals and the works of the Poona Cantonment irrigation water-supply were maintained in an efficient state throughout the year the total cost of maintenance and repairs being Rs. 47,816.

Poona District.

*The Kosi and Mitha Tanks*.—The area irrigated from these tanks again decreased, owing to seasonable rainfall. The decrease was 40 and 43 acres respectively.

*The Sanjivani and Bhatodi Tanks*.—The area irrigated from these tanks increased by 147 and 142 acres respectively.

*The Talegaon Water-supply Works* were completed at a cost of Rs. 36,930, and their charge made over to the Talegaon Municipality.

At the close of the year 1887-88 the work on the river portion (on the Bhatodi dam) had been raised to R. L. 263.20, or 20 feet above the sills of the under-slucices and the dam was further raised during April and May 1887. In the first of October 1887 the under-slucices were closed, and the lake filled completely, the water running over the crest of the work. The two large 300-hum valves were then opened and the control over the water they afforded made it possible to build up the work and store an extra foot of water, the total depth thus stored being 30½ feet over the sills of the under-slucices. The water kept steady at this level until the 17th December, when it was drawn off gradually to supply the canal, which it continued to do till the end of April. The level of the dam over the under-slucices was further raised to R. L. 280.20, and it is estimated that a depth of 50 feet over the sills can be stored for use as a reserve. The head works the top course of the waste weir was laid on a length of 479 feet, and other miscellaneous work was done. The expenditure on the Nira Canal and its branches during 1887-88 was Rs. 1,91,568 and the total expenditure up to the end of the year Rs. 13,75,519. The money available for the main canal and its branches was limited at first, and the work was slack till November, but in that month a further grant of Rs. 40,600 was made and the works were immediately pushed on vigorously. The canal was practically completed as far as the 72nd mile, up to which the water has passed. The earthwork was in progress from the 82nd to the 96th mile. From mile Nos. 74 to 85 and 84 to 87 the excavation was completed. Considerable progress was made with all ordinary works—aqueeducts, culverts and over-bridges. It is anticipated that water will be run down the canal to the 96th mile some time during the season of 1888-89. The expenditure on the main canal and branches during 1887-88 amounted to Rs. 1,27,770, and the total expenditure up to the end of the year was Rs. 17,08,389. In acquiring land for distributaries the Land Acquisition Act having been put in force there was a great increase in the progress of the distributaries. Distributaries Nos. 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 were practically commenced and completed during the year. The earthwork of distributaries 13 were nearly completed and those of 46 completed for about 3 miles. The expenditure on distributaries during 1887-88 was Rs. 12,337, and the total expenditure up to the end of the year Rs. 62,242. The length of canal actually in operation during the year was 63 miles for the greater part of the year. Although the rainfall was favourable, although water for irrigation during the hot weather could not be purchased or given free, and a quantity more of over 25 per cent. in the area and population of the river was compared with the preceding year, the figures for 1887-88 being 3,128 acres and Rs. 7,829, against 1,160 acres and Rs. 6,050 in the previous year. For any one acquainted with the Nira Valley the increase of property is most evident. The (wattle and daub) sheds are being replaced by stone houses with tiled roofs, excellent water is available for men and cattle where all was formerly dry and barren, and

Nira Canal District

\* Of this sum, Rs. 7,215 represented the water-rate assessment.

Sholapur District.

good grazing is springing up along the *nālis* (water-courses) formerly dry. The development of this fertile country is, however, sadly hampered by the want of any road.

The area irrigated by the Ekiūk Tank was 2,114 acres against 2,066 acres in the previous year—an increase of 48 acres, the assessment being Rs. 6,651 against Rs. 5,859. The Ashti and Koregaon Tanks also irrigated respectively 190 and 89 acres more than in the previous year. The area irrigated by the Mhasvad Tank was 3,861 acres against 1,344 acres in the previous year, including 1,229 acres on which water was given free—the assessment amounted to Rs. 5,896 against Rs. 1,029 in the previous year. Rs. 11,305 only were spent on the capital account in the work during the year. The Akalkot State having sanctioned the construction of the Sheshi Badaāra instead of an old dry-stone bandhara through which there was a great waste of water, the work was commenced in December 1885-86 and completed in 1887-88 at a cost of Rs. 17,041. The bandhara was outflanked by floods in the monsoon of 1887.

Bijapur District

The Muchundi Tank irrigated only 3 acres of land. The preliminary surveys for the proposed tanks near Hattagi and Henu were completed during the year.

Sitāra District

Owing to a thorough clearance of the canal and the construction of a new aqueduct during the year, the Rivari Canal irrigated 71 acres more than in the previous year. The Yerca River Irrigation Works, including the Nehi Tank irrigated 95 acres. The Krishna Canal also, owing to the unusually heavy rainfall in the months of October, November and January, and the frequent closures in connection with the site clearance of the canal, irrigated a smaller area. The figures for 1877-88 were 2,562 acres and assessment Rs. 22,180, against 3,125 acres and Rs. 27,822 in 1886-87. The Upper Main River Works which comprise the Pugh Tank and Canal, the Gondoli Canal, and the Bolal, Dahivadi, and Londhade channels, showed a small increase of 80 acres, owing to the extension of the Pugh Canal up to mala No. 8. The Gorkhin Canal also exhibited an increase of 46 acres owing to the unfavourable nature of the soil at the Mam Tank near it. About the same area as in the previous year, preliminary surveys were in progress for the extension of the Yerca Right Tank Canal, and for ascertaining the cost of a pick-up weir at Warkshwar, with right and left bank canals leading from it. Plans and estimates for the construction of a storage tank near Tarie on the Tuli river, with a view to irrigating the irrigated area of the Krishna Canal, were submitted to the Government of India for concurrence, with whose recent orders fresh designs are under preparation. A survey was in progress for the extension of the Kas water to the station at Sada. B. S. of Sitāra.

Belgaum District

*The Gokak Canal, 1st Section*—Applications for water were only made from the end of February. The total area irrigated amounted to 2,982 acres (assessment Rs. 3587) against 4733 and 1,819 in 1885-86 and 1886-87 respectively. The result is worth considering, what it might have been had water been available in plenty. Most of the rayats know that the storage is reserved for the Gokak Mills, the applications for hot-weather and perennial crops are not sanctioned, and that the rivers supply is uncertain and insufficient, and therefore confine themselves to the growth of monsoon and cold-weather crops. Water was let into the mills turbines in October, and after two months or so, required to get the machinery into running order, the mills commenced working without interruption, adding to their spindles daily. There are over 36,000 spindles at work.

Plans and estimates for storage works in connection with the Gokak Canal were submitted for consideration. The Yankamarti water-supply project was completed and submitted to the municipality, who objected to it on account of its expense.

Dhārwar District

The Madleri Tank was completed, and irrigated only 26 acres against 130 in the previous year, owing to the failure of the supply in the hot weather of 1887. The Damal Tank irrigated 9 acres less, while the Marag and Amdh Tanks irrigated 49 and 80 acres more respectively. The offer of the Southern Marathi Railway Company to contribute 2½ lakhs towards the construction of the proposed Hulur water-supply works was laid under the consideration of the municipality. A survey to determine the possibility of obtaining a water-supply for Dhārwar was in progress at the expense of the local municipality.

Belgaum and Dhārwar.

There are 645 of tanks in the Belgaum and Dhārwar districts each irrigating 20 acres or more. The water share of the revenue derived from these tanks is received by them amounts to Rs. 2,47,015. The present system is not to repair any of them without the assistance of the rayats, but more thorough and extensive repairs than can be carried out under it are necessary, and the matter is under consideration.

Small Works.

The Begar Canals

The total capital expenditure on capital account of the desert Canal and branches amounted to Rs. 47,495 or Rs. 28,455 more than that of the previous year. No important works were constructed on the Umbawan. The only work of any importance executed with reference to the Begar Canal has already been noticed in the opening remarks. The expenditure on the Kashmir Bund was Rs. 2,548, the work constructed being the Chandur Loop bund, which consisted of a loop embankment extending from 26m. 11 to 42m. 51 of the main bund. The bund to protect the town of Khana Garhi from hill floods has been commenced, and was well in hand at the end of the year.



Small works were constructed on the Eastern Nára Canal. On the Mithrau Canal, the protective embankment was continued, partly by prisoners, but chiefly by free labour, and the work, with the exception of the portion in the hands of the Jail Department, was completed to the tail sluice of the canal. The expenditure of the year on this work was Rs. 54,109, inclusive of the value of the convict labour, Rs. 17,511. In the 2nd mile of the Thar Canal, a branch was sanctioned by Government, and work on it was commenced late in March 1888.

Eastern Nára Canals

The new loop to the Sukkur-Bogáji Bund extends from 21 miles 4 furlongs to 24 miles 4 furlongs of the bund. The work was completed at a cost of Rs. 32,727.

Shikárpur Canals.

The two new loops to the Jháh Bund noticed in the opening remarks cost Rs. 9,854. Another new loop to the bund was also commenced and completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 5,264. The new loop rendered necessary by the erosive action and threatening attitude of the river was commenced in March 1887. The embankments of the Sukkur Canal were strengthened where necessary on both sides to lengths for which they were strengthened aggregating 25 miles. In order to increase the supply of water, the Arthurwah (Western Nára) was thoroughly cleared to a new gradient, and the side slopes and banks were improved up to the village of Dera at a cost of about Rs. 25,000. With regard to the Ghár Canal, the Hyderabad Canals and the Fátá Canals, there is nothing which needs record here.

The Ghár, Hyderabad and Fuleli Canals.

In the Karachi District the March Bund was completed at a total cost of Rs. 17,614. The money expended during the year on this and a number of other small works during the year amounted to Rs. 59,801. The expenditure on ordinary maintenance and repairs was very large (Rs. 2,59,042) owing to the necessity for increased expenditure on the introduction of the irrigational settlements into two tálikás, and the large amount that had to be spent on river embankments to keep them up with the increasing rise of water level in the river.

Karachi Canals.

## CHAPTER V.—FINANCIAL REVIEW.

### General Finance.

General results for all Departments and Services.

The following table shows the transactions for 1887-88 of the Civil, Military and Public Works Departments of the Presidency, distributed under the heads Imperial, Provincial and Local, as compared with those of the preceding year. The figures quoted for 1886-87 differ slightly from those quoted in the General Administration Report for that year in consequence of certain adjustments made since the close of the year. The figures for 1887-88 are liable to be treated in a similar manner.

#### General Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Bombay Presidency during 1886-87 and 1887-88.

Heads.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.			
	1886-87	1887-88	Increase or Decrease	1886-87	1887-88	Increase or Decrease	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Civil Department	Imperial	7,48,09,445	7,67,19,392	+19,09,946	71,95,370	81,41,073	+10,55,703
	Provincial	2,82,48,428	2,71,61,177	-10,87,251	2,78,27,422	3,10,00,000	+31,72,578
	Local	48,47,020	50,01,455	+1,54,435	4,70,117	37,00,000	+32,29,883
	Irrigation, Imperial	5,20,222	96,876	-4,23,346	2,19,125	2,01,000	-18,125
Military Works, Imperial		1,10,000	1,10,000	—	21,99,000	1,10,000	-20,89,000
	Civil Works, Imperial				2,000	—	+2,000
Public Works Department	Do Provincial	7,50,000	7,78,637	+28,637	47,000	—	+47,000
	Do Local				9,90,000	1,134,000	+1,44,000
	State Railways & Cannels, Imperial				30,750	—	+30,750
	Do do Provincial				16,750	—	+16,750
Telegraph Department	State Office of Land Grants, Local				94,084	17,200	+76,884
	Railways (Control)				2,04,528	1,97,758	+6,770
Telegraph Department	Imperial	17,17,412	16,97,777	-19,635	20,41,102	21,30,229	+89,127
	Provincial	3,068	18,000	+14,932	—	—	+14,932
Military Department		16,80,000	18,50,000	+1,70,000	2,45,000	2,50,000	+5,000
Postal Department		18,97,872	1,93,837	+1,05,065	1,21,502	7,04,122	+5,82,620
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,41,87,404</b>	<b>12,59,67,743</b>	<b>+17,80,339</b>	<b>8,68,96,817</b>	<b>8,88,52,364</b>	<b>+19,55,547</b>	

The total receipts in 1887-88 amounted to Rs. 12,59,67,743 and the expenditure to Rs. 8,88,52,364, and the result was a surplus of Rs. 4,05,69,379, which exceeded that of the previous year by 22,53,797. The increase was due to an improvement in the receipts chiefly under the heads Civil Department, Imperial, and a decrease in expenditure, principally under the heads Civil Department, Provincial, and Public Works Department, Military Works, Imperial, and Civil Works (Provincial & Local). The causes of increase and decrease are fully explained in the following Appendix.

Imperial Civil transactions

The following statement exhibits the details of the Imperial Civil receipts and expenditure of 1886-87 and 1887-88—

Heads of Receipts	1886-87	1887-88	Increase or Decrease
	Rs.	Rs.	
I. Land Revenue	1,48,43,587	1,71,00,000	+22,56,413
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	5,18,653	—	-5,18,653
II. Opium	2,78,67,567	2,20,00,000	-58,67,567
III. Salt	1,87,98,513	1,78,00,000	-9,98,513
IV. Stamps	23,96,074	22,20,000	-1,76,074
V. Excise	46,31,111	70,98,584	+24,67,473
VII. Customs	21,94,107	23,99,151	+2,05,044
VIII. Assessed Taxes	21,78,682	17,62,000	-4,16,682
IX. Forest	15,16,338	15,17,788	+1,450
X. Registration	1,00,777	2,18,273	+1,17,496
XI. Tributes from Native States	8,80,641	13,08,153	+4,27,512
XII. Interest	17,20,605	19,08,270	+1,87,665
XV. Mint	7,70,916	13,42,074	+5,71,158
XXII. Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compensatory Allowances	2,95,682	2,84,147	-11,535
XXIII. Stationery and Printing	7,910	11,625	+3,715
XXV. Miscellaneous	3,00,211	2,55,309	-44,902
Extraordinary Receipts	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,43,05,446</b>	<b>7,67,19,392</b>	<b>+24,13,946</b>

Heads of Expenditure.	1886-87.	1887-88.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks .. .. .	3,60,397	4,71,445	+1,11,049
2. Assignments and Compensations .. .. .	7,77,132	7,60,054	+2,954
3. Opium .. .. .	24,831	24,780	+199
4. Salt .. .. .	10,47,889	15,82,163	+5,34,294
5. Stamps .. .. .	1,09,717	51,800	-57,917
6. Excise .. .. .	1,27,931	2,24,482	+96,551
7. Customs .. .. .	...	4,86,114	+4,86,114
8. Assessed Taxes .. .. .	79,271	34,424	-44,847
9. Forest .. .. .	9,74,995	9,67,670	-7,325
10. Registration .. .. .	1,49,373	1,42,363	-7,005
11. Interest on Ordinary Debt .. .. .	15,560	15,966	+400
12. Interest on other obligations .. .. .	4,17,189	4,24,486	+7,296
13. Mint .. .. .	3,54,958	3,68,370	+13,412
14. General Administration .. .. .	4,25,681	4,45,170	+19,489
15. Police .. .. .	52,382	52,188	-194
16. Ecclesiastical .. .. .	3,09,196	3,10,610	+1,414
17. Public .. .. .	9,07,493	9,32,143	+24,650
18. Scientific and other Minor Departments .. .. .	56,940	...	-30,940
19. Territorial and Political Pensions .. .. .	7,90,803	7,71,687	-19,116
20. Civil Furlough and Absence Allowances .. .. .	1,694	4,332	+2,638
21. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions .. .. .	74,023	73,428	-595
22. Stationery and Printing .. .. .	84,227	1,37,008	+52,781
23. Miscellaneous .. .. .	23,252	31,222	+7,970
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>7,39,399</b>	<b>81,81,613</b>	<b>+10,52,224</b>

The more important of the differences between the figures for the two years exhibited in this table are explained in the two following paragraphs.

The increase of Rs. 15,25,132 in the Imperial share of the land revenue was only partially due to an actual increase in the amount of land revenue collected. The divisible land revenue collected in 1886-87 amounted to Rs. 8,36,25,235 and in 1887-88 to Rs. 3,44,11,110; there was thus an actual increase in revenue of Rs. 7,85,897½, of which the Imperial share under the new contract, which came into force in 1887-88, amounted to three-fourths, or Rs. 5,89,423. The remainder of the increase in the amount credited to the Imperial Government, amounting to Rs. 12,39,710, was entirely due to the difference between the terms of the old and new contracts\*. The decrease of Rs. 31,65,619 under the head "Opium" was due (i) to postponement of sales, as the dealers held back for higher prices than those obtainable; and (ii) to the collections of 1886-87 having been unduly swollen by the desire of traders to anticipate the enhanced duty (liam) leviable on imported opium by the Customs officers of the Chinese Government at Shanghai and Hongkong under the Chotto Convention. The improvement of Rs. 16,04,668 under "Salt" was due (i) to the enhancement of the duty on salt, and (ii) to increased exports from Portuguese India by sea and land owing to the opening of the West of India Portuguese Railway. Under the head of "Stamps" there was a decrease of Rs. 11,75,216, notwithstanding that the total amount of stamp revenue collected showed an increase of Rs. 92,285. The decrease was entirely due to the fact that under the new contract the Imperial share is ¼ of the total collections instead of ½ as formerly. The total excise revenue actually collected showed an increase of Rs. 2,62,557 due (i) to certain agreements having been concluded by which the excise arrangements in some of the Native States, such as Cambay, Bhudawa and Uneta, were brought under British management; (ii) to the fact that toddy taxes were tapped and toddy distilled in the town and island of Bombay throughout the year, while in 1886-87 the tappers were on strike during the first half of the year; and (iii) to the steady increase in the consumption of hooch opium, owing, firstly, to improved administration, and secondly, to the importation of Duggurpur opium into Gujarat in consequence of the rise in the price of Malwa opium. The increase of Rs. 2,67,473 in the Imperial share of the excise revenue was mainly due to the fact that, under the new Provincial Contract, the share is ½ instead of ¼ of the total collections. The improvement of Rs. 3,15,008 under "Customs" was due to (i) the changes introduced by the Tariff Act of 1887, (ii) the imposition of a new tax on mineral oils, and (iii) the expansion of trade both import and export. "Assessed Taxes" showed a decrease of Rs. 6,16,362 owing to the fact that the revenue for 1887-88 was under the new contract divided in equal proportions between the Imperial and Provincial Governments, while the greater portion of the revenue for 1886-87 was under the old contract credited to the Imperial Government; the Provincial only receiving credit for a sum equal to the License Tax collected in 1886-87. There was really an increase of 2½ lakhs in the revenue under the head, due mainly to (i) recovery of the tax on the surplus profits of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, in the case of the years of 1886 and 1887, and (ii) the levy of increased assessments on Joint Stock Companies and in the Presidency Town. The improvement of Rs. 24,003 in the Imperial share of registration receipts represents one-half of the total improvement under the head due to (i) a larger number of documents having been registered, (ii) the enhancement of the rate of certain fees with effect from 1st April and 1st August 1887, and (iii) an alteration made in the law in January 1887 which resulted in a large increase in the receipts under this head in the Dekkhan districts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara and Sholapur, which was, however, partially counterbalanced by a decrease in the same districts in the receipts under "Village Registra-

\* Under the old contract which expired in 1886-87 the Imperial share of land revenue was only 40-1734 per cent.

tion." The improvement of Rs. 4,23,512 under "Tributes from Native States" was due to (i) the Baroda and Junágad tribute (*chauth* or one-fourth) having been credited to this head, whereas in the previous year it was credited to the Gujarát (Excluded) Police Funds; (ii) the payment, in full, in May 1887 of the balance of the *naardina* (succession fee) by the Savanúr State, and (iii) the subsidy paid by the Baroda State having been credited to this head instead of, as in the previous year, to the Gujarát Police Funds. The improvement of Rs. 1,87,665 under "Interest" was due (i) to the recovery of interest on the new loan for the Victoria Dock, and (ii) to the recovery of arrears of interest on loans to certain Talukdar estates in the Ahmedabad, Broach and Kaira Districts. The improvement of Rs. 5,71,158 under "Mint" was due to a much larger quantity of silver bullion having been tendered for coinage in 1887-88 than in the previous year, as will be seen from the description of the operations of the Mint given further on in this chapter. The decrease of Rs. 11,855 under "Receipts in aid of Superannuation Allowances" was due to the fact that no new members were admitted to the Military Fund, the receipts under which had annually decrease and will ultimately disappear altogether. The decrease of Rs. 44,902 under "Miscellaneous" was the net result (i) of a decrease under "recovery of insurance and other charges on English stores," the receipts under which in 1886-87 were abnormal, owing to the importation of an unusually large quantity of stores for the railways on the North-West Frontier, and (ii) of an increase in the revenues of Berbera and Bullar and Zaila and the realization during the year of a part of the revenue of 1888-89.

And Expenditure.

Turning now to Imperial Civil expenditure the increase of Rs. 1,11,041 under "Refunds and Drawbacks" was due mainly to refunds of land revenue and excise having been debited to the Imperial Services in larger proportions than in the previous year, owing to the change in the Provincial Contract noticed above. There were also larger refunds under the Heads of Salt and Excise &c. The increase of Rs. 5,34,204 in the expenditure under the head of "Salt" was due to the transfer under the new contract to the Imperial Services of all the charges which in 1886-87 were Provincial. Comparing the Imperial and Provincial expenditure in 1886-87 with the Imperial expenditure in 1887-88, a decrease of Rs. 4,20,698 is due (i) to the abolition of the appointment of a Deputy Collector, and (ii) to special expenditure having been incurred in 1886-87 on the works on the Northern Frontier. The decrease of Rs. 57,917 under "Stamps" was due mainly to the fact that under the new contract the Imperial Services bore only  $\frac{1}{2}$  instead of  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the total expenditure under this head. A saving of Rs. 3,60,000 was also effected by the amalgamation of the offices of Inspector General of Prisons and Inspector General of Registration and Stamps, and the charge for stamp paper supplied from the Central Government being lower than in the previous year. Two thirds of the increase of Rs. 97,551 under "Excise" was due to the Imperial share of the total expenditure under this head being under the new contract  $\frac{2}{3}$  instead of  $\frac{1}{2}$ , the remaining one-third was due to (i) the entertainment of an additional alkári establishment in Sind, (ii) the payment of exceptional rewards in connection with opium-smuggling cases, (iii) the construction of a quarry districts in the Thána District, and (iv) the deputation of a special officer for the settlement of excise arrangements with Native States. The increase of Rs. 4,36,114 under "Customs" represents the whole of the charges under this head. Customs expenditure having, under the new contract, been made wholly Imperial, while in 1886-87 it was entirely Provincial. The total expenditure for 1887-88 was, however, less than the total expenditure for 1886-87 by Rs. 11,127, owing, firstly, to the deputation of the Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Customs on special duty, so that his salary became payable to Exchequer, and, secondly, to savings under "Supplies and Services." The decrease of Rs. 1,48,477 under "Assessed Taxes" was due (i) to the fact that, under the new contract, half the expenditure (Rs. 34,424) for the collection of the Income Tax was debited to the Provincial Services, whereas under the old contract an amount equivalent to the Provincial expenditure in connection with the collection of the License Tax in 1885-86 (Rs. 9,941) was debited to those services, and (ii) to reductions amounting to Rs. 10,183 having been effected in the temporary establishments employed for the collection of the try and preparation of assessment lists. The increase of Rs. 14,312 under "Mint" was due to the circumstance that the coinage operations of the year were more extensive than those of the previous year, which necessitated, firstly, the employment of additional temporary establishments, and, secondly, additional expenditure on the purchase of coal and coke. The decrease of Rs. 28,171 under "Police" was due chiefly to the recovery of arrears on account of the railway service of the charges for the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police, which were taken in reduction of the cost of the police to Government. The decrease of Rs. 70,750 under "Political" was chiefly due (i) to the transfer of the Guadar Agency charges (Rs. 1,000) to the "India General" account, (ii) to the charges at Aden on account of telegrams having been smaller to the extent of Rs. 16,500, (iii) to savings at Baroda (Rs. 9,000) chiefly in salaries, owing to the absence of officers and the substitution of a Commissioned Magistrate with a retainer of Rs. 200 per mensem for one of the Assistant Agents, and (iv) to the charges on account of refugees and State prisoners having diminished to the extent of Rs. 14,000. special initial expenditure was incurred in 1886-87 in connection with the detention of the ex-King Theebaw at Rahnápur. The decrease of Rs. 30,940 under "Scientific and other Minor Departments" was due to (i) the transfer of the charges of the Archaeological Department to the "India General" account, and (ii) the charges on account of registration of railway traffic which were Imperial in 1886-87 having been provincialized in 1887-88, under the new contract. The decrease of Rs. 25,116 under "Territorial and Political Pensions" was due to the circumstance that the actuals for 1886-87 included a portion of the pension (Rs. 50,000) of Rahimissa Begum, one of the grand-daughters of the late Nawab of Surat, who died on the 13th of July 1886. The increase of Rs. 52,781 under "Stationary

and Printing" was due to articles of local manufacture having been substituted for European stores to a larger extent than in the previous year. The expenditure on European stores is brought to account in England.

The following table shows the details of the Provincial receipts and expenditure for the years 1886-87 and 1887-88:—

Provincial transac-  
tions:

Heads of Receipts	1886-87.	1887-88.	Increase or Decrease
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance .. .. .	71,03,471	54,89,778	- 16,13,693
<b>I. Land Revenue</b> .. .. .	2,70,66,406	2,59,87,622	- 10,78,784
<b>III. Salt</b> .. .. .	35,369	50,197	+ 14,834
<b>IV. Stamps</b> .. .. .	23,96,574	36,64,075	+ 12,67,501
<b>V. Excise</b> .. .. .	46,31,112	28,66,197	- 17,64,915
<b>VII. Customs</b> .. .. .	54,460	42,781	- 11,779
<b>VIII. Assessed Taxes</b> .. .. .	6,98,184	15,99,794	+ 9,01,610
<b>IX. Forest</b> .. .. .	1,16,338	15,17,788	+ 14,01,450
<b>X. Registration</b> .. .. .	1,91,773	2,15,275	+ 23,502
<b>XII. Interest</b> .. .. .	53,202	62,243	+ 9,041
<b>XIII. Post Office</b> .. .. .	1,200	2,200	+ 1,000
<b>XVIA. Law and Justice—Courts of Law</b> .. .. .	3,18,327	3,19,532	+ 1,205
<b>XVII. Law and Justice—Jails</b> .. .. .	2,02,329	1,85,589	- 16,740
<b>XVIII. Police</b> .. .. .	3,04,933	3,09,391	+ 4,458
<b>XVIII. Marine</b> .. .. .	55,936	61,016	+ 5,080
<b>XIX. Education</b> .. .. .	2,53,521	2,74,872	+ 21,351
<b>XX. Medical</b> .. .. .	1,53,631	95,960	- 57,671
<b>XXI. Scientific and other Minor Departments</b> .. .. .	23,264	64,940	+ 41,676
<b>XXII. Receipts in aid of Superannuation</b> .. .. .	1,82,564	1,89,012	+ 6,448
<b>XXIII. Stationery and Printing</b> .. .. .	48,729	76,397	+ 27,668
<b>XXV. Miscellaneous</b> .. .. .	47,186	66,112	+ 18,926
<b>XXVII. Buildings and Roads—Civil Works</b> .. .. .	4,571	5,109	+ 538
<b>XXVIII. Contribution in aid of Local Funds</b> .. .. .	78,230	34,775	- 43,455
<b>Departmental Heads.</b>	3,82,46,428	3,71,61,919	- 10,84,509
<b>XIV. Telegraph</b> .. .. .	3,098	3,886	+ 788
<b>XXXII. Buildings and Roads—Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers</b> .. .. .	7,55,102	7,73,057	+ 17,955
<b>Total, Departmental Heads</b> .. .. .	7,58,700	7,76,943	+ 18,243
<b>Total Receipts</b> .. .. .	3,90,06,628	3,79,58,862	- 10,47,766
<b>Grand Total</b> .. .. .	4,61,10,099	4,34,28,680	- 26,81,419

Heads of Expenditure	1886-87.	1887-88.	Increase or Decrease
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>1. Refunds and Drawback</b> .. .. .	2,81,754	1,94,877	- 86,877
<b>2. Assignments and Contributions</b> .. .. .	87,24,724	89,00,215	+ 1,75,491
<b>3. Land Revenue</b> .. .. .	67,32,773	65,76,290	- 1,56,483
<b>5. Salt</b> .. .. .	6,60,992	.. .. .	- 6,60,992
<b>6. Stamps</b> .. .. .	1,00,117	1,54,500	+ 54,383
<b>7. Excise</b> .. .. .	1,27,911	74,494	- 53,417
<b>9. Customs</b> .. .. .	4,97,543	.. .. .	- 4,97,543
<b>10. Assessed Taxes</b> .. .. .	9,944	34,424	+ 24,480
<b>11. Forest</b> .. .. .	9,74,995	9,67,670	- 7,325
<b>12. Registration</b> .. .. .	1,49,372	1,42,368	- 7,004
<b>15. Post Office</b> .. .. .	1,06,889	1,17,033	+ 10,144
<b>17. General Administration</b> .. .. .	12,73,375	12,38,237	- 35,138
<b>19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law</b> .. .. .	44,18,605	42,65,408	- 1,53,197
<b>19B. Law and Justice—Jails</b> .. .. .	5,93,185	5,43,745	- 49,440
<b>20. Police</b> .. .. .	48,60,165	50,39,568	+ 1,79,403
<b>21. Marine</b> .. .. .	67,814	25,740	- 42,074
<b>23. Education</b> .. .. .	16,01,815	14,58,719	- 1,43,096
<b>24. Medical</b> .. .. .	12,93,474	13,01,797	+ 8,323
<b>26. Scientific and other Minor Departments</b> .. .. .	2,23,250	1,70,571	- 52,679
<b>29. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions</b> .. .. .	13,06,148	13,86,343	+ 80,195
<b>30. Stationery and Printing</b> .. .. .	5,40,866	5,62,409	+ 21,543
<b>32. Miscellaneous</b> .. .. .	3,57,994	1,83,651	- 1,74,343
<b>33. Famine Relief</b> .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
<b>35. Civil Works</b> .. .. .	73,898	44,664	- 29,234
<b>Contribution to Local Funds</b> .. .. .	6,31,201	6,22,503	- 8,698
<b>Departmental Heads.</b>	3,58,77,423	3,41,23,544	- 17,53,879
<b>16. Telegraph</b> .. .. .	5,335	8,824	+ 3,489
<b>41. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure</b> .. .. .	16,752	18,504	+ 1,752
<b>45. Buildings and Roads—Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers</b> .. .. .	47,20,792	40,33,991	- 6,86,801
<b>Total, Departmental Heads</b> .. .. .	47,42,699	40,66,319	- 6,76,380
<b>Total Expenditure</b> .. .. .	4,06,20,321	3,81,79,863	- 24,40,458
<b>Closing Balance</b> .. .. .	64,89,778	62,48,777	- 2,41,001
<b>Grand Total</b> .. .. .	4,61,10,099	4,34,28,640	- 26,81,459

Causes of increase  
or decrease in  
receipts.

The Provincial share of land revenue in 1887-88 was made up of  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the revenue collected, an assignment of Rs. 81,87,000 made to the Provincial Government in order to establish an equilibrium between Provincial receipts and expenditure, special assignments amounting to Rs. 4,29,675 on account of services transferred to provincial management subsequently to the settlement of the terms of the new contract; and all the alienated land revenue which is brought to account by *pro-forma* credits to "Land Revenue" and debits to "Assignments and Compensations," "Land Revenue" and "Police." The principal of the services transferred to provincial management subsequently to the settlement of the terms of the new contract was the Gujarāt Special Police, on account of which an assignment of Rs. 3,73,000 was made to the Provincial Government, the Baroda and Junāgal tributes levied for the maintenance of that force being credited to Imperial. The total amount of alienated land revenue credited in the accounts of 1887-88 was Rs. 87,68,163 against Rs. 87,32,037 in 1886-87. There was thus an increase of Rs. 36,126 due to the introduction of revised rates of assessment in some districts. Allowing for this increase, which did not represent any actual receipt, the decrease under other heads subordinate to "Land Revenue" amounted to Rs. 19,98,910, and was entirely due to the difference between the terms of the old and new contracts explained above, there having been an increase of more than 7½ lakhs in the total divisible land revenue. The receipts under "Salt" credited to Provincial revenues are of a miscellaneous nature, and vary from year to year: the increase of Rs. 14,834 in the year under report was due to the amounts recovered on account of charges incurred in previous years having been brought to account in that year. The increase of Rs. 12,67,501 under "Stamps" is mainly due to the alteration in the terms of the Provincial Contract explained above. The decrease of Rs. 22,04,917 under "Excise" was due to the Provincial Government receiving only  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the receipts instead of  $\frac{1}{2}$  as in 1886-87. The improvement of the total divisible excise revenue mentioned above caused a gain to Provincial revenues of Rs. 50,639 but, on the other hand, those revenues lost Rs. 23,15,555 by the terms of the new contract. The decrease of Rs. 11,729 under "Customs" was due to the collections at private wharves, which were treated as Provincial in 1886-87, having been treated as Imperial in 1887-88 under the new contract. The explanation of the increase of Rs. 3,79,940 under "Assessed Taxes" and of Rs. 23,502 under "Registration" will be found in the circumstances stated with reference to the fluctuations in the Imperial receipts under these heads. The decrease of Rs. 7,740 under "Law and Justice—Jails" was due (i) primarily to the release of a large number of prisoners on the occasion of Her Imperial Majesty's Jubilee, which seriously affected the earnings of prison labour, and (ii) to the conversion of 5 District Jails into Subordinate Jails. The decrease of Rs. 15,849 under "Education" was due to a diminution in the receipts under "Popular and Municipal Contributions" and "Miscellaneous." The decrease of Rs. 37,591 under "Medical" was due to inclusion in the actuals for 1886-87 of contributions recovered in arrears (i) from the Bombay Port Trust on account of a moiety of the charges of the Health Officer of the Port, and (ii) towards the expenses of the European General Hospital. The increase of Rs. 41,676 under "Scientific and other Minor Departments" was due (i) to the reimbursement during the year of the expenditure incurred from the Provincial Services in past years on account of exhibits for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886, and (ii) to the inclusion under this head of the fee-receipts in connection with the Public Service Certificate Examinations, which in the previous year were credited to XXV. Miscellaneous. The increase of Rs. 18,926 under "Miscellaneous" was due to the lapse of deposits, the refunds in 1886-87 exceeded the lapses, whereas in 1887-88 the lapses credited to Government were in excess of the refunds. The decrease of Rs. 43,461 under "Contributions from Local Funds" was due to special contributions having been made in 1886-87 on account of public works.

And in expenditure.

The decrease of Rs. 87,877 under "Refunds and Drawbacks" was due to smaller proportions of land revenue and excise having been debited to Provincial Services under the new contract. The increase of Rs. 1,75,491 under "Assignments and Compensations" was the net result of (i) the charges on account of compensation for the abolition of *ābkarī* rights having been debited in 1887-88 in the proportion of  $\frac{1}{4}$ th to Provincial and  $\frac{3}{4}$ th to Imperial Services in accordance with the terms of the new contract, while in 1886-87 they were debited in equal proportions, and (ii) an increase in the amount of alienated land revenue adjusted during the year. The decrease of Rs. 1,56,088 under "Land Revenue" was due to (i) savings in the expenditure on District Administrations in the matter of establishments, travelling allowances, petty construction and repairs, law charges and miscellaneous office expenses, (ii) the inclusion of special charges in the actuals of 1886-87 on account of Survey and Settlement Parties, (iii) savings in Sind owing to a large reduction of establishment, and (iv) a change in classification owing to which the revenue of land alienated for services rendered to village communities has been transferred to "Assignments and Compensations." Explanations of the decrease of Rs. 9,60,992 under "Salt," the increase of Rs. 45,683 under "Stamps," and the decrease of Rs. 55,437 under "Excise" will be found in the circumstances stated above with reference to the fluctuations in the Imperial expenditure under these heads. The decrease of Rs. 4,97,253 under "Customs" was due to the fact that in 1886-87 this head was wholly Provincial, while in 1887-88 it was under the new contract wholly Imperial. The increase of Rs. 24,480 under "Assessed Taxes" is explained by the circumstances mentioned above in connection with the decrease of Provincial expenditure under this head. The increase of Rs. 10,144, under "Post Office," was due to the subsidy to the Bombay Steam Navigation Company having been paid monthly since October 1887 instead of annually in arrears at the close of the fair season. The decrease of Rs. 53,257 under "Law and Justice—Courts of Law" was due to the cessation of the tem-

porary appointment of an extra Judge of the High Court, and to the absence of several officers on furlough or leave. The decrease of Rs. 49,640 under "Law and Justice—Jails" was due to the release of prisoners on the occasion of the Jubilee, and the conversion of 5 District Jails into Subordinate Jails. The increase of Rs. 1,99,101 under "Police" was the net result of (i) the increases caused by the provincialization of the Gujarati Police in 1887-88, and the payment of arrears of cash allowances to Village Police, and (ii) the decreases due to large savings under Supplies and Services, to special expenditure having been incurred in 1886-87 on the Harbour Police Hulk "Czarewitch," and to a special grant having been made in that year to cover the deficit balance of the Káthiáwár Police Fund. The decrease of Rs. 41,884 under "Marine" was due to the transfer of certain vessels from 1st April 1887 to the Karáchi Port Trust and the Sind Forest Department, and to a diminution in the charges on account of payments to assessors in connection with Marine Courts. The decrease of Rs. 1,44,896 under "Education" was due to (i) a decrease in the grant to the University, (ii) the abolition of the Educational Inspectorship of the North-Eastern Division from 1st July 1887, and (iii) large savings under "Grants-in-aid." The decrease of Rs. 52,679 under "Scientific and other Minor Departments" was due to (i) the transfer of the Archaeological Department to the "India General" account (ii) the conduct of the duties of Inspector of Factories, Bombay, from 24th of May 1887, by the Assistant Collector of Land Revenue and Customs, Bombay, without additional salary, and (iii) the inclusion in the actuals of 1886-87 of an arrear payment on account of the Antwerp Exhibition. The increase of Rs. 89,195 under "Superannuation Allowances and Pensions" represents the usual annual growth of expenditure under this head. The increase of Rs. 21,523 under "Stationery and Printing" was due to the adjustment in 1887-88 of the cost of stationery undercharged to Provincial Services in 1886-87, and to larger supplies of paper to the Postal Printing Press, Bombay. The decrease of Rs. 1,74,843 under "Miscellaneous" was due to the inclusion in the actuals of 1886-87 of debts on account of (i) special commissions of enquiry, (ii) arrear payments of contributions for provincial telegraphs, (iii) the writing off of certain irreparable temporary loans, (iv) Jubilee celebrations, and (v) petty construction and repairs. The decrease of Rs. 29,214 under "Civil Works" was due mainly to the reduction of expenditure on road-side trees.

The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure under the heads of debts and remittances for the year 1887-88. From their very nature no comparison can be instituted between the transactions of this and the previous year under these heads:—

Debt and Remittance Account.	Receipts.		Outgoings.	
	Rs.		Rs.	
<i>Permanent Debt—</i>				
Government Stock Notes ... ..		17,468		3,118
<i>Unfunded Debt—</i>				
Deposits of Savings Funds ... ..		91,157		26,209
Savings Bank Deposits ... ..		.....		.....
Bank Accounts ... ..		26,51,684		27,13,731
Special and other Accounts ... ..		66,506		19,422
<i>Deposits and Advances not bearing Interest—</i>				
Balances of Provincial Savings ... ..		12,62,412		10,92,124
Excluded Local Funds ... ..		30,19,750		29,65,071
Departmental and Judicial Deposits ... ..		1,39,26,581		1,37,26,886
Local Fund Debt Account ... ..		63,351		52,770
Advances Repayable ... ..		24,06,983		23,25,310
Permanent Advances ... ..		4,615		5,640
Account with Foreign States ... ..		4,49,378		4,76,047
Coinage Account ... ..		6,39,55,682		6,49,01,805
Suspense Account ... ..		16,29,947		19,44,761
Cheques and Bills ... ..		2,47,85,807		2,47,78,619
Miscellaneous ... ..		2,71,638		3,67,890
Departmental Accounts ... ..		1,22,509		1,22,576
Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c. ... ..		11,10,660		35,04,847
<i>Remittances—</i>				
Other Local Remittances ... ..		14,93,45,747		14,93,75,731
Remittances by Bills ... ..		1,98,27,610		1,96,12,940
Foreign Remittances ... ..		7,11,60,354		2,08,85,121
Stock Note Transfers ... ..		.....		13
<i>Accounts between Civil and Civil and between Civil and Other Departments—</i>				
Post Office ... ..		1,49,21,445		5,19,80,483
Telegraphs ... ..		82,91,076		86,06,719
Marine ... ..		16,97,777		21,33,222
Military ... ..		2,14,360		11,55,425
Public Works ... ..		14,33,598		2,10,19,481
Guaranteed Railways ... ..		1,31,17,479		2,97,66,006
Remittances Account between England and India ... ..		5,28,89,752		2,70,42,997
Secretary of State's Bills ... ..		21,81,807		22,949
		9,94,94,771		16,44,18,433
<b>Total ... ..</b>		<b>54,94,11,384</b>		<b>61,42,35,234</b>

The only service fund borne on the books of the Account Department of the Bombay Presidency was the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund. Under the head "Bank Accounts" the outgoings exceeded the receipts by Rs 62,047. This was the result of a transfer of Rs. 3,87,000 from the Government to the Postal Savings Bank, but for which there would have been a large increase in the amounts deposited in the former bank. Under the head Special and other Accounts are included such accounts as the "Local Fund Pension Fund," the "Life Assurance Branch of the Uncovenanted Service Fund," and the "Administrator General's Deposits," all of which carry interest at the Government Savings Bank rate. From the nature of these accounts, the receipts must, at present, be largely in excess of the "Outgoings." Although the accounts falling under the head "Deposits and Accounts not Bearing Interest" represent transactions of some magnitude, they have very little effect on the financial administration, as they merely include deposits received and paid, and advances made and recovered. The net surplus of Rs 1,70,288 under the head "Balances of Provincial Savings" represents the difference between a Local Fund surplus of Rs 4,11,289 and the Provincial deficit of Rs 2,41,001. The "Outgoings" under the head "Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c," include the following new loans, the remainder of the outgoings representing book adjustments only:—

	Rs.
Bombay Port Trustees for Dock Extension	25,66,022
Karachi Port Trust	4,52,602
Nawab of Cambay	4,000
Talukdārī Settlement Officer Broach	25,069
Ilkal Municipality	1,000
Talukdārī Settlement Officer, Ahmedabad	2,500
Total	30,47,193

#### Mint.

##### Gold bullion.

The actual value of gold used for the manufacture of medals, &c., for public departments and private individuals during the year 1887-88 was Rs 1,108. The gold balance, which stood at the commencement of the year at Rs. 3,233, was increased by Rs 144, the value of gold Jubilee coins purchased from the Royal Mint. The gold balance at the close of the year was valued at Rs. 2,260, and the gain on the gold issued was Rs 296. The value of the net imports of gold into the Bombay Presidency was 275½ lakhs of rupees, against 194½ lakhs in 1886-87 and 225 lakhs in 1885-86. No gold was tendered for coinage during the year.

##### Silver bullion.

The balance of silver bullion in the Mint on the 1st April 1887 was Rs. 32,12,653. The amount received from the Currency Department for coinage was Rs 5,20,18,325, against Rs. 3,46,18,702 in 1886-87. Uncurrent silver coins amounting to 2½ lakhs of rupees were received for re-coinage, against 3½ lakhs in the previous year. The net imports of silver bullion into the Presidency amounted to 828½ lakhs of rupees against 625½ lakhs in 1886-87, and the silver tendered by merchants and others for coinage amounted to 639½ lakhs of *tolás* (rupee weights) against 320½ lakhs, and was composed of the following descriptions:—

From Europe, America and Australia	{ Bar silver	513	lakhs
	{ Dollars	46½	"
From China		21½	"
Country silver and ornaments		2½	"
Native coins		57	"
Total		639½	lakhs

Of the 558½ lakhs of *tolás* of bar silver and dollars, 319 lakhs were brought by steam from the West through the Suez Canal, and 239½ lakhs from the East via China, in addition to the 21½ lakhs of sycee. The greater part of the native coins was tendered by the Porbandar State, which is converting its native coinage into British Indian currency. The value of the 639½ lakhs of *tolás* tendered for coinage was Rs 6,60,34,275. Government exported during the year from Bombay silver worth 8½ lakhs of rupees to Aden and 93 lakhs to Indian ports, against 3 and 159 lakhs respectively in the previous year.

##### Silver coinage

The nominal value of the silver coins placed in circulation during the year was Rs. 6,08,10,364, and the assay value calculated upon the actual weight and fineness was Rs. 6,07,92,761. Of these coins, 59,100,000 were rupees, 400,000 were half-rupees, 4,411,000 were quarter-rupees, and 3,200,012 were one-eighth rupees or *tanra* pieces. The output of good coin amounted to 57½ per cent. of the metal operated on. Silver coins of the value of Rs. 21,625 struck in the Mint during the year 1882-83 were remitted to Goa in June 1887. The value of silver issued for the manufacture of medals, &c., for public officers and private individuals was Rs. 5,713.

##### Copper coinage.

Copper, as specified below, was coined for the British Indian Government —

	Tare	Value in Rs.
Single piece	26,204,600	4,09,450
Pies	6,241,600	42,925
Total	34,446,400	4,52,375



Copper cakes were imported from England through the Secretary of State: their cost was Rs 29½ per cwt. landed in the Mint. The out-turn of good coin amounted to 55·9 per cent, of the metal operated on for pice, and 55·4 per cent, for pies approximately.

Operative losses, calculated in the usual manner, amounted to Rs. 27·5 per lākh for the Melting Department, against Rs. 20·5 in the previous year, and to Rs. 11·1 for the Mechanical Department, against Rs. 8·9. For several reasons, however, the Mint Master considers that it would be more correct to set down the combined losses in the Melting and Mechanical Departments at Rs. 15·9 per lākh *toḍa* of metal operated on (1,082 lākhs were operated on in the Melting and 1,068 in the Mechanical Department, and the average for both together was, therefore, 1,075).

Operative losses.

The charges levied for the coinage of bullion amounted to Rs. 13,16,623, being greater by Rs. 5,90,546 than the amount received in 1886-87, owing to the quantity of bullion tendered for coinage being larger. The gross gain accruing in the process of transforming the bullion into coin amounted to Rs. 51,061 against Rs. 37,947 in 1886-87, but it must be remembered that the method of calculation adopted in arriving at the result for the year under report was different and it is believed more correct. The total revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 13,81,730, against Rs. 7,81,825 in the previous year.

Revenue.

The establishment charges amounted to Rs. 27,000 after deducting income-tax (Rs 4,769), showing an increase of Rs. 16,995, which was due principally to the larger demands made during the year on the services of the Mint. The expenditure on stores purchased locally amounted to Rs 44,880, against Rs. 35,047 in 1886-87, the excess being due chiefly to an increase in the consumption of coal. The stores obtained from Europe cost Rs. 87,609, or about Rs. 53,000 more, than in 1886-87, the increase being due chiefly to the expenditure on stores obtained in former years having been brought to account during the year under report. The *pro-forma* charges amounted to Rs. 3,72,234, against Rs. 3,45,399 in the previous year the increase being principally due to the balance\* of bullion having been greater during the year under report than in the previous year, and the interest charges thereon having been larger in consequence. The total current expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,62,428, against Rs. 7,43,818 in the previous year.

Expenditure.

The expenditure on Capital account was increased by Rs. 3,000 for buildings and Rs. 6,384 for plant. The total expenditure up to the end of the year was Rs. 35,77,601.

The net result of the year's operations was a gain of Rs. 5,19,302, or Rs. 4,80,795 more than in 1886-87, when the coinage of silver was 2·4 lākhs of rupees less in value.

Miniprofit.

The Calcutta Mint is the largest in the world, and that of Bombay ranks next to it: the former is capable of producing 850,000 pieces of silver and copper in a single day, and the latter 800,000. Both the Mints together could easily coin a million of rupees in a single day—the Calcutta Mint coining, in addition, three or four hundred thousand pieces of copper.

The Calcutta and  
Bombay Mints.

## Currency.

### BOMBAY CIRCLE.

The following figures show the state of the gross circulation of paper currency at the commencement and end of the year:—

Circulation.

		Gross Circulation.	
		Rs.	
1st April 1887	...	...	3,86,71,750
31st March 1888	...	...	5,37,17,740

These figures include the outstanding circulations of the abolished sub-circles of Nagpur and Akola, which amounted to Rs. 49,595 in the aggregate on 31st March 1888 and Rs. 59,530 on the corresponding date of the preceding year.

The following table shows the gross circulation of each denomination of notes on 31st March 1887 as compared with that on the 31st March 1888:—

	NUMBER OF NOTES FOR RUPEES							TOTAL.	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	Pieces	Value.
									Rs.
Bombay .. .. .	180,490	6,6,974	106,734	62,612	75,761	5,507	10,644	530	1,964,721
Nagpur .. .. .	273	273	210	17	138	5	5	..	1,070
Akola .. .. .	225	170	102	54	64	7	7	..	550
Gross circulation on 31st March 1887 .. .. .	180,916	6,67,426	107,036	62,802	76,061	5,520	10,652	530	1,966,941
Bombay .. .. .	2,79,348	708,634	108,324	71,313	87,880	7,505	16,436	1,178	1,224,244
Nagpur .. .. .	348	348	172	154	123	5	4	..	948
Akola .. .. .	307	163	80	63	45	5	2	..	540
Gross circulation on 31st March 1888 .. .. .	2,80,003	709,145	108,576	71,530	88,048	7,515	16,442	1,178	1,225,732

\* The average balance of silver was 49 lākhs in 1887-88, against 38½ in 1886-87.

There was an increase in all denominations of notes in circulation on 31st March 1888 as compared with those in circulation on 31st March 1887.

The gross circulation, in lakhs of rupees, on the last day of each month after deducting the balance held in notes in the Branch Reserve Treasury was as follows in the past two years:—

Last day of	1886-87.	1887-88.	Last day of	1886-87	1887 88.
	Lakhs of Rs.	Lakhs of Rs.		Lakhs of Rs.	Lakhs of Rs.
April ... ..	394	413	October	418	609
May .. .. .	375	410	November	454	595
June ... ..	362	404	December	372	521
July ... ..	358	407	January	359	566
August .. ..	373	446	February	368	440
September ...	386	498	March	375	505

These figures show that during the year under report there was, from July, a tendency to rise; that the maximum was reached in October; and that from November, when Banks and merchants require silver for their cold-weather operations, a fall commenced.

Of the net increase of 10<sup>2</sup>/<sub>2</sub> lakhs of notes in circulation, an increase of 85<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub> lakhs occurred in the circulation of notes of high values, and the remaining increase of 16<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub> lakhs in that of notes of low values. The increase in the notes of high value was due in great measure to a stagnation in the export trade and to the steady influx of bullion, while the increase in the notes of low value indicates the increased appreciation of the notes by the general public.

The average number of notes which passed over the counter on each working day during the past three years, and the daily average of cancellations during the same period were as follow:—

Year	Notes cashed.	Notes issued.	Notes cancelled.
1885-86 ... ..	5,909	4,311	3,654
1886-87 .. .. .	6,261	6,829	3,595
1887-88 ... ..	6,458	7,195	3,654

These figures do not include foreign notes received over the counter, and they show a steady increase in the notes cashed and issued.

The following statement shows the statistics of the encashment of foreign notes —

Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore	Madras.	Calkat	Coochada	Karachi	Bangoon	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
20,50,605	10,80,445	25,54,625	28,06,230	3,64,425	135	26,93,140	1,43,370	1,27,52,385

The total amount of the foreign notes cashed in 1885-86 was Rs. 99,67,650, and in 1886-87 Rs. 1,76,45,030. The amount of the notes issued by the sub-circle of Karachi and cashed at Bombay in 1885-86 was Rs. 8,76,515, and in 1886-87 Rs. 50,54,895.

Coins and coinage.

The net issues of small coin during the year amounted to Rs. 13,02,425 against Rs. 9,51,622. 1886-87. The receipts and coinage of bullion have already been noticed in the preceding section. The imports of bullion depend necessarily on the state of the market, and vary inversely with the Secretary of State's drawings of Council Bills.

Agencies.

The transactions at the Agencies were as follow:—

	Number of Agencies	Issues of Notes.	Receipts of Notes.
Nágpur	1	Rs. 4,00,000	Rs. 97,900
Akola	1	27,000	73,400
Total ..	2	4,27,000	1,71,300

During the year, 8 other agencies were temporarily established, besides those established in the preceding year. Thus there were altogether 13 agencies, located at Allahabad, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Hyderabad (Sind), Kaira, Kárwár, Násik, Rajkot, Sátára, Sholápur and Sukkur. But the coin they held was withdrawn towards the close of the year and there was a small balance at Dhárwár and Hyderabad only, amounting to Rs. 4,50,000 in the aggregate on 31st March 1888.

Lost notes and frauds.

Claims for the value of lost or mutilated notes to the extent of Rs. 6,760 were paid during the year against Rs. 10,620 in the preceding year. About the beginning of June

1887 a series of frauds were discovered to have been perpetrated in the lost note section of the Bombay Paper Currency Department by a clerk named Thomas who was in charge of it. The delinquent was tried at the Sessions of the Bombay High Court, and being found guilty on all the three charges preferred against him was sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment. There was no new case of forgery during the year under report.

The remittances of coin from Bombay to Madras, Karachi and Rangoon amounted to Rs. 1,00,30,000, and from Allahabad and Karachi to Bombay to Rs. 30,12,000. Remittances of coin.

## KARACHI CIRCLE.

The gross circulation of notes belonging to the Karachi Circle increased from 52,532 pieces of the value of Rs. 47,06,640 in 1886-87 to 55,874 pieces of the value of Rs. 49,02,850 in the year under report. There was a decrease in the issue of notes of the values of Rs. 5, Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000, but the decrease was more than counterbalanced by an increase in the circulation of notes of the values of Rs. 10, Rs. 20, Rs. 50, Rs. 100 and Rs. 10,000. The value of the foreign notes cashed amounted to Rs. 4,92,275 against Rs. 26,515 in the preceding year, thus showing a very large increase of Rs. 4,65,760, which was chiefly due to foreign notes presented by the Karachi Treasury on account of Government having been cashed at the Karachi Paper Currency Office during the year under report instead of being remitted to the Reserve Treasury at Bombay as before. Circulation.

The receipts of small silver during the year amounted to Rs. 55,818 against Rs. 24,400 in the previous year, and the issues to Rs. 11,994 against Rs. 13,175. The claims for the value of lost or mutilated notes paid during the year amounted to Rs. 2,515 against Rs. 1,060 in 1886-87. The remittances of coin from and to Bombay amounted to Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 12,000 respectively; and Rs. 53,81,000 were besides paid to the local Treasury and Banks on account of foreign circles. Miscellaneous.

## Land Revenue.

The following table shows the net amount of land revenue to be collected in the different Collectorates during 1887-88. Full details concerning the cost of collection, the various tenures, the remissions and so forth, in the different districts will be found in Part III, Appendix V. A. The number of distraints resorted to in connection with the collections has already been stated in Chapter II, *ante*.—

Collectorate.	1887-88.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	
Upper Sind Frontier	6,44,781	Increase.
Shikarpur	22,05,948	Decrease.
Hyderabad	16,34,356	Considerable increase.
Karachi	9,27,465	Slight decrease.
Thar and Parkar	4,86,134	Increase.
Total (Sind)	58,98,654	
Ahmedabad	14,93,976	} Slight fluctuations.
Kaira	20,11,173	
Faugh Mahals	2,97,819	
Broach	22,72,147	
Surat	23,22,724	
Thana	12,42,685	Increase.
Total (Northern Division)	96,70,524	
Nasik	14,38,376	} Slight fluctuations
Khandesh	33,44,884	
Ahmednagar	15,78,143	Increase.
Poona	12,18,000	} Normal.
Sholapur	10,61,316	
Satara	14,70,094	
Total (Central Division)	1,02,60,813	
Belgaum	14,54,881	Increase.
Dharwar	94,59,326	Normal.
Bijapur	13,30,023	Increase.
Nasara	9,46,674	} Slight fluctuations.
Ratnagiri	8,87,045	
Kolaba	6,40,223	
Total (Southern Division)	80,46,700	
Grand Total	3,38,76,721	

The actual collections during the year amounted to Rs. 3,36,60,574. The revenue was collected with ease. The settlements introduced during the year are referred to in Chapter II.

### Canal Revenue.

The revenue credited to this head falls under two categories, viz. (i) the direct receipts of the Irrigation Department, and (ii) the irrigation share of land revenue assessed with reference to the supply of water from canals, tanks, dams, &c. The amount of direct receipts on account of works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept was as follows:—

				Rs.
(1) From Productive Public Works:—				
(a) Sind .. .. .	...	...	...	78,491
(b) The Dekkhan and Gujara't .. .. .	..	..	..	2,53,462
(2) From Protective Public Works:—				
(a) The Dekkhan and Gujara't .. .. .	...	...	..	17,948
(3) From ordinary Irrigation works:—				
(a) Sind .. .. .	..	...	...	34,309
(b) The Dekkhan and Gujara't .. .. .	..	..	..	62,598
Total ..				4,48,798

The amount of these receipts in 1886-87 was Rs. 4,65,464.

The irrigation share of land revenue on account of works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept was as follows:—

				Rs.
(1) From Productive Public Works:—				
(a) Sind .. .. .	..	..	...	6,73,186
(b) The Dekkhan and Gujara't .. .. .	..	..	...	5,454
(2) Protective Public Works .. .. .	..	..	...	...
(3) Ordinary Irrigation works:—				
(a) Sind .. .. .	..	..	...	8,91,482
(b) The Dekkhan and Gujara't .. .. .	..	..	...	4,348
Total ..				15,74,470

The following table shows the financial position at the close of the year of Irrigation works of all classes for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept:—

	Capital outlay in the year		Capital outlay up to end of year		Working expenses during the year	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Productive Works .. .. .	...	2,90,415	1,86,814	51	3,80,567	
Protective Works .. .. .	...	4,33,108	66,02,185		38,389	
Other Works .. .. .	...	45,974	92,39,907		5,76,743	
Total ..		7,69,496	60,48,902	51	9,95,699	

The revenue and expenditure on account of works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept were as follows:—

	Works in Sind		Works in the Dekkhan and Gujara't.		Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Revenue { Direct .. .. .	...	44,799	4,187	48,921		
{ Indirect .. .. .	...	17,71,473	5,19,271	22,91,244		
Total ..		18,16,272	5,23,458	23,40,165		
Working Expenses .. .. .	...	1,02,394	1,78,059	11,80,483		
Net Revenue .. .. .	...	8,14,318	2,45,399	11,59,622		

A full account of the works in progress during the year is given in Chapter IV.

### Public Works Revenue

The revenue derived from the Imperial Military and Provincial Civil Public Works was as follows:—

	1887-88	1886-87
	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Military Works .. .. .	1,10,639	1,12,688
Provincial Civil Public Works .. .. .	7,73,057	7,52,412

The principal item of revenue under the first head is rents of quarters, and under the second receipts from tolls on Provincial roads. The toll receipts in 1887-88 were Rs. 6,32,911 exclusive of Rs. 13,140 the collection under the Highway Act. The corresponding figures for 1886-87 were Rs. 6,26,326 and Rs. 16,155 respectively.

## Customs.

## SEA CUSTOMS.

## Port of Bombay.

The receipts under the head of Customs Imperial were as follow :—

Imperial Receipts:

	1886-87.			1887-88.		
	Rs.	s.	p.	Rs.	s.	p.
Imports ... ..	13,13,037	3	19	16,16,112	8	9
Deduct—						
Drawbacks ... ..	2,441	1	6	7,033	5	3
Refunds ... ..	7,577	11	7	28,108	9	4
Net Imports ... ..	13,05,063	6	6	15,80,971	1	2
Exports ... ..	1,93,561	6	10	2,55,042	4	10
Deduct—						
Refunds ... ..	1,107	6	0	882	8	9
Net Exports ... ..	1,92,454	0	10	2,54,159	12	1
Other items ... ..	8,707	8	9	8,496	4	9
Total Revenue ... ..	15,15,356	3	5	18,59,653	2	4
Less—Total Deductions ... ..	11,126	3	4	36,924	0	4
Total Net Revenue ... ..	15,04,230	0	1	18,22,729	2	0

The following table shows, contrasted with those of the previous year, the gross and net receipts in 1887-88 from import duty on articles other than salt recoveries of the duty on the last mentioned article being credited to the Salt Department :—

No.	Head.	1887-88.			Net Receipts.	1886-87.			Net Receipts.
		Gross Receipts.	Re-funds.	Draw-backs.		Gross Receipts.	Re-funds.	Draw-backs.	
1	Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	67,917	8,078	2,034	57,806	62,059	7,314	454	54,291
2	Liquors—								
	Potable Spirits ...	11,43,127	588	2,818	11,39,728	10,34,063	1,702	10,32,361	
	Other Liquors ...	8,46,634	19,408	7,181	3,25,045	2,15,035	265	2,14,485	
3	Petroleum ... ..	59,929	...	...	56,929	...	...	...	
4	Opium ... ..	230	...	...	220	45	...	445	
5	Unclassified Heads— Articles imported by Post ... ..	1,349	39	..	1,310	1,640	7	1,633	
	Grand Total ... ..	16,16,178	28,108	7,033	15,81,037	13,13,242	7,586	2,491	13,03,215

The slight difference between the gross receipts from import duty, as shown in this table (Rs. 16,16,178) and as stated in the table given in the preceding paragraph (Rs. 16,16,113), is due to the fact that in this table, which contains the trade return figures, a few small items have been included, while others have been excluded from it. The large increase of Rs. 1,07,367 in the net receipts under "Potable Spirits" was due to the increase in the imports of brandy and whisky noticed in Chapter IV (Trade); and that of Rs. 1,10,560 in the receipts under "Other Liquors" is attributable to the increasing demand for imported spirits of wine which are cheaper than and are therefore preferred to both rum from the Mauritius and spirits of wine of country manufacture. The introduction of the Tariff Act of 1887 resulted in an improvement of the revenue from spirits by Rs. 1,61,928. Receipts under "Petroleum" appear for the first time in the statement of receipts from import duty owing to the imposition of a tax on petroleum by Act II of 1883, which came into force on the 10th February 1885. The large increase in refunds was chiefly due to refunds amounting to Rs. 19,294 having been granted on spirits of wine supplied to Government Departments.

The increase of Rs. 41,481 in the gross receipts on account of export duty was due to the expansion of the export trade in rice to the East Coast of Africa, Mauritius and the Persian Gulf. Export duty,

The inclusion of larger amounts than in previous years under the head of "Other items" in the table given in the first paragraph is due to the imperialisation, under the terms of the new Provincial Contract, of (i) recoveries of cost of establishments employed at private wharves and (ii) the pension contributions of those establishments. And other sources.

The total gross and net provincial receipts were as follow :—

Receipts.		1884-87.	1887-88.	Increase
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross	...	21,352	23,124	1,772
Deduct—				
Refunds	...	818	878	60
Net	...	20,534	22,246	1,712

The principal items which contributed to the increase were warehouse rents, transhipment fees and fees for amendment and duplicate copies.

**Expenditure.** Under the new Provincial contract which came into force at the commencement of 1887-88, all expenditure on Customs is classed as Imperial. In previous years the expenditure was treated as wholly Provincial. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,12,507 or Rs. 902 less than in 1886-87. There was a decrease of Rs. 9,080 under the head of the pay of the Collector of Customs owing to the amalgamation of the appointments of that officer and the Collector of Land Revenue and Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery at Bombay, in accordance with the recommendation of the Finance Committee; and an increase of Rs. 4,561 in the expenditure on the salaries of Assistant Collectors in consequence of the appointment of a covenant Assistant to the Collector, also in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee. An increase of Rs. 7,225 also occurred in the cost of subordinate Customs establishments, owing to the strengthening of the gauging establishment rendered necessary by the Tariff Act of 1857.

**Miscellaneous.** The Portuguese Government have not yet asked for a settlement of their share of common customs for the 7th and 8th years of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty, &c., 1886-87 and 1887-88. The number of cases in which penalties were inflicted under Section 167 of the Sea Customs Act was 357 against 831 in the previous year. The number of passengers whose embarkation on and landing from steamers and square-rigged vessels under the Native Passenger Ships Act was supervised by the Customs Preventive Department was 654,019 against 884,577 in 1886-87. The decrease occurred in the traffic with the South Konkan and Goa. One of the rival lines of steamers, engaged in this traffic, was disorganized by the death of the principal owner; diminution of competition enabled the other company to maintain a high rate of fares, and thus probably, as well as the diversion of some of the traffic to the Southern Marátha Railway, had the effect of lessening the number of passengers. One prosecution was instituted under the Act, but it was ultimately abandoned.

*Port of Karachi.*

**Imperial receipts.** The following statement shows the imperial custom receipts :—

	1886-87	1887-88	Decrease in 1887-88 as compared with 1886-87
Import duty ..	Rs. 5,58,539	5,34,796	23,743
Export duty ..	Rs. 1,2,000	84,030	17,030
Total	Rs. 6,60,539	6,18,826	41,713
Deduct—Refunds and Drawbacks	Rs. 9,063	7,971	1,092
Net Revenue	Rs. 6,51,476	6,10,855	40,621

The decrease in the realizations of import duty was chiefly due to the preference shown by natives for good Bombay spirit over inferior brands. From August 1887 to March 1888 no less than 14,000 gallons of country spirit were for the first time imported from Bombay. The decrease in the receipts from export duty resulted from a diminution in the exports of rice—the only article liable to duty on export—to the United Kingdom, France and Persia.

**Provincial receipts.** The gross provincial customs receipts fell from Rs. 17,796 in 1886-87 to Rs. 14,089 in the year under review, while the refunds also diminished from Rs. 700 to Rs. 152, so that the net revenue decreased from Rs. 16,487 to Rs. 13,937.

**Expenditure.** The customs expenditures amounted to Rs. 39,440 against Rs. 38,357 in the previous year.

**LAND CUSTOMS.**

The receipts under this head in the Presidency proper during 1887-88 consisted of a single item of Rs. 9,000, being the contribution received from the Dharampor State on account of *chauth* (one-fourth share of revenue) referred to in the last report. All other items, both of revenue and expenditure, have disappeared under the operation of the Customs Convention with Cambay and Janjira.

**Opium**

**Scales and rates of duty.** No change was made during the year 1887-88 in the number or location of the scales for the weightment of opium, or in the rates of duty. The latter remained at Rs. 650 per chest on opium intended for export to China and other foreign countries, and Rs. 700 per chest on opium imported for local consumption in the Bombay Presidency. The rates levied at the scales at Ajmere were, as usual, Rs. 25 per chest higher in each case.

In the following table the number of opium chests imported from Málwa, Meywár, Márwár, and the territories of His Highness the Gáekwád into Bombay, the amount of pass-duty realized, and the number of chests exported to China and otherwise disposed of in the year 1887-88 are shown, with the corresponding particulars for the two previous years :—

Imports and the method of their disposal.

Years.	Number of Chests actually imported into Bombay.	Amount of Pass fee actually realised and brought to account	Number of Chests exported to China.	Number of Chests brought for Home consumption.	Number of Chests otherwise disposed of.	Total.
		Rs.				
1885-86	53,216½	2,53,99,200	37,173	1,483	57	38,753
1886-87	39,454	2,57,08,650	37,838	1,615	110	39,663
1887-88	38,716½	2,51,31,300	36,353	1,575	119½	38,047½

The quantity exported to China was less than that exported in 1886-87 by 1,485 chests. 83 chests were exported to African ports, 78 to Cochin and Alleppey, 8 to London, and half a chest to Maskat.

The average prices of opium in Bombay during the year under review were higher than those prevailing in the previous year, *vis.* Rs. 1,202 per chest (one year old) and Rs. 1,250 per chest (two and three years old) against Rs. 1,158 per chest (one year old) and Rs. 1,226 per chest (two and three years old) in 1886-87.

Prices.

Opium was issued from the Government depôts at the uniform rate of Rs. 10 per lb. Altogether 56,191 lbs. were issued from the Government depôts to British retail vendors or to Native Chiefs. Besides this quantity, 693 chests—equal to 94,325 lbs.—were bought in the Bombay market, and 675 chests—equal to 91,875 lbs.—were imported from Málwa for retail consumption, on payment of duty, by Chiefs and vendors permitted to supply themselves direct.

Consumption in the Presidency.

The quantities of opium which actually passed into consumption in the year under report in each British district are shown in the following table, which also exhibits the licit sales of the preceding four years :—

Names of Districts.	1884-85.	1884-86.	1884-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Bombay	11,557	22,615	25,532	17,088	16,903
Ahmedabad	23,760	25,847	27,783	25,687	25,541
Kaira	11,668	10,974	13,136	16,310	12,374
Panch Mahals	2,713	2,765	2,636	2,251	2,471
Broach	11,738	12,553	13,597	11,739	12,054
Surat	3,823	3,692	4,398	3,375	4,335
Thana	1,646	1,327	1,688	1,764	1,496
Ahmadshah	9,588	10,282	11,246	11,301	11,872
Nasik	4,498	5,615	5,567	5,684	5,640
Ahmednagar	6,729	7,707	8,887	10,565	10,414
Poona	8,530	8,960	9,332	11,104	9,599
Sholapur	5,226	6,942	8,140	8,777	6,396
Satara	2,177	2,806	4,928	4,348	4,556
Bilaspur	729	715	1,211	843	759
Dhárwar	498	555	600	604	686
Djapur	335	312	373	358	444
Kanara	137	111	179	192	181
Ratnagiri	190	111	216	218	207
Kolaba	337	679	67	607	676
Karachi	3,426	3,573	4,728	4,803	3,358
Hyderabad	6,051	7,185	8,273	9,137	10,032
Shikarpur	2,100	2,311	2,653	2,019	2,459
Ajien	228	198	225	222	205
Total	117,688	128,066	145,395	150,657	142,527

The licit sales of the year were less than those of the preceding year by 8,130 lbs. The decrease is chiefly noticeable in the districts of Kaira, Poona and Sholapur. In the Native States in the Bombay Presidency the licit sales amounted to 147,933 lbs., of which 59,992 lbs. were sold in the dominions of His Highness the Gáekwád of Baroda, 8,896 lbs. in Cutch, 49,806 lbs. in Káthawár and 26,826 lbs. in other States in Gujarát. The opium required by Native States in the Konkan, Dekkhan and Southern Maráthá Country was obtained by the Chiefs from the nearest British depôt, or from the Collector of Customs, Bombay. The quantity supplied to them amounted to 2,413 lbs.

Of the total pass-fee realizations from opium amounting to Rs. 2,51,33,721, a sum of Rs. 11,02,371, representing the duty on excised opium bought for home consumption on account of Government by British licensed vendors and by Native Chiefs, was transferred to Provincial Revenues, leaving Rs. 2,40,31,350 to the credit of Imperial Revenues. Adding to the latter sum the fees levied on account of the transportation of opium chests in the Bombay harbour, and miscellaneous receipts, the total receipts for the year credited to Imperial Revenues amounted to Rs. 2,40,97,013, or Rs. 5,69,310 less than in the previous year. The decrease was due chiefly to the imports of opium into Bombay from Málwa having been smaller. The total provincial realizations amounted to Rs. 11,90,152 as against Rs. 11,62,645 in the previous

Revenue.

year: they included the pass-duty on opium consumed in British territory, two-thirds of the pass-duty on opium consumed in Káthiáwár and Cutch, and four-fifths of the pass-duty on opium supplied to other Native Chiefs except those in the Rewa Kántha, Mahi Kántha, Pálanpur and Cambay. These last-mentioned States were entitled to receive opium free of duty, while Baroda consumed the opium grown in its own territory without payment of any duty to Government.

Expenditure.

The expenditure on account of a portion of the opium establishment employed in Bombay and that employed at the Ahmedabad Opium Agency, which is debited to Imperial Services under the head "Opium," amounted to Rs. 24,701 against Rs. 24,722 in the previous year. The provincial expenditure on the Opium Department, which is inseparable from that pertaining to Akbári, may be estimated approximately at Rs. 50,000.

Salt.

PRESIDENCY PROPER.

General organization.

The following important changes aiming at economy were made during the year in the general organization of the Department, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Finance Committee—(1) The appointment of Deputy Collector, N. D., was abolished, and his office establishment consisting of 3 superior and 7 inferior servants was transferred intact to the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Northern Frontier, the establishment of the latter officer being reduced, (2) the Alibág and Uran Ranges were amalgamated, one Third Grade Assistant Collectorship being abolished, and the office establishment of the Alibág Range, with the exception of an English clerk on Rs. 50 who was added to the Uran Assistant's office, being reduced, (3) the appointment of Supernumerary Assistant Collector was also abolished; (4) three Coast Guard Inspectorships were abolished, and their boats' crews and the Bhiwandi guard boat establishment were reduced. In connection with these changes an Inspector on Rs. 75 was added to the sanctioned strength of the Frontier Line in lieu of a Coast Guard Inspector, and the Commissioner was authorized to employ special detectives at a cost not exceeding Rs. 250 per mensem. The net result of the changes mentioned was a reduction of 60 hands in the strength and of Rs. 2,760 per mensem in the cost of the establishment.

Besides the foregoing the following changes were made in the subordinate establishments—(1) the fish-curing yards at Kusamba and Vesáwa having been closed, 8 hands were reduced and a saving of Rs. 78 per mensem was effected, (2) the establishment of the Bulsár Salt Works was reduced by 3 hands and a saving of Rs. 26-8-0 per mensem effected; (3) an establishment of 10 peons was sanctioned, at a total cost of Rs. 35 a month, to guard the Jal Mahál Salt Work in the Bassáin Taluka; (4) the entertainment of 11 additional hands costing Rs. 35 a month in anticipation of the re-arrangement and extension of the Sánikatta Salt Works was sanctioned; (5) an establishment of 8 hands costing Rs. 90 a month was sanctioned for the new fish-curing yards at Palvodem and Morgun in Coa territory.

Strength of the  
Department.

Taken together the changes detailed in the preceding paragraphs resulted in a reduction of 42 hands in the strength and of Rs. 2,654 per mensem in the cost of the sanctioned establishment, which was on the 31st March 1888 composed as follows—

Collector	...	1
Deputy Collector	...	1
Assistant Collectors	...	11
Supervisor, Uran Insulleries	...	1
Assistant Collector	...	1
Superintendents of Salt Depôts	...	6
Coast Guard Inspectors	...	14
Northern Frontier and other Inspectors	...	12
Sarkárkúns, including Special Officer, Cambay	...	33
Officers in charge of Preventive Stations, including Chendri	...	9
Bandar	...	9
Tárcgás	...	9
English Writers, including Clerks	...	60
Kárkúns, including Sazedáts and Bandar Kárkúns	...	609
Ristáidars	...	2
Savárs	...	110
Petty officers	...	864
Scpoyes	...	3,778
Khálsáns, watermen and menials	...	402
Total	...	5,024

General features of  
administration.

The most important event in the year's administration was an increase in the rate of salt duty from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-3 from the 19th January 1888. The conventions with Cambay and Janjira continued to work harmoniously during the year. It was decided that the Nawáb of Janjira's port of Jáfrabad was no longer to be treated as a Customs port. The only fish-curing yard in existence was that at Vengurla, which still failed to support itself although it gained in popularity and promised to be a success. Experience has shown it to be unnecessary that it should be kept open for more than six months in the year, and the cost of its maintenance will thus be much reduced in future. The transactions at Damun under the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty are now confined to the issue of salt to the Portuguese



Government for domestic consumption and fish-curing out of the stock reserved for the purpose. During the year under report the stock in hand had to be replenished by a supply of 900 maunds of salt from Dhárásma.

The subjoined table shows that the number of salt works open and in operation in British territory during the year under report exceeded the corresponding number for the previous year by three.—

Salt works in British and Portuguese territory.

		SALT WORKS OPEN.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1886-87.	1887-88.		
		Government	2		
Runn Works	2	1		1	
Bulsár Works	1	1			
Cunbergao	1	1			
Bassein	21	22	1		
Ghodbandar	41	42	1		
Trombay	19	17			
Mítunga	23	23			
Private or leased	81	82	1		
Uran	24	24			
Karanga	19	19			
Panvel	13	13			
Pen	22	23	1		
Shiroda	36	136			
Sánikatta					
Total	424	427	3	1	

As mentioned in the last report, the works at Charáda in the Bulsár group were closed and the manufacture of salt was concentrated at Dhárásma. Four new works were opened and in operation during the year in the Bassein, Ghodbandar Uran and Shiroda talúkas respectively. Besides these, 3 new works—one in the Ghodbandar and 2 in the Dassia taluka—were constructed, but manufacture did not commence until after the close of the year. There were also a few large works under construction in the Bassein, Trombay and Panvel talúkas. 6 new works and 7 extensions, besides 82 works and extensions, mostly small ones however, at Sánikatta, were sanctioned during the year. A large number of applications to open salt works in British territory were under consideration.

The number and area of the salt works in operation in Portuguese territory during the year are shown below with the corresponding figures for the previous year.—

	NUMBER.		AREA IN ACRES.	
	1887.	1888.	1887	1888.
On account of the British Government	83	74	168.91	146.27
On account of the Portuguese Government	47	45	105.19	104.19
On account of the proprietors working on the lease system	119	123	286.64	308.42
Total	249	247	561.44	558.88

Portuguese Territory.—The wholesale prices paid by merchants to manufacturers at the works ranged from 3 annas to 7 annas a maund, the average rate being 5 annas 11 pies or slightly higher than in the previous year. The West of India and Portuguese Guaranteed Railway was opened during the latter part of the year under report, but sufficient time had not elapsed for the formation of an opinion as to the extent to which the prices of salt at Goa are likely to be affected by the facilities afforded for the introduction of Bombay salt into the markets above the Ghás. hitherto chiefly supplied with Portuguese salt.

The quantity of salt imported by sea was approximately 4,719 maunds against 3,842 maunds imported in 1886-87. The increase of 877 maunds was chiefly due to an increase in the imports of table salt from London. 10½ maunds of salt were imported by land.

British Territory.—The cost price of salt at the Government works at the Runn and at Bulsár remained unchanged during the year. The maximum, minimum and average prices recorded at the works in the Northern and Middle Konkan, and at Shiroda and Sánikatta are noted below.—

Cost price of salt at the works in British and Portuguese territory.

	NORTHERN AND MIDDLE KONKAN.		SHIRODA.		SÁNİKATTA.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Maximum per maund	0 8 0	1 0 11	0 14 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Minimum	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 3 0	0 4 6	0 4 0	0 6 0
Average	0 2 7	0 3 3	0 9 6	0 9 2	0 6 2	0 7 8

The maximum price of Re. 1-0-11 shown for the Northern and Middle Konkan works was exceptional, having been realized at Mátunga during the early part of the season, before the duty was raised, for a particular description of salt of which the supply was deficient. The maximum at Shiroda was a little lower and at Sámkatta considerably higher than in the previous year the average was slightly higher in the Konkan and at Sámkatta and a little lower at Shiroda. These fluctuations were due, in the case of the Konkan and Shiroda, to general causes. At Shiroda the effect of the opening of the Southern Maratha Railway was apparently beginning to make itself felt. At Sámkatta the prices ranged high during the year on account of the stock on hand being deficient in consequence of the fall of rain during the last manufacturing season, of which the Máiks took advantage to raise their rates.

Production and disposal of salt in British and Portuguese territory:

The subsequent table exhibits the total production, loss and wastage, removals, and balances of salt in stock at the end of the year, for the years 1886-87 and 1887-88, together with the averages for the five years ending 1886-87—

Years.	Stock on hand on 1st April, including Agencies and Depôts for Barégna Sales	Manufactured and brought to account during the year	Total Stock.		Loss and Wastage.	Percent age of Loss and Wastage to Total Stock	REMOVED DURING THE YEAR.			Balance on 31st March.
			Ind. Mds. s. t.	Ind. Mds. s. t.			Full Duty.	Duty-free or nominal Duty.	Total.	
1887-88.			Ind. Mds. s. t.	Ind. Mds. s. t.	Ind. Mds. s. t.	Ind. Mds. s. t.	Ind. Mds. s. t.	Ind. Mds. s. t.	Ind. Mds. s. t.	Ind. Mds. s. t.
a - Barégna	6,72,023 19 0	21,75,95 31 0	29,47,274 10 0	1,66,941 12 3	3 31	15 46 36 0 0	1,71,29 0 0	15 53 157 20 0	1 9 45 18 0	0
b - Bádár	1,70,717 0 0	2,72,421 0 0	4,42 0 0	7 54 0 0	1 70	2 37 0 0	600 0 0	1 1 37 0 0	1 1 37 0 0	0
c - Best of Presidency	2,40,077 74 8	70,48,448 80 45	73,88,525 25 12	6,75,448 29 54	9 29	5,13,469 22 0	5,51,323 4 7	61,64,922 24 72	4 2 14 10 47	0
Total	10,82,808 13 80	34,90,066 21 52 1/2	35,61,355 12 1/2	7,41,048 1 5	2 14	74,51,322 0 0	52,364 22 13	90,34,824 4 72 1/2	1 1 32 9 1 23 47	0
d - Portuguese Territory	2,01,352 30 0	3,74,762 29 40	5,76,111 10 40	41,792 37 40	7 64	2,10,3 15 40	1,62,63 5 0	3,77,540 20 0	1 1 64 1 40	0
Grand Total	12,64,167 3 76	40,38,291 11 12 1/2	41,44,795 13 62	8,30,563 39 13	7 1/2	76,91,289 37 40	7,13,86 37 72	34,07,576 4 72 1/2	2 9 24 7	0
1886-87.										
a - Barégna	7,29,904 34 0	22,44,167 11 0	29,74,416 11 0	2,22,28 6 0	0 7	20,37,4 0 0	1,7 30 0	20 00 2 0 0	0 0 0 12 0	0
b - Bádár	76,746 0 0	1,25,2 7 0 0	1,14,041 0 0	2 3 0 0	0 2	2 17 0 0	4 0 0	11 8 7 0 0	1 1 7 0 0	0
c - Best of Presidency	6,45,826 1 0	61,28,838 0 0	67,74,159 1 1	6,75,448 29 54	10 1	48 3 2 0	4 0 0	77 69 3 0	2 0 2 54 40	0
Total	13,52,476 35 0	87,81,197 11 0	1,02,81,616 0 10	9,07,68 28 54	0 7	77 74 74 2 0	5 17 3 5 4 0	98 982 6 0	2 2 50 18 0	0
d - Portuguese Territory	2,66,292 37 8	4,50,127 3 0	5,56,329 30 8	35,694 18 48	6 40	1,7 0 20 0	1 4 6 15 40	3,19,23 11 40	2 0 6 30 0	0
Grand Total	11,05,671 2 8	41,81,324 14 10 1/2	48,37,945 20 9 1/2	47,2,641 5 54	8 97	74,43,44 2 0	7,0 0 5 40	80,06,113 27 19 1/2	3 0 16 7 3 10	0
Average of the 5 years ending 1886-87	22,24,146 13 76	93,17,789 26 1/2	1,06,68,735 8 1/2	8,77,7 27 1/2	7 1/2	76,55,28 24 48	5,76 1 0 0 0	78,41,38 27 28 1/2	2 9 24 7	0

(a) Produce, removals, and balances;

The year came to end with a balance of 6,72,023 maunds of Barégna salt, a far more than the balance at the commencement of 1886-87, the stock having been greatly depleted by the great demand for it owing to the failure of the Southern Lake supply during the years 1884-85 and 1885-86. The quantity manufactured and brought to account, though large, was nearly 1 1/2 lakhs less than in 1886-87, but the loss and wastage for the year were less by more than 1 1/2 lakhs, and the demand from the markets mostly supplied from Simbarhánge, and the sales were smaller to the extent of more than 3 lakhs, and the year closed with a balance of 11,93,425 maunds. At Bádár the opening balance was large, but the crop, owing to the closing of the rains, and the fact that many of the pans at Dhárana were not yet ready, being only 1,72,421 maunds against 4,68,737 maunds in the previous year. The sales were higher than usual, being 3,23,337 against 1,14,957 maunds in 1886-87 and 2,95,704 maunds in 1885-86, so that the balance remaining at the end of the year showed a decrease from 1,70,717 to 1,11,333 maunds. This balance however was considerably higher than the balances for many years previous to 1887-88. In the rest of the Presidency the stocks, which at the commencement of the year had fallen considerably low, being only 2,20,072 lakhs, recovered considerably. Owing partly to the opening of new works, and partly to increased energy on the part of the manufacturers, the year's crop was larger to the extent of nearly 10 lakhs of maunds, and though there was an increase of nearly 4 lakhs in the sales, the year closed with an increase of over 2 lakhs in the stocks. In the Portuguese territory the crop was a good one, being some 60,000 maunds in excess of that of the previous year, but the issues were larger, and the result was a reduction of the closing balance from 2,01,352 to 1,67,649 maunds. The total stock at the end of the year showed an increase from 12 1/2 to 19 lakhs, but as the different groups or works supply different markets, and deficiencies in one group cannot as a rule, be met from surplus stocks at another, the total figures are of little practical use, apart from the details.

(b) Loss and wastage

The total quantity of salt written off on account of loss and wastage exclusive of Portuguese territory, was 7,91,643 maunds, showing a decrease of 1,45,363 maunds as compared with the previous year. In the case of Barégna it alone the decrease amounted to 1,23,741 maunds, and is attributable in part to a smaller quantity of stock having been removed, and in part probably to improvements in the management of the pans during the earlier part of the season. The percentage of loss of Barégna salt is said to have

than it should be, and there is reason to suppose that this is chiefly due to defects in the weighing-bridge used in determining the quantity stored. The quantity of salt written off at Bulsar was 7,558 maunds only, the percentage being 1.70 against 5.53 in 1886-87. This satisfactory result is due partly to greater care and experience in estimating the contents of the rectangular heaps in which all the salt at these works is now stored, but chiefly to the pains taken by the *Agrais* (manufacturers) to thatch them properly. In the rest of the Presidency the percentage was 9.29 against 9.98 in the previous year: the loss by floods during 1887-88 was insignificant. By far the greatest part of the percentage was, however, due to over-estimation. The system of storing salt in rectangular heaps, referred to in the last report, was fully adopted in the Surat range, and the diminution in the percentage of wastage which has followed seems to prove that with proper care in thatching, the wastage need be no greater than in the case of conical heaps, and that there is little or no foundation for the other objections urged against the system in the Konkan. The *Agrais* in the Konkan, however, dislike the system, and it is difficult to induce them to give it a fair trial. No conclusive results have as yet been obtained.

The distribution of the issues of the *Daraga* salt, manufactured at the Runn Salt Works, for 1887-88 and the previous year is exhibited in the following table. Distribution of *Daraga* or Runn Salt.

	1887-88.				1887-88.				Total.
	For con- sumption at home.	For con- sumption at Bulsar (Central Prov.)	For con- sumption at other places (Central Prov.)	For con- sumption at other places (Central Prov.)	Total.	For con- sumption at home.	For con- sumption at Bulsar (Central Prov.)	For con- sumption at other places (Central Prov.)	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Kharich-Ja Agricultural Depot Agricultural	3,700 30	7,700 30	1,000 00	1,000 00	13,400 30	3,600 00	3,600 00	3,600 00	20,600 30
Total	4,940 50	6,900 30	1,000 00	1,000 00	13,840 80	25,000 00	25,000 00	25,000 00	53,840 80

The issues showed a total increase of 1,53,448 maunds as compared with the previous year, attributable to the cessation of the demand from markets normally supplied from sources in Northern India, the abolition of the agencies beyond the Presidency, and the competition of Panich saltbricks. The decrease was divided in nearly equal proportions between the issues from the *Atanghoda* main stores and those from the agencies. The issues for the Panich and *Atanghoda* entirely ceased for the year. In the issues from the *Atanghoda* depots, which are mainly for local consumption, there was a slight increase. In spite of the large decline as compared with the previous year, however, the total issues of *Daraga* salt were still more than 100 lakhs of maunds in excess of those for 1873-85, the latest year in which they were recorded by the annual demand arising from the failure of the Sambhar Lake crop in 1873-85.

The following table shows the sales of *Daraga* salt since 1873-74:—

Year.	For con- sumption at home.	For con- sumption at Bulsar (Central Prov.)	For con- sumption at other places (Central Prov.)	For Export to Central India (Rajpootana and A. & W.)	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1873-74	2,47,273	1,50,400	—	79,364	4,77,037
1874-75	2,80,000	1,50,000	—	25,424	4,55,424
1875-76	4,00,000	2,20,000	—	—	6,20,000
1876-77	4,00,000	2,17,175	—	81,798	6,98,973
1877-78	67,000	4,18,157	—	3,537	4,88,694
1878-79	2,70,000	4,20,000	2,00,000	—	8,90,000
1879-80	2,70,000	4,20,000	1,10,000	3,15,000	11,25,000
1880-81	2,70,000	4,30,000	50,000	2,29,000	10,79,000
1881-82	3,70,000	4,30,000	—	3,00,000	11,00,000
1882-83	4,20,000	4,20,000	50,000	2,84,712	11,74,712
1883-84	4,20,000	4,20,000	50,000	2,84,712	11,74,712
1884-85	4,20,000	4,20,000	50,000	2,84,712	11,74,712
1885-86	4,20,000	4,20,000	50,000	2,84,712	11,74,712
1886-87	4,20,000	4,20,000	50,000	2,84,712	11,74,712
1887-88	4,940 50	6,900 30	1,000 00	1,000 00	13,840 80

It will be seen from the statement made above, that the sales during 1885-86 and 1886-87 are not in any degree out of comparison. Omitting these two years it will be seen that the sales have been fairly maintained.

The following statement shows the quantities of sea salt which passed into consumption in the Presidency from the sea salt works in Gujarat, the

Distribution  
of Sea Salt.

Konkan and Kánara in British territory, and from those in Portuguese territory, together with the distribution of the issues:—

From	For EXPORT									
	Central Provinces.		Central India.		Nizam's Territory		Calcutta.		British Malabar	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bulsár	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umbargaon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basson, Ghodbandar, Mátunga, Trombay, Urao, Karanja, Penvel, and Pora	11,83,787	11,84,875	18,707	19,456	8,05,734	6,94,507	6,28,060	5,70,436	10,19,416	10,08,591
Shiroda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	815
Sankatta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,166
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,83,787</b>	<b>11,84,875</b>	<b>18,707</b>	<b>19,456</b>	<b>8,05,734</b>	<b>6,94,507</b>	<b>6,28,060</b>	<b>5,70,436</b>	<b>10,19,416</b>	<b>10,08,872</b>
Portuguese India	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86,979	80,812
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>11,83,787</b>	<b>11,84,875</b>	<b>18,707</b>	<b>19,456</b>	<b>8,05,734</b>	<b>6,94,507</b>	<b>6,28,060</b>	<b>5,70,436</b>	<b>10,28,395</b>	<b>10,08,872</b>

From	For EXPORT to—continued				For LOCAL CONSUMPTION				Total	
	Foreign Malabar (Agavancore and Cochin).		Mysore.		in Portuguese India		Within the Presidency		Mds.	Mds.
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bulsár	..	..	..	..	..	90	8,14,757	3,53,377	11,857	3,94,937
Umbargaon	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,434	6,138	6,434	8,132
Basson, Ghodbandar, Mátunga, Trombay, Urao, Karanja, Penvel, and Pora	6,01,338	5,88,980	..	..	..	..	14,02,157	13,25,330	56,19,160	50,38,018
Shiroda	..	..	47,106	1,064	..	..	2,917	56,394	2,147	6,701
Sankatta	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,343	1,31,812	2,01,369	1,67,042
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,01,338</b>	<b>5,88,980</b>	<b>47,106</b>	<b>1,064</b>	..	90	14,22,223	13,75,176	1,94,796	1,94,993
Portuguese India	..	..	..	402	1,39,638	87,500	1,37,960	1,00,236	3,19,837	2,65,500
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>6,01,338</b>	<b>5,88,980</b>	<b>47,106</b>	<b>1,064</b>	<b>1,39,638</b>	<b>87,500</b>	<b>1,66,160</b>	<b>14,75,412</b>	<b>1,97,933</b>	<b>1,97,593</b>

The steady increase in the sales from the Bulsár Salt Works noticed in previous years continued during the year. There was a large increase in the issues from all the works round Bombay, except those in the Ghodbandar, Urao and Karanja taluk, from which a part of the business apparently transferred itself for the time being to Basson, Mátunga and Pen. The net increase in the entire group of works near Bombay amounted to 3,13,149 maunds. The sales at the Shiroda works showed an improvement of 11,02 maunds as compared with the previous year, almost the whole of the quantity sold was for consumption in British districts. The decline noticeable in the issues from the Sankatta works, amounting to 39,517 maunds, was due partly to the high prices demanded by the Maliks, and partly to a decrease in the number of carts and pack bullocks available for the transport of salt, owing to the opening of the Southern Malabar Railway. No exports were made from Daman during the year, the operations being confined strictly to issues on account of domestic consumption and fish-curing. There was an increase of over  $\frac{1}{2}$  a lakh of maunds, in which all branches of the trade participated, in the issues from works in the Goa territory. Altogether the sea salt works in British and Portuguese territory showed an increase of 3,50,257 maunds, in the removal of salt 51,214 maunds from works in Portuguese territory, and 96,873 maunds from those in British territory. Before considering the distribution of the issues of sea salt according to their destination it must be observed that the agency for the registration of external and trade has not been abolished, the exact quantities exported by land in the year under report could not be determined, and all salt which was not shown by the permits to be intended for transport by sea or road direct from the works to places outside the Presidency or which was not exported by rail to such places, had to be classified as intended for consumption within the Presidency. The effect of this circumstance was to increase unduly the residual left after deducting exports which is considered to represent the local consumption. The exports to the Central Provinces were practically the same as in the previous year. The exports to the Nizam's territory by rail amounted to 6,94,897 maunds. Assuming the road-borne exports to have been the same as in 1886-87 the total exports would appear to have been 8,95,900 maunds. The exports to Calcutta showed a decrease of 57,411 maunds, the trade is dependent on the state of the freight market, and the rates of freight being rather high during the year, shipments of salt were smaller. The exports to British Malabar again made a most material advance (36,859 maunds). The exports to Foreign Malabar, which are entirely for the Travancore and Cochin States, and on which nominal duty only is paid, showed a further increase of 37,623

maunds. Of the salt which was exported by road to Mysore, 1,064 maunds were provided by the Sānikatta works, and 462 maunds by those in Goa territory. It is probable that much salt not shown by the permits as destined for Mysore may have found its way there from adjoining British districts, and that the apparent decline of 46,042 maunds in the supply from British works is only nominal. The quantity of salt issued for local consumption in Portuguese territory showed an increase of 18,792 maunds. The salt assumed to have been left for local consumption within the Presidency showed an increase of 4,69,305 maunds. It is probable, however, that a deduction of nearly 2½ lakhs should be made from this increase on account of unregistered salt traffic by road to the Nizam's territory and Mysore.

The issues of salt duty-free amounted to 1,76,095 maunds against 1,57,813 maunds in 1886-87. The details are shown in the subjoined table—

Issues	1886-87	1887-88	Increase or Decrease
	Mds. s. t	Mds. s. t	
1 Under the terms of the Portuguese Treaty	1,16,645 1 40	1,62,632 5 0	+45,987 3 40
2 Under the terms of the Janjira Convention	1,327 32 0	8,035 0 0	+6,707 32 0
3 To replace salt lost at sea before final check	400 32 0	978 1 72	+577 9 72
4 For fish-curing yards in British territory	2,440 0 0	3,556 0 0	+1,116 0 0
5 Issue from Bulsar works to replenish stock at Danau	.. ..	900 0 0	+900 0 0
6 Specimen salt sent to Langsdorf for the Natural Museum in Chelsea	.. ..	0 2 10	+0 1 0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,57,813 25 40</b>	<b>1,76,095 7 72</b>	<b>+18,281 22 32</b>

The increase in the issues under the terms of the Portuguese Treaty occurred chiefly in the quantity issued for fish-curing in Goa territory. The decrease in the issues under the terms of the Janjira Convention was due to the fact that the issues of 1886-87 represented the transactions of two years. The increase of 1,116 maunds in the issues for fish-curing in British territory was due to the increasing popularity of the vend at Vangurā.

The total quantity of salt (Bārānā sea and imported) which passed into consumption in the Presidency, arrived at in the manner described above amounted to 30,60,523 maunds. Deducting from this the unrecorded road exports to the Nizam's territory and Mysore which taking the figures of 1886-87 as a guide, may be roughly estimated at 2,47,000 maunds, the local consumption may be estimated at 28,13,523 maunds. Taking the population, as in the previous year, to number 19,967,148 persons, inclusive of the population of Janjira which now depends on British salt works for its supply, the average consumption per head is calculated to amount to 1.39 lbs. against 1.04 lbs. in the previous year. This rate is the highest on record since the organization of the Bombay Salt Department. In Gujrat the average consumption was 10.33 lbs. per head against 9.92 lbs. in 1886-87, and in the rest of the Presidency 12.23 lbs. against 10.83. The above represents the consumption in Gujrat is not affected by the doubts arising from the want of statistics of road exports.

The following table shows the wholesale market prices of salt, as distinguished from the prices at the works, of each district of the Presidency during the months of April, August and December of each of the years 1886 and 1887. In April the stocks are fast multiplying, and as a consequence the prices are usually at their lowest level; in August the stocks are absolutely exhausted, distribution by sea is impossible and by land difficult, and as a result the prices are generally at their highest level—

Wholesale market prices of salt in the Presidency

Districts	Wholesale Market Prices of Salt					
	April		August		December	
	Rs. a. p.	P. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	P. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	P. a. p.
Bombay	2 13 4	2 13 4	3 0 2	2 7 8	4 0 2	2 11 10
Amberabad	2 5 8	2 8 0	2 5 4	2 8 0	2 5 0	2 8 0
Kānā	2 5 0	2 7 8	2 10 4	2 8 8	2 7 8	2 8 4
Pandhā	2 5 0	2 8 8	2 11 2	2 11 6	2 11 2	2 9 4
Deccan	2 5 0	2 11 4	2 10 0	2 13 0	2 11 4	2 10 8
Sānā	2 5 0	2 8 9	2 10 3	2 8 4	2 9 5	2 7 5
Barānā	2 5 0	2 9 3	2 10 3	2 10 3	2 8 9	2 10 0
Kānā	2 5 0	2 8 3	2 10 3	2 11 9	2 9 9	2 8 0
Deccan	2 5 0	2 11 11	2 10 3	2 12 2	2 11 7	2 10 5
Sānā	2 5 0	3 1 1	3 8 11	3 11 0	3 4 7	3 8 10
Kānā	2 5 0	3 1 1	3 0 8	2 4 5	3 2 0	2 10 8
Deccan	2 5 0	3 0 2	3 3 7	2 1 3	3 2 0	2 13 8
Amberabad	2 5 0	3 1 6	3 0 9	2 13 10	3 1 3	2 13 8
Sānā	2 5 0	3 0 5	2 0 11	2 12 8	2 15 11	2 12 7
Kānā	2 5 0	3 0 4	3 6 0	3 0 5	3 4 3	2 7 1
Deccan	2 5 0	2 1 4	3 6 2	2 15 5	3 0 5	2 11 4
Sānā	2 5 0	2 14 0	3 5 6	3 1 7	3 0 11	3 0 4
Kānā	2 5 0	3 1 8	4 1 8	4 1 8	4 3 4	4 1 8
Deccan	2 5 0	3 7 7	3 10 3	3 7 10	3 8 7	3 10 3

During the year under report prices have been steadier than in the previous year, and where they have varied, they have, as a general rule, fallen, particularly towards the end of the year. Kanara presents the chief exception, and it is probable that the rates there have been affected by the high prices charged at the works at Sankatta.

Salt Revenue The receipts on account of Imperial and Provincial revenue during 1886-87 and 1887-88 are exhibited below:—

	1886-87	1887-88.	Increase
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	1,61,83,669	1,72,03,550	+10,19,881
Provincial	27,711	39,191	+ 11,480
Total	1,82,1,080	1,72,42,741	+10,31,361

(a) Imperial. The principal fluctuations which contributed to the large increase of Imperial revenue are thus stated and explained—(1) the total excise duty realized on salt issued from the works in the Presidency proper amounted to Rs 1,60,90,505 against Rs 1,49,12,568 in 1886-87, thus showing an increase of Rs 11,78,237, of which a portion (Rs 7,37,779) resulted directly from the enhancement of duty from Rs 2 to Rs 2-5 already mentioned, and the remainder (Rs 4,40,458) was due to the increased sales of sea salt at the Northern and Southern Konkan works. (2) the realizations from the July on salt removed from the Portuguese salt works exhibited an increase of Rs 1,09,102, of which a portion (Rs 32,317) was due to the increased rate of duty and the remainder to larger issues, (3) the receipts from ground-rent exhibited an increase of Rs 10,761 due to the opening of additional salt works in the Bassein and Uran Talukás, the increase also of salt in the Bassein, Pen and Shiroda Talukás, where rent is mostly fixed at a rate per pound of salt sold and to recovery of arrears of ground-rent in the Trombay and Kanara Talukas. (4) there was a decline of Rs 2,82,670 in the sale-proceeds of Baragra salt and of Rs 6,330 in the receipts from the proprietary rights of Government in certain salt works, due to the reduced sales of Baragra salt noticed above, and in the case of the former item by the abolition of the agencies beyond the Presidency.

(b) Provincial. The increase in the Provincial receipts was mainly due to an increase of Rs 8,548-0-0 in the miscellaneous revenue owing to deductions having been made from the pay of the peon establishment to meet the cost of clothing and to the refund by the Provincial Superintendent, Palanpur of a part of the money embezzled by him for payment of food and compensation.

Expenditure. Under the Provincial Control, which came into force during the year under report, the expenditure under the head Salt was made wholly Imperial. The total expenditure for 1886-87, Imperial and Provincial amounted to Rs 29,38,825, while that of the year under report, which was wholly Imperial amounted to Rs 17,12,049 or Rs 3,86,776 less. The principal items of increase and decrease may thus be stated and explained—(i) in British territory there was (1) an increase of Rs 1,000 in the pay of the subordinate establishment owing to the filling up of vacancies in peon establishments and to the establishment of additional establishments at the cost of Shrotra (2) an increase of Rs 11,010 under the head of contingencies in consequence of an increase of expenditure on the clothing of salt and badges of peon establishments, and of Rs 12,000 under the same head in consequence of the failure of water-supply at Kháragál. (iii) a decrease of Rs 2,250 in the pay and allowances of the superior supervising establishment owing partly to the absence of the permanent incumbent of the office of Collector of Salt Revenue on leave, and partly to the abolition of gazetted appointments referred to at the commencement of this section. (iv) a decrease of Rs 47,714 under the head of compensation for the work taken up for the Northern Frontier Line, the compensation having all been paid in the previous year, (v) a decrease of Rs 1,80,138 under the head of purchase, storage and freight of Baragra salt due to the abolition of agencies and to the circumstance that the crop of Baragra salt was smaller, and (vi) a decrease of Rs 25,881 in the expenditure on party construction and repairs, accounted for by the circumstances that no expenditure was incurred during the year on the *chawkis* (police posts) on the Northern Frontier Line, and that all works not imperatively required were postponed. In Portuguese territory there was (1) an increase of Rs 16,186 on account of compensation to proprietors of salt works, in consequence of the payment during the year under report, from the Goa treasury, of compensation amounting to Rs 41,263 due for the 7th and 8th years of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty; and (2) an increase of Rs 33,573 under "Refunds and Drawbacks" owing to the exports of salt to Madras, and consequently the wastage allowance thereon having been larger.

Miscellaneous The following table furnishes details regarding salt-smuggling cases in the years 1886-87 and 1887-88—

	Number of cases adjudicated.	Number of Persons.					Percentage of convictions to Number of Persons sent up for trial.	Total estimated Value of Confessions.
		Arrested	Released by the Department.	Sent for trial before Magistrate	Convicted by the Magistrate.	Acquitted by the Magistrate.		
1886-87..	300	181	22	409	347	62	84.84	1,288
1887-88 ..	319	193	29	462	394	0.	85.28	16,652

The Subordinate Magistrates showed, as a rule, a due sense of the importance of inflicting deterrent punishments. There was a growing tendency to pass sentences of imprisonment instead of or in addition to fine, and the sentences, particularly in the Southern Salt Division, were occasionally severe.

Owing to the rainfall at Khārghoda having been deficient, a scarcity of potable water was anticipated during the hot weather of 1887, and it was calculated that the supply in 1888 could not be depended upon after the beginning of January. Arrangements were accordingly made with the B. B. and C. T. Railway Company for the importation of water in tank waggons from Viranvān. Temporary wells were also dug, and water lifted therefrom by means of wells.

The population of the new village of Khārghoda amounted to 1,819 persons against 1,723 in the previous year. Of the total number, 1,299 were *Agricls* or salt-makers and labourers, and 520 Government and railway employes. There were 75 deaths during the year against 49 in 1886-87, while the number of births exceeded that of the previous year by 15.

Ship.

There were, as before, four sources from which salt was supplied to the public in Sind during 1887-88, viz. the Maurypur Moach Salt Works, the Saran and Dilyār Deposits, and the Sukkur Depôt where Sind and Panjab salt is sold. Of these, the Maurypur Moach Salt Works were the most important. Table salt from Europe was imported as usual. The following table summarises the operations at the works, deposits and depôt named—

Manufacture, excise  
operations, imports,  
sales, consumption  
and prices of salt.

Year	Stocks on hand at the commencement of the year.	Made or extracted during the year.	Exported to other parts of the Province.	Shipped to the Salt Works at Jahairpur.	Loss and wastage.	Stocks on hand at the close of the year.
1886-87	Mds. 9,67,773	Mds. 2,00,536	Mds. 2,28,993	Mds. 9,500	Mds. 6,706	Mds. 2,51,219
1887-88	Mds. 2,51,219	Mds. 2,00,536	Mds. 2,28,993	Mds. 9,500	Mds. 6,706	Mds. 2,08,480

1 Mds. equal to 100 maunds on the salt, Rs. 100.

The quantity of salt manufactured at the Maurypur Salt Works was 1,87,565 maunds. 20,600 maunds were consigned from these works to the Sukkur Depôt at which Panjab salt was not imported during the year, and there was a sufficiently large stock of it on hand. At Saran the extraction and storage amounted to 9,059 maunds and at Dilyār to 9,284,568 maunds of salt were imported by sea and 12,504 maunds by land. 164 maunds of Panjab salt were sold from the Sukkur Depôt against 3,725 maunds in 1886-87: the decrease was due to private traders who brought salt as ballast in their grain boats being able to do so more cheaply than the Salt Department. 25,951 maunds of Maurypur salt were also sold at the depôt, the total sales of which amounted to 26,115 maunds, or 356 maunds more than in the previous year. 1,81,446 maunds, or 1,482 maunds more than in 1886-87, were sold at Maurypur; 15,897, or 458 maunds less, at Saran; and 9,059, or 3,350 maunds more, at Dilyār. The large increase in the sales at Dilyār followed upon a reduction of the establishment charges from 5½ annas to 9 pies per maund. Including 1,125 maunds of Maurypur salt sold in the fish-curing yard at Samspur at 8 annas a maund, the total sales amounted to 2,34,592 maunds, or 5,600 more than in 1886-87. The total quantity of household salt consumed in the province, including table and Panjab mines salt imported by private traders, amounted to 2,47,664 maunds, which gives an average consumption of 15 lbs. 7 oz. per head against 8 lbs. in the preceding year. The average ruling price of household salt was sold by traders throughout Sind was slightly higher than in 1886-87 owing to the establishment of salt duty from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2½ from 19th January 1888, the wholesale price having risen from Rs. 2-15-0 to Rs. 3-0-8 and the retail price from Rs. 3-3-1 to Rs. 3-4-10.

The gross receipts from excise duty and other miscellaneous sources amounted to Rs. 5,03,800, or Rs. 1,73,317 more than in the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,88,095, or Rs. 47,509 more than in the preceding year: the increase occurred principally in railway charges on the larger quantities of Maurypur salt consigned to the Sukkur Depôt during the year under report. The percentage of charges to gross receipts was 15.88 against 16.44 in 1886-87.

Financial res.

In the fish-curing yard at Shamspir, 6,731 maunds of fish were cured against 2,006 maunds in 1886-87. The yard is said to benefit only a few firms to whom the fishermen are indebted. 138 offences against the salt laws were detected against 107 in the previous year. There were 57 cases of illicit manufacture, 51 of smuggling from foreign territory attributable to the constant illicit filtering into Upper Sind of salt made at the Khán of Kharar's works on the Jacobabad frontier, 23 of illicit removals from natural deposits, and 7 of a miscellaneous kind.

#### ADEN

The gross collections on account of salt at Aden amounted to Rs. 11,546, or Rs. 235 more than in 1886-87. The value of the salt produced in Government pits was only Rs. 62 for 443 *kailáhs*. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 306, or Rs. 56 more than in the previous year. The exports of salt amounted to 83,525 *kailáhs* against 79,520 in the previous year. The Italian Salt Company exported 17,392 tons of salt during the year.

### Excise.

#### PRESIDENCY PROPER.

Changes in the  
method of adminis-  
tration

The year under review was one of some importance in regard to excise administration, as changes of consequence were made in the *ábkár* arrangements of several districts and States.

Bombay City,

The changes effected in the *ábkár* arrangements in the town and island of Bombay, in pursuance of the orders passed by Government on the recommendations of the *Ábkár* Commissioner, were described in the last report. During the year under report a further step was taken in the direction of those changes. In order to ensure a fresh supply of raw toddy to consumers at reasonable rates, a condition was imposed on the tree-foot booth-keepers requiring them to sell pure and undiluted toddy within a fixed maximum price of 9 pies per 8 drams.

Thána and Kolába,

Changes were introduced in the *ábkár* arrangements of the Thána and Kolába districts similar to those effected during 1886-87 in the town and island of Bombay. They may thus be described.—

(1) The tax levied on trees tapped for the extraction of toddy, which had been the only form of duty on toddy spirit and had been raised in consequence to a level which affected injuriously the consumers of the raw juice, was lowered. A still-head duty was imposed on the *ábkár* spirit at the same rates as that levied on morche spirits, viz. Rs. 2 per gallon of 25° U. P., and on 400 lbs. as at Bombay. A sum of Rs. 100 per gallon was held to have been disbursed in the shape of tree-tax on the raw material.

(2) The right of manufacture of toddy spirit in places in which that kind of spirit is allowed to be sold, had previously been included with the right of sale in the monopoly given to the *ábkár* farmer. During the year under report the sale and manufacture of spirit were established in each of the coastal talukas of the Thána district, viz. Máhín, Páriné and Umbárgan, in addition to those already in existence in the Salsette and Tásém talukas of the district and in the Párvál and Alhálg talukas of the Kolába district, and at these distilleries applicants were permitted to manufacture toddy spirit either for export to the local *ábkár* farmer or for the Bombay market on payment of still-head duty at the prescribed rates.

(3) In view of the objection usually advanced against the minimum guaranteed revenue system, the counter-spirit factories were sold experimentally for the last three months of the year under report to dealers who offered the highest percentage in addition to the still-head duty on every gallon sold.

(4) The following changes were made in the system of licensing trees for the extraction of toddy.—

(a) All rates on coconut and bráh trees above Rs. 10 were reduced, that rate, those below that rate being left undisturbed.

(b) The maximum selling price for raw toddy was abolished and the dealers were allowed to retail the juice at any price they pleased, the right of Government to regulate prices at any time, if necessary, for the protection of consumers being retained.

(c) Shop licenses for the sale of raw toddy were issued at a fixed price of Rs. 10, but when there were several applicants, all or several of whom were equally eligible, the licenses were sold by auction. These licenses conferred on the holders thereof the right of selling toddy to the public or to the licensed retailer of any of the taluka or mahal concerned, but not to a tree-foot booth-keeper or to another toddy shopkeeper.

(d) Licenses were issued for not less than 10 trees to approved applicants on payment of a fixed fee of Rs. 10, conferring on the holders thereof the privilege of selling at tree-foot booths established at places appointed by the Government of the district the produce of the trees, either to the public or to licensed toddy dealers.



(e) Tapping licenses were issued to applicants without any limit as to number of trees, entitling them to sell toddy to licensed shopkeepers or to licensed distillers, but not to the public or the tree-foot booth-keepers.

(f) Tapping licenses were issued to the owners of toddy trees for the extraction of toddy, for domestic consumption only, from not more than 5 cocoanut or brab trees or 10 date-trees in each case, under the stipulation that all surplus toddy might be sold to licensed toddy shopkeepers or to the licensed toddy distillers, if any, of the taluka or mahal concerned, and to no one else.

The morwa spirit distillery in the Jawhár State in the Thána district was discontinued from the 1st of August 1887, and the ábkári farmer of the State required to obtain spirit from the distilleries at Uran and Bhándúp. Jawhár,

The district of Khanésh, the ábkári of which had for a long time past been managed on the out-still system, was brought under the operation of the central distillery, still-head duty and minimum guaranteed revenue system from the 1st of January 1888, the rates of duty being fixed at Re. 0-12-0 per gallon for spirit of strength 25° U. P. and Re. 0-6-0 for spirit of strength 60° U. P. for the western portion of the district comprising the Akhráni Pargana of the Taluka Táluks, the villages situated in the Mevás States, the Navápur Petha of the Nandúrbar Táluks and the Dárj and at Rs. 2-0-0 and Re. 1-0-0 for spirit of strength 25° and 60° U. P. respectively for the rest of the district. This arrangement necessitated the introduction of a similar system in the adjoining talukas of Bágán, Kalvan and Pent of the Násik district which had heretofore been farmed on the out-still system. These talukas were accordingly incorporated from the same date in the district farms, and made subject to the still-head duty rate applicable to the rest of the district, viz. Rs. 2-0-0 per gallon of strength 25° U. P. Khanésh,

The arrangements proposed by the special officer appointed to negotiate and report on the subject of placing the ábkári systems of the States of Baroda, Cambay, and the Mahi and Rewa Kánthas on a satisfactory basis were approved by Government during the year under report and carried into effect from the 1st of January 1888. They involved certain changes affecting the adjoining British districts, of which the following were the most important:— Baroda, Cambay,  
Mahi Kántha, and  
Rewa Kántha,

(1) The ábkári management of the Cambay State and of the States of Bhaderwa, Umota, Pandu Mevás, Dotka Mevás and Sankheda Mevás in the Rewa Kántha was leased to the British Government and entrusted to the Collector of Kaira.

(2) It was arranged that certain isolated villages belonging to Baroda, and to Tdar and other States in the Mehi Kántha Agency, which were surrounded by British territory, and certain isolated British villages situated in the territory of Native States should be supplied with excised spirit from the nearest British or Gáchwádi central distillery, the duty being afterwards returned to the State concerned; and to facilitate the execution of this arrangement the central distillery and still-head duty system was established in the Paránty taluka, including the Moosá mandal of the Ahmedabad district. The spirit required is supplied from the Ahmedabad distillery and excised at the rate of Re. 0-12-0 and Re. 0-6-0 for every gallon of strength 25° and 60° U. P. respectively.

(3) The central distillery and still-head duty system was introduced into the Rajpura State with the object of securing the ábkári revenue of the adjoining district of Bhadrach and the number and position of the liquor shops on the Surat-Navsári line were partly regulated in order to restrict, as far as possible, the competition between the Surat and Baroda farmers.

The only other changes made during the year were:—(a) the raising of the rate of still-head duty from Rs. 2-0-0 to Rs. 3-0-0 per gallon in the districts of Poona and Belgaum, from Rs. 2-12-0 to Rs. 3-0-0 in the towns of Hédli and Dhárwár and for a distance of 10 miles round each town, and from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3-0-0 in the rest of the Dhárwár district and in the Bijapur district, the maximum selling price in each district remaining unaltered; (b) the raising of the still-head duty rates for the talukas of Avand, Borsad and Nandad from Re. 1-9-0 to Re. 2-4-0, the maximum selling price being proportionately raised at the same time; and (c) the abolition of the toddy farm in the Ahmednagar district and the introduction into it of the Poona system of issuing tapping licenses to applicants for the sale of toddy at tree-foot and at tree-foot booths. Poona, Belgaum,  
Dhárwár, Bijapur,  
Kaira and Ahmed-  
nagar.

The total realizations of the year are contrasted with those of the previous year in the following table:— Realizations from  
all sources.

Head of Revenue	Realizations for	
	1886-7	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.
Excised foreign liquor	93,759	91,350
Country liquor	71,19,625	73,06,774
British and foreign drugs	1,10,425	1,18,309
Miscellaneous	1,01,763	1,13,881
Total	74,24,972	76,30,214

The realizations for the year exceeded those for 1886-87 and 1885-86 by Rs 2,05,242 and Rs. 4,33,375 respectively, and the average of the three years ending 1884-85 by about 5 lakhs of rupees.

Revenue from imported foreign liquor, and Indian manufactured spirits paying duty at tariff rates

The excise revenue from imported foreign liquor consisted of receipts from license fees for the sale of foreign liquor. There were no material fluctuations in the number of licenses issued or in the amount of license fees realized. The slight decrease in the revenue was caused by the withdrawal of licenses for refreshment rooms in the city and cantonment of Belgaum.

The quantities of different kinds of Indian manufactured spirits paying excise duty at tariff rates which passed into consumption and the excise realizations therefrom, in each of the years 1886-87 and 1887-88, are shown in the following statement :-

Description of Spirits	1886-87		1887-88	
	Gallons	Rs	Gallons	Rs
Spirits of wine	5,767	39,112	2,391	22,894
Methylated spirits	263	51	110	16
Sum	6,030	29,515	2,501	18,373
Perfumed spirit from Navsári	...	...	22	163
Flavoured spirit from Surat	...	...	28	114
Total	12,166	67,378	6,500	41,545

During the year under report, permission was accorded by Government to Messrs R. J. Bana & Co., of Navsári, under Section 9 of the Akbari Act, to import perfumed spirit from Navsári into Bombay by sea and rail under permits obtained from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, on payment of duty at the rate of Rs. 7-8-0 per imperial gallon, subject to certain conditions. The transport of flavoured liquors of strength not exceeding 10° U. P. or not below 25° U. P. from the public distilleries at Uran and the central distillery at Surat to Bombay was also allowed on payment of duty at the tariff rates, the strength of the spirit being ascertained by test before it was sweetened.

Country liquor revenue in the different districts

The following statement shows, in thousands of rupees, the revenue derived from the consumption of country liquor in the different districts of the Presidency proper :-

	Thousands of Rupees		Thousands of Rupees
1 Bombay	2,119	11. Bijapur	171
2. Sur	819	12. Sholapur	156
3. Thana	712	13. Nasik	153
4. Khandesh	521	14. Broach	149
5. Poona	516	15. Ahmedabad	139
6. Dhárwár	420	16. Sátára	103
7. Belgaum	411	17. Ahmednagar	...
8. Kolába	331	18. Kara	24
9. Kánara	189	19. Karsh Mabála	24
10. Ratnágari	135		

The revenue having considerably increased in the districts of Dhárwár, Belgaum, Bijapur, Sholapur, Sátára and Kara, and diminished in the districts of Thana, Nasik, Ahmedabad and Broach, the several districts do not stand in the same order as in the previous year.

Bombay City,

The following statement shows the realizations under different heads of revenue in the city of Bombay :-

Items	1886-87	87-88.
	Rs	Rs
Still head duty on mow spirit	1,01,150	14,64,734
Still-head duty on toddy spirit--		
Recovered in cash	1,36,745	2,00,008
By adjustment on account of tree tax	1,00,000	1,41,752
Fees for distillation of toddy spirit	2,259	3,000
Tree-tax on raw toddy	36,117	1,10,28
Penal of trees on Government lands	169	271
Sale-proceeds of country liquor and licenses	2,00,912	2,84,174
Do of licenses for the sale of toddy	8,579	370
Total	20,91,774	21,19,447

The manufacture of toddy spirit at the Dadar distilleries, which was resumed in the previous year, assumed larger proportions during the year under report. 143,752 gallons of toddy spirit of strength 25° U. P. were manufactured and placed for sale in the shops as compared with 103,149 gallons manufactured in the preceding year. The number of trees tapped for distillation and sale of raw toddy was 12,473 coconut, 879 brab and 4,808 date trees, against 10,850 coconut, 978 brab and 4,913 date trees in the previous year. The increase in the quantity of toddy spirit manufactured and placed for sale was to some extent counterbalanced by a decrease in the quantity of mowra

spirit imported during the year, from 515,936 gallons in 1886-87 to 505,344 gallons in the year under report.

The country-liquor revenue of the Surat district showed an increase of Rs. 9,100 as compared with that of 1886-87, chiefly due to increased receipts from license fees for the sale of raw toddy—the shops having, as usual, been sold by public auction. The year under report was the second of the term of three years for which the country-spirit farm of the district was renewed from 1st August 1886. Surat,

There was a decrease in the country-liquor revenue of the Thána district to the extent of Rs. 98,700, due mainly to the realizations from still-head duty and collections of tree-tax having been smaller. Thána,

The country-liquor revenue of the Khândesh district was derived partly from the proceeds (Rs. 2,88,346) of country-spirit farms sold for lump sums by talukás and partly from still-head duty realizations during the last seven months of the year. Khândesh,

The country-spirit farms of the districts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholápur, Bijápur, Dhárwar, Dhanuár, Belgaur and Satár were sold for the term of three years beginning on 1st August 1887. The minimum annual revenue guaranteed in each case was considerably in excess of the realizations in any of the previous years. Similar to, the farms of the districts of Ahmedabad, Lára, Broach and Násik were sold for a period of two years and seven months, beginning with the 1st of January 1888.

The country-spirit farm of the Poona district was sold for a minimum guaranteed revenue of Rs. 4,65,000 against Rs. 4,00,000 guaranteed for the previous term of three years. The toddy revenue contributed Rs. 21,481 to the total receipts, which amounted to Rs. 5,09,583. The realizations for the previous year amounted to Rs. 4,17,908 in the aggregate.

The Dhárwar country-spirit farm fetched Rs. 3,25,000 against Rs. 2,80,000 under the old contract. The toddy revenue shows only a slight fluctuation. The total revenue amounted to Rs. 4,20,000 as compared with Rs. 3,31,477 in the previous year. Dhárwar,

The total realizations in the Belgaur district amounted to Rs. 4,10,590 against Rs. 3,16,900 in the year 1886-87. The increase was partly due to the country-spirit farm having been sold for a higher sum (Rs. 6,15,115) than before, and partly to an increase in the sale-proceeds of the toddy farm. Belgaum,

A decrease of Rs. 2,869 occurred in the country-liquor revenue of the Kolába district as compared with that of the previous year. Kolába,

A slight decrease and a slight increase occurred in the country-liquor revenue of the districts of Kánara and Ratnagiri respectively. They were due to ordinary fluctuations in the bids received at the annual auction sales of the farms of those districts. Kánara and  
Ratnagiri,

There was an increase in the total realizations in the district of Sholápur, due to the circumstance that the country-spirit farm was sold during the year for a larger guaranteed revenue than was tendered for the three years ending 1886-87. Sholápur,

An increase occurred in the total realizations of the Bijápur district, owing to the high price for which the toddy farm was sold. Bijápur,

There was a decrease in revenue in the Násik, Broach and Ahmedabad districts, due mainly to the fact that the country-spirit farms were renewed for the first five months of the year under report for amounts based upon the average value of sales in the past. When the farm of the Násik district was re-sold on 1st January 1888 for two years and seven months, however, a minimum guarantee of Rs. 1,75,101 was secured, which was considerably in excess of the sum realized in previous years. The amounts guaranteed for the Broach and Ahmedabad farms when the farms were re-sold for the same period were lower than those for the previous three years, especially in the case of Ahmedabad. Násik, Broach and  
Ahmedabad,

In the case of the Ahmednagar country-spirit farm the amount guaranteed increased to Rs. 75,000. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 79,150 as compared with Rs. 71,291 in the preceding year, the revenue from toddy having decreased by Rs. 4,523, owing chiefly to the abolition of the farming system. Ahmednagar,

The revenue in the Kára district showed an increase, which was however, only nominal, being the result of the change noticed above by which the abkári management of certain Native States was entrusted to the Collector of that district. Kára,

The country-liquor revenue of the Panch Maháls was nearly the same as in 1886-87. And the Panch  
Maháls.

The total number of shops for the sale of country spirits and raw toddy in the whole Presidency for the year under report is contrasted in the following table with the number of those open in 1886-87. Number of shops  
in the whole Presi-  
dency.

	1887-88.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.
Shops for the sale of country spirit alone	2,362	2,362
Shops for the sale of country spirit and toddy	385	291
Shops for the sale of raw toddy only	1,237	1,724
Total	3,884	4,377

The increase in the number of shops for the sale of country spirit was mainly due to the establishment of additional shops in the district of Khândesh. It was found necessary to sanction these additional shops with the twofold object of placing licit liquor within easy reach of the people in tracts in which liquor was to a great extent sold by itinerant vendors during the time the *shikâri* management of the district was conducted on the out-still system, and of lessening the temptations to illicit distillation. The increase in the number of toddy shops was caused by the licensing of a number of additional tree-foot booths for the sale of raw toddy in the Thâna and Kolâba districts, in order to afford greater facilities for obtaining the raw juice which is largely consumed by the poorer classes. The decrease in the number of shops allowed for the sale of both spirit and raw toddy was the result of the prohibition of the sale of raw toddy and spirit in the same shop in the districts last named.

Incidence of  
excise tax.

The incidence of *shikâri* taxation per head of population was for the whole Presidency annas 8 and pie 1 as compared with annas 7 and pie 11 in 1886-87.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure of the Excise Department during the year under report amounted to Rs 3,21,911. The amount of annual compensation paid to the Municipality of Bombay for the loss of the revenue formerly obtained by it, and to the Chief of the sale of shop licenses and to the Chief in the Konkan Dekkhan and Sâlbân Mâthâ Country for the lease of the *shikâri* of user States to the Bombay Government was Rs 2,50,582. The amount of compensation due to the several Native States in the Rewa Kârâ and Khândesh Agencies (the *shikâri* management of which has been leased to the British Government) has yet to be determined. Owing to the expenditure of the *shikâri* Department and of the excise department being entered in the same head of account, the exact amount of actual expenditure pertaining to each department cannot be accurately stated.

SIND.

The excise revenue in the province of Sind as stated in Appendix V B (1) (1) as regards spirits, wine, beer and other fermented liquors (including toddy), and in Appendix V B (1) (8) as regards drugs are as follows:—

	1886-87	1887-88.
	Rs.	Ra.
Karâchi . . . . .	1,27,530	1,27,217
Hyderabad . . . . .	1,53,772	1,51,999
Shikârpur . . . . .	1,37,660	1,23,412
Thar and Pârâk . . . . .	893	676
Upper Sind Frontier . . . . .	31,255	43,200
Total . . . . .	4,27,510	4,36,804

Except in a few specified tracts the system of farming the country liquor revenue was abolished in Sind, and the still-plant duty system with its concomitant, the sale of liquor under separate licenses at prices not exceeding a certain fixed maximum, was introduced at the commencement of the year. Full details regarding the operation of the new system are not available. But it would appear that its introduction met with considerable opposition in the Shikârpur and Thar and Pârâk Districts; that at Karâchi, where it resulted in a reduction of the price of liquor, the public was indifferent to its enforcement; that in Hyderabad the system was regarded at first with some suspicion which disappeared as the year progressed, and that in the Upper Sind Frontier District, where it led to an enhancement of price, the Amils and others abandoned the use of country liquor. In comparison with the previous year, the country liquor revenue increased at Karâchi by Rs 20,185, while in Hyderabad it decreased by Rs. 12,323 and in the Thar and Pârâk District by Rs. 1,261. In the Shikârpur District there was a decrease of Rs. 14,246, as compared with the average of the three preceding years. Information as to the increase or decrease of revenue in the Upper Sind Frontier District is not available. The increase and decreases in the revenue from foreign liquor, toddy farms and intoxicating drugs would appear not to present any features of special interest.

ADEN.

Gross receipts and  
expenditure

The gross *shikâri* receipts at Aden from duty on foreign and country spirits, license fees, *gârya*, warehouse-rent, &c., amounted to Rs 80,865, showing an increase of Rs 10,201 over the previous year. There was an increase of Rs 452 in the revenue from foreign spirits attributed to the freedom of the port from quarantine and the landing of many passengers in consequence. The expenditure amounted to Rs 5,961, against Rs 6,160 in the previous year.

Stamps.

Gross receipts and  
expenditure

The aggregate receipts under the Indian Stamp Act and Court Fees Act in 1887-88 were Rs. 48,91,644, against Rs. 47,98,438 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 92,606, or 19 per cent,—the gross receipts under the Indian Stamp Act being Rs 21,94,748 and under the Court Fees Act Rs. 26,96,296. The increase under the first-mentioned Act amounted to Rs. 1,13,128, which is satisfactory. There was a decrease under the last-mentioned Act of Rs. 29,722, which was due to the circumstance that there was less litigation than in the previous year.

The expenditure under the Indian Stamp Act amounted to Rs. 1,06,104 or Rs. 3,712 less than in the previous year, and under the Court Fees' Act to Rs. 1,32,698 or Rs. 11,667 less than in the preceding year. The percentages of the expenditure to the receipts were 4.8 and 4.9 respectively. The decrease in the expenditure was due chiefly to the refunds having been smaller in the year under report as compared with the previous year.

Rs. 68,912 were realized under the head of foreign bill stamps, showing an increase of Rs. 369 over the amount realized in the previous year. The receipts under the head of India revenue stamps were Rs. 1,83,197, or Rs. 6,713 more than in the preceding year. The revenue derived from share transfer stamps was Rs. 39,395, showing an increase of Rs. 6,160. Rs. 2,46,839 were realized under the head of bills of exchange including hundis, exhibiting an increase of Rs. 5,231 over the previous year. The revenue derived from the sales of general stamps amounted to Rs. 16,02,572, or Rs. 82,841 more than in 1886-87. The receipts on account of impressed and adhesive court-fee stamps amounted to Rs. 26,88,187, being Rs. 21,902 less than in the previous year. The miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 36,232, showing an increase of Rs. 10,852.

The number of instruments impounded or presented under Sections 33, 35 and 38 of the Indian Stamp Act were respectively 462, 361 and 147. The amount of penalty levied was Rs. 4,495. Proceedings were ordered in 46 cases, and in 57 cases (including cases of the previous year) convictions were obtained. 69 persons were convicted, and the amount of fines imposed was Rs. 334. The Stamp Department in Bombay continued to be administered very efficiently.

**Income Tax.**

The following table shows the financial results of the income-tax operations of 1887-88 as compared with those of the previous year —

	Original demand.		Final demand (including penalties)		Collections (including penalties)		Incidence on tax-payers		Expenditure.	
	1886-87	1887-88	1886-87	1887-88	1886-87	1887-88	1886-87	1887-88	1886-87	1887-88
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. per head	Rs. per head	Rs.	Rs.
Presidency Division	4,17,896	4,28,998	8,74,567	8,30,115	8,27,375	8,29,426	34 1 4	34 1 4	14,910	4,596
Central Division	3,90,180	3,90,180	3,90,180	3,90,180	3,90,180	3,90,180	33 1 0	33 1 0	12,586	—
Southern Division	2,11,846	2,11,846	1,91,776	2,05,568	1,91,776	2,04,193	20 13 1	20 13 1	6,569	1,177
State	3,71,392	3,71,392	2,49,741	2,49,741	2,49,741	2,49,741	22 3 8	22 3 8	3,240	3,411
Aden	32,048	32,048	27,570	27,570	27,570	27,570	48 2 1	48 2 1	768	861
Bombay City	30,27,04	28,50,214	14,30,524	16,60,277	15,64,415	16,10,708	67 14 5	74 11 7	40,885	41,860
Presidency generally (col- lections made by the Head Account Office on account of (a) certain edu- cational institutions, and (b) interest on securities)					4,57,025	4,71,216				
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,60,914</b>	<b>38,20,050</b>	<b>21,74,786</b>	<b>22,84,119</b>	<b>22,01,691</b>	<b>23,04,915</b>			<b>177,735</b>	<b>149,204</b>

\* The annual report of the Central Division was not received up to the time of going to press.  
 † This figure has been taken from the annual administration reports of the Collectors of the Central Division.  
 ‡ Exclusive of the cost of the operation for the Presidency generally.  
 § The account received in the Accountant General's Office up to date of going to press show the total expenditure for 1886-87 to be Rs. 67,638.

The special officer appointed to secure uniformity of practice in the administration of the machinery employed in the collection of the tax having done his work, the appointment was discontinued. Economy was also effected in the expenditure by dispersing, as far as possible, with the employment of special establishments for the collection of the tax, and by the stoppage or reduction of payments to ordinary district establishments for collecting the tax. Hence the reduction of expenditure noticeable in the preceding table. There was a large increase of Rs. 3,33,222 in the collections, to which every part of the Presidency contributed more or less, but the bulk of the increase (Rs. 2,48,335) occurred in the city of Bombay.

**Local Funds.**

To the five existing Incorporated Local Funds, a new one, viz. the Sind Book Depot Fund, was added during the currency of the year under report. The following statement shows the transactions of the funds during the year. The solvency of the funds is in each case apparent.

Funds	Open- ing Balances, 1st April 1887	Receipts, 1887-88	Total	Charges, 1887-88	Closing Balances, 31st March 1888
	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
T. Local Fund (Act I of 1884)	17,84,262 14	2,41,22 4/3	8,659,065 6/6	8,57,90,194 2	3,21,16,412 4 5
Sind Book Depot Fund	6,25,173 1	2,21,946 2	5,573,479 3/10	2,04,461 7	4,369,177 12 6
Government General Book Dept	4,46,239 8	1,68,371 2	2,14,610 10 6	1,33,389 7/10	71,221 2 8
State Boiler Inspection Fund	4,568 14 11	10,246 0 0	13,414 14 11	10,459 13 2	4,975 1 9
Presidency Educational Fund	5,882 15 6	75,276 4 10	81,159 4 4	68,133 13 8	13,025 6 6
Sind Book Depot Fund	20,010 1 11	20,010 1 11	20,010 1 11	8,010 2 4	10,499 14 7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,65,517 6</b>	<b>4,46,47,763 4</b>	<b>2,68,11,280 10</b>	<b>2,42,25,968 15</b>	<b>7,25,85,311 10 7</b>

The closing balance to the credit of the Local Funds established under Act I of 1884 was more than half a lakh of rupees in every district of the Presidency except Kánara (Rs. 32,430), Poona (Rs. 49,753), Thar and Parkar (Rs. 25,860), and the Upper Sind Frontier District (Rs. 46,247). In the following districts it was over a lakh of rupees—Belgaum (Rs. 1,23,066), Bijápúr (Rs. 1,00,324), Dhawár (Rs. 1,97,166), Khándesh (Rs. 1,68,510), Sátára (Rs. 1,08,382), Shikárpúr (Rs. 1,31,492), Surat (Rs. 1,62,053), and Thané (Rs. 1,14,283). With regard to the second fund mentioned in the table, it is to be observed that the Government of India have sanctioned the creation of a separate Village Officers' Cess Fund in each district of Sind to which the receipts of the Sind Village Cess Fund Act IV of 1881 are credited. The receipts consist of the one-anna cess on Government lands and the cess on alienated lands, and from these receipts the remuneration of village officers in Sind is defrayed. In 1886-87, 31 talúkas of the Sind district were under the operation of the Act, while at the end of 1887-88 the Act had been extended to 38 talúkas. The closing balance of the Cess Fund amounted to Rs. 91,709 in Hyderabad, Rs. 18,264 in Faráchi, and Rs. 2,56,117 in Shikárpúr. The Steam Boiler Inspection Fund has been noticed in detail in Chapter VII (Manufactures and Industries). The Presidency Educational Fund was created under the orders of Government in 1875 on the abolition of the old School Fee Fund. The object of the fund was to separate higher and lower education and to keep all receipts and charges of the former under Provincial Funds and the latter under Local Funds. The receipts consist of fees from the schools, interest on funded capital, contributions from the Municipality, and Government grants to vernacular schools. The expenditure consists of the pay of school establishment, contingencies, prizes, grants to the male and female teachers at Poona and public works charges. The accounts of the Sind Book Depot Fund were formerly kept by the Educational Inspector in Sind, under the orders of the Director of Public Instruction, as a private banking account with the Karáchi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. As this procedure was opposed to the rules of the Civil Account Code, the account with the Bank was closed and the transactions of the fund were brought on the Government books under Incorporated Local Funds.

Excluded Local Funds

The transactions of the Excluded Local Funds are shown in the following table—

Funds.	Opening Balance.			Receipts, 1887-88.			Total.			Disbursements, 187-88.			Closing Balance.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Cantonment Fund	78,730	3	2	2,69,591	8	11	3,48,320	12	1	1,756	0	6	86,604	11	7
Police Funds	70,888	13	1	6,91,783	2	7	7,62,671	15	8	6,98,226	15	3	44,442	1	5
Port and Marine Funds	4,08,424	0	8	3,23,772	5	6	7,32,196	11	2	2,67,271	4	3	5,15,944	5	11
Education Funds...	61,849	4	11	1,75,401	0	2	2,37,250	15	0	7,90,884	4	4	56,847	0	8
Medical and Charitable Funds	47,384	14	8	1,24,528	8	7	1,71,912	6	10	2,44,780	0	2	37,131	0	8
Public Works Funds	2,64,388	1	8	7,74,946	7	10	10,39,334	7	6	7,34,244	15	1	2,84,122	1	5
Other Funds	2,32,70	3	0	6,30,882	1	11	8,72,582	5	5	6,43,082	2	0	2,29,503	3	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,92,368</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>30,99,065</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>42,01,774</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>19,41,328</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12,57,05</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>

The Police Funds comprise several Horse Funds and Police Superannuation Funds, besides the funds created for the purpose of recording the services of recruits and expenditure on account of the Police employed in several of the Charáát Political Agencies. The Gáekwád agreed to pay a subsidy of Rs. 3,75,000 for the maintenance of the police, and during the years 1885-86 and 1886-87 the subsidy, with some other receipts, was apportioned among the Kathiáwar, Palanpur, Mahi Kántha and Rewa Kantha Agencies, and the Police charges were taken against this receipt. The most important of the Port and Marine Funds were the Aden Port Fund, the Northern and Southern Coaps Port Funds, and the Indus Conservancy Fund. The Educational Funds comprise numerous endowment funds, numbering 100 in all, or 8 more than in the previous year. The Medical and Charitable Funds consisted of 31 dispensary funds, or 7 more than in the previous year. The Public Works Funds consisted of the Mahi Kántha and Kánáwar Local Funds, and the Kathiáwar Road Fund. The 'Other Funds' consisted of Sanitary, Stamp, Fairs, Infanticide Funds, the Báyá Tribute Fund, the Cotton Improvement and Cotton Gin Factory Funds, and Miscellaneous Kathiáwar Funds.

### Municipal Revenues.

A notice of the income and expenditure of Municipalities is included in the general review of the administration of these bodies in Chapter III.

# CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

## Births and Deaths.

Returns of vital statistics are received by the Sanitary Department from 222 rural and 56 town circles, and from 7 cantonments in British and 9 in foreign territory. The aggregate population by the Census of 1861 of the rural circles is 14,937,234, of the town circles 2,056,925 and of the cantonments in British territory 61,155, including Europeans, Eurasians and fighting men, or a total of 16,454,414.

628,193 births were registered in 1887 against 581,553 in 1886—an increase of 46,640. The rate per mille of population was 38.18 against 35.34 last year. The proportion of male to female children born was 108.91 to 100; last year it was 109.06. In every 100 births there were 52.13 males and 47.87 females, and for every 100 males there were 91.81 females. Further details are given in the following table:—

Years.	Population	NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED			RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			IN EVERY 100 BIRTHS THERE WERE		For every 100 Male Births the Females were
		Males	Females	Children	Males	Females	Children	Males	Females	
1877	16,181,741	164,969	47,898	311,661	10.15	2.91	13.23	52.75	47.25	89.73
1878	16,181,741	128,848	114,405	243,253	7.96	7.07	15.03	52.97	47.03	88.89
1879	16,228,774	151,460	136,410	287,870	9.33	8.41	17.74	52.61	47.39	90.06
1880	16,228,774	195,265	175,588	370,853	12.03	10.82	22.85	52.66	47.34	89.91
1881	16,454,414	249,912	209,745	459,657	14.58	12.75	27.33	52.19	47.81	91.69
1882	16,454,414	255,927	2,34,419	491,346	15.55	14.21	29.86	52.79	47.21	91.98
1883	16,454,414	281,060	280,835	561,895	16.47	16.45	32.92	52.20	47.80	91.55
1884	16,454,414	308,980	235,737	544,717	18.78	14.32	33.10	52.17	47.83	91.67
1885	16,454,414	340,608	274,023	614,631	20.70	16.65	37.35	52.13	47.87	91.83
1886	16,454,414	308,370	271,177	579,547	18.72	16.47	35.19	52.13	47.87	91.69
Mean for 10 years	16,354,751	227,841	207,670	435,517	13.93	12.70	26.63	52.32	47.68	91.15
1887	16,454,414	327,500	300,693	628,193	19.90	18.27	38.18	52.13	47.87	91.81

Taking the statistics of each registration district, it appears that the number of births recorded in each district in 1887 was higher than in the previous year, except in the district of Eastern Gujarat, in which it was lower. By Collectorates it also appears that the number of recorded births in 1887 was higher than in 1886, in the following 20 Collectorates, viz:—

Urban and Rural Birth-rates.
Khannash
Nasik
Thana
City of Bombay
Kolaba
Amalnagar
Poon
Sa.apur.
Satara.
Ratnagiri
Belgaum
Dharwar
Udupur
Kanara.
Surat.
Kan.
Par. Mahala.
Kovchi
Lyderabad.
Shikarpur.

In the following 4 Collectorates there was a falling off as compared with 1886:—

Bardol.	Thar and Parkar.
Amreabad.	Upper Sindh Frontier.

The following table shows the monthly distribution of births in 1887 as compared with 1886 and with the monthly mean of the previous 10 years:—

	Jan.	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Mean for 10 years	33,058	30,615	33,853	31,199	23,985	37,716	31,251	38,925	48,487	39,241	37,391	36,781	435,517
1886	34,516	35,747	41,329	44,068	46,197	50,296	51,976	52,953	53,810	54,420	52,389	50,730	581,553
1887	48,977	42,960	48,912	49,897	56,708	58,000	56,774	65,359	54,256	55,788	53,582	52,406	628,193

The greatest number (58,000) was registered in June and the least (42,565) in February. In 1886 the highest number (54,420) was recorded in October and the lowest (38,747) in February.

The total number of deaths recorded in 1887 was 455,261 against 351,185 in 1886, so that there was an increase of 104,076 deaths during the year. The death-rate of males per mille of population to the whole male population living was 28.05, and for females it was 27.26.

Deaths by Registration Districts.

The following table shows, for each registration district, the population enumerated at the Census of 1881, the number of deaths recorded in 1887 by-sexes, and their ratios per mille of population. The highest ratio was reported in the Eastern Gujarát Registration District and the lowest in Sind—

Districts.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1881.			NUMBER OF DEATHS			RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons.
Western Registration District	2,154,823	1,927,007	4,081,830	63,511	58,074	121,585	29.47	30.14	29.78
Central do. do.	2,137,095	2,156,691	4,293,786	66,398	61,589	127,987	31.07	28.55	29.81
Southern do. do.	1,417,136	1,390,118	2,807,254	33,808	37,698	71,506	27.85	27.12	27.54
Eastern Gujarát Registration District	1,471,374	1,385,897	2,857,271	47,019	42,095	89,114	31.94	30.33	31.16
Sind Registration District	1,316,830	1,056,897	2,413,727	21,820	17,107	38,927	16.57	15.96	16.71
Presidency	3,497,718	7,956,696	16,454,414	238,358	216,903	455,261	28.05	27.26	27.67

Death-rate by Collectorates in sequence

The next statement shows the deaths in 1887 by Collectorates in sequence of highest rates, which range from 39.50 per mille in Broach to 11.56 in Upper Sind Frontier. In 1886 the maximum and minimum ratios (29.71 and 12.43 per 1,000, respectively) were recorded in these Collectorates—

Collectorates	NUMBER OF DEATHS			RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Broach	6,872	6,042	12,914	49.78	58.13	39.50
Khándaish	24,652	22,190	46,842	39.02	37.19	38.13
Sátára	19,366	18,605	37,971	36.27	35.12	35.74
Ahmednagar	13,947	12,317	26,264	35.55	33.32	34.96
Sholápur	10,512	9,769	20,281	35.36	33.96	34.52
Kára	13,657	11,617	25,274	32.00	30.73	31.40
Nasik	12,827	11,565	24,392	32.28	30.12	31.22
Poona	4,142	12,905	17,047	31.67	29.17	30.13
Surat	9,330	9,120	18,450	30.68	29.52	30.13
Ahmedabad	13,299	11,609	24,908	30.35	27.98	29.20
Panch Maháls	3,561	3,587	7,148	28.67	28.85	28.76
Dhárwar	12,592	12,243	24,835	26.16	27.76	26.92
Byápur	9,017	8,920	17,937	28.39	27.79	28.09
Kánara	6,056	5,304	11,360	23.78	26.65	26.91
Belgum	11,950	11,231	23,181	27.60	26.15	26.83
City of Bombay	10,600	9,652	20,252	22.81	31.29	26.19
Thána	9,989	9,319	19,308	27.99	23.62	25.91
Koláha	5,413	5,051	10,464	22.18	21.16	21.67
Karáchi	4,531	3,747	8,278	17.55	17.69	17.29
Shikápur	1,968	1,055	3,023	17.27	13.67	16.67
Thar and Párkar	1,439	1,498	2,937	16.21	16.47	16.66
Rátolágrí	3,432	7,902	11,334	17.82	15.09	16.38
Hydrabad	1,585	5,38	6,963	14.17	15.5	15.86
Upper Sind Frontier	551	1,145	1,696	12.13	11.52	11.69
Presidency	238,358	216,903	455,261	28.05	27.26	27.67

Deaths by Sexes

This statement also shows that in Dhárwar, the City of Bombay and Kanara the recorded death-rate for females is higher than that among males. In the Panch Maháls, Thána, Karáchi and Thar and Párkar the death rates of males are females were equal. In the remaining Collectorates the death rate for males everywhere exceeds that for females. In 1886 the female death-rate exceeded that among males in the City of Bombay, Kára and the Panch Maháls.

Deaths by Ages.

The figures given below show the total deaths in 1887 under different ages, as also the ratio per thousand living calculated on the population of each age-period enumerated at the Census of 1881, and the percentage on total deaths—

Age Periods	Population according to Census of 1881	Deaths	Ratio per 1,000 of Population	Percentage on Total Deaths
Under 1 year	457,644	99,674	217.72	21.88
1 year and above but under 5 years	1,714,283	102,319	59.50	22.52
5 years and above but under 10 years	2,437,644	25,491	10.46	5.38
10	875,371	12,077	13.81	2.65
15	1,253,360	13,333	10.64	2.92
20	2,084,540	28,500	13.68	6.46
25	2,159,196	38,171	17.68	8.43
30	1,843,531	31,180	16.92	7.57
35	1,000,059	13,198	13.19	2.92
40 years and upwards	742,911	50,430	67.89	12.40
Total	16,154,414	455,261	28.05	100



The mortality amongst infants under 1 year and children above 1 year but under 5 is, as usual, terribly high, in comparison with other periods of life. In fact, the deaths among children under 5 years of age formed 44.40 per cent. of the total deaths. As repeatedly pointed out, the extremely high rate of mortality among children of tender years affords unmistakable proof of local causes of insanitation throughout the Presidency. The period of greatest immunity was from the age of 10 to 15, the rate being 6.43 per mille. For persons "above 60 and upwards" the mortality was at the rate of 75.99 per mille. The percentage of deaths amongst infants under 1 year to total deaths is 21.88 against 24.20 in 1886. For those between 1 and 5 years of age the percentage on total deaths is 22.52 against 20.47 in 1886. For old people 60 years of age and upwards the percentage on total deaths is 12.40 against 12.59 in 1886.

According to the Census of 1881, the Mahomedan population numbered 3,107,171 persons, amongst whom, in 1887, 62,176 deaths were recorded against 58,625 in 1886, the death-rate per mille being 19.71 against 18.87 in 1886. The Hindu population amounted to 13,128,587 persons amongst whom 387,652 deaths or 29.53 per mille of population were reported during 1887 as against 313,073 or 24.08 per mille in 1886. Amongst the Christian population numbering 138,326 persons, 2,830 deaths were reported during the year against 2,301 in 1886, the death-rate being 16.68 against 16.68 per mille in 1886. Under the heading "Other Castes" are included all persons not belonging to any of the above sects. By the Census of 1881 they numbered 8,803,340 persons, amongst whom during 1887 there were 3,123 deaths against 4,183 in 1886, the death-rate being 36.53 per mille against 47.07 in 1886.

Deaths by Caste or Class.

For Mahomedans the maximum death-rate (35.11 per mille) occurred during the year in the Collectorate of Lachooch and not in the City of Bombay as in 1886, while the minimum (10.80) occurred again in Thar and Parkar. Amongst Hindus the maximum rate (40.03) in 1887 occurred in the Breach Cutch Collectorate and the minimum (16.28) in Ratnagiri, as was the case in 1886 also. The maximum death-rate, during the year, amongst Christians was 28.70 and was reported from the Kaira Collectorate, and the minimum (4.71) from Faridkot.

Death-rates of Castes by Localities

The monthly distribution of deaths in 1887 is shown in the following table, contrasted with the deaths in 1886 and the mean for 10 years. During 1887 the greatest number of deaths (46,690) occurred in August, as usual, and the least (30,230) in February. In 1886 the greatest number (35,973) was in August and the least (27,460) in June.

Deaths by Months

Months	DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES					
	Mean for 10 years 1877-86	Ratio per 1,000 of Population	1886	Ratio per 1,000 of Population	1887	Ratio per 1,000 of Population
January	30,230	2.08	27,778	2.03	33,013	2.01
February	30,230	1.84	27,778	1.79	30,289	1.84
March	32,460	1.9	29,804	1.91	32,165	1.95
April	32,460	1.86	30,554	1.81	33,411	2.03
May	32,460	1.86	29,810	1.81	35,061	2.13
June	32,460	1.86	27,460	1.67	33,655	2.12
July	32,460	1.86	31,511	1.91	43,505	2.65
August	32,460	2.00	35,973	2.19	46,690	2.84
September	30,160	1.89	33,911	2.06	43,420	2.74
October	37,972	2.32	34,889	2.34	40,513	2.46
November	35,641	2.3	27,589	1.98	39,370	2.39
December	30,211	2.21	26,553	1.91	36,000	2.31
Total	428,613	2.20	381,185	2.14	455,261	2.77

The subjoined table shows the deaths in 1887, arranged according to the causes specified by the Government of India and contrasted with the results for 1886 and the mean of the preceding 10 years.

Deaths by Causes

Causes of Deaths	MEAN FOR 10 YEARS 1877-1886		1886		1887	
	Number	Ratio per 1,000 of Population	Number	Ratio per 1,000 of Population	Number	Ratio per 1,000 of Population
Cholera	167	1.28	167	0.01	25,711	1.56
Small pox	647	0.49	876	0.03	5,739	0.24
Fever	28,460	17.68	281,460	17.10	308,222	18.76
Bowel complaint	3,000	2.30	36,612	2.23	42,684	2.59
Injuries	1,300	0.99	5,092	0.35	5,353	0.34
Other causes	65,012	4.17	56,998	3.43	68,863	4.19
All Causes	102,538	2.20	381,185	2.17	455,261	2.77

During 1887 13,076 males and 12,135 females, or a total of 25,211 persons, died from cholera, while in the preceding year only 167 deaths were recorded from this disease.

Cholera mortality in 1887

Its monthly fluctuations.

In January the exciting cause of the disease, whatever that may be, was entirely quiescent throughout the Presidency and not a single case occurred. In February one death was recorded in the city of Bombay, but in March there were 9 deaths in the Khândesh and 5 in the Nâsik Collectorate, whilst 2 deaths occurred in Bombay. In April 159 deaths were recorded in 7 registration districts. In May the disease became greatly intensified and spread to 10 Collectorates, causing 1,840 deaths. In June it assumed a still greater intensity and no less than 5,613 deaths were reported from 15 out of the 24 Collectorates in the Presidency. In July it attained its maximum degree of intensity and carried off as many as 6,882 persons. In August a fall took place, and only 5,123 deaths were reported, while in September the disease, although subsiding, prevailed more or less in 19 Collectorates and caused 2,762 deaths. In October and November a still further decline took place, and only 1,611 and 1,072 deaths were recorded. In December the disease abated considerably, but lingered in 15 Collectorates and caused 632 deaths.

Its ravages greatest in the Lekhnan.

The ravages of the disease were most severely felt in the Dekhnan, principally in the Sâtara, Sholâpur and Ahmednagar Collectorates, where the death-rate was 6.25, 5.12 and 3.93 per mille respectively. The epidemic although widely distributed did not exhibit any very serious severity in other parts of the Presidency proper, while in Sind there were only 201 deaths in the Shikârpur Collectorate, and none at all in the other Collectorates. The following tables show, in the order of the death-rate, the rural circles, towns and cantonments in which the deaths from cholera exceeded 5 per mille of population, and bear out these remarks.—

The mortality it caused in rural towns and cantonment circles.

*Cholera Mortality in Rural Circles*

No. in sequence	Name of Rural Circle	Name of Collectorate	Population of the Circle	No. of Deaths from Cholera	Ratio per 1,000 of Population
1	Khânâpur	Sâ	70,327	1,115	14.25
2	Tâsgaon	Do	79,704	274	12.74
3	Sângola	Sholâpur	62,449	570	9.16
4	Jâmshed	Ahmednagar	49,050	47	8.10
5	Kânâv	Sâtara	29,027	59	8.68
6	Nâsâ	Ahmednagar	28,118	183	7.61
7	Mâ	Do	28,118	183	7.61
8	Karâd	Do	130,142	932	7.31
9	Vâlsâ	Do	19,408	1,176	6.94
10	Indi	Byâpur	71,490	487	6.77
11	Karmâla	Sholâpur	61,548	409	6.50
12	Koregaon	Sâtara	81,187	517	6.37
13	Mâlha	Sholâpur	67,961	427	6.22
14	Purandhar	Poona	75,678	468	6.18
15	Sholâpur	Sholâpur	80,647	497	5.84
16	Jalgaon	Sholâpur	51,287	322	5.33
17	Chopda	Do	45,968	241	5.25
18	Karâd	Do	34,820	181	5.20
19	Nâsâ	Nâsik	38,177	180	5.13

*Cholera Mortality in Town and Cantonment Circles.*

No.	Towns	Collectorate	Population of Towns	Number of Deaths from Cholera	Ratio per 1,000 of Population
1	Karâd T.C.	Sâtara	1,778	93	8.62
2	Fandharpur "	Sholâpur	2,790	145	6.57
3	Mulgaon Ct.	Nâsik	3,750	28	7.41

Villages affected by it.

Out of the 24,535 villages in the Presidency 2,361 or 10.9 per cent were affected by cholera. The highest percentage occurred in the Sâkarpur Collectorate where out of a total of 799 villages 289 or 36.7 per cent were affected. In Sâkara out of 1,549 villages the disease appeared in 441 or 29.1 per cent. In the Ahmednagar, Byâpur and Poona Collectorates the percentages were respectively 25.67, 23.44 and 21.15, in Khândesh, Surat and Broach they were 12.92, 11.49, and 10.92, whilst in the remaining Collectorates they were below 6.

Its laws.

The following table contains very many points of great interest, and the law regarding the monthly and annual incidence of the disease is well shown in it. From the monthly totals for a period of 21 years given in it, it will be seen very distinctly that in the Bombay Presidency at all events the prevalence of cholera is to a certain extent correlated with the rise of temperature and increase of moisture in the atmosphere, although it is certain that other factors, which will hereafter be perhaps found to be connected with the activity, are necessary before the disease can become active. The disease exhibits least intensity in the month of December, increases slightly in January and February, commences in March and April to show marked development, increases in May and June by rapid strides,

and in July attains its maximum intensity for the year. In August a decided fall takes place, and in September, October and November the disease gradually subsides until it reaches its minimum intensity in December.—

Statement showing the Mortality from Cholera in the Bombay Presidency, by months from 1868 to 1886 inclusive.

Months.	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1886	Total.
January	408	56	64	1,358	62	911	61	11	1	299	2,794	788	17	418	79	273	58	237	799	68	6,189
February	1,026	78	60	986	28	2,177	82	100	1	1,453	1,488	615	18	116	47	397	1	110	748	3	10,491
March	2,468	69	60	1,671	50	174	173	84	1	70	3,516	6,887	1,536	21	18	2,1	351	18	414	1,294	1,57,770
April	2,708	86	61	6,466	26	171	297	84	8	725	3,778	2,114	6,416	64	18	79	784	984	587	1,144	1,82,181
May	4,107	64	76	9,761	26	591	1,088	94	19	5,350	5,118	2,279	9,964	1,177	4	844	8,858	6,022	589	3,451	87,755
June	2,905	97	79	9,098	67	504	3,177	10	1	10,374	4,108	3,820	19,500	684	2	1,479	1,170	9,447	1,705	8,310	77,287
July	2,016	218	408	9,818	411,095	2,832	0	12	30	1,827	7,673	3,801	1,088	2	2,608	9,081	2,989	3,758	11,480	8	81,875
August	3,004	397	571	4,443	156	1,014	3,091	3	1	5,009	3,371	2,448	4,828	410	6	6,668	1,166	9,723	2,746	4,894	11,63,205
September	2,019	96	1,287	8,438	266	65	6,131	3	8	3,993	1,427	3,614	8	401	13	3,827	619	1,230	1,863	1,680	28,753
October	744	141	280	374	680	608	611	3	2	2,848	858	1,110	484	541	7	1,409	365	686	1,628	1,639	16,207
November	178	87	1,048	1,117	909	174	174	2	1,340	533	813	4	243	2	509	149	346	1,100	664	8	10,090
December	89	201	464	978	4	181	74	2	849	2,087	797	88	178	90	908	41	146	568	199	7	6,902
Total	33,021	1,128	6,847	59,830	2,866	5,821	17,642	283	37	47,650	23,117	27,283	10,748	6,917	784	16,604	7,900	37,964	15,804	87,287	1,07,416,904

During 1887, the deaths from small-pox of 1,945 males and 1,208 females, or a total of 3,753 persons, were recorded against 876 in 1886 and a decennial mean of 6,747.

The disease was principally confined to the Western Registration District (the Khândesh, Nâsik, Thâna, Bombay and Kolâba Collectorates), where the deaths from it attained a ratio of 0.77 per mille of population against 0.97 in 1886 and a decennial mean of 0.59. In the Mad Registration District the ratio was 0.63 against 0.10 in the previous year, and 0.22 the decennial mean. In the Eastern Gujarat Registration District (the Surat, Broach, L. na, Pa. Mahals and Ahmedabad Collectorates) it was 0.07 against 0.02 in the previous year and a decennial mean of 0.31. In the Central Registration District (the Dhârnagar, Poona, Sâtra, Sholâpur and Nagziri Collectorates) and the Southern Registration District (the Belgau, Dhârwar, Aur and Kânara Collectorates) the ratios were 0.04 and 0.32 against 0.07 and 0.06 in the previous year and the decennial mean of 0.33 and 0.56. Considering the mortality by Collectorates, the highest rates—0.23, 0.14 and 0.18—occurred respectively in the Khândesh, Nâsik, Surat and Shikârpur Collectorates, and in 2 Collectorates, viz. Bârpur and Ahmedabad, the ratio was only 0.01. Only 2 deaths from this disease were recorded in the Sholâpur and Kârâni Collectorates respectively, while in Sâtra, Kânara and Upper Sind Frontier not a single death occurred.

In 1887, 60,726 males and 147,986 females, or a total of 309,729 persons, were reported to have died from fever against 1,450 in 1886. This increase therefore, for the year under report, as compared with 1886 amounted to 3,722 deaths, whilst the excess over the mean for the previous 10 years (25,780) was 20,442.

In the Eastern Gujarat Registration District fever caused a higher mortality (25.13 per mille of population) during the year 1887 (27.27) and the decennial mean (22.82). In the Western Registration District the death rate was 19.56 per mille of population against 17.85 in the previous year, and the decennial mean 17.21. In the Central Registration District the ratio was 18.60 against 16.76 in 1886, and 16.80 the decennial mean. In the Southern Registration District the ratio (17.85) was 0.83 higher than in 1886, but 0.33 less than the decennial mean. In the Central Registration District the rate for the year (14.43) was less than in 1886 (15.68), but higher than the decennial mean (12.29). Considering the mortality by Collectorates (excepting in Bombay, Broach, Dhârwar, Kânara, Karâchi, Hyderabad, Shikârpur and Upper Sind Frontier), there was an increase in the ratio for the year over those for 1886. The Collectorate of Broach in leads the list with a very high ratio of 33.39 against 26.08 in 1886 and 20.71 in the previous 10 years; at high rates are observed in the following Collectorates: Poona's Mahals 27.75, Khândesh 26.34, Kânara 26.22, Ahmedabad 23.73, Sholâpur 22.83, Nâsik 22.60, Amrâsingar 22.35, Sâtra 21.68 and Surat 21.58. The rate for the whole Presidency was 18.76 against 17.10 in the previous year and 17.33 the decennial mean.

During 1887, bowel-complaints caused the deaths of 25,363 males and of 19,371 females, or a total of 42,634 persons against 6,642 in 1886 and a decennial mean of 36,325.

The Southern Registration District again heads the list of Registration Districts with a high death rate of 4.95 per mille of population against 4.06 in 1886 and 3.80, the decennial mean. The Western Registration District comes next with a ratio of 3.13 and then follow the Central Registration District (2.91), the Eastern Gujarat Registration District (1.67), and Sind Frontier (1.23). In the whole Presidency the rate was 2.59 against 2.23 in the previous year and a decennial mean of 2.22. In 16 Collectorates the death-rate was higher and in 8 it was lower than in 1886. As last year, the highest ratios were recorded in Belgau (6.73, Dhârwar 5.86 and Khândesh 5.34, and the lowest in Hyderabad 0.12 and Thar and Parkar 0.00.

During 1887, 8,257 males and 2,803 females, or a total of 5,558 persons, met with violent deaths. The mortality from these causes is less by 134 than that reported in 1886, when 5,692 deaths were recorded, and less than the mean (6,296) of the previous 10 years.

Small-pox - mortality by Sexes.

By Registration Districts.

And by Collectorates.

Fever: mortality by Sexes.

By Registration Districts.

And by Collectorates.

Bowel-complaints mortality by Sexes.

By Registration Districts.

And by Collectorates.

Deaths from Injuries.

by 738. Of these 5,558 deaths 2,245 were caused by drowning, 1,164 resulted from snake-bites, 470 from wounds, 241 from hanging, 162 by poisoning, 84 from attacks by wild beasts, and 1,192 from causes not specified. The deaths from snake-bites were, as usual, most numerous during the rainy season. The highest number of them (150) was, as usual, recorded in Fyderabad; Thana followed with 129, Kara with 86, Ahmedabad with 85, Shikarpur with 83 and Karachi with 81. The minimum mortality occurred in Bombay, where only 3 deaths were reported from snake-bite. The total number of deaths from snake-bites for the Presidency during the year (1,164) was the same as in the previous year, but was less by 3 than the mean for the 5 years 1882 to 1886.

Deaths from other causes.

The recorded deaths from causes other than those specified numbered 68,883, 35,493 of which occurred among males and 33,390 among females. There was thus an increase of 12,495 over the number of deaths (56,388) recorded in 1886 and of 621 over the mean for the ten years 1877 to 1886 (68,262).

### Emigration.

There is nothing to record under this head.

### Medical Relief.

#### CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries

The number of hospitals and dispensaries open at the commencement of the year 1887 was 220 and at its close 230, the difference being due to the establishment of 7 new dispensaries in the place respectively noted and the opening of the All-India Leprosy Home at Trombay. The total of 230 is exclusive of 15 medical institutions maintained for the treatment of police and other public servants. Of the 7 new dispensaries 3 are situated in the Sanban and are maintained entirely by the Native State of Raichur in which they are situated while the remaining 4 are supported from Local and Municipal funds assisted by Government grants or otherwise. The Leprosy Home is supported by voluntary subscriptions aided by a contribution from Government. No institution was closed during the year. 47 of the 230 hospitals and dispensaries were maintained by Government, 142 by Municipalities and 41 by private individuals and associations or from private subscriptions or donations. Of the institutions which were not wholly maintained by Government, 14 were aided grants-in-aid from Government.

Number of patients

The total number of persons medically treated at these 230 institutions was 1,691,833 in excess of the number in the previous year, as will be seen from the following table.

IN DOOR PATIENTS.		OUT DOOR PATIENTS.		TOTAL.	
1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
86,444	37,128	1,576,677	1,657,711	1,663,121	1,694,839

The large increase of patients in the year under report is attributable mainly to the greater prevalence of disease, partly to the opening of 3 new dispensaries which were attended by 15,732 patients, and partly to the growing recognition of the superiority of European methods of treating disease over those of the natives. Of the 67,123 in-patients 25,325 were cured, 38,1 were relieved, and 1 were 'discharged otherwise,' and 2,586 died, the percentage of deaths to the total number of in-patients being 6.0 as compared with 6.8 in 1886. The total number of beds available was 3,121 or 23 more than in 1886 the increase being due to the opening of the new dispensaries. Of the out-patients 389,559 were treated at civil hospitals and 1,268,321 at dispensaries. The daily average attendance at civil hospitals increased from 3,251 in 1886 to 3,430 in 1887, and at dispensaries from 18,202 to 14,430.

Diseases treated

The following statement shows the principal diseases from which the sick sought relief.

	No. of Cases.		No. of Cases.
Small pox	121	Intestinal parasites	161,626
Cholera	401	Skin diseases	251,635
Malarial fevers	276,069	Eye-diseases	166,477
Veneral diseases	33,515	Ear-diseases	2,113
Respiratory diseases	31,267	Leprosy	1,001
Rheumatic affections	53,325	Hepatic affections	6,091
Dysentery	27,790	Diseases of the spleen	7,021
Diarrhoea	46,680	Poisoning	6,590

It is observable that the number of cholera cases rose from 55 in 1886 to 401, whilst more than 23,000 more patients were treated for various forms of skin-disease. An increase in cases of leprosy, malarial fevers, rheumatic affections and respiratory diseases is noticeable, whilst cases of venereal diseases were somewhat less numerous.

Operations performed

The number of major operations performed during the year was 4,779, of which about one-third were on the eye and its appendages, while amongst those of other classes the removal of calculi (691), incisions (555), operations on joints (410), removal of tumours

(332), and amputations (268) were most numerous. A cure was effected in 3,976 cases. The percentage of deaths in cases operated upon fell from 3.9 to 2.9, which was an exceedingly favourable result.

Of the total number of persons treated, 770,972 were males, 303,280 were females and 620,581 children. Thus out of every 100 persons treated 45.5 were males, 17.9 females and 36.6 children. The proportions were exactly the same last year. Dividing the patients by castes, 1,174,894 or 69.9 per cent were Hindus, 416,912 or 24.6 per cent. Mahomedans, 42,625 or 2.5 per cent. Native Christians, 35,783 or 2.1 per cent. Parsis, 7,618 or 0.5 per cent. Europeans, 1,646 or 0.3 per cent. Eurasians, and 12,355 or 0.7 per cent. members of other castes.

Distribution of patients according to sex and race.

The income of civil hospitals and dispensaries not supported by Native States, from all sources (exclusive of balances, which stood at Rs. 1,32,773 on the 1st of January), was Rs. 10,74,631 during the year under report, as compared with Rs. 10,45,011 in the previous year. Of this sum Rs. 8,96,474 were contributed by Government, Rs. 65,441 by Local Funds, Rs. 1,29,224 by Municipalities, Rs. 12,280 were derived from private subscriptions, and the remainder Rs. 61,211 from the interest on investments, sale of securities, and other miscellaneous sources, such as hospital stoppages and sales of medicines. The net expenditure, after deducting sums invested, those paid into the Government treasuries on account of the sale of drugs, and hospital stoppages and the lapsed unexpended balance of the Government grant to the Ratanji Wadia Hospital, amounted to Rs. 10,83,901, against Rs. 9,79,209 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 53,792 was due chiefly to the increased cost of establishments and European medicines. Civil hospitals absorbed Rs. 6,95,179 of the expenditure, and dispensaries Rs. 1,87,823. The average cost per diet was Re. 0-2-6. Each patient cost on an average Re. 0-11-3, and Government paid 78.0 per cent of the cost.

Income and Expenditure.

Rs. 10,050 were added during the year to the amount of invested capital, which rose from Rs. 3,74,900 at the commencement of the year to Rs. 3,84,950 at its close.

Invested Capital.

Schemes for the improvement and extension of the hospital accommodation of the city of Bombay engaged the attention of Government during the year, and it is hoped that in the next year's report the inception of several important works, partly at the expense of Government and partly at that of private benefactors, will hold a conspicuous place.

Schemes for improvement of hospital accommodation

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT, BOMBAY.

The operation of the Act in Bombay was suspended on July 1st 1888. On the 30th June, 1,179 prostitutes and 247 brothels were on the register. During the 13 months ending on that date 12,641 examinations were made—5,913 during the 6 months ending 30th November 1887 when the percentage of women found diseased was 3.1, and 6,728 in the remaining 7 months when the percentage was 5.3. Proceedings were taken against 468 women, 321 were convicted, of whom 207 were fined, 9 imprisoned and 145 warned and discharged. The expenditure incurred in carrying out the provisions of the Act amounted to Rs. 21,268.

Lunatic Asylums.

The number of Lunatic Asylums in the Presidency (6) remained unchanged during the year 1887, nor was any addition made to the accommodation they contain. The relief afforded by the opening of the Ratanji Asylum in 1886 was fully felt, and there was still accommodation available here and at Salaba. On the other hand, the institutions at Poona and Dhérwár, though completed in the same year, have been fully occupied.

Number of Asylums and accommodation

The average daily strength of the inmates was 673.2 (356.4 males and 316.8 females) as against 633.2 in the previous year—an increase due to the extension of accommodation referred to in the preceding paragraph. The total number of inmates was 913, of whom 671 were in residence on the 1st of January, 224 were newly admitted during the year, and 20 re-admitted. Of these 179 were discharged, and 54 died, while those remained in confinement at the close of the year 1887. Of the 176 persons discharged, 67 were cured, 86 had improved, 16 had not improved, 2 escaped, and 2 were transferred to a military hospital. The percentage of cures to the average daily strength was 9.9. The mortality was not excessive, though rather greater than in the two previous years.

Inmates.

Of the 913 inmates, 454 were Hindus, 256 Mahomedans, 90 Europeans 19 Eurasians, 47 Native Christians, 34 Parsis and 6 members of other castes.

Of criminal lunatics, 128 were in confinement during the year as against 114 in 1886. 113 men and 10 women. 14 of these were discharged and 8 died, leaving 101 upon the 31st of December, 3 more than the number with which the year opened. The daily average strength was 102.2 against 96.4 in the previous year. Murder, and next to it theft, were the most common of the offences for which the 128 criminal lunatics were admitted into the asylums.

Criminal lunatics

As regards the types of insanity and its causes the statistics for the year tell no new tale. *Ganja* still claimed its large share of victims to mental disease, 142 cases out of 844 in which it has been possible to clearly assign a physical cause to the malady being attributable to it. Of the 50 cases for which moral causes were assigned, no less than 60 were attributed to grief.

Types and causes of insanity.

Deducting the amounts received on account of paying patients and the value of articles manufactured by the inmates the total net cost of the asylums for the year was Rs 1,05,131, or Rs 154-12-6 per head. It is matter for satisfaction that these figures show a considerable reduction from those of 1886, in which year the net cost of the asylums was Rs 1,14,817 and the net cost per head was Rs. 175-12-4, while in 1885 the latter was Rs. 186-9-7. These results point to much extravagance in the past administration of these institutions, nor does a comparative examination of the returns of the different asylums preclude the expectation that in some the limits of economy have not yet been reached, for the example of Hyderabad (net cost per patient Rs 75-9-2), making all allowance for the comparatively large number of patients over whom the cost of establishments is distributed, shows what can be effected in this direction by careful management.

### Sanitation

Sanitary work,  
Military.

The actual outlay on sanitary works (military)\* amounted to Rs 4,02,686 during the year 1887 against Rs 2,58,453 during 1886. Of this sum Rs 3,19,493 were spent in Bombay, Rs 13,906 in Devidia, Rs 11,820 in Baroda, Rs 13,247 in Ahmedabad, Rs 12,449 in Malegaon, Rs 10,212 in Aden, and the remainder in small amounts at other military stations. The principal works on which the expenditure was incurred were the construction of barracks for European Infantry and Artillery at Co. Ba (Ps 1,26-28) and of bungalows for officers in the Marine Lines (Rs. 1,09,299) at Panvel, the drainage of these bungalows (Rs 18,944), the construction of new drains in the Sadki Iskar and the improvement of the Cantonment drainage at Baroda (Rs. 11,820) and repairing the Native Infantry Lines at Malegaon (Rs. 12,449).

Municipal  
Sanitary work in  
the Mofussil:

The total annual income of the Mofussil municipalities during the year 1886-87 was Rs 34,79,553 and the sum expended on sanitary by them was Rs 7,36,449 the income in 1885-86 was Rs 3,92,776, and the expenditure on cons. and Rs 3,38,753.

Water-supply of  
Mofussil Municipal  
towns:

The water-supply of municipal towns in the Mofussil is derived from rivers, tanks and wells. In Guj, canal water is used for drinking purposes in several towns.

The drawbacks in the existing system of water-supply in Ahmedal are that the water is bad in quality and insufficient in quantity. The municipality resolved to adopt the scheme recommended (No. 2) by Colonel Ducat, with some alterations, which would enable it to execute the work at a cost of Rs 6,00,000. An experimental well as recommended by Colonel Ducat, was sunk at Dullewar, and the water after being tested by Dr. Lyon the Chemical Analyst to Government, was pronounced to be exceptionally free from contamination and good for drinking purposes. The municipality made an application to Government to authorize it to raise the required money by loan in the open market. The water-supply of Broach is also very defective, but the municipality can do nothing in the matter for want of funds. At Kúle, as was remarked in the last report, the water-supply is generally insufficient and of bad quality. It is derived partly from Vebá, but chiefly from wells and tanks. The Municipality of Ahmednagar spent Rs 1,530 in repairing aqueducts. An additional aqueduct was done in the Akhekar Nala on the borders of the village of Nimbgaon in the Ahmednagar taluka, at a distance of nearly 5 miles from the town. This aqueduct was traced to the village of Napa, and the Municipality intended to connect it with the source of the Napa aqueduct and thus to make it a feeder of the latter. The feeder line would, it was estimated, be nearly 4,400 feet long, and would probably be completed at a cost of Rs. 12,500. At Rajapur there is a dam across the Kudavli river at a distance of three miles from the town. Water is brought thence to the town by a stone channel, which the municipality has resolved to replace by an iron main. In Karachi the distribution pipes were further extended, and the water-supply was brought within the reach of the very poor population in the Manshyar district. The amount spent on the extension of water-works amounted to Rs. 15,270.

Their drainage;

In some municipal towns there are open masonry side drains in the main streets, in others there are mere earth trenches or cuttings, while there are yet others which, owing to their situation on elevated ground, have natural drains to carry off rain water. Well-constructed drains are greatly wanted in a number of towns, but owing to insufficiency of funds the municipalities concerned are unable to undertake their construction. At Sukkur an improvement has been made in the matter of drainage. The conversion of an underground drain into a surface drain was in progress, while for another underground drain a surface drain was substituted.

Their cesspools;

There are but few municipal cesspools, but in nearly all towns most of the private houses have cesspools, and the owners at intervals have them emptied and cleaned at their own expense. In Karachi about 25 new cesspools have been constructed after the standard plan adopted by the municipality. The Sukkur Municipality constructed one new cesspool.

Their scavengering;

A staff of sweepers is entertained by each municipality to keep the town and streets clean. Dust bins are provided in most towns in convenient spots, and emptied daily

\*For accounts of military works of all descriptions executed during 1887-88, see Chapter III (Military) and Chapter IV (Public Works, Military).

Most of the municipal towns have public latrines, and private privies in some towns are cleaned by municipal sweepers. Nightsoil from latrines is carted to depôts about a mile or two from the towns, and is either buried or converted into poudrette. The City Municipality of Poona spent Rs. 260 on public latrines. The Sholapur Municipality put up 4 of Horbury's patent latrines at a cost of Rs. 1,000.

Their latrines ;

Some of the municipal towns have urinals, which are cleaned and disinfected every day by sweepers. The Poona City Municipality spent Rs. 166 in constructing V-shaped urinal gutters. The Karachi Municipality ordered out from England several ornamental cast-iron urinals to be erected at convenient places in the town.

Their urinals.

The details of the sanitary work done by the Bombay Municipality will be found in Chapter III, under the head "Municipal Administration."

Sanitary work, Bombay Municipality.

During the year 1887 the following new form of the bill of health for vessels leaving the port was, by direction of the Government of India, introduced.—

Sanitary work, Bombay Harbour; new bill of health ;

*Bill of Health.*

This is to certify that the ship (steamer) sailing under the flag and under the command of Captain of tons, bound including officers and able-bodied men with a crew of persons\* and passengers and with a cargo of , is at the time of leaving this port in a satisfactory sanitary condition, and that no case of infectious disease dangerous to life exists among its officers, passengers or crew.

It is further certified that the public health of the town and port of Bombay is at the time of its departure free from plague, cholera, yellow fever, cholera, declared by the Medical Board to exist in any form ; and that the public health of the environs is

Dated Bombay, the 1887

Health Officer of the Port, Bombay.

About the middle of December 1887 it was decided that in the case of vessels conveying a large number of cattle to Massowah for the Italian Expeditionary Force, the cattle should, before being embarked, be examined by a qualified Veterinary Surgeon. The necessity from a sanitary point of view, of a similar order regarding vessels bringing cattle, horses, &c., to Bombay, was under consideration.

Inspection of cattle ;

140 square-rigged vessels and steamers conveying 35,075 persons, 255 native craft with 5,953 persons on board, and 18 pilgrim ships carrying 11,096 souls, or a total of 713 vessels and 12,124 persons left the port during 1887 after inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, against 781 vessels and 1,318 persons in 1886. Clean bills of health were given in every case.

Inspection of outgoing vessels ;

It is satisfactory to notice that much greater attention than before was paid to the cleanliness of ship's bulges, and that no death occurred on board ship from mephitic poisoning.

Cleanliness of ships' bulges ;

Clean bills of health were granted to 19 troop-ships leaving the port without an inspection by the Health Officer of their crews and passengers, on production of certificates stating that the vessels were in a satisfactory sanitary condition, and that there was no case of infectious disease dangerous to life on board. Clean bills of health were also issued to 395 vessels bound to ports round the Coast, Rangoon, Singapore, Hongkong, &c.

Grant of bills of health to troop-ships and other vessels ;

Quarantine was imposed at Suez against Bombay for 66 days, although only 26 deaths from cholera took place in the port of Bombay during the year, and the disease was at no time declared by the Medical Board to exist in an epidemic form.

Imposition of quarantine at Suez

During 1887, 810 steamers and square-rigged vessels carrying 10,200 passengers and 352 native sailing vessels with 1,150 passengers on board entered the port from ports other than Indian ports, and 1,060 steamers and square-rigged vessels and 56,102 native sailing craft arrived in the harbour from Indian ports. All vessels entering the port received free pratique, except 3 steamers which on arrival displayed the yellow flag in consequence of cases of small-pox having occurred during the voyage. All Her Majesty's troop-ships (11 in number) were, as usual, inspected by the Health Officer on arrival.

Arrivals of steamer and square-rigged vessels ;

10 vessels with pilgrims on board arrived in the port during the year. In those in which there had been cases of small-pox, the persons who were unprotected were vaccinated before being allowed to land. These vessels conveyed 5,726 pilgrims, among whom there were on the return voyage 194 persons admitted into hospital (in the case of one vessel carrying 703 pilgrims no information is given as to the number of admissions). In 3 vessels conveying 614 pilgrims there were no deaths, and among the remainder 64 deaths occurred.

Arrival of pilgrim ships ;

Cholera broke out among the harbour population in July, and lasted until November. There were altogether 30 cases, 24 or 80 per cent. of which proved fatal. This great fatality of cholera among the harbour population has often before been noticed.

Outbreak of cholera among harbour population

The condition of the foreshore of the harbour continued to be insanitary on the whole, but an improvement was noticeable at some of the *bandar* (wharves).

Insanitary condition of foreshore

**Vaccination.**

Strength of the Department.

The strength of the department during 1887-88 was:—

- 5 Deputy Sanitary Commissioners.
- 3 Superintendents of Vaccination.
- 32 Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination, or 1 more than in 1886-87.
- 6 Assistant Superintendents of Vaccination, or 1 more than in the previous year.
- 29 Clerks and Karkuns.
- 527 Vaccinators, or 16 more than in 1886-87.
- 534 Peons, or 10 more than in the preceding year.

The additional Inspector and Assistant Superintendent and 4 of the additional vaccinators were entertained in Native States. Of the rest, 1 vaccinator was entertained for the Cantonment of Dowlah, 9 were Local Fund and 2 Municipal vaccinators.

Work amongst the Civil and Military population

During the year 1887-88, 879,755 persons were primarily vaccinated and 49,790 re-vaccinated against 875,972 and 47,938 in 1886-87. There was thus an increase of 23,783 or 2.78 per cent and a primary vaccination rate of 1,852 or 3.87 per cent, under re-vaccinations. On the whole there was an increase of 25,033, or, in other words, for every 100 persons operated on in 1886-87, 102.33 were operated on this year. There was a decrease in the number of operations in the various classes, the rate of 51.97 per cent in primary vaccinations and 22.15 per cent in re-vaccinations, or 50.46 per cent on the whole, owing to the transfer of vaccination work from the medical officers in charge of dispensaries to taluka vaccinators, under orders of Government.

According to Sex,

452,831 males and 426,924 females were primarily vaccinated during the year. The re-vaccinated were respectively 31,789 and 18,001, and the totals of persons operated on were 484,620 males and 444,925 females. In primary vaccinations the sex percentages were respectively 51.47 and 48.53 against 51.44 and 48.56 last year. In re-vaccinations they were 63.85 and 36.15 against 60.43 and 39.57, and in total operations they were 52.13 and 47.87 against 51.92 and 48.08.

Race,

Of the total number primarily vaccinated during the year, 4,440 were Christians, 673,761 Hindus, 131,572 Musalmans, 2,171 Parsis and 36,131 persons of other castes, and in all classes, except Musalmans, the numbers were higher than in the previous year.

And Age.

The age details are compiled for three periods, *viz.*, under one year, between one and six years, and above six years. The numbers under each period primarily vaccinated this year were respectively 11,860, 254,690 and 13,704 against 585,745, 258,206 and 12,022 during the preceding year.

Primary vaccinations

The following table shows the numbers of persons primarily vaccinated, as also the annual increase or decrease therein, during the last seven years:—

Primary vaccinated	YEARS ENDING 31st MARCH										
	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
Persons	670,056	561,965	684,601	645,660	736,777	722,560	766,770	772,207	874,887	875,972	879,755
Increase	62,420	106,330	12,532	50,000	90,918	43,983	94,770	24,168	2,160	7,560	21,783

Their results.

During the year, 539,263 primary vaccinations, or 61.34 per cent of the total number, against 95.49 per cent in the previous year, were successful. The number of unsuccessful cases was less than that in the preceding year, being 331,492, or 37.703, 1,457 persons were operated on a second time on account of the failure of the first operation, and in 26,468, or in 1,713 cases more than in the year 1886-87, the result was unknown.

Proportion of total number of infants protected in British Territory.

The following table shows for the last two years the number of infants successfully vaccinated in the Presidency, exclusive of Native States. The birth and death statistics are taken for the calendar year in calculating the number of children available for vaccination, because infants are generally not vaccinated until three months after birth:—

Years	CHILDREN VACCINATED SUCCESSFULLY.		Children and children for vaccination	Births returned as having been registered	Deaths of children under one year
	Under 1 year.	Those between 1 and 6 years.			
1886-87	261,729	149,190	489,692	581,556	99,211
1887-88	376,791	144,657	521,566	628,193	99,677

This year also the number of successful vaccinations fell short of the number of registered births *minus* deaths amongst children under one year of age. Out of 528,556 infants available for vaccination, 376,791 or 71.29 per cent have been protected. Last year the percentage was 73.93.



During the year the re-vaccinations were repeated in 96 instances; in 7,486 instances the results could not be ascertained, and in 10,007 the operations failed. The number of successful cases was 32,443 or 65·16 per cent. against 64·55 in the preceding year.

The following table shows by vaccination districts and circles the percentages of success in primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations contrasted with those for the previous year :—

No.	Districts and Circles.	Percentages of success of Primary Vaccinations.		Percentages of success in Re-vaccinations.	
		1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
1	Western Registration District ...	97·51	96·04	65·01	57·08
2	Presidency Circle ...	97·34	96·02	62·96	61·73
3	Central Registration District ...	94·89	95·10	66·00	63·98
4	Southern do. ...	94·98	95·29	60·08	68·64
5	Eastern Gujarat do. ...	97·60	97·72	66·32	65·48
6	Western Gujarat Circle ...	91·23	91·32	63·90	62·77
7	Sind Registration District ...	95·56	95·02	62·84	64·73
8	Baroda ...	96·52	96·52	61·43	60·42
9	Cutch ...	99·07	99·55	66·02	61·70
10	Aden, Muscat, Kblat, Quetta and Bushahr ...	93·02	96·06	93·84	84·00
11	British Army ...	83·33	89·52	45·19	62·53
12	Native do. ...	89·97	86·36	58·90	74·11
	Average for the whole Presidency ...	95·49	96·40	64·55	65·16

Results of re-vaccinations

Percentages of success reviewed by Districts.\*

In the successful primary vaccinations the percentages were lower than in the previous year in 6 out of 12 districts and circles. On the whole, taking primary and re-vaccinations together, there was a slight decrease in the percentage of successful cases, the figures for 1886-87 and 1887-88 being respectively 93·85 and 93·78.

In primary vaccinations the percentages of success were higher than in the preceding year when the agency employed was Government, Cantonment or Native States, establishment, and in the case of the British Army, and lower in the case of other establishments. The highest percentage was 98 for Native States, and the lowest was 86·36 for the Native Army. The next highest was 97·37 for Cantonments; the next lowest 89·52 for the British Army. In re-vaccinations the lowest percentage was 29·57 in dispensaries, and the highest was 96·78 under Government.

And by the class of establishment employed.

The ratio to the total population of persons protected by successful primary operations was higher than in the previous year in all the vaccination districts and circles except the Eastern Gujarat, Western Gujarat and Sind Registration Districts. It was lowest in the Presidency Circle, being 22·97 per mille. In British and Native Territory it was respectively 31·87 and 32·97 against 31·65 and 32·33 per mille of population in the previous year. On the whole, 32·37 persons of all ages, per mille of population against 31·91 in 1886-87, 31·94 in 1885-86, 29·84 in 1884-85, 30·86 in 1883-84 and 29·74 in 1882-83 had been primarily vaccinated successfully.

Ratio of protected to the total Population.

The quality of the lymph in use throughout the year was good. Only one consignment of English lymph of 45 tubes for the Bombay district and one of 6 tubes for Aden were received during the year.

Lymph.

Animal vaccination was carried on in Bombay, Poona (City and Cantonment), and Rajkot. The operation of inoculating heifers was generally successful. In Western Gujarat animal vaccination was in the commencement of the cold weather carried on as usual in Rajkot by inoculating 8 out of 9 heifers successfully, and the lymph was distributed among the vaccinators. Except in Bombay, where animal lymph only is used, and in Poona and Rajkot, where both animal and human lymphs were in use, vaccination in all other places was carried on from arm to arm with human lymph. Vaccination with animal lymph was also carried on in Bamdra.

Animal vaccination.

The total expenditure on account of vaccination is shown in the following table :—

Expenditure.

Establishment.	EXPENDITURE.		COMPARED WITH THE PRECEDING YEAR.
	1886-87.	1887-88.	
	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
Provincial ...	1,08,508 11 0	93,870 0 11	-14,728 10 1
Municipal ...	25,413 14 4	29,532 15 7	+4,119 1 3
Cantonment ...	662 5 6	723 10 3	+60 4 9
Local Fund ...	88,020 10 11	87,722 12 4	-297 14 7
Native State ...	57,480 13 9	60,228 2 1	+2,747 4 4
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,80,176 7 6</b>	<b>2,72,078 9 2</b>	<b>-15,026 8 8</b> <b>+6,926 10 4</b> <b>-8,099 14 4</b>

Excluding dispensaries and the Army, the total cost for the whole Presidency, including all charges, was Rs. 2,72,076-9-2, whilst the successful cases were 859,255. The average cost for each successful case was annas 5-1 against annas 5-5 in the preceding year. Excluding the pay of the supervising officers, the average cost of each successful case was annas 4-2, or 2 pies less than the previous year.

Work of the supervising officers. - Taking together the work of all the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, Superintendents of Vaccination, Assistant Superintendents of Vaccination and Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination, there were 4,531 encampments, 81,798½ miles travelled in 8,423 days, and 313,860 children inspected in 13,628 villages. Out of every 100 persons operated on, 33·96 were this year inspected against 35·75 in the preceding year.

Inoculation. Effects of vaccination. Inoculation was not reported to have been practised anywhere in the districts, and no instances were reported of any disease having been communicated through vaccination.

Compulsory Vaccination Act. In Bombay the Compulsory Vaccination Act has been in force for ten years and in Karachi for eight years, and in both places there has been, since the introduction of the Act, a considerable increase in the number of infants protected.

### Veterinary.

Bombay Veterinary College.

The Bâi Sâkarbâi Dinsâ Petit Hospital for Animals.

An account of the Bombay Veterinary College will be found in Chapter VII (Education).

The connection of Government with the Bâi Sâkarbâi Dinsâ Petit Hospital for Animals is only indirect, in so far as the management of it is conducted by the officers of the Bombay Veterinary College and it provides material for clinical instruction to the students of the college. It appears to be securing increased popularity and, it may be hoped, is giving material aid to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals by showing the advantage of proper treatment and discrediting the irrational and often inhumane methods so largely prevailing. The total number of animal in-patients in 1887 was 1,016 and of out-patients 543 against 647 and 304 respectively in 1886.

# CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

## Education.

### General Summary.

The following statement gives a summary of the attendance returns for the last two years. Details of the figures for the year under report will be found in Part III, Appendix VII-A, Statements (1) & (8):—

Attendance: classified according to nature and standard of instruction;

Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.		Number of Pupils.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
<i>Public Institutions.</i>				
University Education—				
Arts Colleges ... ..	9	9	955	1,020
Professional Colleges ... ..	4	4	673	548
School Education, General—				
Secondary Schools ... ..	388	398	38,064	39,623
Primary Schools ... ..	7,520	7,771	424,377	442,626
School Education, Special—				
Training Schools ... ..	11	11	732	755
Other Schools ... ..	64	81	1,493	1,487
<b>Total, Public Institutions ...</b>	<b>7,906</b>	<b>8,274</b>	<b>476,299</b>	<b>484,059</b>
<i>Private Institutions.</i>				
Advanced ... ..	287	144	4,325	2,641
Elementary ... ..	2,640	2,314	61,512	67,698
<b>Total, Private Institutions ...</b>	<b>2,927</b>	<b>2,458</b>	<b>65,737</b>	<b>70,339</b>
<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>10,833</b>	<b>11,332</b>	<b>542,036</b>	<b>554,398</b>

The number of boys under instruction rose from 439,095 to 500,872, and the number of girls from 32,941 to 53,326. According to the method of reckoning adopted by the Supreme Government, these figures show that there were about 27 pupils for every hundred boys and 3 pupils for every hundred girls of school-going age, or 15 per cent. for boys and girls together. Considering the figures for public institutions only, it appears that the number of boys under instruction rose from 425,999 to 434,837, and the number of girls from 47,300 to 49,172, while for boys and girls together the average monthly number on the rolls rose from 431,544 to 468,538, and the average daily attendance from 338,172 to 548,217. The ratio of the average daily attendance to the average monthly number on the rolls is 73 for 1886-87 and 74 for 1887-88.

The attendance in the different public schools, classified with reference to the sources from which they were supported, will be seen from the following table:

According to sources from which the institutions attended were supported;

Class of Schools	Number of Schools		Number of Pupils		Schools		Pupils	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Government... ..	134	130	14,363	13,475	...	4	...	888
Local Boards ... ..	4,308	4,308	296,474	218,710	71	...	...	2,477
Municipal Boards ... ..	4,959	728	...	75,237	...	...	...	...
Native States ... ..	1,851	1,968	104,560	111,565	117	...	7,115	...
Aided ... ..	1,020	1,067	57,495	60,298	47	...	2,803	...
Unaided ... ..	82	79	3,417	4,624	47	...	1,207	...
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>7,996</b>	<b>8,274</b>	<b>476,299</b>	<b>484,059</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11,125</b>	<b>3,365</b>

The number of pupils learning English rose from 40,088 to 41,869 and the number learning a vernacular language from 453,117 to 462,515, while in the classical language there is a fall from 15,550 to 14,892. The falling off in the classical language appears to be due to the exclusion of the subject from the new University School Final Examination. Every race has contributed to the increase of the year, as is shown by the following figures :—

And according to the race of the pupils.

	1886-87.	1887-88	Increase
*Europeans and Eurasians ...	3,391	3,423	32
Portuguese and Native Christians ...	7,778	8,054	276
Jews ...	971	1,043	72
Pársis ...	12,575	12,588	13
Mahomedans ...	60,972	62,729	1,757
Hindus ... { Bráhmíns ...	92,179	93,136	1,187
... { Other Hindus ...	285,310	287,441	2,331
... { Low castes ...	2,279	9,300	1,001
Aboriginal and Hill tribes ...	4,805	5,844	1,039
Others ...	29	41	12
Total ..	476,299	484,059	7,760

\* In the report for 1886-87 an aided school returned 195 Native Christians as Parsis. The mistake has been corrected.

Expenditure from different sources,

The total expenditure from all sources on public institutions is given in Part III, Appendix VII-A, Statements (2) and (3), and the figures contrast with those of the previous year, as shown in the following table. It must, however, be remembered that it is impossible to obtain accurate figures of the expenditure from other than public funds :—

Years.	Number of Public Institutions	Number of Pupils	EXPENDITURE FROM					Total
			Provincial Funds,	Local	Municipal	Fees	All other	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1886-87 ...	7,996	476,299	+17,88,891	17,05,378	2,13,525	2,51,376	13,36,500	49,05,970
1887-88 ...	8,274	484,059	+16,20,107	18,20,855	2,78,008	1,75,025	14,19,225	52,13,920

†The amount allotted in the Provincial Budget, less estimated receipts, was Rs. 13,20,886 for 1886-87 and Rs. 17,00,844 for 1887-88.  
‡The receipts from the Local Fund Cess amounted to Rs. 8,06,607 in 1886-87 and Rs. 6,98,281 in 1887-88.

The main cause for the decrease in the expenditure from Provincial Funds was a reduction in the building grants and in grants for furniture and apparatus. Besides this, the figures for 1886-87 included arrear payments to aided schools (Rs. 4,000) and to municipal schools (Rs. 25,000). The increase in the expenditure from Local Cess was caused by additional expenditure both on schools and on buildings. Allowing for the arrear claims paid to the Mofussil municipalities in 1886-87, the increase in the expenditure from Municipal Rates was Rs. 40,000, which has been spent in part on municipal schools and in part on aided schools. The increase under the head of Fees was general, but aided schools were the largest contributors. And the increase in the expenditure from all other sources of revenue was due to the development of aided schools. The expenditure from public funds in Native States showed a small decrease.

On different classes of institutions.

The share in the total expenditure on education enjoyed by each class of institutions was as follows :—

Cost of Public Institutions classed as	1886-87	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.
Government ...	8,77,077	8,68,009
Local Board ...	12,17,528	12,65,365
Municipal Board ...	4,28,062	5,24,680
Native State ...	8,97,722	8,77,287
Aided ...	1,30,990	11,96,298
Unaided ...	43,845	68,000
General ...	4,00,723	4,13,261
Total ..	49,05,970	52,13,920

†The figure for Local Board institutions for 1886-87 includes Rs. 63,637 on account of schools in Bombay which are now classed as municipal schools. The institutions classed as general consist of the University and of the Government offices for director and inspection. The increase under this head was due to the University, which incurred an expenditure of Rs. 97,475 against Rs. 87,813 in 1886-87.

The following table exhibits the expenditure from Provincial Funds for the years 1886-87 and 1887-88:—

	PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE (cont.)		Expenditure from Provincial Funds : Government of India's classification	
	1886-87	1887-88.		
	Rs.	Rs.		
University Education	{ Arts Colleges ... ..	1,30,895	1,45,187	
	{ Professional Colleges .. ..	51,119	71,314	
School Education, General	{ Secondary Schools ... ..	3,46,210	3,02,122	
	{ Primary Schools ... ..	5,64,652	5,42,881	
	{ Training Schools ... ..	62,932	61,849	
School Education, Special	{ Medical Schools ... ..	25,908	22,168	
	{ Other Special Schools ... ..	1,25,653	1,17,404	
University	... ..	20,000	15,000	
Direction	... ..	43,199	42,707	
Inspection	... ..	2,07,145	1,98,889	
Scholarships	... ..	30,535	30,896	
Buildings	... ..	1,54,340	46,162	
Furniture and Apparatus, &c.	... ..	23,030	2,487	
Miscellaneous	... ..	17,273	22,041	
		17,58,891	16,20,107	

The figures in the preceding table are arranged according to the orders of the Government of India, but the gross expenditure under each head of the Provincial Budget was as shown in the following table:—

	Expenditure, 1886-87.	Expenditure, 1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.
University	20,000	15,000
Direction	43,199	42,707
Inspection	2,14,463	2,07,143
Government Colleges, General	1,46,863	1,47,736
Do Professional	1,06,602	1,12,501
Government Schools, General--		
(1) Secondary Schools	3,57,638	3,51,756
(2) Primary Schools	865	1,353
Government Schools, Special--		
(1) School of Art and Industry	34,100	26,330
(2) Training Schools	60,329	61,975
Grants-in-aid--		
(1) Payments to Colleges and Schools	3,32,475	2,81,143
(2) Building Grants	1,3,947	45,162
(3) Contributions to Local Boards	3,81,529	3,98,265
(4) Do to Municipal Boards	1,43,531	1,24,365
Scholarships	28,697	27,316
Miscellaneous	15,315	17,236
Grant Medical College and Medical Schools	6,716	53,199
Oakshana Fund	16,118	19,207
Scientific and other Minor Departments	22,335	27,421
Miscellaneous (rates and taxes)	5,0	—
Aden Schools	2,336	2,139
Gross Total	21,37,578	19,62,259
Ded. 1-- Departmental Receipts	3,49,687	3,42,152
Net Total	17,88,891	16,20,107

Most of these items require no detailed comment. The increase under Government Colleges would have been larger, but for the absence of officers on leave. The same cause accounts for the decrease against the Jaushedji Jyibhai School of Art, but the school also lost the usual grant of Rs. 2,000 for the purchase of art specimens. The decrease under Government Secondary Schools is due to the transfer of the schools at Tatta and Ahmednagar and to the closing of one of the schools at Ahmedabad. The increase in payments to Local Boards was due to the recovery of arrears, and the decrease in departmental receipts was due to the transfer of the Gujarat College and to the transfer or closing of the three schools just named.

The payments to aided institutions are shown in Part III, Appendix VII-A, Statement (1) to have fallen from Rs. 4,46,572 to Rs. 3,08,160. This decrease mainly occurred in the building grants, which fell from Rs. 1,53,528 to Rs. 24,769. There was a further decrease in the special building grants, which fell from Rs. 44,060 to Rs. 4,767. The rest of the decrease was due to the arrears cleared before mentioned. Excluding these arrears, the awards to colleges were Rs. 33,000 or Rs. 22,000 in the previous year, while the awards to schools were Rs. 2,47,131 against Rs. 2,26,714 in 1886-87.

The following table shows the building grants from Provincial Funds for the years 1886-87 and 1887-88:—

	EXPENDITURE.	
	1886-87	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.
Repairs to hired buildings	373	.....
Grants to Board schools	30,439	20,373
Grants to aided schools	1,23,526	24,769
Total	1,54,340	45,162

University Education.

University Examinations.

The number of students who appeared at the different University and other examinations, the institutions at which they were educated, the number who passed, and the race or creed of the successful scholars, will be seen from Part III, Appendix VII-A, Statement (6). It will be seen that the number of those who appeared for the University examinations higher than the Matriculation fell from 1,306 in 1886-87 to 1,276 in the year under report, and the number of successful candidates from 566 to 465.

Arts Colleges.

Particulars as to the number of students who studied at the different Arts Colleges, their studies, and their success in passing examinations are shown below:—

Colleges.*	Number on the rolls at the end of the year		1887-88 †							
	1886-87	1887-88	Previous Examination		First B.A.		B.A.		M.A.	
			Reading	Successful	Reading	Successful	Reading	Successful	Reading	Successful
<i>Government.</i>										
Elphinstone College ..	215	238	123	27	54	26	43	54	18	3
Dekkhan College ...	165	149	72	13	46	28	31	14	3	
<i>Native States.</i>										
Rajaram College ...	22	25	1			5				
Samaidás College ..	57	61	28	5	13	3	3			
<i>Aided.</i>										
Free General Assembly	158	163	102	16	37	17	21	10	3	
St. Xavier's College ..	159	157	150	20	34	15	18	17	5	
Fergusson College ..	94	116	116	21						
Gujarat College ...	70	67	47	9	29	4	2	2		
Sind College ..	28	49	36	3	11	2	3			
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>955</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>3</b>

\* Exclusive of the Baroda Colleges, from which, in 1887-88, 7 students passed the Previous Examination only.

† The number of successful students was in 1886-87, 179 in the Previous, 106 in the First B.A., 79 in the B.A., and 7 in the M.A. Examinations.

The fees received at the Government colleges amounted to Rs 33,039, against Rs 32,398 in 1886-87; at the colleges in Native States to Rs 2,448 against Rs 2,077, and at the aided colleges to Rs 30,158 against Rs 28,789. The Elphinstone College was removed from Byculla to the Fort, and the staff was strengthened by the establishment of a Professorship of History and English.

Professional Colleges.

The number of students on the rolls of the Law School at Bombay at the end of the year was 187 against 206 at the close of 1886-87. 61 students presented themselves for the examination in jurisprudence, and 45 successfully passed it. There were 63 candidates for the LL.B. Examination, and 26 passed. At the Poona Law School the number of pupils fell from 43 to 36. 27 candidates appeared for the examination in jurisprudence, and 12 of them were declared to have passed. The fees received at the Law School rose from Rs 6,549 to Rs 7,152 and those at the Poona School from Rs 725 to Rs 717. The attendance at the Grant Medical College decreased from 76 at the close of 1887 to 219 at that of 1888, the figures for the different classes at the end of each year being as follows:—

	1887	1888
University classes		
Men ..	227	195
Women ..	4	7
Candidates in Certificated Practitioners' Class for Women	16	16
Military pupils	29	1

The fee-receipts rose from Rs 22,100 to Rs 27,084, but the latter figure includes arrears. The college was successful in the University examinations. For the First Examination in Medicine there were 65 candidates of whom 33 passed, for the Second Examination there were 76 candidates, of whom 42 passed, for the degree of L.M. & S. there were 71 candidates, of whom 30 passed, and for the degree of M.D. there was 1 candidate who passed the examination. At the College of Science there were in 1887-88, as compared with 1886-87, 106 students in the University Department against 153, 21 in the Agricultural Department against the same number, 4 in the Forest Department against 3, and 45 in the Mechanical Department against 97, total 229 against 253. The University Department consisted of 5 students reading for a degree in science and 101 students of engineering. The decrease in the number of students of engineering was due to the revision of the course of study, which requires that candidates for the degree of L.C.E. must pass the Previous Examination before going up for the examination leading up to that degree. In the First Examination in Civil Engineering there were 44 candidates, of whom 17 passed, and in the

examination for the degree of L.C.E. there were 15 candidates, 10 of whom passed. During the year it was decided that the Spectroscopic Observatory which it was originally proposed to attach to the Elphinstone College at Bombay should be attached to the College of Science at Poona, as the atmospheric conditions of the latter city were more favourable to observation and to the preservation of the telescope. The erection of the Observatory was accordingly proceeded with at the latter place.

*Secondary Schools.*

The University Entrance Examination was, as in the previous year, conducted at Matriculation. Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Belgaum and Karachi, and out of 1,457 candidates sent up by the schools, 722 passed, while only 101 passed out of the 1,555 boys who went up without school certificates. The following table shows the percentage of success of the different classes of schools at the examinations both of the year under report and the previous year.—

Class of Schools.	Number of Schools.		Candidates sent up.		Candidates passed.		Percentage of success.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Government Schools ... ..	20	20	618	498	213	305	34	51
Native State Schools ... ..	9	10	153	132	65	65	43	53
Aided Schools ... ..	43	44	518	475	190	244	36	51
Other Schools ... ..	2	4	97	262	17	108	17	41
Private Students ... ..	...	...	1,066	1,505	42	101	4	6
Total ... ..	74	78	2,452	3,012	527	823	21	27

Of the secondary schools 43 were Government institutions, with an average daily attendance of 7,844 children, against 16 schools with an attendance of 8,486 in the previous year; but the fee-receipts rose from Rs. 1,88,081 to Rs. 1,89,948. The number of District and Municipal Board schools fell from 103 to 103, but the attendance rose from 2,821 to 2,934, and the fee-receipts advanced from Rs. 18,777 to Rs. 24,065. In the Native States the number of schools rose from 62 to 65, the average attendance from 4,389 to 4,592, and the fee-receipts from Rs. 31,367 to Rs. 38,156. The number of aided schools for Europeans was 39 with an average attendance of 2,761, against 40 with an average attendance of 2,697 in the previous year, and the fee-receipts rose from Rs. 73,465 to Rs. 87,771. The aided English teaching schools were 27 with an average attendance of 3,610 against 26 with an average attendance of 3,877 in the previous year; and the fees rose from Rs. 42,895 to Rs. 57,663. The number of aided Anglo-Vernacular schools remained the same (90) as in the previous year, but the average attendance rose from 5,240 to 5,639, and the fee-receipts from Rs. 99,886 to Rs. 1,27,492. The returns of unaided schools are not equally exact but the figures are 31 schools and an average attendance of 2,152, against 16 schools and an attendance of 1,586 in the previous year, while the fee-receipts rose from Rs. 24,296 to Rs. 32,071.

The attendance in the secondary schools teaching up to the Matriculation is shown in the following table—

Class of Schools.	MAINTAINED BY THE DEPARTMENT.				MAINTAINED BY NATIVE STATES.				AIDED BY DEPARTMENT OR BY LOCAL MUNICIPAL BOARD OR BY NATIVE STATES.				UNAIDED.		TOTAL.	
	1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
<i>High Schools.</i>																
Central Division (Bombay City)	1	915	1	888					17	5,292	16	5,800	2	614	2	671
Western (M. Board)	1	1,272	1	1,175					2	2,073	6	2,821				
South (M. Board)	4	1,522	4	1,401	3	1,477	6	1,571	2	794	4	869	2	606	13	3,449
Subtotal (M. Board)	6	3,709	6	3,464	3	1,477	6	1,571	4	415	1	406			4	2,953
State (M. Board)	1	871	1	878					6	1,132	6	1,338			9	1,968
Total	11	6,267	19	6,128	9	2,954	12	2,971	23	10,545	29	12,486	2	614	6	1,075
<i>Girls' Schools.</i>																
Central Division (Bombay City)	1	63	1	67					5	45	5	591			6	481
Western (M. Board)	1	63	1	67					3	438	4	442			4	467
State (M. Board)									2	159	4	144			2	263
Total	2	126	2	134					10	1,062	11	1,176			11	1,191
Grand Total	13	6,393	21	6,262	9	2,954	12	2,971	33	11,607	40	13,662	2	614	6	1,075

*High Schools Central Division*—In the Entrance Examination of the University the Elphinstone School was remarkably successful. The Poona School held its own in the

Secondary Schools.

High Schools.  
Presidency.

Central Division

face of powerful competition. At Dhulia the three lower standards were made over to an aided school. The Sâtâra School was growing in numbers. The Government High School for Girls at Poona showed a decrease in the number on the rolls, but the school advanced to Standard 5, and as regards progress in studies the year was one of quiet steady growth. When the school was examined by the Divisional Inspector, the girls acquitted themselves as well as boys in a thoroughly good school of the same class would have done. The boarding-house attached to the school was opened during the year under report. The Education Society's School for girls was promoted to the rank of a high school. It was noted of the Cathedral Boys' School that it possessed much more of the spirit of an English public school than was to be seen in this country. Mrs. Sorabji's Victoria High School at Poona was arranging to build a more commodious school-house. The new English School, Poona, and the Poona Native Institution were expanding and strengthening their positions all round; the latter was incorporated under Act XXI of 1860. Amongst unaided high schools the Divisional Inspector makes special mention of Mr. Mânêkji Cooper's Fort High School, which he found full of life and vigour and which in point of staff equipment and results was in the very first rank of schools in Bombay.

**Northern Division ;** *High Schools, Northern Division.*—A new private school was started in Surat, but the arrangements for securing efficiency were conspicuously inadequate. The Government High School at Broach abolished its lowest standard in favour of private enterprise. The high schools in the Native States of the Northern Division consist of the school at Bhûj and 5 schools in Kâthiwâr. With regard to these latter it is to be observed that there was a gratifying increase in the fee-receipts of the Rajkôliga School, where the fee-rate now approaches that levied in Government schools, that in Bhâvnagar also the State fully recognises the advantage of adequate fee-rates, and that there is every hope that in a few years the rates in all the high schools of the province will be such as will materially lessen the burden of maintenance which now falls heavily on the States.

**Southern Division ;** *High Schools, Southern Division.*—The English School at Sângli was raised to the rank of a high school, and for the whole Division the number of pupils rose from 2,333 to 2,518. Out of these 2,518 boys and girls are said to belong to the towns where the schools are located, and 1,725 to the neighbouring towns and villages. The Government School at Dhârwar relinquished its lowest standard in favour of an aided school. The Government School at Kârwâr also reduced its lowest standard in favour of a private school. As regards schools in Native States, a new Mission School was opened at Kolhâpur, where the Râjârâm School continues to flourish. At Miraj the fee-receipts rose from Rs. 1,246 to Rs. 1,410, but were still very poor for such a large school. The fee-receipts at Sângli were also low, and the teaching staff in both schools was underpaid. The report on the Sâvantvâdi School was, as usual, satisfactory.

**And Sind.** *High Schools, Sind.*—The head-master of the Government School at Hyderabad was ordered gradually to reduce his middle school standards in favour of the numerous Anglovernacular schools in the city. The Karachi Grammar School has added to its usefulness by opening a boarding-house for girls under the care of an English lady. The Canton schools at Karachi made few new and successful efforts during the year to establish two classes for the training of European and native school mistresses. The Sind Madrasah was growing, and will doubtless be largely developed under Mr. Wah Muhammad.

**Middle Schools, Presidency,** The attendance in the middle schools was as follows—

Division.	BOYS' SCHOOLS				GIRLS' SCHOOLS			
	1886-87		1887-88.		1886-87		1887-88	
	Schools.	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils
Central (Bombay City)	93	2,085	31	3,287	15	979	16	817
Division ) Mofussil	59	2,493	63	2,766	14	241	17	359
Northern Division	75	4,799	80	5,049	6	442	6	473
Southern do.	84	3,850	74	3,851	4	63	6	112
Sind	21	1,166	21	1,206	4	121	5	161
Aden	1	79	1	85				
<b>Total</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>15,422</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>16,260</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1,838</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1,972</b>

The total number of schools in 1887-88 was thus 320 against 314 in the previous year, and of scholars 18,232 against 17,181.

**Central Division,** *Middle Schools, Central Division.*—The City Government School at Ahmednagar was transferred to the Ahmednagar Education Society. The more important changes under aided schools were the transfer of the Education Society's Girls' School, Byculla, to the list of high schools, the removal from the list of the Chandanvâdi School, the school at Pimpalgaon Basvant, and the Private School at Ahmednagar, and the registration of 7 new schools. 8 new unaided schools were added to the list.



**Middle Schools, Northern Division.**—One of the Government schools at Ahmedabad was closed. New municipal schools were opened at Dohad. A small school was opened at Cambay by the State. The aided schools at Mahudha and Kathlal were closed, and a new school was opened at Nadiad. The addition of the Thana District to the Northern in consequence of the abolition of the North-East Division brought the large aided schools at Bándra within the former Division.

Northern Division,

**Middle Schools, Southern Division.**—As regards District Board schools it is to be observed that a new English class was opened at Ankali in Belgaum, while the classes at Sadalgi, Hukeri and Sankeshwar in Polgaum, at Naregal and Haliyal in Dharwar, and at Nagothna in Kolába were closed for want of sufficient contributions. The classes in the municipal schools at Bágalkot and Kumta were raised to the rank of independent schools. A change in the number of schools maintained by Native States was caused by the promotion of the Sánгли School and by the inclusion of the Janjira School and of new classes at Kudál in Sávantvádi and at Gad Hingaj in Kolhapur. The attendance in the aided schools increased, although several weak schools disappeared from the aided list. The unaided schools at Yedihalli and Honávar were closed.

Southern Division

**Middle Schools, Sind.**—The Government School at Tatta was made over to the Municipality, and the Local Board class at Farana Hala and a class in Hyderabad were closed, while a new school was opened by the municipality at Kambur in the Shikárpur Collectorate. The 2 new girls' schools were a European school at Kotri and a Mission school at Hyderabad. Representations were made to the municipalities in regard to the raising of the fees in their English schools.

And Sind.

**Schools for Europeans and Eurasians.**—The schools for Europeans have been mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, but the following table give special particulars:—

Class of Institutions.	AIDED SCHOOLS.				UNAIDED.				Total of Pupils on the list of March.	NUMBER OF PUPILS OF THE SEXES ON THE 31ST MARCH LAST.		CLASSIFICATION OF PUPILS OF THE SEXES ON EACH SCHOOL 1887 TO MARCH OR CEASE.						Remarks.		
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the list March.	Average monthly number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the list March.	Average monthly number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.		Total of Pupils on the list of March.	English.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians and Polytheists.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Others.			
																			Boys.	Girls.
Boys	44	1,688	1,702	1,872	2	44	37	31	18	1,697	1,697	404	84	3,467	77	0	48	43	288 girls in boys' schools	
Girls	28	1,741	1,682	1,418	0	0	0	0	0	1,741	1,741	277	56	1,685	180	4	5	60	17	87 boys in girls' schools.
Total	72	3,429	3,384	3,290	2	44	37	31	18	3,438	3,438	681	140	5,152	257	4	53	103		
Independent Schools.	1	23	18	18	2	17	20	16	2	4	40	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Grand Total	73	3,452	3,402	3,308	4	61	57	47	20	3,442	3,478	721	180	5,152	257	4	53	103		

The expenditure on these schools was as follows:—

	Rs.
From Provincial Revenues	63,964
" Municipal Funds	1,89
" Fees	91,867
" Endowments and all other sources	1,85,689
	3,88,140

The numbers of boys and girls respectively in the different stages of instruction as defined by the Government of India were as follow:—High stage, 218 and 136; middle stage, 349 and 342; upper primary stage 450 and 476; lower primary stage, 674 and 703.

**Primary Education.**

The number of the primary schools for boys and of the pupils therein will be seen from the following table:—

Primary Schools for boys.

Division.	MAINTAINED BY THE DEPARTMENT		MAINTAINED BY LOCAL BOARDS.		MAINTAINED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.		MAINTAINED BY NATIVE STATES.									
	1886-87	1887-88.	1886-87	1887-88.	1886-87	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.								
	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.								
Central Division (Bombay City)	2	277	2	202	1,908	87,879	1,836	87,982	44	5,192	44	5,500	84	3,887	72	3,805
Western Division (Mumbai)	2	3	3	319	1,138	61,531	1,162	66,463	119	17,030	120	17,692	1,074	61,192	1,118	64,873
Northern Division	1	145	1	100	1,369	71,857	1,181	6,461	112	12,777	110	12,522	472	26,819	526	28,418
Southern Division	4	51	4	60	242	10,261	273	11,061	64	7,644	61	6,456	—	—	—	—
Andhra	3	269	3	326	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	10	1,109	10	1,030	4,004	214,136	4,166	214,300	608	63,525	614	63,158	1,636	90,908	1,738	90,906

Divisions.	AIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OR BY LOCAL OR MUNICIPAL BOARDS OR BY NATIVE STATES				UNAIDED				POLICE SCHOOLS IN RANGED DISTRICTS				TOTAL			
	1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Schools	Boys	Schools	Boys	Schools	Boys	Schools	Boys	Schools	Boys	Schools	Boys	Schools	Boys	Schools	Boys
Central Div. (Bombay City vision. 1) Mumbai	59	4,621	52	4,407	5	892	7	909	1	16	7	219	109	10,721	108	10,627
Northern Division	245	9,193	270	9,394	2	37	20	501	7	15	7	2,016	2,016	100,500	2,118	102,159
Southern Division	92	5,949	104	6,113	4	461	2	37	9	419	7	311	1,428	149,000	2,515	155,900
Sind	289	8,907	287	8,998	2	35	2	35	6	631	5	417	2,100	1,30,000	2,111	115,198
Aden	67	3,888	80	4,102	1	26	1	73					75	21,979	417	22,324
Total	702	31,661	798	33,024	14	1,476	41	1,611	21	1,285	19	1,07	7,041	403,677	7,267	400,164

Local Board Schools.

**Local Boards.**—There were several transfers of schools between the Local and Municipal Boards, the net result for both together being an increase of 68 schools, but a decrease of 2,603 boys. Most of this decrease was compensated for by the growth of aided schools. In the Local and Municipal Board schools the fee-receipts rose from Rs. 1,33,924 to Rs. 1,90,608 and in aided schools from Rs. 37,362 to Rs. 47,831. In the Northern Division Local Board schools prospered generally, and the year was a successful one, the Surat District being conspicuous as affording the largest increase of pupils. The notice given by the Government of India, that after 31st July 1889 no Local Board would be allowed to overdraw its balance at the Treasury, rendered it imperatively necessary to accumulate balances sufficient after the expiration of the notice for the payment of the expenditure on Local Board schools for the first nine months of each financial year, i. e. until the proceeds of the educational cess were received in January. This circumstance necessitated, in the Central Division, the refusal of building grant to supplement popular contributions, and of applications to open schools even in places where there appeared to be a good prospect of success. In the Southern it necessitated not only the refusal of similar applications, but the closing of some schools which were weak institutions, but which might have been transferred to other villages if funds had been available. However, the attendance at primary Local Board schools in the Central Division was somewhat better than in the previous year—a fact which is proved by an increase of Rs. 638 in the fee-receipts. Besides the need for economy, another circumstance contributed powerfully to bring about the large decrease of 25 schools and 4,496 boys in the Southern Division. It was the enforcement of the rule mentioned in the last report, under which the names of children who have absented themselves for more than 15 days without, and for more than 3 months at a time without, leave are removable from the registers. This rule also served to render the increase in the attendance in the Local Board primary schools in Sind appear much smaller than it really was. In the Upper Sind Frontier District the number of schools was doubled and the attendance largely increased, owing to the active part taken by Mr. Giles, the Deputy Commissioner, in their maintenance. It was found in the Central Division that the pronouncement given in the revised vernacular standards to Modi writing, mental arithmetic and some other matters, to which the best indigenous schools excelled and to which they owed their popularity, had raised the value of Local Board schools in the eyes of the people. The revised standards of instruction were also popular in Sind. Encouraging accounts are again given of the work done by the school committees in the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions, who were more or less alive to their responsibilities. Where the educational officers were sensible and not too sensitive, their relations with the committees and with the Taluka Boards which generally supervised the schools, were generally satisfactory. Much is said to have been accomplished in Hyderabad by the personal influence and efforts of the local officers, in spite of the ignorance and indifference of the rural population. 10 additional Taluka Boards in Sind agreed to levy low fees on condition that half the children might be exempted.

Municipal Schools.

**Municipal Boards.**—The net result for the Central Division was an increase of 10 municipal schools, 413 boys and Rs. 1,216 in school-fees. 9 of the additional schools belonged to the Poona Municipality. In the Northern Division a very serious decrease of 127 children at Mahim is noteworthy. In the Southern Division the decrease in attendance was due to the new rule mentioned in connection with the Local Board schools. In Sind the abolition of the municipalities at Neushahr, Bhuna and Kandhro caused the transfer of 3 schools and 313 pupils to Local Boards. The schools at Hubli lost in efficiency and those at Bijapur were deficient in several ways. A certain relaxation of discipline was observable in the Central Division arising from the facilities judiciously afforded to junior masters to appeal against the authority of their head-masters to the members of the school committees, and in some cases the formation of factions in the committees, interfered with the settlement of matters of discipline on their merits, but with this exception the schools in the Division generally worked smoothly, and in most places there was a gratifying degree of zeal and interest in their welfare. Several of the school committees in the Division had the practical good sense to elect experienced educational officers as chairmen, and where such was the case municipal management improved. In the Northern Division the Nadiad Board did good work in finally fixing the rate of all salaries and in its care for female education and for the infant classes and generally as

regards the administration of schools in the Division by the Boards it is considered to have been proved that the existing state of efficiency would be fairly maintained, although deficiencies were observable in several places, and at Mehmabad there was a general break-down. The relations of the Inspectors of the Central and Southern Divisions with the Boards were satisfactory. The zeal displayed by the Municipal Committees of Vengurla, Chiplun, Mahad, Panvel, Bégalkot, Athni and Sirsi in the latter Division is especially commended. In Sind, fees were levied in the primary schools of all the municipalities except those at Bubak, Keta Bandar, Nasarpur, Tando Adam, Umarmkot, Mitti, Ghotki and Ratodero. The highest praise has been given to the Karachi Municipality for its liberality and good sense in the administration of its schools and school fund, and much credit has been given to the school committees at Hyderabad and Rohri, and especially to their chairmen; while some of the smaller municipalities have not been favourably noticed.

*Native States.*—The increase of schools and pupils in the Northern Division was general, excepting the Surat Agency, Jawhar and Cutch; and Kathiawar provided the lion's share of the increase—34 schools and 3,079 pupils. Adding to this that there was a considerable increase in the attendance of boys from the agricultural classes, Mahomedans, depressed castes and aborigines, it would appear that the record of the schools in the Native States of the Division was very satisfactory. Most of the increase shown by the numbers for the Southern Division was due to the inclusion of figures for Janjira. Savantvadi was, as usual, praised for the buildings, equipment and thorough efficiency of many of its schools. Deficiencies were observable in the schools belonging to the other Native States of the Division, except Savantvadi.

Schools in Native States.

*Aided Schools.*—In the Central Division the work of the American Mission in the education of the depressed castes was especially commendable. The efforts made in the Northern Division to bring rural indigenous schools within the pale of schools aided by the District Boards were not attended with any great success for the reason, among others, that the people refused to pay fees as soon as such schools began to receive grants-in-aid. 61 indigenous schools aided by Kolhapur, Sangli and Savantvadi do not appear to have been included among the aided schools of the Southern Division mentioned in the last preceding table.

Aided Schools.

*Police Schools.*—The best of these schools were those at Sataria in the Central and Godhra and Dohad in the Northern Divisions. The schools at Dharwar and Kolhapur were closed.

Police Schools.

*Night Schools.*—The Central Division showed an increase of 13 schools and 354 pupils. The Poona Municipality opened 8 schools for artisans, and the schools of the Theistic Association in Bombay continued to do good work. In the Northern Division there were 146 schools and 2,833 pupils, against 103 schools and 2,768 pupils in the previous year: 51 of them were under Local Boards, 11 were municipal schools, 1 was an aided school in a town, and 83 were schools in Native States. The Southern Division exhibited a large decrease in the number of night schools in British districts, but its returns for Native States showed that these institutions were still appreciated in places like Kolhapur. Sind reported the loss of 1 school and a decrease of 33 in the average daily attendance in the rest of the schools.

Night Schools.

*Unrecognized Schools.*—The Central Division showed a total of 606 schools and 19,146 pupils. Of the 606 schools, 12 were Persian or Arabic schools, 43 Koran schools, 57 Vedic schools and 514 vernacular schools, of which 4 were girls' schools. During the year, 11 of the old schools sought and obtained a place on the aided list. The Northern Division showed 767 schools with 26,664 pupils. Of the 767 schools 16 taught Persian or Arabic, 138 were Koran schools, and 22 were Vedic schools, while 591, including 2 girls' schools, were vernacular schools; and where they were not purely religious the town schools were generally feeders to the recognized schools. In the Southern Division there were 768 schools with 14,513 pupils. About 350 were either family schools or mosque schools and the rest were private schools with an attendance of 15 or more children. Sind showed 785 schools and 9,024 pupils. Out of the 785 schools, 57 taught Arabic or Persian, 690 were Koran schools, and 38, including 1 school for girls, were vernacular schools. 34 new schools were registered in the Division for grants-in-aid.

Unrecognized Schools.

The number of primary schools for girls and of the pupils therein will be seen from the following table—

Primary Schools for Girls.

Divisions.	MAINTAINED BY THE DEPARTMENT				MAINTAINED BY LOCAL BOARDS.				MAINTAINED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.				MAINTAINED BY NATIVE STATES.			
	1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Central Division	1	111	1	187	26	1,497	27	1,111	11	777	11	845	9	914	7	194
Northern Division	2	146	2	155	44	2,880	50	2,774	37	2,682	46	2,858	50	6,242	106	6,304
Southern Division	1	1	1	1	44	2,130	42	1,307	38	2,010	38	1,961	38	1,832	44	2,159
Total	3	262	3	353	116	5,577	119	5,306	131	4,469	133	4,871	146	8,296	156	8,712

Divisions.	AIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OR BY LOCAL OR MUNICIPAL BOARDS OR BY NATIVE STATES				UNAIDED.				TOTAL			
	1886-87.		1887-88		1886-87		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88	
	Schools	Pupils.	Schools	Pupils.	Schools	Pupils.	Schools	Pupils.	Schools	Pupils.	Schools	Pupils.
Central Division.	22	2,994	22	2,882					22	2,994	22	2,882
Bombay City	14	1,227	23	1,330	1	58	2	92	14	1,227	25	1,422
Mofussil	26	2,251	27	2,387					26	2,251	27	2,387
Northern Division	6	251	6	233					6	251	6	233
Southern do.	8	341	10	457					8	341	10	457
Sind					80						80	
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>7,003</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>7,399</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>30,090</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>31,402</b>

There are 276 boys in the schools for girls so that the total for the year under report is reduced to 31,186. To this must be added 14,623 girls attending schools for boys, viz. 3,896 in the Central Division 2,906 in the Northern Division 7,637 in the Southern Division and 1,647 in Sind. For the whole Presidency the total of girls in the primary schools is thus raised to 53,809, against 44,253 in the previous year. Progress in the girls' schools of the Central Division is generally slow, and it is noted during the year under report from the effects of the singular wave of reaction which has passed over native society, and which has not yet spent its force. In the Northern Division Ahmedabad showed a large increase; and it is noteworthy that some progress generally being made both in British districts and in Native States. The aided schools in the Division and the Government school attached to the Mahalaxmi Female Training College were especially efficient. In the Southern Division there was an increase of 2,094 pupils, taking into consideration the number of girls in boys' schools. In the education of girls the Mussalmans of Sind were apparently in advance of the Hindus and particular praise has been given to Khán Bahádur Kadirdád Khán's school at Bandra, where 71 girls attended with exceptional regularity and divided their time between the Sindhi standards and practical instruction in spinning and weaving.

*The Education of Special Classes*

Rajkumar College.

During the year, 9 Kumars, sons of Chiefs, left the college—3 of them for England—and 2 joined, so that at the end of the year the number on the rolls was 7 again, 544 at the close of the previous year. The result of the annual examination was satisfactory, and so also were the health and general behaviour of the Kumars. Out-door games and exercise were practised as usual.

Talukdari Schools, &c.

The Wadhwan School was in its usual efficient condition, and was considered a model by the smaller Talukdari schools, which, to some extent, still served as feeders to it. The Vajiria School in the Rewa Kantha was expected to become a useful agency in time. The Scott College at Sadra was moved in its new building erected at a cost of Rs. 51,000, and was gradually re-organized under Colonel Scott. There were 21 boys in the school, and physical exercise was amply provided for. The Victoria School at Pánapur contained 14 pupils, but the attendance was irregular. The number of boys in the Sardars' class at Kolhapur, which teaches up to the Matriculation Standard, rose from 3 to 7. There were several boys in the Sardars' High School at Belgawan. The children—boys and girls—of Chiefs and their relatives were in some cases being educated by private tutors, and in many more cases they attended the ordinary schools. Thus there were altogether 299 sons and 36 daughters of Talukdars and Chiefs attending Local Board schools in Gujarat, and 63 children of Sardars or their relatives attending primary schools in Kolhapur, Sangli and Miraj. With regard to Sind, the Divisional Inspector recommended that a special school for the sons of the Nawabs of Tájur should be opened at Nasapur, and that a second school should be opened for the relatives of His Highness Fatehkhán Talpur of Mirjo-Tau near Mirpur Khás.

Maráthás and Langáyats

The Dekkhan Association for the promotion of higher education among Maráthás which commenced in 1835 by supporting 2 students, supported 48 students during the year under report—4 in colleges and 44 in high schools. The fund of the Langáyat Association at Dhárár amounted to Rs. 80,830, and 23 Langáyat students receive aid from the fund—the scholarships rising from Rs. 2 in a school to Rs. 18 in a college. The Association started a second fund with the object of sending a Langáyat to be educated in England, in order that he may compete for the Civil Service or be called to the Bar, and for this fund Rs. 15,294 are reported to have already been collected.

Mahomedans.

The number of Mahomedans in public institutions increased by 1,777. The increase occurred in all the Educational Divisions, but was greatest in the Northern (848) and considerable in the Central (209) Division. In the latter Division it was noticeable that the tendency was to the general and not to the special schools. The most important of the special schools in the Division were the Anjuman-ul-Islám schools in Bombay, which made fair progress. The Poona Anjuman did good work in a modest way, and every district, except Sholápur, showed an improvement. This awakened interest in education was attributable to the establishment of special scholarships both by Government and by Khán Bahádur Kázi Shábhudin, C.I.E., to the publication of the new standards which

gave fresh importance to Urdu, and to the employment of Mahomedans as Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors in 4 of the 6 zillás (Mofussil districts) of the Division. As regards the Northern Division, it has already been mentioned that the Anjuman-i-Islám in Ahmedabad started an Anglo-vernacular school; and it is further noticeable that Mr. Ibráhim Sáyaní, the head master of the Nadiád High School, raised a fund from which he gave small scholarships to boys attending secondary schools, and that the Kázi Sháhbudín Scholarships offered further encouragement.

In the Central Division the number of children of the depressed castes at school rose from 3,979 to 4,546. These children were distributed between the general and the special schools. The best of the special schools were those at Ahmednagar and Yával. In the Northern Division the number of children rose to 2,715, the net increase being 218. Most of the children were in the ordinary schools, but there are 8 special schools. In the Southern Division there were 21 special schools or classes with an attendance of 554 children.

The Depressed  
Castes.

In the Central Division the number of boys at school belonging to the aboriginal and hill tribes was 837 against 806 in the previous year, but measures were initiated in the Poona District for encouraging the attendance of Kolis at schools, and it was suspected that a considerable number of them who attended had been classified as agriculturists.

Aboriginal and Hill  
Tribes.

In the Northern Division the number of pupils belonging to these tribes rose from 8,797 to 4,748, of whom 12 are girls. Broach made the largest contribution to this increase, and progress was also made in Surat, the Panch Maháls, Thána, Rewa, Kántha and Jawháir.

#### Special Instruction.

The institutions which come under the head of special instruction, their number and the pupils thereon are shown in the following table. Certain mistakes which occurred in the numbers of pupils in 1886-87, given in the report for that year have been corrected:—

Institutions for  
special instruction

	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Schools	Pupils.	Schools	Pupils.
Normal Schools for Masters	7	634	7	629
"    "    for Mistresses	4	98	4	126
Sir J. J. School of Art	1	261	1	255
Drawing Class	28	156	45	184
Medical Schools	3	(1,474)*	(1)	(2,740)
Bombay Veterinary College	1	123	1	109
Agricultural Classes	10	0	11	80
Forest Class, Science College, Poona	1	1	1	42
Engineering School, Hyderabad	1	0	1	(468)
Industrial Schools	13	773	13	4
		(144)		6
* Total	60	2,221	92	2,342
		(134)	(1)	3,705

\* Figures in parentheses represent those already entered in the returns of schools for general education.

678 to the head masters and 542 trained assistants were employed by Local and Municipal Boards and by Native States. The Training College at Poona for men maintained its numbers (182 against 188 in 1886-87), and sent out 146 teachers. The number of masters whose wives were under training as school-mistresses rose from 9 to 10. The Training College for women numbered 80 other students, of whom 4 obtained certificates. The attendance at the Normal School of the Christian Vernacular Society at Ahmednagar rose from 58 to 64. From the Ahmednagar College for masters, the results of the annual examination of which were very satisfactory, students were sent out as teachers. More than 300 candidates appeared for admission to the college, and 33 were selected from this number, while 17 masters were admitted for a further course of training and 3 of these placed their wives in the Mahalaxmi College for instruction as school-mistresses. In all there were left in the college on the 31st March 1888 102 men preparing to serve in British Districts and 31 who were supported by Native States. The Rajkot College for masters was prosperous; the examination results were satisfactory. 40 new men were selected from a very large number of candidates, and there were 71 men on the rolls at the end of the year. The Mahalaxmi College at Ahmednagar contained 26 stipendiary pupils and 20 non-students. Among the stipendiary pupils there were 3 mistresses supported by Native States. The examination results were satisfactory, and 7 mistresses were sent out. The Paton Female Training College at Rajkot made decided progress during the year; the number of women under training rose from 18 to 24, and 3 women were sent out as school-mistresses. The Thakor of Gondal gave scholarships to 2 women sent up to the college from his State, and the Chiefs contributed Rs. 320 for the annual prizes, which were distributed by the Jámilí Sahib of Vánkáner in the presence of 200 of the leading ladies of Rajkot. There were 108 men on the rolls of the

Training College at Dhárwár for men 11 third-year, 19 second-year and 46 first-year men passed the examinations. The training school for masters at Kolhápúr passed 20 men for a second-year certificate, and had 13 men left on the rolls at the end of the year. The training school for women at Kolhápúr contained 10 students, and the seniors passed in the third-year's course. Since the close of the year under report the Training School at Hyderabad has been raised to the rank of college, and an efficient staff has been appointed. The number of students has been raised from 39 to 55, and 12 men passed for the first-year, 12 for the second-year and 6 for the third-year certificate. For the training of school-mistresses in Sind the Divisional Inspector relies upon the efforts of the Karáchi Convent Schools mentioned above in connection with high schools.

J. J. School of Art

There were 256 students on the rolls of the Sir Jamshedji Jijibháí School of Art at the end of the year, against 264 at the end of the previous year, and the fee-receipts amounted to Rs. 3,455 against Rs. 3,569. The elementary or drawing school contained 237 students, of whom 136 were examined and 39 obtained certificates of different grades. In the Architectural Drawing Class there were 28 students, of whom 19 sat for examination, and 7 were awarded certificates. In the Painting Atelier composed of 26 pupils, the students did excellent work, and the examiners noted with satisfaction that the high standard of the previous year had been fully maintained. In the Sculpture Atelier, which consisted of 8 students, and was actively employed in supplying modelled designs of ornamental details for various public buildings in Bombay, the examiners reported considerable improvement.

Drawing Classes.

New drawing classes were opened in 18 different schools, including 2 in Native States and 3 in the Central Provinces. In the schools in the Presidency there were 2,874 pupils against 1,600 in the previous year. 1,326 candidates were examined, 326 passed, and 165 prizes were awarded.

Medical Schools

The fee-receipts in the 3 Government Medical schools at Poona, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad amounted to Rs. 507. The increase in the number of pupils from 148 in 1885-86 to 123 in 1886-87 and 109 in the year under report has been made the subject of special enquiry. 11 third-year pupils were examined at Poona, and all were found to be qualified. 2 Hospital nurses were examined in Poona, and 1 of them satisfied the examiners. At Ahmedabad 19 third-year men were examined, and 16 passed. And at Hyderabad 8 third-year men were examined, and all passed.

Bombay Veterinary College

The first examination of the Bombay Veterinary College was held in April 1887, at which 13 candidates appeared for their first professional examination, of whom 34 were successful. No students were as yet qualified for appearance for the second or higher standard. A supplementary examination was, however, with the approval of Government, held in September, at which 2 Hospital Assistants from Central India were permitted as a special case, to appear for the second examination without having gone through the usual curriculum. Only 17 candidates presented themselves for the first examination. The 2 Hospital Assistants passed, as also did 8 of the latter. There were therefore, at the close of the year under report, 2 seniors who had passed the second examination, 40 intermedates who had passed only the first examination, and 38 juniors who had as yet appeared for none except that required on entrance. Of these 80 students 31 were Hindus, 27 Parsis, 12 Portuguese, 4 Europeans and Eurasians, 5 Mahomedans, and 1 Jew. There were 15 Native Government and Municipal students. The tenancy of the Native States of the Presidency to avail themselves of the education given at the college is worthy of notice, there were in the institution 27 students sent from foreign territory, the Chief of Sāngli, Dhárwagar and Gondal having been added during the year under report to the list of those who took action in the matter. The Committee of Management of the college met only twice during the year, difficulty having been experienced in obtaining a quorum on other occasions. A practical examination shed was constructed, and a commencement made of a chemical laboratory; the equipment of the dissecting room and fuge was considerably improved, while numerous additions were made to the museum and library. The grounds around the buildings were also put in better order, and designs for quarters for resident students were drawn up and submitted to Government. The duties connected with the repression of cattle-disease were again during the year carried on from the college, and visits of inspection were paid by the Principal, his Assistants and in one case by 2 students to Ratnagiri, Ach. B. J. u. Ahmedabad, the Puch Mandals and Sholapur. The results are said to have been satisfactory. The receipts and expenditure of the college (excluding building charges and expenses for fuel for the year amounted, respectively, to Rs. 5,120 (Rs. 2,630 from fees and Rs. 2,490 from the municipal grant) and Rs. 20,277. The grade pay of the 2 Assistant Surgeons lent to the college as lecturers, which amounts to Rs. 3,000 per annum, has, however, to be added to the debit side of the account, nor is it clear whether the fees credited were all recovered within the financial year. Arrears of fees are a unsatisfactory feature of the accounts, and the attention of the Managing Committee has been called to them.

Agricultural Classes

Out of 112 first-year and 34 second-year students who presented themselves at the annual examination, 50 of the former and 27 of the latter passed the examination. In the previous year the figures were 100 first year and 15 second-year candidates, of whom 70 and 12 respectively passed the examination. The farm at Sholapur was transferred to the District Board, and arrangements were being made to bring in Kuntli boys from the talukás and to give them a practical course of instruction. The farms at Ahmed-

nagar and Násik were refused by the Boards, and were to be abolished. The farms at Dhulia and Belgaum were to be offered to the District Boards. At Hyderabad the high school class was closed, but the vernacular class numbered 10 students.

At the annual examination of the engineering school at Hyderabad, conducted by the Public Works Department, 12 students in the second-year course presented themselves, and 8 passed, of whom 4 were appointed by Government 1st grade sub-overseers on probation.

Engineering School, Hyderabad.

The Government grant to the Apprentices' Home, Byélla, amounted to Rs. 1,335, against Rs. 1,300 in the previous year. Drawing, especially mechanical drawing, was introduced into the Home, in which there were 23 lads on the 31st of March 1888 against 18 reported in the previous year. Most of them were apprenticed to the leading railway and shipping companies in Bombay.

Apprentices' Home, Bycolla.

The number of boys on the rolls is now 232, against 223 in the previous year. The new rules worked well: the boys passed a fairly good examination in book knowledge; and the work of all departments gave evidence of good general management.

David Sassoon Reformatory.

A brief history of the inception and development of the scheme for the formation of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute was given in the last report. During the year under report the Ripon Fund Committee agreed to transfer the Fund to the Institute on condition that the latter should comprise a department assigned the Ripon Textile School, and a building was provided for the Institute through the liberality of Sir Dinshah Manojki Petit, Knight, who placed at the disposal of Government his property in the Fort of Bombay known as the Hydraulic Press, valued at three lakhs of rupees, to be utilized for the purposes of the Government Central Press, in order that the new building for the Press constructed in the Fort might be made available for the Elphinstone College, and the College Building at Cavel—a centre of technical industry in the city of Bombay. The object of the scheme for the reorganization of the Institute. The programme of the Institute was thus explained by the Managing Board:—"The Institution will present give instruction in machine drawing, in steam, in mechanics, theoretical and applied, in physics, in electricity and magnetism, in light and heat. The machine-drawing classes are applicable to all the important industries of the district where machinery of any form is employed. Students will be taught to draw to scale the constructive details of various machines; when thoroughly conversant with these and the principles of theoretical and applied mechanics, in which instruction will be given, they will be able to design machines as occasion arises in daily practice. The principal features of the instruction, as now proposed to be given, are (with which end in view the laboratories have been so designed) to afford students facilities for the experimental study of the relations which the principles taught in the lecture-room bear to the problem met with in actual practice. Thus the object to be aimed at is quite as much to train the pupils in habits of exact reasoning and in the clear description of phenomena perceived through their own senses as to store their minds with information important both from a scientific and a practical point of view. As far as possible, pupils will handle the instruments and apparatus employed, and make experiments with them. \* \* \* \* \* Considerable care has been taken to keep the cost of instruction as low as possible, so that a day student, inclusive of fees, will require during the first Session Rs. 26-0-0, during the second Session Rs. 101-14-0, and during the third Session Rs. 200-8-0 (including books and instruments); and at the end of the period a student with ordinary intelligence is fit to be a fair mechanical engineer capable of taking charge of engines or machinery."

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

The attendance in the Ratanágrí School of Industry rose from 149 to 201. At the annual examination it was found that the work done in the shops and in the Drawing school reflected great credit on the Superintendent and the teaching staff.

Industrial School, Ratanágrí.

At the annual examination it appeared that in practical work the Fardunjí Parákí School of Industry at Surt had not lost ground since the last inspection, although it had suffered by frequent changes in the teaching staff, and the appliances for teaching were deficient.

Fardunjí Parákí School of Industry

The Free Church Orphanage at Poona earned Rs. 320 for 16 boys who passed in painting, the Fanch Healds Mission at Looer for 7 boys who passed in carpentry, the Sirsi Mission Rs. 22 for 36 boys who passed in carpentry or fibre-weaving or as farm apprentices, and the Robertson School at Pandharpur Rs. 500 for 25 boys who passed as carpenters or blacksmiths. Four workshops were started by the Hyenala Education Society and by the Coona Native Institution. In Sind owing to the exertions of Khan Isak, Mir Kamrád Khan 3 new schools were opened during the year—1 at Moro with 111 pupils, 1 at Nussli with 104 pupils, and 1 at Kandáro with 156 pupils. A new school was opened at Unaskot with 57 pupils. At Moro the craft taught is turnery at Nussli the embroidery and needle-work for which Sind is famous, at Kandáro what are called the "Sind" articles have been made, joinery and cabinet-work, smithy, masonry, carpentry and electrical, pottery, smeltery and needle-work. The Industrial School at Unaskot was started by private subscriptions, the crafts taught were carpentry, tailoring, smithery in iron and shoe-making; and the pupils divided their time between the workshops and the local municipal school. The Hyderabad Municipality gave considerable attention to the question of technical education: they opened classes in their primary schools for instruction in turnery and needle-work, in both of

Small industrial schools

which crafts there is an effective demand for instructed apprentices, and they also laid the foundations of a municipal work-shop.

*Miscellaneous.*

Public Service  
Examinations.

The rules for the examination of candidates for the revenue and judicial branches of the public service were revised by Government. The new rules not only recognized the holders of 1st and 2nd class certificates issued by the Educational Department under the old rules, but also provided (i) that students who had passed the Bombay University School Final Examination with Maráthi, Gujaráti, Kánarése or Sindhi (and Urdu for employment in Urdu offices) for their second compulsory subject, and with certain specified optional subjects, should be considered to have passed an examination of the first or highest grade; (ii) that students who had passed the Government of India Final Examination for European schools with one of the vernacular languages mentioned above as their second language or optional subject should also be considered to have passed an examination of the first or highest grade; (iii) that 2nd and 3rd grade certificates qualifying their holder for admission into English or vernacular offices according to the languages in which they had passed, should be given to candidates who passed certain specified alternative examinations; and (iv) that the Matriculation, Pre-University and First Arts Examinations of the Bombay University should be held to qualify for the public service if passed before September 1887 only. The examinations for 1887-88 were held under the old rules 1,236 candidates for the old and 15,488 for the new certificates were examined and 350 were found to be qualified for the former and 4,041 for the latter.

Abolition of a  
Division.

On the abolition of the North-Eastern Division the 3 districts belonging to it viz. Khárdesh, Ahmednagar and Násik, were added to the Central Division, from which Thána was transferred to the Northern Division and Kolába and Rátorgiri to the Southern Division. This arrangement enabled Government to establish the new Professorship in the Elphinstone College of which mention has been made above. The educational divisions now agree with the revenue divisions, and the 3 Inspectors of the Presidency proper have charge of 6 districts and take a share of the work of the city of Bombay.

Public Libraries

New public libraries were opened at Keive Máhin, Bandra and Dhármast. There were at the end of the year, 32 libraries in the Central Division, 42 in the Northern, 21 in the Southern and 8 in Sind. The Educational Museum and Library at Bombay was of great practical use.

Encouragement to  
Literature.

Rs. 3020 were spent by Government on the distribution of books to schools and registered libraries. The Vernacular Committee, assisted by the Government Translators, disposed of a large number of books submitted for exchange or for approval as school-books. The Dakshina Prize Committee disposed of 16 works, and awarded prizes to 8 authors, the aggregate value of the prizes being Rs. 780. The total expenditure from the Dakshina grant was Rs. 20,683, which amount was distributed thus—allowances to Bhattas Rs. 802, allowances to teachers and students Rs. 14,100, payments to authors Rs. 5,051, Dakshina Prize Committee Rs. 124, pension to the widow of Máo Lakhúur Máro Luxman Chátrúte Rs. 597.

Education  
Commission.

Government were pleased to sanction a scheme of scholarships tenable in secondary and special schools. 60 scholarships of the value of Rs. 7 each per annum, tenable for 2 years, are under the scheme offered annually, 30 in each district of the Presidency except Bombay and the Sind districts for which 2 are provided. The first scholarship in each district is open to general competition and the second and third are reserved for candidates belonging to classes backward in English education. In districts for which two classes of scholarships have been provided, one is reserved for Mahomedans and the other for other backward classes. The number of Mahomedans serving as Assistant Deputy Education Inspectors was raised from 5 to 10, with satisfactory results. The effect goes to the recommendations of the Education Commission by the reduction of 3 schools has already been noticed in the section on secondary schools.

**Literature and the Press.**

LITERATURE.

Classification of  
publications

The total number of publications registered in 1887 was 1795 or 11 less than in the previous year. They may be divided into 1232 books and 563 monthly or quarterly issues of periodicals. They may also be divided into 1,064 or 59 per cent. works in the oriental languages and 192 or 11 per cent. works in English. The 1,064 oriental works included 283 books and 119 periodicals in Maráthi, 379 books and 269 periodicals in Gujaráti, 80 books in Urdu, 95 books and 17 periodicals in Sanskrit, and 327 works in the other spoken and classical languages of the Presidency, such as Kánarése, Hindú, Márváti and bilingual, trilingual and quadrilingual combinations.

English works

Of the 192 English publications, 107 were books and 85 were numbers of monthly and quarterly periodicals. Of the former 87 were original work, published for the first time, and 26 were new editions, re-publications, and translations. 52 of the books were either composed or edited by Europeans and the remaining 55 by natives. The most important of the publications in English were, *The Civilization of the Eastern Indians in Ancient Times*,



*The Age of the Avesta and Zoroaster and Iranian Art*, being translations of German works, by Dārāb Dastur Peshōtan Sengāna, B.A.; *Egypt or the Double Land and its Stone Records* by W. E. S. T.; *Atkinson's Commentaries on the Laws of British India, Volume I; The Auspices of British India and its Dependencies, Parts I and II, and The Zoology of Beluchistan and Southern Afghanistan*, by James A. Murray; *The Bombay Materia Medica and their Therapeutics* by Dr R. N. Khory; *Paroxysm and its Place in History* by Professor James Darmesteter; *The Zoroastrian and some other Ancient Systems* by Dhanjibhai Jamshedji Medhora, and *The Journal of the Anthropological Society*, Bombay. Besides these, a few pamphlets on social and religious subjects, such as "The law for the restitution of conjugal rights" by V. S. Apte, M.A., "Social and Religious Reform in Western India" by Surgeon K. R. Kutikar, "A Lecture on Woman, Her Place and Power" by Divān Bahādūr R. Raḡhunāthrao, and 'English Impressions' by N. G. Chandavarkar deserve special mention.

The English periodicals started in the year under report were *The Indian Annals and Magazine of Natural Science*, *The Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society*, and *English Opinion or India*, a compilation of extracts from newspapers and periodicals published in England.

English periodicals

The total number of Marāṭhi books published was 283, against 198 in the previous year. Of the 3 works under the head of *Arts*, one was on photography, one on native music, and one on subjective anatomy. Under the head of *Biography*, there were 2 biographies of Her Imperial Majesty, published in connection with the celebration of the Jubilee. Under the head of *Fiction and Fiction* is noticeable the *Phirobbhaishajya Prabhāvatigāraśhan*, or the glorious achievements of Indian medical science, advocating the cause of Indian medical science and decrying European therapeutics. Among the *Historical* works was a "History of the Native States, Chapter I" containing much useful information. The works under *Language* were glossaries with the exception of the *Sanskrit Laghu Pradhāna Boddh*, or "Elements of Marāṭhi Grammar in verse." *Scientific and Poetical* works were small pamphlets of different nature. The books on *Science* (*Physical, Social and Natural*) were multiplication tables, geographical primers, and a Science Primer on Ocean. Under *Politics* is noticeable the *Lakhana Ratnamālā* or "a collection of precious statements" being a reprint of letters alleged to have been written by Balaājī Janābhān Dhānu alias Dāna Farnavis, Prime Minister of the Peshva Sawai Madhārāo at the time the treaty was in progress between the Marāṭhas and the English and a treaty was about to be concluded through Māhādījī Sindia (1780). Nāna considered the English "treacherous" and warned Sindia to be cautious in making the treaty and the editor in his introduction has described the English as a designing people whose rule has made the natives vicious and penniless. The *Pam kadhū Lāre* was a translation of the English pamphlet "The Star in the East," which vigorously advocated the rights of the natives of India. Under the head *Miscellaneous* are noticeable essays read by educated Hindus before the Hindu Union Club. In one of these the marriageable age of Hindu girls was asserted on the authority of the *smṛiti* to be from 11 to 14 years, and in another from 16 to 20 years in the light of modern physiology. Another essay lamented the social, moral, and political degeneration of India, venturing some of the stock grievances of the native press, and suggesting remedies. The works under *Philosophy* were 2 treatises of old works. The publications on *Religion* comprised 3 tracts on Christianity, 2 on Hinduism and 1 on Brahminism or Indian Religion. Under the head of *Travels* there were three accounts of Hindu pilgrimages, and 1 of a pilgrim to Jerusalem by a Bene-laraitite.

Marāṭhi books.

7 new Marāṭhi periodicals were started during the year, raising the total number from 15 to 22.

Marāṭhi periodical

The total number of Gujarāṭi books published during the year was 379 (against 373 in the previous year), of which 83 per cent. were either written or edited by Hindus, 13 per cent. by Parsis and 4 per cent. by Mahomedans. Of the 6 works on *Arts*, 2 were on miscellaneous subjects, one on engine driving, one on weaving one on agriculture, and one on miscellaneous subjects. The *Biography* of works comprised translations of the lives of Sir William Wallace and a treatise on the Romans and Greeks, a life of the Emperor Akbar, an ornamental geography of Kānōda Mūjī, an earnest worker in the cause of education and reform who attracted considerable notice by his exposure of the practices of the Vallabhian Mahatmas in Bombay. *Biographies* of Her Imperial Majesty published in commemoration of the Jubilee. *Scientific and Poetical* works on the *Itihas aur Fāren* there were translations of Gulliver's Travels and John's *Massias*, geographical grounds, and publications describing the social evils of polygamy, illegitimacy and gambling. Two of the dramas were translations from the Sanskrit of Pāṇinī on the *Chāyā*. One of them, the *Aśvīmatī Natya*, on the Drama of the Princess Ashvīmatī depicts the patriotism and struggle for independence of Pāṇinī, a famous Mimāṃsākar in the time of Akbar, who stoutly opposed Mahomedan invasion and ultimately secured a compromise with the House of Delhi, and having found this compromise a failure, he was at last with Prince Shāh bade her on his death-bed to become a concubine of the Sultan which she heroically refused. The other, the *Puru Puru*, is on the Drama of the Vikiṭāra founded on the historical incidents of the war between Vāsudeva the Great and the Purus. *Pāṇinī*, or the virtuous daughter-in-law, was a translation of an old Gujarāṭi production while Rāghunī story furnished the ground-work of a better one. *Religion* was *Mehārao and Vindāderī*, *Dukhyāri Bachan*, or the notes of a religious discourse, Part V was the concluding portion of an excellent adaptation to Parsi life of *Walden* by Woods "Last Lyric." *Sarasvatī Chandra*, or the story of Sarasvatī and Chandra, was an incomplete love tale describing the intrigues prevalent

Gujarāṭi books

in Native States and among the subordinates of the political officers in charge of those States. Under the head of *History* the publications were all school manuals, with the exception of *Avastájamánáni gharasá shátrú Bábát*, a prize essay on the social life of the Zoroastrians as described in the Zend Avasta, and *Mevábhí jáhójaláhi*, an historical account of the kingdom of Meywár. Of the books on *Language*, the most important was the *Gujaráthí Shabdárth Kosá*, or a vocabulary of Gujarati words used in common parlance by agriculturists, artisans, and merchants. Under the head *Miscellaneous* the following publications are noticeable.—*Vivámúdal* or Circle of Heroes, Part II, a brief notice of the virtues and meritorious acts of several European patriots, philantropists, and religious preachers, *Home Power*, a translation of a portion of Chapter II of Simpleson's "Character," by a Gujarati lady, a translation of Herbert Spencer *On Education*, and *Praváti Pravadá* or the Pious Lady, a condemnation of the efforts made by educated men and women to secure to Hindu women the amount of liberty enjoyed by European women. There is also a notice on "Votary call for no special remarks." There were 2 publications under the head of *Religion*, one a reprint, and the other a prize essay explaining the aims and objects of the local self-government scheme as embodied in Bombay Acts Nos 1 and II of 1884, particularly as applicable to Gujarat. The publications on *Philosophy* were all reprints, with the exception of the *Mukha (mukhi) shástrá* or the doctrine of salvation, an exposition of the views of a follower of Vedantism, and the *Dnyáti Prákishí Práharán Sámpádh*, a collection of poems on Jainism. The publications on *Religion* comprised a collection of the songs of the Salvation Army, Jain prayers and hymns, a translation of the *Khoráshátrá* from the French of Baron de Hübler and a notice of the *Dnyáti, Commentaries on the Závestá on Religious Ceremonies as compared with the present medical science*,—an effort to show that the ceremonies are in consonance with hygiene, and contribute to preserve health. The publications on *Mathematics* and *Arithmetic* were all school manuals. The single work on *Travel* was an account of a pilgrimage.

Gujarati periodicals. 3 new Gujarati periodicals were added to the old ones, viz. the *Kárat Sámbhádhí Shástrí Káramáni*, or Physical Education, *Bábáí Vádhí*, a instruction to children, and *Kaváti Vádhí*, or the sport of poetry. The total number was thus raised from 26 to 29.

Urdu works. In Urdu 80 books were published against 71 in 1886. There were no publications under the head of *Biography*, *Law*, *Medical Treatises*, *Philosophy*, *Science*, and *Travels*. The 2 works under *Arts* were translations of English works on military topics. The *Dramatic* works were a small pamphlet intended for the stage. The *Poetical* compositions were in the majority of cases of religious and didactic nature. The only Urdu works worth mention are (1) *Háshíyah Ishárahí* or *Exposition of the Holy Qurán*, by the late Mirza Asad Khan, a friend, this is a guide to Christians, among a people who are ignorant of the Holy Qurán; and (2) *Tuhfat-i-Jahán*, on the occasion of the jubilee presented a short biography of Her Imperial Majesty and a brief account of the celebrations of the Jubilee in England.

Books in other modern languages. The remaining portion of languages of this country are Hindi, Kánarés, Brij, Márvádhí, Hindi Sirá, Arabic, Sindhi, and Árvi, and they are still in a backward condition as regards literature. The total number of books published in these languages in the year under report was 57 against 103 in the previous year. The following books deserve notice.—*Márágáyahá chhápá*, a collection of poems in Hindi about Gósháya and a song about chastity; a beautiful Hindú legend in Márvádhí verse, *The Art of Photography* in Arabic, Sindhi, and a translation into Hindi of the 8th chapter of the Bhágvadgít.

Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, Hebrew and Zend books. 60 books in classical languages the largest number was as usual in Sanskrit, 95 against 153 in 1886. Only 6 of the 60 were original publications—small tracts not requiring especial notice. The rest were reprints. There were 14 works each in Persian and Arabic, 9 in Zend, and 2 in Hebrew. The Zend and Hebrew works were only reprints of religious works. Of the few books in Persian and Arabic the following only deserve notice.—*The Tárikheh Sífatíyah* *Lev Káshí Khán* or *Mohámed Nává Khán* *in Hindústán 1807-1807* gives an account in Persian of the visit of the two Persian ambassadors in India in those years. *The Tárikheh Sífatíyah*, also in Persian, was a notice of the Turkish Empire up to the end of the last century. *Turkey*, *par*. The *Tárikheh Sífatíyah* *in Káshí* or *Hindústán* contained Persian verses in praise of Her Imperial Majesty, written in commemoration of the jubilee. The *Tárikheh-Bághdád* or the history of Bagdad in Arabic, contained an account of the administration of the province of that name by the different governors who have ruled over it since the time of Sultan Mahommed of Turkey, &c. for the last forty-two years. *Káshí* or *Levánt*, or two tracts, was an Arabic version, made about the year 700 A.D., of the Sanskrit *Itiháshá*.

Sanskrit periodicals. The *Kánya Málá*, or collection of poems, and *Chhándogya Málá* or series of valuable books, two Sanskrit periodicals were published and in place of old periodicals, were issued during the year.

Books in more than one language. Of the books in more than one language a few need special mention. The series entitled the *Upánishad Sámpádh*, or collection of the Upánishads, continued to publish the texts of the Upánishads with Sanskrit commentaries, and a Maráthi translation. The *Chhándogyaopánishad* treated the Samaved in the same manner. The *Yogishtáshá Samádhádhá*, or the aphorisms of *yoga* on fixing the mind in abstract contemplation, explained the means by which man may attain communion with the Supreme soul. The *Sánkhya Dvándhar*, or the light of the Sánkhya philosophy, gave the original Sanskrit text of Kapila, the founder of the Sánkhya system of philosophy, with a Hindi

commentary which appears to be a translation of a Sanskrit work. Of late few original works written in prose have appeared on Vedāntism: but the *Dvaitakhandan-purvak advait pratipadak Vedant sar*, or substance of the Vedant philosophy, published during the year, was a work of this nature. The *Ancient Iranian and Zoroastrian Morals* contained extracts from the Javedan Kherad, or the maxims of Hosheng, selections from the Dasatir, a book of the prophets of ancient Iran, and extracts from the Zend Avasta. The English translation of the Javedan was by Mr. F. H. Palmer, and that of the Avasta prayers by Mr. Bleek; the English and Zend texts were accompanied by their Gujarati translation; and the compiler added a short paper in English, with its translation in Gujarati, on the nature of God and the duties of man. The *Praman sahasri*, or a thousand authoritative precepts, was a collection of more than a thousand Sanskrit doctrines or authoritative utterances from the Shrutis, Smritis, and other sources on—I. Creation of the universe, II. Conduct conformable to religious and legal institutes (Shrutis and Smritis), and III. Studies contemplated. The *Kantuk Chintamani*, or the marvellous celestial gem yielding every thing wanted, contained the Sanskrit text with its Marathi translation. The book contained "practical" recipes for various purposes: from the bewitchment of the sight to the defeat of an army or the immortalization of the soul. The *Gaudavaho*, an historical poem in Prakrit by Vikpati, contained the text of the poem based upon four manuscripts written in the Devanagari character, a learned introduction, and valuable notes and appendices.

So far as intellectual progress and literary activity could be gauged by the quantity and quality of publications, the year 1887 had no improvement to show upon the preceding year, but was barely on a footing of equality with it. The important subjects of *Arts and Science* were still neglected. Light literature and fiction were as usual, well attended to. Of the spoken languages of the Presidency, the greatest literary activity was naturally observable in Marathi and Gujarati. Among the classical languages, Sanskrit was the greatest favourite, but still there were very few attempts worth notice at original composition in that language. The year under report being the Jubilee year of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress's reign, her life was published in almost every language, nearly 25 works of the kind having been registered in all. As in former years, very few books were written by University graduates, only 47 out of a total of 1,793 publications having been produced by them. The total number of publications under review may be classified into 1,161 original productions, 265 republications, and 268 translations. Of this total 1,155 works were printed at Bombay in 65 presses, 339 printed in Gujarat in 34 presses, 250 in the Central and Southern Divisions at 32 presses, and 19 in Sind at 6 presses.

Progress and general tone.

The number of works registered for copy-right during the year under report was 204, of which 238 were private and 56 Government publications.

The tone of the publications was on the whole unobjectionable both morally and politically, although occasionally objectionable works like the *Chitole Kartavya*, *Khyal aur Javan* or the song about the child husband, the *Khyal gharak aur Chhoti-purkhani*, or the song about the religious ascetic and the drinking fountain, water-carrier and the letters of Nana Faruavis mentioned above, were noticeable.

THE PRESS

At the end of the year under report (1887) there were in all 118 newspapers and 51 periodicals, against 111 newspapers and 47 periodicals at the end of the previous year. During the year the publication of one English newspaper, viz the *Indian Workman*, ceased after a very short existence, and the number of English newspapers conducted by natives was reduced from 4 to 3. The Anglo-Marathi papers lost 2 of their contemporaries, viz the *Somnath Prakash* and the *Shetakarva* at *Karachi*, which reduced their number to 8. Too many Marathi newspapers were started in succession, and sustained a loss of 5, so that the total number was raised to 52. The strength of the Anglo-Gujarati newspapers was increased to 6 by the publication of 2 new newspapers of that class, viz the *Dhruv Sudha* and the *Capital Gazette* at *Ahmedabad*. The purely Gujarati papers of 1886 lost one of their number, but on the other hand there was an addition of 4 new ones, which raised their number to 34. A new Kanarese paper named the *Kataki* was started, but it was discontinued soon after its birth, and 2 of the old Kanarese papers changed their purely vernacular character and became Anglo-vernacular, so that the number of Kanarese papers was reduced to 9. The Urdu, Persian and Sindhi newspapers showed neither increase nor decrease, their numbers being respectively by 2, 1 and 3. A new Arabic paper in the name of *Nakhat-ut-talib* was published at *Uda* and a Persian paper called the *As-Salwa* at *Uda*, were started at *Bombay*. One tri-lingual weekly newspaper in English, Marathi and Hindi, and one bi-lingual weekly in Marathi and Gujarati, continued to be published. Of the newspapers, one was a quarterly publication in English and the remaining 50 were monthly publications in Marathi (8), Gujarati (21) and Kanarese (1).

Number of news papers and periodicals.

The *Kesari* continued to be the most widely circulated journal. The other journals enjoyed a circulation of 1,000 copies or more followed in this order—The *Jag Chitrochitra*, the *Rasik-Priya*, the *Netaji*, the *Devi Bandhu*, the *Gujarati* and the *Kandee-Mahati*.

Their circulation.

General character of the Native press.

Generally speaking, it may be said that excepting the English papers, viz the *Indian Spectator*, the *Marátha* and the *Sind Times*, and some of the Anglo-vernacular and vernacular papers, such as the *Indu Prakash*, the *Natve Opinion*, the *Dnyánodaya*, the *Subodh Patrika*, the *Dnyán Prakash*, the *Bombay Samáchar*, the *Jáme Jamshed*, the *Rast Gofár*, the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, the *Kesari*, the *Pársi Punch* and a few others, the Native press is conducted by persons who are not by their education or position qualified to represent public opinion. Out of the 63 newspapers started in 1825, 1886 and 1887, 24 or over 40 per cent were edited by men either dismissed from the Government service, or convicted of theft, breach of trust and similar offences, or notorious for loose character, or of unknown social status and limited education, or by schoolboys, religious mendicants and the like. These papers are either filled with crude notions or with stale matter, frequently drawn from their elder and better conducted contemporaries—the local column alone containing original matter. Their circulation is very limited, and their subscription very paltry. There are many weekly papers the annual subscription of which ranges from annas 8 to R. 1 and whose circulation does not exceed 200 copies: of some papers even less than 100 copies are issued. Their income is, therefore, very limited. Such papers manage to live for a short time somehow or other, and then ceasing to excite either fear or interest are heard of no more.

Topics discussed. The Jubilee.

At the beginning of the year the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress' reign and its celebration occupied largely the attention of the native newspapers. The private and public virtues of Her Majesty were dwelt upon at great length, feelings of loyalty and affection entertained by the people of India for their Sovereign for the benefits enjoyed by them under Her Majesty's rule were freely expressed, and numerous suggestions were made as to the best way in which the Jubilee might be celebrated. It was suggested that Her Majesty should order the land revenue to be reduced, the killing of cows for animal food to be stopped, the salt duty to be abolished, the Indian Civil Service Examination to be held simultaneously in India and England, and many other things to be done with a view to commemorate the Jubilee in a way befitting a sovereign. None of these suggestions having, however, met with acceptance from the authorities, a sense of disappointment and somewhat of abate followed.

The Public Service Commission.

The appointment and work of the Public Service Commission was another important subject that occupied the attention of the press for a long time. Many of the papers expressed satisfaction at the constitution of the Commission and praised the manner in which it did its work. The evidence produced before the Commission was criticised very warmly, and in a few cases bitterly. His Excellency Lord Dalhousie was praised in terms of high encomium as it was hoped that he would do justice to the natives of India before his departure from India.

Dhulip Sing.

The arrest of Adee of Dhulip Sing's voyage to India and his subsequent detention by the British Government gave rise to much acrimony as well as in the vernacular newspapers.

The Finance Committee.

The Finance Committee and its work occupied a good deal of the attention of the press, and innumerable suggestions were made as to how the Government should be relieved in the public expenditure. Prominent among these was a proposal to reduce the number and salaries of European officers and to employ a larger number of the natives of India than at present.

Vokán.

The abkhi policy of Government was much criticised and the Government was charged with the spread of drunkenness among the natives. It was alleged to be the mischievous policy of the revenue officials to have the abkhi contractors by allowing them to open new shops. The temperance movement in the Konkan and Gujarat was much applauded and the Government officials were reproached for attempting to thwart the aims of the leaders of this movement. The Collector of Koláro was the subject of much adverse criticism for the prohibition he had issued.

The Forest Commission.

The recommendations of the Forest Commission were generally approved, and it was believed that if they were adopted they would lessen friction between the executive officers of Government and the people in the matter of pasture lands and the cutting of wood and grass for *zab* and other purposes.

Education.

His Excellency Lord Poy's speech at the opening of the Sind College was highly applauded as expressive of His Excellency's liberal educational policy. The slow progress of the scheme of technical education was much complained of, and the proposal of the Bombay Government to transfer the Dekkhan College, Poona, to private agency gave rise to a long and bitter discussion of the educational policy of Government. The Dekkhan Education Society was earnestly pressed not to take over the college under its management, and strong recommendations were made to Government to abandon the proposal.

Native states.

The offers of pecuniary assistance made by His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and other Native Princes for the defence of the North West Frontier of India were declared to be good evidence of their loyalty to the British Government, and it was recommended that the Paramount Power should thankfully decline the offers. A great deal of resentment was expressed with reference to the loan drawn by the British Government from the treasury of His Highness the Scindia, particularly because of the amount of the prince. His Highness the Mahárája Holkar was adversely criticised for the manner in which he administered his territories and treated his officers.

The Bombay Municipal Bill was severely canvassed on the ground that it was said to aim at a curtailment of the powers of the Municipal Corporation. The opposition to it in the Native press continued notwithstanding the assent of the opponents in the Council to its modified provisions. The appointment of Mr. P. M. Mehta and the re-appointment of Mr. K. T. Telang to the Legislative Council elicited high encomiums regarding His Excellency's happy choice in making appointments. The appointment of the Honourable Mr. (now Sir) Raymond West to the Executive Council was also received with satisfaction.

And miscellaneous matters.

#### BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

11 new resident members were elected during 1887; 12 resigned the membership, 4 died, 3 retired, and 5 were transferred to the list of non-resident members. 1 new non-resident member was elected, 1 resigned; 3 retired; 1 died; and 1 has become a resident member. The total number of resident members at the close of the year was 140 against 157 at the end of the previous year, while that of non-resident members was 65 against 66.

Members.

The issues during the year were 14,010 vols. of new books, including periodicals, and 6,318 of old books, against 15,095 vols. of the former, and 5,991 of the latter in 1886. The number of books purchased during the year was 631 in 719 volumes against 572 works in 698 volumes purchased in 1886. 191 works, in 229 volumes, were received as presents to the Society against 105 works, in 237 volumes, presented in the year previous. Besides books, maps were presented to the Society; and journals and transactions were received by it from libraries, and other institutions, chiefly in exchange for its journal. 190 newspapers and periodicals were either subscribed for by or presented to the Society against 181 in 1886.

Library.

42 silver and 2 gold coins, presented by the Government of Bombay and Bengal, were added to the numismatic collection.

Museum

Two numbers of the Journal, 45 and 46, were published. The contents of No. 45 were described in the last report. No. 46 contained a continuation of Dr R. G. Bhandarkar's Philological Lectures, and the following papers—Cutch and Kathiáwar Coins, by Dr. O. Codrington; the Suktimuktávali of Jalhana, by Dr. Peterson, Visiá to the Vienna Congress, by Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar, Alleged Practice of Next-of-Kin Marriages in Old Iran, by Dádur Dáráyá, Shohar Sa'áná; and the Marriage of Intants D. Catharina, by Dr. J. Gerson da Cruz.

Journal.

A hitherto undiscovered cave was found and excavated at Elphanta during the year, under the auspices of the Society. There was reason to believe that in addition to the two small chambers at the back of the hill, which were cleared out many years ago, a third one existed, completely filled up with rubbish and the falling earth. The Society having brought the matter to the notice of Government, the latter placed at their disposal a sum of Rs. 500, with which a third cave, exactly resembling the other two, was cleared.

Explorations at Elphanta.

The subscriptions collected during the year, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 2,620 against Rs. 2,513 in 1886. The investment funds of the Society amounted to Rs. 7,500.

Finance.

#### THE GUJARATI DNYAN PRASARTAK MANDLI

The total number of members at the close of 1887-88 was 154 against 160 at the end of the previous year. The income realised during the year, exclusive of the interest on Government promissory notes which had not been recovered, was Rs. 907, and the expenditure Rs. 558. The reserve fund amounted to Rs. 6,025. Seven usual and interesting lectures were delivered under the auspices of the Society, most of which were well attended, and were illustrated by diagrams, specimens, copper-plates, &c. The following is a list of them—Powers of an Indian Standard Point of View, by Pandit G. Káji Guanshyámji, The Colours of Flowers, by Dr. K. K. Kirtikar, The Ear, The Story of Western India as derived from Copper-plates and Stone Inscriptions (A.D. 400-1000), by Mr. Ratirám Mangram Dave B.A.; The Conditions of Healthy Respiration, by Mr. Dáráshá Ratanji Chichgar; The Art-wares of Cutch, by Ráo Sáshá Dápatráo Pránivan Khákhár, The Ear, and Ear-Diseases, by Dr. Krishnáráo B. Bulel, and Physical Geography—the Earth as a Planet, by Mr. Jivánji Jamséoji Modi, L.A.

#### THE BOMBAY MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

12 meetings of the Bombay Medical and Physical Society were held during 1887. The total number of members was 48 against 55 in the previous year. 27 papers consisting of either notes on clinical cases or original observations were read by 15 different contributors, the chief among whom was the President of the Society Dr. Carter. 17 illustrations and photographic plates, including pathological specimens, were presented to the Society. 2 volumes of transactions were published.

#### SANSKRT MECHANICS INSTITUTE

The number of memos received from 531 in 1886-87 to 487 in 1887-88, owing probably to the opening of new libraries. The number of books was 10,785, or 639 more than in the previous year exclusive of patents. Of these 639 new books, 61 were presented to the Institute, and the rest purchased by it. On the last day of the year, the 31st March 1888, 1,275 books were in circulation. The volumes of patents have all been bound, arranged and indexed. Newspapers and periodicals were received in the Institute during the year.

Members and Library

The following 4 lectures were delivered and were very largely attended:—Some Characteristics of the Natives of India, by Mr. J. Young; Folk-Lore of Indian Plants, by Dr. K. R. Kirtikar, A. B. C., by Mr. W. E. Hart; Education in Germany and India, by Professor G. W. Forrest, B.A.

Lectures

The Lecture Hall Building Fund amounted to Rs. 15,319, having increased during the year by Rs. 944. It was resolved not to move Government for a grant-in-aid until the fund was substantially increased. The current income amounted to Rs. 10,456 and the expenditure to Rs. 10,553, against Rs. 12,239 and 12,056 respectively in the previous year. The endowment fund amounted to Rs. 6,939.

### Arts and Sciences.

#### THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, BOMBAY.

History

The Victoria and Albert Museum at Bombay was from its commencement never intended to be a Natural History Museum. It was expressly established as an Economic Museum. For many years it contained a collection of raw products, models of agricultural and other implements, as well as some specimens of manufactures. When the present Curator, Dr. D. Macdonald, was appointed, the curatorship was conjoined with the professorship of biology in the Elphinstone College. The total grant to the Museum for all purposes at this time amounted to Rs. 500 annually, but as the Curator was very anxious to form a Natural History Department in the institution, he made applications to Government for grants of money for the purpose, and Government were pleased to sanction a grant of Rs. 100 a month and in addition the employment of two men on small salaries as skinners, &c. The old collections were then completely overhauled, and they have since, as far as possible, been renewed and extended as opportunity and the scanty funds permitted. As a result there were in the Museum during the year under report, the following collections.—(1) A nearly full collection of the economic products of the whole of India—gums and resins, dyes and tans, fibres, oil-seeds and oils, medicinal products, food substances, spices, &c. (2) A fair collection of the textile manufactures of the Presidency; (3) A small collection of the models of local and foreign agricultural implements, (4) A growing collection of the different kinds of attire of the Presidency. (5) A miscellaneous collection, which includes a collection of figures of the different classes of natives of Western India, and specimens of manufactures and art-ware from various parts of India, and (5) a Natural History collection. When the formation of the last-mentioned collection was commenced it was hoped that the Museum would benefit by the work of the Natural History Society, which had just been started, and whose meetings were then held in the Museum. But the Museum was soon found to be very inconvenient as a place of meeting, and the Society hired rooms elsewhere and transferred its collection to them, depending entirely as it does, in regard to finances, on the small grant of Rs. 200 per mensem made by Government and continued by the Municipality since the transfer of the Museum to the charge of that body, the Natural History collection of that institution cannot compare with the Society's collection; but while the Society's rooms are practically inaccessible to the European community and the wealthy natives, the Museum is visited by many thousands of the very poorest people who appreciate the privilege of seeing what is, to them, strange and wonderful, and the collection, such as it is, is a boon to many thousands of people instead of to a privileged few.

Work of the year in

The year under report was not a remarkable one in any way. The usual routine work necessary in order to keep the various collections in a state of preservation and to protect them from insects, &c. was performed, and acquisitions were made to the collections as opportunity and funds permitted.

(a) The Natural History Division and

In the Natural History Division several valuable additions were made during the year. The Department of Mammals received 7 additions, one of which was a curiously deformed double fetus of a domestic cat from Mysore. The Department of Birds did not receive any important additions, excepting three crow pheasants from the island of Ghâtâpuri, one snakebird from Kanai, and 15 eggs. To the Department of Reptiles and Batrachians were added 32 specimens, mostly snakes. The Department of Fishes, Crustacea and Molluscs received 167 specimens of fishes, 28 specimens of crustacea and molluscs, and a small collection of shells representing 103 different species. The Department of Entomology received additions of nearly 350 specimens of beetles and moths of 47 different species from Matheran, Poona, and Anâna, and 38 beetles of seven different species from the island of Salsette. The Geological Department received a few fossil shells.

(b) The Anthropological Division

The most important addition in the division of Anthropology was the collection of Indian drugs and economic products received from Calcutta. The collection was made by the Bombay Government in conjunction with the Government of India, for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition held at London in 1886, and was returned to the Victoria and Albert Museum in accordance with a promise made in 1881. The collection contained nearly 2,300 specimens of gums and resins, dyes and tans, fibres and oil-seeds, food substances, spices and medicinal products representing their commercial varieties in present use in India. The division of Anthropology did not receive any other additions excepting 2 Kashmir shawls, a parcel of silk cotton, and 3 silver coins and 37 copper coins.

Visitors

During the year the Museum was open to the public for 213 days, and the total number of visitors was 586,228, showing an average daily attendance of 1,872. In the previous year the Museum was open for 295 days and the total number of visitors was 674,327, showing an average daily attendance of 2,285. There was thus a decrease in the total number of 88,099 and in the average daily attendance of 413, attributable to certain changes in the Museum hours during the five months from 1st June to 31st October 1887.

## CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

THE Archæological Survey Party of Western India commenced field work on the 2nd November 1887 and carried it on till the 17th May 1888 under the superintendence of the Head Assistant, Mr. Henry Cousens. The magnificent monuments of the Adil Shâhi kings of Bijâpur and their nobles, so far as they have escaped the ravages of time and the destructive hands of the Marathâs, almost exclusively engaged the attention of the Party. These remains, unrivalled throughout Western India for their extent and variety by any other relics of Muhammadan power except those at Ahmedabad, are scattered over the city of Bijâpur, and its suburbs and the villages surrounding it, such as Torwe, Afzulpur, Dargâh, Ainâpur, Ibrâhimpur and Kumatur. Of these the principal are the tombs of Ali Adil Shâh I, Ibrâhîm II, Muhammad Shâh, Ali Adil Shah II, Khawâs Khân, Abdul Razath Khadir and his spiritual preceptor Pir Sheikh Ahmad Khadri, Shâh Karim, Sayad Abdul Rehman, Pir Sayad Hâjî Husen, Amin Pir, Jehân Begum, and Amin-ul-Mulk; the cenotaph of Aizul Khân; the Jaina, Janjeri, Bôshâra, Yâkub Dabuli's, Mulla, Musâafa Khân's and scores of other nameless mosques, the Mehtâs, Asa, Gagan, Adilât, Arash, Anâi, Chini, Yekui Dâbûli's, Saugat, Pir Shâh Khân's, Khawâs Khân's and Mustafa Khân's, mahâls or palaces, of which the last three are in ruins, and such miscellaneous works as the fortifications of the town with their gates, bastions and guns, the Haidâ Durj, the water-works of the town, the great Taj Bâur, the Châhând Bâur, and the Dekkhani and Aurangzebe's Idgâhs. 120 drawings of these and other remains were made by the survey, 114 impressions were taken of Arabic, Persian, Devnagari and Kânârese inscriptions, and 86 photographs were executed, in addition to collecting in the shape of notes and otherwise all available information for compiling an exhaustive account of the archæology and architecture of Bijâpur.

During the Christmas holidays the Head Assistant visited Elephanta, examined and reported upon the newly excavated caves there, as well as the remains and indications of other ruins in the fields below the caves, and also made a preliminary inspection of certain Buddhist remains not far from the Borivli Railway Station in Sâlsêtte. In April-May 1888 he proceeded from Bijâpur to Kôljur in the Dhârwar District under the instructions of Government, and inspected and reported upon the groups of dolmens near that village.

After the termination of the field work, the Party was engaged, at its head-quarters at Poona, in finishing the details of the work and in preparing the manuscript of a report on the Châlukyan architecture of the Dhârwar District.

## CHAPTER LX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

### Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

State-aided Churches.

THERE are in the Presidency 3 branches of the Christian Church receiving State aid — the Established Church of England, the Roman Catholic Church, and the Established Church of Scotland.

#### ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Clergy and members of the Church.

The total number of the clergy of the Established Church of England attached to the diocese of the Bishop of Bombay during 1887-88 was 60. They may be classified as follows:—

Classification	No.	Remarks
Chaplains .. .. .	26	3 vacancies by retirement & absent on furlough, pecuniary or sick leave 5 years for the first time
S. P. G. .. .. .	12	11 Europeans and 1 native
C. M. S. .. .. .	24	European and 2 natives
Society, St. John the Evangelist	10	3 Europeans and 7 natives
Railway Chaplain .. .. .	3	
Master of High School .. .. .	1	For a long period his duty as well as school work.
Total .. .. .	60	

8 clergymen besides the Government Chaplains were in receipt of allowances from Government. Owing to inter-annual circumstances, the effective strength of the Government Establishment could not be maintained so steadily as was to be desired. The number of persons belonging to the Church of England was approximately 4,000 natives and 13,427 others.

Churches

The church at Kollapur was consecrated during the year. The railway church at Igatpuri having become unsafe, was dismantled.

Visitation tour.

The following places were visited during the year by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Bombay — Poona, Khera, Deesa, Neembur, Vasnar, Mount Abu, Abu Road, Dapoli, Asargadh, Kolagar, Ahmednagar, Kherda, Sonar, Male Chinchuri, Man Chande, Wambur, Bhamburda, Poona and Kollapur.

Cemeteries.

All cemeteries inspected in the course of the Right Reverend the Bishop's tour were found to be in good order.

Schools.

The middle-class schools in Bombay and Poona were maintained during the year.

#### THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Hierarchy in India.

The establishment of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy in India, of which an account was given in the last report, has been accomplished.

Arch-diocese of Bombay.

During the year 1887-88, in the Arch-diocese of Bombay, the chapel of Baroda was replaced by a new one. In Quetta the chapel was enlarged, and a school commenced. In Karachi additions were made to the Convent. In Bombay a new college building, in connection with St. Xavier's College, was commenced on the Esplanade, and a Home for European boys was opened.

There were in the Arch-diocese 30 churches and 8 chapels, served by 14 European and 18 native priests, and 2 congregations of religious ladies (European) numbering 22 and 34 respectively. The Roman Catholic Christians numbered 17,430, of whom 2,220 were Europeans and 1,230 Eurasians. The educational establishments were St. Xavier's College, taught by 20 priests and 23 assistant masters; St. Mary's College, taught by 15 priests and 4 assistant masters; and 15 primary and middle class schools. The teaching power consisted of 49 masters and 60 mistresses. The number of children taught amounted, in round figures, to 2,700 boys and 1,020 girls. There were 2 boarding schools for boys and 3 for



girls, an orphanage for European boys, another for native boys, and a third for native girls, a Normal School at Karachi, a school for deaf-mutes, a Foundling Hospital, a Home for poor native women, a Home for European widows, and a Leper's Home.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

There was no change in the strength of the establishment of the Established Church of Scotland during 1887-88. It consisted of 2 Senior Chaplains and 2 Junior Chaplains and, in addition, 3 ministers (at Mhow, Belgaum and Nasirabad) who received allowances from Government. Establishment.

There were no changes in respect of church buildings during the year. The numbers of persons who attended the services were 1,950 Europeans and 46 natives. Churches.

The schools in connection with the Church of Scotland or with her and the Free Church of Scotland conjointly, were the Pyculla Scottish High School, the John Connon High School, the General Assembly's Institution (an Anglo-vernacular high school) and the Bombay Scottish Orphanage (a high school), all of which are situated in Bombay; 3 schools maintained respectively at Poona, Bámurda and Hadapsar by the Scottish Ladies' Association for the advancement of female education in India; and 5 Sabbath schools—2 at Bombay, 1 at Poona, 1 at Karachi and 1 at Mhow. Schools.

OTHER CHURCHES.

The number of members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Presidency during 1887-88 was 228 Europeans and 36 natives, total 264; that of the Baptist Church was 23 Europeans and 6 natives, total 29; and that of the Free Church of Scotland was 462 natives and 400 others, total 862. The number of ministers of the last mentioned Church was 11, and of churches or buildings designed or used for worship 4. Methodist Episcopal, Baptist and Free Churches.

Stationery.

The value of stock at the beginning and end of 1887-88, calculated at "estimated rates," was Rs. 1,93,302 and Rs. 2,24,476 respectively. The receipts of and issues from the stationery stores were as follow:— Receipts, issues and balances.

	Receipts. Rs.	Issues. Rs.
Stores from England	1,86,985	1,66,050
Indian stores	1,71,715	1,96,477
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,58,700</b>	<b>3,62,527</b>

The value of paper supplied to the various printing presses was Rs. 2,16,500 against Rs. 1,89,861 in the previous year, an increase having been found necessary in every case except two. This increase was particularly large (from Rs. 16,900 to Rs. 89,854) in the case of the Postal Printing Press, Bombay. Consumption of printing paper

Pen-knives manufactured in the Gujarat district of the Panjáb were, as stated in the last report, brought into use in the previous year. Scissors manufactured in the same district were ordered during the year under report to be brought into use. It has since been found that pen-knives of a superior quality and at about the same price, and scissors also of a better quality can be purchased at Ranchannagar, and enquiries are in progress with a view to obtaining supplies of them. Pen-knives and scissors of country manufacture.

The country-made blue-black ink manufactured by Abdul Karim, of which the substitution for Stephens' ink was ordered in the previous year, appears to have given satisfaction in the year under report, but a still greater saving to Government will, it is expected, be effected by the substitution, ordered shortly after the close of the year, of the much cheaper though equally good ink made by Messrs. Sherafulla Badrudin and Hormasji Rustamji of Bombay. Country-made blue black ink.

Inquiries were made during the year regarding the paper manufactured at the Reay Mills at Poona, with very satisfactory results. Many sorts, chiefly printing and packing papers of the estimated year's value of Rs. 1,79,815, hitherto obtained from England could, it was found, be supplied by those Mills and orders were given accordingly to purchase them. Inquiries have been in progress since the close of the year regarding the possibility of obtaining from the Reay Mills some of the varieties of writing paper hitherto obtained from England and also regarding the ability of the managers to supply a better kind of blotting paper than that hitherto issued from the stationery stores. Reay Mills paper

It is probably too early to form a definite opinion as to the success of the trial given to cloth made at the Preston Mills for peons' clothing and for covering office desks. The question of the possibility of obtaining in India cloth for clothing the Police is still engaging the attention of the Superintendent of Stationery, and as Bombay is the only province which still obtains such cloth from England, it may reasonably be expected that the Superintendent's inquiries will have the desired result. Country-made woollens

Postage scales and red tape.

The postage scales made at Aligarh, and referred to in the report of 1886-87, have not hitherto been found satisfactory, and the inquiries made during the year regarding red tape seem to show that it cannot at present be conveniently purchased in India.

Total purchases of country-made stationery.

The value of country-made stores (excluding those which have not been substituted for European stores) purchased during the year was Rs. 1,21,988 against Rs. 82,946 in the previous year, and in the year 1888-89, as a consequence of the new arrangements for obtaining printing papers, much larger purchases may be expected. The gain to Government during the year from the substitution has been estimated at Rs. 58,291.

General Miscellaneous.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS, BOMBAY.

Earnings, expenditure and plant.

The gross earnings of the Government Central Press Bombay, during the year 1887-88 were Rs. 3,00,457 (including Rs. 24,268 cash receipts and adjustments) and the expenditure including wear and tear of plant, was Rs. 2,61,901. In 1886-87 the earnings amounted to Rs. 3,37,515, and the expenditure to Rs. 2,83,428. The decrease of Rs. 37,158 in the earnings was due to a reduction in the rates charged by the Press, and to the disappearance for the first time, from the Press accounts of the charge for the delivery of proof-sheets, while the decrease of Rs. 3,36% in the expenditure was due to the absence of the permanent Superintendent on leave and to the fact that less work was done by the piece-work compositors. The value of the Press plant on the 31st March 1888 was Rs. 1,01,412.

Value of work done.

The value of work done for the various departments and officers is shown in the following table:

	Rs.	As.	P.
Secretariat Departments	1,17,170	5	1
Government of India, Public Works Department	13	4	4
Ditto Financial Department	11	11	2
Ditto Revenue and Agricultural Departments	5	9	6
Government Offices at the Presidency	46,011	15	10
Comptroller of the Bombay Gazetteer	200	1	9
Revenue and Miscellaneous Officers	37,476	4	4
Judicial Officers	14,659	1	1
Police Officers	10,892	3	3
Forest Officers	14,716	4	5
Survey and Settlement Officer	319	15	10
Medical Officers	4,723	9	9
Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay	17,478	12	8
Architects and Draftsmen	223	13	7
Sanitary Commissioners, including Vaccination Officers	2,491	9	6
Political Officers	4,191	7	1
Educational Officers	87	1	1
Director of Land Records and Agriculture	2,543	5	0
British Delegate for the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty	552	11	1
Collectors of Income Tax	619	10	9
Bombay Exercise Committee	514	13	5
Miscellaneous Officers and cancelled forms	8,090	8	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,33,221</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>

Committee of inquiry into the retention of the Press.

An important question regarding the retention of printing at a Central Press and in the open market was referred to a Committee during the year under report, and Government after full consideration of the Committee's report resolved on the retention of the Central Press, though on a scale smaller than that previously intended for it. The requisite alterations in the "Hydrabad Press" building were accordingly taken in hand, and the removal thereto of the Central Press was effected immediately after the end of the year.

COMMISSIONER IN CHIEF'S PRESS, KARACHI.

Earnings and expenditure.

The earnings of the Commissioner in Chief's Press were nearly the same as in the previous year, as will be seen from the following table:

	1887	1888
	Rs.	Rs.
Vernacular Forms	7,062	6,291
Do. Books	3,074	4,570
Sind Sudhar	8	...
English Forms and Books	11,899	12,347
Sind Official Gazette	3,310	3,672
Printing charges	450	461
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,023</b>	<b>27,354</b>

\* Includes house-rent and correct water-rate charges, and therefore differs from the figure given in the last report.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 22,467, so that the profits amounted to Rs. 4,917, against Rs. 4,705 in the previous year.

GOVERNMENT PHOTOZINCOGRAPHIC OFFICE, POONA.

The out-turn of work of the Government Photozincographic Office, Poona, during the year, as compared with that of the previous year, will be seen from the following table:—

Year	PAID WORK.		UNPAID WORK.		Total.	
	Number of copies of forms and maps issued.	Value.	Number of copies of forms and maps issued.	Value.	Number of copies of forms and maps issued.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1885-86	77,573	20,991	11,44,890	35,543	12,34,463	56,534
1886-87	95,062	31,140	18,60,685	37,183	19,64,717	63,323
Increase	17,473	10,149	7,34,775	1,640	7,42,254	11,789

The figures indicate a general increase, both in the amount of work performed and the value of such work. The increase is specially noticeable under the head of "paid work" or work done for private persons, as distinguished from work done for Government departments, the cost of which is met by adjustments in the accounts.

The total earnings, including the value of unpaid and paid work as well as the amounts realised from the sale of maps, &c., amounted to Rs. 72,126 against Rs. 64,439 in the previous year, the expenditure amounted to Rs. 32,584 against Rs. 45,421, and the profits to Rs. 19,541 against Rs. 14,518. There has been a regular and marked improvement in the net financial result of the operations of the office since 1878-79 when the receipts amounted to Rs. 30,380, the expenditure to Rs. 36,715, and there was a loss to Government of Rs. 5,835.

The map of the Bombay Presidency on a scale of 8 inches = 1 mile was completed during the year, and will be a valuable addition to the standard maps.

Map of the Bombay Presidency.

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PART III.

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**STATISTICAL RETURNS.**

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## CHAPTER I—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

### A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

*Geographical Area of the Territories under the Civil and Political Control of the  
Government of Bombay in 1888.*

Principal Geographical Divisions.	Total Area in Square Miles.
<i>British Possessions directly administered.</i>	
Northern Division .. .. .	14,003
Central Do. .... .	37,437
Southern Do. .... .	24,564
Sind Do. .... .	48,326
Town and Island of Bombay .. .	22
<b>Total directly administered</b> .. .	<b>124,352</b>
<i>Native States.</i>	
<b>GROUP 1: NORTH GUJARAT.</b>	
Cutch .. .. .	8,600
Palanpur .. .. .	7,775
Mahi Kantha .. .. .	9,800
Kathiawar .. .. .	20,559
Camhey .. .. .	853
Bansa Kantha .. .. .	4,897
Naukot .. .. .	143
<b>GROUP 2: SOUTH GUJARAT.</b>	
Dharanpur .. .. .	794
Bansda .. .. .	215
Sachin .. .. .	42
<b>GROUP 3: NORTH KONKAN.</b>	
<i>Maratha</i>	
Uthandesli Political Agency .. .. .	3,840
Jawhar .. .. .	634
<b>GROUP 4: SOUTH KONKAN.</b>	
<i>M. etc.</i>	
Janjira .. .. .	824
Savantvadi .. .. .	926
<b>GROUP 5: DECCAN.</b>	
Satara Feudatories .. .. .	3,314
Akalkot .. .. .	498
Kolhapur .. .. .	2,816
<b>GROUP 6: SOUTHERN MARATHA STATES.</b>	
<i>Southern Maratha Feudatories</i>	
Sangli .. .. .	1,836
Savandri .. .. .	1,083
	70
<b>GROUP 7: SIND</b>	
Nharun .. .. .	5,109
<b>GROUP 8: ADEU</b>	
Somali Coast .. .. .	70*
<b>Total Native States</b> .. .	<b>71,935</b>
<b>Grand Total</b> .. .	<b>196,287</b>

\* Exclusive of Fortin, the area of which is 6 square miles.

CHAPTER I.—

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—

(1).—Statement showing Political Relations with

State.	In Subsidiary Alliance or Feudatory.	TAXES IN RUPEES OR MOONS.		Population, 1881	Prevailing Diseases.
		Amount.	To whom payable		
Cutch ... ..	Subsidiary Alliance.	Rs. 2,00,000 Sicca Rs. for the expenses of a British Force.	British Government	512,084	Ague, chronic rheumatism, eye-diseases inflammation of ears, bronchitis, dyspepsia, intestinal diseases, abscess, eczema, ulcers and other diseases of the cutaneous system.
Pálanpur Agency— Pálanpur ... ..	.....	50,000	His Highness the Gaikwár.	576,478	Small-pox and fever ...
Rádhanpur ... ..	.....	.....	His Highness the Gaikwár		
Nine other States ... ..	.....	5,127	His Highness the Gaikwár		
Mahí Kántha— Ídar ... ..	Tributary.	30,340	His Highness the Gaikwár		
Sixty-three smaller States	Do. ...	1,13,476	His Highness the Gaikwár, the British Government and the Pálar Darbár	517,485	Fever, cough, bronchitis, pneumonia and liver complaint
Káthiáwár— Junágad ... ..	Do. ...	65,604	British Government and His Highness the Gaikwár	3,343,899	Cough, fever and skin-diseases
Navánagar ... ..	Do. ...	1,20,093	British Government, His Highness the Gaikwár and Junágad.		
Bhavanagar ... ..	Do. ...	1,54,499	Do. ...		
Dhrángadra ... ..	Do. ...	44,677	British Government and Junágad.		
Morvi ... ..	Do. ...	61,859	British Government, His Highness the Gaikwár and Junágad	Fever ... ..	
Gondal ... ..	Do. ...	110,721	Do. ...	Fever ... ..	
Porbandar ... ..	Do. ...	48,504	Do. ...		
Seven Second Class States	Do. ...	135,019	Do. ...	Fever and skin-diseases	
Six Third Class States	Do. ...	65,021	Do. ...	Fever, cough and diarrhoea	
Eleven Fourth Class States	Do. ...	70,803	Do. ...	Fever, cough, small-pox and skin-diseases.	
Cambay ... ..	Feudatory	21,924	British Government.	86,073	Malignant fever, respiratory affections and skin-diseases
Baroda ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rewa Kántha— Rájpura ... ..	Subsidiary Alliance.	65,000	His Highness the Gaikwár	5,43,451	Fever ... ..
Chhota Udepur ... ..	Do. ...	10,700	Do. ...		
Bárya ... ..	Do. ...	10,699	British Government		
Lunáváda ... ..	Do. ...	12,000 6,000	Do. ... His Highness the Gaikwár.		
Bálásinor ... ..	Do. ...	4,000 12,990	Do. ... British Government		
Sunth ... ..	Do. ...	7,000	Do. ...	6,440	Do. ... ..
Nárakot ... ..	Tributary.	Rs. 41 in <i>Bádáwá</i> coin = British Rs. 35-12-5.	His Highness the Gaikwár		

POLITICAL.

NATIVE STATES.

Native States in the Bombay Presidency.

Gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Duties or not.	Principal Articles of Production and Manufacture.	Remarks.
Re. 19,49,028	Mounted ... .. 304 Foot ... .. 402 (a) 937	Not levied ...	Wheat, bájri, jowári and other grains of inferior quality:—cotton, silver articles, coarse cotton, cloth, silk stuff, alum and saltpetre.	(a) 281 of the Police are Arabs.
12,50,000	284 Horse ... .. 697 Foot... .. 248 Horse ... .. 382 Foot... .. 80 Horse ... .. 50 Foot ... .. Mounted ... 386	Do.	Wheat, rice, sursow and sugarcane. Wheat, cotton and gram. Wheat, cotton, bájri, jowári and mung.	
11,50,844	Foot ... 1,104	Do.	Wheat, gram, bájri, barley, mung, hávta, sursow, varí, castor-seeds, til, mutt, jowári, urid, jowár, kodra, cotton, chilly, rice, sugarcane, marble and chalk quarries, mines of red and white ochre, manufacture of country soap, cloth dyed and exported to Suam.	
	3,103	Do.	Grain, cotton, salt, wool, dungri and stone.	
	3,448	Do.	Grain, cotton, salt, silk-cloth, gold and silver thread, lace, carpets, marble and yellow earth.	
	3,319	Do.	Grain, cotton, salt, cloth, oil, copper and brass vessel, and cotton hu ad.	
	300	Do.	Grain, cotton and salt; copper and brass vessels, stone and stone-ware, embroidery.	
1,46,14,803	472	Do.	Grain, cotton, Caqubay stone and alk pebbles.	
	1,136	Do.	Grain, cotton and stone quarries.	
	405	Do.	Silk-clothes, stone, salt, dungri cotton and ghi.	
	1,619	Do.	Grain, cotton, salt, ghi, country soap and dungri cloth.	
	1,327	Do.	Grain, molasses, cotton, sugarcane, soap, stone boxes and carpentry.	
	1,131	Do.	Grain, cotton, wool and stone quarries.	
6,08,368	550	Do.	Jowári, bájri, kodra, paddy, wheat, cotton, pulses, til, china, gram, káng and tobacco, agate, cornelian and agates, black cloth, cotton dhotars, and dupetas, carpets, sádis and silk-cloth; three gunning factories.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	This State is under the immediate supervision of the Government of India.
	Savárs and subandi 443	Not levied ...		
	Do. do. 307	Do.		
	Do. do. 288	Levied		Correspondence for the abolition of transit duties is going on with Government.
20,70,754	Do. do. 472	Not levied ...	Cotton, cereals, timber; cornelian mine.	
	Do. do. 237	Do.		
6,835	Do. do. 813	Do.		
	None ... ..	Levied	Kodra, hanti, hávta, mause, rice, bájri, timber and bambú.	The State is administered by British officers, half of the revenue being credited to Government and the other half to the Chief.



POLITICAL

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—

(1).—Statement showing Political Relations with

State	In Subsidiary Alliance or Feudatory.	TRIBUTE IN MEN OR MONEY.		Population, 1881	Prevailing Diseases.
		Amount.	To whom payable		
Surat Agency— Sachin ... ..	...	Rs ...	...	18,036	Fever, cough, gout, dysentery and bowel complaints.
Bánsda ... ..	...	154	British Government	31,807	Fever and cough ...
Dharampor ... ..	...	9,600	Do	101,289	Fever, dysentery, itch, cough, eye-diseases, &c.
Khandesh—Dangs ... ..	...	...	...	60,270	...
Jawhár ... ..	Not tributary	...	...	48,566	Malarious fever ...
Janjira ... ..	Lo.	...	...	73,361	...
Sávantvádi ... ..	Do.	...	...	4,433	Fever and dysentery.
Sátárá Jágíry— Bhor ... ..	Subsidiary alliance.	4,646	British Government.	145,376	No disease prevalent.
Phaltan ... ..	Do.	9,600	Do	58,462	Fever, ague, skin-diseases, worms, ophthalmia, &c.
Aundh ... ..	...	...	...	58,916	Fever, dysentery and bowel complaints.
Jath ... ..	...	11,247	British Government.	49,406	Fever, round worms, scabies, and leprosy.
Daphápur ... ..	...	...	...	9,907	...
Akalkot ... ..	Feudatory.	Rs. 14,592 commuted payment in lieu of contingent or horse	British Government.	50,040	Malarious fever, cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea, skin, and diseases of the cutaneous system.
Kolhápur ... ..	Subsidiary alliance.	...	...	600,189	Malarious fever, stomach and bowel complaints, intestinal worms and affections of the eye and of the skin.
Kolhápur Jágíry ... ..	Feudatories of Kolhápur.	19,489	Kolhapur State		

—continued.

## NATIVE STATES—continued.

## Native States in the Bombay Presidency—continued.

Gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues or not.	Principal Articles of Production and Manufacture.	Remarks.
Rs. 1,59,408	25 Arabs ... 18 Sepoys (Kasbátis). 5 Police Constables. 9 Mounted men. 4 Guns (2 serviceable).	Not levied ...	Jowári, rice, sugarcane, bájri, wheat, molasses, cotton, cotton yarn, country cloth and dhoj.	
2,02,756	25 Arabs and Makráns... 78 Sepoys. 24 Mounted Police 7 Elephant Drivers. 1 Gun (serviceable)	Do. ...	Rice, nágli, pulses, krodra, sugár, tie, tape, woollen carpets, mats, winnowing fans, baskets and earthen vessels. Stones being the minerals of the State.	
3,74,554	45 Arabs ... 50 Makráns. 61 Rápputs, Gujaratis, Gosáis, Hindustáni, &c. 40 Savárs. 4 Guns (1 serviceable).	Do. ...	Rice, pulses, sugarcane, mangoes, mowra flowers, timber and bámbus, molasses, mats and ropes of palm leaves, wicker work such as baskets, fans, boxes, &c. Catechu of kberwood, earthen pots, black and chunam stones.	
1,06,708	... ..	.....	.....	
92,573	.....	Not levied ..	Rice, nágli and timber.	
4,31,920	.....	Do. ...	Rice, nágli, vari, harik, til, cocconut, betel-nut, timber, hemp and fish.	
4,23,264	Sávantvádi Local Police Corps 400.	Do. ..	Rice, náchnai, vari, cocconut and betel-nuts; ornamental furniture in painted lacquer work, inlaid cocconut and kaskus fanov articles and embroidery.	
9,40,884	635 ... ..	Do. ...	Rice, nágli, sáva, &c.	
	None ... ..	Do. ...	Jowári, bájri, kardi, wheat, oil cakes and cloth made on country looms	
	Foot Police 19 Mounted Police 22 Armed followers 274	Do. ...	Wheat, gram, jowári, ghi, roj, sugar, oil, &c.	
2,61,600	.....	Do. ...	White turbans, Gangri clotu, cumbles, cotton carpets and woollen floor cloths.	
	.....	.....	White gram, sháin, cotton and bájri.	
31,25,046	1 Amádir. 2 Havildárs. 3 Naiks 40 Sepoys	Not levied ..	A purely agricultural country Jowári, rice, sugarcane, gram, wheat, linseed and aardi. Satis, shalás, dupetés, oholis, and turbans are manufactured by weavers, and carpets are manufactured in the Jail.	
	Infantry ... 548 European officers... .. 2 Ristá ... 156 Police and Laskar- fád ... .. 1,003	Do. ...	.....	All the common grains, rice and jowári being the most extensively grown. Vegetables, sugarcane and tobacco in considerable quantities, also cotton and chillies, kusamba, ground-nut, &c. Coarse cotton and woollen clothes, articles of pottery and hardware, coarse sugar, glass bangles and paper. Iron is found in small quantities in laterite stones.
	Police and sibandh peons ... .. 287			

POLITICAL

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—

(1).—Statement showing Political Relations with

State.	In Subsidiary Alliance or Feudatory.	TRIBUTE IN MONEY		Population, 1881	Prevailing Diseases.
		Amount.	To whom payable.		
		Rs.			
Southern Marátha States— Sáingh ... ..	Feudatory..	1,35,000	British Govern- ment.	196,832	Cholera and small-pox ...
Miraj (Senior Branch) ... ..	Do.	12,556	Do.	326,921	Cholera ... ..
Do. (Junior Branch) ... ..	Do.	2,413	Do.		
Kurundvád (Senior Branch) ... ..	Do.	9,613	Do.		
Do. (Junior Branch) ... ..	Do.	The tribute on account of the shares in the estate of these Chiefs is included in the amount paid by the elder Chief.	Do.		
Jankhandi ... ..	Do.	20,941	Do.		
Muchol ... ..	Do.	2,672	Do.		
Rámbhóg ... ..	Do.	.....	Do.		
Savánta ... ..	Subsidiary alliance	.....	.....	14,763	Fever ... ..
Sind—Khairpur ... ..	.....	.....	Not levied	129,153	.....

-continued.

NATIVE STATES—continued.

Native States in the Bombay Presidency—concluded.

Gross Revenue.	Military Force	Transit Duty.	Principal Articles of Production and Manufacture.	Remarks.
Rs.				
10,97,099	54 Savars and 433 Sepoys	Not levied ...	Jowari, wheat, rice, gram, cotton and sugarcane; coarse country cloth, lugais and native musical instruments.	
15,90,515	53 Savars and 499 Sepoys.	Do. ...	Do. do do.	
	25 Savars and 200 Sepoys.		Do. do do.	
	9 Savars and 258 Sepoys.		Do. do do.	
	18 Savars and 309 Sepoys.		Do. do do.	
	53 Savars and 583 Sepoys		Do. do do.	
73,742	20 Savars and 423 Sepoys.	.....	Do. do do.	
	9 Savars and 449 Sepoys.		Do. do do.	
73,742	State Police— I—Mounted ... 2 II—Foot ... 43	.....	Cotton, millet, rice, jowari, wheat, pulse, castor-seeds and sugarcane.	
6,94,168	Mounted 115 Foot 101.	Not levied ...	Cotton, woollen cloth, grain seeds, ghi, mung, vegetables, tobacco, indigo, sulphate of soda, leather, &c. Ivory works, swords, cutlery, metal work, loom work, mat work and lacquered wood works.	

## POLITICAL

## B—POLITICAL RELATIONS—

(2).—State ment showing Ruling

Name of individuals, State, and Family to which he belongs	Residence	Present Position	Caste or Tribe and Religion	Age	How and where educated
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>CUTCH</b>					
His Highness Mahārāja Duraj Muza Mahā Rāo Shri Khengarji Sawal Bahādur, G.C.I.E.	Bhūj	Regning Sor...	Vidja Rajput...	21	Private education
<b>PĀLANPUR</b>					
His Highness Sher Mahomed Khān Lohānī.	Pālanpur	Divān or Chief of Pālanpur	Pathān, Mahomedan	36	Do
His Highness Bismilla Khān, Bāb.	Rādhanpur	Navāb or Chief of Rādhanpur	Do	46	Do
<b>MAHĀ KĀNTHĀ</b>					
His Highness Sir Kesarsingji Jawarsingji, K.C.S.I., Jodhpur family	U'dar	Ruler	A Rāthod Rajput of the Solanki Race, Hindu	28	Rāj Kumār College, Rājkot
<b>KĀTHIĀWĀR</b>					
His Highness Navāb Bahadur Khānji Mohabat Khānji Māto family	Junāgd	1st Class Chief Ruler	Bābt Mahomedan	33	Do
His Highness Jām Sū Vibhaji, K.C.I.	Navānagar	Do	Rajput, Hindu	62	Private education
His Highness Jādeo Rajput	Jādeo Rajput	I	Do	30	Rāj Kumār College, Rājkot
His Highness Rāwal Sir Takhasingji, Gwalior Rajput	Bhāvnagar	Do	Do	51	Private education
His Highness Rājā Sādeo Sir Mānsingji, K.C.S.I., Jhāda Rajput.	Dhānagāda	Do	Do	30	Rāj Kumār College, Rājkot
His Highness Thākōr Sāheb Sir Wāghji, K.C.I., Jādeo family.	Gondāl	Do	Do	23	Do
His Highness Thākōr Sāheb Sir Bhogvatsingji Sāgrānji, K.C.I., Jādeo family	Gondāl	Do	Do	23	Do
Rāna Shri Vikrāntji, Jethva family	Porbandar	3rd Class Chief	Do	60	Private education
<b>CAMBAY</b>					
His Highness Jāfar Ali Khān Sāheb Navāb of Cambay, Mominkhān family.	Cambay	Navāb (Ruler)	Mogal Mahomedan, Shah	40	Do
<b>BARODA</b>					
<b>REWA KĀNTHĀ</b>					
Mahārāna Gambharsingji, Rājā of Rājpipla.	Nāndod	...	Ghōl Rajput, Hindu	41	Private education
Mahārāwal Motasingji, Rājā of Chhota Udepur.	Chhota Udepur	Ude Ruler	Chhota Rajput, Hindu	29	Do
Mahārāwal Mānsingji, Rājā of Bāriya	Bāriya	Do	Do	52	Rāj Kumār College, Rājkot
Mahārāna Wakhtasingji, Rājā of Lūnāvāda	Lūnāvāda	Do	Solanki Rajput, Hindu	25	Do
Manwarikhānji, Bābi of Bālsinor	Bālsinor	Do	Musalman	44	Private education
Mahārāna Pratāpsingji, Rājā of Sunth	Sunth	Do	Lowar Rajput, Hindu	27	Rāj Kumār College, Rājkot
<b>NĀBUKOT</b>					
Dipsing Jagatsing	Kanavār, near Jambghoda	Chief	Hindu, Bāriya	48	Private education
<b>SURAT</b>					
Navāb Sidi Abdul Kadir Mahomed Yakub Khān.	Sachin	Navāb	Musalman, Suni	23	Rāj Kumār College, Rājkot
Mahārāwal Shri Pratāpsingji Gulābsingji, Vansadia dynasty.	Bansda	Rājā	Solanki Rajput, Hindu	23	Do

—continued.

NATIVE STATES—continued.

Chiefs in the Bombay Presidency.

How employed.	Has Exent authorizing Adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11
Ruling his State	Yes	Yes	Yes.	
Do.	Do	Do.	Has two sons.	
Do	Do	Do.	Do.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	No.	Principal male members—his cousins, Mahārāja Jagatsingh of Suvar and three others.
Do.	Do.	Do.	No.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Yes.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do.	Not	Do.	No.	
Do.	Do	Do.	Do	
Do.	Do	Do.	Do.	
.....	Do.	Do.	Do	The Rána was exercising the powers of a Third Class Chief, but having been deposed, the State has been placed under a British Administrator, who exercises the powers of a First Class Chief.
Ruling his State	Yes	It does not appear settled what is the prevailing custom of succession in his family.	No.	This State is under the direct supervision of the Government of India.
.....	Yes	.....	Five sons.	
Ruling his State	No	Do.	One son.	
Do	Do.	Do.	Two sons.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	
Do	Do.	Do	One brother.	
Do	Do.	Do	No.	
.....	No	Do	One son.	
Has resigned his office and consequently does not take part in the administration of his State.	Yes	Do.	Do.	
Ruling his State	Do.	Do.	Do.	

## POLITICAL

## B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—

(2)—Statement showing Ruling

Name of Individual, State, and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>SURAT—continued.</b>					
His Highness Mahá Ráma Shri Nárendraojí Rámdoiji, Solar race.	Dharampor ...	Rája ...	Sisodia Rajput (Hindu).	47	Private education ...
<b>JANJIRA.</b>					
Naváb Sidi Ahmed Khán Sidi Ibrahim Khán Yáqub Khán.	Murád ...	Chief of Janjira	Sidi Surtu Khán, Suni Musalmán.	26	At the Rájkmár College, Rajkot.
<b>JAWHÁP</b>					
Rája Patangabáhi of Jawháp ...	Jawháp ...	Rája ...	Koli, Hindu ...	34	Poona High School ...
<b>SÁVANTVÁDI.</b>					
Raghunáth Sávant Bhoisale ...	Sávantvádi ...	Sir Desái of Sávantvádi.	Marátha, Hindu.	26	Rájkmár College, Rajkot.
<b>SÁPÁKA.</b>					
Shrinivásráo Pandit Iratinidhi ...	Amudi ...	Pant Pratinidhi Jágráráo of Amudi.	Bráhmañ, Hindu religion.	57	Private education ...
Mudhoj Rao Náik Nimbálka, Deshmukh and Jágráráo.	Phak ...	Náik Nimbálka Deshmukh and Jágráráo.	Kasháya Hindu.	50	Do ...
Shankarrao Chhanya, Pandit Gandekar, Pant Sachiv, Jágráráo of Bhor.	Bhor ...	Pant Sachiv, Jágráráo of Bhor.	Bráhmañ, Hindu religion.	34	Do ...
Amratráo Rámráo Chawán, Deshmukh, Jágráráo	Jath ...	Chief of Jath ...	Marátha, Hindu.	54	Do ...
Ráni Bái Sáikab Dafe, Deshmukh of Daphlápúr.	Daphlápúr ...	.....	Marátha, Hindu.	54	Do ...
<b>AKALKOT.</b>					
Sháhájí Máloji <i>alias</i> Bába Sáheb Ráje Bhoisale	Alakot ...	Minor ...	Marátha, Hindu.	20 years and 4 months	At Kolhápur ...
<b>KOLHÁPUR.</b>					
His Highness Sháhu Chhatrapati Mahárája of Kolhápur, Bhoisale family	Kolhápur ...	Do ...	Do.	14	Rájkmár College, Rajkot.
<b>SOUTHERN MARÁTHA STATES.</b>					
<b>SÁNGLI.</b>					
Dhundiráo Chintáman <i>alias</i> Tátya Sáheb of Sángli.	Sángli ...	First Class Sardár.	Bráhmañ, Hindu.	50	Private education ...
<b>MIRAJ.</b>					
Gangádharráo Ganpat <i>alias</i> Bála Sáhu Patwardhan, Chief of Miraj (Senior Branch).	Miraj ...	Do.	Do.	24	Rájkrám College, Kolhápur.
Lakshmanráo Harihar <i>alias</i> Anna Sáhu Patwardhan, Chief of Miraj (Junior Branch).	Do ...	Do.	Do.	11	Do ...

—continued.

NATIVE STATES—continued.

Chiefs in the Bombay Presidency—continued.

How employed	Has Patent authorising Adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11
Ruling his State	Yes ... ..	Yes ... ..	Three sons.	
Do.	No. ... ..	Not necessarily	No.	
Do.	Do. ... ..	Yes ... ..	Has 2 male heirs.	
.....	Yes ... ..	Do. ... ..	No.	
Administers the affairs of his Jagir	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Has 4 male heirs.	
Do.	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	No.	
Do.	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Do.	
Do.	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Do.	
Administers her Jagir.	(a) .. ..	Do. ... ..	.....	(a) The question is disputable.
Administers the affairs of his State.	Yes ... ..	Do. ... ..	..... a daughter.	
Under tutorage	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	No.	
Administers the affairs of his State.	Do. ... ..	Is a Patwari Chief, there is no fixed rule in his family about primogeniture.	Do.	
Do.	Do. ... ..	Yes ... ..	Do.	
Being educated	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Do.	



## POLITICAL

## B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—

(2).—Statement showing Ruling

Name of Individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence	Present Position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>SOUTHERN MARÁTHA STATES—continued</b>					
<b>KURUNDVÁD</b>					
Chintámarró Raghunáth <i>alias</i> Bála Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundvád (Senior Branch).	Kurundvád ...	1st Class Sardár.	Bráhmán, Hindu	38	Has passed the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University
Ganpatráo Hanhar <i>alias</i> Bapu Síheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundvád (Junior Branch)	Do. ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	50	Private education ...
Hariharró Vmávró <i>alias</i> Dápu Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundvád (Junior Branch).	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	37	Educated at the Kolhápúr and Poona High Schools.
<b>JAMKHANDI.</b>					
Rámchandró Gopál <i>alias</i> Appa Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Jamkhandi.	Jamkhandi ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	55	Educated in the Belgaum Sardars' High School.
<b>RÁMDURG.</b>					
Venkatráo Yogiráo <i>alias</i> Bála Sáheb Bhavé, Chief of Rámdurg.	Rámdurg ..	Dió. ..	Do. ...	11	Rájásám College at Kolhápúr.
<b>MUDHOL</b>					
Venkatráo Balwantráo Ráje Ghorpade <i>alias</i> Bála Sáheb, Chief of Mudhol.	Mudhol ..	Do. ...	Maráthá ...	27	Do ... ..
<b>SAVANVÁR</b>					
Abdul Tabrez Khán Daler Jung Bahadur.	Savanvára ...	Naváb	Pathán, Mahomedan	23	Dharwár High School and Rájásám College, Kolhápúr
<b>KHARAPUR</b>					
His Highness Mu Ali Murád Khán	Kharpur ..	Mír	Tálpur Mahomedan	75	Private education ...

—concluded.

**NATIVE STATES—concluded.**

*Chiefs in the Bombay Presidency—concluded.*

How employed.	Has Patent authorizing Adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heir or not.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11
Administers the affairs of his State.	Yes ... ..	Yes ... ..	Has a male heir.	
Do.	No. ... ..	No. ... ..	Do.	
Assists his cousin in the management of the State.	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Has male heirs.	
Administers the affairs of his State.	Yes ... ..	Yes ... ..	No.	
Being educated	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Do.	
Administers the affairs of his State.	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Has a male heir.	
Do.	No. ... ..	Do. ... ..		
Do.	.....	.....	Has male heirs.	

C.—(1)—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

Districts.	Executive Districts	No of Executive Sub-divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population	Chief Towns with Population		No of Villages	No of Civil Judges.	No. of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in Miles of Villages from nearest Courts.	Average distance in Miles of Villages from nearest Courts.	No. of Police.	Total Cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	IMPERIAL REVENUE.		REMARKS.
					Head quarter Town	Population								Land	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Northern Divisions	Ahmedabad	8	3,821	856,324	Ahmedabad	21,177	862	21	52	10	1,172	12,92,020	Rs.	20,17,993	27,93,427	(a) From Civil Courts (b) From Criminal Courts.
	Kaira	7	1,609	804,800	Kaira	12,740	689	5	19	8	721	8,77,296	Rs.	32,45,641	37,64,804	
	Panaji Malajlis	5	1,613	255,479	Surat	13,342	691	5	11	35	736	4,45,992	Rs.	32,98,096	36,88,780	
	Draoah	6	1,363	326,930	Surat	37,281	408	5	16	40	407	9,55,154	Rs.	27,95,078	39,80,392	
	Surat	5	1,662	614,158	Surat	107,154	871	6	19	48	13	763	7,87,444	Rs.	13,55,016	
Central Divisions	Nasik	12	5,940	781,206	Nasik	24,101	1,096	7	32	(a) 7 (b) 20	(a) 13 (b) 20	871	7,87,444	Rs.	13,55,016	24,09,246
	Khandesh	22	9,944	1,287,231	Nasik	18,449	3,354	11	45	46	8	1,033	12,29,072	Rs.	36,75,513	50,19,771
	Ahmednagar	11	6,666	751,226	Ahmednagar	7,903	1,571	11	28	44	9	694	7,00,407	Rs.	19,15,557	22,26,435
	Poona	12	5,469	900,621	Poona	99,622	304	13	26	99	53	1,130	20,76,615	Rs.	16,78,618	20,24,193
	Sholapur	7	4,531	582,487	Sholapur	33,890	717	7	19	32	10	533	5,22,698	Rs.	12,18,000	15,79,608
Southern Divisions	Satara	11	4,987	1,062,350	Satara	28,601	1,036	11	21	30	15	1,009	9,71,077	Rs.	23,53,121	26,92,312
	Belgaum	7	4,657	864,014	Belgaum	24,115	1,038	11	25	32	1	708	6,71,000	Rs.	20,74,182	27,26,368
	Dhule	14	4,534	882,907	Dhule	26,720	1,038	5	31	20	8	843	8,96,000	Rs.	30,33,611	35,21,835
	Bijapur	8	5,669	638,703	Bijapur	11,424	1,176	4	22	25	64	5,19,700	17,48,250	Rs.	20,81,309	24,00,000
	Karnar	11	3,910	421,640	Karnar	3,761	1,272	5	26	10	61	5,54,430	9,65,039	Rs.	12,65,121	15,00,000
Sind.	Ratanagar	9	3,922	600,000	Ratanagar	12,676	1,336	9	21	40	14	523	7,73,815	Rs.	9,47,546	13,49,795
	Kolaba	6	1,602	250,000	Alibag	6,376	1,344	8	17	7	11	440	4,34,673	Rs.	10,49,996	15,00,764
	Karachi	3	14,176	478,688	Karachi	6,232	773	5	39	20	6	1,423	12,37,130	Rs.	11,67,948	17,12,052
	Shikarpur	4	9,029	532,056	Sukkur	42,180	1,118	6	36	40	3	1,125	3,03,484	Rs.	35,58,250	41,41,180
	Upper and Lower Sind	4	2,762	124,181	Jacobabad	7,065	297	1	11	25	16	249	12,45,625	Rs.	30,89,010	36,83,022
Bombay	Thar and Parkar	3	127,29	206,334	Lyttelton	45,195	1,397	5	40	6	845	12,45,625	Rs.	30,89,010	36,83,022	
	Bombay	22	773,196	773,196	Bombay	773,196	773,196	3	18	18	15	536	60,463	Rs.	2,39,677	9,53,409
Total		192	121,352	16,454,414		1,066,439	26,154	184	548			19,583	1,78,82,810	Rs.	4,30,82,063	5,63,47,997
Not included as per Table C		136	71,935	6,376,000		345,502	10,809	206	249			14,145	31,42,932	Rs.	1,01,23,854	1,71,714
Grand Total		328	196,287	23,430,523		1,951,982	37,263	390	797			33,728	2,10,25,742	Rs.	5,32,05,917	8,79,35,138

Note.—Figures in columns 14, 15 and 16 for as regards British territory were obtained from the Accountant General's Office.

C.—(2).—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF TERRITORY UNDER POLITICAL CONTROL.

1887-88]

Divisions	Districts	Number of Executive Sub Divisions	Area in Square Miles	Pop. 1881	CHIEF TOWNS WITH POPULATION						Maximum distance in Miles of Villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in Miles of Villages from nearest Courts.	Number of Police	Total Cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	INFANTAL REVENUE.		REMARKS.
					Head quarter Town.	Population	Number of Taluqs.	Number of Civil Judges.	Number of Subordinate Magistrates.	Land					Gross.		
																8	
	C. C. C. P.	3	6,500	512,084	Bhu.	20,631	(a) 1,078	20	1	25	8	656	10,95,955	5,95,181	1,49,028	(a) Exclusive of 8 towns.	
	Palampur	10	7,775	576,478	Palampur	17,547	1,06	32	6	23	10	6,736	4,75,664	5,11,090	11,50,630		
	M. bi Kántia	74	9,111	7,495	Sádra	14,752	1,792	39	31	23	4	1,124	1,36,161	7,83,901	11,50,844		
	Kántia			2,313,999	Rájkot	18,199	269	39				330	1,88,922	5,08,218	1,41,14,802	(b) Mounted 204, Foot 452.	
	Cambay		350	86,074	Cambay	36,697	29	22	28	200	106	1,145	1,21,218	12,35,076	20,70,754		
	Rewa Kántha	36	4,877	543,452	Nándod	10,577	52	3	3	0	5	41	1,21,218	12,35,076	20,70,754		
	Nárakot	1	142	6,440	Jámbughoda	5,474	Information not supplied.	2	2			86	26,838	1,21,025	5,615	2,02,766	
	Bánasia		215	18,000	Bánasia	9,219	Information not supplied.	2	2			62	26,838	1,21,025	5,615	2,02,766	The amount of Revenue in column 15 is the income up to 30th April 1888.
	Sachm		42		Sachm	9,219	Information not supplied.	2	2			62	26,838	1,21,025	5,615	2,02,766	
	Dharapúr	3	752	101,280	Dharapúr	6,176	Information not supplied.	1	1	10	6	25	14,431	45,148	3,74,554		
	Jawhár	3	534	3,550	Jawhár	1,461	Information not supplied.	2	4	20	7	152	1,63,874	2,17,029	4,31,920		
	Janjira	3	725	79,361	Muríd	5,163	293	3	6						1,06,702		
	Khandesh Agency		3,840	60,270	De.	18,440	Information not supplied.	3	5	30	10	128	13,416	3,19,704	4,24,070		
	Bhoi	5	1,691	145,876	Far.	4,572	295	3	5	16	26	17,569	1,01,997	1,62,570	20,597		
	Jath		884	49,486	Far.	5,036	114	3	5	10	24	22	2,773	18,178	1,25,262		
	Daphlápúr		95	6,007	Daphlápúr	1,620	52	1	1	30	10	90	8,946	1,89,391	2,18,448		
	Phátan		397	58,402	Phátan	10,842	124	3	4	18	10	55	41,847	1,93,811	2,61,690		
	Aundh		447	58,916	Aundh	2,595	71	6	10	24	12	55	36,823	1,93,811	2,61,690		
	Akalkot		493	58,140	Akalkot	5,836	105	3	5	23	10	59	63,889	16,00,652	11,25,942		
	Kolhapúr	10	2,816	500,189	Kolhapúr	38,569	1,079	19	28	37	15	660	1,60,408	8,73,540	4,23,268	Inclusive of feudatories.	
	Sávantvádú	3	926	174,143	Sávantvádú	3,584	223	5	8	25	3	189	86,069	7,51,549	10,07,099		
	Sángli	7	1,093	196,832	Sángli	13,974	307	4	17	37	10	37	1,11,875	11,31,620	15,90,515		
	Southern Marátha Jághira.	19	1,836	326,921	Kurundvád	20,193		21	36	139	M	1,418	1,11,875	11,31,620	15,90,515		
	Gavanúr		70	14,763	Jambhánd	10,409	381	21	36	139	M	1,418	1,11,875	11,31,620	15,90,515		
	Khárpur	1	6,109	129,153	Mudhoi	6,060							10,024	53,841	73,742		
	Aden	1	70	34,860	Pámdurg	6,810							22,920	6,10,509	6,84,168		
	Somali Coast				Sá andr	7,840	25	1	1	17	10	45	10,024	53,841	73,742		
					Khárpur	6,005	254	5	0	28	20	306	22,920	6,10,509	6,84,168		
					Aden	34,860	7	6	0	15	5	219	1,84,009		1,74,534		
													1,84,009		1,74,534		
															1,67,941		
<b>Total</b>		<b>136</b>	<b>71,935</b>	<b>6,976,109</b>		<b>345,552</b>	<b>10,809</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>249</b>			<b>14,145</b>	<b>31,42,932</b>	<b>1,01,23,854</b>	<b>3,15,87,141</b>		

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[APP. I. C. (2.)

D.—(1)—POPULATION OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

18

1	2	3	POPULATION (1881)						CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION										OCCUPATION		21	22
			4	5	Children under 15 years		8	9	Christians			13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			
					6	7			10	11	12											
<p>COMMUNION</p> <p>North-West Division</p> <p>Almotaod Kaira 199,905 801,437 288,138 137,557 138,797 253,924 254,709 59 58 910 729,105 33,942 652 38,412 241 173,897 296,497 Gujarati</p> <p>Panch Mahals 50,970 82,064 48,478 40,102 40,102 255,79 168,38 18 30 170,634 16,060 80 1,889 77,840 2 59,531 71,331 Do</p> <p>Broach Surat Thana 72,277 200,591 111,294 47,961 47,961 325,930 297,49 42 17 26 212,828 67,219 8,042 3,770 59,106 0 0,557 97,895 Do</p> <p>207,117 110,178 101,4 61,419 61,419 320,50 320,50 190 90 395 11,000 50,547 12,593 11,674 118,000 0 110,990 195,025 Do</p> <p>154,105 301,219 260,547 107,117 107,117 908,518 214,112 182 28 39,385 806,805 42,891 3,315 2,521 1,078 893 204,428 263,808 Marathi</p> <p>Central Division</p> <p>Khandesh 4,995 411,567 385,746 220,901 210,017 1,287,231 124,11 298 67 771 968,128 92,297 158 10,021 175,000 132 272,467 359,081 Do</p> <p>Nashik Ahmednagar 1,310 250,13 148,890 250,13 148,890 142,884 781,290 171,51 1,240 78 1,320 640,579 76,294 288 7,611 51,000 103 65,698 101,706 Do</p> <p>1,000,000 1,000,000</p> <p>Poona Sholapur 172,000 208,1 290,855 172,002 138,065 900,20 168,40 4,835 611 4,354 34,843 42,036 1,674 10,958 682 178,201 281,900 Do</p> <p>80,000 201,202 80,026 80,411 80,411 1,884 168 68 389 59,121 48,960 167 7,516 1,000 184,232 160,092 Do</p> <p>Satara 1,11,178 4,480 355,040 134,096 178,189 1,067,380 212,96 407 19 460 1,008,918 86,712 99 15,000 80 21,163 21,369 Marathi and Kannara</p> <p>South-West Division</p> <p>Belgaum 74,806 290,4 296,699 171,044 122,470 864,014 165,55 1,178 84 5,061 746,286 66,962 89 205,400 29,285 Marathi, Kannara and Hindustani</p> <p>Dharwar 101,19 813,000 269,740 129,368 131,000 889,907 100 76 2,204 769,940 100,622 31 7,581 18 9,000 2,000 Marathi and Kannara</p> <p>Bijapur 114,533 77,312 231,094 86,290 87,739 638,400 110,90 92 17 5,9 313,000 67,065 4 2,080 165,345 163,296 Marathi, Kannara, Marathi and Kannara</p> <p>Kannam 66,832 157,362 135,414 65,618 63,421 491,840 107,86 47 22 14,442 351,628 24,282 1,070 1,070 126,284 126,284 Marathi and Kannara</p> <p>Ratnagiri Kolaba 177,814 71,300 121,300 136,828 175,746 775,723 264,22 21 2 8,154 921,048 71,511 16 1,701 205,000 660,700 Marathi</p> <p>Karachi Thar and Parkar 87,069 36,000 173,755 74,087 68,943 40,413 5,701 4,868 30 2,487 191 2,100 68,573 48,756 969 1,638 3,060 1,000 183,680 67,000 Sindhi, Persian, English, Urdu, Gujarati, Brohail, Marathi, Sindhi, Persian, Hindi, Urdu and English</p> <p>South</p> <p>Hyderabad 150,488 278,400 285,000 133,500 111,742 754,600 5 300 3 89,114 594,485 1 164 27,490 42,972 158,035 248,008 Sindhi</p> <p>Shikarpur Upper Sind Frontier 17,702 20,774 20,774 161,250 138,161 852,080 85 362 111 293 3,841 684,275 6 5,892 35,072 164,468 290,025 Sindhi</p> <p>21,925 45,15 84,607 19,408 14,161 14,161 58 0 21 94 9,894 109,18 1,098 2,807 23,107 40,000 Sindhi and Baluchi</p> <p>Total 794,451 6,354,773 5,110,008 2,678,100 2,678,100 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000</p> <p>Total 2,774 6,716,566 6,382,508 2,781,50 2,624,138 16,464,414 13 24,000 9,865 111,823 12,308,522 3,921,101 72,035 216,636 662,678 135,106 8,377,058 5,120,660</p> <p>Native States 1,361,597 2,148,242 2,077,981 1,429,119 1,311,018 6,941,240 96 0 6,837 5,293,403 7,322 1,908 22,231 80,216 1,425 1,495,678 2,076,738</p> <p>GRAND TOTAL 4,174,108 7,860,810 7,380,539 4,210,268 3,936,751 25,393,683 119 2 5,601 0,780 111,828 17,631,965 1,724,360 73,978 4,37,706 1,000,000 136,531 4,872,631 7,197,442</p>																						

App. I. D. (1)

BOHARLY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

1187-88

**D.—(2)—POPULATION OF NATIVE STATES.**

1867-68 ] STATISTICAL RETURNS. [ APP. I. D. (2) ]

Commissioner's name	District	Inhabited houses	POPULATION (1881)					Total	Number per square Mile.	CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION							OCCUPATION		Prevaling Languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.		
			Men	Women	Children under 15 years.		Christians			Hindus	Mahomedans	Parsees	Brahmins and Jains	Aboriginals	Others	Total male agriculturists, including landholders, cultivators and agricultural labourers	Total non-agri-cultural males.					
					Male	Female												Europeans.			East Indian and other mixed Races.	Natives.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Saurashtra Division	Cutch	102,007	159,818	156,014	160,888	94,919	812,084	78 7/82	..	96	..	825,478	119,797	45	68,688	969	40	86,282	175,019	Cutchi and Gujarati		
	Kathiawar	479,455	724,001	678,622	693,992	449,074	2,848,839	114 0/108	..	905	..	1,942,658	348,587	489	69,141	..	469	397,489	912,942	Do		
	Palanpur	129,287	1,100,000	1,068,889	122,021	118,000	679,478	93 3/65	..	225	..	494,757	57,97	207	28,111	..	1	117,788	167,625	Do	2,078 emigrants and 2,048 immigrants.	
	Mahisasth	117,112	188,444	151,281	100,222	89,888	617,485	46 3/86	..	4	..	1,974	2	3	18,906	19,184	5	109,909	156,887	Gujarati, Mewari, Marwari, Kutchi and Hindustani		
	Nevesasth	109,780	182,898	148,776	127,810	114,488	543,452	118 4/108	..	8	..	868,088	91,902	220	1,040	182,70	..	146,252	144,058	Do.		
	Narolok	1,213	1,810	1,777	1,497	498	9,440	46 0/85	..	..	..	4,500	37	19	..	..	..	2,187	1,707	1,580	Do.	540 emigrants and 638 immigrants.
	Gambay	21,702	28,100	27,848	15,918	14,488	86,074	247 3/928	..	8	..	70,706	12 4/17	110	9,900	18	..	..	..	..	Persian, Urdu and Gujarati.	
	Banada																				Mixed Gujarati and Marathi Gujarati.	
	Sachin																				Gujarati, and Marathi.	2 emigrants and 60 immigrants.
	Dharampur																					
Jawhar																						
Jondra																						
Cattar Division	Dang	11,819	17,847	15,687	14,852	12,614	90,270	18 5/86	..	..	..	24,081	281	1	35,897	..	..	17,178	..	..	220 emigrants and 380 immigrants.	
	Mahara Feudatories.	47,446	35,227	96,902	65,790	61,668	818,687	90 0/88	..	14	..	304,271	9,107	5	9,308	2,878	309	72,326	89,699	Marathi, Hindustani and Kutchi.		
	Alakhot	8,498	18,812	18,489	10,688	10,077	88,040	116 5/84	..	2	..	60,971	7,599	..	477	..	..	13,438	16,612	Marathi and Kutchi.		
	Kolhapur	129,148	268,312	248,389	157,388	146,319	800,189	854 3/8	..	1,358	..	719,164	33,022	1	66,747	..	5	262,508	158,144	Marathi, Kanarese, Musalmanni and Hindustani.		
Saurashtra Division	Savarnavadi	30,444	49,731	48,849	26,800	28,178	161,428	135 7/14	..	4,318	..	166,090	3,979	1	199	..	..	26,352	47,829	Marathi.		
	Southern Maratha	90,789	168,712	167,785	101,424	96,885	582,713	194 5/70	..	864	..	468,078	41,420	8	28,948	..	..	126,716	133,420	Marathi, Musalmanni, and Kanarese.		
	Savarnur	3,046	4,444	4,384	2,903	2,804	14,738	210 9/900	..	..	..	10,866	3,868	..	88	..	..	9,853	4,609	Kanarese, Hindustani and Marathi.		
Sind	Khalapur	25,780	70,740	88,497	..	..	129,153	21 1/11	..	..	..	25,727	105,425	..	..	..	..	22,318	48,480	Sindhi, Persian and Baluchi.		
	Total	1,851,587	2,148,242	2,087,281	1,429,113	1,311,618	5,941,249	98 6/8	..	6,887	..	5,520,408	758,229	1,908	282,281	869,216	1,423	1,495,678	2,076,782			

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.—SETTLEMENTS.

(1).—Statement showing the date on which the current settlement in each district of the Bombay Presidency expires, &c., the date on which each district becomes open to re-settlement.

No	Districts	Year in which first Settlement took place	Year in which district becomes open to re-settlement.
1	Ahmedabad	1858-59	Re-settlement operations in progress
2	Kaira	1862-63	1882-83.
3	Panch Mahalis	1876-71	Thiró Talukas have had revision settlement introduced into them and two are under original settlement
4	Broach	1870-71	1896-96.
5	Surat	1864-65	1898-98.
6	Ehāndesh	1854-55	Re-settlement operations in progress
7	Nāsik	1840-41	do do
8	Thāna	1854-55	do do
9	Kolāba	1854-55	do do
10	Ahmednagar	1843-44	do do
11	Poona	1838-39	do do
12	Sholapur	1839-40	do do
13	Sātara	1857-58	do do
14	Ratnāgiri	1865-66	Revised settlement in progress by consent in supersession of original settlement.
15	Kānara	1863-64	Original settlement in progress
16	Belgaum	1848-49	Re settlement operations completed.
17	Dhārwar	1843-44	do do
18	Bijapur	1843-44	do do
<i>Karachi Talukas</i>			
19	Johi	1877-78	1880-81
20	Dāi	1880-81	1880-81
21	Sānwā	1877-78	1887-88
22	Mānjhaur	1882-83	1885-86
23	Kota	1876-77	1886-87
24	Lāta	1882-83	1882-83
25	Siyāwal	1883-84	do do do
26	Mirpur Batore	1883-84	do do do
27	Jat	1887-88	do do do
28	Shahbandar	1887-88	do do do
29	Chowāri	1888-89	do do do
30	Mirpur Sākro	1888-89	do do do
<i>H. Arabi Talukas</i>			
31	Guzni	1883-84	do do do
32	Hāl	1884-85	do do do
33	Hyderabad	1886-87	do do do
34	Badin	1886-87 & 1887-88	do do do
35	Mohbat Deroh	1887-88	do do do
36	Tando Bāg	1887-88	do do do
37	Mirpur Khās	1887-88	1880-81. Original settlement continued until a revised settlement is introduced.
38	Tando Bahiyar	1872-73	1882-83. do do do
39	Sākro	1874-75	1888-89.
40	Kandhāro	1881-82	1891-92.
41	Naushahro	1881-82	1891-92.
42	Moro	1881-82	1891-92.
43	Shahdādpur	1882-83	1892-93.
<i>Shikarpur Talukas</i>			
44	Sikur	1876-77	1886-87.
45	Rohri	1881-82	1891-92
46	Lārkiāna	1882-83	1892-93.
47	Jabwari	1882-83	1892-93
48	Mehar	1882-83	1892-93
49	Kakar	1882-83	1892-93
50	Kambar	1882-83	Irrigational settlement until a revised settlement is introduced.
51	Lāto dero	1882-83	do do do
52	Korābad	1883-84 & 1887-88	do do do
53	Nāwādro Aur.	1884-85	do do do
54	Shikarpur	1885-86	do do do
55	Chāliki	1885-86	do do do
56	Mirpur Māthelo	1886-87	do do do
57	Ubauro	1887-88	do do do
<i>Frontier Districts</i>			
58	Shahdādpur	1883-84	do do do
59	Thul	1885-86	do do do
60	Jacobabad	1885-86	do do do

(2).—Statement showing the total cost of re-settlement operations in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency and the total Revenue demand consequent on re-settlement as at stood in the year 1887-88

Name of Collectors	Total cost of re-settlement	Total Revenue the Districts realize in consequence of the revision of the revenue survey	Total cost consequent on re-settlement	Total cost between old and revised assessment	Per cent increase	Revenue
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Poona	710	7,87,551	9,73,480	2,22,708	5	
Sholapur	468	6,00,188	7,60,778	2,16,000	8	
Nāsik	710	6,91,579	8,81,540	2,40,267	40	
Ahmednagar	848	8,04,121	10,14,070	2,69,349	26	
Ehāndesh	212	2,33,200	3,45,960	69,887	30	
Bijapur	80	7,29,010	9,75,740	2,48,573	34	
Dhārwar	1,34	15,94,301	18,86,000	6,72,199	42	
Belgaum	2	4,47,305	5,07,000	2,06,704	37	
Panch Mahalis	2	1,10,125	1,41,915	27,660	13	
Sātara	80	1,00,000	1,33,128	37,048	27	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,948</b>	<b>68,25,050</b>	<b>78,07,805</b>	<b>30,42,845</b>	<b>30</b>	

## CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION. A.—LEGISLATIVE (ACTS).

(1).—Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Presidency of Bombay in 1887-88 (between 1st April 1887 and 31st March 1888), and sanctioned as required by law.

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of the Act.	Date of sanction.
Act No. II of 1887. An Act to provide for the protection of pilgrims at the ports of Bombay and Karachi.	The Honourable Sir M. Melville, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	The object and character of this Act have been described at page 21 of the Appendices to the Administration Report for 1886-87.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent, 26th February 1887; His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General's assent, 11th May 1887.
Act No. III of 1887. An Act to amend the law for the periodical inspection and the management by competent Engineers of Boilers and Prime Movers in the Presidency of Bombay.	The Honourable Sir M. Melville, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	The object and character of this Act have been described at page 22 of the Appendices to the Administration Report for 1886-87.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent, 13th August 1887; His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General's assent, 4th October 1887.
Act No. IV of 1887. An Act to consolidate and amend the law for the prevention of gambling in the Presidency of Bombay.	The Honourable Sir M. Melville, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.		His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent, 26th October 1887; His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General's assent, 20th December 1887.
Act No. V of 1887. An Act to amend Bombay Act No. VI of 1803.	The Honourable Sir M. Melville, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.		His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent, 26th October 1887; His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General's assent, 20th December 1887.
Act No. VI of 1887. An Act to amend the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act, so far as it relates to Matadars.	The Honourable Sir J. B. Peile, K.C.S.I.	The object and character of this Act have been described at page 21 of the Appendices to the Administration Report for 1886-87.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent, 17th August 1887; His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General's assent, 14th January 1888.
Act No. VII of 1887. An Act to declare and amend the law relating to Tuda Uras Allowances.	The Honourable J. B. Kichey, C.S.I.	The object and character of this Act have been described at page 22 of the Appendices to the Administration Report for 1886-87.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent, 17th August 1887; His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General's assent, 6th April 1888.

## A.—LEGISLATIVE (BILLS).

(2).—Statement of Bills proposed and pending in the Legislature of the Presidency of Bombay in 1887-88.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of the Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what stage.
Bill No. 6 of 1885. A Bill to provide for the Revenue Administration of Estates held by certain superior landholders in the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and the Panch Mahals, and to limit the further operation of Bombay Act VI of 1852.	The Honourable Sir J. B. Peile, K.C.S.I.	The object and character of this Bill have been described at page 21 of the Appendices to the Administration Report for 1885-86.	21st December 1885.		Read a first time on 14th July 1886 and referred to a Select Committee. (The Select Committee's report and the Bill as amended by them were published in the Bombay Government Gazette on 21st August 1888. The report is to be presented to the Council and the Bill to be read a second time.)



**A.—LEGISLATIVE (BILLS)—concluded.**

(2).—Statement of Bills proposed and pending in the Legislature of the Presidency of Bombay in 1887-88—concluded.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of the Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what stage.
Bill No. 5 of 1886 A Bill to vest the Port of Aden in a Trust.	The Honourable Sir M. Melville, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	The object and character of this Bill have been described at page 22 of the Appendices to the Administration Report for 18-86-87.	30th July 1886.		Submitted for the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General (The Governor General's veto was communicated to the Government of Bombay in May 1888. The Bill is being re-considered.)
Bill No. 4 of 1887. A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Municipal Government of the City of Bombay.	The Honourable J. R. Naylor	The primary object of this Bill is to consolidate the existing municipal law for the City of Bombay which is distributed in eleven separate enactments to which it is difficult to refer, and secondly to recast and amend its provisions in harmony with the requirements of so large and important a city as the Bombay of the present day. A further object is to make certain changes in the municipal constitution. The Bill proposes to repeal all the eleven Acts above referred to, and the provisions of these Acts so far as they are still required, are reinserted in the Bill, with such modifications, expansions and improvements as the experience of the last twenty years and the wants of the present day seem to suggest and require. The necessity of resorting to the machinery of the Local Authorities Loan Act in order to raise a loan having recently proved very invidious and disadvantageous, this opportunity has been taken to confer upon the Municipal Corporation borrowing powers such as the Municipalities of British possessions. The Bill further proposes that in Bombay, as elsewhere, work relating to the drainage or water-supply of the city shall be executed only by persons licensed in that behalf, and, in the interests of the owners, to regard especially to the building provisions of the Act, and in order to prevent their being prosecuted, as is now too often the case, by unscrupulous contractors or their being driven to employ practitioners with no professional training to license surveyors for the purposes of the Act. This procedure, which is in progress at present obtaining under the London Metropolitan Building Act, will, it is believed, save householders from much official interference, which not only causes friction and discontent, and is wasteful at the same time, relieve the municipal executive from work which might be much better left to private industry. The jurisdiction for the hearing of election-petitions, appeals against assessment, disputes regarding expenses and compensation and other similar matters which at present are vested in the Chief Presidency Magistrate it is proposed to transfer to the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, as the Court of a Civil Judge appears to be a more suitable tribunal for the decision of such purely civil matters than that of a Magistrate.	28th April 1887.		Read a third time on 28th March 1888 (Submitted for the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in May 1888.)
Bill No. 5 of 1887 A Bill to amend the Sind Village Officers' Act, 1885	The Honourable J. B. Ritchey, C.S.I.	The object of the Bill is to remove all doubts as to inclusion of lotars in the village officers in Sind, to render it legal to deduct from the proceeds of the cess leviable under the Sind Village Officers' Act the contingent expenditure of village officers, to provide for the appointment of different village officers otherwise than by the Commissioner in Sind, and for the payment of pensions, &c.	14th Nov. 1887		Submitted for the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General since published as Bombay Act I of 1888.
Bill No. 1 of 1888 A Bill to further amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1884, and the Bombay District Municipal Amendment Act, 1884	The Honourable J. B. Ritchey, C.S.I.	The Bill proposes to amend Sections I and II of 1884 so as to enable Government, whenever necessary, to extend by not more than six months the term of office of the members of a Local or Municipal Board beyond the period of three years, for which they would otherwise hold office.	25th Feb. 1888		Submitted for the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General (Since published as Bombay Act I of 1888.)

B.—POLICE.

COGNIZABLE CRIME.

(1) —General Statement of Crime, showing the Results of Police and Magisterial Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crimes and Recovery of Property stolen.

Table with 20 columns: District, Reported to have been committed, Number of cases in Column 17, Cases pending before the Courts, Investigated by Police, Number of cases in Column 10 to 12, Percentage of cases ending in conviction, Percentage of cases ending in acquittal, Percentage of cases ending in suspension, Percentage of cases ending in discharge, Number of cases in Column 13, Number of cases in Column 14, Number of cases in Column 15, Number of cases in Column 16, Number of cases in Column 17, Number of cases in Column 18, Number of cases in Column 19, Number of cases in Column 20.

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D.—POLICE CONTINUED.

NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.

(2).—General Statement of Crime, showing the Results of Police and Magisterial Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen.

District.	CRIME						PERSONS.								REMARKS.
	Average number of five proceeding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of Columns 3 and 4.	Number of Cases in Column 5 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of Cases in which process issued.	Number of Persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.	
										By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
NORTHWEST DIVISION	Ahmedabad	2,288	420	..	4,029	295	4,626	3,007	2,778	3,245	2,348	15	3,545	6	21
	Raira	1,879	2,228	..	2,228	95	2,193	4,401	4,472	600	3,137	9	599	1	..
	Patel Mah'li	456	907	..	907	..	598	1,029	1,054	136	471	..	874	..	14
	Surat	2,238	907	..	2,210	161	2,317	2,190	2,190	492	1,008	..	492	..	..
	Thana	1,848	2,210	1	2,210	161	2,182	4,229	4,188	2,081	1,098	..	5	1	23
	2,650	4,582	..	4,582	22	4,452	9,690	9,690	600	7,881	10	9	..	..	1
	Total	10,622	15,555	1	15,556	653	14,901	30,072	30,172	5,894	17,167	43	22	..	64
CENTRAL DIVISION	Nadi	2,271	2,953	1	2,980	10	2,890	6,045	6,085	210	4,858	8	887	..	21
	Khandesh	2,271	403	6	4,044	32	3,911	3,225	3,227	4,212	2,191	5	887	2	124
	Ahmednagar	1,685	2,803	..	3,503	41	2,495	4,543	4,498	910	2,201	8	1,348	..	26
	Poona	4,218	4,959	594	5,317	190	5,159	9,673	9,761	1,949	6,977	1	1,818	..	..
	Ahmadnagar	1,058	1,931	17	1,968	137	1,117	3,173	3,247	529	2,338	..	303	..	14
	1,704	2,232	162	2,944	127	2,040	4,490	4,154	858	2,610	..	783	1	..	3
	Total	12,842	16,046	690	20,168	606	17,921	36,118	35,643	9,277	20,650	16	5,781	9	281
SOUTHERN DIVISION	Belgaum	1,116	1,749	..	1,652	105	1,529	2,622	2,601	698	1,315	1	684	..	10
	Dharwar	977	1,254	11	1,286	59	1,295	2,420	2,879	521	1,210	6	444	..	..
	Bijapur	954	854	..	907	36	907	2,227	2,227	1,824	608	4	863	..	..
	Karnataka	609	764	..	764	34	750	1,397	1,337	230	772	2	312	1	..
	Ratnagiri	787	1,308	65	1,878	147	1,237	2,794	2,701	1,161	1,284	..	310	..	..
	1,588	2,034	4	2,038	69	1,926	4,106	4,100	1,457	2,504	..	2	..	..	16
	Total	6,021	7,658	401	7,689	438	7,367	15,008	16,805	5,321	7,571	18	2,819	17	67
SIB	Karachi	558	8,571	4	8,571	88	8,344	7,055	6,912	2,268	2,649	8	1,795	..	109
	Hyderabad	420	8,253	13	8,253	16	8,218	6,186	6,180	785	6,522	..	735	..	195
	Shikarpur	2,494	3,286	8	3,286	11	3,297	6,984	6,341	4,719	1,772	..	822	..	48
	Thar and Parkar	324	402	..	402	..	402	1,178	1,178	79	..	..	..	..	..
	Upper Sind Frontier	235	343	..	343	20	434	865	885	120	482	..	230	1	..
	Total	6,198	11,055	22	11,077	248	10,388	22,845	22,666	8,111	11,383	9	3,778	1	406
RAILWAYS	G I P Railway	91	96	..	96	81	64	71	104	..	..	..	97	..	..
	G, B & O I Railway, including R M Railway from Sabar mat to Roha	100	112	8	118	115	76	97	139	21	1	..	118	..	1
	G M Railway	..	17	14	31	17	14	19	44	9	11	1	20	..	1
	Total	191	225	17	243	168	154	187	227	30	19	1	233	2	2
Bombay City and Island	..	5,648	..	5,648	94	5,275	10,921	6,722	856	1,402	1	4,485	5	..	24
Grand Total	36,794	69,163	940	69,729	2,050	69,036	116,789	112,115	29,494	68,218	85	22,428	96	798	

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**B.—POLICE—continued.**

(3).—Thuggee and Dacoity, Administration of Poisonous or Stupefying Drugs for Criminal purposes and other professional Crimes.

Division.	CASES.						PERSONS.					COMPARATIVE RETURNS.																											
	Cases under Columns 2 and 3 in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.						Cases under Columns 2 and 3 in which persons were brought to trial up to end of the year.					Number of persons arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.																							
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12						13	14	15	16	17																		
Northern Division																																							
Central do.																																							
Southern do.																																							
Sind																																							
C P R Railway																																							
B E & C I Railway																																							
including R M Railway from Sâbarsma to Koha																																							
R M Railway																																							
<b>Total</b>	7	28	4	17	121	47	42	10	15	17	94	30	12	40	59	3	3	5	10	1,227	256	5,372	11	992	483	474													
Bombay City and Island																																							
<b>Grand Total</b>	7	28	4	17	121	47	42	10	15	17	94	30	12	40	59	3	3	5	10	1,227	256	5,372	11	992	483	474													

(4).—Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection of Persons and Property at Fairs.

District.	Name of Fair or place of Collection of Police have been collected during the year.	Duration of Fair or assembly	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of Police usually posted at the Place.		Detached from the Regular Force.	Specially employed in addition to Columns 6 to 8		Total Cost under Columns 9 and 10		Number of Officers employed in addition to Police during such Assembly	Property		REMARKS		
				Officers.	Men.		Officers.	Men.	To Government.	To Local or Private Funds.		Stolen.	Recovered.			
				5	6		7	8	9	10		11	12		13	14
Almôdah	Soorai Mahâdev at Wastral	1	3,200													
	Shâhâwârî	1	4,600													
	Shih Sataam at Shâhi bag			7,000			5	30								
	Jainas Astani at Shâhibâdg	1	9,000			5	50									
	Dhâro Astani at Shâhibâdg	1	12,000			6	30									
	Nilkans Mahâdev, Asarwa	1	10,000			4	20									
	Achârî fair, Asarwa	1	11,000			4	20									
	Shrawak's fair at Jemâlpur Gate	1	8,600			1	8									
	Finglâj Mâta, Now-râmpur	1	8,000													
	Nurâjî fair, Gombpur	1	12,000			2	10									
	Kulk Sâbâ's fair, Dakhri	1	5,000													
	Shâh Alum fair, Danl Limbra	1	20,000			8	25									
	Moharam fair, City	1	29,000			12	70									
	Dudheshwar fair	1	2,500													
	Dassara fair, Kakira	1	20,000			3	30									
	Swami Nârâyan fair, Pank City	1	8,000			1	8									
	Bahuchêrâlî fair, Nâvâpura	1	12,000			2	8									
	Dhânk Dhârî Mâta, Sahjpur	1	8,000			1	8									
	Shîv râtî fair, Rânnâvâni	1	22,000			1	5									
	Nirjâlâ Fkâ-mâti, Dâshî River	1	6,000			1	4									
	Devshâvanî River	1				1										
	Ekâtâsâlî	1	8,000			1										
	Kâkharî Sârb fair, Bhandad	4	2,500			1										
	Moulay's fair, Hasal	4	6,000			2	5									
	Viramgâm	8	12,000			2	16									
	Dhandhuka	8	12,000			2	16									
Sâmad	8	12,000			2	16										
Dholka	8	12,000			2	16										
Viramgâm	2	30,000			8	30										

B.—POLICE—continued.

(4).—Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection of Persons and Property at Fairs—continued.

District.	Names of fairs or places at which additional Police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of Police usually located at the place		Detached from the Regular Force.		Specially employed in addition to Columns 9 to 8.		Total Cost under Columns 9 and 10.		Number of Officers against Persons or Property during such Assembly.		Property.		REMARKS.		
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	To Government.	To Local or Private Owners.	To Government.	To Local or Private Owners.	In which no Provision Collected.	In which Provision Collected.		Stolies.	Recovered.
		Days.		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
Dākor	sahi Punem.	8	2,600	1	4	3	9											
	siagh do.	8	20,000	1	4	2	7											
	Pagan and agārwah.	2	3,000	1	4	2	3											
	Pagan Punem	8	2,000	1	4	2	10											
	Chattri do	8	2,000	1	4	2	10											
	Vaiśāk do	8	7,000	1	4	2	11											
	Jeth Punem	1	5,500	1	4	2	11						1	54	15	3		
	Rath Jatra	8	4,000	1	4	2	14						1	50	0	0		
	Ashād Punem	8	1,000	1	4	2	19						1	9	15	6		
	Shrawan do	8	1,000	1	4	2	14						1	1	3	2		
	Jamdatani	1	4,000	1	4	2	17											
Dākār	Bhōdarwa Punem	1	1,000	1	4	2	10											
	Dasara	1	2,000	1	4	2	7											
	Manochēri Punem	6	6,000	1	4	2	5						2	1	26	3		
	Ankot	1	5,000	1	4	2	9											
	Kāriaki Punem	3	4,000	1	4	2	8											
	Māgnar do.	2	2,000	1	4	2	12											
	Podi do	1	1,200	1	4	2	15											
	Fair at Pāvagad	12th to 15th	3,300	1	6	3	8											
	Do. ...	12th to 15th	4,000	1	6	3	3											
	11th to 12th	1,600	1	6	2	3												
	11th to 12th	600	1	6														
Broach	Sukali-rith fair	11 days	60,000			8	40					2	1	75	2	15	2	
Jambusar	Kāvi, Punitive Post																	
A'mod	Manjola do.																	
Broach	Tenkaria do.																	
Surat																		
Dāhēn	Māhalaxmi	12 days	15,000			5	12											
Bhivndi	Vipreshwari	30	10,000				12											
Tasoli	Nirmal	8	7,000				10											
Fotla Bandora	Mount Mary	8	4,000				12											
Akola	Māhalaxmi	1	1,200			1	3											
	Rohar	4	20,000	1	2		4											
	Shivgaon	2	25,000															
	Kotarpur	2	10,000				1											
	Shirgonda	17	5,000				1											
	Bhingar	1	5,000				1											
	Sevra	16	7,000				1											
Shivgaon	7																	
Amalner	Amalner	25	12,000	1	4	4	18											
	Do	6	6,000	1	3	1	5											
	Pachora	Māhivil	4 months	25,000	1	1	10	10										
	Siandāda	S. m. Shēda	15 days	15,000	1	1	2	12										
	Shirpur	Shirpur	8	8,000	3	9		17										
	Chopda	Chalhari	5	4,500			2	11										
	Betha Yēval	Beth	14	6,000	1	4	2	11										
	Bhūsvali	Krudke	14	9,000			1	1										
	Do.	Gojri	8	6,000			1	4										
	Do	Rohard	10	4,000			2	6										
	Janager	Bhandaral bhungole	10	1,000				2						1	1	2	0	
Nāsk City	Rāmnarai	10	11,000			5	30											
	Mahorani	5	8,000			6	10											
Nāsk, Sā-rika Trin-baki	Nivrutti	4	8,000			2	6											
	Rathotsavi	8	10,000			2	6											
Dindori	Wani Devi	15	8,000			1	5											
	Bhanwad Bahiroba	12	4,000				1											
Chāndor	Pimpod, Dev	3	800				2											
	Wasther Bhandra	2	4,000				2											
	Chāndor	Chāndor	2	1,700				5										
	Nanawāli	5	3,000				10											
	Nānsale, Matoba	1	5,000				1	3					1	1	5	6		
Niphād	Chāndor, Bhutoba	2	400				2											
	Ahira, Trus of Pir	15	4,000				1	3										
Veola	Rothe Bhairoba	2	4,200				1	3										
	Rasapur, Trus of Pir	1	700				2	3										
	Nasari, Bhandola	1	800															
	Ankal Devi	1	800				2											
	Rashtuj bus	1	2,000															
Nasari Id	1	1,500																
Bakri Id	1	1,400			4	20												
Mohorani	1	2,300				1	11											

The other cases is reported to be struck off.

\*One of them was struck off by order of the Magistrate and the other is under enquiry.

Owing to feeling of animosity between Mahorani and Bhandra whose respective festivals (Khoran and Dasa-rā) fell on same date.

B.—POLICE—continued.

(4.)—Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection of Persons and Property at Fairs—contd.

District.	Names of Fairs at which additional Police have been collected during the year	Duration of Fair or assembly	Estimated number of Persons assembled.	Strength of Police usually located at the place		Detached from the Regular Force.	Specially employed in addition to Column 5		Total Cost under Column 9 and 10.	Number of offences against Persons or Property during such assembly	Property		REMARKS.							
				Officers	Men		Officers	Men			Stolen	Recovered								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17				
Sinnar	Murabud-rak Barga	Days	8,700				2			Rs a. p.			Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.						
	Pathris Bhojapur		8,900	1	2															
	Mandgaon		3,000				2													
	Manori		1,700				2													
	Sinnar		1,700				2													
	Do		3,600			1	2													
	Do		1,500				2													
	Patilgadardin		1,450				1	1												
	Igatpuri	Borli, Santoba		900			1	1												
		Sakli, Urus of Pir		1,090				2												
Khede Bhairoba			4,350			1	2													
Taked, Sarwartha																				
Malegaon	Chandanpuri, Khando		20,000			1	3													
Nandgaon	Saigao, Devi		3,000				2													
	Nasterpur Shant		8,000			1	4													
	Boliban, Waghoba		6,000		1	2	1													
Sattana	Sattana, Khandoba		5,000	5	13															
Jaikbeda	Nampur Devi		8,000	1	5	2	4													
	Bhilwad, Mangia		3,000			1	4													
	Tombar, Gudhoswani		2,000	1	2		3													
Kalyan	Gorane Pawdya Dev.		2,000			1	3													
	Saptharing Devi in Chaltra		17,000				6													
	Ashwan		700	1	3	1	1													
Peint	Sule Maladav		1,000			1														
	Saptharing Devi in Ashwan		6,000			1	3													
	Peint, Khandoba		1,500	4	18															
Poona	Bhim Shanka		10,000				8													
	Landi		40,000					3	87		3	1	27	3	0	27	0			
	Morgan		5,000																	
	Koudanpur		25,000				2	6												
Sata	Khatav		15,000			1	6													
	Maun		5,000			1	6													
	Do		9,500	1	8															
	Do		7,000	2	8															
	Kardol		35,000			1	6													
	Aashadi		76,857	1	9	6	37					2	9	17	0	17	0			
Sholapur	Kartiki		71,150	1	9	8	21					9	9	50	8	9	4	12	9	
Belgaum	Putliva Post at Gulolemda																			
Belgaum	Yannur fair		100,000			5	20							2	25	0	0	25	0	
Mharwar	Guddguddapur		7,000				6													
Kanara	Dal		10,000				9													
Kolba	Gokarn		80,000				4	81							31	5	5	15	13	6
Ratnagiri																				
Karachi	Amir Pir (Dada)		8,000			2	6													
	Lalshahas		2,000	7	20															
	Amir Pir (Bojja)		1,000					3	27		60	0	3	3	9	0	9	0		
	Fatehalih		400				5													
	Lakho Lutfulah		400				3													
	Junmir		800				3													
	Shalkh Sumar		300				2													
	Manora		30,000	3	4		15													
	Pir Putho		1,000			3	3													
	Uturo Lal		400				1	4												
	Gumbal		300				2													
	Shah Yekik		4,000				2	10												
	Shah Kamal		600				1	3												
	Shaikh Badha		2,000	3	12															
	Suction		500				3	9												
Prishah Sred		700				1	3													
Syed Ah Mokall		200				1	8													
Shaikh Ali		300				1	4													
Mughertina		745				1	1													
Jhoke		8,000			2	10	6													
Pir Mangho		2,000				5	8													

Rs a. p.  
188 0 0 P.  
29 6 0 P.  
Centos for  
European  
superior and etc  
10, &c

B.—POLICE—continued.

(4).—Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection of Persons and Property at Fairs—contd.

District.	Names of Fairs or places of large assembly where additional Police have been collected during the year.	Duration of Fair or assembly	Estimated number of Persons assembled.	Strength of Police usually located at the place.		Detached from the Regular Force.		Specially employed in addition to Columns 8 to 10.		Total Cost under Columns 9 and 10.	Number of Offences against Persons or Property during such assembly	Property.		REMARKS.		
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			To Government.	To Local Bodies or Private Funds.		Recoverd.	Not Recoverd.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Days.									Rs. a p.			Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	
Hyderabad	Lal Odoro	9	40,000	1	2	4	26				98 6 0	4		1 11 0	1 11 0	
	Kooto Sajon Sawa'	9	5,000			1	10				9 0 0	1		0 4 0	0 4 0	
	Bulri	9	2,000			1	11				14 0 0	1		0 2 0	0 2 0	
	Shah Onorio	9	7,800			1	9				8 0 0	1		1 0 0	1 0 0	
	Shah Kadr (Badr.)	24	35,375			1	16				11 0 0	1		5 0 0	5 0 0	
	Do	24	82,875			1	16				110 0 0	1		5 16 0	5 16 0	
	Shahk Ehrkro	9	15,000			4	21				19 4 0	3		16 1 0	16 1 0	
	Shahk	9	10,000			2	10				13 0 0	3		1 5 0	1 5 0	
	Halani	9	24,000			2	16				18 0 0	2		0 7 0	0 7 0	
Man Morio	9	500			1	2				1 5 0	1					
Bilawaha	9	3,000			1	4				2 0 0						
harand Fakkar	Punitivo Post at Bithara, Kinghul Savri and Daryil															
hikapur	Cheti and Vankhi Punitivo Post at Dubar	9	16,000			4	21	1	12		38 12 0					
Upper Sind Frontier	Punitivo Post on 5 villages of Bungoara.															
Bombay Town and Island	G I P Railway															
	B & C I Railway including R. W. Railway from Batar m a t i to Roha															
	S M Railway															
	Upper Goda, Lower Do.															
Lower Cuddis Road	Shah Hasan Gajli	1	2,000			6	20									
Bora Batak Street	Shah Ismail Gajli	1	8,000		3	8	30									
Esplanade	Bharnath Temple	1	4,000			6	22									
Do	Parsi Fair	1	5,000			8	20									
Tandel Street	M a h o m e d S h a h Shahid	1	8,000			4	16									
New Benglipurá Cross Lane	Bava Goar	1	4,000			1	5									
Old Muhammad Ali Street	Pir Bada Miyan	5	10,000			2	10									
Dongri Street	Anak Sheh	1	5,000			1	5									
Batali Bhuinjwadi Street	Matra Devi	3	6,000			3	8									
P a j a b u Road	Kalki Devi	3	7,000			4	4									
Chowp Gullikil Road	Chowp Devi	1	3,000			2	4									
Old Sonapur Lane	Kalki Devi	1	6,000			5	12									
Karolvadi	Syad Alvi	3	3,000			4	10									
Do	Haan Shah Kadri	3	4,000			6	12									
Do	Syed Gulab Shah	1	3,000			3	6									
Narivadi	Maheshwari	6	18,000			5	13									
Bajaj Khote Street	Syad Ismail Shah	1	2,500			3	8									
Second Bholaki	Rander	2	5,000													
Kika Street	Ditto	1	3,000			3	5									
Bhul o s h v a r Road	Ditto	1	4,000			3	6									
Khofa Street	Ranchhod Mahadevi	1	4,000			3	12									
B r a k i n e Road	Ditto	1	2,000			3	6									
First Bhandar Galli	Madar Shah	1	3,000			5	10									
New Hanuman Lane	Juni Shah	1	1,500			3	4									
Walkohwar Road	Mansuman	1	2,000			1	6									
Do	Ashahi Ekdashi	1	3,000			9	30									
Do	Kerki do	4	5,000			6	40									
Do	Trapat Pragma	6	20,000			9	45									
Do	Maha Shivratra	1	125,000			9	60									
Mahadakh m l Village	Chaitra Purnima	4	40,000			9	15									
Do	Dhakleshwar Temple	1	5,000			3	10									
Mendes Road	Shankarji Temple	4	16,000			3	15									
Grant Road	Cheravati V d a s i Temple	6	7,000													
Mangalvadi	Pir Shah Navas	3	1,000													
Mum b a d e v i and Mahalakhmi	Damar ...	3	30,000			5										
Walkohwar Road	Pithori Amrasala	4	20,000			9	40									
Ghor a p d e v Road	Shadeswar Temple	3	3,000			1	4									
Gumpow d e r Road	Ditto 2nd	3	5,000			4	6									
Ditto	Ditto 2nd	3	5,000			4	6									
Pavel Road	Ditto 2nd	3	5,000			4	6									
Dyulia	Mankehwar Temple	3	5,000			4	6									



**B.—POLICE—continued.**

(4).—Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection of Persons and Property at Fairs—contd

District.	Names of Fairs or places of large Assemblies where additional Police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly	Estimated number of Persons assembled	Strength of Police usually located at the place		Detached from the Regular Force.		Specially employed in addition to Columns 5 to 8.		Total Cost under Columns 9 and 10.		Number of Offences against Persons or Property during such assembly		Property		REMARKS
				Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	M.C.	To Govern-ment	To Local or Private Funds	Investigat-ed by the Police	Conviction followed	Stolen	Recovered	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Bombay Town and Island - continued	Bollasia Road	Nag Panchmi	1	10,000	6	56	6	20								
	Mount Road	All Khan <i>alias</i> Hasan	4	15,000			8	15								
	Dadar	Pir Fatiali	1	1,000			2	4								
	Matalakabmi	Races	4	20,000			18	10								
	Flavel	Vasohvar	4	4,000			1	12								
	Dharkvi	Syed Pir Kadri	1	800			1	4								
	Matunga	Vithoba's Temple	1	80,000			4	17								
	Mahalastrami	Plast 10	1	25,000			2	8								
	Nand Hagima	Nand Hari	1	15,000			2	15								
	Matunga	Shank Varti	1	1,500			1	8								
	Upper Mahim	Hasan Pir	1	1,500			1	8								
	Ditto	Pir Mardum Shah	12	25,000			8	36								
	Ditto	Vithoba's Temple	2	5,000			1	4								
	Lower Mahim	Parbhac vi	1	5,000			1	7								
	Native Town	Holi	8	50,000			16	60								
Chaulanade and Chaupati	Cocooning Fair	1	400,000													Almost the whole force was on duty
Native Town and Fort	Divali	4	500,000													Do
Ditto	Moharam	10	600,000													Do
Chaulanade	Queen's Jubilee	8	600,000													Do

(5).—Statement of Additional Police quartered as a Punitive Measure for the Protection of Person and Property

District.	Names of Fairs or Places of large Assemblies where additional Police have been collected during the year.	Number of Cases.	Strength of additional Police.		Total Cost of additional Police, including all contingencies	Period for which quartered.	Number of Offences committed in or traced to Village or Place in which the additional Police was established	REMARKS
			Officers	Men				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Northern Division.</i>								
Kaira—Dakor	Poshi Punem		1	6	Rs 12 0 0 annual cost	1 year	8	
Banach—Jambhar	Jeth do.	Misc on duct of	2	4	1,396 12 0	1 year	1	Discontinued from 1st August 1887
" " " " " " " "	" " " "	of the inhabitants	1	8	2,003 0 0	2 years from 13th August 1885		Discontinued from 1st November 1887
Banach	Manjola		2	3	624 8 0	1 year from 1st November 1884		Incidence per head Rs 0-4-0
" " " "	Tankaria		2	3	1,014 0 0	1 year from 1st March 1887.	3 (one of which was murder, one grievous hurt, one unlawful assembly or rioting and one unlawful ransom)	
<i>Southern Division.</i>								
Bijapur	Punitive Post at Oulodgudd.	1	2	10	1,290 0 0	5 years from 1st May 1884	22 offences were committed, of which 13 were detected, 5 struck off and 4 remain undetected	
Ratnagiri						1st January to 31st December 1887		This guard was furnished under Section 14 of Act VII of 1887 in December 1886 to a Khot of a village in the district who is on bad terms with his tenants. It has been kept up since on the application of the Khot himself
<i>Sind.</i>								
Thar and Parkar	Punitive Post at Bithara, Kinghaili, Savri and Darvi, Choti and Visakh.		2	7	2,775 7 1	1 year	12	
Shikarpur	Punitive Post at Dubar		1	6	Rs. 77 per mensem or 924 per annum	Do	1	This Punitive Police Post has been established at Dubar on account of the bad conduct of Jagirama. To cease on 10th August 1888. Rs. 414 9 (2 per cent recovery) and Rs. 344 0-0 on account of ... from 12th May 1887.
Upper Sind Frontier.	Punitive Post on 5 villages of Suogwars	20		8	885 5 3	7 months and 20 days	12	
<i>Railways</i>								
G I P Railway								
B E & C I Railway, Includ- ing R. M. Railway from Salarwati to Roha								
S M Railway								
Total			18	59	11,855 11 4			
Bombay City and Island								
GRAND TOTAL			18	59	11,855 11 4			

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**B.—POLICE—*continued.***

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B.—POLICE

(6).—Statement showing Strength, Cost

District	SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.											Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police paid wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues				Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues		Other expenses of Column 3	
	Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police, General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General											Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police paid wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues		Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues		Other expenses of Column 3			
	Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
<i>Northern Division.</i>																			
Ahmedabad .. .. .	2	3	222	101	894	1,222							6,967	2,300	5,120				
Kaira .. .. .	1	1	135	35	550	722							5,667	1,838	3,971				
Panch Maháls .. .. .	2	2	110	36	641	791							3,475	1,500	3,987				
Broach .. .. .	1	2	77	22	326	425							6,500	1,883	3,072				
Surat .. .. .	1	2	137	52	590	772	1	21					9,577	2,779	3,843				
Tháns .. .. .	2	2	130	66	668	802							6,584	3,071	5,534				
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>3,999</b>	<b>4,727</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>21</b>					<b>42,766</b>	<b>13,186</b>	<b>25,527</b>				
<i>Central Division.</i>																			
Ahmednagar .. .. .	1	2	110	26	560	690	3	19					2,700	2,400	2,604				
Khándesh .. .. .	3	3	255	23	1,354	1,632		2					16,333	5,506	10,243				
Násik .. .. .	1	2	120	29	608	750							13,336	2,825	4,674				
Poona .. .. .	2	3	175	25	909	1,111							14,567	3,307	6,143				
Sátára .. .. .	1	2	184	18	804	1,000							14,000	2,700	3,843				
Sholápur .. .. .	1	1	96	15	454	565							1,000	400	3,352				
Inspector-General of Police .. .. .	1												36,415						
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>4,689</b>	<b>5,850</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>21</b>					<b>76,696</b>	<b>19,328</b>	<b>34,941</b>				
<i>Southern Division.</i>																			
Belgaum .. .. .	1	2	112	14	571	700		17					8,895	2,400	2,571				
Bijápur .. .. .	1	1	105	23	524	634							7,260	2,432	3,816				
Dhárwár .. .. .	1	2	136	24	683	844							9,600	2,400	4,541				
Kanara .. .. .	1	2	106	8	577	694							5,609	2,33	3,717				
Koláha .. .. .	1	1	74		363	438							8,733	2,307	3,340				
Ratnáguri .. .. .	1	2	117		635	775							6,475	2,08	4,241				
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>3,373</b>	<b>4,106</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>17</b>					<b>45,127</b>	<b>13,639</b>	<b>22,216</b>				
<i>Sind.</i>																			
Karáchi .. .. .	2	5	198	182	1,008	1,393	2	50					17,058	2,728	7,002				
Hyderabad .. .. .	1	4	142	107	631	905	2	29					10,850	2,845	3,512				
Thar and Pákar .. .. .		1	86	295	175	560	1	2							6,489				
Shikárpur .. .. .	2	5	184	139	797	1,127	9	28					10,916	2,737	5,303				
Upper Sind Frontier .. .. .	1	1	35	92	121	250	7	20					6,443	1,715	3,452				
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>2,750</b>	<b>4,235</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>129</b>					<b>41,287</b>	<b>10,025</b>	<b>25,739</b>				
<i>Railways.</i>																			
G. I. P. Railway .. .. .	1	4	95		463			563					11,600	1,800	3,610				
B. E. & C. I. Railway, including Rájputáns-Málwa Railway from Sábarnati to Roha .. .. .	1	4	56		433			44	6	70			6,000	1,800	2,280				
Southern Marátha Railway .. .. .	1	1	38		158			197	2	13			7,781	2,245	2,262				
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>189</b>		<b>1,054</b>			<b>1,234</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>83</b>			<b>25,381</b>	<b>5,845</b>	<b>8,152</b>				
Bombay City and Island .. .. .	2	7	47	104	30	1,285	87	1,562	6	44	49,883	28,642	4,200						
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>3,342</b>	<b>1,337</b>	<b>16,820</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>21,734</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>86,298</b>	<b>2,61,294</b>	<b>66,263</b>	<b>1,18,600</b>					

continued.

*Distribution and Employment of Police.*

Cost of Police.										Distribution of Force.			
Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Columns 4 and 5).	Total pay of Constables of all classes (Columns 6, 7 and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Columns 14, 15 and 16.	Average Pay of		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in Columns 17, 18, 19.	Total out.	Payable from Imperial or Provincial Reserves	Payable from other sources	In District.				
			Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables					Guards at District, Central or Subsidary Jails.		On Station duties.		
Rs.	P's.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
55,059	1,23,483	2,100	349 3	96 5	2,200	1,07,225	1,07,225	...	...	...	197	596	
35,036	62,819	1,266	310 8	83 2	7,447	1,18,073	1,18,073	...	2	...	105	415	
25,247	69,927	4,116	855 3	89 1	7,905	1,17,557	1,17,557	...	3	...	62	323	
22,513	40,556	1,317	358 6	100 5	3,407	79,248	79,248	...	1	21	14	57	
36,073	72,780	5,111	350 2	100 7	10,140	1,40,777	1,40,777	2,396	...	...	27	132	
32,920	60,172	2,266	...	57 5	23,345	1,41,892	1,41,892	...	...	...	83	388	
1,06,952	4,36,837	16,170	348 4	96 25	53,644	7,91,686	7,91,686	2,396	11	33	418	1,970	
30,563	60,671	4,270	356 2	94 9	9,950	1,20,056	1,17,366	2,690	1	3	55	221	
63,426	143,187	3,686	344 3	86 3	41,528	2,66,316	2,86,310	...	6	24	163	747	
34,966	68,213	2,255	360 98	55 45	21,118	1,47,387	1,47,387	...	1	3	93	493	
61,835	97,882	3,014	356 24	98 12	13,649	1,90,697	1,90,697	...	...	...	107	526	
42,538	77,748	3,182	355 36	95 6	17,899	1,63,322	1,62,362	360	1	0	126	558	
24,250	47,603	1,140	351 40	92 60	5,797	92,332	92,332	...	1	3	69	314	
1,16,610	4,97,004	17,747	361 24	93 32	1,19,931	4,00,866	4,07,306	3,650	10	42	621	2,859	
29,428	54,330	3,177	331	87 90	13,049	1,13,940	1,13,840	1,561	1	3	80	389	
25,600	55,848	6,180	116	92 00	11,346	1,11,982	1,11,982	...	3	13	65	276	
32,804	67,573	7,678	286	98 10	15,201	1,39,680	1,39,680	...	1	13	71	214	
28,775	58,599	4,653	210	96 70	13,038	1,16,429	1,16,429	...	1	8	40	165	
18,126	36,314	1,282	...	100 00	4,712	74,384	74,384	...	1	6	65	291	
29,312	57,987	3,278	...	91 09	10,369	1,16,349	1,16,359	...	2	7	87	382	
1,64,895	5,32,141	26,737	243 75	94 3	67,713	6,72,674	6,71,118	1,561	9	50	408	1,717	
62,404	1,47,649	4,902	252 72	105 17	24,937	2,65,700	2,70,302	3,398	2	16	138	796	
42,325	95,881	3,257	290 88	163 81	14,297	1,72,917	1,70,313	2,534	3	15	90	452	
29,271	97,119	3,000	233 00	122 00	4,551	1,37,630	1,37,304	966	12	67	62	308	
49,932	1,08,399	2,853	262 50	90 17	12,392	1,92,544	1,85,061	7,543	3	19	155	698	
19,021	31,086	753	274 41	93 61	479	58,949	63,949	...	1	3	18	107	
1,93,653	4,80,144	12,045	296 65	110 35	56,527	8,19,740	8,05,579	13,861	21	120	463	2,361	
33,948	50,874	2,450	...	109 00	15,526	1,10,806	35,942	83,806	...	...	100	463	
18,266	48,398	1,620	...	112 28	13,688	92,159	82,790	6,452	...	...	60	366	
9,493	14,294	864	...	104 00	3,417	40,396	12,119	28,277	...	...	39	158	
61,707	1,18,766	4,934	...	108 41	32,751	2,52,358	1,30,781	1,21,575	...	...	199	987	
1,09,224	2,32,281	7,793	...	151 87	78,667	3,16,690	4,98,006	12,654	...	...	141	1,291	
9,82,550	20,91,163	84,746	...	162 47	4,00,613	40,49,898	38,94,771	1,55,127	61	250	2,250	11,185	

**B.—POLICE**

(6).—Statement showing Strength, &c.

District.	DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE.						Area of whole District in square miles	Popul. (est. of whole District)	PROPORTION OF THE WHOLE DISTRICT		
	In District—continued								To Area.		
	Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or escort to Prisoners and Treasure or in reserve;		Total						Of the whole District.	Of Districts exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.
	Officers	Men.	Off. wks.	Men	Of Towns, Municipal or other duty	In Contingent.					
1	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
<i>Northern Division.</i>											
Ahmedabad .. .. .	18	91	145	687	390	6	3,821	854,324	3 12	2 75	35 00
Kaira .. .. .	19	87	126	510	278	..	1,400	804,800	2 23	1 53	50 00
Panch Mahals .. .. .	38	248	108	651	300	..	1,388	2,7470	2 01	2 01	2 60
Broach .. .. .	50	200	65	266	98	..	1,453	3,2940	3 39	4 17	45 00
Surat .. .. .	30	322	107	404	290	..	1,600	614,188	2 18	2 17	132 00
Thana .. .. .	31	175	114	563	123	..	3,925	897,567	4 91	4 86	32 00
<b>Total</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>1,123</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>3,131</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14,068</b>	<b>3,660,088</b>	<b>2 97</b>		
<i>Central Division.</i>											
Ahmednagar .. .. .	30	212	89	436	100	17	5,666	751,228	9 60	9 30	4 70
Khandesh .. .. .	89	660	258	1,437	2	..	5,941	1,237,231	5 80		
Nasik .. .. .	13	78	112	574	51	22	5,940	781,206	7 81		
Poona .. .. .	11	72	118	598	222	177	5,300	901,828	4 80	4 70	97 00
Satara .. .. .	41	196	168	763	77	..	4,005	1,062,350	3 90	4 80	1,009 00
Sholapur .. .. .	14	85	81	402	61	19	4,021	582,387	7 95		
Inspector-General of Police											
<b>Total</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>4,210</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>37,428</b>	<b>5,315,330</b>	<b>6 39</b>		
<i>Southern Division</i>											
Belgaum .. .. .	25	20	104	522	54	1	4,656	564,014	0 66	6 65	000 00
Byapur .. .. .	20	205	96	494	63	..	5,695	638,493	8 70	9 00	0 50
Dharswad .. .. .	18	368	120	595	128	..	4,500	857,007	5 47	5 38	140 00
Kanara .. .. .	10	376	101	549	38	..	3,910	421,840	6 63	5 60	30 00
Kolaba .. .. .	9	66	75	363	..	..	303	482,830	4 11	4 38	2 15
Ratnagri .. .. .	24	184	113	573	88	..	3,922	9,7000	5 06	5 7	0 00
<b>Total</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>1,329</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>3,006</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>24,521</b>	<b>4,287,171</b>	<b>5 97</b>		
<i>Sind.</i>											
Karachi .. .. .	20	126	160	935	265	8	14,115	478,005	10 14	10 11	24 00
Hyderabad .. .. .	26	172	119	630	132	15	9,052	754,024	10 01	11 71	9 42
Thar and Parkar .. .. .	12	96	86	471	3	..	12,729	205,340	22 73	22 73	..
Shikarpur .. .. .	13	95	171	812	144	..	9,629	822,170	8 52	8 52	63 76
Upper Sind Frontier .. .. .	1	55	20	145	62	22	2,759	147,181	11 08	16 69	16 80
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>3,005</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>48,284</b>	<b>2,406,011</b>	<b>11 40</b>		
<i>Railways</i>											
G I P Railway .. .. .			100	460			Number of Miles 737	Number of Stations 132			
B B & C I Railway, including Rajputana-Malwa Railway from Sabarmati to Roho		67	60	433							
Southern Maratha Railway			59	158			648	79	3 30		
<b>Total</b>		<b>67</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>1,054</b>			<b>1,384</b>	<b>79</b>			
Bombay City and Island .. .. .	19	111	160	1,402	60		22	773,196	72 04		
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>4,463</b>	<b>3,018</b>	<b>15,898</b>	<b>2,532</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>124,323</b> No of Miles of Railway (1,380)	<b>16,447,809</b> Number of Stations 79			

—continued—

Distribution and Employment of Police—concluded.

FORCE (OFFICERS AND MEN).			PROPORTION OF THE FORCE ON SEVERAL DUTIES (OFFICERS AND MEN).						Total amount of cognisable crime reported.	Proportion of cognisable crime to the Police Force on Station Duties.
To Population.			To Area.			To Population.				
Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.		
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
700	544.00	150	5.0	9.9	13.62	1,184	934	296	2,335	3.2
1,114	10.82	13.74	8.30	32.29	50.00	1,547	1,318	234	1,894	2.6
323	254.00	30.00	3.5	3.67	1.44	57.5	604	70	509	1.14
783	414.00	140.00	20.45	—	—	4,604	3,701	667	700	9.85
806	635.00	170.00	1.12	10.41	27.00	3,862	3,046	816	1,651	10.38
1,000	896.00	112.00	6.52	6.58	3.05	1,359	1,207	151	2,771	5.88
775	—	—	5.89	—	—	1,535	—	—	9,360	3.91
1,080	979	101	24.00	23.00	20	2,692	2,441	250	1,363	4.00
728	—	—	10.92	—	—	1,359	—	—	2,766	3.02
1,627	—	—	10.06	—	—	1,321	—	—	1,402	2.37
807	608	111	3.3	8.50	—	1,425	1,928	196	4,955	7.80
1,053	936	117	7.81	7.20	6.80	1,568	1,880	172	2,233	3.28
1,929	—	—	11.80	—	—	1,520	—	—	1,432	3.70
900	—	—	10.75	—	—	1,628	—	—	14,141	4.06
1,236	1,145	90	9.90	3.90	004	1,542	1,707	134	1,830	3.90
976	1,072	264	18.80	19.90	050	1,889	1,519	264	830	2.40
1,044	571	17	15.00	15.80	42.50	3,097	2,594	503	1,316	4.61
608	57	50	19.00	18.9	8.9	2,057	1,385	172	570	2.79
1,102	1,089	1,202	5.06	5.8	2.45	1,356	1,380	1,202	634	2.83
1,286	1,373	92	8.3	8.2	—	1,126	1,977	148	706	1.5
1,044	—	—	11.53	—	—	2,017	—	—	6,086	2.86
344	278	65	15.11	1.06	22	612	414	97	2,082	2.22
634	912	380	16.70	17.09	38	1,392	1,331	93	2,899	5
363	365	—	34.40	34.10	—	549	549	—	696	1.88
729	646	82	11.28	11.26	48.26	963	854	169	3,566	4.18
588.72	825	131	14.44	22.08	13.2	1,177.4	1,089	167	694	3.64
568	—	—	17.09	—	—	852	—	—	9,937	3.51
—	—	—	Miles 1.52	—	—	—	—	—	216	39
—	—	—	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	177	42
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	194	98
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	589	—
487.62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,663	16.53
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63,796	—

**B.—POLICE**

(7).—Statement showing Equipment, Discipline and

District.	Total sanctioned Strength		ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE.			PUNISHMENT											
			Number provided with Fire Arms	Number provided with Swords only, or Swords and Batares	Number provided with Jalousie	Dismissed		Fined, degraded, or suspended by the Magistrate Officers.		PUNISHED JUDICIALLY BY A MAGISTRATE.				Other Officers			
						Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Under Police Act	Under Sections 300, 381, 348, Penal Code	Under Chapter 9 of Penal Code.	Officers	Men			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<b>Northern Division.</b>																	
Ahmedabad	275	995	457	188			4	22	11							2	3
Kaira	136	786	208	428		1	4	18	78							1	1
Panch Mahals	132	677	528	241			3	14	49								
Bhavnagar	79	848	181	246			2	3	18								3
Surat	139	623	280	486	5		18	15	116								3
Thana	132	668	356	417					15								1
<b>Total</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>3,397</b>	<b>2,084</b>	<b>2,029</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>482</b>							<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Central Division</b>																	
Ahmednagar	112	596	332	201	185		8	2	29								2
Khandesh	138	1,477	788	703	294	1	20	66	106		1	3				1	4
Nasik	12	687	262	497				16	6								3
Pune	181	944	492	223	500		8	19	111			2			2		3
Satara	188	822	652	839				9	24			3					3
Sholapur	97	469		48		1	1	8	42							2	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>6,445</b>	<b>2,684</b>	<b>1,906</b>	<b>1,221</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>					<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Southern Division</b>																	
Belgaum	114	585	385	43	271		6	50	21		1						4
Bijapur	106	517	381		190	1	6	15	20		4						1
Dharswar	136	706	410	157	276		13	19	61		8						2
Kanara	108	585	468	194	1			3	28		1						2
Kolaba	75	303	195	282			2	3	11								3
Ratnagiri	110	665	374	27	37			15	2								1
<b>Total</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>3,446</b>	<b>2,204</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>1,117</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>201</b>		<b>14</b>						<b>7</b>
<b>Sind</b>																	
Karachi	203	2,175	575	757	69		17	5	57		6						1
Hyderabad	146	748	575	408	4	1	21	4	10								15
Tiar and Pirkar	87	478	517	22			12	1	1		6					1	15
Shikarpur	139	696	428	697			26	51	294		10					1	11
Upper sind Frontier	84	213	85	164		1	7	11	26		3						2
<b>Total</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>3,568</b>	<b>2,013</b>	<b>2,108</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>391</b>		<b>35</b>						<b>50</b>
<b>Railways.</b>																	
G I P Railway	96	468		12	550		15	24	124								4
B. E. & C. I. Railway, including R. M. Railway from Subarnati to Hoho	60	488	52	74	67		12	6	12		1					1	4
S. M. Railway	84	188		13	183		4	4	15								2
<b>Total</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>1,064</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>1,100</b>		<b>31</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>271</b>		<b>2</b>						<b>10</b>
Bombay City and Island	164	1,447		40	1,570		24	11	481		13		1				8
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>3,461</b>	<b>18,288</b>	<b>8,977</b>	<b>7,861</b>	<b>5,111</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>2,161</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>62</b>		<b>3</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>104</b>

continued.

General Internal Management of the Force.

WARDS.	EDUCATION.					Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten year's service and upwards.	NUMBERS WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR.										Percentage in Hospital during the year to Total Strength of Force.	Percentage of Deaths during the year to Total Strength of Force.
	Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.						By money rewards.	On Pension.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By Dismissal (Column 7 and 8).	By Discharge otherwise than under preceding column.	By Desertion.	By Death.					
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Men.															
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36				
1	..	911	553	..	770	50	673	470	15	1	10	4	16	8	19	38 8	1.5			
1	..	86	157	..	25	25	237	344	6	5	10	5	5	..	11	45 88	1 53			
1	..	45	54	..	35	28	432	205	2	2	16	5	5	..	11	96 07	1 39			
1	..	40	100	..	14	70	173	221	3	3	3	..	..	..	10	45 38	..			
1	..	1	100	..	..	68	40	404	316	10	11	..	..	..	14	37 81	1 31			
1	..	1	55	..	..	50	130	276	18	2	14	15	66 7	1	10	26 0	1 75			
6	47	555	1,249	44	868	332	2,225	2,020	57	10	72	34	111	21	69	48 9	1 46			
6	10	78	313	..	187	58	291	513	26	..	21	8	..	..	3	37 9	48			
0	1	151	507	..	32	136	607	940	41	..	12	8	..	..	10	10 09	..			
3	6	110	259	..	101	45	294	451	6	..	11	11	..	..	12	25 83	1 31			
4	..	121	306	..	47	59	471	546	30	..	2	2	..	..	10	28 21	1 07			
1	..	51	125	..	..	39	238	507	19	..	2	2	..	..	13	15 38	2 28			
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	206	261	8	..	6	..	..	..	..	18 6	..			
8	17	607	1,553	60	806	405	2,870	2,104	115	8	98	45	50	3	82	32 72	1 4			
1	..	50	94	..	125	61	286	535	19	..	13	6	..	..	3	11 1	4			
1	..	50	96	..	132	45	223	373	16	..	13	7	..	..	3	10 09	..			
1	..	100	282	..	95	75	277	328	7	..	13	7	..	..	4	18 5	..			
1	..	78	235	..	61	46	240	352	2	..	2	3	..	..	10	26 8	3 9			
1	..	54	130	..	86	62	230	166	12	..	4	4	..	..	1	18 98	1 14			
1	..	97	277	..	69	60	314	419	2	..	1	..	..	..	7	13	..			
5	64	477	1,175	59	709	317	1,775	1,087	97	6	54	21	5	6	60	31 2	..			
1	..	12	45	..	..	124	72	422	7	0	121	29	8	4	5	14 75	..			
1	..	76	106	..	..	137	75	373	12	8	33	26	2	4	4	18 14	..			
1	..	16	36	..	..	51	32	134	12	2	20	12	1	1	14	23 57	..			
1	..	98	113	..	194	163	445	37	21	3	60	25	40	4	4	63 35	..			
1	..	8	34	..	..	21	166	62	2	1	10	6	..	..	5	8 22	..			
1	..	14	205	..	134	561	2,144	1,479	54	29	204	1,3	72	9	25	28 28	..			
1	..	68	247	..	..	75	266	122	13	2	27	15	4	2	6	66	1			
1	..	66	170	..	..	..	220	161	2	1	15	12	4	1	5	26 57	1 03			
1	..	32	94	..	..	63	123	22	1	..	10	..	..	..	5	12 7	1 5			
1	..	146	431	..	..	121	646	309	16	5	52	21	10	4	17	42 23	1 06			
1	..	110	285	..	..	112	915	478	47	13	37	26	55	1	15	107 21	..			
1	..	2,126	5,140	172	2,300	1,000	10,154	6375	276	56	612	275	302	24	258	36 46	1 18			

Supervisors and officers of high rank.



B.—POLICE—continued.

(8).—Statement showing the Race of Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police.

Division.	RACE.														RELIGION OR CASTE.																					REMARKS.								
	Europeans.						Kuraiana.		Natives.						Officers.											Men.																		
	Comma- sioner and Deputy	District or Assis- tant Dis- trict Superin- tendents	Sub- ordi- nate Officers.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100	Constables.	District Superintendent.	Sub- ordi- nate Officers.	District Superintendent.	Sub- ordi- nate Officers.	Constables.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Kshatriyas.	Vaisyas.	Sudras.	Others.	Hindus.	Other Re- ligions.	Grand Total of Officers and Men.	60																						
																							Military	Unorganized.	Military or Government Civil	Unorganized Civil.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100	Constables.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.		On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.
Northern Division		7				1	7	1	11	799	36	809	78	88	177	24	77				100	9	4	8	1,336	22	191	1	925	297		894	5	8	1,461	66 vacancies.								
Central Division		4	1			1	7	1	11	930	4,300	842	98	84	5,668	68	4				71	8	1	9	1,776	131	118		1,679	644		610	5	5	5,829	21 do.								
Southern Division		6							10	639	4,428	15	214	66	22	229				18	1	16	1	18	1,804	76	61		1,469			488			4,086	21 do.								
Blind		8	8	1					16	655	8,639	11	482	26	22	5	13	3							2,700	192	82	128	146	16		418			4,190	45 do.								
G. I. P. Railway		1					2		1	98	469	6	30	18										3	171	25	1				260		8	563										
B. B. & C. I. Railway, including Rajputana, Midland, Railway from Solapur to Bhoir, S. M. Railway		1							4	58	427	1	23	4	4						25	4		1	117	34	12		42		360	8	1	488	6 vacancies.									
Total		8	23	5	4	6	2	10	8	1	52	9,189	16,705	77	1,410	279	100			5	743	90	81		21	1	467	18	6	89	6,715	707	480	124	4,361	956	491	9	72	2,351	8	17	20,013	150 vacancies.
Bombay City and Island		2	0	43					1	4		1,460	51	51	4						83	2		1	826	54	6				1,084	8	2	1,612										
GRAND TOTAL		8	23	48	4	6	2	10	8	2	56	9,299	18,161	128	1,461	283	100			6	743	90	81		21	1	525	20	6	90	7,641	761	486	124	4,361	956	491	9	72	2,406	11	19	21,625	

## B.—POLICE—continued.

(9).—Statement showing the total Expenditure on Police Buildings during the year 1887.

Division.	Expenditure from Departmental Public Works Budget.			Rate per man on the sanctioned number of Police of all kinds.			Division.	Expenditure from Departmental Public Works Budget.			Rate per man on the sanctioned number of Police of all kinds.					
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.			
Northern Division ..	57,760	2	9	4,235	1	6	13	2	3	Brought forward...Rs	130,437	13	1	26,969	10	4
Central Division ..	15,684	13	10	7,323	12	0	3	14	9	G. I. P. Railway ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern Division ...	45,789	12	5	12,236	6	8	14	2	5	B. B. & C. I. Railway, including R-M. Railway from Sabarmati to Koko ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sind ... ..	11,303	0	1	5,165	6	2	3	14	4	S. M. Railway ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
										Bombay City and Island...	9,070	11	2	1,177	11	3
Carried forward...	1,30,437	13	1	28,960	10	4	.....	.....	.....	Grand Total ...	1,39,508	8	3	30,147	5	7

(10).—Statement of Dismissals and Resignations in the Subordinate Grades of the Police during the year 1887.

Division.	Total Strength of the Force at the commencement of the year.			Number of men included in Column 1.			Number of Dismissals from all other causes.			Number of Resignations.			Percentage of Dismissals from other causes than Reductions and of Resignations together on the whole strength of each Branch of the Force as shown in Column 2.		
	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.
Northern Division ...	4,718	...	...	2	...	...	34	...	...	72	...	...	2.25	...	...
Central Division ...	5,813	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	93	...	...	2.25	...	...
Southern Division ...	4,066	...	...	2	...	...	31	...	...	54	...	...	2.09	...	...
Sind ... ..	3,700	303	...	1	21	...	75	20	...	237	42	...	8.29	20.4	...
G. I. P. Railway	...	662	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	3.9	...	...
B. B. & C. I. Railway, including R-M. Railway from Sabarmati to Koko	...	493	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	15	...	5.48	...	...
S. M. Railway ...	...	196	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	10	...	7.1	...	...
Bombay City and Island.	1,612	...	...	...	...	20	94	...	...	22	...	...	2.85	...	...
Total ...	19,969	1,564	...	5	21	20	309	58	...	478	67	...	3.44	8.04	...

\*This was the strength of the force at the end of the year.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

(1) —(Civil and Criminal).—Statement showing the Number of Judicial Divisions and the Number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Bombay on the last day of the year 1887, with the Cost of Tribunals.

Name of Presidency.	Area	Population.	Number of Divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to the Chief Courts of Districts	Number of Districts.	Number of Sub-Districts.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFICERS EXERCISING ORIGINAL OR APPELLATE JURISDICTION					TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED				Total Receipts of the Courts.	Total Charges of the Courts.	REMARKS.		
						Judges of Chief Courts of Province	Judges of other Courts of Districts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Original.		Appeals.						
											Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
Presidency of Bombay.	Territory subject to the High Court.	Civil	76,926	1,46,40,591	..	..	108	(a) 7	..	(b) 13	8	(c) 108	168,897	247,525	4,712	178	Ra. a. p	40,38,97 15 8	(a) Includes the Chief Justice. (b) The District Judge of Poona is also Agent for Strada in the Dekkan. (c) Includes 7 Small Cause Court Judges, 2 Registrars and 6 unpaid officers. Besides these there were also 3 Government Magistrates, 1 Agent for Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country and 184 Mamlatdars and Mahalkars under Act III of 1876 who exercised civil powers. (d) These are District and Presidency Magistrates exclusive of Sessions and Assistant Sessions Judges. (e) These include all classes of Magistrates except District Magistrates. Besides these there were 1 Subordinate Judge who was invested with criminal powers and also 13,52 Police Patels. (f) Is the Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind. (g) Besides these the Deputy Commissioner of Thar and Patiala exercised civil powers. (h) Includes 7 Small Cause Court Judges. Besides these there were also 1 Registrar, 1 Deputy Collector, 7 Mukhtyarkars and 7 Munshis, and 61 Mamlatdars who exercised civil powers. (i) These include all classes of Magistrates except District Magistrates. (j) Includes also applications for execution of decrees and applications under Chapter XX, Civil Procedure Code.
		Criminal						..	..	(j) 21	(k) 522	89,239	1,060	2,488	896	24,87,47 7 2			
		Revenue						..	..	..	..	..	10,441	870	..	..			
	Territory not subject to the High Court.	Civil	48,326	24,12,928	..	..	4	18	(l) 1	..	(m) 3	(A) 14	276	15,000	831	84	27,64,268 4 0	45,23,161 6 8	..
		Criminal						..	..	..	5	(n) 136	16,211	681	1,447	636			
		Revenue						..	..	..	..	..	445	37	..	..			
											8,01,4..	12,63,115	8,998	1,644	37,64,268 4 0	45,23,161 6 8			

Statement showing the Number of Judicial Officers exercising Original and Appellate Jurisdiction, both Europeans and Natives, in the Presidency of Bombay including Sind.

Designation	Europeans		Natives		Designation	Europeans		Natives	
	Number	Number	Number	Number		Number	Number	Number	Number
Chief Justice and High Court Judges	6	1			Subordinate Judges, First Class	..	..	..	15
Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind	1	..			Do, Second Class	..	..	..	92
District and Sessions Judges	15	..			Magistrates, First Class	..	..	86	91
Assistant Judges F. P., and Joint Sessions Judges	4	..	1	..	Do, Second Class	..	..	4	291
Assistant Judges	4	..	2	..	Do, Third Class	..	..	6	538
Small Cause Court Judges	4	..	5	..	Police Patels	..	..	..	13,362

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

(2).—(Criminal).—Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1887.

Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	NUMBER OF PERSONS					REMARKS.	
				Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code										
Offences relating to the Army and Navy	VII									
Offences against the public tranquility	VIII	691	438	417	3,455	2,205	1,085	(a) 2	163	(a) 1 died and 1 escaped.
Attempts at do.										
Offences by, or relating to, public servants	IX	121	92	94	114	68	42		4	
Attempts at do.		1	1	1	1	1				
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants	X	679	656	632	1,088	485	526		75	
Attempts at do.		6	6	6	8	1	7			
False evidence and offences against public justice	XI	838	731	738	1,012	446	532	(b) 3	31	(b) escaped
Attempts at do.		2	2	2	2	2				
Offences relating to coins and Government stamps	XII	97	80	81	87	40	47			
Attempts at do.										
Offences relating to weights and measures	XIII	129	121	118	142	62	76		4	
Attempts at do.										
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals	XIV	1,014	955	948	1,182	222	956		4	
Attempts at do.										
Offences relating to religion	XV	84	34	31	86	45	40			
Offences affecting life		878	311	343	580	278	235	(c) 3	64	(c) 2 died and 1 escaped. This includes 2 persons sent to the Lunatic Asylum.
Attempts at do.		108	81	86	99	31	63		5	
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births		84	50	56	84	60	30		4	
Attempts at do.										
Hurt		26,662	21,508	21,069	52,462	47,475	4,615	(d) 6	360	(d) 5 escaped and 1 died. 4 complainants were fined under section 250 C. P. C.
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI										
Attempts at do.		188	101	102	198	142	49		2	
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement		714	425	415	831	705	158		18	1 do do.
Attempts at do.		1	1	1	7	7				
Criminal force and assault		7,167	6,374	4,565	9,470	7,573	1,813	(e) 2	32	(e) 1 died and 1 escaped. 11 complainants were fined under section 250, C. P. C.
Attempts at do.		101	76	75	138	101	36			
Kidnapping forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour		197	81	89	197	148	46			
Attempts at do.					1	1				
Rape		103	46	54	79	58	10			
Attempts at do.		14	10	10	7	6	1			
Unnatural offence		19	11	12	15	13	2			
Attempts at do.		1	1	1	1	1				
Theft		15,211	9,349	9,788	13,176	4,461	8,405	(f) 13	292	(f) 3 died, 7 transferred and 8 escaped.
Attempts at do.		63	49	47	68	17	47		4	
Extortion		90	73	75	191	153	33		5	
Attempts at do.		1	1	1	1	1				
Robbery and dacoity		485	253	260	710	388	257	(g) 2	63	* One of these was pardoned under section 337 C. P. C. (g) Escaped.
Attempts at do.		5	4	4	4	1	1		2	3 complainants were fined under section 250 C. P. C.
Criminal misappropriation of property		739	559	544	836	525	300	(h) 5	26	(h) 4 escaped and 1 died.
Attempts at do.		2	2	2	2	2				
Criminal breach of trust		1,526	659	617	766	457	278	(i) 2	29	(i) Escaped.
Attempts at do.		5	5	3	5	3			2	

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	NUMBER OF PERSONS					REMARKS.
				Under trial during the year, including persons acquitted charged.	Convicted	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Receiving of stolen property	1,150	1,063	1,049	1,697	706	918	(l) 5	38	(l) 4 escaped and 1 transfer
Attempts at do.	14	8	8	12	6	4		2	
Cheating	838	471	451	656	*521	115	(m) 1	15	(n) Died Out of these one was pardoned under section 337 C P C
Offences against property, Chapter XVII.									
Attempts at do. Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	2	2	3	3	1	2			
Attempts at do. Mischief	30	13	12	30	20	2		8	
Attempts at do.	3	3	3	5	1	4	(n) 3	141	(o) 1 died and 2 escaped 10 complaints were filed under section 250 C P C
Attempts at do. Criminal trespass	5,040	3,511	3,210	7,732	6,585	1,003			
Attempts at do.	21	20	20	35	32	3			
Attempts at do.	4,485	2,910	2,702	5,268	3,501	1,667		100	4 do do
Attempts at do.	35	15	15	33	4	29			
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks Ch. XVIII, I P C	94	58	67	120	80	30		5	
Attempts at do.	1	1	1	2	2				
Criminal breach of contracts of service	24	23	19	48	43	5			
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX	1,643	1,028	944	2,057	1,797	142	(o) 2	116	(o) 1 died and 1 escaped
Attempts at do.	6	5	5	10	10				
Defamation Chapter XXI	300	237	217	423	374	47		12	
Attempts at do.	5								
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance Chapter XXII	5,584	3,962	3,833	8,321	7,533	620		68	
Attempts at do.	2	2	2	9	9				
Offences under special and local laws—									
Apprentices Act, XIX of 1870 (India)	7		7	7		7			6 complaints were filed under section 20 C P C
Arms Act, XI of 1878 (India)	264	242	239	276	39	231		5	
Army Act, I of 1881 (India)	41	41	41	57	21	36			
Breaches of Contract Act, XIII of 1859 (India)	176	455	452	494	290	202		2	
Cantonment Act, III of 1880 (India)	3	3	3	3		3			
Cattle trespass Act, I of 1871 (India)	1,704	1,409	1,386	3,705	3,164	484	(p) 2	25	(p) Escaped 17 complaints were filed under section C P C
Civil Procedure Code Act, XIV of 1882 (India)	20	20	20	28	9	19			
Contagious Diseases Act, XIV of 1868 (India)	434	434	317	317	26	291			
Coasting Vessels (Bombay) Act, XIX of 1838 (India)	28	26	25	25	6	19			
Criminal Procedure Code Act, X of 1882 (India)	586	513	534	836	223	593		10	
Distress Act, I of 1875 (India)	8	7	3	3	3				
Dehqan Agriculturists' Relief Act, XVII of 1879 (India)	55	55	56	61	47	14			
European Vagrancy Act, IX of 1874 (India)	94	54	92	92	3	89			
Factories Act, XV of 1881 (India)	2	2	2	2		2			
Foreigners Act, III of 1864 (India)									
Frontier Regulation Act, XA.VII of 1872 (India)	1	1	1	48	1	45			
Forest Act, VII of 1878 (India)	561	540	547	1,110	408	806	(r) 3	13	(r) 1 died and 2 escaped
Land Customs (Bombay) Act, XXIX of 1857 (India)									
Merchant Seamen Act, I of 1859 (India)	197	194	188	193	26	167			
Merchant Shipping Act, VII of 1880 (India)	19	19	19	19		19			
Mutiny Act (as amended by Act VII of 1867) (India)	23	23	23	24	24				
Native Passenger Ships Act, VIII of 1876 (India)	5	5	4	4		4			
Opium Act, I of 1875 (India)	366	347	345	426	89	327		10	
Petroleum Act, VIII of 1881 (India)	5	5	5	6	1	4			

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as "se."	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	NUMBER OF PERSONS					REMARKS.
				Under trial during the year, including pend- ing from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Dead, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Police (Presidency Towns) Acts, XIII of 1856 and XLVIII of 1860 (India) ..	20,394	20,337	10,814	20,037	219	20,465	(a) 1	2	(c) Escaped.
Ports Act, XII of 1875 (India) ..	62	62	62	66	10	76	..	..	..
Post Office Act, XIV of 1866 (India) ..	2	2	2	3	2	1	..	..	..
Railway Act, IV of 1879 (India) ..	371	362	351	391	53	337	(d) 1	..	(c) Do
Registration Act, III of 1877 (India) ..	7	7	7	10	4	6	..	..	..
Salt Act, XII of 1882 (India) ..	139	139	138	160	20	188	..	2	..
Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878 (India) ..	4	4	4	5	..	5	..	..	..
Stage-Carriage Act, XVI of 1861 (India) ..	29	29	29	35	9	29	..	..	..
Stamp Act, I of 1872 (India) ..	64	60	61	73	9	64	..	..	..
Telegraph Act, XIII of 1865 (India) ..	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Transport of Salt by Sea Act, XVI of 1879 (India) ..	4	4	4	4	..	4	..	..	..
Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878 (India) ..	11	11	11	26	5	21	..	..	..
An Act to reduce the pecuniary penalty for purchasing arms, &c., from Soldiers, Act VII of 1867 (India) ..	2	2	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
Abkisi Act, V of 1878 (Bombay) ..	1,966	1,874	1,874	2,274	392	1,633	..	69	..
Cantonment Act, III of 1867 (Bombay) ..	2,267	2,260	2,260	2,462	282	2,028	(u) 1	1	(u) Do
District Police Act, VII of 1857 (Bombay) ..	5,389	5,366	5,365	5,710	493	5,169	(v) 2	11	(v) Do
Gambling Act, III of 1866 (Bombay) ..	79	79	79	84	18	245	..	..	..
Irrigation Act, VII of 1879 (Bombay) ..	..	83	83	174	69	90	(w) ..	14	(w) Do
Jails Act, II of 1874 (Bombay) ..	5	5	5	5	2	3	..	..	..
Land Revenue Code Act, V of 1879 (Bombay) ..	422	419	419	594	92	471	..	1	..
Municipal Act, VI of 1873 (Bombay) ..	9,233	7,703	7,660	8,146	813	7,303	..	50	..
Municipal Acts, III of 1872 and IV of 1878 (Bombay) ..	3,711	711	3,097	3,007	25	2,963	..	..	..
Police Regulation XII of 1827 (Bombay) ..	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Port Trust Acts, VI of 1879 and VI of 1883 (Bombay) ..	48	48	44	44	..	44	..	..	..
Public Conveyance Act, VI of 1863 (Bombay) ..	4,365	4,356	4,275	4,390	174	4,215	..	1	..
Public Ferries Act, II of 1868 (Bombay) ..	18	16	16	39	25	14	..	..	..
Registration of Boats Act, I of 1863 (Bombay) ..	22	18	18	18	4	14	..	7	..
Sales of Poisons Act, VIII of 1866 (Bombay) ..	2	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Salt Act, VII of 1874 (Bombay) ..	268	263	250	320	47	27	..	6	..
Tolls Act, III of 1871 (Bombay) ..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Tameways Act, I of 1871 (Bombay) ..	29	26	15	15	3	12	..	..	..
Attempts at do ..	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vaccination (Karachi) Act, IV of 1879 (Bombay) ..	17	17	17	17	2	15	..	..	..
Vaccination Act, I of 1877 (Bombay) ..	3	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Village Police Act, VIII of 1867 (Bombay) ..	2,615	2,587	2,549	3,580	1,437	2,152	..	1	..
Tramway (Karachi) Act, II of 1889 (Bombay) ..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Total	1,33,299	1,10,925	1,06,584	1,74,122	86,035	75,998	65	2,627	

C.—JUDICIAL

(2A).—(Criminal).—Statement showing the general result of the trial of European

Description of Offence	NUMBER OF PERSONS ACCUSED AND BROUGHT BEFORE A MAGISTRATE.							PERSONS WHOSE CASES												
	Within the Year							By District Magistrate and other First Class Magistrates						By Courts of						
	Remaining at the close of the previous year	On complaint—Section 191 (a), Criminal Procedure Code					Total	Died, escaped or transferred to other Province.	Number actually brought to trial	Received by transfer under Section 41B of the Code.	Completed	Acquitted or discharged		Committed		Transferred by order under Section 41B of the Code	Total, including entries in Columns 10 and 11.	Received by transfer under Section 41B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged
		On Police Report—Section 191 (b) of the Code.	By Magistrate <i>pro motu</i> —Section 191 (c) of the Code.	On transfer from another Province.	To Court of Sessions.	To High Court.						To Court of Sessions.	To High Court.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
Offences against the State,—Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code																				
Offences relating to the Army and Navy,—Chapter VII, Indian Penal Code																				
Offences against the public tranquility,—Chapter VIII, Indian Penal Code																				
Offences by or relating to public servants,—Chapter IX, Indian Penal Code																				
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants,—Chapter X, Indian Penal Code																				
False evidence and offences against public justice,—Chapter XI, Indian Penal Code			1			1		1		1					1					
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps,—Chapter XII, Indian Penal Code																				
Offences relating to weights and measures,—Chapter XIII, Indian Penal Code																				
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals—Chapter XIV, Indian Penal Code			1			1		1		1										
Offences relating to religion,—Chapter V, Indian Penal Code																				
Offences affecting life			2			2		1		1		1			1			1		
Causing of miscarriage, injury to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births																				
Hurt	2	20	6			28		28		11		17			28					
Offences affecting the human body,—Chapter XVI																				
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement		54				54		47		28		18			46					
Criminal force and assault		1				1		1		1		1			1					
Attempts to do																				
Rioting, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labor																				
Rape																				
Attempts at rape																				
Unnatural offences																				
Offences against property,—Chapter XVII																				
Theft			16			16		18		16		8			18					
Extortion																				
Robbery and dacoity			2			2		2		2		2			2					
Criminal misappropriation of property			1			1		1		1		1			1					
Criminal breach of trust			2			2		4		1		1		1	4					
Receiving of stolen property																				
Cheating			8			16		15		10		5		1	15			1	1	
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property																				
Mischief			8			8		8		8		8			8					
Criminal trespass			4			4		4		2		2			4					
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks,—Chapter XVIII																				
Criminal breach of contracts of service,—Chapter XIX			2			2		4		1		1		1	3			1	1	
Offences relating to marriage,—Chapter XX																				
Defamation,—Chapter XXI	1	1				2		2						1	1					
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance,—Chapter XXII		5				5		4		2		2			4					
Offences under special and local laws	2	47	610	6		674		629		578		45			623			5	2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>6</b>		<b>824</b>		<b>763</b>		<b>647</b>		<b>103</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>758</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	

NOTE.—The figures in Statement No. 2





**C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.**

(3).—(Criminal).—Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Presidency of Bombay, during the year 1887.

Nature of Proceedings	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year	Number of persons concerned	Number of persons discharged	Number of persons convicted	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI—C and Section 485 .. .. .	4	4	1	3	
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, to prevent breach of the peace .. .. .	131	413	97	316	
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour .. .. .	330	300	117	273	
4. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X .. .. .	43	52	7	45	
5. Possession—Chapter XII .. .. .	17	5	19	35	
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, Section 250 .. .. .	108	127	12	115	*Of these the case against three persons was pending at the close of the year.
7. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII, Section 332 .. .. .	12	12	5	7	
8. Maintenance—Chapter XXXVI .. .. .	786	788	621	154	
9. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII .. .. .	7	19	33	152	
Total	1,586	2,013	920	1,110	

(4).—(Criminal).—Statement showing the general result of Criminal Trials in the tribunals of various classes in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1887.

Class of Courts	Total number of persons under trial	PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE DISPOSED OF						Persons remaining in the Court at the end of the year	Number of cases disposed of during the year	Average number of days during which each case lasted	Number of persons examined	REMARKS.
		Died, escaped or transferred to another Province	Discharged or acquitted	Convicted		Committed or referred						
				On regular trial	On summary trial							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Village Officers	3,615		1,460	1,933	821		1	2,565	1,037	1,340		
Subordinate Magistrates—Special Magistrates under Section 14	3,320		1,505	1,673	97	5	40	2,009	2,583	3,336		
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	7,246		2,638	4,104	472	2	30	5,511	1,726	7,040		
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	125,308	57	87,073	28,492	7,135	1,375	1,776	63,306	3,093	106,907		
Benches of Magistrates	1,037	2	614	338	78		6	623	1,311	1,732		
District and Divisional Magistrates, cases referred under Sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code	308	..	113	175			12	162	3,363	797		
Chief Magistrates of Districts	32,789	4	2,008	452	30,190	53	82	30,340	5,745	181,917	(a) 11,470 persons committed or referred to other tribunals deducted from this total balance will agree with the figures shown in column 3 of Statement No. 2.	
Court of Sessions	1,294	2	608	594			23	703	22,96	5,606		
Superior Courts	75		18	54			3	61	16,779	202		
Total	(a) 175,502	(b) 65	96,035	37,205	38,703	1,470	2,024	105,480	6,365	402,447	(b) Of these 13 died, 24 escaped, and 8 were transferred.	

**C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.**

(5).—(Criminal).—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1887.

Class of Tribunal	PERSONS SENT TO											DETAILS OF PUNISHMENT.										Remarks.											
	Death.	Penal servitude.					Whipping	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or answer for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for appearance in court.	Fine.							Imprisonment.			Whipped.													
		Trans. convict.	Forfeiture of property.	Rigorous.	Simple	Forfeiture of prop.				Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 20 and under.	Rs. 30 and under.	Rs. 40 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Above Rs. 100.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.		15 days and under.		1 month and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	50 stripes and under.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30				
Village Courts				455		1,099					1,099						Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.														
Subordinate Magistrates—																	1,232	3 6	1,190	9 6	...	456											
Special Magistrates under Section 14.				118	13	1,717					1,608	107	4	3			4,756	3 9	4,714	10 6	41	90	5										
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.				118	30	1,447	5	7	1		4,878	61	5	3			7,779	1 6	6,961	7 6	301	12 0	88	80	8								
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.				9,861	649	29,477	481	606	159		22,014	8,305	13	128	7		2,35,127	8 2	1,98,869	18 3	15,478	1 2	2,684	7,071	1,198	10		166	248	42	6		
Benches of Magistrates				20	7	898	1				4,863						958	6 0	947	4 0	7	4 0	18	14									
District and Divisional Magistrates— Cases referred under Sections 247, 248, Criminal Procedure Code				187	3	45	3	8			17	30	3	6			2,200	0 0	1,910	10 4													
Chief Magistrates of Districts.				1,628	885	29,608	87	69	6		22,084	471	36	26	1		58,942	6 6	48,269	0 4	2,828	2 9	1,178	989	3+6	5		35	80	2	87		
Courts of Sessions	186			401	27	48	4	1			8	16	11	18			6,115	0 0	5,515	9 9	415	0 0	13	88	117	302	18						
Superior Courts	14	22		18																													
<b>Total</b>	14	158		12,331	2,079	27,484	556	691	208		93,176	4,595	462	168	8		1,512,209	12 7	2,04,833	5 1	18,970	14 5	4,347	8,818	1,097	940	14	229	278	49	100		

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[App. III C. (5).

## C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

(6).—(Criminal).—Statement showing the result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1887.

Tribunals.	NUMBER OF PERSONS											Average number of days during which each Appeal lasted.	REMARKS.
	Total number of Appellants and Applicants for revision before the Courts	Died/escap. transf. to another Province.	Appeals or Applications rejected.	Sentence or Order confirmed	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered	Sentence reversed.	Proceed. in its quashed	New trial or further inquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>Appeals</i>													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts .. ..	2,670	..	339	1,602	..	233	740	16	10	..	30	9,239	
.. Courts of Sessions .. ..	1,584	1	491	491	..	185	267	..	24	..	42	12,95	
.. Superior Courts { By persons convicted	334	..	162	78	..	29	51	..	3	..	31	22,73	
.. Superior Courts { By Government from judgments of acquittal	16	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	0	60,6	
Total ..	4,994	1	1,176	2,073	..	440	1,038	16	38	..	113	26,380	
<i>Revision.</i>													
By Chief Magistrates of District .. ..	683	..	77	391	..	1	1	29	32	115	4	8,61	
.. Courts of Sessions .. ..	337	..	199	113	..	..	5	11	25	55	12	26,63	
.. Superior Courts .. ..	1,351	..	182	338	44	71	321	4	80	..	110	28,862	
Total ..	2,021	..	456	842	44	72	327	36	117	170	126	21,367	59 applications involving 191 persons were made on behalf of complainants for revision
Grand Total ..	6,925	1	1,634	2,915	44	521	1,365	52	175	170	239	23,873	

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

(7).—(Civil and Criminal).—Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1887.

Class of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jurors or Assessors in each case and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases tried with Assessors.	JURY TRIAL.					ASSESSORS' TRIALS.			REMARKS.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.	Number of cases in which Judge disapproved with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Judge differed from			
					Wholly.	Partially.			One Assessor.	Both Assessors.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>I.—Civil Courts.</i>												
Chief Courts of Districts (or Officers specially empowered) acting under Act X of 1873 ...	Assessors ...	2 or more	..	16	...	..	...	...	9	3	3	(a) All cases falling under Chapters VIII, XI, XII, XVI, XVII and XVIII or any of the said chapters taken in connection with Section 75 of the Indian Penal Code, in which punishment awardable is death, transportation for life, or transportation or imprisonment for ten years or upwards and also attempts and abettments to commit any of the above said offences, were tried by jury in the districts of Belgaum, Poona, Thana, Surat, Ahmedabad and in the city of Karachi.
Parsi District Matrimonial Court ...	Under Act XV of 1865. Delegates ...	7	...	(4)	...	...	...	...	(2)	(2)	(b) Assessors are employed in all cases committed for trial to the Sessions Court except in the districts of Belgaum, Poona, Thana, Surat, Ahmedabad and in the city of Karachi.	
Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court ...	Delegates ...	11	(2)	(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...		
<i>II.—Criminal Courts.</i>												
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, Criminal Procedure Code ...	Jurors ...	5 or more	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d) Do not include the Parsi Matrimonial cases decided by Delegates.
Courts of Sessions ...	Jurors (a) ... Assessors (b) ...	5 2 or more	133	...	129	4	...	5	...	...	...	
High Court, Original Criminal Jurisdiction.	Jurors ...	9	26	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ..	...	(d) 169	(d) 477	(d) 165	4	...	5	...	(d) 327	(d) 44	106	

D.—PRISONS.

(1).—Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1887.

1 Jails	2		3		4		5 RECEIVED BY TRANSFER.						6 Grand Total			7 TRANSFERRED TO OTHER JAILS			8 RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.				9 Trans-ferred beyond Seas	10 Trans-ferred to Lunatic Asylum.	11 Escaped	12 Ez-outed.	13 Died.	14 Remaining at the end of present year		15 Daily Average Number.												
	Remained at the close of the year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total		A. To undergo Sentence.			B. In transit for Transportation or to other Jails			A. To undergo Sentence		B. On Appeal	C. On expiry of Sentence		D. Under Remission Rules.		By order of Government.		On account of sickness.						On account of lunacy.		M		F										
	M		F		M		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F							M		F		M		F								
	M		F		M		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F							M		F		M		F								
	M		F		M		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F							M		F		M		F								
Central and District Jails	5,876	247	10,360	666	10,213	912	1,498	64	385	82	72	170	10	18,897	1,008	19,405	1,606	65	141	11	578	21	7,698	400	519	11	1	1	2,166	188	145	7	4	10	16	107	8	6,456	215	5,160	185	5,385
Subordinate Jails	117	8	2,453	174	2,500	185	62	11						2,042	19	2,068	336	88				51	2	907	147				110	4					1	6	178	10	170	11	161	
Total, 1887	6,063	255	12,813	840	12,673	1,097	1,560	75	396	82	72	170	10	21,039	1,204	22,243	2,042	153	141	11	629	23	8,605	547	519	11	1	1	2,276	192	145	7	4	10	16	117	8	5,684	225	5,320	196	5,116
Total, 1886	6,427	309	13,542	993	13,089	1,306	1,641	82	7	7	98	10		21,508	1,220	22,728	2,058	22	156	6	605	28	12,107	874	877	41	1	6	2,139	5	2	1	21	31	120	9	5,968	250	6,245	287	6,582	

\* Convicts who escaped from the year and were not re-captured at the close of the year have alone been shown in column 11.

(2).—Statement showing the Religion, Age and previous Occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1887.

1 Years	2 RELIGION.										3 AGE.				4 PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.												Total								
	A CHRISTIANS.			B Mahomedans.	C Hindus and Sikhs.	D Buddhists and Jains.	E All other Classes.	Under 16.	16 to 40.	40 to 60.	Above 60.	Males.						Females.																	
	a	b	c									A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K													
	Portuguese	Europeans	Natives	Persons engaged in Agriculture and other Occupations.	Persons engaged in Trade.	Persons employed in the Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	Persons in Service of performing Personal Office.	Persons engaged in Agriculture and other Occupations.	Persons engaged in Mechanical, Manufacturing and Engineering Operations.	Miscellaneous Persons (Classed other).	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.																					
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total											
1887	1,759	1	21	1	161	17	4,938	166	7,464	689	33	4	53	176	25	327	700	1,394	118	66	4	541	121	1,380	6,917	1,166	1,378	1,922	434	30	220	103	12,823	847	13,670
1886	130		10	2	190	16	6,103	158	8,038	714	38	3	4	190	35	11,929	708	1,364	144	59	6	700	140	1,655	6,964	1,143	1,218	1,821	565	34	265	89	15,541	868	14,435

APP. III D. (1) & (2)

BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

[1887-88.

D.—PRISONS—continued.

(3)—Statement showing the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency remaining on the 31st December 1887, according to the nature and length of sentences.

Years.	1															2								3															
	A.			B.			C.			D.			E.			F.			G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.										
	Not exceeding 1 month.			Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.			Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.			Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.			Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.			Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.			Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION BEYOND SEA.				Sentenced to Death.												
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.						
1887	276	32	490	21	490	511	898	49	947	28	978	1,006	14	1,021	1,035	28	1,050	1,078	51	850	901	26	18	34	31	2	33	281	28	309	28	24	52	1	..	1	6,634	226	6,860
1886	308	12	487	21	487	508	1	48	49	3	968	971	3	1,068	1,071	28	1,130	1,158	50	850	900	26	18	34	31	2	33	281	28	309	28	24	52	1	..	1	6,093	236	6,329

(4)—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1887, who had been previously convicted.

Years.	1			2												3				4				5					
	Number admitted during the year.			NUMBER PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.												Ratio per cent. of Col 3 D to column 2 D				JUVENILE PRISONERS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE (SECTION 499 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE).									
				A.				B.				C.				D.				A.			B.						
	M.	F.	Total.	Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
1887	12,823	847	13,670	1,149	41	842	15	389	44	1,980	117	3,007	14.7	13.3	14.7	178	25	203	9	8	17								
1886	12,542	825	13,367	1,180	29	891	15	416	50	1,967	93	2,034	14.4	10.4	14.1	190	25	215	9	8	17								

(5)—Statement showing the Expenditure on guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1887, excluding the of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, or repairs.

Jails.	1			2		3				4				5			6			7			8		9	10
	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.			RAYONS.		RETAILNEMENT.				POLICE GUARD.				HOSPITAL CHARGES.			CLOTHING.			CONTINGENCIES.						
	Convicts.	Under trial.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of Average Strength excluding Civil Prisoners.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of Average Strength.					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Rs.	Rs. a p.					
Central and District Jails	5,335	97	5,432	1,85,208	26 14 3	1,94,191	27 11 0	48,190	7 12 4	6,947	1 10 4	67 12 0	10,721	1 15 7	35,454	6 9 0	4,316,911	78 12 0								
Subordinate Jails	181	58	239	5,540	23 1 11	5,108	21 11 0	511	2 4 1	45	0 8 0	9 0 0	167	0 11 2	1,506	6 11 1	16,076	68 15 0								
Lock-ups	431	431	12,550	29 5 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	0 1 7	4,640	11 0 4	7,031	40 4 8								
Total	5,610	676	6,092	1,63,107	25 2 1	1,92,859	31 9 3	42,731	7 0 8	8,992	1 7 7	86 10 2	10,929	1 12 8	41,900	6 14 1	4,60,018	78 13 11								
Total, 1886	6,632	612	7,144	1,88,942	25 11 11	2,08,316	29 2 0	50,000	7 1 4	10,670	1 7 11	63 8 2	18,123	2 8 7	44,454	6 8 7	5,16,108	72 8 10								

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STATISTICAL RETURNS.

J. App. III D. (3)-(5).

D.—PRISONS—continued.

(6).—Statement showing the Employment of the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1887.

1 Years.	2 Average number not sentenced to labour.	3 Average number of sentences of labour on Working Days	4 Average number sick	5 Average number Convalescent and infirm.	6 AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS												7 Number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, Private Individuals or Departments other than the Public Works Department.	8 Ratio of work on column 4 of those employed on Working Days as			
					A On unenumerative labour	On Prison Duties					On Jail Buildings				K Manufactures	L Public Works.		Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.	On manufactures (6 K)	
						B. Prison Officers	C. Prison Servants.	D. Gardening	E Employed in preparing Articles for use of convicts in Jails, &c. Wheat grinding, Manufacturing of Prison Clothing, &c	F Jail Repairs.	Additions and Alterations		New Jails			M Public Works Jails					N Other extra-mural labour
											G Under Superintendent	H Under Public Works Department.	I Under Superintendent.	J Under Public Works Department.							
1887	53	5,459	184	599	271	201	422	348	578	180	41	5	6	2,041	699	218	84	3.7	8.8	37.4	
1886	69	6,449	108	257	317	266	644	329	648	245	164	11	..	14	703	284	284	4.0	8.4	31.4	

(7).—Statement showing the Net Cash Earnings of Convicts sentenced to labour in the Jails of Bombay Presidency during the year 1887.

1 Years.	2 Average number sentenced to labour	3 Average number employed on Jail Manufactures	4 Cash balance on manufacturing account in hand on the 1st January 1887	5 Cash drawn on manufacturing account during the year	6 Total.	7 Paid into Treasury on manufacturing account.	8 Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1887	9 Total	10 Cash Earnings (being total of column 6), total	11 Average Earnings per head calculated on column 2.	12 Average Earnings per head calculated on column 3.	13 REMARKS.
			Rs. a	Rs. a	Rs. a	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a	Rs. a.	Rs. a	Rs. a	
1887	5,452	3,139	659 0	24,648 10 4	75,202 10	1,90,777 8	1,69,002	1,91,786 10	1,16,564 0	21 6	37 2	
1886	6,449	632	702 10	28,108 8 2	69,170 18	2,30,542 6	2,00,069 0	2,30,101 6	1,40,996 9	21 14	38 13	

(8).—Statement showing the Net Cost of Prisoners in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1887.

1 Years.	2 Total Cost of Maintenance (Column 5)	3 Average Cost of Maintenance per head (Column 3)	4 Total Cash Earnings (Column 10, Statement 7)	5 Average Cash Earnings per head (Average Column 5)	6 Net Cost to Government (Column 2 minus Column 4)	7 Average Net cost per head of Average Strength (Column 3 minus Column 5)	8 REMARKS.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
1887	4,50,018 0	73 14	1,26,684 0	19 2	3,23,334 0	54 12	
1886	5,16,193 0	73 4	1,40,930 0	16 12	3,75,263 0	62 8	

App III D. (6)-(8).  
 BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.  
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D.—PRISONS—continued.

(9).—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1887.

1 Years.	2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10			11														
	Number of Persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to Convicts, Under trial and Civil Prisoners respectively, but exclusive of Hospital and Observation Cells.			Av. age Daily Length.			Maximum Population on any one day.			Number admitted into Hospital.			Daily Average Number of Sick.			Number of Deaths in and out of Hospital.			Deaths from Fevers.			Deaths from Bowel complaints.			Deaths from Cholera.			RATIO PER MILE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
																									A.			B.			C.			D.			E.					
																									Of Admission into Hospital.			Of Daily Average Number of Sick.			Of Deaths from Cholera.			Of Deaths from all other Causes.			Of Deaths from all Causes both in and out of Hospital.					
M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total				
1887	9,902	1,928	11,830	5,900	228	6,028	9,770	800	10,570	3,200	78	3,278	136.0	2.5	137.5	117	8	125	11	..	11	23	1	24	10	..	10	555.5	240.8	547.6	28.0	11.3	22.5	1.7	..	1.6	18.2	13.5	18.0	19.0	13.5	19.6
1886	9,004	1,922	11,926	6,830	814	7,644	10,881	615	10,940	3,000	118	3,118	168.0	4.9	167.9	207	8	215	22	1	23	62	1	63	..	..	..	581.1	250.9	671.4	23.8	15.9	28.5	..	..	30.8	9.5	29.4	30.3	9.5	29.4	

(10).—Statement showing Particulars regarding Civil Prisoners in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1887.

1 Years.	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		
	Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total.		Ref. used during the year.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1887.		Daily Average Number.		Cost.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total Charges.	Average Cost per Prisoner.	
1887	..	..	221	78	2,549	248	3,070	290	2,883	238	5	235	18	173	14	Rs. 2,504 9 3	Rs. 45 7 8
1886	..	..	202	74	2,563	238	2,765	267	2,544	240	..	221	28	173	10	8,484 15 1	46 1 6



**E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.**

(1).—(Civil).—Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1887.

Class of Tribunals	SUITS FOR MONEY OR MOVABLE PROPERTY										SUITS UNDER THE RENT LAW										TITLE AND OTHER SUITS										REMARKS.								
	Contract in writing	Contract not in writing	On account stated.	Money had and received	Goods sold.	Wages, work and materials	Rent not falling under the Rent Law	Mortgage by property of value thereof	Damages.	Other suits for money or movables not already mentioned	Area of rent with a joint ejectment or remedy of lease	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	S.C. u. s. to determine.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts or on account of illegal restraint or other cause.	For penalties or disabilities.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from Agents	All other suits under the Rent Law not included above	Suits for immovable property	Suits for declaratory decrees	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including mortgages, tenancies, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights	Suits for accounts	Suits relating to various movable means.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts, or obligations on the ground of fraud	Suits for dissolution of marriage	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition	Suits relating to shipping and ste.		Suits relating to religion and ste.	Administration suits	Interpleader suits	Dissolution of partnership	Suits under Section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wife Act)	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Grand Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
<b>COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.</b>																																							
<b>I—Civil Courts</b>																																							
Unpaid Tribunals																																							
Village Courts																																							
Small Cause Courts																																							
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts																																							
<b>Total</b>	79,801	8,086	21,798	4,888	8,916	475	1,650	1,182	730	800	3,895	44	12	72	887	23		9,790	366	262	1,004	180	178	4	22	0	175	473	8	8	14	1	16	1,440	(b) 102,167				
<b>II—Revenue Courts.</b>																																							
Unpaid Local Tribunals																																							
Other Subordinate Courts																																							
District Courts																																							
<b>Total</b>																																							10,671
<b>COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.</b>																																							
Presidency Small Cause Courts	18,104	8,300	325	459	6,502		2,745			778	3,820							323																					
Superior Courts	120	2	64	1	6	6		10		23	6							87	1	66	23	14	41			18	6										4,758		
<b>Total</b>	18,914	8,311	408	460	6,508	5	2,645	18	706	778	3,826							350	1	66	53	14	41			18	6									5,566			
<b>Grand Total</b>	97,915	11,897	22,206	4,818	5,225	480	4,166	1,197	1,530	3,400	7,721	44	12	72	887	23		10,644	366	262	1,004	180	178	4	22	0	175	484	8	8	14	1	17	1,441	(b) 108,152				

(a) No details are given, as these were suits instituted under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act in the districts of Poona, Sholapur, Ahmednagar and Satara.  
 (b) The total of columns 2 to 37 does not agree with column 38, the difference being 5,083; the details of which have not been given as stated above.

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

(2).—(Civil).—Statement showing number and value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1887.

Class of Tribunals	NUMBER OF SUITS INSTITUTED IN THE DIFFERENT COURTS.									Total Value of Suits.	REMARKS.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of Suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.</b>											
<i>I.—Civil Courts.</i>											
Unpaid Tribunals ... ..	126	304	91	4	3	...	...	...	...	45,226 5 0	(d) The total value of these suits has not been shown in Column 11 as they were suits instituted under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.
Village Courts ... ..	(a) 5,039	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ... ..	17,081	60,002	26,017	20,585	1,866	965	...	41	610	1,32,04,683 11 5	
Small Cause Courts ... ..	4,656	8,664	2,861	2,626	116	...	...	...	...	10,70,795 9 2	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. ... ..	11	17	13	66	39	39	23	15	41	7,03,885 10 11	
Chief Courts of Districts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ... ..	26,913	68,987	29,088	23,388	2,028	1,007	99	56	651	1,50,24,591 4 8	
<i>II.—Revenue Courts.</i>											
Unpaid Local Tribunals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts ... ..	736	1,089	641	578	56	17	1	...	7,550	3,03,203 10 9	
Collectors' Courts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ... ..	736	1,089	641	578	56	17	1	...	7,553	3,03,203 10 9	
<b>COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.</b>											
Presidency Small Cause Courts ... ..	2,690	18,870	6,673	5,473	721	331	...	...	...	81,45,774 13-10	
Superior Courts ... ..	...	...	...	5	12	179	73	80	207	46,16,121 0 0	
Total ... ..	2,690	18,870	6,673	5,478	733	510	73	80	207	77,61,895 13 10	
Grand Total ... ..	30,339	88,946	36,352	29,444	2,817	1,534	173	136	8,411	2,30,89,690 13 1	

[1887-88.]

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[APP. III. E. (2).]

**JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.**

(3).—(Civil).—Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1887.

**PART I—CIVIL SUITS.**

Class of Courts	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF												Number of cases pending at the close of the year	AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS		REMARKS	
	Total number of Suits before the Courts	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces	Withdrawn from trial	Without Contest.				On reference to Arbitrators.		With Contest.		Contested		Uncontested			
				Complaints	Decisions	Declarations	Dismissals	For Plaintiff	For Defendant	Decisions in favour of plaintiff	Decisions in favour of defendant						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
<b>COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.</b>																	
<i>I—Civil Courts.</i>																	
Unpaid Tribunals	1,227		5	121			390	5		63	12	526	164	117	101	3	50 deposits in columns 5 to 12 are given of 4,981 suits disposed of by village magistrates under the 'Urban Magistrates' Relief Act
Village Courts	5,377																
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	155,449		13,824	23,430	1,277	48,698	1,784	675	35	24,075	4,616	2,667	8,778	53,861	18,190		
Small Cause Courts	2,003		1,863	4,019	3	7,618	175	9	5	2,311	471	788	694	102,73	9,679		
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	505		37	92	1		1				2	33	157	194	297	2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,80,557</b>		<b>15,724</b>	<b>27,652</b>	<b>10,913</b>	<b>56,447</b>	<b>1,759</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>27,381</b>	<b>5,187</b>	<b>30,314</b>	<b>9,715</b>	<b>182,700</b>	<b>27,640</b>		
<i>II—Revenue Courts.</i>																	
Unpaid Local Tribunals	0,984		1,096	1,060	1,010	393	918	18	6	3,787	2,418	278	13	27,592	97,875		10. This number includes 32 suits restored to the Board of Causes for re-hearing. It also includes 3 suits under the extraordinary jurisdiction of the High Court on 18/10/87.
District Courts																	
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,984</b>		<b>1,096</b>	<b>1,060</b>	<b>1,010</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3,787</b>	<b>2,418</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>27,592</b>	<b>97,875</b>		
<b>COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR STATE OF GOVERNMENT.</b>																	
Presidency Small Cause Courts	37,796			665	7,960	12,012	1,108	64	14	3,522	3,729	4,062	531	41	34		11. In addition to the Indian Trustees' Act & Companies' Act 12 m. were also 101 applications for probate and 119 letters of administration, most of which were disposed of by the Registrar. 12. Includes 5 suits withdrawn with leave and 27 suits stayed. 13. Includes 10 summary suits. 14. Do 2 do and 1 extraordinary suit. 15. Includes 2 extraordinary suits.
Superior Courts	(a) 2,048		(a) 260	72	8	(c) 528	(d) 277			(e) 197	(f) 89	1,337	1,097	231	5	266	
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,374</b>		<b>260</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>7,968</b>	<b>12,540</b>	<b>1,386</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3,719</b>	<b>3,818</b>	<b>5,399</b>	<b>1,728</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>150</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,36,945</b>		<b>17,080</b>	<b>36,459</b>	<b>24,931</b>	<b>69,375</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>24,670</b>	<b>9,178</b>	<b>36,114</b>	<b>11,486</b>	<b>118,182</b>	<b>85,296</b>		

**E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.**

(4).—(Civil).—Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1887.

**PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS (JUDICIAL)**

Class of Courts.	Total number of cases for the courts	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces	NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF									Pending at the close of the year	AVERAGE TOTAL OF CASES		REMARKS.	
			Without Contest				On Reference to Arbitration		With Contest				Contested	Uncontested		
			Completed	Decreed on admission	Decreed on refusal	Dismissed	For Plaintiff	For Defendant	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part	Judgment for defendant						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	17	
<b>COURTS IN THE INTERIOR</b>																
<i>I.—Civil Courts.</i>																
Unpaid Tribunals	5		1		1		1				1			261	151	
Village Courts																
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	12,713	1,876	607	838	1,167	172	4			3,682	2,105	1,677	378	82,439	44,534	
Small Cause Courts	1,122	20	107	67	279	1,175	1			151	45	1,139	9	78,45	45,51	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	1,380		235	61	1	572				408	38	633	52	106,90	75,04	
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,220</b>		<b>2,139</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>1,955</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4,241</b>	<b>2,541</b>	<b>2,783</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>132,695</b>	<b>74,021</b>	
<i>II.—Revenue Courts</i>																
Unpaid Local Tribunals																
Other Subordinate Courts																
District Courts																
<b>Total</b>																
<b>COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.</b>																
Presidency Small Cause Courts	7,195		293	744			29			5,971	92	66	27			
Superior Courts																
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,195</b>		<b>293</b>	<b>744</b>			<b>29</b>			<b>5,971</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>27</b>			
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>23,415</b>		<b>2,600</b>	<b>1,619</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>1,955</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10,212</b>	<b>2,633</b>	<b>2,799</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>132,695</b>	<b>74,021</b>	

1887-88.]

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[App. III. B.]

**E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.**

(5).—(Civil).—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1887.

**PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECISIONS.**

Class of Courts.	Total number of Appeals before the Court.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decisions confirmed, Sec 551, C. P. C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	HEARD <i>Ex-parte</i> .				CONTESTED.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of Appeals.	Objections under Section 561 of Act XIV of 1882.	REMARKS.	
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
<b>COURTS IN THE INTERIOR</b>																		
<b>APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES</b>																		
<i>A.—Civil Courts</i>																		
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	* 8,593		179	296	90	30	61	12	2,146	514	564	201	4,485	3,280	291 807	267	* This includes 445 appeals decided by Subordinate Judges with appellate powers.	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts																		
Superior Appellate Courts of Districts																		
Chief Courts of Province																		
<b>Total</b>	8,593		179	296	90	30	61	12	2,146	514	564	201	4,485	3,280	291 807	267		
<i>B.—Revenue Courts</i>																		
Collectors' Appellate Courts	..	..											..	..				
<b>Total</b>	..	..											..	..				
<b>COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAPORT GOVERNMENTS</b>																		
Chief Court of Province.	471		40	20	8	3			85	46	37	12	250	220	190	23	† Of these 8 were references from the Bombay Court of Small Causes Y m. d	
Appeals from Original Decrees.	1,972		251	38	13	1			279	23	54	46	1,258	1,056	† 1,015-3	23		
Appeals from Appellate Decrees.																		
<b>Total</b>	2,443		291	58	16	1	14	3	364	69	91	58	1,508	1,276	902-65	46	† The average duration is very high because the duration of special appeals is 11 10 28 and do second do. 1 2 18	
<b>Grand Total</b>	11,036		470	354	116	37	75	15	2,510	583	655	259	5,993	4,566	597 228	313		

**F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.**

(6).—(Civil).—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1887.

**PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS (JUDICIAL) CASES BEFORE APPELLATE COURTS.**

Class of Courts.	No. of the various cases before Appellate Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decisions confirmed Section 651, O. P. C.	Dismissed for default or other cause not specified.	HARD REPORTS				COMPARISON				Pending.	Of those pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Objections under Section XIV of 1882.	REMARKS.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Not decided.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Not decided.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<b>COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.</b>																	
<i>A.—Civil Courts.</i>																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	183	..	11	11	15	2	15	1	46	3	37	10	32	10	100'868	..	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	183	..	11	11	15	2	15	1	46	3	37	10	32	10	100'868	..	
<i>B.—Revenue Courts</i>																	
Judicial Officers' Appellate Courts ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.</b>																	
Chief Court of Province { Appeals from Original Order ..	98	..	4	7	6	1	3	..	20	1	12	7	37	14	126 5	1	* Besides these the following miscellaneous matters were disposed of by the High Court:— 20 civil applications under extraordinary jurisdiction, 18 civil references and 1,910 applications were disposed of out of Court by the Registrar and his Deputy.
{ Appeals from Appellate Order ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	98	..	4	7	6	1	3	..	20	1	12	7	37	14	126 5	1	
Grand Total ..	281	..	15	18	21	3	18	1	66	4	49	17	69	24	118'864	1	

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[APP. III. F. (6).]

**E. JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.**

(7).—(Civil).—Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Bombay for the year 1887.

Class of Courts.	Total number of Applications for the execution of Decrees before the Courts.	APPLICATIONS DISPOSED OF				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than 12 months at the close of the year.	AMOUNTS ALIENED		NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS												REMARKS.				
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			In the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.	On which the Decree or order was not obeyed.	On which the Decree or order was not obeyed without the issue of process.	On which Moveable Property		On which Immoveable Property			On which possession was given.			On which execution was refused on the ground of the Decree being inoperative.						
												13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		21		22			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
<b>COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.</b>																										
<i>I—Civil Courts</i>																										
Unpaid Tribunals	2,107	21	72	90	558	3,0	51	Rs 3,237 10 4	Rs 1,694 0 8	13	2	1	9	8		10		10	2					86		
Village Courts	2,551					202																				
Small Sub-Divisional Tribunals	2,447 14	8	30,205	44,820	1,22,507	46,499	11,474	28,47,844 6 0	1,69,410 9 8	1,821 388	11	573	2,099 130	2,666 381	951	4,142 34	4,827 98	199							30,000	
Small Cause Courts	20,138	3	2,736	4,274	14,055	8,961	425	1,24,053 5 2	64,364 8 9																	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	446	8	116	47	146	121	85	1,68,577 17 10	81,130 2 5				5	11		4	3	9	1	4						70
Superior Courts																										
<b>Total</b>	<b>2, 3,976</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>33,970</b>	<b>49,247</b>	<b>1,37,599</b>	<b>50,942</b>	<b>12,235</b>	<b>26,84,803 2 7</b>	<b>2,41,395 4 7</b>	<b>2,201</b>	<b>8,380</b>	<b>2,744</b>	<b>8,044</b>	<b>5,650</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4,168</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>3,518</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>208</b>					<b>80,218</b>	
<i>II—Revenue Courts</i>																										
Unpaid Local Tribunals																										
Other Subordinate Courts	974		843	13	51	67	16	1,402 0 8	1, -1 7 8				5	2	4			324								451
District Courts																										
<b>Total</b>	<b>974</b>		<b>843</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1,402 0 8</b>	<b>1, -1 7 8</b>				<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>			<b>324</b>							<b>451</b>	
<b>COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR PART OF GOVERNMENT.</b>																										
Presidency Small Cause Courts	21,643	524	3,243	983	18,455	3,128	52	1,1,105 11 2	3,92,878 17 11	1,099	10	67	590	6				41								96
Superior Courts	(a) 222	(b) 17	37	16	11	58	62	9,08,538 8 8	2,67,912 10 1	26			18					14								
<b>Total</b>	<b>1, 005</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>3,270</b>	<b>1,069</b>	<b>14,471</b>	<b>3,186</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>10,25,764 10</b>	<b>3,00,891 0 7</b>	<b>1,125</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>6</b>				<b>55</b>							<b>96</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,96,100</b>	<b>3, 37,063</b>	<b>50,206</b>	<b>1,51,664</b>	<b>4,193</b>	<b>12,308</b>	<b>12,308</b>	<b>86,00,870 0 1</b>	<b>9,04,168 5 10</b>	<b>3,265</b>	<b>3,902</b>	<b>3,381</b>	<b>3,654</b>	<b>5,690</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>4,161</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>4,325</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>208</b>					<b>30,768</b>	

No details are given for 2,688 applications disposed of by village Munsiffs under the Dekhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

(a) Includes 19 applications to transmit decrees for execution to places out of the Bombay Presidency.  
(b) These are decrees, or orders transmitted to places out of the Bombay Presidency.

**E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—concluded.**

(8).—(Civil).—Statement showing the number and result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Civil Procedure Code, in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1888.

Class of Courts.	APPLICATIONS FOR A DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.										AMOUNT OF CREDITORS' CLAIMS DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR.		GROSS AMOUNT OF INSOLVENTS' ASSETS REALIZED AND DISBURSED.	
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.	Number of Insolvents discharged during the year under Section 85f.	Number of Insolvents' Estates in the hands of Receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.
			A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.	Final Proceedings under Section 85g not being taken.	Sentence of Imprisonment being passed under Section 85e.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14*	15
Courts other than Chief											Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Courts of Districts ...	616	189	44	125	157	2	...	140	66	75	35,234 12 8	3,647 12 2	2,981 7 0	3,969 5 2
Chief Courts of Districts ...	6	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	5	...	11,736 8 4	1,180 12 6	3,561 0 0	3,061 0 0
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>46,971 5 0</b>	<b>4,828 8 8</b>	<b>6,542 7 0</b>	<b>7,030 5 2</b>

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[App. III. E. (9).



F.—REGISTRATION.

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, Settlement of Aden and Cantonment of Deesa, for the year 1887-88.

REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVABLES PROPERTY—BOOK I.																			
		COMPULSORY.								OPTIONAL.									
Number of Registration Offices		Instruments of Gift (Section 17, Clause c)	Instruments of Sale or Exchange (value of Rs. 100 and upwards)	Instruments of Mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other Instruments registered under Section 17, Clause b and c.	Instruments of Perpetual Lease (Section 17, Clause d).	All Instruments of Lease (other than Perpetual Lease) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause d.	Total of Compulsory Registrations.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.	Instruments of Sale or Exchange of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of Mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other Instruments registered under Section 18, Clause a and b.	Instruments of Lease (other than Perpetual Lease) of less than Rs. 100 and Leases exempted under the proviso in Section 17.	Awards (Section 17, Clause e).	Miscellaneous Registrations other than certified copies of Decrees and Orders of Courts.	Certified Copies of Decrees and Orders of Courts.	Total of Optional Registrations relating to Immovable Property.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.	Total Value of Immovable Property transferred.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Office of Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps	1								Rs. a									Rs. a	Rs. p.
Inspector of Registration and Stamps, 1st Division	1																		
Do do 2nd do	1																		
Do do 3rd do	1																		
Do do 4th do	1																		
Bombay	9	99	1,547	1,171	1,061		769	4,222	43,168 8	40	6	46	21				93	106 4	2,81,56,036 0 4
Ahmednagar	8	7	2,070	8,144	172		228	5,773	13,015 8	510	39	16	850				1,676	614 12	32,80,140 13 8
Broach	7	49	889	1,199	292	25	166	2,620	5,540 0	428	416	69	78				1,765	18 11	13,93,972 4 9
Kaira	10	49	1,897	9,808	616	8	535	6,977	11,784 0	529	596	17	17		84		1,065	36 0	25,11,601 6 0
Panch Mahals	5	7	189	227	22		37	547	1,149 8	23	44	1	20		1		1,065	80 11	2,38,479 11 1
Barad	9	55	1,805	1,492	111	390	675	4,622	9,340 0	834	138	10	387				939	20 4	57,17,524 14 7
Bottdha	8	21	1,191	1,528	80	6	142	2,904	5,510 8	538	444	7	26				1,049	887 8	12,7,118 9 5
Surat	11	26	244	2,196	154	210	797	3,693	6,952 8	546	408	70	17				1,941	412 0	15,56,909 7 1
Thana	12	38	1,784	1,883	88	15	847	3,663	7,283 0	1,106	518	7	114				1,769	730 4	17,97,681 15 7
Vandnagar	11	74	1,905	1,096	122	7	1,179	3,743	4,889 8	387	184	46	51				649	288 12	4,70,617 10 9
Khandesh	17	91	779	317	8	8	858	11,017	24,262 11	1,770	1,696	14	350				3,830	1,142 4	5,00,692 9 5
Nasik	1	62	2,046	98	94	349	5,647	8,190 4	1,591	754	17	177	17				1,682	643 12	17,04,950 14 0
Poona	12	136	2,164	3,028	374	7	2,604	8,734	13,949 0	941	267	54	5				725	2 5	29,04,790 10 0
Satur	2	218	1,126	2,671	390	213	2,604	7,745	3,708 0	395	140	37	30				501	172 4	16,26,024 15 5
Chondur	8	7	1,106	518	143	9	863	2,093	4,927 4	271	104	32	7				474	171 10	6,96,484 6 0
Bhargavi	10	143	4,693	3,326	767	61	1,112	6,593	9,997 12	775	539	70	119				1,469	656 8	21,76,407 6 8
Dharmar	12	2	1,971	2,325	414	53	1,470	6,029	6,560 0	1,040 4	411	75	178				1,702	628 4	18,62,308 5 2
Surat	0	36	974	608	155	9	337	2,446	3,341 8	317	197	89	37				1,132	38 4	7,11,242 18 1
North Kanara	11	35	670	1,036	331	2	1,925	2,0	6,043 12	443	216	65	65				763	330 3	14,71,784 13 2
Aden	2	4	75	25	6	5	117	607	607 0				1				1	5 0	50,921 10 7
Cantonment of Deesa	1	1	4				13	28	28 0								1	0 0	4,144 0 0
<b>Total</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>1,290</b>	<b>52,036</b>	<b>40,424</b>	<b>4,856</b>	<b>1,920</b>	<b>15,980</b>	<b>67,396</b>	<b>1,04,942 4</b>	<b>10,670</b>	<b>7,268</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>2,779</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>21,615</b>	<b>6,020 0</b>	<b>6,11,60,056 14 9</b>
Office of Branch Inspector General of Registration and Stamps	1																		
Sind	11	11	670	759	46	1	87	1,574	2,024 3	58	20		9				86	64 8	14,14,697 1 0
Haidra	13	20	740	1,253	78	4	88	2,403	5,804 4	264	70	7	7				363	102 12	11,31,373 8 9
Haidraabad	16	14	1,504	2,148	76	148	4,408	9,391 6	912	256	6	11	13				1	600	19,22,369 6 0
Mithkarpur	5	1	197	390	30	6	183	1,341 8	39	44							91	62 8	3,06,365 15 1
Upper Sind Frontier (Thar and Parkar)	8	1	45	104	10		189	1,493 0	29	28	7						75	41 8	73,948 1 0
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>3,409</b>	<b>4,004</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>9,113</b>	<b>21,813 16</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1,315</b>	<b>682 4</b>	<b>49,49,233 1 2</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>1,337</b>	<b>55,446</b>	<b>44,518</b>	<b>5,094</b>	<b>2,925</b>	<b>16,809</b>	<b>1,06,509</b>	<b>2,10,606 2</b>	<b>11,372</b>	<b>7,704</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>2,798</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>22,930</b>	<b>6,022 12</b>	<b>6,61,09,388 15 11</b>

**F.—REGISTRATION—continued.**

*Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, Settlement of Aden and Cantonment of Deesa, for the year 1887-88—concluded.*

Office	Number of Registration Officers	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVABLE PROPERTY—BOOK IV.						Number of sealed Covers deposited, Book V.	Number of Wills registered, Book III.	Number of orders Authorizing to adopt other than those conferred by Will, Book III	Number of Registrations under Section 24.	Number of Registrations under Section 24.	Number of Refusals to register.	Number of Power-of-Attorney attested.	Number of Searches or Applications for copies	Receipts.		Total Expenditure.
		Instruments of Gift of Movable Property	Instr. of Sale & of Mortgage, Clause of Service In.	Obligations for the Payment of Money (Section 13, Clause J).	All other Documents registered under Section 13, Clause J.	Total of Registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary Fees paid for same.									Rs.	Rs. p.	
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Office of Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps	1						Rs.									Rs.	Rs. p.	Rs. p.
Inspector of Registration and Stamps, 1st Division	1															Rs. p.		
Do do 2nd do	1																	
Do do 3rd do	1																	
Do do 4th do	1																	
Bombay	7	4	21	6	157	169	1,801 12	18	50	95	126	49	187	714	45,281 8	34,955 1 6	21,502 0 0	
Ahmedabad	9		28	40	169	268	8	119	7	10	35	10	170	1,766 12	9,594 16 10	11,400 5 11		
Broach	1		1	43	43	88	8	42	6	24	12	12	126	6,402 4	4,344 9 8	7,360 5 10		
Kaira	10		43	76	128	99	12	123	6	14	27	10	123	19,832 12	17,970 10 10	11,437 4 9		
Surat	1		3	5	5	5	0	12	8	8	4	4	25	1,225 4	785 13 8	1,792 4 8		
Palanpur	8		48	18	66	117	41	100	22	34	44	48	170	10,081 4	6,051 10 1	8,927 15 2		
Rajkot	11	1	11	7	43	63	0	39	22	22	30	30	131	6,005 12	4,581 4 7	7,330 8 2		
Thana	12	5	70	55	48	348	110 4	57	4	20	29	29	228	7,580 8	5,072 1 4	6,812 14 11		
Ahmednagar	12	7	87	77	230	249	0	27	27	27	27	15	196	2,470 4	4,206 10 11	3,806 10 10		
Khandesh	17	3	63	13	244	316	12	31	39	48	74	29	323	24,040 12	12,482 5 4	19,711 14 11		
Nalk	15		149	33	160	350	0	30	3	3	4	6	65	9,134 0	7,068 5 0	9,800 15 4		
Poona	12	2	22	172	291	354 4	0	26	4	4	6	6	308	14,174 8	9,820 14 8	11,255 0 4		
Bhatnagar	12	4	86	85	151	182	0	45	0	0	10	6	65	6,388 7	4,746 4	5,733 15 10		
Nalk	12	4	86	85	151	182	0	45	0	0	10	6	65	6,388 7	4,746 4	5,733 15 10		
Belgaum	10	8	6	18	85	115	210 0	21	19	21	21	21	169	10,815 4	6,839 2 4	9,207 12 5		
Dharwar	12	1	16	23	105	148	880 8	84	8	23	67	30	335	6,739 0	5,034 11 7	6,025 4 6		
Bijapur	9		15	7	96	169	0	41	9	9	7	7	83	5,930 12	2,588 4 7	4,869 15 10		
Karnata	11	1	15	158	204	263	1,305 8	39	8	21	15	40	274	7,527 13	6,802 8 1	9,409 7 11		
Aden	2				11	11	24 0						1	584 0	170 5 0	1,939 12 6		
Deesa	1													23 4	5 15 0	127 0 6		
<b>Total</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1,226</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>1,908</b>	<b>2,890</b>	<b>7,435 0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>4,097</b>	<b>2,121,015 13</b>	<b>1,581,410 10 6</b>	<b>2,142,518 12 8</b>	
Office of Branch Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps	1																	
Sind	11		4	17	27	46	160 4	1	16	8	8	22	87	5,108 15	2,508 0 0	4,730 8 8		
Baruch	18	1	16	95	129	241	454 19	9	18	3	18	4	119	6,393 12	4,068 10 11	6,844 10 8		
Hydrabad	14		10	21	33	54	9	20	5	8	3	14	161	10,097 8	7,849 8 5	9,454 6 8		
Sikandar	5		8	20	29	62	121 9	1	8	8	8	4	14	1,615 8	1,040 0 0	2,109 13 8		
Upper Sind Frontier	8		8	22	30	61	4					1	6	599 13	267 11 6	887 1 7		
Thar and Parkar																		
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>1,189 4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>28,705 7</b>	<b>16,165 14 10</b>	<b>30,204 3 7</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>1,262</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>2,187</b>	<b>3,391</b>	<b>8,624 4</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1,028</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>4,905</b>	<b>2,149,721 3</b>	<b>1,597,575 9 4</b>	<b>2,472,722 15 10</b>	

1887-88.]

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[APP. III. F.

**G.—MILITARY.**

(1).—Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Army attached to the Bombay Presidency in the year 1887-88

Arm of service.	TOTAL NUMBER OF FIGHTING OFFICERS AND MEN.						DETAILS OF FORCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR.							Total Cost of Pay and Allowances of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, including Followers	Grand Total
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year (a).	Died			Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments.	Number of Guns.	Number of men.					
			In action.	Overseas.	Total.					Invalided.	European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.		
<b>British—</b>														Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
Cavalry	665	680	11	11	7	748	679				77	476			
Artillery	2,538	1,494	88	88	118	1,028	1,028	10	10	10	48	2,906			
Engineers	85	2			8	1	1	1	1	1	21	21			
Infantry	7,498	2,806	100	100	172	916	7,801	224	224	224	664	6,944			
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,728</b>	<b>4,972</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>2,972</b>	<b>11,701</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>9,785</b>	<b>55,68,716</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Native—</b>															
Cavalry	4,484	642	1	48	164	569	4,555	9	77	128	596	8,786			
Artillery	201	26			2	18	207	2	6	42	21	21			
Engineers	87	80	6	10	15	84	1	20	16	80	780	19,284			
Infantry	21,198	3,224	1	42	779	1,298	22,790	26	228	414	2,764	19,284			
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,030</b>	<b>3,951</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>1,695</b>	<b>27,608</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1,702</b>	<b>2,812</b>	<b>23,902</b>	<b>77,87,425</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>37,408</b>	<b>8,923</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>1,140</b>	<b>5,667</b>	<b>38,897</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>26,600</b>	<b>1,33,56,141</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
Other Grants—Effective Services (as per detailed statement No. 2)														(e) 13,07,96,709 2	
Do. Non-Effective Services (as per detailed Statement No. 2)														(f) 14,70,956 1	
Total Cost of the Bombay Army for the year 1887-88														2,56,18,806 6	

- (a) Includes all increase from whatever causes.
- (b) Exclusive of 66 artificers
- (c) The heavy ordnance in the Bombay, Karachi, and Aden Divisions is not included.
- (d) The actual cost under Grant 3, Regimental pay, allowances and charges.
- (e) Do. under Grants 1, 2, and from 4 to 15, Effective Services.
- (f) Do. under Grants 6 to 20, Non-Effective Services, on account of Pensions, &c.

(2).—Statement showing the actual cost of the Bombay Army for the year 1887-88 under the various Budget Grants.

Details of Grant 2—Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges.	Total Cost of Pay and Allowances, &c. of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, including Followers.	Details of Grant 3—Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges.	Total Cost of Pay and Allowances, &c. of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, including Followers.
	Rs. a p.		Rs. a p.
<b>European Army.</b>		<b>Native Army.</b>	
Artillery	18,78,969 3 3	Artillery	1,10,615 9 10
Cavalry	4,37,470 12 6	Cavalry	24,39,191 9 10
Engineers	16,220 1 10	Sappers and Miners	2,71,426 7 0
Infantry	31,31,092 7 6	Infantry	46,50,789 12 3
Invalid and Veteran Establishments	5,697 12 0	Kit Money to recruits on enlistment	91,986 12 3
Staff Corps	46,712 14 4	Annual Grant-in-aid of Half Mounting	87,929 10 3
General List Cavalry	11,271 6 9	Hutting Money	90,765 6 6
Do. Infantry	131 3 6	Mounting Batta	13,500 0 1
Unattached Officers	452 5 10	Postage Charges	6,213 11 0
General Officers, unemployed	15,167 2 0	Incidental expenses of a regimental nature	19,180 4 3
Colonel's Allowances		Reserve Forces—Active Reserve	836 14 3
Recruiting rewards and expenses (including bounty for extension of service)	647 7 6		
Do. Do.	498 0 0		
Hutting Money	1,674 9 11		
Marching Batta	7,390 1 6		
Postage Charges	9,519 9 8		
Incidental expenses of a regimental nature	770 14 3		
Books and Periodicals			
	<b>55,63,716 0 4</b>		
		<b>Other Grants, Effective Services</b>	<b>1,07,96,709 2 0</b>
		<b>Other Grants, Non-Effective Services (Pensions, &amp;c.)</b>	<b>14,70,956 1 1</b>
		<b>Total cost of the Bombay Army for the year 1887-88</b>	<b>2,56,18,806 6 2</b>

G.—MILITARY—continued.

(2).—Statement showing the Actual Cost of the Bombay Army for the year 1887-88 under the various Budget Grants—continued.

Grants.	Details of the following Grants.	Actuals for the year 1887-88.			Grants.	Details of the following Grants.	Actuals for the year 1887-88.		
		R.	s.	p.			R.	s.	p.
	<i>Effective Services.</i>					<i>Non-Effective Services.</i>			
1	Army and Garrison Staff	10,73,323	12	0	16	Rewards for Military Services	9,721	11	7
2	Administration Staff	4,64,070	10	13	17	Military Pensions to Europeans	1,44,467	12	9
4	Commissariat Establishments, Supplies and Services	54,18,158	5	2	18	to Natives	11,28,357	2	5
5	Remount and Veterinary Establishments, Supplies and Services	1,80,750	12	5	19	Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances	40,846	5	5
6	Clothing Establishments, Supplies and Services	2,42,111	2	2	20	Departmental Pensions	1,47,562	15	11
7	Barrack do. do.	3,18,302	2	2					
8	Administration of Martial Law	5,20,000	0	0					
9	Medical Establishments, Services and Supplies	10,71,422	12	3					
10	Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage	11,56,380	5	2					
11	Ecclesiastical	60,630	6	8					
12	Education	47,774	8	5					
13	Sea Transport Charges	89,761	9	6					
14	Miscellaneous Services	4,34,819	9	9					
15	Volunteer Corps	5,01,049	14	10					
		1,07,96,709	2	8					14,70,956 1 1

(3).—Detailed Statement showing the amount included under various Budget Grants in the Supplementary Account of the Military Department, Bombay, for the year 1887-88.

Grant 3—Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges.	Cost of Pay and Allowances of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, including Followers.	Grants.	Details of the following Grants.	Amount.
<i>European Army.</i>	Ra. s. p.		<i>Effective Services.</i>	Ra. s. p.
Cavalry	13,11 9	1	Army and Garrison Staff	35 4 0
Engineers	9 15 0	4	Commissariat Establishments, Supplies and Services	37,919 5 11
	555 10 9	6	Clothing Establishments, Supplies and Services	21 2 3
		9	Medical Establishments, Services and Supplies	1,572 7 10
		10	Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage	2,78,729 12 1
		14	Miscellaneous Services	373 10 4
<i>Native Army.</i>				
Hutting Money	-361 15 0			
Total Rs	293 11 9		Total Rs.	3,18,751 10 5

(4).—Abstract Statement showing the amount included in the Supplementary Account of the Military Department, Bombay, for the year 1887-88.

App of Service, &c.	Cost of Pay and Allowances &c. of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, including Followers.	Total.
	Ra. s. p.	Ra. s. p.
European Army { Cavalry Engineers	655 10 9	
Native Army { Hutting Money	-361 15 0	
Other Grants—Effective Services, as per detailed statement above		(a) 293 11 9 (b) 3,18,751 10 5
Rupees		3,19,045 6 2

(a) Cost under Grant 3—Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges.

(b) Cost under Grants 1, 4, 6, 9, 10 and 14, Effective Services.

## H.—MARINE.

(1).—Statement showing the Number, &c., of Marine Courts of Inquiry held in Bombay during the year 1887.

Serial No.	Subject of Inquiry.	Finding of Court
1	Collision between S. S. "Krishna" and Muchwa	The Court considered the Captain of the S. S. "Krishna" was to blame and that he had rendered himself liable to conviction.
2	Loss of the S. S. "Lanport" ...	The Court reported that the evidence submitted did not enable them to determine the cause or manner of the loss or disappearance of the said vessel.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—AGRICULTURE.

(1).—Statement showing the Total Area of Government and Alienated Villages and the Area for which Agricultural Statistics are available, with Details of cultivated and uncultivated Area during the year 1887-88

Number	District.	Area shown by the Survey Department exclusive of Peonary and Tributary States.	Deduct Area for which returns are otherwise not available.	Net Area dealt with in this Return	CULTIVATED			UNCULTIVATED.			Forest.	REMARKS.
					Actually cropped.	Current Fallows.	Total.	Available for cultivation	Not available for cultivation.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>A.—PRESIDENCY PROVINCE.</b>												
<i>I.—Northern Division.</i>												
1	Ahmedabad	2,442,686	97,401	2,416,356	1,398,325	471,751	1,870,076	105,168	445,641	548,009	.....	.....
2	Kaira	1,021,717	59,387	932,430	704,673	45,73	704,458	73,402	114,622	188,674	.....	.....
3	Anoh Mahals	1,028,013	224,066	793,947	272,746	108,755	381,501	264,258	94,050	328,508	84,138	.....
4	Broach	2,214,439	2,224	91,718	556,765	87,460	644,245	31,856	241,614	279,470	.....	.....
5	Morat	1,057,701	25,801	1,031,900	4,6548	274,686	741,234	65,495	181,663	247,158	49,368	.....
6	Thana	2,615,733	89,897	2,416,836	1,232,342	42,276	1,004,618	171,588	876,320	1,047,888	.....	.....
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9,002,289</b>	<b>492,327</b>	<b>8,506,963</b>	<b>3,917,409</b>	<b>1,468,721</b>	<b>5,386,130</b>	<b>708,747</b>	<b>1,924,110</b>	<b>2,632,857</b>	<b>400,976</b>	.....
<i>II.—Central Division.</i>												
7	Khandesh	5,707,848	668,613	5,041,235	2,811,117	294,225	3,105,337	914,446	608,585	1,523,041	372,857	.....
8	Nasik	8,702,480	142,100	3,593,390	1,934,768	365,889	2,300,657	702,378	326,318	438,896	723,688	.....
9	Ahmednagar	4,227,657	106,322	4,121,335	2,600,629	421,411	3,022,040	125,400	454,497	579,297	519,398	.....
10	Poona	3,376,666	39,416	3,337,149	2,077,709	215,771	2,293,480	46,120	486,470	642,656	381,073	.....
11	Sholapur	2,901,684	2,901,684	2,096,122	852,896	2,439,017	42,030	247,540	259,570	173,097	.....	.....
12	Satara	3,079,800	131,276	2,948,523	1,770,918	402,513	2,173,431	40,075	293,069	389,134	456,068	.....
	<b>Total</b>	<b>22,999,153</b>	<b>1,085,727</b>	<b>21,913,426</b>	<b>13,321,258</b>	<b>2,182,653</b>	<b>15,503,911</b>	<b>1,376,456</b>	<b>2,426,679</b>	<b>3,808,134</b>	<b>2,606,381</b>	.....
<i>III.—Southern Division.</i>												
13	Belgaum	2,821,776	5,548	2,816,128	1,728,488	325,994	2,054,482	169,675	204,111	357,809	403,837	.....
14	Bijapur	3,827,860	33,889	3,793,971	2,640,837	398,654	3,039,491	158,530	193,171	352,001	162,405	.....
15	Dharwar	2,945,610	78,366	2,867,244	1,811,777	257,812	2,069,589	75,392	206,37	282,653	275,592	.....
16	Kolaba	1,153,968	27,869	1,126,099	263,400	223,928	592,428	48,474	261,926	310,700	204,111	.....
17	Ratnagiri	2,503,336	723,476	1,780,877	458,064	733,397	1,241,461	10,371	502,464	512,836	25,740	.....
18	Kanara	2,481,611	128,200	2,353,321	222,046	81,066	1,531,255	843,675	293,657	1,136,332	513,877	.....
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15,574,297</b>	<b>996,421</b>	<b>14,517,866</b>	<b>7,464,612</b>	<b>2,075,451</b>	<b>9,540,063</b>	<b>1,328,341</b>	<b>1,663,690</b>	<b>2,992,031</b>	<b>1,983,772</b>	.....
	<b>Total, A.</b>	<b>47,515,729</b>	<b>2,374,474</b>	<b>44,941,255</b>	<b>24,703,279</b>	<b>5,726,825</b>	<b>30,430,104</b>	<b>3,413,543</b>	<b>6,014,479</b>	<b>9,426,022</b>	<b>5,083,129</b>	.....
<b>B.—SIND.</b>												
19	Karachi	8,298,922	903,953	2,394,069	263,527	331,565	595,122	402,220	1,324,549	1,726,769	73,078	.....
20	Hyderabad	5,603,515	1,466,688	4,136,827	636,979	1,065,282	1,702,261	1,695,197	737,244	2,432,441	5,150	.....
21	Shikarpur	5,121,652	1,836,771	3,284,881	615,917	655,784	1,271,701	1,062,278	267,359	1,329,637	683,213	.....
22	Upper Sind Frontier	688,568	.....	688,668	139,169	268,822	.....	150,159	103,589	253,748	32,935	.....
23	Thar and Parkar	8,146,560	8,146,560	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	<b>Total, B.</b>	<b>22,861,017</b>	<b>12,352,947</b>	<b>10,508,070</b>	<b>1,649,586</b>	<b>2,321,483</b>	<b>3,971,069</b>	<b>3,300,898</b>	<b>2,432,771</b>	<b>5,742,625</b>	<b>794,976</b>	.....
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>70,376,746</b>	<b>14,927,421</b>	<b>55,449,325</b>	<b>26,352,865</b>	<b>8,048,308</b>	<b>34,401,173</b>	<b>6,723,397</b>	<b>8,447,250</b>	<b>15,170,647</b>	<b>5,877,506</b>	.....

1887-88 I

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[APP. IV. A. (1).]

**A.—AGRICULTURE**

(2).—Statement showing the Extent to which each of the Products of the

Number.	District	CLASS I.—CEREALS.								CLASS II.—PULSES.				CLASS IV.—DRUGS AND NARCOTICS.	
		Paddy	Wheat	Jowari.	Bajra	Koala or Harik.	Nichol or Nagli or Rasli	Others.	Total	Clean	Tur	Others.	Total	Tobacco	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER</b>															
<i>I.—Northern Division.</i>															
1	Ahmedabad ..	79,480	200,840	273,984	209,144	10,218	8,824	1,215	827,434	14,717	2,060	89,860	106,746	2,994	
2	Kaira ..	22,285	26,794	10,931	182,726	100,009	67,078	11,400	601,000	1,800	24,206	48,498	88,448	17,104	
3	Panch Mahals ..	55,782	17,869	3,574	39,573	20,500	15,000	80,990	277,670	12,274	1,109	13,819	60,000	656	
4	Broach ..	22,750	66,204	107,108	11,371	7,800	282	80	215,976	1,819	1,791	52,127	1,500	2,811	
5	Surat ..	104,779	85,130	93,265	6,250	35,060	13,710	2,295	229,020	8,824	25,119	14,925	94,119	755	17
6	Thána ..	331,353	115			15,013	73,640	32,406	4,000	3,211	6,204	22,201	41,618	4	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>728,589</b>	<b>384,429</b>	<b>543,007</b>	<b>452,140</b>	<b>204,577</b>	<b>171,332</b>	<b>15,120</b>	<b>2,674</b>	<b>7,280</b>	<b>76,382</b>	<b>209,860</b>	<b>450,062</b>	<b>23,793</b>	<b>17</b>
<i>II.—Central Division.</i>															
7	Khândesh ..	22,036	398,594	430,054	50,000	4,000	1,000	10,349	1,470,131	78,115	20,795	79,070	207,945	5,951	14
8	Nasik ..	48,075	176,224	97,707	603,169	2,000	30,016	56,033	1,427,166	91,850	20,187	106,527	219,456	1,440	7
9	Ahmednagar ..	3,501	233,905	921,000	254,439	300	2,534	18,051	2,104,210	12,000	48,796	91,823	276,611	7,509	637
10	Poona ..	59,942	124,000	750,801	714,134	84	66,232	49,405	1,275	7,180	28,184	76,090	178,168	1,971	30
11	Sholapur ..	28,322	68,000	1,300,734	231,052	6	32	24,944	1,907,836	80,765	62,116	55,282	199,561	0,187	20
12	Sâtara ..	41,800	67,715	510,000	572,896	0	71,927	63,323	1,470,100	98,532	55,684	174,406	333,082	9,210	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>568,135</b>	<b>1,310,692</b>	<b>4,019,468</b>	<b>3,069,961</b>	<b>5,109</b>	<b>335,001</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>6,324</b>	<b>549,245</b>	<b>207,981</b>	<b>471,207</b>	<b>1,404,326</b>	<b>32,271</b>	<b>903</b>
<i>III.—Southern Division.</i>															
13	Belgaum ..	107,470	112,796	650,171	1,000,000	45	1,088	110,327	1,200,000	53,129	10,410	11,115	207,161	20,113	76
14	Bijapur ..	10,475	130,214	1,274,633	814,290	46	136	4,028	1,000,000	64,500	10,000	78,010	2,206,000	2,785	
15	Dhârwâr ..	140,823	1,177,000	22,402	3,209	78	49,810	1,000,000	1,000,000	10,000	10,400	65,200	118,089	19,700	1,710
16	Kolâba ..	260,159					26,600	81,100	10,000	3,614	2,688	18,081	24,380		
17	Ratnâgiri ..	137,785					86,098	131,453	68,500	425,570	120	1,036	25,310	27,900	
18	Kânara ..	181,508		1,818			7,430	1,000	101,453	239	239	6,525	7,040		47
	<b>Total</b>	<b>781,109</b>	<b>664,760</b>	<b>1,557,544</b>	<b>460,409</b>	<b>124,027</b>	<b>2,473</b>	<b>421,020</b>	<b>6,942,574</b>	<b>168,731</b>	<b>201,200</b>	<b>17,287</b>	<b>707,724</b>	<b>24,408</b>	<b>123</b>
	<b>Total, A</b>	<b>1,226,433</b>	<b>2,209,314</b>	<b>120,261</b>	<b>4,057,620</b>	<b>92,673</b>	<b>50,120</b>	<b>855,040</b>	<b>17,607,077</b>	<b>792,196</b>	<b>546,690</b>	<b>1,224,207</b>	<b>2,663,012</b>	<b>80,436</b>	<b>1,043</b>
<b>B.—SIND</b>															
19	Karachi ..	183,542	30,682	41,057	17,912		610	5,204	229,711	3,377		2,100	24,837	318	90
20	Hyderabad ..	151,606	30,864	86,323	214,571		22	3,647	436,444	3,031		26,274	10,705	5,382	14
21	Shikârpur ..	154,741	137,230	245,524	21,375		217	1,055	551,000	10,000		20,000	47,291	3,900	60
22	Upper Sind Frontier ..	9,784	12,170	61,785	5,730			273	49,850	2,420		3,574	5,964	51	
23	Thar and Parkar ..														104
	<b>Total, B</b>	<b>440,103</b>	<b>200,882</b>	<b>408,689</b>	<b>200,088</b>		<b>849</b>	<b>11,641</b>	<b>1,317,937</b>	<b>20,411</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>78,014</b>	<b>94,127</b>	<b>8,731</b>	<b>164</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>2,174,629</b>	<b>2,410,196</b>	<b>7,556,248</b>	<b>4,867,717</b>	<b>334,673</b>	<b>801,970</b>	<b>877,680</b>	<b>10,925,014</b>	<b>812,607</b>	<b>546,691</b>	<b>1,301,414</b>	<b>2,767,239</b>	<b>80,166</b>	<b>1,207</b>

—continued.

several Collectorate was cultivated during the year 1887-88.

CLASS VII.—SUGAR.		CLASS VIII.—Oil seeds (not Cotton).				CLASS IX.—FRUIT.			MISCELLANEOUS.					Total Area of Crops.	District Area cropped more than once	Actual Area on which Crops were grown.
Sugarcane.	Others.	Linseed.	Seeds (oil).	Others.	Total.	Cotton.	Other.	Total.	Class III.—Garden and Orchard Produce.	Class V.—Condiments and Spices.	Non-food Crops.					
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
8,945		3,029	28,898	8,101	44,098	425,109	1,766	420,366	8,738	2,581	..	862	854	1,421,868	98,587	1,308,826
2,007		215	5,406	8,571	10,494	9,645	1,083	11,180	9,846	4,947	..	1,526	62	741,889	41,159	700,688
544		63	18,971	10,834	29,229	865	1,458	818	701	701	..	..	..	281,608	58,585	272,246
177		..	18,601	1,978	14,577	246,608	88	246,701	10,109	306	..	892	95	557,464	699	556,765
7,082		..	2,310	28,225	26,136	97,820	2,973	100,498	8,107	1,495	..	96	120	521,442	64,300	466,548
1,540		..	5,828	15,198	20,622	..	5,828	5,238	5,462	791	..	..	..	522,822	9,499	522,342
16,008	..	3,227	78,798	74,060	166,125	779,197	18,006	798,226	24,970	10,914	..	8,218	871	4,115,056	108,644	3,917,400
2,094	..	97,265	72,086	21,124	191,355	618,701	4,638	928,544	1,298	21,071	..	5,107	27	2,262,917	11,865	2,251,112
19,541		78,800	44,184	160,224	266,124	22,039	3,160	26,705	10,030	3,779	..	..	..	1,968,869	88,501	1,934,768
5,491		12,401	12,217	119,280	149,978	30,000	8,084	27,264	5,024	6,428	..	158	61	2,636,008	25,376	2,600,629
8,860		919	80,149	118,568	144,080	1,160	4,442	5,592	19,738	12,862	..	..	..	65,897	2,077,709	
3,778		40,552	6,873	208,710	259,666	8,248	19,679	27,518	6,858	16,705	..	210	58	2,118,469	27,347	2,081,122
11,409		2,450	17	95,202	101,112	12,611	15,997	28,600	9,708	18,798	..	..	50	1,886,087	114,119	1,779,918
46,796		227,193	178,919	700,808	1,107,724	54,718	1,049,633	60,061	74,171	..	5,684	199	..	16,900,809	828,185	14,221,268
9,940		3,028	7,156	62,446	78,666	196,522	9,209	194,742	9,062	12,701	..	3	26	1,762,787	24,249	1,728,488
1,331		64,866	60,973	110,217	192,146	275,028	13,304	289,820	5,087	8,755	..	..	22	2,944,490	5,553	2,940,287
3,299		21,274	4,561	62,007	77,422	479,940	6,279	486,219	1,040	42,591	..	..	12	2,089,223	20,610	2,068,617
74		..	7,111	292	7,843	229	229	229	2,294	875	..	..	1	372,859	5,469	365,400
776		..	14,893	..	14,890	2,192	2,192	2,192	5,021	2,725	95	..	106	422,820	24,218	428,004
2,980		4	127	283	1,008	..	155	165	20,626	11,012	..	..	81	24,824	12,428	22,048
18,404		79,266	54,812	223,287	277,998	1,042,126	20,211	1,072,429	27,651	79,219	24	3	125	7,579,787	118,175	7,464,612
21,173		300,726	307,664	1,023,490	1,631,743	2,816,113	98,084	2,914,797	152,872	164,404	26	2,808	252	22,202,223	898,924	24,703,978
728	..		5,122	11,128	16,254	768	106	854	6,845	5,526	..	44	..	264,220	21,208	263,627
958			41,177	16,940	67,813	45,711	406	46,016	27,726	121	19	5,970	..	642,670	6,691	638,979
720	900		17	40,190	57,794	7,142	51	7,203	73,047	1,922	14	1,725	..	625,698	60,778	615,917
..	..		39,054	5,221	41,285	476	4	480	1,063	228	..	122	..	129,084	5,921	128,163
available.																
2,480	900		102,940	70,296	173,156	53,577	617	54,494	40,620	7,890	23	7,671	..	1,765,276	702,603	1,648,568
23,623	900	336,726	410,214	1,023,696	1,213,996	2,829,900	98,701	2,968,601	128,263	172,210	28	15,974	252	27,055,512	702,647	26,322,605



A.—AGRICULTURE—continued.

(3).—Statement showing the Irrigated Area and Crops grown under irrigation in the several Collectorate of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, during the year 1887-88.

Number.	District.	Net Area cropped.	Area irrigated from canals.	Area irrigated from other sources.	Total Area irrigated.	CROPPING OF IRRIGATED AREA.								Deduct Area cropped with irrigation more than once.	Balance net irrigated Area.
						Wheat.	Rice.	Other Cereals and Pulses.	Sugarcane.	Other Food-crops.	Non-food Crops.	Fodder Crops.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.</b>															
<i>I.—Northern Division.</i>															
1	Ahmedabad ..	1,398,325	4,738	68,815	68,553	18,150	92,415	18,758	3,856	4,650	2,368	168	70,345	1,792	68,553
2	Kaira ..	700,683	10,825	40,216	51,041	8,685	12,120	19,988	2,607	3,994	14,778	1,108	54,290	3,249	51,041
3	Panch Mahals ..	272,746	21	2,171	2,192	5,482	1,081	131	97	544	329	3	2,584	102	2,482
4	Broach ..	556,765	..	1,266	1,266	13	30	10	146	677	44	6	1,286	20	1,266
5	Surat ..	466,548	..	12,802	12,802	21	3,523	..	7,089	1,740	446	..	12,883	81	12,802
6	Thana ..	622,342	..	6,610	6,610	..	..	..	1,595	3,801	198	..	6,610	..	6,610
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,917,409</b>	<b>15,874</b>	<b>125,880</b>	<b>141,754</b>	<b>27,950</b>	<b>35,219</b>	<b>29,907</b>	<b>15,837</b>	<b>15,191</b>	<b>18,593</b>	<b>1,301</b>	<b>146,998</b>	<b>5,244</b>	<b>141,754</b>
<i>II.—Central Division.</i>															
7	Khandesh ..	2,65,112	11,899	24,659	36,858	12,263	7,160	2,651	2,694	8,884	9,322	19	37,923	1,065	36,858
8	Nasik ..	1,844,768	30,851	43,528	74,377	27,236	4,361	12,087	10,328	10,793	16,852	149	81,776	7,399	74,377
9	Ahmednagar ..	2,660,625	9,597	70,256	79,853	30,208	1,350	28,259	4,906	14,941	8,853	401	88,923	16,105	72,818
10	Poona ..	2,077,794	16,800	78,500	94,160	35,898	1,350	40,938	8,485	29,542	5,906	1,105	113,124	18,964	94,160
11	Sholapur ..	2,086,122	5,536	76,385	81,921	37,117	5,226	32,440	3,778	5,630	22,932	458	106,587	24,436	81,921
12	Satara ..	1,770,918	5,082	93,709	98,791	24,156	6,161	23,445	15,112	15,124	80,663	337	115,475	16,577	98,901
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13,321,255</b>	<b>71,995</b>	<b>36,875</b>	<b>458,870</b>	<b>155,874</b>	<b>21,098</b>	<b>139,800</b>	<b>45,308</b>	<b>84,914</b>	<b>93,928</b>	<b>2,409</b>	<b>543,416</b>	<b>84,546</b>	<b>458,870</b>
<i>III.—Southern Division</i>															
13	Belgaum ..	1,728,488	..	35,896	35,896	..	9,267	6,811	9,617	13,518	1,553	22	43,438	3,853	39,585
14	Bijapur ..	2,640,934	..	10,6	10,600	..	1,243	893	1,331	4,131	1,643	83	11,028	768	10,260
15	Dhárwar ..	2,051,677	7,187	67,461	74,648	102	63,757	606	2,889	1,991	1,091	2	75,965	711	74,664
16	Kolaba ..	3,34,400	..	2,420	2,420	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,420	..	2,420
17	Ratnagiri ..	158,064	3,463	9,911	13,374	..	4,005	1,325	54	12	272	..	7,374	..	7,374
18	Kánara ..	222,046	5,449	35,663	41,112	..	27,087	692	2,422	9,200	2,870	..	49,237	1,125	48,112
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7,464,612</b>	<b>19,932</b>	<b>150,919</b>	<b>175,911</b>	<b>4,906</b>	<b>107,358</b>	<b>10,124</b>	<b>16,977</b>	<b>35,710</b>	<b>7,855</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>182,368</b>	<b>6,457</b>	<b>175,911</b>
	<b>Total, A</b>	<b>24,703,779</b>	<b>107,801</b>	<b>668,734</b>	<b>776,535</b>	<b>188,730</b>	<b>166,706</b>	<b>179,831</b>	<b>78,017</b>	<b>135,215</b>	<b>120,376</b>	<b>3,907</b>	<b>872,782</b>	<b>96,247</b>	<b>776,535</b>
<b>B.—SIND</b>															
19	Karachi ..	263,527	206,005	50,244	256,349	29,777	133,543	85,816	780	4,697	21,319	..	275,932	19,593	256,349
20	Ryderabad ..	646,979	593,791	42,001	635,872	30,837	151,086	323,407	958	21,606	114,423	..	642,407	6,535	635,872
21	Shikarpur ..	615,917	509,797	106,120	615,917	197,230	154,781	317,252	729	17,008	68,704	..	635,835	69,778	615,917
22	Upper Sind Frontier	133,163	127,311	6,552	133,163	..	8,784	73,882	..	1,069	42,182	..	139,084	5,921	133,163
23	Thar and Parkar	Not available.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	<b>Total, B.</b>	<b>1,649,586</b>	<b>1,436,904</b>	<b>204,397</b>	<b>1,641,801</b>	<b>200,020</b>	<b>449,194</b>	<b>800,357</b>	<b>2,458</b>	<b>44,461</b>	<b>246,628</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1,743,118</b>	<b>101,817</b>	<b>1,641,301</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>26,352,865</b>	<b>1,544,705</b>	<b>873,131</b>	<b>2,417,836</b>	<b>388,750</b>	<b>615,900</b>	<b>980,188</b>	<b>80,475</b>	<b>179,676</b>	<b>367,004</b>	<b>3,907</b>	<b>2,615,900</b>	<b>198,064</b>	<b>2,417,836</b>

A.—AGRICULTURE—continued.

(4).—Statement showing the Agricultural Stock in the several Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1887-88.

Number	District.	CATTLE AND OTHER QUADRUPEDS.												Poultry.		Carn.			
		Plough Cattle.		Bulls for breeding purposes only.		Oxen and he-buffaloes for other purposes.		Milk Cattle.		Young Stock.		Total Cattle.	Horses and Ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Small.	Large, i.e. over two bullocks.	For riding.	For carrying loads.
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull-buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo calves.								
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
<b>A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.</b>																			
<i>I.—Northern Division.</i>																			
1	Ahmedabad ...	144,106	86	1,120	513	4,278	1,614	88,071	92,808	42,189	97,760	115,055	5,895	48,090	38,145	95,411	561	1,071	22,538
2	Kaira ...	120,643	5	306	417	1,048	118	39,185	108,903	24,344	60,732	350,192	1,982	32,655	5,255	62,193	...	1,135	26,883
3	Panch Mahals ...	82,641	48	648	392	2,405	162	67,322	22,453	58,817	11,775	246,...	7,724	25,975	5,533	40,430	...	288	8,961
4	Broach ...	56,879	10	95	111	1,025	51	11,243	29,361	15,861	18,575	134,019	2,344	21,322	13,263	27,714	...	3,100	15,907
5	Surat ...	103,096	44	368	219	6,999	390	62,090	42,930	73,671	31,489	325,715	993	60,237	30,488	50,039	1,002	8,466	23,365
6	Thana ...	128,557	15,964	2,741	144	8,397	491	102,507	22,799	94,266	17,705	430,640	1,265	2,959	36,644	80,189	...	4,041	23,318
	<b>Total</b>	<b>638,012</b>	<b>50,551</b>	<b>5,276</b>	<b>1,803</b>	<b>24,122</b>	<b>2,224</b>	<b>377,476</b>	<b>314,254</b>	<b>319,678</b>	<b>177,945</b>	<b>1,960,363</b>	<b>15,208</b>	<b>100,208</b>	<b>124,388</b>	<b>225,946</b>	<b>1,563</b>	<b>18,121</b>	<b>126,272</b>
<i>II.—Central Division.</i>																			
7	Khandesh ...	3,554	2,700	42	638	21,189	2,414	217,245	101,291	156,835	60,330	802,475	10,682	27,695	120,367	97,883	18,881	30,074	61,740
8	Nasik ...	207,591	2,558	3,175	390	12,384	301	173,875	31,133	101,401	17,259	573,031	14,057	30,859	103,621	47,068	26,344	11,424	19,658
9	Ahmednagar ...	246,503	6,505	973	198	9,306	1,784	193,906	35,709	137,158	19,843	691,737	24,539	73,677	123,833	23,702	44,968	11,409	17,697
10	Poona ...	262,220	8,670	940	255	7,761	1,112	149,595	44,553	92,896	23,988	591,386	13,834	250,882	81,984	27,974	29,186	2,600	22,525
11	Sholapur ...	188,110	12,670	1,074	214	7,403	2,769	116,173	37,396	90,048	23,482	479,322	12,398	21,455	72,338	4,412	18,093	559	11,948
12	Satara ...	234,389	23,317	691	238	6,547	1,325	136,000	72,240	92,378	44,453	314,873	15,120	359,858	84,620	29,611	23,694	913	21,615
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,514,354</b>	<b>79,120</b>	<b>11,154</b>	<b>1,863</b>	<b>64,569</b>	<b>9,985</b>	<b>986,929</b>	<b>224,359</b>	<b>670,736</b>	<b>188,800</b>	<b>3,862,578</b>	<b>89,684</b>	<b>1,387,606</b>	<b>586,379</b>	<b>229,710</b>	<b>161,184</b>	<b>56,979</b>	<b>155,183</b>
<i>III.—Southern Division.</i>																			
13	Belgaum ...	10,000	48,448	4,428	1,084	9,461	1,715	104,856	75,980	86,394	47,288	543,571	6,991	229,955	82,045	53,106	12,118	580	27,275
14	Bijapur ...	188,945	10,657	737	165	5,197	3,958	120,008	50,270	127,280	43,228	558,978	10,863	197,898	148,319	43,438	10,540	188	12,517
15	Dhārwār ...	212,000	26,420	2,173	397	12,232	1,548	114,139	78,374	129,172	60,387	634,731	5,491	123,149	103,532	94,286	5,947	389	46,663
16	Kolaba ...	63,000	28,159	509	218	2,729	484	53,865	16,197	34,209	11,804	218,270	564	1,562	20,218	42,561	...	1,053	4,689
17	Ratnagiri ...	103,703	20,496	121	28	2,178	497	74,607	20,438	30,937	7,900	260,905	240	2,658	24,489	61,411	...	101	1,304
18	Kānār ...	75,042	25,150	5,708	982	5,140	985	73,442	23,992	48,121	9,687	268,247	389	2,298	3,160	44,442	4	77	5,451
	<b>Total</b>	<b>810,697</b>	<b>154,525</b>	<b>13,676</b>	<b>2,894</b>	<b>36,937</b>	<b>8,613</b>	<b>541,062</b>	<b>272,201</b>	<b>464,113</b>	<b>180,294</b>	<b>2,484,702</b>	<b>24,538</b>	<b>448,020</b>	<b>381,763</b>	<b>339,244</b>	<b>28,609</b>	<b>2,368</b>	<b>96,899</b>
	<b>Total, A</b>	<b>2,930,958</b>	<b>288,996</b>	<b>30,106</b>	<b>6,660</b>	<b>125,748</b>	<b>20,822</b>	<b>1,905,466</b>	<b>911,814</b>	<b>1,454,627</b>	<b>546,951</b>	<b>6,246,943</b>	<b>139,425</b>	<b>2,127,836</b>	<b>1,092,525</b>	<b>894,900</b>	<b>191,296</b>	<b>77,468</b>	<b>378,354</b>
<b>B.—SIND.</b>																			
19	Karachi ...	Not available.																	
20	Hyderabad ...	Not available.																	
21	Shikarpur ...	Not available.																	
22	Upper Sind Frontier ...	Not available.																	
23	Thar and Parkar ...	Not available.																	

187-88.]

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[APP. IV, A. (4).]

A.—AGRICU

(5).—Statement showing the average incidence of Land Revenue and of Assessment per head and per ac

District.	Classes of Villages.	Total Area.	EXEMPTED OR PRIVILEGED AREAS.				REMAINDER FULLY ASSESSED.			Total Government Land Revenue (excluding cesses).
			Not available for cultivation or unassessed	Alienated.	Free or reduced by special Agreement.	Total.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Amherst	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages	1,067,017 12 0	197,885 10 0	261,427 32 0	...	448,768 5 0	78,161 24 0	580,692 17 0	608,254 10 0	11,04,808 11
Amherst	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available—	1,182,916 21 0	260,009 27 0	7,181 52 0	...	83,181 19 0	...	861,685 12 0	861,685 12 0	3,54,981 4
	1 Talukdafi	79,334 10 0	15,558 3 0	...	...	15,589 8 0	...	86,746 7 0	86,746 7 0	11,277 4
	2 Mohwad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	98,916 22 0	80 30 0	28,825 38 0	...	98,6 3 29 0	...	...	...	9,847 13
5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	24,601 18 0	...	24,601 18 0	...	24,601 18 0	...	...	...	...	5,692 3
	Total	2,447,686 19 0	477,993 30 0	645,947 0 0	...	917,650 0 0	78,161 28 0	1,474,728 36 0	1,625,688 20 0	14,49,402 4
East	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages—	757,822 3 0	101,526 23 0	234,966 1 0	8.45 2 0	369,909 11 0	71,864 4 0	310,890 21 0	323,223 25 0	13,85,749 4
	(1) Government	174,647 20 0	15,122 22 0	234,966 1 0	0 8 0	91,843 8 0	434 0 0	2,973 22 0	47,404 22 0	6,48,112 12
	(2) Narva	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available—	932,480 30 0	116,421 5 0	341,188 8 0	9.3 10 0	390,302 28 0	72,787 4 0	260,341 3 0	471,628 7 0	19,37,862 1
	(1) Uhad	5,090 29 0	376 20 0	...	...	376 20 0	...	5,813 39 0	5,813 39 0	7,312 15
	(2) Talukdafi	6,104 1 0	671 28 0	...	...	671 28 0	...	5,482 18 0	5,482 18 0	6,202 10
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available—	46,078 28 0	7,500 21 0	87 13 0	...	7,637 54 0	...	42,140 22 0	42,140 22 0	36,883 15
4 Surveyed alienated villages	5,488 99 0	792 23 0	4,761 7 0	...	5,182 80 9	...	...	...	450 1	
5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	21,080 2 0	1,14 11 0	20,818 11 0	...	21,072 22 0	...	7 20 0	7 20 0	4,946 8	
	Total	1,021,217 75 0	128,846 38 0	366,892 29 0	8,345 10 0	406,995 2 0	72,147 4 0	526,921 0	624,723 33 0	19,89,587 14
Panch Mahals	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages	666,671 38 0	299,945 29 0	62,624 0 0	3,458 14 0	322,028 8 0	100,100 18 0	308,648 17 0	308,748 36 0	2,42,950 1
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available—	8,839 5 0	160 27 0	478 15 0	...	630 9 0	...	2,607 2 0	2,607 2 0	911 0
	1 Leasehold	280,581 0 0	33,855 26 0	...	3,406 9 0	28,205 5 0	...	1,316 25 0	1,316 25 0	27,389 15
	2 Talukdafi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3 Other Government villages for which statistics are not available—	137,424 23 0	11,478 22 0	111,209 13 0	...	129,7 3 0	3,248 27 0	1,307 31 0	4,646 26 0	13,528 15
4 Surveyed alienated villages	1,023,016 26 0	396,440 34 0	174,301 23 0	6,887 23 0	572,616 6 0	10,870 3 0	402,064 5 0	505,469 20 0	2,94,801 13	
Bhavnagar	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages	489,242 7 0	132,109 9 0	70,410 1 0	546 39 0	2,063 0 0	21,648 20 0	211,496 18 0	227,173 28 0	9,56,207 14
	2 Government	479,294 4 0	116,425 25 0	96,956 7 0	1,97 14 0	21,378 6 0	1,036 8 0	229,039 20 0	246,718 38 0	12,97,378 3
	3 Bhagdafi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4 Other Government villages for which statistics are available—	916,586 11 0	250,930 24 0	175,866 8 0	1,744 1 0	427,040 0 0	27,029 28 0	461,268 9 0	468,896 26 0	32,52,866 1
	1 Rayat-Jamsbandi	1,179 10 0	88 26 0	...	...	88 26 0	...	1,142 24 0	1,142 24 0	776 13
2 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	18,724 0 0	204 2 0	18,259 39 0	...	1,724 0 0	...	...	...	17,884 11	
	Total	880,419 21 0	260,981 29 0	198,725 6 0	1,744 1 0	448,401 1 0	27,029 28 0	462,408 32 0	490,028 20 0	22,71,247 10
Surat	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages	1,006,202 21 0	247,838 8 0	71,553 1 0	3,459 26 0	322,929 8 4	84,7 4 0	647,631 2 12	689,773 12 12	23,01,006 6
	1 Government	1,305 10 0	171 12 0	883 17 0	...	884 22 0	...	1,869 29 0	1,869 29 0	10,648 15
	2 Bhagdafi	7,343 14 0	7,001 24 0	4 16 0	...	7,006 0 0	...	837 14 0	847 14 0	1,068 13
	3 Narva	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available—	1,014,411 5 0	255,009 4 0	71,940 34 0	6,460 31 4	360,589 37 4	34,753 8 0	610,268 4 12	664,021 7 12	23,12,709 8
1 Bandhi Jama	1,360 38 0	124 34 0	855 3 0	1,420 1 0	1,800 38 0	...	...	...	1,968 1	
2 Surveyed alienated villages—	10,364 36 0	1,024 23 0	3,285 10 0	...	10,318 33 0	...	48 8 0	48 8 0	18,730 15	
1 Sharakati villages	5,264 19 0	148 80 0	5,136 39 0	...	5,364 19 0	...	...	...	4,273 15	
2 Inam villages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	26,800 27 0	70 7 0	26,808 24 0	...	26,718 31 0	17 25 0	64 11 0	61 36 0	17,336 14	
	Total	1,067,701 5 0	257,897 18 0	111,384 30 0	4,960 0 4	373,661 28 4	34,770 28 0	649,818 12 12	684,149 6 12	23,45,204 5
Titha	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages	2,879,847 87 8	1,368,819 6 13	46,108 88 11	3,125 0 0	1,410,143 5 9	48,167 15 22	930,347 16 12	1,060,024 31 15	14,00,214 8
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available (Khoti)	10,481 36 12	3,377 27 10	123 7 0	...	3,503 34 10	12 20 0	6,913 22 3	6,926 2 2	19,410 12
	3 Surveyed alienated villages	50,850 15 12	26,006 28 12	23,445 28 12	...	49,485 15 8	1 20 0	1,368 30 4	1,368 0 4	5,859 13
	4 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	8,227 25 12	2,024 22 0	5,798 27 9	...	7,281 10 0	...	406 16 12	406 16 12	5,834 7
		Total	2,449,167 86 12	1,801,221 5 10	76,006 20 0	3,125 0 0	1,470,067 25 11	48,171 15 22	949,030 36 11	1,075,262 11 1
GRAND TOTAL	8,926,716 22 12	2,340,901 22 10	1,067,820 34 0	14,942 6 4	4,237,504 22 15	3,870 3 2	4,848,812 30 11	5,070,151 38 11	1,06,45,826 10	

J.R.E.

pectively in each District of the Northern Division for the year 1887-88.

Total Population.	LAND REVENUE ASSESSED OF FULLY ASSESSED LAND.				INCLOSURE PER ACRE OF LAND REVENUE ASSESSED OF FULLY ASSESSED LAND.		FULLY ASSESSED AREA ONLY.			Incidence of Land Revenue per head of Population of fully assessed Area (column 20 divided by column 21).	Towns of 10,000 INHABITANTS AND UPWARDS.		REMARKS.	
	Incidence of Land Revenue per head of Population (column 11 divided by column 18).	On unoccupied land.	On occupied land.	Total.	Occupied land only (column 15 divided by column 9).	Total assessed Area (column 16 divided by column 10).	Net Alienations.	Total of columns 11 and 19.			Population.	Number of Towns.		Population.
								Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.					
13	18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
1,024	1 14 11	1,04,046 7 2	8,66,890 11 9	9,02,736 2 3	1 9 11	1 9 4	8,46,578 5 4	14,51,882 0 0	571,924	2 8 7	5	184,672		
30,890	1 11 1	...	5,42,243 7 5	5,42,243 7 5	0 6 5	0 6 5	51,779 9 4	4,46,777 18 9	...	...	...	...		
88,687	0 6 8	...	11,275 0 0	11,275 0 0	0 3 9	0 3 9	34,191 10 4	78,829 8 0	...	...	...	...		
12,619	0 7 1	...	...	...	...	...	42,294 6 11	47,986 10 1	...	...	...	...		
86,234	1 7 9	1,04,046 7 2	12,12,209 8 2	13,16,266 10 1	0 18 5	0 18 10	5,44,848 16 11	20,31,346 4 7	...	...	5	184,672		
17,798	2 10 19	1,17,634 6 0	9,28,928 11 9	10,46,863 1 6	3 14 8	3 10 7	5,08,777 8 0	18,33,846 12 6	517,798	3 14 10	4	53,853		
15,072	1 9 2	...	4,11,447 8 0	4,06,154 2 0	4 14 7	4 14 0	3,13,990 7 0	7,68,412 8 11	218,912	3 9 6	1	23,804		
30,870	2 10 7	1,18,541 0 0	12,30,876 8 9	14,49,417 8 9	3 6 4	3 1 8	7,18,996 16 4	26,62,269 0 6	730,870	2 10 1	2	82,267		
2,830	2 13 7	...	7,108 15 0	7,108 15 0	1 4 0	1 4 6	...	7,211 15 8	...	...	...	...		
1,478	4 8 4	...	6,302 10 10	6,302 10 10	1 2 8	1 2 3	...	6,294 10 10	...	...	...	...		
46,292	0 12 9	...	86,633 0 3	86,633 0 3	0 13 11	0 13 11	201 4 7	37,000 8 10	...	...	...	...		
9,630	0 0 3	...	...	...	...	...	30,248 1 9	20,669 11 3	...	...	...	...		
14,100	0 5 7	...	12 9 9	12 9 9	1 12 0	1 12 0	40,481 9 10	48,426 1 11	...	...	...	...		
40,800	2 7 7	1,18,541 0 0	14,80,969 7 7	14,96,490 7 7	8 0 20	2 13 9	7,79,328 13 2	27,69,866 1 10	...	...	5	82,267		
175,065	1 6 2	88,445 0 0	7,00,938 12 2	2,78,270 12 0	1 0 5	0 14 8	68,074 7 0	3,10,924 8 7	175,065	1 12 5	2	26,728		
710	1 4 3	...	910 0 0	910 0 0	0 8 5	0 8 5	...	911 0 1	...	...	...	...		
46,752	0 13 10	...	80,625 15 10	4,67 15 1	0 3 0	0 3 0	...	87,536 15 4	...	...	...	...		
72	0 3 1	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	10 0 0	...	...	...	...		
33,891	0 6 7	1,052 12 4	1,094 5 11	3,197 8 8	1 5 5	0 7 5	77,944 0 5	91,637 12 10	...	...	...	...		
15,479	1 2 6	86,467 12 4	3,65,809 1 11	5,17,103 15 2	0 9 11	0 10 1	1,48,018 7 5	4,60,882 1 9	...	...	2	26,738		
105,947	9 0 3	46,704 13 3	7,96,021 8 2	8,02,780 2 7	3 16 4	3 14 3	2,31,402 10 7	11,86,799 8 8	105,947	11 8 9	1	37,321		
177,179	7 8 2	18,888 7 0	11,44,157 18 5	11,94,261 17 8	4 8 2	4 6 3	3,07,879 5 7	16,06,279 9 9	177,179	9 0 11	1	11,479		
283,146	7 15 4	85,497 0 0	10,40,159 0 10	10,26,708 1 1	4 9 4	4 9 5	5,30,371 0 8	27,92,007 2 0	283,146	9 18 9	2	48,760		
...	...	...	776 13 8	776 13 8	0 10 10	0 10 10	...	776 13 8	...	...	...	...		
0,808	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	70,430 11 8	69,215 7 5	...	...	...	...		
28,649	7 13 5	88,907 0 0	10,40,935 14 6	10,29,632 14 9	4 3 2	4 2 8	6,09,501 12 4	29,81,149 7 1	...	...	2	48,760		
192,082	2 14 2	60,847 10 3	21,31,140 0 6	21,94,228 2 9	3 4 3	3 3 6	3,08,849 7 9	25,07,554 14 8	192,082	4 6 3	2	122,072		
1,450	7 4 9	8 0 0	9,463 7 0	9,461 7 0	7 3 6	7 3 6	1,405 7 0	14,149 6 10	1,450	8 5 5	...	...		
1,130	0 15 0	...	1,038 0 0	1,035 0 0	3 1 1	3 1 1	21 11 0	1,080 8 0	1,130	0 15 4	...	...		
53,271	2 14 3	66,985 10 3	21,41,628 15 6	22,06,644 10 3	8 4 9	3 8 2	3,08,375 5 9	25,21,064 12 1	53,271	4 6 5	2	122,072		
500	3 4 2	...	...	...	...	...	1,732 13 0	3,346 13 5	...	...	...	...		
3,115	5 5 3	...	256 2 0	256 2 0	5 8 11	5 8 11	13,414 2 0	32,145 1 7	...	...	...	...		
2,774	1 10 5	...	...	...	...	...	1,631 7 11	24,365 7 5	...	...	...	...		
12,089	1 7 0	11 8 0	269 10 8	261 2 1	4 3 2	3 6 10	77,331 7 10	94,718 6 9	...	...	...	...		
...	3 18 4	89,907 8 5	21,42,154 12 2	22,06,031 14 10	3 4 9	3 3 8	4,18,686 7 6	27,73,899 10 6	...	...	2	122,072		
46,509	1 11 10	18,041 1 3	10,53,706 3 0	11,02,746 4 2	1 2 9	1 2 3	80,927 9 9	12,31,511 12 2	746,509	1 10 4	2	23,343		
8,213	2 8 10	0 5 0	15,731 2 3	15,731 2 3	2 4 5	2 4 4	968 15 11	30,401 10 10	...	...	...	...		
6,949	0 3 4	3 0 0	1,519 2 9	1,522 2 2	1 5 4	1 5 4	51,089 8 7	55,740 5 11	...	...	...	...		
636	0 5 8	...	1,376 4 10	1,326 4 10	3 0 8	3 0 8	37,434 12 0	43,369 4 11	...	...	...	...		
...	1 8 4	18,044 6 2	11,04,491 12 10	11,22,536 3 0	1 2 11	1 2 4	1,30,494 12 8	18,51,623 2 10	...	...	...	23,343		
...	1 13 13	7 8 0	40 4 2	41 10 7 4 1 9	1 13 6	1 12 10	20,19 073 5 7	1,22,47 685 9 7	...	...	15	437,341		

A.—AGRICULTURE

(5).—Statement showing the average Incidence of Land Revenue and of Assessment per head and per acre

District	Classes of Villages.	Total Area.	EXEMPTED OR PRIVILEGED AREAS				REMAINDER FULLY ASSESSED			Total Government Land Revenue (excluding Cesses)
			Not available for cultivation or unassessed.	Alienated.	Free or reduced by special Agreement.	Total	Unoccupied	Occupied	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		A g a	A g a	A g a	A g a	A g a	A g a	A p a	A g a	Rs a
Ahmednagar	1 Surveyed Government Rayaswari villages	3,678,778 9 10	918,307 16 4	185,391 18 0	1 23 0	1,103,900 17 4	90,816 14 8	2,473,065 37 4	2,572,868 11 12	15,22,887 11
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	444,562 0 8		444,562 0 8		444,562 0 8				50,416 8
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	100 8. 12		106,321 33 12		106,321 33 12				
	Total	4,227,667 23 4	918,607 16 4	736,185 12 4	1 23 0	1,654,774 11 8	90,816 14 8	2,473,065 37 4	2,572,868 11 12	15,73,303 9
Mumbai	1 Surveyed Government Rayaswari villages	4,672,623 27 0	1,192,077 10 0	227,133 0 0	7,28 4 0	1,429,502 26 0	481 13 21 0	2,761,944 11 0	3,243,121 2 0	82,97,917 14
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available	294,308 23 0	290,994 6 0	3,317 6 0		294,251 12 0	111 21 0		111 21 0	30,061 9
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available	623,029 14 0	523,704 18 0	864 36 0		522 00 1 0				13,769 0
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	102,630 12 0	16,965 26 0	30 00 0 0		102,630 12 0				20,974 3
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	54,661 10 0	16,871 16 9	41,811 22 0		54,661 10 0	157 0 0		157 0 0	11,027 0
	Total	5,648,097 16 0	2,086,972 36 0	801,847 51 0	7,287 4 0	2,494,797 39 0	481 13 21 0	2,761,944 11 0	3,243,121 2 0	83,74,050 1
Mumbai	1 Surveyed Government Rayaswari villages	3,805,827 84 15 1/2	1,071,873 31 7 1/2	157,641 3 1/2	322 18 4	1,229 04 82 15 1/2	115,865 34 4	2,010,324 7 1/2	1,655,690 2 0	14,61,423 0 1/2
	2 Government villages for which statistics are not available	10,158 38 0	8,609 15 0	97 18 0	1,941 20 0	10,108 13 0		50 25 0	50 25 0	46 11 1/2
	3 Surveyed alienated villages	108,062 9 8		108,062 12 8		108,062 12 8				22,457 12
	4 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	131,941 10 4		131,941 10 4		131,941 10 4				6,078 0
	Total	3,706,490 15 11 1/2	1,079,742 36 7 1/2	407,742 33 0	2,963 38 4	1,530,743 26 11 1/2	115 86 4	2,010,324 7 1/2	2,105,740 2 0	14,80,027 3
Pune	1 Surveyed Government Rayaswari villages	2,808,055 37 0	773,876 21 0	176,487 35 0	572 26 0	1,054,637 4 0	18 21 8	1,600,780 1 8	1,698,308 3 4	11,38,713 1
	2 Government villages for which statistics are not available	1,050 30 0	80 0 0	168 1 8		10 17 8		1,372 20 0	1,456 19 6	1,830 4
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	400 113 1 8	96,697 20 4	77,416 21 4		400,113 1 8				31,559 1
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	37,705 34 8	2,008 21 0	34,717 16 12		37,705 34 8				5,756 1/2
Total	3,376,565 26 0	873,618 23 0	248,691 9 0	272 28 0	1,054,710 20 3	18 21 8	1,600,780 1 8	1,698,308 3 4	12,80,693 15	
Satara	1 Surveyed Government Rayaswari villages	2,467,051 10 0	660,242 9 0	1,000 26 0	10 10 0	1,042,816 0 0	30,008 30 0	1,387,326 4 0	1,418,236 3 0	13,03,863 10
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	297,290 14 0	58,944 6 0	33,345 9 0		307,889 14 0				84,216 12
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	223,057 15 0	71,308 23 0	152,268 26 0		223,057 15 0				63,000 11
	Total	3,067,507 39 0	790,495 3 0	873,707 23 0	10 11 0	1,064,863 36 0	30,008 30 0	1,387,326 4 0	1,418,236 3 0	13,51,079 1
Shahapur	1 Surveyed Government Rayaswari villages	5,703,09 28 0	394,378 36 0	216,974 6 0	277 21 0	611,14 25 0	31,629 0 0	2,006,271 4 0	2,010,070 5 0	10,41,168 10 1/2
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	106,712 30 0	30,020 17 0	166,102 18 0		136,71 30 0				17,044 3 1/2
	Total	4,390,307 18 0	431,394 13 0	376,106 19 0	237 21 0	407,837 13 0	31,629 0 0	2,006,271 4 0	2,091,070 5 0	10,58,212 13 1/2
GRAND TOTAL	22,910,216 17 15 1/2	6,129,620 9 11 1/2	4,323,29 7 13	10,003 5 4	9,548,112 22 11 1/2	1,410 34 12	12,560,634 0 8	13,392,073 5 4	1,02,79,256 5 1/2	

TURE.

respectively in each District of the Central Division for the year 1887-88.

Total Population.	Incidence of Land Revenue per head of Population (Column 1) divided by Column 12)			LAND REVENUE ASSESSED ON FULLY ASSESSED LAND.			INCIDENCE PER ACRE OF LAND REVENUE ASSESSED ON FULLY ASSESSED LAND		FULLY ASSESSED AREA ONLY.			Incidence of Land Revenue per head of Population of fully assessed Area (Column 20 divided by Column 21)	TOWNS OF 10,000 INHABITANTS AND UPWARDS		REMARKS.
	Ra. a. p.	On unoccupied Land.	On occupied Land.	Total.	Occupied Land only (Column 17 divided by Column 18)		Net Alienations	Total of Columns 19 and 20.	Population.	Ra. a. p.	No. of Towns.		Population.		
					Occupied Land only (Column 17 divided by Column 18)	Total assessed Area (Column 19 divided by Column 18)									
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
670,048	2 4 4	84,010 0	14,42,799 3 6	15,76,716 0 10	0 9 4	0 9 2	66,803 9 7	16,88,081 3 3	670,048	2 3 1	2	44,588			
75,830	0 10 8						1,75,681 9 4	2,00,006 1 11	75,830	3 0 0					
21,714	0 10 9						67,659 11 8	58,102 3 6							
707,122	2 2 0	84,019 0 4	14,42,799 0 6	14,70,818 0 10	0 7 4	0 9 2	8,10,041 13 6	18,07,861 3 2	745,978	2 9 11	2	44,588			
1,140	1 15 8	2,26,072 14 2	80,90,468 12 10	83,21,541 11 0	1 1 11	1 0 5	2,09,101 1 4	36,07,028 14 8	1,107,140	3 2 8	6	80,118			
2,078	1 4 8	30 5 0		30 5 0			2,09 18 3	30,048 8 11							
57,000	0 7 26						161 18 4	18,980 13 9							
59,177	0 8 7	2,704 1 0		2,704 1 0			65,283 4 4	56,287 13 8	59,177	2 3 3	1	10,068			
26,030	0 6 7						66,177 10	68,105 4 8							
936,114	2 11 8	2,27,867 4 2	20,99,468 12 10	23,24,836 1 0	1 1 11	1 0 5	33,741 6 10	27,08,891 2 8	1,146,317	3 2 1	7	90,121			
880,850	2 2 1	56,900 10 10	12,14,618 15 6	14,23,818 10 4	0 10 9	0 10 6	81,637 8 8	15,48,000 8 8	666,830	2 5 0	2	50,874			
1,429	0 8 10		41 10 0	41 10 0	0 13 2	0 13 2	48 12 0	512 7 10							
42,694	0 8 5						1,01,996 10 3	1,54,458 7 10	42,694	3 14 9					
68,126	0 1 3						99,207 4 0	98,285 4 5			1	17,656			
706,007	1 5 0	16,801 10 11	13,66,458 9 5	14,97,860 4 4	0 10 9	0 10 6	2,75,914 3 1	17,06,341 12 4	706,960	2 5 7	3	53,559			
602,651	8 0 0	17,290 11 0	11,90,031 11	11,13,821 0	0 9 8	0 9 7	88,480 7 8	12,71,696 12 9	598,831	2 2 3	1	128,179			
700	9 9 8	183 1 10	1,019 8 8	1,17 10 0	1 2 10	1 3 2	170 2 2	4,018 16 11							
106,544	0 4 11						2,36,097 9 1	2,68,822 12 9	106,544	3 7 5					
10,187	0 3 0						80,658 3 0	81,284 5 11							
719,218	1 11 3	17,121 16 4	11,37,761 4 2	11,45,132 1 6	0 9 8	0 9 7	1,40,556 15 9	16,06,804 14 11	698,878	2 8 0	1	128,179			
704,036	1 12 0	8,064 12 0	12,00,018 15 0	12,08,082 13 0	0 13 10	0 13 7	2,37,806 0 0	1,1,1,000 10 8	704,036	2 1 9	4	62,489			
141,867	0 9 5						2,49,121 2 0	3,48,833 14 3	141,867	1 16 7					
121,400	0 8 2						2,10,716 12 0	2,74,626 7 3							
603,961	1 7 2	8,081 12 0	12,00,318 15 0	12,08,400 11 0	0 13 10	0 13 7	1,61,040 14 0	22,99,126 16 9	603,792	2 2 6	4	62,489			
2,111	1 14 1	11,726 1 1	9,71,783 13 0	9,83,509 14 9	0 7 6	0 7 6	66,001 2 3	11,06,189 13 6	2,111	2 0 0	3	92,907			
2,111	0 9 2						72,534 6 1	89,578 9 2	2,111	3 0 0					
187,581	1 13 0	11,726 1 1	9,71,783 13 0	9,83,509 14 9	0 7 6	0 7 6	1,37,535 2 3	11,96,748 6 8	187,581	2 0 11	3	92,907			
1,1278	1 16 0	8,010 10 0	92,06,176 6 11	96,61,186 1 6	0 11 9	0 11 5	21,56,139 7 11	1,34,34,424 13 1	4,318,306	2 7 8	20	472,068			

A.—AGRICU

(5)—Statement showing the average Incidence of Land Revenue and of Assessment per head and per acre

District	Classes of Villages.	Total Area.	EXEMPTED OR PRIVILEGED AREAS				REMAINDER FULLY ASSESSED.			Total Government Land Revenue (excluding Cesses)
			Not available for Cultivation or unassessed.	Alienated.	Free or reduced by special Agreement	Total	Unoccupied	Occupied.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Belgaum	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages	2,270,069 6 11	554,472 27 1	521,006 22 5	107 27 0	1,091,806 36 6	81,935 0 8	1,173,287 0 13	1,194,223 10 5	18,00,284 10 5
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	540,098 39 9	82,113 35 0	4,110 17 0	76,424 12 0	41 85 4	3,462 0 0	8,014 27 0	82,397 2 0	
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	29,091 7 14	68 5 6	20 17 8 0	3,241 26 3	..	302 21 8	302 21 8	5,215 5 0	
	Total	2,942,782 13 9	636,739 2 7	525,126 39 5	107 27 0	1,044,532 34 12	81,936 8 8	1,116,202 23 5	1,196,199 18 13	14,87,887 0 0
Bijapur	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages	2,205,209 17 14	352,479 84 8	676,275 1 4	1,029,254 39 6	171,580 15 0	2,006,007 4 8	2,170,387 19 8	12,56,228 0 0	
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	865,525 11 0	29,941 2 0	360,57 30 0	4,879 15 0	65 19 0	4,494 17 0	5,145 36 0	70,867 1 0	
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	212 87 12	4 17 0	..	4 17 0	1 16 12	195 1 0	208 20 0	2,474 10 0	
	Total	3,061,686 20 10	382,426 36 8	1,036,851 31 14	1,034,137 30 6	1,410,738 30 6	177 13 12	2,460,804 27 8	2,641,301 26 4	13,29,540 1 0
Dharwar	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages	2,638,051 13 5	406,245 38 9	614,061 29 2	1,020,306 19 1	61,208 2 6	1,444,405 31 6	1,607,113 23 12	24,15,370 5 0	
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available	1,166 24 0	70 10 0	173 0 0	18 30 9	647 9 0	9 25 0	974 34 0	261 10 0	
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	190,901 1 0	29,691 1 0	14,364 1 0	176,315 1 0	102 17 0	3,949 53 0	4 1 0	74,226 3 0	
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	1,62 31 0	16 16 0	1,804 26 0	1,8 2 0	..	324 19 0	360 29 0	8,115 15 0	
	Total	2,834,790 19 7	436,024 1 9	732,619 26 2	1,207,244 2 11	1,410,338 6 1	1,450,604 27 6	1,612,608 20 12	24,93,920 2 0	
Kannara	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages	2,363,321 10 18	1,094,861 21 6	494 26 2	1,090,066 18 14	56,240 26 8	1,146,306 10 11	357,254 30 14	8,08,737 10 0	
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75,373 0 0	
	Total	2,363,321 10 18	1,094,861 21 6	494 26 2	1,090,066 18 14	56,240 26 8	1,146,306 10 11	357,254 30 14	8,08,737 10 0	
Kolkata	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages	671,665 39 12	278,830 24 13	4,928 0 0	283,741 26 4	5,77 8 12	282,483 4 12	235,424 13 8	6,24,262 8 0	
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available	531,807 4 4	229,780 30 4	15,221 28 0	244,662 19 0	..	180,914 25 0	286,914 25 4	2,50,968 3 0	
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available	73 29 12	78 29 12	..	73 29 12	..	..	..	64 5 3	
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	3,466 0 4	18 9 0	2,142 28 1	3,480 32 4	..	..	5 8 0	310 4 0	
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	26,995 14 4	848 2 0	10,571 12 0	26,918 7 12	..	..	77 6 8	11,071 12 0	
Total	1,133,968 8 4	510,101 13 12	48,769 19 4	35 7 0	568,546 35 0	5,941 8 12	569,482 4 5	75,421 13 4	9,25,712 0 0	
Raichuri	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages	129,065 18 0	50,381 11 8	2,675 2 8	53,356 14 0	37 1 12	75,161 18 4	75,339 4 0	88,299 0 0	
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available	1,619,658 19 4	477,605 26 4	6,058 7 12	483,714 26 3	628 23 0	1,134,675 9 12	1,135,303 32 12	5,83,006 14 0	
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available	31,024 11 0	9,627 11 8	21,800 20 4	31,027 0 12	6 3 1	291 8 4	2,710 4 4	2,120 7 0	
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,680 15 0	
	Total	1,780,748 8 4	537,704 9 4	80,932 39 8	82 8 0	568,638 1 4	1,082 10 12	1,210,417 36 4	1,211,449 7 0	8,64,852 9 0
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>14,588,530 16 15</b>	<b>4,637,947 37 14</b>	<b>7,807,614 30 8</b>	<b>1,256 0 14</b>	<b>7,446,818 37 15</b>	<b>879,890 10 5</b>	<b>8,757,921 8 10</b>	<b>7,136,711 19 15</b>	<b>80,20,418 14 0</b>
	<b>Total for Presidency Towns</b>	<b>46,460,465 17 10</b>	<b>13,628,000 10 14</b>	<b>7,063,504 31 15</b>	<b>30,201 21 6</b>	<b>21,222,526 3 0</b>	<b>1,570,100 8 3</b>	<b>28,06,837 5 13</b>	<b>25,296,037 14 0</b>	<b>1,70,31,851 7 0</b>

TURE—continued:

respectively in each District of the Southern Division for the year 1887-88.

Total Population.	Incidence of Land Revenue per head of Population (Column 11 divided by Column 12).	LAND REVENUE ASSESSED ON FULLY ASSESSED LAND.			INCIDENCE PER ACRE OF LAND REVENUE ASSESSED ON FULLY ASSESSED LAND.		FULLY ASSESSED AREA ONLY.			Incidence of Land Revenue per head of Population of fully assessed (Column 20 divided by Column 21).	TOWNS OF 10,000 INHABITANTS AND UPWARDS.		REMARKS.	
		On unoccupied Land.	On occupied Land.	Total.	Occupied Land only (Column 15 divided by Column 9).	Total assessed Area (Column 10 divided by Column 10).	Net Alienations.	Total of Column 11 and 19.	Population.		Ra. a. p.	Number of Towns.		Population.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
689,441	Ra. a. p. 1 15 4	25,691 11 0	10,84,870 8 0	10,00,661 14 0	0 14 11	0 14 8	3,16,661 5 7	16,96,836 4 9	689,741	3 6 8	8	54,769		
187,869	0 9 7	41 8 0	8,000 0 0	3,881 1 0	1 1 2	1 1 1	2,25,044 14 11	17,432 0 11	187,869	2 8 10	..	..		
84,490	0 8 5	6 10 10	298 0 0	804 15 10	0 12 2	0 12 6	69,608 4 5	74,822 9 6	84,490	2 2 8	..	..		
802,106	1 10 8	25,723 13 10	10,89,000 1 0	10,94,829 14 10	0 14 11	0 14 8	8,21,204 8 11	20,59,001 15 2	802,106	2 6 8	8	54,769		
551,083	2 4 5	39,398 8 0	10,09,961 2 0	11,47,359 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 1	2,40,000 12 11	16,05,510 4 11	551,088	2 11 8	8	53,928		
87,318	1 0 9	258 8 0	2,365 2 0	2,618 8 0	0 8 5	0 8 2	1,26,548 2 0	1,90,879 14 9	87,318	2 15 1	..	..		
7,425	0 5 4	82 0 0	845 11 5	877 11 5	1 12 4	1 12 0	17,806 10 3	20,321 4 8	7,425	2 11 2	..	..		
626,921	2 1 11	29,563 14 0	10,80,711 5 8	12,08,165 13 0	0 8 6	0 8 1	2,96,680 9 2	17,25,171 8 4	626,921	2 12 0	8	54,769		
819,193	2 15 2	44,398 5 0	12,01,000 0 0	12,45,497 15 5	1 7 1	1 2 4	3,78,580 0 2	20,98,000 5 9	819,193	3 5 7	4	64,010		
228	1 2 4	398 0 0	71 12 0	469 12 0	0 8 4	0 9 3	38 9 7	395 4 0	228	1 5 1	..	..		
52,681	1 0 9	186 0 0	2,942 6 7	3,128 6 7	0 14 11	0 15 1	91,068 2 0	1,96,979 5 9	52,681	3 3 5	..	..		
31,453	0 7 6	78 4 0	787 8 0	865 12 0	2 5 11	2 5 5	51,078 9 6	4,131 9 1	31,454	9 8 7	..	..		
693,555	2 12 8	47,637 9 0	18,96,591 2 7	19,44,128 11 7	1 2 7	1 2 2	8,00,710 6 5	20,14,630 8 7	693,558	3 6 0	4	64,010		
892,696	2 4 7	59,360 5 11	8,78,368 1 5	9,37,528 1 4	2 14 8	2 9 13	5,083 2 6	9,08,775 1 0	892,696	4 4 10	..	..		
26,044	2 8 6	2,580 14 3	72,498 13 9	75,019 11 6	..	..	10 5 2	73,285 5 1	26,044	6 0 3	..	..		
420,840	4 4 0	61,541 2 2	6,50,732 8 8	10,12,678 12 10	3 2 6	2 13 4	5,050 7 9	9,77,041 8 0	420,840	2 5 1	..	..		
284,759	2 2 1	2,072 14 10	6,19,765 9 2	6,17,228 6 0	2 2 9	2 2 2	11,105 3 4	6,20,467 11 4	284,759	2 3 3	1	10,351		
175,020	1 1 0	..	2,31,484 16 6	2,31,484 15 6	0 16 2	0 15 3	16,476 5 5	2,06,100 8 10	175,020	1 12 5	..	..		
1,069	0 2 6	..	24 13 0	24 13 0	4 12 4	4 12 4	4,124 14 2	4,425 2 3	1,069	2 4 2	..	..		
24,083	0 7 4	..	161 1 0	161 1 0	3 5 7	2 5 7	57,365 15 9	66,457 11 5	24,083	2 12 2	..	..		
448,330	1 14 8	3,072 14 10	6,96,446 12 8	8,90,119 11 6	1 9 2	1 9 0	86,162 6 2	10,11,804 7 0	448,330	1 1 7	1	10,351		
99,383	0 13	215 0 0	79,144 3 2	79,359 3 9	1 0 9	1 0 9	8,784 12 4	90,045 3 9	99,383	0 14 6	2	20,398		
615,074	0 15 3	560 8 0	5,71,032 5 3	5,71,582 13 9	0 6 1	0 8 1	22,790 14 9	6,05,787 12 6	615,074	0 15 9	6	..		
220,013	0 13 8	..	1,84,307 7 2	1,86,807 7 2	..	..	11,282 1 0	2,03,326 1 1	220,013	0 14 6	..	..		
20,300	0 1 8	2 3 0	122 6 6	124 6 6	0 7 3	0 7 3	14,261 4 8	16,261 11 4	20,300	0 13 0	..	..		
26,510	0 2 1	..	779 3 2	779 3 2	..	..	22,560 4 9	27,261 3 9	26,510	0 11 11	..	..		
997,080	0 13 11	767 11 0	8,37,596 9 3	8,38,663 4 0	0 11 1	0 11 1	73,969 6 1	9,42,811 15 2	997,080	0 15 2	2	20,308		
4,254,842	1 14 0	1,70,143 3 4	66,36,423 1 7	68,06,571 4 11	0 15 10	0 15 5	17,07,717 12 6	97,31,661 10 6	4,254,842	2 4 4	13	195,251		
14,227,432	3 1 9	10,00,751 11 5	2,39,30,043 12 8	2,40,31,731 8 1	1 0 2	0 15 9	64,31,890 10 0	44,13,752 1 2	14,227,432	..	51	1,155,250		



## A.—AGRICULTURE—continued.

(5A.)—Statement showing average Incidence of Land Revenue for each District in the Province of Sind for the year 1887-88 per acre and per head of population in Surveyed Khālas Rayatwari Villages.

Districts.	AREA OF SURVEYED KHĀLSA RAYATWARI VILLAGES.				Land Revenue of Area of Column 2 (exclusive of Cases)	Population of Surveyed Khālas Rayatwari Villages.	INCIDENCE OF LAND REVENUE, COLUMN 5.			REMARKS.
	Cultivated (occupied.)		Uncultivated	Total.			For Total Area (Column 2).	For occupied Area (Column 2).	Per head of Population (Column 6).	
	Cultivated.	Fallow unoccupied.								
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Upper Sind Frontier ...	133,097 36	241,938 0	236,299 10	7,661,335 0	3,18,079 6 1	...	0 7 8	0 13 7	...	Information to fill in Column 6 not available for settled and unsettled villages separately.
Shikārpur [... ..]	622,976 25	584,897 13	2,012,876 22	3,220,760 90	21,29,211 11 6	...	0 10 7	1 12 1	...	
Hyderabad . . . . .	785,674 31	916,586 27	1,695,196 39	3,397,458 17	15,93,105 0 10	...	0 7 6	0 15 0	.....	
Karāchi .. . . .	280,320 4	315,002 90	1,799,646 29	2,594,969 6	6,86,886 7 0	...	0 4 7	1 2 6	...	
Thar and Pārkar ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total	1,822,060 10	2,058,424 20	6,794,019 13	9,674,543 73	47,20,822 10 2	.	0 7 10	1 10 3	.....	

A.—AGRICULTURE—continued.

(6)—Statement showing the Number and Extent of Holdings in Surveyed Government Rayaswari Villages in each of the several districts of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind (with details of each district) for the year 1871-73.

No.	Details of Holdings.	NORTH-WEST DIVISION.												Total.	
		Ahmedabad.		Kaira.		Panch Mahals.		Broach.		Surat.		Thana.			
		Government.	Indm.	Government.	Indm.	Government.	Indm.	Government.	Indm.	Government.	Indm.	Government.	Indm.	Government.	Indm.
1	Under and up to 5 acres	14,384	9,042	22,106	25,529	7,797	2,184	9,680	13,680	27,290	9,648	43,464	1,268	194,410	72,028
2	Over 5 and up to 25 acres	28,071	8,463	24,979	17,399	12,198	1,720	14,924	5,227	8,150	26,791	657	128,730	38,611	38,611
3	Over 25 and up to 100 acres	5,191	1,075	5,022	1,262	1,256	823	4,719	5	7,339	847	26,261	4,418	26,261	4,418
4	Over 100 and up to 500 acres	224	123	123	18	18	86	291	76	860	65	1,742	407	1,742	407
5	Over 500 acres	16	54	8	1	1	0	14	8	18	1	58	94	58	94
	Total Number of Holdings	42,892	18,757	50,245	54,910	21,954	5,744	39,697	31,407	61,024	15,140	77,968	2,368	291,970	116,697
	Total Area	630,092 17 0	201,427 32 0	209,841 3 0	241,186 8 0	208,643 17 0	67,524 0 0	461,265 5 0	176,775 2 0	549,228 4 12	71,929 54 0	9,20,847 16 12	48,193 28 12	3,100,968 26 84	960,648 0 11
	Total Assessment or Quit-rent	Rs. a. p. 1,87,230 11 3	Rs. a. p. 1,27,230 2 0	Rs. a. p. 13,26,000 3 0	Rs. a. p. 5,51,277 3 0	Rs. a. p. 2,02,922 13 4	Rs. a. p. 16,865 8 0	Rs. a. p. 10,49,159 0 10	Rs. a. p. 2,13,007 11 6	Rs. a. p. 2,21,626 16 6	Rs. a. p. 1,04,642 2 6	Rs. a. p. 10,26,705 3 0	Rs. a. p. 27,528 11 0	Rs. a. p. 76,00,987 16 0	Rs. a. p. 10,62,200 14 4
	Average Area of Holdings	A. G. a. 12 16 0	A. G. a. 13 17 0	A. G. a. 6 20 0	A. G. a. 6 11	A. G. a. 9 23 0	A. G. a. 10 35 0	A. G. a. 11 23 3	A. G. a. 8 8 0	A. G. a. 10 25 9	A. G. a. 6 19 0	A. G. a. 11 35 5	A. G. a. 20 54 10	A. G. a. 10 34 4	A. G. a. 8 3 11
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per Holding	Rs. a. p. 20 0 6	Rs. a. p. 7 5 3	Rs. a. p. 22 7 5	Rs. a. p. 10 2 4	Rs. a. p. 9 0	Rs. a. p. 3 7 5	Rs. a. p. 65 7 11	Rs. a. p. 9 14 6	Rs. a. p. 25 4 6	Rs. a. p. 7 15 5	Rs. a. p. 18 14 10	Rs. a. p. 11 30 6	Rs. a. p. 26 14 8	Rs. a. p. 9 3 6
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per Acre	1 9 11	0 8 9	3 5 4	1 9 10	1 0 6	2 0 5 1	4 3 4	1 3 4	3 5 9	1 7 3	1 2 9	0 9 1	3 6 2	1 1 9

No.	Details of Holdings.	CENTRAL DIVISION.												Total.	
		Ahmednagar.		Shindoh.		Nalk.		Poona.		Satara.		Solapur.			
		Government.	Indm.	Government.	Indm.	Government.	Indm.	Government.	Indm.	Government.	Indm.	Government.	Indm.	Government.	Indm.
1	Under and up to 5 acres	3,338	24	5,401	2,142	10,806	877	11,143	1,116	12,928	5,844	1,217	220	48,527	10,544
2	Over 5 and up to 25 acres	26,867	1,781	70,773	7,629	25,918	2,730	27,940	1,066	24,673	7,074	13,401	1,051	187,978	22,585
3	Over 25 and up to 100 acres	21,622	2,076	85,201	1,924	2,403	32	26,190	1,847	19,728	2,392	24,846	1,630	155,988	11,803
4	Over 100 and up to 500 acres	4,087	228	1,090	162	5,469	851	2,842	877	1,991	493	4,000	409	17,465	2,100
5	Over 500 acres	20	6	13	21	26	9	14	17	28	35	49	23	168	119
	Total Number of Holdings	55,014	4,095	117,289	11,977	64,177	5,319	64,884	5,400	66,056	16,648	43,668	3,248	409,376	47,224
	Total Area	2,472,004 37 4	185,291 13 0	2,761,944 21 0	227,138 11 0	2,019,324 7 13	127,641 23 0	2,660,780 1 3	1,065,487 36 0	1,387,228 4 0	3,268,228 0 0	2,002,271 4 0	215,994 9 0	12,569,310 35 8	1,394,117 10 4
	Total Assessment or Quit-rent	Rs. a. p. 14,42,799 0 9	Rs. a. p. 45,398 14 2	Rs. a. p. 80,96,468 12 10	Rs. a. p. 1,16,297 14 2	Rs. a. p. 19,80,416 15 8	Rs. a. p. 28,100 0 3	Rs. a. p. 11,20,031 11 6	Rs. a. p. 45,508 11 0	Rs. a. p. 12,00,018 15 0	Rs. a. p. 176,118 14 0	Rs. a. p. 9,71,719 12 0	Rs. a. p. 37,623 12 4	Rs. a. p. 92,03,514 4 9	Rs. a. p. 4,77,448 10 11
	Average Area of Holdings	A. G. a. 58 1 3	A. G. a. 40 28 0	A. G. a. 22 22 0	A. G. a. 19 5 0	A. G. a. 31 19 0	A. G. a. 22 25 0	A. G. a. 23 29 0	A. G. a. 26 3 0	A. G. a. 24 29 0	A. G. a. 23 23 8	A. G. a. 48 11 10	A. G. a. 66 34 2	A. G. a. 80 26 2	A. G. a. 28 35 7
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per Holding	Rs. a. p. 22 3 0	Rs. a. p. 9 15 6	Rs. a. p. 29 6 6	Rs. a. p. 9 11 6	Rs. a. p. 21 4 3	Rs. a. p. 19 14 9	Rs. a. p. 17 6 8	Rs. a. p. 3 6 10	Rs. a. p. 21 6 3	Rs. a. p. 10 7 3	Rs. a. p. 23 12 5	Rs. a. p. 11 6 7	Rs. a. p. 22 7 3	Rs. a. p. 10 1 9
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per Acre	0 9 4	0 8 11	1 1 11	0 8 1	0 10 2	0 6 3	0 9 3	0 3 8	0 13 10	0 7 4	0 7 6	0 2 9	0 11 8	0 5 7

1871-73.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[APP. IV. A. (6).]

**A.—AGRICULTURE—continued.**

(C).—Statement showing the Number and Extent of Holdings in Surveyed Government Rayats, in Villages in each of the several districts of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, (with details of each district), in the year 1887-88—continued.

No.	Details of Holdings	SOUTHERN DIVISION													
		Bel. um.		Bijapur.		Dhárwar.		Kárá.		Kolábs.		Ráinágir.		Total.	
		Government	Inám.	Government *	Inám.	Government	Inám.	Government	Inám.	Government	Inám.	Government	Inám.	Government	Inám.
<i>Number of Holdings</i>															
1	Under and up to 5 acres	8,812	8,116	9,437	771	24	1,014	1,478	19	29,882	411	5,545	420	68,794	6,797
2	Over 5 and up to 25 acres	29,832	8,163	80,069	6,501	22	9,993	11,110	15	11,595	94	7,121	41	118,849	24,682
3	Over 25 and up to 100 acres	12,010	4,047	20,005	1,112	1	4,112	4,112	4	1,744	13	661	15	68,133	14,464
4	Over 100 and up to 500 acres	776	44	2,462	867	1,202	373	44	5	187	2	62	8	5,049	2,009
5	Over 500 acres	-	91	44	69	12	52	-	-	8	-	-	-	81	158
<b>Total Number of Holdings</b>		<b>49,401</b>	<b>16,142</b>	<b>61,597</b>	<b>18,396</b>	<b>61,371</b>	<b>11,924</b>	<b>80,178</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>42,816</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>8,739</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>254,506</b>	<b>48,985</b>
<b>Total Area</b>		<b>1,119,29 9 18</b>	<b>27,106 22 0</b>	<b>2,005,007 4 8</b>	<b>574,568 17 14</b>	<b>1,046,236 10 0</b>	<b>614,779 27 2</b>	<b>301,014 70 11</b>	<b>494 26 2</b>	<b>382,488 4 12</b>	<b>4,226 1 8</b>	<b>75,451 18 4</b>	<b>3,876 3 1</b>	<b>739,478 34 6</b>	<b>1,784,239 27 7</b>
<b>Total Assessment or Quit-rent</b>		<b>Rs a p 10,94,673 8 0</b>	<b>Rs a p 2,70,839 16 11</b>	<b>Rs a p 11,11,961 1 0</b>	<b>Rs a p 4,18,118 10 10</b>	<b>Rs a p 1,802,141 8 0</b>	<b>Rs a p 4,38,498 4 3</b>	<b>Rs a p 8,78,293 11 5</b>	<b>Rs a p 24 0 2</b>	<b>Rs a p 6,18,755 9 2</b>	<b>Rs a p 3,819 8 0</b>	<b>Rs a p 79,144 8 2</b>	<b>Rs a p 8,211 1 1</b>	<b>Rs a p 56,226 2 0</b>	<b>Rs a p 9,10,113 7 9</b>
<b>Average Area of Holdings</b>		<b>A g a 22 19 8</b>	<b>A g a 32 20 11</b>	<b>A g a 17 22 0</b>	<b>A g a 41 14 4</b>	<b>A g a 25 2 3</b>	<b>A g a 34 11 11</b>	<b>A g a 9 39 15</b>	<b>A g a 15 0 11</b>	<b>A g a 6 23 14</b>	<b>A g a 3 5 1</b>	<b>A g a 8 25 8</b>	<b>A g a 6 9 7</b>	<b>A g a 20 86 8</b>	<b>A g a 35 8 0</b>
<b>Average Assessment or Quit-rent per Holding</b>		<b>Rs a p 20 14 10</b>	<b>Rs a p 17 2 5</b>	<b>Rs a p 1 4 4</b>	<b>Rs a p 10 8 1</b>	<b>Rs a p 29 10 7</b>	<b>Rs a p 37 4 0</b>	<b>Rs a p 29 1 3</b>	<b>Rs a p 0 0 1</b>	<b>Rs a p 4 5 4</b>	<b>Rs a p 7 8 6</b>	<b>Rs a p 9 0 11</b>	<b>Rs a p 1 12 7</b>	<b>Rs a p 21 15 1</b>	<b>Rs a p 18 11 3</b>
<b>Average Assessment or Quit-rent per Acre</b>		<b>0 14 11</b>	<b>0 8 5</b>	<b>0 8 1</b>	<b>0 4</b>	<b>1 8 7</b>	<b>0 12 9</b>	<b>2 14 8</b>	<b>0 0 1</b>	<b>2 2 9</b>	<b>0 11 0</b>	<b>1 0 9</b>	<b>0 4 7</b>	<b>1 0 9</b>	<b>0 8 6</b>

No.	Details of Holdings	SIND DIVISION													
		Upper Sind Frontier		Shikarpur		Ráwar		Ferkhí		Lower Sind Frontier		Total		Grand Total.	
		Government	Inám.	Government	Inám.	Government	Inám.	Government	Inám.	Government	Inám.	Government	Inám.	Government	Inám.
<i>Number of Holdings</i>															
1	Under and up to 5 acres	116	8	29,958	134	3,180	134	277	39	2,141	319	285,162	39	89,832	
2	Over 5 and up to 25 acres	307	5	94,210	106	12,512	227	35	370	492,115	570	492,115	570	86,468	
3	Over 25 and up to 100 acres	506	1	6,894	24	7,899	16	2,98	39	264,624	313	264,624	313	81,137	
4	Over 100 and up to 500 acres	455	1	1,256	21	591	137	91	46	6,411	217	29,077	217	5,233	
5	Over 500 acres	200	-	144	2	1	1	63	26	8-0	166	1,147	166	631	
<b>Total Number of Holdings</b>		<b>1,174</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>72,112</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>27,400</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>119,117</b>	<b>1,285</b>	<b>1,076,836</b>	<b>1,285</b>	<b>213,191</b>	
<b>Total Area</b>		<b>874,701 4 0</b>	<b>333 24 0</b>	<b>1,159,598 24 0</b>	<b>48,276 16 0</b>	<b>1,124 0 0</b>	<b>2,109 0 0</b>	<b>6,401 78 0</b>	<b>71,904 2 0</b>	<b>8,580 100 11 0</b>	<b>820,393 10 0</b>	<b>24,611,748 17 7</b>	<b>4,359,943 17 6</b>	<b>4,359,943 17 6</b>	
<b>Total Assessment or Quit-rent</b>		<b>Rs a p 3,18,109 3 10</b>	<b>Rs a p 21,17,226 3 6</b>	<b>Rs a p 4,48,810 8 0</b>	<b>Rs a p 1,504,712 0 10</b>	<b>Rs a p 27,362 7 0</b>	<b>Rs a p 6,88,668 2 0</b>	<b>Rs a p 2,314 0 0</b>	<b>Rs a p 46,36,246 7 2</b>	<b>Rs a p 36,139 3 0</b>	<b>Rs a p 2,70,18,014 13 2</b>	<b>Rs a p 24,80,954 4 0</b>	<b>Rs a p 24,80,954 4 0</b>	<b>Rs a p 24,80,954 4 0</b>	
<b>Average Area of Holdings</b>		<b>A g a 2 3 33</b>	<b>A g a 27 32 0</b>	<b>A g a 10 1 0</b>	<b>A g a 145 16 0</b>	<b>A g a 04 28 0</b>	<b>A g a 285 21 0</b>	<b>A g a 29 22 0</b>	<b>A g a 383 14 0</b>	<b>A g a 29 34 0</b>	<b>A g a 240 19 0</b>	<b>A g a 22 35 4</b>	<b>A g a 20 17 15</b>	<b>A g a 20 17 15</b>	
<b>Average Assessment or Quit-rent per Holding</b>		<b>Rs a p 190 0 2</b>	<b>Rs a p 29 3 11</b>	<b>Rs a p 73 8 2</b>	<b>Rs a p 97 0 5</b>	<b>Rs a p 26 3 3</b>	<b>Rs a p 38 8 11</b>	<b>Rs a p 17 13 5</b>	<b>Rs a p 39 4 6</b>	<b>Rs a p 27 5 6</b>	<b>Rs a p 25 1 11</b>	<b>Rs a p 11 10 2</b>	<b>Rs a p 11 10 2</b>		
<b>Average Assessment or Quit-rent per Acre</b>		<b>0 18 7</b>	<b>1 18 2</b>	<b>0 1 5</b>	<b>1 0 8</b>	<b>0 2 2</b>	<b>1 4 10</b>	<b>0 0 1</b>	<b>0 0 1</b>	<b>0 0 1</b>	<b>0 0 1</b>	<b>0 0 1</b>	<b>0 0 1</b>		

APP. IV. A. (7)

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[188]

A.—AGRICULTURE—continued.

(7)—Statement showing other varieties of Tenure than Rayatwari with the Number of Estates under each variety of Tenure and the Area and Revenue paid to Government under each such variety for the year 1887-88.

District.	Kind of Tenure.	Number of Estates.	Number of Holders or Share-holders.	Gross Area in Acres.	Average Area of each Estate.	Total Payment to Government on Area of the several Tenures.	Average Payment to Government on each Estate.	Incidence of Column 8 per Acre, Column 6.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
				A. G.	A. E.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Non-mutual Divisions.	Ahmmedabad	A. Khodri .. .. .	343	439	1,125,816 31	3,282 18	8,54,981 4 5	2,445 11 11	0 2 10
		B. Talukdari .. .. .	41	72	1,331 10	1,324 39	11,277 4 0	275 0 11	0 2 3
		C. Mewani .. .. .	52	42	123,518 9	2,375 13	15,840 0 10	305 0 0	0 1 11
		D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c., &c.							
	Kaira .. .. .	A. Khodri .. .. .	2	1	5,174 1	5,052 0	6,203 10 10	3,101 5 5	1 0 8
		B. Talukdari .. .. .							
		C. Mewani .. .. .	63	146	88,183 4	1,319 22	48,473 2 5	785 4 7	0 9 6
		D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c., &c.							
	Panch Mahals	A. Khodri .. .. .	25	25	230,581 0	1,744 0	37,546 11	209 6 6	0 2 8
		B. Talukdari .. .. .							
		C. Mewani .. .. .	29	49	180,760 0	1,544 26	14,504 13 3	1,014 2 2	0 1 9
		D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c., &c.							
Brosch	A. Khodri .. .. .	10	22	19,903 0	1,990 30	13,051 3 5	1,305 3 7	0 15 0	
	B. Talukdari .. .. .								
	C. Mewani .. .. .								
	D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c., &c.								
Surat .. .. .	A. Khodri .. .. .								
	B. Talukdari .. .. .								
	C. Mewani .. .. .								
	D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c., &c.		75	45,390 0	1,080 26	48,104 5 5	1,014 5 7	0 1 8	
Thana .. .. .	A. Khodri .. .. .		14	16,491 30	571 32	19,410 12 11	3,078 14 1	1 13 8	
	B. Talukdari .. .. .								
	C. Mewani .. .. .	103	103	1,320 0	1,129 28	11,494 1 3	111 9 6	0 1 6	
	D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c., &c.								
Total	A. Khodri .. .. .	19	74	1,481 30	579 27	19,410 12 11	1,078 14 1	1 13 8	
	B. Talukdari .. .. .	41	49	1,418,709 31	2,579 1	3,28,732 14 7	782 5 2	0 4 8	
	C. Mewani .. .. .	79	72	1,458,329 9	1,980 30	11,277 4 0	275 0 11	0 2 3	
	D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c., &c.	180	180	316,966 12	1,761 3	1,54,068 13 9	1,34 12 4	0 4 2	
	Total A. B. C. & D.	349	1,399	2,263,636 11	3,106 10	5,31,490 13 3	613 1 1	0 4 7	
Mutual Divisions.	Nasik .. .. .	A. Khodri .. .. .							
		B. Talukdari .. .. .							
		C. Mewani .. .. .	19	191	309,728 20	1,680 14	23,375 9 11	148 9 3	0 1 5
		D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c., &c.							
	Khandesh	A. Khodri .. .. .							
		B. Talukdari .. .. .							
		C. Mewani .. .. .	67	6,708	4,11,120	1,067 19	74,970 11 9	127 10 3	0 1 2
		D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c., &c.							
	Ahmmednagar	A. Khodri .. .. .							
		B. Talukdari .. .. .							
		C. Mewani .. .. .	151	496	2,078 34	2,040 32	64,506 7 10	427 2 5	0 1 10
		D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c., &c.							
Poona .. .. .	A. Khodri .. .. .								
	B. Talukdari .. .. .								
	C. Mewani .. .. .	303	383	63,780 22	2,104 34	30,380 10 7	184 8 4	0 1 2	
	D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c., &c.								
Sholapur	A. Khodri .. .. .								
	B. Talukdari .. .. .								
	C. Mewani .. .. .	32	717	160,168 17	1,534 91	17,044 3 1	237 12 4	0 1 8	
	D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c., &c.								
Satara	A. Khodri .. .. .								
	B. Talukdari .. .. .								
	C. Mewani .. .. .	307	7,104	491,308 36	1,597 11	1,48,122 7 8	573 1 8	0 4 9	
	D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c., &c.								
Total	A. Khodri .. .. .								
	B. Talukdari .. .. .								
	C. Mewani .. .. .	1,568	15,209	2,966,003 1	1,885 30	3,71,694 2 3	233 15 2	0 1 11	
	D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c., &c.								
	Total A. B. C. & D.	1,568	15,209	2,966,003 1	1,885 30	3,71,694 2 3	233 15 2	0 1 11	

A.—AGRICULTURE—concluded.

(7).—Statement showing other varieties of Tenure than Rayatwari with the Number of Estates under each variety of Tenure and the Area and Revenue paid to Government under each such variety for the year 1887-88—concluded.

District.	Kind of Tenure.	Number of Estates.	Number of Holders or Shareholders.	Gross Area in Acres	Average Area of each Estate	Total Payment to Government on Area of the several Tenures.	Average Payment to Government on each Estate.	Incidence of Column 8 per Acre, Column 6.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
				A. g.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Belgaum	A Khoti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	B Talukdari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	C Mewad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	D Udhad Jamabandi, &c., &c.	241	199	586,642 7	2,351 8	87,602 7 1	368 7 11	0 2 5	
Dharswar	A Khoti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	B Talukdari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	C Mewad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	D Udhad Jamabandi, &c., &c.	183	14	256,691 7	1,402 5	67,233 15 4	367 0 1	0 4 2	
Bijapur	A Khoti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	B Talukdari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	C Mewad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	D Udhad Jamabandi, &c., &c.	165	234	436,7	2,643 21	73,203 13 2	444 4 8	0 2 3	
Kannara	A Khoti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	B Talukdari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	C Mewad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	D Udhad Jamabandi, &c., &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ratnagiri	A Khoti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	B Talukdari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	C Mewad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	D Udhad Jamabandi, &c., &c.	63	..	95,55 26	1,520 16	6,901 6 1	107 15 4	0 1 1	
Kolaba	A Khoti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	B Talukdari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	C Mewad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	D Udhad Jamabandi, &c., &c.	459	1,508	787 5	1,054 5	2,90 26	686 10 1	0 8 10	
Total	A Khoti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	B Talukdari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	C Mewad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	D Udhad Jamabandi, &c., &c.	772	8,924	1,430,114 27	1,565 19	2,6,057 12 7	345 14 10	0 2 11	
Total A, B, C & D		2,441	2,747	3,707,471 2	1,514 7	18,11,069 13 5	535 7 8	0 5 8	
SIND DIVISION	Karachi	Udhad Jamabandi, &c., &c.	9	9	86 24	3,767 11	1,71 8 0	176 8 0	0 9 2
	Hydrabad	Udhad Jamabandi, &c., &c.	2	2	284,770	12,944 15	11,678 8 0	530 9 0	0 0 7
	Shikarpur	Udhad Jamabandi, &c., &c.	1	10	379,085 15	27,908 21	5,050 5 0	504 0 6	0 0
	Thar and Parkar	Udhad Jamabandi, &c., &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Sind Frontier	Udhad Jamabandi, &c., &c.	7	7	40,718 13	5,816 36	383 9 0	54 12 8	0 0 1	
Total		4	46	638,065 35	15,806 21	18,295 14 0	351 2 8	0 0 6	
GRAND TOTAL		5,033	37,563	9,368,37 8 35	1,861 0	22,82,599 11 4	463 8 10	0 3 10	

\* Unsettled.

NOTE.—Inams and Jaghirs of all kinds in all the Collectorate of the Central and Sind Divisions have been shown under the heading "Udhad Jamabandi, &c."

**B.—WEATHER AND CROPS.**

(1).—Statement showing the Climate during 1887.

Places at which observations taken and year for which taken	RAINFALL IN INCHES.				AVERAGE TEMPERATURES IN THE SHADE.										CLOUD PROPORTION 0 to 10			REMARKS.		
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	May.				July.				December.				January to May.		June to September.	October to December.
					Mean of maximum Reading.	Mean of minimum Reading.	Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.	Mean of maximum Reading.	Mean of minimum Reading.	Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.	Mean of maximum Reading.	Mean of minimum Reading.	Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.				
1887.																				
Jacobabad	0.59	0.66	0.00	1.15	116.0	4.2	122.4	86.9	109.2	86.0	115.4	82.9	77.5	44.0	88.4	84.1	2.05	1.01	0.74	
Bikaner	0.62	3.08	0.02	5.72	119.8	84.9	116.2	78.7	99.4	81.6	105.1	76.7	77.0	55.7	84.7	45.0	2.08	4.12	1.07	
Hyderabad	1.11	2.49	0.00	3.60	108.1	78.8	118.0	74.2	98.4	80.4	107.4	75.4	63.9	48.8	0.68	2.72	1.09			* Readings rejected.
Karachi	1.08	2.25	0.00	3.33	91.5	78.9	97.0	73.7	89.1	80.1	94.5	78.1	80.4	56.2	86.9	48.5	1.30	5.57	0.91	
Bhuj	0.00	11.36	0.10	11.55	99.9	76.5	111.2	72.7	87.9	76.8	97.0	73.9	83.6	57.3	90.5	51.1	0.55	5.32	0.94	
Deesa	0.00	12.41	0.23	13.94	106.6	77.2	115.0	74.5	88.6	76.7	101.4	73.9	86.0	54.1	91.8	48.3	1.95	7.61	2.56	
Mount Abu	0.01	77.21	0.26	77.47	89.3	72.0	97.4	64.6	72.6	65.2	81.3	61.9	66.9	52.4	74.1	48.0	1.16	6.94	1.22	
Neemuch	+	29.94	0.72	+	105.9	78.1	111.3	74.2	84.7	73.2	94.2	69.8	78.9	49.5	85.3	45.9	+	5.47	2.31	+ Returns incomplete.
Indore	0.87	36.35	3.49	40.21	112.5	75.6	108.3	68.2	81.0	71.5	91.6	67.2	78.1	50.2	81.3	44.4	1.10	7.89	2.18	
Rajkot	0.01	25.99	2.28	28.20	104.8	75.4	113.5	72.2	87.9	74.8	98.9	72.2	87.8	51.6	90.2	48.6	0.76	3.21	1.63	
Burak	0.50	37.09	2.01	39.59	114.3	78.3	96.0	72.5	84.0	76.1	91.9	73.6	87.1	+	91.8	+	1.50	7.82	2.79	
Akola	0.80	39.64	11.5	49.39	106.2	78.9	111.1	69.7	84.9	72.7	99.9	70.5	81.4	49.6	84.6	48.0	1.79	7.94	2.02	
Amratoli	2.86	35.46	9.21	44.39	107.5	78.7	112.8	71.8	84.2	71.8	91.6	68.3	89.8	58.3	83.4	50.9	1.85	7.88	2.81	
Chikaldra	3.38	93.53	13.67	110.58	92.4	71.8	98.4	61.4	71.1	68.3	77.1	61.7	70.4	54.7	74.2	61.5	2.57	8.84	3.55	
Buldana	1.78	40.65	9.92	52.35	99.1	74.5	105.2	71.7	80.5	69.6	87.0	68.1	75.7	56.9	83.2	68.6	1.77	7.65	2.95	
Malgason	0.67	21.64	5.63	27.84	102.2	74.0	108.2	68.1	83.0	72.1	94.4	72.5	81.7	59.9	84.9	44.7	1.91	8.61	3.42	
Bombay	0.11	90.87	3.97	94.95	90.0	80.7	91.4	68.0	82.9	76.3	87.1	74.8	85.1	70.1	88.9	66.0	1.73	8.41	2.52	
Poona	1.68	22.03	8.89	23.60	85.5	70.7	103.7	65.9	79.6	69.7	90.3	67.3	81.9	53.0	84.7	46.4	2.37	7.99	3.85	
Sholapur	2.74	33.04	3.63	39.41	102.3	73.1	106.2	67.8	85.8	69.9	94.4	67.3	84.4	56.2	89.0	47.2	2.64	8.62	4.77	
Ratnagiri	0.93	110.46	2.87	114.20	90.8	78.4	92.0	72.9	82.8	75.0	86.8	72.1	80.6	57.1	94.2	59.8	0.77	6.73	1.79	
Belgaum	4.92	34.42	15.15	54.19	89.1	67.1	86.4	61.5	74.5	66.2	83.3	64.8	78.9	58.2	81.8	50.1	2.13	8.39	4.71	
Karwar	2.51	127.31	14.85	144.67	89.2	78.2	90.3	71.3	82.1	74.1	85.9	71.0	88.1	65.9	91.1	59.3	1.47	6.35	3.34	
Calicut	6.19	77.95	19.49	103.56	90.0	76.4	91.6	78.0	82.1	72.6	86.8	69.9	87.0	70.8	85.6	66.6	4.44	5.99	5.19	

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

pp. IV, B. (1).

## B.—WEATHER AND CROPS—continued.

(2).—Statement of Prices of Products for the year 1887-88.

No.	Districts	PER STANDARD OF 40 SEEDS, EACH EQUAL TO 70 TOLA'S											PER MAUND		PER CUBIC FOOT.	
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Rajra.	Jowari.	Gram.	Salt.	Flour (Wheat)	Tur (Dal).	Ghu.	Firewood	Cotton (cleaned).	Timber (Teak).	Timber (Jungle)
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Bombay	4 7 8	2 6 6 5	5 7 0	3 9 6	5 7 2	...	3 5 10	8 2 0	4 1 10	40 5 0	0 9 3	20 11 3	1 14 0	1 6 0	
	<i>Northern Division.</i>															
2	Ahmedabad	4 0 0	2 4 0	3 8 0	2 11 0	2 4 0	2 10 0	2 14 6	4 8 0	3 12 0	32 0 0	0 8 0	20 0 0	2 5 11	1 9 11	
3	Kaira	2 12 0	1 12 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	2 0 0	2 6 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	28 0 0	0 7 0	16 12 0	1 12 0	1 8 0	
4	Panch Mahals	4 0 0	1 8 0	5 0 0	3 3 0	3 0 0	2 11 9	3 2 0	4 10 6	3 12 0	30 0 0	0 4 0	16 0 0	1 10 0	0 6 0	
5	Broach	3 2 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	3 3 0	2 11 0	2 14 0	3 1 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	37 0 0	0 6 0	23 8 0	1 6 6	1 6 0	
6	Surat	3 8 0	3 0 0	5 4 0	2 14 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	38 0 0	0 8 0	22 0 0	1 2 2 Rs	1 to 1 1/2 Rs.	
7	Thana	4 5 1	4 14 3	4 4 0	3 2 5	2 9 10	3 4 1	3 4 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	38 0 0	0 9 0	10 0 0	...	...	
	<i>Central Division.</i>															
8	Khandesh	2 14 5	4 0 0	6 5 4	4 1 3	3 0	2 12 11	2 5 11	2 5 1	3 10 5	3 5 4	3 8 3	36 10 8	0 6 0	16 0 0	
9	Nasik	2 14 6	4 0 0	8 0	2 6 0	2 1 6	2 1 0	3 1 9	3 11 9	3 10 9	35 0 0	0 6 0	13 5 4	2 9 0	2 0 0	
10	Ahmednager	3 5 10	4 10 7	4 2 1	2 5 9	1 14 7	2 3 0	3 7 6	4 0 0	2 10 2	32 6 0	0 7 0	20 0 0	3 12 0	2 8 0	
11	Poona	3 2 9	2 5 7	4 1 3	2 7 9	2 4 9	2 2 9	3 6 9	4 5 1	2 11 8	30 9 11	0 10 5	28 1 1	2 12 0	1 12 0	
12	Sholapur	2 9 6	2 4 9	4 3 3	1 12 10	1 12 11	1 12 7	3 3 3	3 7 5	2 3 5	31 10 8	0 6	17 14 5	3 4 0	2 0 0	
13	Satara	3 9 9	2 10 11	4 2 11	1 14 11	1 15 3	2 6 5	3 7 0	4 3 3	2 6 9	30 8 4	0 5 6	...	3 8 0	1 to 2 Rs	
	<i>Southern Division</i>															
14	Belgaum	2 9 3	0 13 4	3 12 1	3 9 4	1 13 8	1 13 1	2 2 7	3 3 2	3 1 2	2 6 9	25 6 1	0 10 3	15 6 1	1 12 0	
15	Bijapur	2 10 8	2 10 10	5 10 1	2 14 8	1 10 0	1 8 7	2 2 4	3 8 10	3 4 9	2 2 11	25 9 7	0 7 11	13 9 10	2 10 0	
16	Dharwar	2 6 3	4 2 5	0 6	1 6 11	1 8 3	2 5 9	3 15 3	3 5 4	2 7 0	24 9 10	0 6 9	16 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	
17	Kolaba	4 9 0	5 2 8	2 14 0	2 13 0	3 0 0	2 13 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	5 7 0	34 4 0	0 7 0	15 11 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	
18	Ratnagiri	4 5 4	3 1 11	2 15 8	2 15 9	2 2 2	2 13 5	3 10 2	6 1 1	3 10 9	34 4 0	0 5 4	16 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	
19	Kanara	3 10 0	5 11 5	3 3 4	2 3 0	2 2 0	3 3 0	3 8 0	5 0 0	3 7 0	32 8 0	0 3 0	...	...	...	
	<i>&amp;c.</i>															
20	Karachi	3 0 0	2 4 0	3 12 0	2 14 0	10 9	2 2 0	2 10 0	2 12 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	28 to 32 Rs	0 7 0	18 to 20 Rs.	1 12 0	1 8 0
21	Hyderabad	3 4 6	2 13 0	4 6 0	3 0 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	3 1 0	3 2 0	4 0 0	to 5 Rs	33 0 0	0 4 0	16 8 0	1 0 0	
22	Shikarpur	2 10 6	2 4 6	4 0 0	4 0 0	1 14 5	1 13 9	3 0 0	3 3 2	3 4 0	3 10 0	33 0 0	0 4 0	20 0 0	0 10 0	
23	Upper Sind Frontier	3 1 3	2 8 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	1 13 1	1 9 7	3 8 7	3 13 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	33 0 0	0 4 0	16 0 0	1 4 0	
24	Thar and Parkar	3 9 8	2 10 8	2 8 0	2 4 1	...	...	3 5 4	4 10 5	4 10 5	32 14 10	0 4 0	14 8 9	...	...	

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS—concluded.

(3).—Prices of Labour.

District.	WAGES PER DIEM.				Carts per diem.		Camels per diem.		Pack-Bullocks.		Horses, Asses, &c., per diem.		REMARKS.
	Skilled		Unskilled										
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	
<b>Northern Division.</b>	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.			
Ahmedabad	0 10 6	0 10 6	0 8 8	0 8 8	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 0 0	...	...	Donkeys—3 to 4 ans. Donkeys 0 5 0	Donkeys—3 to 4 ans. Donkeys 0 5 0	
Kaira	4 1/2 12 ans.	4 1/2 12 ans.	2 to 3 ans.	2 to 3 ans.	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	
Panch Mahals	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	...	...	...	...	
Brosch	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	
Buras	12 ans to Re 1	11 ans to Re 1	2 to 10 ans.	2 to 10 ans.	Re 1 to Re 2	Re 1 to Re 2	Re 1 to Re 2	Re 1 to Re 2	...	...	...	...	
Thana	6 ans to Re 1	6 ans to Re 1	2 to 5 ans.	2 to 5 ans.	12 ans to Re 2	12 ans to Re 2	12 ans to Re 2	12 ans to Re 2	...	...	...	...	
<b>Central Division.</b>													
Nashik	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	Horses—8 ans.	Horses—8 ans.	
Khandesh	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	
Ahmednagar	0 7 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	
Poona	10 to 15 ans.	10 to 15 ans.	2 to 4 ans.	2 to 4 ans.	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	...	...	...	...	
Bhojpur	8 ans to 1 4 0	8 ans to 1 4 0	1 to 6 ans.	1 to 6 ans.	10 ans to 1 4 0	10 ans to 1 4 0	10 ans to 1 4 0	10 ans to 1 4 0	...	...	...	...	
Batara	4 to 14 ans.	5 to 14 ans.	2 to 6 ans.	2 to 6 ans.	8 ans. - Re 1	10 ans. 10 1 4 0	12 ans. to Re 1	1 ans. to Re 1	2 to 8 ans.	4 to 8 ans.	Horses—5 to 10 ans. Donkeys—8 pies to 3 ans. Donkeys—2 to 6 ans. Horse-buffaloes—6 to 8 ans. Horses—4 to 12 ans.	Horses—3 to 10 ans. Donkeys—0 2 0 Donkeys—9 pies to 3 ans. Donkeys—2 to 6 ans. Horse-buffaloes—6 to 8 ans. Horses 6 to 10 ans.	(c) The rat cart hire generally private individuals for employed in town. They for journeys always fluctuating.
<b>Southern Division.</b>													
Bolnagar	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dhule	0 10 0	0 2 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bijapur	0 13 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	
Karnata	8 ans to Re 1	8 ans to Re 1	2 to 6 ans.	2 to 6 ans.	1 to Re 2	1 to Re 2	...	...	...	...	Boats 12 ans. to Re 2 Bo. 1 2 2	Boats 12 ans. to Re 2 Do 1 2 2	
Balkrishna	0 9 0	0 5 0	0 8 10	0 8 10	12 ans. to Re 1	12 ans. to Re 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kolhapur	8 ans to Re 1	8 ans to Re 1	2 1/2 to 4 ans.	2 1/2 to 4 ans.	12 ans. to Re 1	12 ans. to Re 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>Sind.</b>													
Karachi	Re. 1 to 1 8 0	Re. 1 to 1 3 0	4 to 10 ans.	8 to 10 ans.	2 8 0	2 8 0	14 ans to Re 1	14 ans to Re 1	...	...	Boats Re. 2	Boats Re. 2	
Hyderabad	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	
Shikarpur	Re. 1 to Re 1 1/2	Re. 1 to 1 5 0	4 to 8 ans.	4 to 8 ans.	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	
Thar and Parkar	8 ans to 1 4 0	8 ans to 1 4 0	2 to 6 ans.	2 to 6 ans.	Re. 1 to 1 4 0	Re. 1 to 1 8 0	6 to 10 ans.	2 to 10 ans.	...	...	...	...	
Upper Sind Frontier.	1 2 0	1 0 0	0 5 5	0 5 5	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	

C.—MANUFACTURES.

	CLASS OF MANUFACTURES.						
	Cotton	Silk	Jute	Spindles	Looms	Cotton consumed, Cwts.	Average number of hands employed.
Number of Mills and large Manufactories, Bombay	52	1	..	1,457,015	12,762	1,760,014	47,780
Do do Up-country	21	0	..	373,854	2,812	889,717	11,410
Total	73	1	..	1,830,869	15,574	2,649,731	59,190

68-1-1908

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(1).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treaties two official years 1886-

Articles.	Denomination.	UNITED KINGDOM.				AUSTRIA.				1886-87	
		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity.	Value	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural Implements ..	Value { Bombay		22,217		87,648						18
	{ Sind		4,370		8,911						0
Animals, Living ..	No. { Bombay		16,106	222	1,32,342	0	300	18	2,600	0	4,51
	{ Sind		210	9	2,900						0
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value { Bombay		20,25,244		26,88,292		4,77,175		5,82,848		2,73,5
	{ Sind		2,77,126		19,344		8,978		15,845		15,845
Arms, Ammunition, &c (excluding Military Accoutrements)	Value { Bombay		4,16,491		6,18,350		3,940		2,708		2,708
	{ Sind		1,08,102		98,511						
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt. { Bombay	8,290	4,292	6,85,073		26	4,778	37	4,168	40	6,0
	{ Sind	213	308	64,764		15	80	2	284		284
Building and Engineering Materials—											
Cement ..	Cwt. { Bombay	88,747	1,81,704	80,722	1,72,184					4,429	744
	{ Sind	1,07,177	2,30,888	972	1,912						
Other sorts ..	Value { Bombay		8,62,429		1,40,094		3,044		3,206		6,19
	{ Sind		7,851		1,304						
Candles of all sorts ..	Lbs. { Bombay	439,173	1,45,309	476,951	1,37,402	3,229	841				
	{ Sind	85,823	30,922	45,173	17,314						
Clocks and Watches ..	No. { Bombay	20,471	2,81,511	22,884	1,47,314	5,887	69,919	3,852	49,022	26,591	3,49,71
	{ Sind	2,390	24,116	1,309	1	1	20			67	1,1
Coal—											
Coal ..	Tons. { Bombay	607,809	84,774,811	568,536	1,18,61,135					400	3,0
	{ Sind	40,249	6,76,049	38,710	88,649						
Coke ..	Tons. { Bombay	2,457	94,011	2,086	121,314						
	{ Sind	158	20,754	374	12,791						
Curb, Road ..	Lbs. { Bombay	47	570			140	2,000			45	8
	{ Sind										
Clubs ..	Cwt. { Bombay	378	48,088	357	62,758					10	188
	{ Sind	108	14,941	80	5,144						19,08
Cotton—											
Raw ..	Cwt. { Bombay	1	80	41	280						
	{ Sind										
Twist and Yarn ..	Lbs. { Bombay	15,275,680	98,05,204	18,004	90,560	162,620	127,602		1,73,369	300	21
	{ Sind	7,781,609	10,90,522	10,36,114	10,17,361	16,900	19,311				
Manufactures—											
Piece-goods—											
Grey ..	Yard. { Bombay	365,969,436	8,84,21,158	309,254,119	3,26,58,295	5,979	7,583			2,180	1,2
	{ Sind	63,811,323	73,78,622	49,383,30	67,39,485					644	
White ..	Yard. { Bombay	59,047,098	1,87,62,643	128,304,498	1,9,00,341	221,428	30,361	56,320	1,77,018	6,010	2,3
	{ Sind	15,669,000	10,79,320	5,647,308	7,50,524						
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	Yard. { Bombay	751,907,911	2,10,69,392	199,175,716	1,94,17,290	662,475	3,300	1,212	1,73,767	61,984	3,94,4
	{ Sind	19,015,30	29,54,688	18,754,812	1,67,1	80,97	10,816	18,402	68,476		
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No. { Bombay	10,85,311	10,76,088	10,796,877	1,900	4,423	3,142	7,813	1,117	4,690	2,02
	{ Sind										
Thread, Sewing ..	Lbs. { Bombay	268,815	3,28,891	261,70	4,94,22						
	{ Sind	20,826	3,410	39,000	39,000	19	241				
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value { Bombay		723		1,157		38,140		56,735		74
	{ Sind										
Drugs and Medicines ..	Value { Bombay		6,56,74		42,104				55,698		2,055
	{ Sind										
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Cwt. { Bombay	74	8,36,086	3,14	1,17,752	770	1,15,771	452	69,336		
	{ Sind	474	9,77,370	4,70	1,17,752						
Earthenware and Porcelain ..	Value { Bombay		4,50,720		6,1,425		18,098		16,600		
	{ Sind		46,487		56,529				225		
Flax—											
Manufactures—											
Piece-goods ..	Yards { Bombay	1,08	1,89,474	56,259	1,68,615			812	452	2,371	2,08
	{ Sind	216	3,924	2,18	911						
Canvas ..	Yards { Bombay	131,789	1,00,74	27,195	1,60,221						
	{ Sind	80,877	15,223	27,14	12,14						
Other sorts ..	Lbs. { Bombay	87,829	8,124	11,228	20,232						
	{ Sind	6,649	8,124	11,228	20,232		7,205		7,970		3,896
Fruits and Vegetables ..	Value { Bombay		66		8						
	{ Sind										
Glass and Glass-ware—											
Beads and False Pearls ..	Cwt. { Bombay		2,80,964	820	4,80,812	720	1,48,947	1,291	2,32,224	60	67,358
	{ Sind	39	10,041	60	15,219	52	8,992	61	4,168		
Other Ware ..	Value { Bombay		4,60,818		6,60,621		1,44,564		1,82,800		42,495
	{ Sind		1,37,091		1,08,368		1,739		1,271		
Gums and Resins ..	Cwt. { Bombay	4,819	17,808	5,796	24,075						
	{ Sind	143	679	119-36 lbs	601						
Hardware and Cutlery ..	Value { Bombay		35,3,030		45,83,394		1,21,400		1,81,396		21,107
	{ Sind		4,99,845		3,86,190		2,020		7,910		40
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds ..	Value { Bombay		6,75,096		7,19,331		87,814		86,284		18,052
	{ Sind		3,8,280		1,21,208		1,145		4,425		
Ivory—											
Unmanufactured and Manufactured ..	Value { Bombay		7,31,873		6,25,454		17,371				36,174
	{ Sind				10,381						
Jewellery, &c. ..	Value { Bombay		4,10,074		4,23,759		51,225		66,808		18,772
	{ Sind		18,146		15,527		692		339		
Leather and Manufactures of ..	Value { Bombay		13,03,810		13,24,129		25,664		42,919		10,974
	{ Sind		1,1,426		1,12,228				91		
Liquors—											
Ale, Beer and Porter ..	Gals. { Bombay	265,913	5,00,398	819,277	5,69,862	4,238	12,644	8,530	8,703	4	
	{ Sind	99,279	2,0,102	102,099	2,40,448	124	80	80	170		
Spirits ..	Gals. { Bombay	297,84	3,12,244	21,287	14,09,802	418	4,238	6,030	19,024	48,540	2,7
	{ Sind	110,177	20,8,111	101,14	11,34,136			7	845	361	1,77
Wines and Liqueurs ..	Gals. { Bombay	69,137	6,02,977	80,072	7,17,250	8,040	18,558	4,516	36,940	27,812	1,34,171
	{ Sind	38,1	3,96,980	30,04	4,19,381	00	980	27	860	672	5,70
Other sorts ..	Value { Bombay		8,40		2,085						
	{ Sind		8,514		114						
Machinery and Millwork ..	Value { Bombay		69,47,000		84,19,254		76,057		1,45,891		
	{ Sind		7,47,844		6,01,093						
Matches, Lucifer and other	Value { Bombay		4,7,240		8,11,140						
	{ Sind		9,51,959		1,88,995						



D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure two official years 1886-87

Articles.	Denomination.	ARABIA—continued.		OUTFLOW				CHINA.			
		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value.
Agricultural Implements	Value	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animals, Living ...	No	Bombay	55	1,750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value	Bombay	116	2,778	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arms, Ammunition, &c (excluding Military Accoutrements)	Value	Bombay	..	..	2,832	..	2,897	..	1,25,898	..	..
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.	Bombay	9	800	7	1,178	1	70	4	488	3
Building and Engineering Materials—											
Cement	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value	Bombay	..	2,971	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Candles of all sorts	Lbs.	Bombay	..	400	..	..	..	..	..	90	28
Clocks and Watches	No	Bombay	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal—											
Coal	Lbs.	Bombay	81	1,126	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coke	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Corals, Beal	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Corks	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton—											
Raw	Cwt.	Bombay	2,703	58,998	..	7,530	..	..	..	..	..
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	Bombay	2,495	1,331	..	..	1,610	1,009	47,02	11,940	28,730
Manufactures—											
Grey	Yards	Bombay	21,000	2,141	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
White	Yards	Bombay	1,117	2,75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	Yards	Bombay	82,250	45,658	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No	Bombay	64	128	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thread, Sewing	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	Bombay	..	1,236	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drugs and Medicines	Value	Bombay	..	15,124	..	471	..	..	..	..	..
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Cwt.	Bombay	2,115	41,70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flax—											
Manufactures—											
Piece-goods	Yards	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canvas	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fruits and Vegetables	Value	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glass and Glass-ware—											
Beads and False Pearls	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	1	656	..	..	..	..	..
Other Ware	Value	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	Bombay	10,000	1,237	66	1,198	1	22	2	80	142
Hardware and Cutlery	Value	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	Value	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ivory—											
Manufactured and Carved	Value	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jewellery, &c.	Value	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leather and Manufactures of	Value	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquors—											
Ale, Beer and Porter	Gals	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spirits	Value	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wines and Liqueurs	Value	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinery and Millwork	Value	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matches, Lunifer and other	Value	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise, and Value of Treasures in two official years 1886-87

Articles	Nomenclature	UNITED KINGDOM.				AUSTRALIA.				Total	
		1886-87		1887-88		1886-87		1887-88		1886-87	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs	
<b>Metals—</b>											
<b>Copper—</b>											
Unwrought	Cwt. (Bombay) 17,313	5,24,700	3,199	1,08,556							
	(Sind) 2,69	80,991	51	1,84							
Wrought	(Bombay) 286,87	88,92,43	250,227	97,74,233	913	2,02,916	696	1,10,026	666	1,36,431	
	(Sind) 16,081	5,13,427	5,790	2,06,038			10	8,384			
Other sorts	(Bombay) 1,172,959	61,04,644	1,800,064	1,05,0,544							
Iron	(Sind) 22,066	12,81,974	177,959	10,12,935							
Wrought	(Bombay) 61,240	1,26,45	66,12	1,48,118							
Other sorts	(Sind) 2,900	90	709	1,62							
Lead	(Bombay) 10,226	1,407	14,197	1,40,175			1	199	2,881	31,27	
	(Sind) 3,731	2,497	2,879	26,057							
Steel	(Bombay) 179,587	11,41,823	144,721	9,75,105							
Tin—	(Sind) 78,351	3,32,85	104,908	5,38,999							
Unwrought	(Bombay) 33	2,3	249	19,267							
	(Sind) 6	376									
Other sorts	(Bombay) 58,7	5,2,348	22,41	8,70,892							
Zinc or Spelter	(Sind) 1,2	1,129	8,114	39,51	490	95,424	245	72,214	1,707		
All other sorts, unenumerated	(Bombay) 3,471	4,2,950	190	4,11,11			8	1,0,0			
	(Sind) 240	13,890	24	13,674			60	60			
<b>Oils</b>	(Bombay) 2,6,714	3,71,895	26,650	3,85,106	12	40	80	60			
Paints, Colours, and Painter's Materials	(Bombay) 11,644	15,291	10,863	18,794			13,597	12,945		2,520	
	(Sind) 44,841	9,988		10,72,731			19	10			
Paper and Pasteboard	(Bombay) 10,41,364	1,7,083		5,12,985			7,30,487	1,694			
	(Sind) 13,48,359	1,4,289		4,2,38			1,02,488	1,024			
Provisions	(Bombay) 86,45,228	5,03,22		1,01,0			157	2,7			
	(Sind) 98,147	48,378		1,02,80,443				37,363			
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	(Bombay) 88	17,025	108	25,397							
	(Sind) 19	1,917	21	2,012							
<b>Salt</b>	(Bombay) 88	17,025	108	25,397							
	(Sind) 19	1,917	21	2,012							
<b>Shells and Cowries</b>											
Raw	(Bombay) 8,892	25,056	127	10,710							
Manufactures—	(Bombay) 460,071	5,12,830	4,000	51,210	1,70,504	1,33,026	207,190	1,30,468	1,458,968	12,97,000	
Piece-goods	(Sind) 10,046	14,654	11,7	3,102			1,830	1,276	1,708		
Other sorts	(Bombay) 11,131	77,707		14,8			3,616	647		7,104	
	(Sind) 1,975	1,975	690	1,214							
Spices, Sugar-candy, and other	(Bombay) 18,07	1,71,73	11,016	1,24,216			82	294	713	11,761	
saccharine produce	(Sind) 170	1,761	759	2,444			60	106	87	1,642	
<b>Tex</b>	(Bombay) 4,918	3,744	10,892	8,008					10	10	
Unmanufactured	(Bombay) 10,375	10,267	9,257	8,000							
Manufactured	(Bombay) 142,968	1,28,446	9,000	1,1,285	634	1,289	1,794	6,180	5,000	442	
	(Sind) 120,716	6,891	6,100	56,817							
Toys and Requisites for Games	(Bombay) 35,978	4,43,378		1,12,778			1,14,870			87,012	
	(Sind) 68,304	4,110		2,708			5,018				
Umbrellas	(Bombay) 749,217	7,93,941	1,012	10,4,070			1,097	3,201	2,300	4,892	
Wood and Timber and Manufactures thereof (including Firewood)	(Bombay) 5,443	14,008		17,700						287	
	(Sind) 1,165,399	1,88,500		1,88,500				5,865			
Wool—	(Bombay) 34,943			92,51							
Raw	(Bombay) 4,480,564	42,60,404	5,70	47,29,1	36,487	4,7,931	377,746	4,00,019	49,867	42,238	
Manufactures of—	(Sind) 104,401	2,11,400	149,000	2,7,000	6,080	6,000	17	29,44		4,868	
Piece-goods	(Bombay) 1,344			6,79,709				10,04			
Other sorts	(Sind) 61,00,311			65,094				847		61,645	
All other Articles, unenumerated	(Bombay) 3,31,7			12,18,628				3,58,741			
	(Sind) 70,10,453			17,86,525				5,746			
<b>Merchandise</b>	(Bombay) 2,10,000			88,44,613				48,36,961		36,45,775	
Dutiable	(Bombay) 2,10,000			1,78,29,065				1,87,946		5,05	
	(Sind) 37,000			31,14,102				67,142		4,86,374	
	(Sind) 17,000			1,102				1,385		9,012	
	(Sind) 16,000			18,79,010							
<b>Total</b>	(Bombay) 16,000			19,17,40,717				9,30,208		41,97,000	
	(Sind) 2,34,89,191			1,97,06,600				1,48,409		11,900	
<b>Treasure</b>	(Bombay) 78,72,881			88,80,150				1,9,614		2,06,200	
Gold	(Sind) 88,51,000			2,90,000							
Silver	(Bombay) 4,88,51,014			6,52,40,800				6,53,517		1,00,000	
	(Sind) 9,79,309			11,27,772							
<b>Total</b>	(Bombay) 5,17,84,533			7,12,91,147				8,07,181		3,56,259	
	(Sind) 10,86,889			4,17,772							
<b>Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure</b>	(Bombay) 21,06,01,788			25,29,70,868				52,01,484		44,85,371	
	(Sind) 2,45,65,601			2,11,57,497				1,58,499		14,600	
<b>Stores</b>	(Bombay) 44,27,000			88,70,827							
Treasure—	(Sind) 1,45,6,708			65,41,208							
Gold	(Bombay) 88,51,000										
Silver	(Bombay) 4,88,51,014										
	(Sind) 9,79,309										
<b>Total Treasure</b>	(Bombay) 44,27,000			88,70,827							
<b>Total Stores and Treasure</b>	(Sind) 1,45,65,708			65,41,208							



D.—TRAD

(1).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise, and Value of Treasuries official years 1886-

Articles.	Denomination	ARABIA—continued		CEYLON				CIPRA				
		1887-88		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886 87		1887-88		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value.	
<b>Metals—</b>												
<b>Copper—</b>												
Unwrought ...	Cwt. (Bombay Sind)		10	2,480	2	60	5	67	28,678	241	8,481	256
Wrought ...	" (Bombay Sind)	126	4,270	61	2	60	5	67	31,567	1	3,381	1
Other sorts ...	" (Bombay Sind)	64	684									
<b>Iron—</b>												
Wrought ...	" (Bombay Sind)	1		340	14			100				
Lead ...	" (Bombay Sind)			5	80			1	10			
<b>Steel</b>	" (Bombay Sind)											
<b>Tin—</b>												
Unwrought ...	" (Bombay Sind)	4	440		105							
Other sorts ...	" (Bombay Sind)							29	228			
<b>Zinc or Spelter</b>	" (Bombay Sind)			126	798	82	170					
All other sorts, unenumerated	" (Bombay Sind)							1	378			
<b>Oils</b>	Gals. (Bombay Sind)	1,884	804	4,017	6,64,38	383,126	3,67,774	698	14,000	881	7,867	7,867
<b>Paints, Colours, and Painter's Materials</b>	Value. (Bombay Sind)		4,1		823				96,753		63,138	63,138
<b>Paper and Pasteboard</b>	" (Bombay Sind)				3		292		16,170		51,000	51,000
<b>Provisions</b>	" (Bombay Sind)		1,148,677		1,12		586		66,185		50,000	50,000
<b>Railway Plant and Rolling Stock</b>	" (Bombay Sind)				2,289							
<b>Salt</b>	Tons. (Bombay Sind)											
<b>Shells and Cowries</b>	Value (Bombay Sind)		1,000		234		2,000					
<b>Silk—</b>												
Raw	Lbs. (Bombay Sind)	325	1,086					374	64,332	2,000,445	86,237	86,237
Manufactures— Piece-goods.	" (Bombay Sind)	25,039	33,497	2,058	1,46	675	3,744,771	40,54,407	4,104,828	47,100,000	47,100,000	
Other sorts	Value (Bombay Sind)								6,317			
<b>Spices</b>	Lbs. (Bombay Sind)	749	138	937,302	2,62,448	157,708	9,15,173	65,685	67,47	58,006	91,17	91,17
<b>Sugar, Sugarcandy and other Saccharine Produce</b>	Cwt. (Bombay Sind)			305	240	233	3,903	294	244,711	30,113	21,403	30,55,000
<b>Tea</b>	Lbs. (Bombay Sind)	101	567	25,819	28,958	84,524	41,410	1,22,696	22,31,979	139	21,25,888	21,25,888
<b>Tobacco</b>	" (Bombay Sind)			100	10			840	150			
Unmanufactured	" (Bombay Sind)	49	75									
Manufactured.	" (Bombay Sind)	673	18	604	7,95	1,160	8,192	1,261	2,644	1,676	2,066	2,066
<b>Toys and Requisites for Games</b>	Value (Bombay Sind)		1,100		565				7,631		25,901	25,901
<b>Umbrellas</b>	No. (Bombay Sind)					18	96	41	2,10,971	411,043	1,66,918	1,66,918
<b>Wood and Timber and Manufactures therefrom (including Firewood, &amp;c.)</b>	Value (Bombay Sind)		1,164		1,675		1,400		45		543	543
Raw	Lbs. (Bombay Sind)		7,254		6,207		228					
Manufactures of— Piece-goods.	Yds. (Bombay Sind)	200	100					40	50	1,301	1,503	1,503
Other sorts	Value (Bombay Sind)				126		200		111		792	792
All other Articles, unenumerated	" (Bombay Sind)		65,699		1,07,971		6,69,101		7,80,746		8,08,828	8,08,828
<b>Merchandise</b>	{ Free (Bombay Sind)		20,87,106		8,00,000		15,14,122		1,92,14,425		2,14,39,163	2,14,39,163
{ Dutiable (Bombay Sind)			2,08,582		3,68,647		15,15,07		1,16,812		2,14,29,794	2,14,29,794
<b>Treasuries</b>	{ Gold (Bombay Sind)		19,14,103		8,04		9,358		1,07,84,908		1,12,44,948	1,12,44,948
{ Silver (Bombay Sind)			21,000		2,429							
<b>Total</b>	(Bombay Sind)		40,48,036		8,684		9,915		1,81,10,850		1,97,05,181	1,97,05,181
<b>Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasuries</b>	(Bombay Sind)		64,6,478		3,77,811		1,00,192		3,70,20,667		4,11,34,975	4,11,34,975
	(Bombay Sind)		2,08,582				26,640				46	46
<b>Government</b>	{ Stores (Bombay Sind)						600					
{ Treasure— Gold (Bombay Sind)												
{ Silver... (Bombay Sind)												
<b>Total Treasure</b>	(Bombay Sind)											
<b>Total Stores and Treasuries</b>	(Bombay Sind)						600					





D.—TRADE

(1.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure India into the Port of Aden during the two

Articles.	Denomination	UNITED KINGDOM				AUSTRIA			
		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Agricultural Implements	Value								
Animals, living	No								
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value	12,582		17,944		12,812		28,668	
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)		86		86					
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.	861	4,211	12	871	3	800	3	800
Building and Engineering Materials—									
Cement	Cwt.	1,724	4,182	303	8,072			122	460
Other sorts	Value		1,248		627				
Candles of all sorts	Boxes	59,628	19,696	10,250	7,575	220	50		
Clocks and Watches	No	35	1,000	4	294	15	370	121	400
Coal—									
Coal	Tons	113,655	2,184	144,324	30,97,843				
Coalbrookdale	Cwt.			11	700	60	8,700	249	12,500
Coral, Real	Value								
Coral, Manufactured and Manufactured	Value	2,350	4,620	75	1,080				
Corks	Cwt.								
Cotton—									
Raw	Cwt.	10,500	8,780	45,890	35,321	40,085	31,610	61,480	61,246
Twist and Yarn	Lbs								
Manufactures—									
Piece goods—									
Grey	Yards	173,780	24,430	994,143	1,59,870				
White	Yards	370,176	19,030	465,625	73,590				
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	Yards	52	11,687	180,700	29,100			3,400	800
Other sorts of Piece-goods (Handkerchiefs)	No	12,402	2,470	2,230	4,338			499	1,000
Thread, Sewing	Lbs	616	660						
Gross Value	Value	690	1,586	1,995	5,027				760
Net Value	Value		61,404		1,07,218		1,300		4,566
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value		5,325		5,611				
Drugs and Medicines	Value		153	1	28				
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Cwt.	41	5,985		6,394			400	737
Earthenware and Porcelain	Lbs	15	2,000	25	1,820				
Feathers	Lbs								
Flax—									
Manufactures—									
Piece goods	Yards	2,151	1,360	1,600	840				
Other sorts	Value		249		1,464				
Fruits and Vegetables	Value		1,640		1,968		10,076		12,049
Glass and Glassware—									
Beads and False Pearls	Cwt.		728	18	1,460	85	3,575	65	8,700
Other Ware	Value		47		8,326		2,415		1,290
Grain and Pulse	Cwt.	118	68	190	1,076	150	1,517	22	350
Guano and Reans	Cwt.								
Hides, raw	No								
Skins, raw	Cwt.	201	680			17	10	4	100
Hardware and Cutlery	Value	1,010	11,970		1,650	1,000	5,023	200	6,780
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	Value		10,965		3,906		800		72
Ivory—									
Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value				412		286		300
Jute, Raw and Manufactures of	Value		1,740						
Leather and Manufactures of	Value		14,723		11,820		2,300		1,329
Liquors—									
Ale, Beer and Porter	Gallons	9,266	28,371	9,771	27,807	5,236	11,340	3,231	6,149
Spirits	Value	2,78	20,199	3,486	24,527			31	93
Wines and Liqueurs	Value	708	6,069	1,141	11,409	5	80	182	676
Other sorts	Value								
Machinery and Millwork	Value		15,139		74,568		1,000		1,640
Matches, Lucifer and others	Value		18,077		9,612		3,600		5,240
Metals—									
Copper—									
Unwrought	Cwt.								
Wrought	Cwt.	907	3,575	228	7,435				
Other sorts	Value							900	
Iron—									
Wrought	Value	88	250			112	110	43	450
Other sorts	Value	8,638	81,282	8,830	81,820				
Lead	Value	80	130						
	Value	692	916	726	8,049			150	1,500
	Value	1,905	11,712	7	802				

—continued.

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) imported from Foreign Countries and Ports in British official years 1886-87 and 1887-88—continued.

FRANCE.				ITALY.				MAURITIUS.			
1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	2,784		3,424		13,030		1,760				
1	91	15	890	9	8		400				
110	840	1,450	3,320		890		5				
52,806	12,930	74,042	16,344	112	60	9,023	920				
		15	215				120				
	180										
	2,060	2,272	4,890								
	2,760			1,506	1,840	1,178	1,220				
						4,500	865				
				7,800	1,500	6,430	800				
						8,100	515				
				146	230		110				
	65		189		95						
	100		835		69						
	100		1,415		60						
	7,445		13,130		8,026		2,205				2,258
	1,894			130	1,774	177	11,890				
	750		249	52	885	68	530				
	1,880		5,730		180		458				
	790		395		160		570				
	2,200		1,100								100
	5,405		2,445		305		870				
2,045	24,180	275	474			300	1,300	2,097	6,467	5,476	7,354
4,798	16,370	2,103	13,615	937	2,960	221	2,029				
82	805	4,278	15,576								
	435		630		1,875		2,170				
					100						
			35								
702	855	22	550	201	478						
				5	100						
	15										

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure India into the Port of Aden during the two

Articles.	Denomination.	UNITED STATES.				ARABIA.			
		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Ra.		Rs.		Ra.		Ra.
Agricultural Implements	Value								
Animals, living	No.					48	899	1,227	4,384
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value		150				4,094		2,260
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)									
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.	1	80			491	3,256		
Building and Engineering Materials—									
Cement	Cwt.					120	300		
Other sorts	Value						6,162		2,150
Candles of all sorts	Lbs.							51	290
Clocks and Watches	No.	728	3,590						
Coal—									
Charcoal	Tonn.								
Coffee	Cwt.					681	715	225	259
Corns, Beal	Lbs.					67,669	31,16,340	46,742	24,58,948
Cork, Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value								
Corks	Gross								
Cotton—									
Raw	Cwt.					258	5,000	27	533
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.					400	250		
Manufactures—						800	100		
Piece-goods—									
Grey	Yards	8,448,302	13,92,433	3,773,850	6,30,100	1,500	280	2,300	600
White								2,100	216
Coloured, Printed or Dyed.						11,600	1,400	6,300	1,070
Other sorts of Piece-goods (Handkerchiefs)	No.							41,300	10,361
Thread, Sewing	Lbs.					41,950	3,831	2,100	560
Other sorts of Manufactures	Gross Value						1,45,385		1,44,813
Drugs and Medicines	Value		50				30,997		10,686
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Cwt.					1671	4,205	1,229	15,305
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value						2,101		1,083
Feathers	Lbs.					320	4,764	121	1,960
Flax—									
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards								
Canvas	Value						200		
Other sorts							5,520		5,617
Fruits and Vegetables									
Glass and Glassware—									
Beads and False Pearls	Cwt.							11	30
Other Ware	Value						2,974	2,333	45,103
Grain and Pulse	Cwt.					2,032	1,25,440	6,284	1,57,332
Gums and Resins	Cwt.					2,437		2,104	
Hides, raw	No.					26,288	59,425	21,010	42,361
Skins, raw	Cwt.					16,013		13,995	
Hardware and Cutlery	Value			30		1,205,530	132	1,119,708	230
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds							80		
Ivory—									
Unmanufactured and Manufactured Jewellery, &c.	Value		100				5,850		1,000
Jute, Raw and Manufactures of							66,940		2,297
Leather and Manufactures of				150			27,023		682
Liquors—									
Ale, Beer and Porter	Gallons.								
Spirits									
Wines and Liqueurs									
Other sorts	Value		200				70		100
Machinery and Millwork									
Matches, Lucifer and others									
Metals—									
Copper—									
Unwrought	Cwt.							65	4,000
Wrought									
Other sorts						24	882	71	912
Iron—									
Wrought						61	53	5	70
Other sorts								11	10
Lead									
Steel									

—continued.

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) imported from Foreign Countries and Ports in British official years 1886-87 and 1887-88—continued.

AFRICA				CHINA				INDIA			
1886-87		1887-88		1886-87		1887-88		1886-87		1887-88	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
21,228	8,70,079	70,000	8,34,620								
...	850		2,050				295		80		160
...			182								
422	2,600										
...	618		88								
113	40	113	50								
...		53	500	1	228						
1,900	2,158	1,320	1,596								
10,224	4,10,653	14,660	6,90,803								
...			10								
31	64	80	760								
		14	8								
92,890	15,720	28,568	14,520								
11,272	1,114	21,038	1,905								
11,340	1,410	1,230	168								
8,720	750	2,850	400								
6,918	1,611										
7,12	968	5,400	4								
504	538	1,350	736								
...											
...			8,196						4,620		5,456
...			728						728		1,100
932	1,130	1,85	90,998						100		
...			42				1,075				
5,5732	1,02,007	4,477	1,39,216					6,588			
...											
...	6,307		8,570							607	1,847
...		24	1,000	163	3,720	180	6,720				
...	346		1,073								
18,496	44,112	29,408	1,17,614						112	856	1054
20,074	5,70,070	22,448	9,49					127	4,000	164	2,465
6,890		11,846									
...	1,92,222		2,20,28								
66,211		1,97,70									
8,776	3,56,384	14,2974	6,47,688				175			10	
5,96,164	748	10,76,620	121		1,080	35	181				
...							60				
...	1,60,979		2,28,086								
...	212		2,310		8,001		8,166				
...	1,208		1,585								
...	1,190		139								
...											
...			200								
...			50								
...											
...			600								
...	712	164	810								
2	70		36								

D—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure India into the Port of Aden during the two

Articles.	Denomination	STRAITS SETTLEMENT				OTHER COUNTRIES			
		1886-87		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value.
Agricultural Implements	Value								
Animals, living	No.				26	149	268	1,340	
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value	3,520		2,020		16,357		13,079	
Arms, Ammunition, &c., excluding Military Accoutrements	"								
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt				90½	1,588	24	2,548	
Building and Engineering Materials—Cement	Cwt.						800	800	
Other sorts	Value					7			
Bundles of all sorts	Lbs				11,556	4,001	4,148	1,875	
Clocks and Watches	No				150	920		120	
Coal—									
Charcoal	Tons						22	36	
Coke	Cwt						11	1,800	
Coffee	Value	4,448	1,820	754	23,390	643	2,415		
Corks, Real	Lbs								
Cork, Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value				178				
Corks	Cross						14	25	
Cotton—									
Raw	Cwt					4,400	4,750		
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	800	650			600	100		
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods—									
Grey	Yards					6,912	600		
White	"	1,700	530	5,890	1,120				
Coloured, Printed, & Dyed	"	80,500	7,092	714,000	76,000	9,030	10,065	30,780	
Other sorts of Piece goods (Handkerchiefs)	No.	2,77,275	80,334	429,300	1,00,130	6,000	1,850	1,000	
Thread, Sewing	Lbs.					150	115	4,210	
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value							1,434	
Drugs and Medicines	Value							5,008	
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Cwt	1	400	11	2,740			30	
Featherware and Porcelain	Value		1,000		225			7,085	
Feathers	Lbs					2½	250		
Flax—									
Manufactures—									
Piece goods	Yards						1,250		
Canvas	"								
Other sorts	"								
Fruits and Vegetables	"		460		160		41,331	28,407	
Glass and Glassware—									
Beads and False Pearl	Cwt.							6,706	
Other Ware	Value		240			694	1,077	2,282	
Grain and Pulse	Cwt	18	8					380	
Gums and Resins	Cwt	414	11,947		55,021	1,05,050	1,05,050	381	
Hides, raw	Cwt					8,400	11,150	95	
	No					873½	304		
Skins, raw	Cwt.					39,368	18,069	1,547	
Hardware and Outfry	Value				50		716	2,064	
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	"					50	50	375	
Ivory—									
Unmanufactured and Manufactured Jewellery, &c.	Value						16,565		
Jute—Raw and Manufactures of	Value						5,800		
Leather and Manufactures of	Value		70	2,950			3	141	
Liquors—									
Ale, Beer and Porter	Gallons							16,880	
Spirits	"					435	1,765	2,543	
Wines and Liqueurs	"					424	1,133	606	
Other sorts	"								
Machinery and Millwork	Value						110	300	
Matches, Lucifer and others	"							50	
Metals—									
Copper—									
Unwrought	Cwt								
Wrought	"					43	2,065	93	
Other sorts	"					92	1,381	81	
Iron—									
Wrought	"					56	830	135	
Other sorts	"								
Lead	"								
Steel	"					375	2,540	2,700	

—continued.

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) imported from Foreign Countries and Ports in British official years 1886-87 and 1887-88—continued.

TOTAL OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				INDIA.				GRAND TOTAL.			
1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
61,839	3,70,630	72,194	3,40,250	...	...	...	...	61,839	3,70,630	72,194	3,40,250
...	69,324	...	75,260	...	58,920	...	1,00,119	...	1,26,144	...	1,76,069
...	85	...	217	...	150	...	...	...	285	...	217
169	12,846	691	4,794	123	1,21	136	10,180	284	24,067	160	14,974
1,054	4,822	8,675	7,642	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117,828	78,217	104,658	25,944	850	181	90	110	9,017	4,193	2,706	7,752
519	5,506	262	2,009	92	78	230	118,178	86,322	100,778	26,037	4,689
...	...	...	...	...	1,210	619	...	1,011	5,026	671	4,027
118,555	27,01,464	144,294	30,87,647	...	...	...	...	118,555	27,01,464	144,294	30,87,647
2,844	2,938	1,707	1,973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
82,660	36,43,618	62,414	31,91,304	376	6,518	619	6,080	62,639	36,56,838	63,233	32,23,381
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,600	9,297	8,996	6,089	100	1,748	1,380	1,627	4,569	8,672	5,816	1,900
981	5,054	27	33	81	40	6	120	27	5,194	38	633
91,191	49,500	169,198	88,468	30,200	2,209	60,000	4,067	91,451	72,790	169,469	1,38,363
800	500	14	8	1,244,982	4,27,491	1,400,719	5,67,904	1,245,899	4,38,081	1,400,157	5,68,072
8,710,912	14,32,828	4,248,868	8,05,551	307,480	48,428	631,960	65,418	9,108,028	11,79,281	2,20,542	8,69,969
6,114	1,714	28,196	3,175	11,879,063	13,02,805	19,291,667	22,49,828	11,897,197	13,94,519	12,814,843	22,40,001
961,718	65,991	465,255	76,228	845,206	1,19,281	1,714,987	2,71,895	1,906,922	1,72,912	2,200,242	3,01,283
3,700	750	2,380	400	64,875	8,280	17,486	6,493	68,275	7,040	19,775	6,807
191,965	38,195	85,500	69,300	1,48,440	1,023,273	1,97,151	986,357	1,74,655	1,419,188	966,567	2,66,721
832,417	22,286	474,660	1,61,791	1,518,061	2,01,887	1,096,708	1,61,679	1,046,678	2,98,806	1,541,868	8,23,474
10,890	4,357	44,887	11,080	146,738	26,526	169,379	28,098	168,694	81,388	206,798	89,633
732	90	...	...	1,482	1,618	2,112	2,794	2,794	4,868	2,118	1,178
690	1,980	1,996	5,64	2,318	5,313	1,808	4,190	2,938	4,986	8,891	9,217
...	2,32,226	...	2,60,606	...	2,75,777	...	4,71,650	...	5,01,363	...	7,01,115
...	69,174	1,366	11,798	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,632
968,99	17,036	...	30,957	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,232
...	8,894	...	17,522	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,130
5,817	1,69,941	4,683	1,42,995	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,42,936
2,181	1,800	1,460	840	2,468	1,187	640	825	4,612	2,447	2,260	1,166
...	4,399	...	1,799	...	...	...	...	...	2,779	...	2,814
...	8,448	...	7,478	...	...	...	...	...	1,38,638	...	1,44,704
406	20,604	594	22,786	13	...	...	...	...	...	469	22,896
10,050	30,850	41,503	1,07,030	613,444	6,01	...	14,151	36,810	23,30,015	616,477	28,13,097
36,123	8,74,886	47,008	11,60,081	394	5,978	310	9,918	86,428	3,90,612	46,579	11,60,984
9,194	2,02,867	...	3,79,281	2	...	...	...	9,193	19,427	...	19,427
95,899	...	132,666	...	20	...	...	...	2,090	...	...	3,81,811
28,302	...	8,425	...	4	...	...	...	95,919	142,494	...	...
2,083,269	13,47,641	2,199,428	13,67,788	800	80	...	...	2,083,489	15,47,721	2,199,618	13,67,668
...	11,370	...	21,000	...	...	...	...	...	27,797	...	46,823
...	...	...	4,309	...	1,146	...	...	...	1,010	...	5,267
...	1,73,084	...	2,24,005	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,28,095
...	1,07,633	...	1,18,027	...	2,652	...	...	...	1,73,084	...	1,22,207
...	30,187	...	21,031	...	19,311	...	...	...	27,292	...	44,235
...	2,440	...	21,031	...	9,805	...	...	...	16,622	...	38,763
14,696	54,811	50,571	80,819	...	...	...	...	14,696	54,811	50,581	80,819
8,738	22,419	12,090	49,336	...	34	...	...	8,737	22,463	12,096	49,336
6,858	20,751	6,448	38,279	...	8	...	...	6,838	22,789	6,648	38,279
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10,139	...	79,848	...	100	...	...	...	16,319	...	38,509
...	21,977	...	16,152	...	618	...	...	...	22,502	...	16,152
147	6,580	334	13,043	594	10,484	510	24,147	861	32,024	841	16,100
153	4,125	284	910	15	480	...	...	169	4,606	284	910
3,863	83,673	3,904	83,325	3,012	22,541	2,110	22,291	6,703	62,219	5,714	56,516
...	190	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	190	...	28
...	1,015	...	876	...	11	...	...	...	1,033	...	876
2,262	14,367	367	2,602	25	450	59	600	2,360	14,737	416	2,602

D—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure India into the Port of Aden during the two

Articles.	Denomination	UNITED KINGDOM				AUSTRIA			
		1886-87		1887-88		1886-87		1887-88	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs
<b>Metals—continued</b>									
Tin—									
Down wrought	Cwt.	62	330						
Other sorts	"			11	342				
Zinc or Spelter	"	47	599	71	1,361				
All other sorts, unenumerated	"	1414	4,175						
Oils	Gals	2,554	5		6,110	280	620		
Paints, Colours, and Painter's Materials	Value		9,147		5,118		40		
Paper and Pastboard	"		1,311		1,054		12,389		27,091
Provisions	"		1,727,759		46,529		30,389		40,413
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	"		1,600						
Salt	Tons								
Shells and Cowries	Value								
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs.								
Manufactures—									
Piece goods	Yards	3	40						
Other sorts	Value		90						
Spices	Lbs.	13	383						
Seeds—									
Til or Gingeely	Cwt.		50	1	48			1	15
Other sorts	"								
Sugar, Sugar sandy, and other Manufactures	"	144	471	8	147	1,210	22,750	698	11,720
Produce	"	100	105						
Tea	Lbs.								
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	Lbs.	11,084	6,565	8,983	6,058	220		10	20
Manufactured	"								
Toys and Requisites for Game	Value		544		2,065	146		162	3,060
Umbrellas	No								100
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt.								400
Wood and Timber and Manufactures thereof (including Firewood)	Value		4,088		16,171		60,076		61,980
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs.								
Manufactures of—									
Piece goods	Yards	368	673	1,583	905	1,200		80	250
Other sorts	Value		1,010		1,87		40		820
All other Articles, unenumerated	"		1,010,000		1,24,007		28,228		26,057
Total of Merchandise	Value		80,25,700		40,72,141		2,87,324		3,34,931
Treasure ... (Gold)	Value		15,800		14,700		10,770		
(Silver)	"						10,100		68,500
Total, Treasure	Value		15,800		14,400		20,870		68,500
Grand Total of imports of Merchandise and Treasure	Value		80,41,500		40,86,541		3,14,194		3,93,431

—continued.

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) imported from Foreign Countries and Ports in British official years 1886-87 and 1887-88—continued.

FRANCE.				ITALY.				MAURITIUS.			
1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	576	308	2,710	34	80						
	20	448	1,100	121	232						
	658		75		80		180				
	18,384		451				176				
	2,800		30,225		27,673		18,446			80	241
					52	220					
		100	5	250	800	800	1,510				
										8,400	5,197
		1	50								
504	0,641	919	15,000					1,081	5,31,052	9,607	1,22,800
18 4 0	4,988	11,505	0,251	6		1,012	940				
	598		901		16						
	150	14	38			60	70				
	910		808		4,378		8,805				
		50	150								
	80		290		16						
	17,030		10		5,82		17,211				140
	1,82,320		1,50,867		78,064		75,550		8,87,439		1,42,14
	559										
	550										
	1,32,340		1,66,801		78,064		75,550		8,87,439		1,42,140



D—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure India into the Port of Aden during the two

Articles.	Denomination.	UNITED STATES.				ARABIA.			
		1886-87		1887-88		1886-87		1887-88	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		
<b>Metals—continued</b>									
Tin—									
Unwrought .. .. .	Cwt.								
Other sorts .. .. .	"								
Zinc or Spelter .. .. .	"								
All other sorts, unenumerated .. .. .	"					708			
Oils .. .. .	Lbs.	877,680	1,30,811	100,600	66,200	24,105	667	728	
Paints, Colours, and Painter's Materials .. .. .	Value					1,080			
Paper and Pasteboard .. .. .	"					1,42,640			90,157
Provisions .. .. .	"		1,278						
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock .. .. .	"								
Salt .. .. .	Tons								
Shells and Cowries .. .. .	Value					1,34,812			1,24,002
<b>Silk—</b>									
Raw .. .. .	Lbs.							20	250
Manufactures—									
Piece goods .. .. .	Yards					486	575	700	970
Other sorts .. .. .	Value					3,650			1,480
Spices .. .. .	Lbs.					48,540	4,978	6,356	1,914
<b>Seeds—</b>									
Flax or Gingelly .. .. .	Cwt.					268	2,819	853	7,100
Other sorts .. .. .	"					587	3,084	5504	3,207
Sugar, Sugar-candy, and other Saccharine Produce .. .. .	"					704	845	3104	2,870
Tea .. .. .	Lbs.							205	50
<b>Tobacco—</b>									
Unmanufactured .. .. .	Lbs.	1,678		7,090	4,500	1,270,500	1,06,345	1,329,592	2,09,692
Manufactured .. .. .	"								
Toys and Requisites for Games .. .. .	Value		100						
Umbrellas .. .. .	No.					4	200		
Wax (excluding Candles) .. .. .	Lbs.								
Wood and Timber and Manufactures thereof (including Firewood) .. .. .	Value				35		11,764		6,124
<b>Wool—</b>									
Raw .. .. .	Lbs.								
Manufactures of—									
Piece goods .. .. .	Yards						5,328		2,641
Other sorts .. .. .	Value						81,527		22,880
All other Articles, unenumerated .. .. .	"		16,745						
<b>Total of Merchandise .. .. .</b>	<b>Value</b>		15,47,107		7,00,435		61,49,597		42,56,911
<b>Treasure .. .. .</b>									
Gold .. .. .	Value						1,735		2,07,528
Silver .. .. .	"						5,06,128		5,58,090
<b>Total, Treasure .. .. .</b>	<b>Value</b>						5,47,763		7,60,627
<b>Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure .. .. .</b>	<b>Value</b>		15,47,107		7,00,435		60,96,840		50,17,538

—continued.

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) imported from Foreign Countries and Ports in British official years 1886-87 and 1887-88—continued.

ARABIA.				CHINA.				PANAMA.			
1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	..	....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..
.....	18	.....	90	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..
.....	40	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..
.....	85	.....	618	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..
.....	1,57,856	.....	1,57,856	.....	979	.....	1,176	.....	8,788	.....	2,917
.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..
.....	2,31,457	.....	2,32,144	.....	..	.....	..	.....	10,028	.....	..
.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..
.....	168	.....	..	.....	411	.....	2,000	.....	..	.....	..
.....	..	.....	..	.....	2,000	.....	2,845	.....	2,072	.....	3,073
.....	107,630	.....	568,750	.....	11,684	.....	19,845	.....	22,316	.....	11,070
.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..
.....	26,606	.....	23,790	.....	1,56,820	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..
.....	100	.....	111	.....	400	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..
.....	1,006	.....	2,406	.....	19,341	.....	6,452	.....	65,281	.....	7,948
.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..
.....	644	.....	21,893	.....	2,157	.....	..	.....	427,084	.....	20,898
.....	1,422	.....	1,422	.....	500	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..
.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..
.....	..	.....	160	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..
.....	15,950	.....	23,388	.....	..	.....	..	.....	54	.....	20
.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..
.....	900	.....	100	.....	100	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..
.....	2,250	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..
.....	443	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..
.....	2,308	.....	80,915	.....	..	.....	5,615	.....	6,071	.....	19,100
.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..
.....	21,82,400	.....	43,50,246	.....	1,16,932	.....	1,46,281	.....	79,797	.....	72,322
.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..
.....	23,878	.....	2,94,126	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..
.....	1,33,501	.....	2,84,071	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	6,030
.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..
.....	2,07,279	.....	6,73,197	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	1,620
.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..
.....	33,89,504	.....	60,34,448	.....	1,16,932	.....	1,46,281	.....	79,797	.....	74,342

D—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure India into the Port of Aden during the two

Articles.	Denomination	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS				OTHER COUNTRIES.			
		1886-87.		1887 88.		1886-87		1887-88	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value
		Rs.	Rs		Rs.		Rs.		
<b>Metals—continued</b>									
Tin—									
Unwrought	Cwt	82	6,560	15	900				
Other sorts	"								
Zinc or Spelter	"					44	40		
All other sorts, unenumerated	"					56	700		
Oils	Gals					5 481	7,944	151,711	
Paints, Colours, and Painter's Materials	Value							70,330	
Paper and Paste-board	"								
Provisions	"		627		1		1,875	915	
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	"							5,08,600	
Salt	Tons								
Shells and Cowries	Value				150		11,350		
<b>Silk—</b>									
Raw	Lbs.					3,276	16,960	25	
Manufactures—									
Piece goods	Yards					2,305	2,200	251	
Other sorts	Value							435	
Spices	Lt.	0,87	1,066	3,180	2,600		634	400	
<b>Seeds—</b>									
Till or Gingelly	Cwt.								
Other sorts	"					114	1,900		
Sugar, Sugar-candy and other Sweetmeats	"								
Produce	Lbs.		70	12	192	764	1,250	355	
Tea	"					40	55	219	
<b>Tobacco—</b>									
Unmanufactured	Lbs.					7 484	4 714		
Manufactured	"	777	730			30,068	21,740	21,332	
<b>Toys and Requisites for Games</b>									
Umbrellas	Value					224	80	55	
Wax (excluding Candles)	Lbs.	220					30	72	
Wood and Timber and Manufactures thereof (including Fir wood)	Value	8	800	104	5.5	87	5,000	812	
<b>Wool—</b>									
Raw	Lbs.								
Manufactures of—									
Piece-goods	Yards					886	70	1 810	
Other sorts	Value						1 400	4,477	
All other Articles, unenumerated	Value		238		820		1,26,240	26,860	
<b>Total of Merchandise</b>	<b>Value</b>		2,44,224		1,79,500		7,86,100		
<b>Treasure</b>	<b>Value</b>						6,38,911	2,20,885	
{ Gold									
{ Silver							1,88,002	90,489	
<b>Total, Treasure</b>	<b>Value</b>						10,20,019	3,10,874	
<b>Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure</b>	<b>Value</b>		2,46,664		1,79,500		7,96,019	3,41,748	

—continued.

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) imported from Foreign Countries and Ports in British official years 1886-87 and 1887-88—concluded.

TOTAL OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				INDIA.				GRAND TOTAL.			
1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
87½	5,040	15	900	42	8,228	5	205	120½	5,245	20	1,106
53	687	18½	938	246	5,350	68	770	899	6,007	894	1,003
280½	1,46,477	279	1,52,353	143½	5,087	70½	4,115	409	11,000	355½	8,689
386,464	1,46,477	366½	1,52,353	10,864	18,739	18,261	31,486	897,320½	1,64,318	870,838	1,84,861
	10,719		7,115		3,145		2,895		18,854		15,487
	18,203		7,115		7,085		8,317		25,208		38,604
	7,03,309		7,115		7,098		8,78,230		18,03,246		16,02,655
	2,900								3,900		
	4,20,566		8,56,900		4,780		80		4,25,486		3,56,080
4,707	19,380	50	850	17,343	61,482	21,899	81,604	22,049	80,802	21,919	91,064
5,034	1,580	4,013	5,865	104,274	1,22,479	17,892	1,67,332	110,228	1,29,059	182,935	1,08,390
276,948	74,398	478,492	2,195	1,126,212	40,194	2,26,009	47,098	1,408,226	43,112	2,032,528	4,94,323
	74,398		1,77,226		2,26,009		3,16,900		2,90,963		4,94,323
20,868	2,04,047	24,64½	1,08,000	1,508	11,200	1,289	12,182	28,378	2,16,256	25,092½	2,05,181
744½	5,056	865½	3,320	6,415	24,549	9,061	48,434	6,2504	40,307	9,710½	53,254
26,545½	8,40,118	29,063½	2,79,976	10,917	1,10,740	26,140	3,14,160	26,403	4,51,259	48,903½	5,94,156
940	710	555	317	32,429	17,565	43,509	25,790	2,009	48,215	44,154	26,147
1,744,750	2,57,780	1,746,104	2,61,608	4,130,725	4,84,140	4,075,300	5,3,750	5,874,475	7,20,870	6,425,534	7,46,443
62,327	86,948	66,175	47,094	17,120	1,400	1,718	893	79,443	66,761	56,631	28,422
224	81			106,442	20,845	2,579	2,20	1,4,606	20,207	2,576	320
402	1,147		6,172		2,300		2,359		10,747		9,822
94	6,110	17½	280	3,927	4,834	4,487	3,104	4,329	6,514	3,745	4,044
	95,906		1,13,846		17,215		84,637		1,97,721		1,47,478
3,466	4,712	2,103	2,715	11,034	12,278	19,443	19,375	14,500	16,670	21,533	22,090
	27,246		20,444		4,098		8,089		81,783		35,323
	4,66,718		3,21,273		1,12,498		1,71,094		5,79,013		4,92,305
	1,48,11,709		1,51,40,508		78,79,918		87,93,556		2,23,51,687		2,49,40,094
	7,87,019		8,28,439						7,87,019		8,36,439
	10,88,331		9,87,170		2,07,731		2,32,561		12,93,863		12,30,730
	18,25,900		18,34,618		2,07,527		2,32,631		20,32,881		20,67,169
	1,06,3,119		1,63,81,126		30,47,449		1,00,30,137		2,46,84,563		2,70,07,283

E. Signifies Europe.  
C. Do. Country.

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise, and Indian of Bombay, and from the Province of Sind, during

Articles.	Denomination.	UNITED KINGDOM				AUSTRIA			
		1886-87		1887-88		1886-87		1887-88.	
		Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
<b>FOREIGN MERCHANDISE</b>									
Cotton—Twist and yarn	Lbs. { Bombay Sind	6,546 400	5,612 170	1,055 180	1,810 137				
Manufactures—Piece-goods—Grey	Yds. { Bombay Sind	3,808 190	458 28	19,671 4,022	2,424 489				
White	" { Bombay Sind	4,171 220	625 40	17,770 2,770	2,116 209				
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	" { Bombay Sind	20,671 220	4,459 40	88,650 2,770	20,671 2,770				
Other sorts of Piece-goods (Handkerchiefs)	No. { Bombay Sind								
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value { Bombay Sind		3,473 392		250				
Gums and Resins	Cwt. { Bombay Sind	12,235 2	2,82,048 52	17,770 40	4,92,157 240	445	6,110		
Ivory—Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value { Bombay Sind		14,44,767		14,94,104				
Metals—Iron	"wt. { Bombay Sind	12 10 42	1,612 3,043	3,412 32	5,621 69,770			2,720	3,150
All others, unenumerated	" { Bombay Sind		352		14,460			1	
Sugar, Sugar-candy, and other Saccharine Produce	Lbs. { Bombay Sind	80	12		80				
All other Articles, unenumerated	Value { Bombay Sind		22,04,738 82,77,071		87,17,014 6,528			86,913	1,11,842
Total of Foreign Merchandise	Value { Bombay Sind		46 1 506 34		57 05 120 10,12,532			42 0	1 10,042
<b>INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES</b>									
Animals, living	No. { Bombay Sind	31 5	8,000 205	19 30	8,800 170				
Apparel (including Hazerdashoy Millinery, &c.)	Value { Bombay Sind		61,260 5,670		1,80,000 2,503		1,705		1,510
Cauchoonc, Raw	Cwt. { Bombay Sind	189	4,207	18	935	7			
Cox, unmanufactured and manufactured	" { Bombay Sind	18,374	36,060	20,978	2,32,542			44	678
Cotton—Raw	Lbs. { Bombay Sind	1,258,013 63,115	816 98 15,08,311	1,841,758 6,209	8,78,17,947 19,20,113	607,563 963	1,78,9,289	640 0	1,78,29,028 47,100
Twist and Yarn	Lbs. { Bombay Sind	24	2,385	10	13,011				
Manufactures—Piece goods	Yds. { Bombay Sind	26,592 2,029	5,528 1,054	1,328 5,430	1,791 1,849				68
Other sorts	Value { Bombay Sind		14,421 170		1,08,487				
Drugs and Medicines	" { Bombay Sind		45,040		10,018				752
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—Indigo	Cwt. { Bombay Sind	4,048	7,66,788	3,811	7,61,155	24		48	18,044
Other sorts	" { Bombay Sind	290,192 41	16,08,767 94	800 17 174	20,31,380 1,301	20,11	1,26,610	4,384	1,87,830
Grain and Pulse—Grain	" { Bombay Sind	5,901	17,543	246	97				
Rice (in the husk.)	" { Bombay Sind								
Rice (not in the husk)	" { Bombay Sind	17,594	9 29	Lbs. 41	0,521	415	2 2	40	2,538
Wheat	" { Bombay Sind	3,440,229	1,38,27,78	4,20,311	80,240	2,750	10,509	1,071	8,865
Other sorts	" { Bombay Sind	1,042,719 10,138	40,755 2,50	1,01,855 26,914	30,703 88,600				
Gums and Resins—Cutch and Gambier	" { Bombay Sind			5	50				
Wool—Raw	" { Bombay Sind		6,212	57,709	5,00,418	553	7,185	70	564
Manufactures of, excluding Cordage	Value { Bombay Sind			1	125				
Hides and Skins—Hides, raw	Cwt. { Bombay Sind	5,024 76,47	1,06,928	9,021	1,88,554			31	984
Hides, dressed or tanned	" { Bombay Sind	15,394 194,32	5,76,110	226,457	6,71,113	242	7,901	23	630
Skins, raw	" { Bombay Sind	12,012 148,778	7,53,970	173,405	8,86,108	4,100		1 0	
Skins, dressed or tanned	" { Bombay Sind	40 118	2,720	75	2,918				
Jewellery and Precious Stones, &c.	Value { Bombay Sind		4,788 21,644	600 25,794	43,950 34,14,201	16	2,027	7	883
Jute—Raw	Cwt. { Bombay Sind	3,020,464 417	35,08,010	2,637,054	34,14,201	1,701		900	
Manufactures of—Gunny Bags	No. { Bombay Sind	41,615 30,717	36,382 1,588	56,511	43,950		5,450		2,133
Other kinds	Value { Bombay Sind		2,543	136	1,071				
			4 86		86,495				

continued.

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency the two official years 1886-87 and 1887-88—continued.

FRANCE.				ITALY.				MAURITIUS.			
1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
...	...	...	...	24	16	50	50	...	Rs.	...	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,755,531	1,73,705	1,324,336	1,85,031
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	653,324	1,06,315	622,115	1,09,265
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,870,649	8,23,496	1,050,896	2,08,749
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	346,208	55,810	265,505	47,077
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,514	...	3,031
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	837	58	2,506
56	3,266	223	10,500	113	3,450	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7,390	...	...	...	1,025	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	22,280	37,439	71,500	1,20,660	3,087	30,511	3,166	53,449
...	2,000	10	2,000	...	...	1	48	114	3,225	84	4,015
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	50	11	280
...	1,39,178	...	3,86,029	...	32,386	...	42,840	...	1,22,100	...	1,51,072
...	2,345	...	3,27,629	...	74,296	...	1,72,068	...	3,22,673	...	7,41,678
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.	1,339	...	...
...	286	...	1,639	...	5	...	2,060	...	6,888	...	15,485
...	...	...	408	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	2,047	320	17,606	6	225	...	...	2,254	65,651	2,702	1,41,456
2,574	29,034	290	1,700	...	...	...	...	342	1,082	28	174
422,614	1,22,30,800	400,856	1,13,00,998	636,907	1,47,57,780	601,085	1,30,05,036	80	483	248	2,400
14,380	3,30,360	14,330	3,35,040	6,683	1,47,147	...	...	800	260	1,100	384
...	...	...	7,300	...	2,817	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132,276	26,038	136,075	20,440
...	...	...	1,575	...	...	...	...	...	965	...	1,129
...	5	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	340	...	...
...	15,306	...	7,018	...	12	...	15	...	...	...	...
57	15,076	84	22,098	344	95,310	408	1,41,190	...	...	2	200
4,033	10,991	9,261	39,663	602	2,321	1,303	5,440	247	2,752	757	3,020
...	...	...	...	2,000	6,500	...	...	74,414	2,63,716	9,491	35,554
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,613	10,676	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,575	942	5,000	309	1,745	222	1,261	14,687	66,482	18,897	34,529
...	61,436	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	800	29	120
2,340,331	6,75,029	2,272,000	4,642,333	1,02,82,065	2,16,570	2,776,372	1,18,09,975	15,422	60,280	2,078	17,400
177,998	7,14,123	102,900	4,02,400	41,393	2,110	...	...	17,964	70,432	3,075	12,400
1,107	3,123	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,778	1,70,997	36,112	1,36,902
399	2,132	99,047	2,04,390	...	...	...	...	188	630	145	600
...	...	...	...	30	552	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,197	25,105	1,968	16,736	10	54	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	306	7,083	238	1,160	106	2,023	...	...	...	...
3,490	1,05,188	2,330	5,745	4,056	5,017	962	1,04	...	...	...	...
39,797	10	62,558	1,50,080	67,300	41	1,02,618	12,500	80,350	...	...	...
150	50	...	...	41	1,982	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	100	125
...	...	7	650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,000	...	66	3,034	108	3,904	...	...	...	...
...	...	111	5,944	2,800	15	2,060	...	...	...	...	...
625	68,606	254	85,473	1,300	1,776	...	...	...	...	...	...
61,350	...	23,959	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,100	...	9,021	...	4,180	...	3,125	...	3,860	...	1,575
...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	330,900	22,330	153,248	21,021

(2).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise, and Indian Produce, and from the Province of Sind, during

Articles.	Denomination.	UNITED STATES.				1886-87.	
		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>FOREIGN MERCHANDISE</b>			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—Twist and Yarn	Lbs. { Bombay Sind	..	..	..	..	161,056 6,750	1,00,988 5,58
Manufactures—Piece-goods—	Yds. { Bombay Sind	..	..	..	..	2,591,025 18,325	2,87,438 1,44
Grey	..	..	..	..	..	1,572,775	2,01,038
White	..	..	..	..	..	38,170	3,77
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	..	..	..	..	..	6,07,751	8,88,531
Other sorts of Piece-goods (Handkerchiefs)	No. { Bombay Sind	..	..	..	..	18,068 38,700	24,82 13,0
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value { Bombay Sind	..	..	..	..	..	9,38
Gums and Resins	Cwt. { Bombay Sind	..	470	7	700	485	11,01
Ivory—Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value { Bombay Sind	..	4,482	..	28,000	..	..
Metals—Iron	Cwt. { Bombay Sind	817,000	4,30,016	108,160	1,51,162	7,828 10	61,631 150
All others, unenumerated	..	..	..	..	..	3,106	91,07
Sugar, Sugarcandy, and other Saccharine Products	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Sugar, Sugarcandy, and other Saccharine Products	..	..	..	..	..	38,27	4,08,119
All other Articles, unenumerated	Value { Bombay Sind	..	69,893 24,076	..	2,70,653 42,144	147	579 4,65,434
<b>Total of Foreign Merchandise</b>	..	..	5,04,111	..	4,60,505	..	25,222 49,348
<b>INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES</b>							
Ahmalia, living	No. { Bombay Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value { Bombay Sind	..	8,371	..	12,166	..	15,627 261
Coutechona, raw	Cwt. { Bombay Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coffee	..	..	..	..	..	5,286	2,61,138
Oil, unmanufactured and manufactured	..	..	..	..	..	340	4,110
Cotton—Raw	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Twist and Yarn	Lbs. { Bombay Sind	..	..	..	..	269,0 200	1,11,374 150
Manufactures—Piece-goods	Yds. { B. S.	..	..	..	..	1,835,278	8,49,466
Other sorts	Value { Bombay Sind	..	658	..	2,900	1,900	41,222
Drugs and Medicines	..	..	1,579	..	..	..	7,230 40
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—Indigo	Cwt. { Bombay Sind	214	48,000	1	28	..	71,751
Other sorts	..	..	..	..	..	5,896 157	49,109 1,400
Grain and Pulse—Gram	..	..	..	..	..	48	1,559
Rice (in the husk)	..	..	..	..	..	322	960
Rice (not in the husk)	..	..	..	..	..	324,25	14,81,388
Wheat	..	..	..	..	..	145,478	9,111
Other sorts	..	..	..	..	..	205,02	6,48,134
Gums and Resins—Cutch and Gambier	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,143 28,787
Hemp—Raw	..	..	..	..	..	2	48
Manufactures of, excluding Cordage	Value { Bombay Sind	..	..	..	..	1,502	11,078
Hides and Skins—Hides, raw	Bombay or No. { Bombay Sind	6,346 3,061	19,985	8,045 1,409	28,775	6 98	241 2,640
Hides, dressed or tanned.	Bombay or No. { Bombay Sind	28,428	87,075	14,500	45,200	478 18	900 130
Skins, raw	Bombay or No. { Bombay Sind	8,580 122	2,184	78	1,500	..	..
Skins, dressed or tanned	Bombay or No. { Bombay Sind	5,810 146	20,742	2,735 223	30,250	..	..
Jewellery and Precious Stones, &c.	Value { Bombay Sind	..	..	..	40	..	9,620
Jute—Raw	Cwt. { Bombay Sind	..	..	..	..	36	812
Manufactures of—Gunny Bags	No. { Bombay Sind	..	..	..	..	32,000	4,653
Other kinds	..	..	..	..	..	7,915	1,14





D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise, and Indian of Bombay, and from the Province of Sind, during the

Articles.	Denomination	PUNJAB				STRAITS	
		1886-87.		1887-88		1886-87	
		Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value
<b>FOREIGN MERCHANDISE</b>			Rs.		Rs.		
Cotton—Twist and Yarn	Lbs (Bombay Sind)	325,690	4,71,888	688,704	3,68,874		
Manufactures—Piece-goods—				1,800	1,809		
Grey	Yds (Bombay Sind)	12,279,809	18,71,109	11,017,640	18,82,855	40,468	5,785
White	" (Bombay Sind)	8,961,932	5,17,238	3,204,856	5,85,477	50,177	80,649
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	" (Bombay Sind)	16,30,880	36,50,915	18,20,000	40,50,489	6,35,778	16,02,160
Other sorts of Piece goods (Handkerchiefs)	No. (Bombay Sind)	394,882	61,597	80,042	63,741	100,713	14,300
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value (Bombay Sind)	188,188	4,730	17,564	40,169		
Gums and Resins	Cwt (Bombay Sind)	279	4,288	328	5,091	150	4,504
Ivory—(Unmanufactured and Manufactured)	Value (Bombay Sind)			3	85		4,577
Metals—Iron	Cwt (Bombay Sind)	14,353	94,766	1,09	77,487	50	350
All others, unenumerated	" (Bombay Sind)	11,40	4,02,687	8,800	2,56,562	5	200
Sugar, Sugarcandy, and other Saccharine Produce	Lbs (Bombay Sind)	88,775	1,40,109	4	9,10,899		5
All other Articles, unenumerated	Value (Bombay Sind)		19,000	390	17,74,676		3,15,858
<b>Total of Foreign Merchandise</b>	Value (Bombay Sind)		1,79,10		99,11,133		21,01,300
<b>INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES</b>							
Animals, living	No. (Bombay Sind)		10,915		800		1,000
Apparel (including Haberdashery Millinery, &c.)	Value (Bombay Sind)		1,915		1,246		22,946
Catobone, raw	Cwt (Bombay Sind)		5,847	1,02,230	5,776	2,32,697	
Coffee	" (Bombay Sind)		285	25	1,591		
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured	Lbs (Bombay Sind)	27	1,638	150	1,102	2	70
Cotton—Raw	Lbs (Bombay Sind)	78	1,340	79,265	36,988	469,580	1,80,002
Twist and Yarn	Lbs (Bombay Sind)	104,821	48,445				
Manufactures—Piece goods	Yds (Bombay Sind)	2,100	80				
Other sorts	Value (Bombay Sind)	471,787	1,47,717	765,133	1,05,537	194,000	16,617
Drugs and Medicines	Value (Bombay Sind)	25,340	3,720	3,587	1,155		14,003
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—Indigo	Cwt (Bombay Sind)		5,140		1,610		10,787
Other sorts	" (Bombay Sind)		18,601		25,120		
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—Indigo	Cwt (Bombay Sind)	2,060	5,55,914	487	1,487		
Other sorts	" (Bombay Sind)	3,818	4,44,870	636	7,326	184	1,346
Grain and Pulse—Gram	Cwt (Bombay Sind)	9,535	79,100	7,980	42,750		
Rice (in the husk)	" (Bombay Sind)	48	136	136	1,090		82
Rice (not in the husk)	" (Bombay Sind)		1				
Wheat	" (Bombay Sind)		1				
Other sorts	" (Bombay Sind)		1				
Gums and Resins—Cutch and Gambier	Cwt (Bombay Sind)		1		107		
Hemp—Raw	Cwt (Bombay Sind)	1,620	1,938	2,251	23,714		
Manufactures of, excluding Cordage	Value (Bombay Sind)				76		
Hides and Skins—Hides, raw	Cwt (Bombay Sind)	206	4,405	0	175		
Hides, dressed or tanned	Cwt (Bombay Sind)	1,015	3,356	50	510		
Skins, raw	Cwt (Bombay Sind)	151	180	21	1,698		
Skins, dressed or tanned	Cwt (Bombay Sind)	1,780	160	100	350		
Jewellery and Precious Stones, &c	Value (Bombay Sind)	40	24	10			
Jute—Raw	Cwt (Bombay Sind)	430	650	150			
Manufactures of—Gunny Bags	No. (Bombay Sind)	2	100	1	10	10	1,380
Other kinds	Value (Bombay Sind)	17				1,604	
<b>Total of Indian Produce and Manufactures</b>	Value (Bombay Sind)		580		1,061		7,710

—continued.

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency two official years 1886-87 and 1887-88—continued.

SETTLEMENTS		OTHER COUNTRIES				TOTAL			
1887-88.		1886-87		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
2,035	1,440	194,083	1,64,756	169,016	1,16,761	1,212,545	7,48,749	948,411	6,18,547
		700	391	665	475	6,555	4,091	5,180	8,627
77,240	11,258	4,852,794	5,88,587	6,992,511	7,70,195	31,172,495	29,10,000	22,258,646	31,94,076
715,274	1,25,089	478,585	60,595	515,106	67,733	688,899	72,673	768,773	96,480
		2,891,883	3,24,828	3,997,498	4,61,934	8,619,882	12,03,719	9,466,119	15,22,363
		110,552	13,959	152,748	18,311	232,724	30,201	188,396	34,039
8,278,370	20,77,656	16,748,612	30,07,591	18,896,047	36,14,438	47,099,369	97,90,637	61,730,704	1,07,74,476
140,097	19,831	8,489	1,048	3,65,009	53,532	982,448	1,41,921	949,937	1,28,131
		710,665	67,380	970,486	98,222	1,408,777	2,37,360	1,869,312	3,48,988
		3,792	65,768		55,789		87,188		1,44,781
283	6,440		17,664	2,415	33,327	30,611	8,94,715	27,692	6,06,117
		6,742	1,44,811		1,60,292		17,22,604		18,25,883
190	1,354	11,986	14,803	1,06,061	408,802	1,71,214	253,447	4,79,349	8,968
		25	426	2,690	195	1,890	639	8,968	
6	74	4,609	3,584	63,011	21,003	6,91,875	17,400	4,50,945	17,090
14,732	1,87,077	34,188	4,31,981	7,76,770	9,86,136	18,48,190	147,006	17,90,023	3,650
		489	5,000	20,369	20,369	20,369	20,369	2,425,225 lbs	31,650
			16,70,055	30,81,054	30,81,054	30,81,054	35,56,628	1,07,96,855	45,83,415
			2,12,632	2,12,632	2,12,632	2,12,632	2,12,632	2,12,632	2,12,632
		27,93,176	66,88,067	76,47,049	76,47,049	76,47,049	2,34,15,068	3,25,35,210	47,01,135
			7,274	4,471	4,471	4,471	28,49,899		
			2,124	4,245	2,47,145	278	10,613	4,313	2,44,985
	77,948		167	7	6	18	368	5,561	5,661
			140,701		1,24,265		2,79,185		8,22,802
			4,363		7,868		18		50,267
	7,030	10,020	8,81,065	5,267	1,02,358	38,011	8,00,104	24,081	18,06,021
		2	106	1	10	30	30	1,031	
		679	910	742	5,125	2,971	1,69,298	3,874	2,45,413
		1	10	72	510	60	60	85	897
		804,826	3,15,64,068	2,282	2,85,00,773	9,123	95,81,418	1,66,068	10,90,39,314
		41,755	5,38,411	6,411	6,06,410	144,471	8,66,111	3,135	32,12,777
808,449	3,1,3,3	10,198,255	41,17,987	19,06,471	74,06,798	89,038,070	1,74,04,304	106,535,874	5,89,69,274
		99	61	50	35		1,091	2,214	1,365
278,088	41,840	84,848,270	41,66,982	47,881,732	54,72,952	47,474,891	50,82,821	15,120,090	67,20,787
		1,003,711	1,09,928	1,80,775	10,82,484	1,00,364	1,14,037	2,232,582	1,43,465
	14,930		81,647		68,138		1,28,349		5,48,129
	24,232		13,390		819		642		8,30,130
			12		17,998		2,48,958		1,897
		489	1,15,240	207	45,987	8,310	16,89,947	6,495	19,85,984
		4	328	6	1,125	8,312	4,45,175	3,007	3,91,001
70	422	12,798	1,30,210	704	1,22,026	464,314	30,19,359	616,042	24,94,734
		140	680	394	1,411	266	8,194	607	4,292
		8,876	18,012	3,621	1,268	34,188	8,20,410	17,392	64,426
		642		4	251	4,347-20 lbs.	12,399	49	456
					4			2	4
23	120	182	132	212	17,705	45	135	763,897	85,01,775
		19,643	19,643	13,643	69,147	69,147	29,72,225	71,641	2,25,283
		78,461	1,38,211	1,38,211	50,49,381	12,57,334	4,98,80,929	8,541	3,71,001
44	187	1,766	4,93,800	74,125	1,25,856	2,48,884	3,00,57,536	600,133	16,96,377
		5,81,184	11,94,121	1,57,904	0,17,254	4,96,717	27,06,252	472,928	16,12,560
		169,589	2,13,903	40,601	3,93,887	60,971	4,34,973	236,026	5,71,636
		22	526		426	53	1,873	30	637
	17,607		1,34,682	2,948	3,36,324	26,746	3,30,494	93,997	3,97,925
							106	10	125
		181	334			9,943			76
		1,780	5,174	2,877	8,057	30,068	2,32,244	10,781	2,36,286
		408		401		30,948		31,768	
		6,935	16,140	1,004	2,360	337,649	8,94,067	337,732	9,13,647
		63	3,532	43	1,738	13,148	7,50,163	14,123	8,92,121
		830	688			151,425		180,008	
						74		26	
						1,101	3,532	648	3,308
						147		39	
						16,450	17,643	1,945	1,450
						299	9,404	614	9,023
		20		32		13,368		9,655	
13	1,160		1,244		3,194	25,327	36,50,123	20,323	34,87,282
1,988		1,42	9,848	6,547	18	3,104	3,107,915	2,900,251	45,273
		9,446		1,650		51,061	45,230	68,228	2,86,127
	7,511		61,129			76,168	1,08,433		2,177
			460			150	12,332		1,069
						36	449	139	
		184,780	34,831	526,663	1,34,887	606,975	90,323	900,165	1,38,682
		17,632	2,451	15,078	1,947	27,629	6,727	432,266	30,622
			5,262		12,312	12,312	15,628		22,646
					130				130

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise, and Indian of Bombay, and from the Province of Sind, during the

Article	Denomination	UNITED KINGDOM				AUSTRIA			
		1886-87		1887-88		1884-87		1887-88	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
<b>INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—continued.</b>									
Lao—									
Dye	Cwt. { Bombay	532	11,627	278	6,100				
	{ Sind	16	100	25	510				
Shells	" { Bombay	138	9,110	130	8,016				
	{ Sind	149	5,482	251	5,422				
Other sorts	" { Bombay	112	20,298	219	5,000				
	{ Sind	17,029	18,868	23,015	20,054				
Oil—	Gals { Bombay	722	4,230	2,113	3,901	151	25,633	015	21,422
Vegetable, not Essential	{ Sind								
Other sorts	" { Bombay								
	{ Sind								
Opium	Chests or Cwt { Bombay			4	4,900				
	{ Sind								
Provisions	Value { Bombay		1,36,708		1,48,054		601		6,932
	{ Sind		7,171		47,316				
Saltpetre	Cwt. { Bombay		1,400		4,256		31,532		
	{ Sind								
Seeds—									
Lane seed	" { Bombay	588,128	37,401	1,001,101	34,51,634	14,656	94,877	4,030	24,619
	{ Sind								
Mustard and Rape	" { Bombay						2,509	1,7	4,000
	{ Sind								
Poppy	" { Bombay		15,465	22,701	7,130	4,415	28,170		
	{ Sind		1,400	7,130	25,971				
Til or Gingilly	" { Bombay		21,838	11,928	1,18,102	22,233	1,5	1,003	6,525
	{ Sind								
Other sorts	" { Bombay		25,875	7,680	1,36,512	688	1,797	1,300	6,915
	{ Sind		40	5					
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs. { Bombay	1,851	2,234	4,717	5,730				
	{ Sind								
Manufactures	Value { Bombay								85
	{ Sind								
Spices	Lbs. { Bombay	1,886,690	5,658	1,186,648	22,561	9,097			
	{ Sind								
Stone, Jade	Cwt. { Bombay								
Sugar, Sugarcandy, and other Saccharine Produce	" { Bombay								
	{ Sind		1	15	101				
Tea	Lbs. { Bombay		6,797	19,028	18,000	1,349	1,287	7,135	2,241
	{ Sind		606,409	284,003	2,01,201			1,211	800
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	" { Bombay								
	{ Sind								
Manufactured	" { Bombay		15,107	11,101	19,707	15,930	712	774	900
	{ Sind		145	33	7	150			
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt. { Bombay		200	15,000					
	{ Sind		15	905	10				
Wood—									
Teak	Cubic Tons { Bombay		1	8,910	795	210	16,247	12	1,320
	{ Sind								
Other sorts	Value { Bombay						781		
	{ Sind								
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs. { Bombay		1,000,000	16,000	68,64,168	10,050	3,600	6,884	1,900
	{ Sind								
Manufactures of—	" { Bombay								
Shawls	" { Sind						40	2	100
Other sorts	Value { Bombay				1,35,54		130		5,017
	{ Sind								
All other Articles, unenumerated	" { Bombay		26,90,817		38,4,791		2,38,003		1,90,696
	{ Sind								
Indian Produce and Manufactures { Free	" { Bombay		6,46,790		7,46,073		36,38,150		1,86,19,548
	{ Sind		51,27,101		28,70,361		29,961		28,500
	{ Sind		9,974		10,331		2,472		2,538
	{ Sind		68,464		2				
Total	" { Bombay		6,84,58,098		7,07,00,851		1,86,40,422		1,89,27,778
	{ Sind		61,85,813		32,09,588		29,961		28,586
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	" { Bombay		7,31,17,600		7,64,1,771		1,86,82,598		1,84,97,414
	{ Sind		1,24,6,029		1,24,2,029		24,001		24,190
Treasure	" { Gold		49,99,810		10,61,734		7,100		37,073
	{ Silver		6,73,871		2,00,210		110		200
Total	" { Bombay		87,83,181		11,51,944		7,210		27,273
	{ Sind								
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	" { Bombay		7,38,01,875		7,77,61,913		1,86,84,808		1,84,94,747
	{ Sind		1,24,68,929		1,24,22,020		24,001		24,190
Government	" { Stores		20,737		55,485				
	{ Treasure—		7,000		8,200				
	{ Gold								
	{ Silver								
Total Treasure	" { Bombay								
	{ Sind								
Total Stores and Treasure	" { Bombay		20,737		55,485				
	{ Sind		7,000		8,200				

—continued.

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency  
two official years 1886-87 and 1887-88—continued.

FRANCE.				ITALY.				MAURITIUS.			
1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
147	175	...	...	2,580	5,077	849	820	24	28	1,898	1,688
100	700	1,087	19,448	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2-56 lbs.	2,400	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,517	...	5,723	...	4,796	...	12,927	...	8,82,642	...	8,87,688
...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,700	...	500
124	1,700	...	...	143	235	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,285,780	88,08,168	871,788	54,42,836	810,808	10,04,981	299,551	18,40,608	15	105	14	92
1,024,778	54,80,889	587,95	26,34,205	72,7	8,88,874	61,910	3,52,755	30	185	24	125
882,181	19,65,700	114,127	5,79,438	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
101,392	5,41,894	8,820	6,08,848	...	...	100	59	...	...	...	...
238,977	20,20,786	41,378	20,35,938	...	3,080	39,544	6,34,650	...	...	...	...
710,769	23,71,145	1,004,768	24,34,845	...	20,45,898	858,402	26,58,980	61	410	2	155
541,874	8,128,114	776,710	87,27,896	118,798	5,39,434	142,430	5,39,992	879	2,364	861	9,228
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	677	700	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
817,500	1,0,640	108,948	11,300	...	...	885	20	7,598	78,410	13,845	...
...	...	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	87	6	10	130	140	251	251	500	135	...	...
...	30	481	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	90	130	60	60	...	...	298	216	281	258
20	1,370	11	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	47	...	...	205	...	...	...	...	410	28,716
...	...	...	81,404	...	...	...	...	...	8,451	...	2,561
822,812	87,463	29,868	9,145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17,970	5,130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	510	157	2,46	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7,14	1,103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
...	885	...	...	...	1,030	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5,01,408	...	8,76,63	...	10,145	...	7,397	...	23,718	...	27,657
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,45,23,917	...	1,81,18,974	...	6,02,28,884	...	3,29,40,913	...	10,70,119	...	8,85,185
...	51,33,917	...	31,89,230	...	4,8,252	...	8,7,13	...	84,988	...	13,400
...	4,555	...	5,007	...	1,740	...	1,201	...	66,432	...	84,539
...	61,936	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	130
...	4,41,82,472	...	4,81,23,321	...	4,09,88,878	...	3,38,41,278	...	11,38,594	...	9,65,974
...	61,86,903	...	61,09,229	...	6,61,082	...	6,57,113	...	84,298	...	18,520
...	4,44,80,830	...	4,45,50,850	...	4,09,12,874	...	3,85,15,471	...	19,62,267	...	17,11,522
...	51,90,548	...	61,93,875	...	6,61,028	...	6,67,118	...	88,348	...	18,520
...	84,563	...	30,711	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,00,887	...	2,50,054	...	...	...	48,870	...	...	...	9,000
...	3,32,430	...	2,92,765	...	...	...	48,870	...	...	...	9,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,43,08,200	...	4,83,18,615	...	4,03,12,874	...	3,85,67,241	...	19,59,267	...	17,20,522
...	61,90,648	...	61,99,905	...	6,61,082	...	6,71,113	...	86,448	...	12,520

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise, and Indian of Bombay, and from the Province of Sind, during the

Articles.	Denomination	UNITED STATES				ARABIA			
		1886-87		1887-88.		1886-87		1887-88	
		Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value
<b>INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—continued.</b>									
Lac—									
Dye	Cwt.	Bombay							
		Sind							
Shells	"	Bombay				14	613	5	184
		Sind							
Other sorts	"	Bombay							
		Sind							
Oils—									
Vegetable, not Essential	Gal.	Bombay				69,761	75,154	45,610	50,125
		Sind						20,2	231
Other sorts	"	Bombay				2,113	34,092	4,000	69,765
		Sind							
Opium.									
		Chests or Cwt.	Bombay						
		Chests or Cwt.	Sind						
Provisions	Value	Bombay	2,047	608		5,17,958			3,86,982
		Sind				906			3,409
Saltpetre	Cwt.	Bombay				479	4,617	445	4,168
Seeds—									
Linseed.	"	Bombay					26	19	119
		Sind							
Mustard and Rape	"	Bombay					57	10	64
		Sind							
Poppy	"	Bombay					75	271	28
		Sind							180
Til or Gingelly.	"	Bombay				4,432	21,187	1,710	11,565
		Sind							
Other sorts	"	Bombay	2	70	100	8,068	62,49	6,406	47,122
		Sind					105	12	60
Silk—									
Raw	ba.	Bombay						112	690
		Sind							
Manufactures	Value	Bombay					2,72,645		1,57,874
		Sind					600		
Spices	Lbs	Bombay				1,211,6	3,3,334	1,066,843	2,55,632
		Sind				61b	9	164	16
Stone, Jade	Cwt.	Bombay							
Sugar, Sugarandy, and other Saccharine Produce.	"	Bombay				15,143	1,26,197	9,184	77,183
		Sind						66	9
Tea	Lbs	Bombay	13,875	13,880	1,000	425	375	2,449	1,490
		Sind			1,101			48	40
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	"	Bombay				12,138	1,551	56,886	6,744
		Sind							55
Manufactured	"	Bombay				1,002	135	161	95
		Sind						259	220
Wax (excluding Candies)	Cw.	Bombay							
		Sind							
Wood—									
Teak	Cubic Tons	Bombay					1	156	13
		Sind							808
Other sorts	Value	Bombay					12,115		15,294
		Sind					73		
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs	Bombay	60,108	19	68 0/2	377			
		Sind				10,025			
Manufactures of—									
Shawls	No	Bombay	21,504	7,15	2	17	5,168	1,254	11,751
		Sind							
Other sorts	Value	Bombay	10,343		25,098		756		130
		Sind							
All other Articles, unenumerated	"	Bombay	16,551		2,428		1,61,356		1,63,770
		Sind					5,295		5,014
Indian Produce and Manufactures (Free Dutiable)									
		Bombay	1,57		1		37,38 2/2		34,30 2/0
		Sind	1,11	4	326		1,09,801		1,30,199
		Bombay					14,51,380		15,04,477
		Sind					1,71		2,587
Total		Bombay	1,11,31		1,05,624		62,19,638		49,98,277
		Sind	1,11,111		7,536		1,18,913		1,50,607
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian		Bombay	0,92,106		0,7,095		77,44,930		73,96,011
		Sind	35,106		99,97		1,06,756		2,21,000
Treasure									
		Bombay					5,05		
		Sind							
		Bombay					6,90,714		7,12,200
		Sind					1,030		5,500
Total		Bombay					6,90,714		7,12,200
		Sind					14,030		5,500
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure		Bombay	0,92,166		6,27,029		84,44,568		81,07,411
		Sind	1,35,190		99,170		1,12,535		2,31,553
Stores									
Treasure—		Bombay					5,769		5,528
Gold		Sind					10		
		Bombay							
		Sind							
Government									
		Bombay							
		Sind							
Total Treasure		Bombay					5,780		5,528
		Sind					10		

—continued.

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency two official years 1886-87 and 1887-88—continued.

CEYLON.				CHINA.				PERSIA.	
1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,209	1,847	7,452	8,219	14,238	10,779	...	...	11,325	12,001
...	417	46	1,508	277	11,300	454	20,858	2,318	2,659
...	...	...	...	41,204	...	38,637	...	376	2,829
...	...	...	...	61,606-70 lbs.	4,04,08,670	48	4,06,41,122	...	...
...	2,94,472	...	2,94,316	...	2,97,944	...	2,17,664	...	46,034
...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	1,878
...	...	...	...	...	782	260	1,647	...	60
73	412	...	...	15	99	87	225	...	...
20	448	15	104	...	...	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,027	30,109	6,580	32,223	925	7,040	960	5,798	1,868	7,598
...	4,029	...	1,990	...	2,047	...	1,723	...	22,452
10,234	1,204	28,658	...	...	2,289	201,124	28,542	6,27,984	1,76,440
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,531	4,671	900
440	7,078	114	1,770	...	...	...	...	...	30,971
...	...	...	...	1,000	625	...	...	...	502
...	...	...	...	808	37	...	...	...	1,26,204
...	...	...	...	191	404	...	...	...	9,499
94	83	797	1,264	79	42	10	805	1,638	468
...	...	...	...	1	83	...	...	...	1,166
...	10,000	...	20,169	...	2,05,401	...	4,01,901	...	2,322
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
842	1,778	7	92	66	10	...	...	1,622	1,94,970
...	21,794	...	31,072	...	2,263	...	600	...	148
...	32,945	...	36,271	...	1,28,067	...	2,94,014	...	85,341
...	...	...	66	...	4,072	...	...	...	6,731
...	6,24,082	...	6,26,144	...	7,77,41,158	...	7,62,82,304	...	17,68,275
...	6,000	...	5,641	...	6,14,467	...	6,21,764	...	6,02,245
...	20,840	...	47,616	...	2,524	...	1,075	...	4,37,498
...	6,03,808	...	7,45,862	...	7,07,43,743	...	7,02,63,379	...	1,22,90,720
...	5,000	...	5,541	...	6,14,467	...	6,21,764	...	8,13,602
...	11,86,438	...	13,71,473	...	7,29,603	...	7,76,23,124	...	...
...	16,500	...	10,000	...	6,14,467	...	6,24,064	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	60	...	20	...	...
...	25,00,000	...	24,50,000	...	50,085	...	...	...	5,52,260
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,28,450
...	25,00,000	...	24,50,000	...	60,075	...	29	...	5,58,950
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,35,000
...	87,76,438	...	48,21,378	...	8,77,86,768	...	7,79,23,204	...	1,28,56,670
...	16,500	...	10,000	...	6,14,467	...	6,24,064	...	14,07,212
...	...	...	9,080	...	...	...	...	...	10,234
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,846
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,000
...	...	...	9,030	...	...	...	...	...	10,234
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,846

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise, and Indian of Bombay, and from the Province of Sind, during the

Articles	Denominations	PSUDA—continued		STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value.
<b>INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—continued</b>			Rs		Rs.		Rs.
Lac—							
Dye	Cwt. { Bombay Sind		301				
Shells	" { Bombay Sind						
Other sorts	" { Bombay Sind						
Oils—							
Vegetable, not Essential	Gals. { Bombay Sind	7,495	3,373				
Other sorts	" { Bombay Sind	1,129	1,427	10	700	65	2,185
Opium	Chests, or Cwt. { Bombay Sind	44	566				
Provisions	Cwt. { Bombay Sind		82,152		59,811		1,07,058
Saltpetre	Value { Bombay Sind	64	1,097				
Seeds—	Cwt. { Bombay Sind		640			15	100
Linseed	" { Bombay Sind					59	339
Mustard and Rape	" { Bombay Sind			28	181	13	102
Poppy	" { Bombay Sind						
Til or Gingelly	" { Bombay Sind	23	140				
Other sorts	" { Bombay Sind	887	4,818	8,215	6,787	11,327	78,323
Silk—							
Raw	Lbs. { Bombay Sind	79	137				
Manufactures	Value { Bombay Sind		22,440		29,947		11,680
Spices	Lbs. { Bombay Sind	2,714	1,422	42	1,819	699	809
Stone Jade	Cwt. { Bombay Sind						
Sugar, Sugarcandy, and other Saccharine Produce	" { Bombay Sind	572	20				
Tea	Lbs. { Bombay Sind	262,338	1,94,420				
Tobacco—							
Unmanufactured	" { Bombay Sind	294	15			499	500
Manufactured	" { Bombay Sind	338	1,004				
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt. { Bombay Sind	1,371		521	39,451	1,463	1,14,074
Wood—							
Teak	Cubic Tons { Bombay Sind	26	8,686				
Other sorts	Value { Bombay Sind		836		319		175
Wool—							
Raw	Lbs. { Bombay Sind						
Manufactures of—	No. { Bombay Sind	1,480	1,68,852	82	305	177	1,445
Shawls	" { Bombay Sind		130				645
Other sorts	Value { Bombay Sind		600		1,704		1,900
All other Articles, unenumerated	" { Bombay Sind		79,094		50,779		2,68,585
Indian Produce and Manufactures { Free Dutiable	" { Bombay Sind		18,18,6		7,41,826		10,07,404
	" { Bombay Sind		4,17,306				1,000
	" { Bombay Sind		7,72,229				120
	" { Bombay Sind		1,62,970				
Total	" { Bombay Sind		25,36,151		7,41,826		10,07,624
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	" { Bombay Sind		5,78,779				1,900
Treasure { Gold	" { Bombay Sind		1,25,68,280		22,27		87,36,700
{ Silver	" { Bombay Sind		10,104				1,900
Total	" { Bombay Sind		7,000				1,238
	" { Bombay Sind		6,33,851		1,5,435		3,08,300
	" { Bombay Sind		4,94,81				
Total	" { Bombay Sind		6,40,800		1,57,435		3,10,428
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	" { Bombay Sind		4,94,812				
	" { Bombay Sind		1,32,04,080		30,00,732		46,50,128
	" { Bombay Sind		13,10,416				1,000
Government { Stores	" { Bombay Sind		28,361		5		
{ Treasure—	" { Bombay Sind		5,061				
{ Gold	" { Bombay Sind						
{ Silver	" { Bombay Sind		20,000				
Total Treasure	" { Bombay Sind		25,000				
Total Stores and Treasure	" { Bombay Sind		43,361		5		

—continued.

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency two official years 1886-87 and 1887-88—concluded.

ORDAN COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	689	11,027	370	6,205
4	153	169	1,170	...	...	...	2,436
...	...	...	...	149	1,110	136	8,019
...	...	...	...	712	20,296	210	5,467
28,642	87,875	26,258	29,611	140,170	1,94,949	111,057	1,28,140
2,628	3,015	3,520	4,478	4,970	5,974	4,861-26 ca.	6,132
7,965	91,770	60,610	60,610	12,617	1,76,281	14,907	1,94,550
16	19,019	21}	25,900	41,229}	4,94,78,289	28,712}	4,08,71,641
30	...	30}	...	61,622-34 lbs.	...	43,140}	...
...	5,84,660	...	11,31,884	...	...	...	20,00,394
...	20,565	...	21,896	...	...	...	66,597
80	80	180	1,540	688	8,922	629	6,149
4,332	36,477	1,002	7,516	5,228	37,257	5,298	39,047
842,412	55,97,154	780,704	48,10,971	8,087,028	95,70,491	2,521,844	1,56,21,239
...	12,10,084	392,675	20,23,900	1,371,740	73,28,919	1,000,938	85,42,514
...	14,00,924	451,468	5,18,555	614,697	85,04,322	940,409	38,79,356
...	3,88,597	124,114	7,83,405	190,537	7,73,825	229,574	14,21,704
...	...	9	40	12 lbs	1	9	40
164,825	10,92,690	150,935	10,66,771	1,198	89,00,957	1,579,734	1,12,36,538
42,045	5,60,873	27,080	17,50,885	360	24,30,300	611,319	65,00,339
222,399	10,66,279	377,008	16,37,410	7,716	45,25,034	1,349,277	67,28,002
...	408	97	514	180-40 lbs	865	128	864
...	2,828	2,828	10,455	2,828	5,239	7,137	18,352
...	60,826	...	68,273	...	3,95,508	...	4,78,083
...	1,742,919	4,88,527	2,049,360	5,842,515	14,88,502	6,186,480	12,65,727
...	2,282	657	713	6,918	1,968	11,822	2,184
...	5	12	23	5	12	649	5,703
4,760	47,817	...	90,919	31,787	2,01,050	10,489	1,78,481
309	2,117	...	4,416	247-20 lbs.	2,284	582	5,585
69,117	53,040	65	44,778	247,085	1,94,104	949,028	1,61,484
2,100	1,051	6,713	4,398	694,516	4,90,988	234,553	2,08,237
4,228,881	5,80,110	5,373,005	6,15,800	1,641,089	5,31,898	6,489,618	6,22,672
22,213	2,902	12,628	970	860,542	2,279	12,968	1,050
70,000	12,400	25,694	11,428	27,127	26,732	48,841	5,648
...	399	456	218	2,954	1,874	2,218	1,641
...	9,508	38	3,100	862	78,922	1,506	1,17,322
...	...	...	...	16	953	...	718
...	44,496	15	80,820	788	72,007	1,506	1,35,636
...	10	...	...	Cwt 5	45	...	...
...	21,900	...	48,718	...	4,11,194	...	6,92,260
...	709	...	4,846	789	...	...	5,721
...	50,75	115,602	70,100	17,163.8	69,88,050	16,228,709	69,67,180
...	130	...	54,783	5,878,126	19,87,527	7,828,190	27,02,338
...	82,000	1,172	...	7,090	3,34,363	11,840	3,84,908
...	12,668	...	8,252	...	1,70,353	...	1,98,405
...	9,003	...	1,277	...	7,373	...	3,090
...	1,007	...	6,12,327	...	47,65,755	...	64,20,416
...	19,000	...	26,637	...	2,89,590	...	5,70,340
...	5,09,347.30	...	5,21,79,022	...	80,95,18,380	...	80,79,12,890
...	8,13,728	...	10,06,837	...	2,40,18,422	...	2,10,85,822
...	8,38,779	...	10,07,989	...	29,72,226	...	36,01,779
...	1,35,135	...	69,224	...	4,48,275	...	2,55,283
...	5,11,21,800	...	6,91,87,011	...	81,27,00,606	...	81,14,14,879
...	83,73,871	...	67,86,211	...	2,50,07,607	...	23,13,38,905
...	8,779,200	...	6,70,84,600	...	84,22,06,074	...	34,39,49,795
...	87,30,646	...	61,00,000	...	2,89,17,687	...	2,00,39,740
...	1,977	...	866	...	40,61,000	...	11,11,514
...	23,06,354	...	44,70,389	...	75,25,336	...	1,01,73,422
...	99,400	...	29,400	...	7,09,060	...	5,58,213
...	22,14,326	...	44,71,879	...	1,34,86,368	...	1,14,10,237
...	90,400	...	89,400	...	7,05,980	...	5,89,212
...	6,00,62,683	...	7,15,08,540	...	85,46,95,040	...	86,52,60,022
...	86,79,045	...	62,00,062	...	2,99,74,667	...	2,06,35,952
...	2,12,104	...	1,67,439	...	2,57,860	...	5,80,843
...	25,119	...	64,394	...	68,371	...	71,664
...	...	...	5,79,700	...	...	...	8,90,700
...	44,050	...	7,000	...	80,050	...	7,000
...	44,050	...	5,79,700	...	60,050	...	8,90,700
...	2,12,134	...	1,07,139	...	2,07,869	...	11,90,543
...	60,068	...	35,394	...	1,03,721	...	79,634



D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure British India from the Port of Aden during

Articles.	Denomination	UNINDIA EXPORTS.				AUSTRALIA			
		1866-67.		1867-68.		1866-67.		1867-68.	
		Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.
Animals, living	No.	27	202		10	500	25	630	
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value		8,785		1,120	280		915	
Arms, Ammunition, &c., (excluding Military Accoutrements)	"				30				
Books and Printed Matters (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.	2	200						
Building and Engineering Materials—	Cwt.								
Common	Value								
Other sorts	"								
Candles of all sorts	Lbs.								
Clocks and Watches	No.								
Coal—	Tons								
Charcoal	Cwt.								
Coffee	Cwt.	17,288	9,78,246	16,537	10,63,784	2,629	8,53,515	2,569	1,78,010
Corns, Road	Lbs.								
Cork, Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value								
Corks	Gross								
Cotton—	Cwt.								
Raw	"								
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.								
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods—									
Grey	Yards								
White	"								
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	"								
Other sorts of Piece goods (Handkerchiefs)	No.								
Thread, Sewing	Lbs.								
Other sorts of Manufactures	Gross Value								
Drugs and Medicines	Value		16,000		20,315		6,200		10,010
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Cwt.		120		400				
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value				265				
Feathers	Lbs.	2,588	25,418	3,654	41,900	1,150	10,518	412	6,820
Flax—									
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards								
Canvas	"								
Other sorts	Value								
Fruits and Vegetables	"								
Glass and Glassware—									
Beads and False Pearls	Cwt.								
Other ware	Value								
Grain and Pulse	Cwt.				32				
Gums and Resins	Value	1,000	1,78,110	8,045	3,63,515	9,218	2,07,437	6,009	1,96,467
Hardware and Cutlery	Cwt.		153		840				
Hides, raw	Cwt.	806	25,076	1,862	78,790	1,857	61,659	1,687	76,858
Skins, raw	No.	7,700	28,140	1,507	28,440		22,010		109
	Value	2,690	1,56,373		77,020		3,778		5,305
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	Value	1,9,060	1,802	90,830	3,015	6,390	200	10,800	1,000
Ivory—									
Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value		1,32,000		1,000				
Jute—									
Raw and Manufactures of	Value						40		
Leather and Manufactures of	"								
Liquors—									
Ale, Beer, and Porter	Gallons								
Spirits	"								
Wines and Liqueurs	"								
Other sorts	"								
Machinery and Millwork	Value		6,000		735				
Matches, Lucifer and other	"								
Metals—									
Copper—									
Unwrought	Cwt.								
Wrought	"		80						
Other sorts	"								
Iron—									
Wrought	Cwt.								
Other sorts	"								
Lead	"								
Steel	"								



D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure British India from the Port of Aden during

Articles.	Denomination	UNITED STATES.				ARABIA.			
		1886-87		1887-88		1886-87.		1887-88.	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.
Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...	186	8,117	260	9,516
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value	...	...	...	...	12,267	...	...	17,683
Arms, Ammunition, &c., (excluding Military Accoutrements)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Books and Printed Matters (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	132	918	132	905
Building and Engineering Materials—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	3 1/2	18	8	12
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts	Lbs	...	...	...	...	2,182	820	4,914	2,840
Clocks and Watches	No	...	...	...	...	20	200	1	15
Coal—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charcoal	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee	Cwt.	22,483	12,79,314	22,215	14,44,608	10,172 1/2	1,83,312	6,988 1/2	1,68,287
Corns, Reel.	Lbs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cork, Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corks	Gross	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	34 1/2	718	57 1/2	1,082
Twist and Yarn	Lbs	...	...	...	...	59,710	48,151	102,808	75,308
Manufactures—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fleeco goods—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grey	Yards	...	...	...	...	3,200,926	5,22,544	2,009,498	3,50,136
White	Yards	...	...	...	...	4,987,724	6,08,114	5,440,071	7,83,595
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	Yards	...	...	...	...	341,731	47,548	739,510	1,03,728
Other sorts of Fleeco-goods (Handkerchiefs)	Value	...	...	...	...	1,403	1,468	1,774	2,268
Thread, Sewing	Lbs	...	...	...	...	29,867	32,782	62,208	96,345
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	...	...	...	...	6,930	89,009	455,251	1,06,592
Drugs and Medicines	No	...	...	...	...	20,913	3,433	33,154	4,661
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Lbs	...	...	...	...	340	380	800	850
Earthenware and Porcelain	Gross Value	...	...	...	...	766 1/2	2,112	1,121	3,092
Feathers	Value	...	...	...	...	...	82,597	...	1,83,792
Flax—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fleeco goods	Yards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...	...	187	...	80
Fruits and Vegetables	Value	...	...	...	...	...	11,744	...	13,689
Glass and Glassware—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beads and False Pearls	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	67 1/2	2,321	10	542
Other ware	Value	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	1,550
Grain and Pulse	Value	...	...	...	...	107,331 1/2	1,06,000	121,490	5,00,108
Gums and Resins	Value	...	...	...	...	1,142 1/2	29,321	2,341 1/2	46,994
Hardware and Cutlery	Value	...	...	...	...	...	2,531	...	2,090
Hides, Raw	Cwt.	2,962	...	2,100	...	8	...	8	...
No	No	2,300	...	25,800	...	80	...	30	...
Cwt.	Cwt.	22,298 1/2	...	20,714	...	12 1/2	...	29 1/2	...
Skins, Raw	Value	14,92,004	...	17,58,644	...	...	647	...	785
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	Value	1,566,450	...	24,00,206	...	1,005	212	3,810	...
Ivory—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value	...	...	42,582	...	...	300	...	1,060
Jute—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raw and Manufactures of	Value	...	50	20	...	...	8,589	...	6,304
Leather and Manufactures of	Value	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	653
Liquors—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ale, Beer, and Porter	Gallons	...	...	...	...	2	9	96	291
Spirits	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Wines and Liqueurs	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...	...	245	...	60
Machinery and Millwork	Value	...	...	...	...	...	5,174	...	4,628
Matches, Lucifer and other	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Copper—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	90 1/2	4,101	113 1/2	5,152
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...	9	422	25 1/2	775
Iron—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	1,245 1/2	21,384	977 1/2	9,141
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...	140	257	49	255
Lead	Value	...	...	...	...	180	2,180	307 1/2	4,813
Steel	Value	...	...	...	...	437	5,180	60 1/2	1,008



D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure Ports in British India from the Port of Aden

Articles.	Denomination	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.				OTHER COUNTRIES.			
		1886-87		1887 88		1886-87.		1887 88	
		Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
Animals, Living	No.	..	..	..	..	5,960	20,989	921	4,006
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c)	Value	..	250	..	..	13,538	..	..	2,381
Arms, Ammunition, &c (excluding Military Accoutrements)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Books and Printed Matters (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.	13	1,440	..	..	23	2,200	..	..
Building and Engineering Materials—	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	42	140	..	..
Cement	Value	..	..	..	..	..	528	..	42
Other sorts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Candles of all sorts	Lbs.	..	..	..	..	1,407	456	1,223	353
Clocks and Watches	No.	..	..	..	..	15	220	60	130
Coal—	Tons	..	..	..	..	71	1,380	..	..
Charcoal	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	57	190	25	46
Coffee	Cwt.	..	376	..	..	10,200	3,35,844	6,412	3,24,631
Corks, Real	Lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	77
Cor, Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	15
Corks	Gross	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton—	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	7
Raw	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	..	..	..	..	4,800	3,800	..	..
Manufactures—	E	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Piece goods—	C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grey	Yards	49,740	8,385	33,000	5,750	230,250	32,312	30,930	5,181
White	..	..	..	10,368	900	670,480	80,316	1,500	175
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	..	..	..	..	..	107,700	12,400	96	13
Other sorts of Piece goods (Handkerchiefs)	..	..	..	1,200	..	22,81	6,451	240	30
Thread, Sewing	No. (Lbs.)	..	..	..	..	45,000	7,100	300	46
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	..	..	..	..	1	15	102	86
Drugs and Medicines	..	..	..	..	..	..	42,256	..	210
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Cwt.	..	40	..	26	..	8 45	..	1,435
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value	..	..	..	..	41	136	23	500
Feathers	Lbs.	..	..	..	..	188	7 45	179	300
Flax—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Piece goods	Yards	..	..	..	..	150	100	..	..
Canvas	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..
Other sorts	Value	..	..	..	..	..	7,445	..	2,722
Fruits and Vegetables	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..
Glass and Glassware—	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	110	300	..	..
Bonds and False Pearls	Value	..	..	..	..	..	1,313	..	311
Other ware	Cwt.	..	250	..	..	37,127	3,80,316	3,883	1,721
Grain and Pulse	..	..	..	..	75	6,430	1,06,924	4,191	81,421
Guns and Resins	Value	27	465	..	1,245	..	1,561	..	748
Hardware and Cutlery	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	8,370	..	5,029	..
Hides, Raw	No. (Cwt.)	..	..	..	..	44,120	1,45,810	37,273	1,32,296
Skins, Raw	..	..	..	..	..	72	3,632	..	110
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	Value	..	..	..	..	6,010	545	60	500
Ivory—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
Unmanufactured and Manufactured Jewellery, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jute—	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,555	..	777
Raw and Manufactures of	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,373	..	165
Leather and Manufactures of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquors—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ale, Beer, and Porter	Gallons	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	275
Spirits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	100
Wines and Liqueurs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	72
Other sorts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinery and Millwork	Value	..	..	..	..	..	400	..	..
Matches, Knives and other	..	..	..	..	..	..	127	..	56
Metals—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Copper—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unwrought	..	..	..	..	..	77	3,157	1	50
Wrought	..	..	..	..	..	48	360	..	..
Other sorts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iron—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wrought	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	82	1,464	4	100
Other sorts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lead	..	..	..	..	..	60	960	..	..
Steel	..	..	..	..	..	8	70	..	..

—continued.

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) exported to Foreign Countries and during the two official years 1886-87 and 1887-88—continued.

TOTAL OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES				INDIA.				GRAND TOTAL.			
1886-87		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
6,138	86,100	3,886	9,833			11	52	6,138	86,190	3,887	97,885
...	44,142	...	69,470	...	5,610	...	2,850	...	46,752	...	71,320
...	...	...	251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	281
88	7,012	44	2,576	2	110	10	1,510	86	7,122	62	4,086
450	948	1,078	3,797			6	48	450	948	1,080	3,845
...	795	...	8,948	...	...	...	...	...	795	...	8,948
18,168	4,781	80,951	10,789	...	...	924	425	18,168	4,781	81,875	11,007
98	977	104	1,041	...	...	1	10	98	977	103	1,041
71	1,880	871	17,415	...	...	...	...	71	1,880	871	17,415
57	166	166	23	...	...	...	...	57	166	166	228
102,578	52,41,866	81,2,964	42,2,944	5,116	76,062	448	23,087	102,578	52,18,866	81,714	42,58,031
150	27	2	77	...	80	...	...	150	55	2	107
...	804	1,512	1,870	...	...	...	...	...	804	1,579	1,870
56	1,000	23	1,880	250	4,400	...	...	56	1,000	23	1,880
70,293	64,064	146,877	1,04,092	3,900	4,400	3,880	3,435	70,293	68,954	148,957	1,07,497
461,206	2,00,771	470,088	2,65,068	624	200	4,700	3,240	461,729	2,00,971	470,738	2,68,808
5,438,361	9,54,240	5,067,650	9,07,074	235,960	4,410	55,998	9,175	5,438,911	9,60,660	5,083,848	9,66,849
9,447,658	11,20,931	18,078,762	21,51,286	12,798	1,000	3,566	750	9,447,658	11,21,001	18,087,618	21,68,189
900,401	92,938	1,207,432	1,83,641	...	...	600	600,401	900,401	92,938	1,208,302	1,83,642
19,017	2,972	13,944	3,375	...	...	...	...	19,017	2,972	13,944	3,378
438,637	78,111	184,400	1,48,749	8,800	1,000	1,800	447,437	438,637	78,901	185,380	1,49,349
869,827	1,57,821	528,777	1,0,138	...	...	8,410	1,820	869,827	1,57,821	529,202	1,07,508
37,738	6,010	46,417	7,314	24	200	890	37,738	37,738	6,010	46,417	7,314
708	806	1,146	381	...	...	...	...	708	806	1,146	381
...	...	1,228	2,214	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,228	2,214
...	2,44,404	...	2,86,180	...	...	...	...	...	2,44,404	...	2,86,180
...	6,225	...	81,007	18,168	16,425	...	...	...	6,225	...	81,007
715,224	57,062	1,069	74,325	718	7,021	229	4,111	715,224	57,062	1,071	74,446
...	11,538	...	11,918	...	205	...	...	...	11,538	...	11,918
5,469,274	61,621	4,294	2,2,20	129	1,600	6	300	5,469,274	61,121	4,300	2,2,040
784	569	...	...	...	...	...	...	784	569	...	...
...	297	...	360	...	...	...	...	...	297	...	350
...	87,110	...	40,110	...	4,677	...	650	...	89,787	...	50,060
270	9,840	272	9,116	...	...	...	...	270	9,840	272	9,116
...	6,851	...	10,117	...	420	...	...	...	6,851	...	10,702
486,735	30,02,446	607,708	11,88,948	49	335	108	1,149	486,735	30,02,790	607,969	11,99,907
39,218	12,15,020	34,378	14,50,006	1,500	31,807	11,888	2,76,843	39,218	12,47,432	34,655	17,29,239
...	10,600	...	18,38	...	626	...	70	...	10,921	...	18,408
9,439	13,111	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,439	13,111	...	...
114,898	8,70,491	163,177	5,01,031	...	...	...	150	114,898	8,79,491	163,317	5,01,181
25,204	...	31,524	...	...	...	40	...	25,204	...	31,524	...
1,776,066	16,63,371	2,631,218	18,44,007	...	...	...	...	1,776,066	16,63,371	2,631,115	18,44,007
...	5,509	...	4,847	...	1,150	...	500	...	4,829	...	5,147
...	2,000	...	43,522	...	2,00,626	...	2,02,510	...	2,02,925	...	4,47,022
...	1,83,070	...	3,425	...	81,300	...	1,09,600	...	2,04,870	...	1,12,025
...	15,166	...	11,114	...	2,800	...	10,409	...	15,551	...	21,613
...	0,079	...	6,839	...	160	...	160	...	7,679	...	6,939
146	798	292	798	...	...	...	...	146	805	293	798
139	355	89	468	...	...	...	...	139	435	89	468
132	81	81	302	...	...	...	...	132	381	81	362
6	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	64	...	...
...	7,200	...	4,400	...	800	...	1,670	...	8,060	...	5,807
...	9,575	...	8,700	...	...	...	...	...	9,575	...	8,743
223	9,798	1844	10,145	8	250	...	5,000	223	10,048	1891	15,145
110	3,717	98	3,276	9	216	228	7,810	110	4,032	334	11,963
1,019	19,200	1,478	18,000	46	610	17	220	1,019	19,810	1,493	18,260
161	318	116	491	41	122	128	323	161	325	116	493
240	3,080	367	6,023	...	...	...	...	240	3,080	367	6,023
1,304	9,121	605	4,631	1	10	...	...	1,304	9,121	605	4,631

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure Ports in British India from the Port of Aden

Articles.	Denomination.	UNITED KINGDOM.				AUSTRIA.			
		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88	
		Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value
			Rs		Rs		Rs.		Rs.
<b>Metals—continued.</b>									
Tin—									
Unwrought ... ..	Cwt								
Other sorts	"								
Zinc or Spelter	"								
All other sorts, unenumerated	"								
Oils	Gallons								
Paints, Colours and Painters' Materials	Value								
Paper and Pasteboard	"		250		500				
Provisions	"		425		800		160		
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	"								
Salt	Tons								
<b>Seeds—</b>									
Til or Gingelly	Cwt		41		80		26		
Other sorts	"				10,150				
<b>Shells and Cowries</b>	Value		18,955		25,100		5,78,634		4,69,152
<b>Silk—</b>									
Raw	Lbs.								
<b>Manufactures—</b>									
Piece-goods	Yards								
Other sorts	Value								
<b>Spices</b>	Lbs	9,800	5,300	257	14,840	30,280	18,450	284	17,800
Sugar, Sugar candy and other Saccharine	Cwt								
Tea	Lbs.	28	15	9	9	5,098	2,800	42	100
<b>Tobacco—</b>									
Unmanufactured	Lbs				120				
Manufactured	E C	3	130			100	50		
<b>Toys and Requisites for Games</b>	Value		800		60				
Umbrellas	No								
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt.					45	2,650	86	1,690
Wood and Timber and Manufactures there- of (including Firewood)	Value		10				20		70
<b>Wool—</b>									
Raw	Lbs.								
<b>Manufactures of—</b>									
Piece goods	Value								
Other sorts	"		65		50		50		
All other Articles, unenumerated	"		16,769		31,008		1,455		5,967
<b>Total of Months disc</b>	Value		16,11,282		17,04,746		18,04,888		9,70,848
<b>Treasure—</b>									
Gold	Value						4,000		3,300
Silver	"								16,190
<b>Total Treasure</b>	Value						4,000		20,090
<b>Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure</b>	Value		16,11,282		17,01,746		18,08,888		9,90,459





D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure Ports in British India from the Port of Aden

Articles	Denomination.	UNITED STATES.				ARABIA.			
		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
<b>Metals—continued.</b>									
Tin—									
Unwrought	Cwt.					1,010			24
Other sorts	"								
Zinc or Spelter	"					50	450	16	243
All other sorts, unenumerated	"					58½	1,292	166½	2,254
Oils	Gallons..					121,851	48,475	100,021½	40,934
Paints, Colours and Painters' Materials	Value						1,507		1,398
Paper and Pasteboard	"						8,006		8,791
Provisions	"		990		00		1,91,515		2,20,821
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	"								
Salt	Tons					5		5	6
Seeds—									
Til or Gingelly	Cwt.					8,07½	62,899	4,207½	38,054
Other sorts	"					607½	5,248	607½	6,021
Shells and Cowries	Value						600		686
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs.					9,524	99,680	16,243	80,370
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards					25,606	2,177	71,481	78,977
Other sorts	Value						8,230		19,464
Spices	Lbs.					647,730	1,2,532	752,484	1,70,117
Sugar, Sugarcandy and other Saccharine	Lbs.					16,009	0,30	7,17	2,64,716
Produce	Lbs.					303	0	125	90
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	Lbs.					913,422	1,17,374	12,66,482	1,71,266
Manufactured	E C					100	54		89
Tops and Requisites for Games	Value								
Umbrellas	No.					182	175		
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt.								
Wood and Timber and Manufactures there- of (including Firewood)	Value						4,597		12,404
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs.								
Manufactures of—									
Piece-goods	Yards					3,135	4,005	4,987	4,894
Other sorts	Value		2,80		1,800		10,126		24,713
All other Articles, unenumerated	"		300		350		26,383		20,594
<b>Total of Merchandise</b>	<b>Value</b>		<b>29,125</b>		<b>33,16,730</b>		<b>26,50,873</b>		<b>39,87,694</b>
Treasure—									
Gold	Value								
Silver	"						5,81,690		53,493
<b>Total Treasure</b>	<b>Value</b>						<b>5,81,690</b>		<b>53,493</b>
<b>Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure</b>	<b>Value</b>		<b>29,50,125</b>		<b>33,16,730</b>		<b>28,82,063</b>		<b>40,41,087</b>

—continued.

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) exported to Foreign Countries and during the two official years 1886-87 and 1887-88—continued.

AFRICA.		CHINA.				PERSIA.					
1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
22	221	11	105								
1543	1,116	83	1,180								
202	874	82	348					2	32		
95,968	12,268	50,084	38,978					12,900	4,840	12,455	4,350
	1,322		774						28		
	1,320		1,886								
	2,68,651		5,29,218		970		7,400		125		
1116	880	44	1,388								
111	154	92	673								
880	1,846	870	6,328								
	145		90								
456	1,678	14	1,117								
8,128	2,021	2,928	2,694							112	140
	147		1,978								
48,240	7,624	197,201	48,945								
2,594	8,117	1,122	2,688						160	27	850
1,711	700	5,748	1,649								
2,004,144	2,02,148	2,072,561	2,01,689								
10,204	6,821	14,418	7,044								
5,468	685	4,906	579								
336	87	668	1,972								
	841		628								
	23,768		42,090						368		770
84	45	1,308	4,149								
	2,039		6,630						100		300
	85,463		1,07,080						79		1,160
	28,09,814		50,11,086		4,078		11,034		14,804		38,876
	2,400										
	7,03,246		14,96,120						1,671		1,425
	7,06,646		14,96,120						1,671		1,425
	25,16,400		64,47,886		9,078		11,034		15,965		40,301

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure Ports in British India from the Port of Aden

Articles.	Denomination.	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.				OTHER COUNTRIES.			
		1886-87		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
<b>Metals—continued.</b>									
Tin—									
Unwrought	Cwt.					5	490		
Other sorts									
Zinc or Spelter						14	100		
All other sorts, unenumerated		54	416	5	72			2	23
Oils	Gallons					89,304½	25,598	3,506	2,884
Paints, Colours and Painters' Materials	Value						117 6		107
Paper and Pasteboard	Value		1,000		90		751		46
Provisions	Value		25,392		43,732		1,00,291		84,127
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	Tons						15		
Salt									
Seeds—									
Til or Gingelly	Cwt.					71	570	17	320
Other sorts						354½	2,905	16	17½
Shells and Cowries	Value		140		4,250		2 0c2		2,434
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs.					7 32	1,300		
Manufactures—									
Fleece-goods	Yards					1,000	540	4 800	1,300
Other sorts	Value						2,139		
Spices	Lbs.	84	60	1,456	560	106,370	21,050	25,564	11,160
Sugar, Sugarcandy and other Saccharine	Cwt					1,736½	24,504	255	1,085
Products	Lib.					9,850	2,771	602	448
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	Lbs.					599,108	92,051	310,772	58,695
Manufactured	Rs.					10,840	6,192	10,188	3,772
C.						1,540	189	1,036	141
Toys and Requisites for Games	Value						400		650
Umbrellas	No								
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt	94	400	17	1,400				
Wood and Timber and Manufactures there- of (including Firewood)	Value						15,006		2,938
Wool—									
Raw									
Manufactures of—									
Fleece goods	Yards					39	45		239
Other sorts	Value						1,340		1,140
All other Articles, unenumerated						70	42,151		
<b>Total of Merchandise</b>	Value		11,564		69,095		15,74,259		7,23,492
Treasure—									
Gold	Value						9 178		59,087
Silver			54,575		5,800		3,06,502		
<b>Total Treasure</b>	Value		54,575		5,800		3,76,675		59,087
<b>Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and   Treasure</b>	Value		98,959		65,795		19,40,934		7,82,578

—continued.

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) exported to Foreign Countries and during the two official years 1886-87 and 1887-88—concluded.

TOTAL OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				INDIA.				GRAND TOTAL.			
1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
22½	1,751	2	120	...	...	...	...	22½	1,751	2	120
2154	2,036	109½	1,378	...	...	...	...	2154	2,036	109½	1,378
87	3,114	161	2,628	...	...	...	...	87	3,114	161	2,628
200,408½	91,370	187,367	80,486	...	...	...	...	200,408½	91,370	187,367	80,486
...	4,081	...	8,277	...	...	...	...	...	4,081	...	8,277
...	0,333	...	11,187	...	...	...	...	...	0,333	...	11,187
...	6,62,117	...	8,27,187	...	...	...	...	...	6,62,117	...	8,27,187
...	840	...	1,844	...	...	...	...	...	840	...	1,844
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,148½	69,063	4,067	27,697	...	...	...	...	8,148½	69,063	4,067	27,697
1,240½	11,404	2,106½	28,367	...	...	...	...	1,240½	11,404	2,106½	28,367
...	5,98,616	...	5,08,100	...	...	...	...	...	5,98,616	...	5,08,100
18,640	45,408	18,647	68,097	...	...	...	...	18,640	45,408	18,647	68,097
20,367	36,721	78,134	3,561	...	...	...	...	20,367	36,721	78,134	3,561
...	11,007	...	31,827	...	...	...	...	...	11,007	...	31,827
746,508	2,00,713	1,090,508	8,04,528	...	...	...	...	746,508	2,00,713	1,090,508	8,04,528
21,042½	2,05,961	25,971	8,24,984	...	...	...	...	21,042½	2,05,961	25,971	8,24,984
17,107	6,303	4,582	2,116	...	...	...	...	17,107	6,303	4,582	2,116
3,006,174	4,12,048	8,052,001	4,31,829	...	...	...	...	3,006,174	4,12,048	8,052,001	4,31,829
31,152	18,030	24,735	11,110	...	...	...	...	31,152	18,030	24,735	11,110
7,564	827	6,078	789	...	...	...	...	7,564	827	6,078	789
...	747	...	202	...	...	...	...	...	747	...	202
478	518	682	202	...	...	...	...	478	518	682	202
130	8,060	84	8,350	...	...	...	...	130	8,060	84	8,350
...	48,979	...	69,095	...	...	...	...	...	48,979	...	69,095
...	...	392	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	392	200
3,548	4,095	6,345	0,036	...	...	...	...	3,548	4,095	6,345	0,036
...	16,619	...	23,419	...	...	...	...	...	16,619	...	23,419
...	1,37,610	...	2,94,016	...	...	...	...	...	1,37,610	...	2,94,016
...	1,48,54,435	...	1,88,38,119	...	...	...	...	...	1,48,54,435	...	1,88,38,119
...	17,830	...	6,328	...	...	...	...	...	17,830	...	6,328
...	18,40,839	...	16,21,955	...	...	...	...	...	18,40,839	...	16,21,955
...	18,58,528	...	16,28,240	...	...	...	...	...	18,58,528	...	16,28,240
...	1,87,12,968	...	2,00,10,359	...	...	...	...	...	1,87,12,968	...	2,00,10,359

D.—TRADE—continued.

(3).—Statement of Customs Duty collected on the principal and other articles of Merchandise, subject to duty, on Import and Export at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay, and in the Province of Sind during the two official years 1886-87 and 1887-88.

Articles.	AMOUNT OF DUTY COLLECTED								
	1886-87.				1887-88				
	Gross.		Net.		Gross.		Net.		
	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Arms, Ammunition, &c. ...	62,059	...	54,291	...	67,917	...	57,805	...	
<b>Liquors—</b>									
Ale, Beer, and Porter ...	16,954	6,285	16,772	6,285	19,533	6,465	19,563	6,465	
Spirits ...	10,84,185	4,84,443	10,82,271	4,78,310	12,97,032	4,62,125	12,74,178	4,55,318	
Wines and Liqueurs ...	1,47,933	54,301	1,47,757	53,687	1,73,136	55,770	1,71,010	56,647	
Other sorts ...	56	83	56	83	58	7	58	7	
<b>Oil—</b>									
Mineral—Petroleum ...	...	...	.....	...	56,929	...	56,929	...	
Opium ...	445	...	445	...	220	...	220	...	
Salt ...	7,684	1,022	7,684	1,022	7,656	1,160	7,656	1,160	
All other articles (excluding Penalty duty) ...	1,640	12,405	1,033	12,010	1,349	9,269	1,310	8,295	
Total duty on Imports.	Including Salt	13,20,956	7,56,539	13,10,909	5,51,397	16,23,370	5,34,796	15,88,729	5,26,922
	Excluding do	13,13,272	5,57,517	13,03,227	5,50,375	14,16,214	5,33,636	15,81,073	5,25,762
<b>EXPORTS.</b>									
<b>Grain and Pulse—</b>									
Rice (in the husk) ...	12	10,436	12	10,436	2	8,896	2	8,890	
Rice (not in the husk) ..	1,95,625	91,564	1,94,518	89,643	2,38,211	75,134	2,37,028	75,043	
All other articles (excluding Penalty duty) ...	...	...	.....	..	..	...	...	...	
Total Duty on Exports ...	1,95,637	1,02,000	1,94,530	1,00,079	2,38,213	84,030	2,37,330	83,933	
Grand Total Duty on Imports and Exports ...	15,10,593	6,60,552	15,05,439	6,51,476	18,62,083	6,18,826	18,26,059	6,10,865	

## D.—TRADE—continued.

(3).—Statement of Customs Duty collected on the principal and other Articles of Merchandise, subject to duty, on Import and Export at the Port of Aden during the two official years 1886-87 and 1887-88.

Articles.	AMOUNT OF DUTY COLLECTED.							
	1887-88.				1886-87.			
	Gross.		Net.		Gross.		Net.	
	Aden.	Sind.	Aden.	Sind.	Aden.	Sind.	Aden.	Sind.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<b>IMPORTS.</b>								
Arms, Ammunition, &c....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Liquors—</b>								
Ale, Beer, and Porter ...	1,242	...	1,242	...	843	...	843	...
Spirits ...	42,780	...	42,790	...	36,496	...	36,496	...
Wines and Liqueurs ...	5,685	...	5,685	...	7,816	...	7,816	...
Other sorts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt ..	11,544	...	11,544	...	11,361	...	11,361	...
All other articles (excluding Penalty duty) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Duty on Imports.	61,251	...	61,251	...	56,516	...	56,516	...
{ Including Salt.	61,251	...	61,251	...	56,516	...	56,516	...
{ Excluding do..	49,707	...	49,707	...	45,155	...	45,155	...
<b>EXPORTS.</b>								
<b>Grain and Pulse—</b>								
Rice (in the husk) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice (not in the husk) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles (excluding Penalty duty) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total Duty on Exports</b> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Grand Total Duty on Imports and Exports</b> ...	61,251	...	61,251	...	56,516	...	56,516	...

D.—TRADE

(4).—Total Value of Merchandise (distinguishing Country from Foreign) and Treasure Imported and years 1886-87

Ports.	MERCHANT					
	COUNTRY.				Fo	
	1886-87		1887-88.		1886-87.	
	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay	Sind.
<b>IMPORTS INTO BOMBAY AND SIND.</b>						
From Bengal .. .. .	1,17,07,772	1,18,911	1,05,13,541	1,86,718	1,86,916	21,046
"  Sind .. .. .	64,75,093		88,3,505		12,67,636	
"  Madras .. .. .	1,18,21,525	4,29,883	1,25,23,566	2,31,157	72,011	2,205
"  British Burma .. .. .	56,00,746	2,49,301	47,92,202		47,030	650
"  Bombay .. .. .		48,07,872		48,64,358		1,64,76,169
Total from British Ports in the Presidencies and Provinces .. .. .	3,56,05,076	5,085,987	4,56,64,754	58,46,265	15,67,593	1,65,00,070
From British Ports within the Presidency .. .. .	3,81,73,919	4,30,837	4,20,71,764	4,19,662	2,34,271	2,19,784
"  Daman .. .. .	16,415	16,046	39,875	12,850		
"  Diu .. .. .	1,59,688		2,28,519	5,740	1,675	
"  Goa .. .. .	12,37,610	30,177	18,22,177	33,179	39,879	
"  Foreign Konkan .. .. .	2,10,769		2,90,401		356	
"  Máhi .. .. .	22,234		6,064		510	
"  Pondicherry .. .. .	21,647	60	20,806	922	321	1,888
"  Cutch .. .. .	34,37,956	68,845	3,48,777	70,668	21,174	28,575
"  Káthiáwár .. .. .	2,17,06,404	2,70,821	2,50,17,962	2,17,157	98,982	3,200
"  State of Travancore .. .. .	14,69,022	762	18,37,018	4,458	1,222	
"  State of Cochin .. .. .	37,591	11,701	13,656			
"  Gáikwár's Territory .. .. .	6,49,679		6,65,151	5,662	448	
"  Cambay .. .. .	2,36,809		3,01,025		87	
Total from Indian Ports not British .. .. .	2,92,05,644	3,38,414	3,34,50,014	3,44,826	1,51,854	33,663
Total from all Ports .. .. .	10,29,84,633	65,15,218	12,12,26,532	63,10,553	79,53,718	1,67,53,517
Government Stores and Treasure .. .. .	2,60,644	3,46,340	3,07,939	5,07,609	1,04,449	4,39,153
<b>EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY AND SIND.</b>						
To Bengal .. .. .	86,53,946	600	84,98,657	810	13,91,028	4,001
"  Sind .. .. .	45,44,898		44,88,062		1,64,27,870	
"  Madras .. .. .	66,37,041	2,08,172	74,28,457	42,471	58,66,354	807
"  British Burma .. .. .	6,87,150	4,5	4,5	18,746	18,64,071	1,400
"  Bombay .. .. .		53,22,711		91,56,145		13,26,544
Total to British Ports in the Presidencies and Provinces .. .. .	2,05,20,338	67,85,838	2,14,09,644	92,18,172	2,56,49,323	15,32,732
To British Ports within the Presidency .. .. .	3,82,13,908	4,47,012	4,22,63,536	4,20,137	54,38,986	2,16,804
"  Daman .. .. .	15,306		12,754		10,073	
"  Diu .. .. .	1,08,115		1,45,269		42,703	
"  Goa .. .. .	9,35,069	200	7,69,790	1,350	11,61,483	
"  Foreign Konkan .. .. .	1,45,847		1,67,029		48,418	
"  Máhi .. .. .					20,018	
"  Pondicherry .. .. .	35,901		20,513		11,855	
"  Cutch .. .. .	19,70,426	7,78,908	20,46,768	10,76,825	19,05,871	63,043
"  Káthiáwár .. .. .	59,69,703	12,70,417	78,05,632	21,92,349	47,7,39,	1,32,168
"  State of Travancore .. .. .	11,00,686		11,99,454		4,08,468	
"  State of Cochin .. .. .	2,31,382		3,84,581		1,276	
"  Gáikwár's Territory .. .. .	2,94,416	9,466	3,75,508	7,350	1,20,590	552
"  Cambay .. .. .	1,79,313		1,64,148		1,06,716	
Total to Indian Ports not British .. .. .	1,10,41,849	20,58,995	1,30,31,446	32,77,865	87,03,672	1,35,763
Total to all Ports .. .. .	6,97,78,848	92,89,866	7,67,44,606	1,29,16,174	3,96,91,961	17,35,319
Government Stores and Treasure .. .. .	17,69,925	21,478	6,33,873	23,581	4,49,116	1,72,272

continued.

Exported Coastwise into and from the Presidency of Bombay and the Province of Sind in the official and 1887-88.

DISE.						TREASURY.			
1887-88.		TOTAL.				1887-87.		1887-88.	
Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,65,922	8,616	1,18,94,688	1,39,957	1,97,79,463	1,95,334	.....	.....	.....	.....
16,80,990	.....	77,42,669	.....	1,05,74,435	.....	62,714	.....	43,374	.....
1,18,710	1,256	1,18,93,536	4,32,068	1,26,44,216	2,32,418	2,000	.....	1,900	.....
18,869	.....	56,41,770	2,49,951	68,11,071	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,43,20,936	.....	2,13,04,041	.....	1,91,84,694	.....	5,33,412	.....	3,17,225
20,84,497	1,43,20,298	3,71,72,669	2,21,96,037	4,77,49,245	1,98,76,473	65,314	5,33,412	45,274	3,17,225
51,66,520	1,99,715	4,44,08,190	6,50,621	4,72,38,254	6,09,377	16,11,462	1,000	14,29,709	.....
210	.....	16,415	16,018	40,045	12,650	.....	.....	.....	.....
320	.....	1,81,263	.....	2,28,779	530	.....	.....	.....	.....
36,733	100	32,77,469	30,177	18,68,910	33,279	.....	.....	5,000	.....
93	.....	2,11,325	.....	2,90,497	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,127	.....	22,764	.....	7,791	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
175	2,136	21,968	1,948	20,985	2,458	.....	.....	.....	.....
12,168	20,974	34,8,530	97,421	32,60,915	91,642	3,59,969	46,334	4,14,926	40,130
1,75,639	1,307	2,17,97,906	2,74,021	2,51,91,301	2,18,544	15,48,939	25,727	17,63,168	16,890
4,148	.....	14,70,244	762	18,41,166	4,459	.....	.....	3,000	.....
11	.....	37,591	.....	13,957	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
929	.....	6,50,127	11,701	6,50,080	5,662	.....	.....	.....	.....
469	.....	2,36,896	.....	3,01,694	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,31,916	1,597	2,93,67,498	4,32,077	3,37,21,930	3,69,223	19,08,908	72,061	21,86,094	57,010
74,82,927	1,45,44,520	1,09,28,357	2,32,68,735	12,87,09,459	2,38,56,073	30,85,684	6,06,473	36,61,077	5,74,235
53,319	6,000	3,65,293	7,85,493	3,61,278	11,30,942	9,11,734	70,72,000	4,63,595	60,24,000
16,73,892	5,122	1,70,44,074	4,601	1,01,72,459	5,932	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,29,51,990	.....	2,69,72,768	.....	1,74,89,992	.....	4,14,214	.....	1,89,700	.....
79,75,000	11,195	1,25,03,397	2,58,979	34,08,487	59,686	2,03,000	.....	5,70,167	.....
24,53,314	4,645	25,51,221	4,755	84,57,822	23,901	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	17,14,145	.....	78,49,266	.....	1,08,70,290	.....	44,000	.....	41,574
2,50,64,106	17,35,107	4,60,72,358	81,18,091	4,64,73,733	1,00,63,279	6,19,213	44,000	5,59,867	41,574
60,07,335	1,85,468	4,36,62,045	6,61,843	4,33,50,901	6,05,665	6,27,511	1,000	20,23,386	.....
9,438	.....	23,379	.....	22,216	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45,984	.....	9,50,813	.....	1,91,253	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11,11,914	122	21,54,502	900	18,31,704	1,472	9,90,300	.....	80,000	.....
2,693	.....	1,28,905	.....	1,99,722	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,702	.....	20,018	.....	2,702	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31,297	.....	47,766	.....	61,810	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17,09,047	81,015	38,76,097	8,31,951	37,55,815	11,57,840	2,87,249	.....	2,32,836	.....
52,80,158	1,56,014	1,07,46,094	14,02,536	1,30,65,790	23,48,854	15,93,552	.....	11,05,783	.....
5,30,599	.....	15,09,134	.....	17,30,053	.....	89,909	.....	1,06,890	.....
879	.....	2,32,658	.....	3,65,460	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,88,996	180	4,15,006	10,012	5,44,504	7,530	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,11,878	.....	2,86,034	.....	2,76,021	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
90,25,004	2,37,331	1,97,45,621	22,44,748	2,21,07,059	35,15,198	29,70,010	.....	15,25,009	.....
4,01,87,075	21,57,906	10,94,70,824	1,10,23,165	11,69,31,681	1,50,74,050	53,16,734	45,000	41,08,282	41,574
5,53,466	1,61,383	22,19,041	1,93,780	11,56,339	1,84,964	1,91,31,730	.....	98,05,727	12,006

India no return relating to that Port is given.



D.—TRADE

(5).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1887-88,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			BRITISH (OTHER THAN BRITISH INDIAN).				BRITISH INDIAN.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels	Tons	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	Bombay ..	272	653,325	136	268,724	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	77	125,829	29	62,104	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay ..	35	61,841	2	2,709	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	1	1,292	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	Steam	Bombay ..	7	11,847	10	13,745	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	Steam	Bombay ..	..	..	29	147,686	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	2	13,369	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay ..	..	..	6	8,536	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	Steam	Bombay ..	..	..	2	2,530	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	1	1,764	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holland	Steam	Bombay ..	..	..	5	8,605	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay ..	..	..	2	2,992	..	..	..	..
Italy	Steam	Bombay ..	1	2,432	3	6,157	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	2	2,306	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russia	Steam	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	Steam	Bombay ..	..	..	4	5,120	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	Bombay ..	13	11,325	14	1,061	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay ..	1	114	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	Steam	Bombay ..	2	3,014	14	13,164	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	3	4,560	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	Steam	Bombay ..	15	20,044	4	4,198	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay ..	17	11,947	7	2,343	..	..	..	..
Reunion	Steam	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central and South America	Steam	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	Steam	Bombay ..	2	2,823	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	3	4,611	3	4,367	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay ..	1	1,156	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arabia	Steam	Bombay ..	16	20,803	17	21,391	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	1	1,310	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



D.—TRADE

(5).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1887-88,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared			OTHER NATIONALITIES.				TOTAL FOREIGN			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	2	2,435	1	1,478	2	2,435	1	1,478
	{ Sailing...	{ Bombay ...	1	1,437	...	...	1	1,437	1	1,164
Austria	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	21	43,168	22	44,453	21	43,168	22	44,453
	{ Sailing...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	2	2,317	18	46,251	22	55,748
	{ Sailing ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	16	13,296	14	11,097
	{ Sailing ...	{ Bombay ...	7	775	10	1,350	11	1,520	40	5,338
Egypt	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ...	{ Bombay ...	2	650	...	...	3	1,609	...	...
Réunion	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	1	1,478	...	...	1	1,478	...	...
	{ Sailing ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	4	5,613	...	...
Arabia	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	1	1,848	...	...	1	1,848
	{ Sailing...	{ Bombay ...	3	388	15	1,661	73	7,341	111	13,183
			1	57	...	...	18	1,114	14	1,010

—continued.

and cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the compared with the totals of the year 1886-87—continued.

NATIVE CRAFT.				GRAND TOTAL, 1887-88.				GRAND TOTAL, 1886-87.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	374	655,760	137	270,002	338	593,383	130	253,743
...	...	...	...	77	125,829	29	52,104	99	154,796	37	70,699
...	...	...	...	36	63,378	3	3,963	32	53,060	5	6,900
...	...	...	...	1	1,292	...	...	1	1,465	...	...
...	...	...	...	28	55,015	32	61,198	24	42,497	39	72,800
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	89	147,686	...	...	102	169,771
...	...	...	...	...	...	9	13,369	...	...	11	13,477
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8,532	...	...	9	12,981
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,530	...	...	2	2,579
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,732	...	...	1	1,222
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8,805	...	...	7	11,535
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,092	...	...	3	5,270
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	19	46,633	65	22,905	18	46,637	97	170,548
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,208	...	...	2	2,926
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,103
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5,130	...	...	4	6,497
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	39	24,631	28	24,178	27	22,727	30	25,714
16	1,624	47	4,230	...	3,596	87	8,068	21	1,984	65	7,117
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	3,014	14	19,164	3	5,524	16	22,437
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4,660	...	...	8	10,681
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	70	20,044	4	4,138	17	21,850	6	6,456
...	...	...	...	7	400	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	20	13,756	7	2,348	35	14,302	16	5,160
...	...	...	...	12	5,402	...	...	12	5,283	2	768
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1,478	...	...	6	9,868	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	2,323	...	...	1	1,477	...	...
...	...	...	...	7	10,224	2	4,367	8	12,410	6	10,698
...	...	...	...	1	1,166	...	...	2	1,936	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	16	20,803	18	23,239	19	22,683	21	25,937
...	...	...	...	1	1,310	...	...	1	1,263	2	2,308
103	10,461	80	8,161	176	17,802	191	21,344	225	22,931	200	22,496
13	993	23	1,969	31	2,107	37	3,009	34	2,144	30	2,816

D.—TRADE

(5.)—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1887-88

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.				BRITISH (OTHER THAN BRITISH INDIAN)				BRITISH INDIAN.			
				Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.		
Ceylon	Steam	Bombay	1	1,781	...	...	...	...	...		
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Sailing	1	176	...	...	...	...	...		
China—Hongkong	Steam	Bombay	21	35,048	23	36,718	...	...	...		
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Treaty Ports	Steam	Bombay	16	32,740	26	52,322	...	...	...		
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Java	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Maldives	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Mekran and Sonmani	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Persia	Steam	Bombay	2	2,021	...	...	...	...	...		
		Sind	59	5,788	52	46,814	...	...	...		
		Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Siam	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Straits Settlements	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Sumatra	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Australia	Steam	Bombay	10	2,522	2	3,305	...	...	...		
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Sailing	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Other Countries	Steam	Bombay	36	37,562	66	91,503	...	...	...		
		Sind	3	3,339	7	9,432	...	...	...		
		Sailing	1	232	2	739	...	...	...		
Total, 1887-88	Steam	Bombay	512	656,474	451	754,414	...	...	...		
		Sind	143	186,489	101	134,958	...	...	...		
		Bombay	60	82,118	23	23,515	...	...	...		
		Sind	14	7,857	...	...	...	...	...		
Total, 1886-87	Steam	Bombay	481	794,164	491	607,688	...	...	...		
		Sind	154	203,778	135	180,428	...	...	...		
		Bombay	64	79,573	30	39,016	2	1,233	1		
		Sind	11	6,646	2	544	...	...	...		



D.—TRADE

(5.)—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1887-88

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			OTHER NATIONALITIES.				TOTAL FOREIGN.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ceylon	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	{ Sailing ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
China—Hongkong	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	13	27,435	12	26,196	27	48,522	27	48,349
		{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treaty Ports	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,499
		{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekran and Sonmaani	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ...	{ Bombay ...	1	16	1	49	24	1,229	21	1,033
		{ Sind ...	21	685	9	731	44	1,448	59	2,544
Persia	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ...	{ Bombay ...	1	26	...	...	9	1,690	28	4,139
		{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	19	1,095	25	1,160
Siam	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ...	{ Bombay ...	1	636	...	...	...	636	...	...
		{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sumatra	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	3	4,739	2	3,221	3	4,789	2	3,221
		{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ...	{ Bombay ...	27	3,367	6	738	92	12,225	10	3,447
		{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	62	5,644	20	1,915
Total, 1887-88	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	40	79,305	20	79,538	88	159,939	90	167,694
		{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ...	{ Bombay ...	43	7,435	38	4,833	218	38,516	211	26,802
		{ Sind ...	22	742	19	731	143	9,301	118	6,663
Total, 1886-87	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	45	82,986	45	86,141	87	161,024	87	162,105
		{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ...	{ Bombay ...	53	11,918	28	5,747	205	31,503	193	24,467
		{ Sind ...	28	1,990	27	1,514	109	9,701	71	4,444

—continued.

and cleared with cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the compared with the totals of the year 1886-87—concluded.

NATIVE CRAFT.				GRAND TOTAL, 1887-88.				GRAND TOTAL, 1886-87.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	1	1,781	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	362	7	752	1	131	7	704
5	188	7	752	6	716	...	...	3	302	...	...
6	716	...	...	19	83,570	50	85,067	46	84,204	38	66,269
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	16	32,740	27	53,821	18	35,769	28	57,839
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6	796	...	...	6	796	...	...	1	103
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	2,359	26	1,485	7	3,568	47	2,518	69	3,941	46	2,795
64	3,050	84	4,532	108	4,498	143	7,066	88	4,188	133	5,719
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,021	...	...	1	400	...	...
...	...	...	...	59	62,788	59	46,543	53	46,240	53	46,158
13	2,361	15	3,008	23	4,000	4	7,337	25	5,989	27	5,539
22	1,831	14	1,192	41	2,926	39	2,352	24	2,081	21	1,705
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	636	...	...	3	1,049	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5,155	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	155
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	10	21,522	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	3,706	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,903	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	39	42,351	68	94,724	49	61,501	59	78,647
...	...	...	...	3	7,249	7	9,439	...	...	20	31,698
8	1,846	7	791	101	14,543	19	4,975	51	15,104	17	1,891
28	2,909	17	1,446	90	8,553	37	3,361	61	6,113	14	1,348
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	600	1,016,413	541	922,107	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	143	186,169	196	1,49,958	...	...	...	...
185	18,838	189	19,484	43	14,470	22	69,011	...	...	...	...
133	9,499	138	9,129	90	26,657	256	15,788	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	568	955,188	578	969,696
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	203,776	135	180,426
201	19,198	163	19,379	...	...	...	...	472	131,562	407	83,037
113	6,995	117	7,368	...	...	...	...	233	23,341	190	12,366



D.—TRADE—

(6).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which Entered Province of Sind in the official year 1887-88,

Countries whence Entered and to which Cleared.	BRITISH (OTHER THAN BRITISH INDIAN).				BRITISH INDIAN.			
	Entered		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vesse's.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom ... ..	{ Steam ... { Bombay ...	48	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Sind ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Sailing ... { Bombay ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria ... ..	{ Steam ... { Bombay ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Sind ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Sailing ... { Bombay ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France... ..	{ Steam ... { Bombay ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Sind ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Sailing ... { Bombay ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany ... ..	{ Steam ... { Bombay ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Sind ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Sailing ... { Bombay ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holland ... ..	{ Steam ... { Bombay ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Sind ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Sailing ... { Bombay ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy ... ..	{ Steam ... { Bombay ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Sind ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Sailing ... { Bombay ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russia... ..	{ Steam ... { Bombay ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Sind ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Sailing ... { Bombay ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain ... ..	{ Steam ... { Bombay ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Sind ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Sailing ... { Bombay ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Africa, Eastern Coast ...	{ Steam ... { Bombay ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Sind ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Sailing ... { Bombay ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt ... ..	{ Steam ... { Bombay ...	2,621	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Sind ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Sailing ... { Bombay ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius ... ..	{ Steam ... { Bombay ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Sind ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Sailing ... { Bombay ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Réunion ... ..	{ Steam ... { Bombay ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Sind ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Sailing ... { Bombay ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central and South America... ..	{ Steam ... { Bombay ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Sind ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Sailing ... { Bombay ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States ... ..	{ Steam ... { Bombay ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Sind ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Sailing ... { Bombay ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arabia... ..	{ Steam ... { Bombay ...	3	3,746	9	2,660	..	..	..
	{ Sind ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Sailing ... { Bombay ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



D.—TRADE—

(6).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which Entered and Cleared the Port of Bombay, Province of Sind in the official year 1887-88.

Countries whence Entered and to which Cleared.	OTHER NATIONALITIES.				TOTAL FOREIGN			
	Entered		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons
United Kingdom ...	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ...	{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria ...	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	1	1,943	1	1,943	...	...
	{ Sailing ...	{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France...	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ...	{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany ...	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ...	{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland ...	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ...	{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy ...	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ...	{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia...	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ...	{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain ...	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ...	{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast ...	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ...	{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt ...	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ...	{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius ...	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ...	{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion ...	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ...	{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America...	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ...	{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States ...	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ...	{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia...	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ...	{ Sind ...	...	...	1	34	1	...

continued.

and Cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the compared with the totals of the year 1886-87—continued.

NATIVE CRAFT.				GRAND TOTAL, 1887-88.				GRAND TOTAL, 1886-87.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	2	48	...	...	2	291	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1,943	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,499	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	2,621	...	...	6	10,176	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,287	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,406	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	9,746	2	2,665	4	4,970	2	2,786
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,391	1	1,194
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	451	1	34	5	492	3	283	6	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	495

D.—TRADE

(6).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1887-88,

Countries whence Entered and to which Cleared.	BRITISH (OTHER THAN BRITISH INDIAN).				BRITISH INDIAN			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ceylon... ..	{ Steam ... { Bombay ...	...	35	69,930	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ... { Sind ...	...	1	1,509	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ... { Bombay ...	...	1	1,646	...	...	...	...
China—Hongkong ...	{ Steam ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ... { Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Treaty Ports ...	{ Steam ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ... { Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java ... ..	{ Steam ... { Bombay ...	...	4	7,300	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ... { Sind ...	...	1	1,462	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives ... ..	{ Steam ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ... { Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekran and Sonmiani ...	{ Steam ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ... { Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia ... ..	{ Steam ... { Bombay ...	1	697	1	1,090	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ... { Sind ...	...	...	1	1,381	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam ... ..	{ Steam ... { Bombay ...	...	...	1	1,362	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ... { Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ...	{ Steam ... { Bombay ...	...	...	1	1,451	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ... { Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sumatra ... ..	{ Steam ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ... { Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia ... ..	{ Steam ... { Bombay ...	...	...	2	1,088	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ... { Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries ... ..	{ Steam ... { Bombay ...	21	25,264	4	4,434	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ... { Sind ...	9	12,076	1	1,121	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1887-88	{ Steam ... { Bombay ...	29	38,820	46	85,449	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ... { Sind ...	12	16,822	4	5,705	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ... { Bombay ...	...	...	4	5,323	...	...	...
Total, 1886-87	{ Steam ... { Bombay ...	36	52,798	32	54,791	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ... { Sind ...	11	16,111	4	5,953	...	...	...
	{ Sailing ... { Bombay ...	4	4,304	3	2,315	...	...	...

—continued.

and cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the compared with the totals of the year 1886-87—continued.

FRENCH.				ITALIAN.				AMERICAN.				ARAB.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,159	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3,345	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	108
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	247
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,504	...	...	3	80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	205
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2,917	1	254	1	1,499	...	...	1	208	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	408
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	799

D.—TRADE—

(6).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1887-88.

Countries whence Entered and to which Cleared.	OTHER NATIONALITIES				TOTAL FOREIGN.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ceylon .. .. .	Steam ..	Bombay ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ..	Sind ..	...	...	...	...	1	1,159
China—Hongkong ...	Steam ..	Bombay ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ..	Sind ..	...	...	...	...	1	1,345
" Treaty Ports ...	Steam ..	Bombay ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ..	Sind ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java ... .. .	Steam ..	Bombay ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ..	Sind ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives ... .. .	Steam ..	Bombay ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ..	Sind ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekran and Sonmiani ...	Steam ..	Bombay ..	...	...	...	...	3	60
	Sailing ..	Sind ..	...	5 112	4	171	6	119
Persia ... .. .	Steam ..	Bombay ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ..	Sind ..	...	...	...	...	2	108
Siam ... .. .	Steam ..	Bombay ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ..	Sind ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ...	Steam ..	Bombay ..	...	2 3,799	...	...	2	3,799
	Sailing ..	Sind ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sumatra ... .. .	Steam ..	Bombay ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ..	Sind ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia ... .. .	Steam ..	Bombay ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ..	Sind ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries ... .. .	Steam ..	Bombay ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ..	Sind ..	3	304	...	3 304	5	217
Total, 1887-88 ...	Steam ..	Bombay ..	1	1,943	2	3,799	1	1,943
	Sailing ..	Sind ..	2	304	5	112	3	304
Total, 1886-87 ...	Steam ..	Bombay ..	...	...	...	4 4,724	1	254
	Sailing ..	Sind ..	4	571	3	226	8	970
			2	115	6	206	6	432
							16	1,008

continued.

and cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the compared with the totals of the year 1886-87—concluded.

NAVY CRAFT.				GRAND TOTAL, 1887-88.				GRAND TOTAL, 1886-87.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	69,960	5	8,693	29	50,990
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,805	1	446	2	562
1	131	...	...	1	131	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,345	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7,300	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,462	...	...	1	1,491
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	176	...	...	5	96
4	178	2	96	...	349	91	612	4	179	15	688
...	...	...	...	1	887	1	1,090	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,381	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	39	...	...	3	147	...	...	1	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,302	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,799	...	...	1	227
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,451	...	...	1	261
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,088	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	24	35,264	4	4,454	22	31,893	1	1,112
...	...	...	...	9	12,076	...	...	2	12,433	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	304	1	1,127	9	1,331	1	260
...	...	2	168	...	...	7	415	...	...	6	610
...	...	...	...	30	40,763	48	69,249	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	12	15,822	4	5,703	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	96	3	304	11	8,003	...	...	...	...
5	309	22	1,161	10	514	36	1,666	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	57,522	33	55,045
...	...	5	171	...	...	...	...	11	16,111	4	5,953
1	30	12	724	...	...	...	...	12	5,183	12	3,248
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	462	28	1,729



D.—TRADE

(6).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, in the official year 1887-88, compared

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.	BRITISH (OTHER THAN BRITISH INDIAN).				BRITISH INDIAN.				
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
United Kingdom	Steam .. Aden	247	458,148	294	578,518	..	..	..	..
	Sailing .. Aden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	Steam .. Aden	6	9,991	10	15,168	..	..	..	..
	Sailing .. Aden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	Steam .. Aden	1	1,104	65	99,319	..	..	..	..
	Sailing .. Aden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	Steam .. Aden	2	3,272	3	4,725	..	..	..	..
	Sailing .. Aden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holland	Steam .. Aden	..	..	5	8,502	..	..	..	..
	Sailing .. Aden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	Steam .. Aden	6	9,715	23	45,181	..	..	..	..
	Sailing .. Aden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russia in Europe	Steam .. Aden	1	5,277	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russia in Asia	St am .. Aden	2	5,025	..	2,277	..	..	..	..
Spain	Steam .. Aden	..	..	2	2,750	..	..	..	..
	Sailing .. Aden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam .. Aden	48	25,692	45	18,605	53	2,329	2	2,465
	Sailing .. Aden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	Steam .. Aden	5	5,294	90	1,21,082	..	..	..	..
	Sailing .. Aden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	Steam .. Aden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing .. Aden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Réunion	Steam .. Aden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing .. Aden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malta	Steam .. Aden	1	790	23	31,149	..	..	..	..
	Sailing .. Aden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	Steam .. Aden	4	6,515	8	13,775	..	..	..	..
	Sailing .. Aden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arabia	Steam .. Aden	10	5,795	16	11,226	19	22,100	20	22,105
	Sailing .. Aden	..	..	..	..	1	624	2	2,258
Ceylon	Steam .. Aden	4	5,669	4	3,342	..	..	..	..
	Sailing .. Aden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China—Hongkong	Steam .. Aden	1	1,426	3	4,448	..	..	..	..
	Sailing .. Aden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Treaty Ports	Steam .. Aden	10	19,381	21	32,196	..	..	..	..
	Sailing .. Aden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java	Steam .. Aden	5	7,507	1	1,465	..	..	..	..
	Sailing .. Aden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	Steam .. Aden	1	1,104	2	2,220	..	..	..	..
	Sailing .. Aden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey in Europe	Steam .. Aden	..	..	1	1,039	..	..	..	..
Turkey in Asia	Steam .. Aden	12	14,113	2	1,931	..	..	..	..
Persia	Steam .. Aden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing .. Aden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Siam	Steam .. Aden	11	14,975	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing .. Aden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements	Steam .. Aden	9	14,062	3	3,341	..	..	..	..
	Sailing .. Aden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sumatra	Steam .. Aden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing .. Aden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	Steam .. Aden	56	1,33,971	39	94,028	..	..	..	..
	Sailing .. Aden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Countries	Steam .. Aden	42	17,749	46	33,099	..	..	8	123
	Sailing .. Aden	..	..	..	..	1	1,582	..	..
Total, 1887-88	Steam .. Aden	484	761,620	712	1,128,586	49	24,570	52	24,698
	Sailing .. Aden	..	..	..	..	2	2,206	2	2,286
Total, 1886-87	Steam .. Aden	437	649,992	681	1,045,747	14	16,288	15	17,108
	Sailing .. Aden	1	1,582	4	4,627	..	..	..	..

—continued.

which entered and cleared from and to Foreign Countries at the Port of Aden with the totals of the year 1886-87—continued.

FRENCH.				ITALIAN.				AMERICAN.				ARAB.			
Entered.		Cleared		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared		Entered.		Cleared.	
Ves-sels.	Tons.	Ves-sels.	Tonn.	Ves-sels.	Tons.	Ves-sels.	Tons.	Ves-sels.	Tons.	Ves-sels.	Tonn.	Ves-sels.	Tons.	Ves-sels.	Tons.
3	4,086	1	752	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	101,248	54	119,863	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	19	49,085	18	47,272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2,663	1	2,663	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	3,220	30	3,220	45	30,862	44	32,744	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	8,716	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	10,256	4	4,983	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	3,318	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,045	1	1,045
25	59,106	11	26,605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2,601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	4,791	16	37,662	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2,441	1	782	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2,663	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	33,920	12	30,681	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	3,340	1	1,351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
112	231,560	135	236,028	64	79,447	62	77,017	...	...	...	...	1	1,045	1	1,045
...	...	173	255,258	73	82,545	71	78,395	...	...	...	...	1	469	1	469
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	789

D.—TRADE

(C).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, in the official year 1887-88, compared

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.	OTHER NATIONALITIES				TOTAL FOREIGN.			
	Entered		Cleared		Entered		Cleared	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.
United Kingdom ... ..	3	3,835	...	...	6	7,921	1	782
Austria ... ..	24	47,343	27	50,524	24	47,343	27	50,524
France ... ..	2	1,604	2	2,671	46	102,852	56	122,634
Germany ... ..	29	62,706	30	61,941	...	62,796	30	61,941
Holland ... ..	11	17,072	21	32,054	11	17,072	21	32,054
Italy ... ..	...	...	1	1,541	16	49,085	19	48,814
Russia in Europe ... ..	6	10,919	5	7,720	7	15,482	5	7,720
Russia in Asia ... ..	5	9,142	7	13,163	5	9,142	8	15,320
Spain ... ..	12	27,384	13	29,332	12	27,384	13	29,332
Africa, Eastern Coast ... ..	10	19,345	3	3,319	85	43,947	77	36,651
Egypt ... ..	1	1,439	...	...	1	1,439	...	...
Mauritius ... ..	53	2,067	51	39,822	33	21,061	51	4,570
Réunion ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1,115	...	...
Malta ... ..	...	...	2	1,751	...	...	2	1,751
United States ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia ... ..	5	8,282	6	6,995	5	9,327	6	11,234
Ceylon ... ..	...	...	1	1,781	...	...	1	1,781
China—Hongkong ... ..	3	7,281	8	13,329	2	18,231	6	13,329
" Treaty Ports ... ..	8	19,259	27	5,702	33	8,399	28	65,101
Java ... ..	22	34,111	20	16,862	23	36,632	10	16,394
Japan ... ..	...	...	1	210	2	4,791	17	37,371
Turkey in Europe ... ..	4	3,755	...	...	4	3,755	...	...
Turkey in Asia ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	2,441	1	771
Persia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam ... ..	3	3,314	...	...	3	3,314	...	...
Straits Settlements ... ..	6	6,224	...	...	7	8,887	...	...
Sumatra ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia ... ..	14	27,121	13	25,200	27	61,041	25	53,771
Other Countries ... ..	14	30,460	15	31,057	16	33,820	16	32,111
Total, 1887-88 ... ..	219	362,792	231	377,904	416	674,544	429	691,111
" ... ..	1	1,439	1	793	1	1,439	1	793
Total, 1886-87 ... ..	190	308,259	223	339,814	416	627,628	418	674,544

—continued.

which entered and cleared from and to Foreign Countries at the Port of Aden with the totals of the year 1886-87—continued.

NATIVE CRAFT.				GRAND TOTAL, 1887-88.				GRAND TOTAL, 1886-87.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	253	466,069	295	5,79,300	221	415,347	261	545,867
...	...	...	...	30	87,334	37	65,092	27	50,472	39	70,559
...	...	...	...	47	103,956	121	2,21,853	46	101,100	133	2,46,184
...	...	...	...	31	66,022	33	66,670	30	53,230	20	35,709
...	...	...	...	11	17,072	26	40,086	6	8,441	22	49,805
...	...	...	...	25	58,800	47	31,985	27	59,387	70	121,783
...	...	...	...	8	15,459	5	7,730	8	12,590	8	12,819
...	...	...	...	1	12,407	9	18,103	3	4,711	8	12,590
...	...	...	...	12	27,334	15	39,082	11	24,784	11	27,070
...	...	...	...	161	1,407	151	57,723	152	68,015	142	59,516
82	24,605	773	23,968	1	1,650	842	22,693	842	22,693	791	21,964
...	...	...	...	38	28,950	130	165,652	35	23,106	107	106,637
...	...	...	...	1	1,115	...	...	2	2,614	1	1,123
...	...	...	...	7	10,266	4	4,983	6	6,833	2	2,170
...	...	...	...	1	2,730	25	39,900	...	...	22	27,804
...	...	...	...	4	6,515	2	13,772	9	15,059	8	10,606
...	...	...	...	72	37,312	45	65,089	49	51,167	46	46,825
43	18,925	466	16,398	1	624	3	3,081	1	1,582	6	6,005
...	...	...	...	4	5,509	5	5,123	487	20,041	524	18,714
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	908	4	5,564
...	...	...	...	9	19,707	9	17,777	7	15,054	24	43,068
...	...	...	...	43	67,781	49	97,296	45	92,624	43	87,203
...	...	...	...	28	44,529	11	1,347	34	57,968	36	6,441
...	...	...	...	3	5,335	19	40,495	5	6,049	2	3,178
...	...	...	...	...	3,755	1	1,049	2	7,581	2	2,023
...	...	...	...	14	16,554	3	2,713	21	24,702	11	14,121
3	534	27	4,127	...	...	...	...	2	2,060	4	3,899
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	762	14	2,042
...	...	...	...	14	18,289	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	16	22,949	3	3,371	15	24,042	8	11,534
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	83	1,95,012	64	1,49,909	58	1,00,004	53	117,528
...	...	...	...	58	51,569	65	65,660	38	35,116	60	63,155
93	1,209	67	951	...	...	...	...	72	1,067	64	1,141
...	...	...	...	969	1,461,034	1,193	1,846,273	...	...	...	...
...	45,233	1,373	47,742	1,343	2,306	3	3,081	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	43,878	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	41,001	1,393	43,861	...	...	...	...	867	1,293,908	1,144	1,736,931
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,407	46,145	1,399	49,866

Vessels not Native

† Native Craft.

D.—TRADE

(7).—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, employed in the and the Province of Sind, in the official year 1887-88,

Ports.	BARNES.				BRITISH INDIAN				F.	
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered	
	Vessels	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons	Vessels.	Tons	Vessels.	Tons
<b>WITH CARGOES.</b>										
From or to—										
Bengal	{	43	71,073	26	43,602				1	986
	{ Sind									
Sind	{	146	192,967	121	103,856				14	1,788
	{ Sind									
Bombay	{	120	100,330	104	154,029				6	1,388
	{ Sind									
Madras	{	137	160,732	100	113,973	8	1,313	6	782	641
	{ Sind								13	1,521
British Burma	{	41	59,860	2	3,344					
	{ Sind		1,972							
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	{	367	425,542	253	271,175	8	1,313	6	782	24
	{ Sind	171	102,393	164	104,029					24
British Ports within the Presidency or Province	{	125	65,522	172	118,819	7	205	7	340	207
	{ Sind									101
Indian Ports not British	{	125	28,334	139	10,804	31	3,379	36	4,053	913
	{ Sind								23	1,022
Total, 1887-88	{	611	712,101	569	479,298	46	4,897	49	5,137	1,144
	{ Sind	121	102,393	164	104,029				54	2,836
Total, 1886-87	{	146	45,717	132	383,904	40	4,901	38	5,736	1,017
	{ Sind	144	140,255	133	154,029	1	352		71	22,081
<b>IN BALLAST.</b>										
From or to—										
Bengal	{	1	1,427	9	106,563					
	{ Sind			9	7,047					
Sind	{	8	10,194	2	3,133					
	{ Sind									
Bombay	{	3	3,196	1	10,40					
	{ Sind									
Madras	{	3	3,571	16	25,271	1	155		2	136
	{ Sind			4	4,416					
British Burma	{			2	80,500					
	{ Sind				2,466					
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	{	11	15,765	141	215,537	1	155		2	181
	{ Sind	4	4,623	22	24,410					
British Ports within the Presidency or Province	{	606	49,283	610	50,950	4	145	3	106	339
	{ Sind								3	210
Indian Ports not British	{	32	4,666	16	8,528	1	155		37	5,401
	{ Sind	1	1,381						13	476
Total, 1887-88	{	651	69,714	767	275,035	6	455	3	106	678
	{ Sind	5	6,004	22	24,410				16	634
Total, 1886-87	{	305	113,227	840	198,985	10	575	8	385	460
	{ Sind	4	6,459	35	43,506			1	332	10

—continued.

Interport Trade, which Entered and Cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast, in the Presidency of Bombay compared with the totals of the year 1886-87.

Region.		NATIVE CRAFT.				Total 1887-88.				Total 1886-87.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
2	2,706	1	161			44	1,189	28	46,308	13	22,293	38	31,876
3	1,214	393	41,815	234	33,909	543	176,564	453	135,979	466	174,891	424	176,380
26	2,433	368	38,269	406	37,740	481	139,981	596	200,202	623	175,486	498	190,740
56	7,397	3,119	102,317	2,186	21,440	3,273	265,003	2,357	203,133	3,187	244,145	2,070	176,811
1	72	55	4,651	25	1,620	73	5,372	26	1,692	148	12,197	127	9,345
						41	59,890	1	2,944	11	63,716	3	676
						1	1,978			2	1,467		
61	10,958	2,502	144,132	2,520	115,347	3,901	274,076	2,845	398,764	3,707	505,045	2,535	385,742
27	2,508	411	42,971	431	43,360	156	147,927	622	291,694	678	189,160	635	200,083
436	6,468	84,940	1,127,442	78,721	997,517	85,273	1,198,714	70,326	1,127,150	79,907	1,022,629	76,870	1,086,416
1	38	686	16,329	714	16,756	638	16,436	715	16,794	692	14,330	658	15,455
822	13,796	9,965	2,41,131	7,781	228,372	11,032	250,629	8,779	288,027	9,663	261,927	7,843	2,32,389
42	2,039	1,218	51,673	1,820	70,701	1,243	62,625	1,362	72,740	955	36,955	1,422	47,978
1,319	33,222	98,407	1,512,705	89,022	1,341,238	100,217	2,061,730	99,369	1,779,941				
70	4,582	2,315	110,873	2,965	132,817	2,176	117,632	3,199	291,428				
1,061	25,063	91,679	1,302,973	85,417	1,289,844					9,182	1,789,601	86,948	1,704,547
48	3,575	1,949	90,578	2,514	105,933					2,165	259,535	2,715	263,516
1	693			1	129			71	107,385			29	42,572
						1	1,457	9	7,047			9	10,455
		3	161	11	940	11	12,355	13	3,915	30	26,099	11	7,329
2	233	6	326	12	675	9	3,522	21	11,369	7	6,768	44	29,405
13	644	172	3,554	1,158	26,118	178	7,299	1,187	62,055	251	8,318	1,245	43,528
6	492				881			28	5,749			38	6,738
1	1,149							56	81,739			35	49,632
1	1,123							2	3,679			1	1,465
15	2,486	175	3,715	1,170	27,177	189	19,654	1,326	245,130	281	34,417	1,320	143,061
9	1,778	6	326	24	1,506	10	4,949	65	27,744	7	6,768	92	48,063
259	3,933	59,909	715,995	49,942	689,336	60,768	769,712	50,814	714,525	60,050	772,604	47,323	6,58,299
2	144	435	13,081	445	13,642	458	13,291	547	13,796	403	13,701	403	13,427
365	6,609	3,610	82,083	4,724	82,707	3,980	92,305	5,105	57,657	3,754	87,147	4,739	100,027
16	1,053	781	25,002	119	4,533	785	27,459	136	5,636	642	21,798	136	6,983
639	13,021	63,594	801,783	55,836	769,190	64,029	881,671	67,245	1,057,292				
27	2,975	1,222	39,009	668	19,731	1,243	45,699	637	47,116				
480	16,569	62,810	772,836	52,079	685,448					64,685	894,168	53,387	901,387
54	4,601	1,038	35,347	541	20,014					1,052	42,267	631	68,473

D.—TRADE—continued.

(7).—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered and cleared from and to the Ports in British India and Burma at the Port of Aden, in the office 1887-88, compared with the totals of the year 1886-87.

Ports.	BARREN.				BRITISH INDIAN.				FOREIGN.		
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons.	
<b>WITH CARGOES.</b>											
From or to—											
Bengal ... .. Aden ..	118	232,878	85	168,252	2	2,278	2	2,206	9	12,722	6
Sind . . . . . Aden .	12	16,636	8	11,258	..	..	1	1,047	..	..	..
Bombay ... .. Aden .	192	321,718	117	185,529	19	22,862	18	22,552	37	85,157	36
Madras ... .. Aden .	12	17,021	2	2,740	..	..	..	..	1	1,124	..
British Burma ... Aden .	95	127,079	8	8,701	..	..	..	..	8	9,109	..
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total ... .. Aden	23	32,338	3	4,072	..	..	..	..	2	3,238	..
British Ports within the Presidency of Bombay ... .. Aden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indian Ports not British ... .. Aden..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total, 1887-88</b> ... Aden	<b>462</b>	<b>741,000</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>381,552</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>25,130</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>25,805</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>111,750</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Total, 1886-87</b> ... Aden	<b>460</b>	<b>777,646</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>373,067</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>46,290</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15,371</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>129,452</b>	<b>37</b>

Ports.	NATIVE CRAFT				TOTAL, 1887-88				TOTAL, 1886-87			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.		
<b>WITH CARGOES—continued.</b>												
From or to—												
Bengal ... .. Aden ..	..	..	..	..	129	247,878	93	184,589	138	270,126	68	
Sind .. . . . Aden .	1	83	..	..	12	16,636	1	11,005	25	35,358	15	
Bombay ... .. Aden .	3	852	1	198	248	423,142	170	288,511	269	464,043	177	
Madras ... .. Aden .	..	..	..	..	13	18,145	2	2,740	4	5,165	..	
British Burma ... Aden .	..	..	..	..	103	127,188	8	8,701	77	96,541	..	
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total ... .. Aden	..	..	..	..	25	35,576	3	4,072	37	52,582	..	
British Ports within the Presidency of Bombay ... .. Aden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Indian Ports not British ... .. Aden..	3	430	2	154	..	..	..	..	2	167	..	
<b>Total, 1887-88</b> ... Aden .	<b>7</b>	<b>1,365</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>884,145</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>497,918</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>923,982</b>	<b>268</b>	
<b>Total, 1886-87</b> ... Aden .	<b>6</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>923,982</b>	<b>268</b>	

**D.—TRADE—continued.**

(8).—Statement showing the quantity of Cotton exported from India during the year 1887-88.

Months.	United Kingdom.	Austria.	Belgium.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	China.	Other Countries.	TOTAL.				Grand Total.
									FROM BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.			From other Ports.	
									From Bombay	From Subordinate Ports.	Total.		
Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	
April 1887	531,807	110,497	38,090	128,227	24,118	95,581	8,088	48,800	886,598	.....	886,598	199,110	1,085,708
May "	497,746	161,250	153,369	61,908	38,987	124,474	19,054	55,008	881,921	.....	881,921	179,881	1,061,802
June "	228,676	37,506	42,143	43,255	8,437	56,624	31,708	22,341	295,347	.....	295,347	172,332	467,679
July "	167,544	30,386	15,804	9,794	2,785	49,629	44,936	19,233	140,947	.....	140,947	199,664	340,611
August "	117,834	19,802	10,144	17,460	581	27,809	2,246	2,927	89,666	.....	89,666	123,637	204,303
September "	52,908	7,899	8,570	4,837	.....	13,028	4,008	6,113	46,011	.....	46,011	51,350	97,361
October "	48,535	13,172	14,004	9,140	200	14,312	8,751	4,061	64,015	.....	64,015	47,450	111,465
November "	87,911	16,505	11,556	14,366	.....	10,779	5,339	7,716	83,524	.....	83,524	32,968	116,492
December "	57,533	39,877	20,938	28,275	3,026	69,615	18,614	3,790	157,642	.....	157,642	88,232	245,874
January 1888	116,905	55,778	55,017	28,862	7,023	109,819	11,939	11,683	274,858	.....	274,858	115,948	390,806
February "	125,334	98,423	94,636	41,374	28,917	112,776	6,271	17,256	409,904	.....	409,904	125,283	535,187
March "	222,087	107,238	112,083	79,695	24,102	95,401	19,416	59,239	608,123	.....	608,123	109,132	717,255
Total	2,139,698	687,835	676,554	486,781	139,046	773,837	202,884	265,468	3,929,556	.....	3,929,556	1,444,987	5,374,543

Note.—There being no export trade in Cotton from Aden no information relating to that Port is given.



D.—TRADE—concluded.

(9).—Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Cotton exported from Bombay during the official year 1887-88.

Months.	UNITED KINGDOM.		AUSTRIA.		Belgium		FRANCE.				GERMANY.					
			Trieste.				Dunkirk.		Marseilles.		Bremerhaven.		Hamburg.			
	Cwts.	Ra.	Cwts.	Ra.	Cwts.	Ra.	Cwts.	Ra.	Cwts.	Ra.	Cwts.	Ra.	Cwts.	Ra.		
April 1887	394,533	1,12,34,416	705,609	30,14,445	199,297	34,71,775	23,275	6,30,050	87,978	25,08,956	7,875	2,02,150	1,575	41,000	1,732	42,625
May	329,056	1,02,04,222	158,800	43,69,479	133,883	38,81,128	38,675	10,37,640	30,19	8,49,715	1,575	41,000	25,742	6,84,575	1,119	31,429
June	123,297	32,12,711	30,753	8,50,970	35,925	9,40,600	3,329	91,700	30,231	8,01,386	1,400	36,400	1,725	47,852	...	...
July	25,110	5,57,687	25,281	6,48,710	12,151	2,83,947	1,975	9,000	...	5,075	1,40,800	...	...	...	...	...
August	25,620	5,35,577	9,230	2,41,590	8,102	1,95,350	3,325	32,150	1,386	26,775	1,400	36,900	...	...	...	...
September	13,436	1,65,113	6,527	1,66,590	6,664	1,17,350	1,225	29,900	...	1,400	33,700	...	...	...	...	...
October	14,316	2,72,441	10,815	2,59,450	11,683	3,40,270	1,645	44,900	1,460	33,100	700	13,600	...	...	...	...
November	35,522	7,55,340	14,808	3,55,970	9,769	2,32,534	2,975	77,800	6,390	1,82,400	1,575	35,250	...	...	...	...
December	27,266	6,91,145	37,859	10,08,398	18,448	4,68,396	3,010	79,800	6,995	1,88,428	3,150	75,250	...	...	...	...
January 1888	87,987	13,59,424	51,885	14,24,533	50,438	13,64,001	2,870	73,200	10,846	3,05,726	9,117	2,42,170	...	...	1,655	39,317
February	90,248	26,59,423	85,485	24,62,752	85,108	24,11,887	6,475	1,88,000	20,359	6,02,821	11,200	3,24,050	...	...	3,325	87,304
March	125,297	61,71,240	103,273	30,20,744	88,734	26,29,935	10,975	4,58,700	54,250	17,56,345	3,727	1,14,438	...	...	2,187	53,037
Total	1,331,788	3,78,17,967	640,359	1,78,23,328	854,622	1,63,24,446	101,350	2,98,96,640	248,612	72,05,650	48,194	12,94,808	27,427	7,32,457	10,018	2,53,712

Months.	GREECE.		HOLLAND.		ITALY.				RUSSIA.		SPAIN.		Sweden.			
					Genoa.		Leghorn.		Naples.		Venice.		Barcelona.			
	Cwts.	Ra.	Cwts.	Ra.	Cwts.	Ra.	Cwts.	Ra.	Cwts.	Ra.	Cwts.	Ra.	Cwts.	Ra.	Cwts.	Ra.
April 1887	35	15,000	2,353	5,53,190	53,180	13,95,737	6,125	1,67,750	5,250	1,35,400	23,135	5,87,828	18,480	5,50,807	7,000	2,13,800
May	1,750	52,900	8,921	2,49,510	54,955	14,13,145	1,750	46,000	4,725	1,27,900	38,907	10,91,060	25,199	8,59,786	1,400	38,000
June	1,750	50,000	...	...	22,217	6,09,325	...	...	4,025	4,11,500	5,232	1,30,197	14,114	4,20,511	2,310	65,250
July	...	...	...	...	10,472	2,57,707	...	...	5,600	1,50,000	10,675	2,81,206	7,527	2,24,030	1,540	40,500
August	...	...	...	...	5,792	1,46,630	...	...	2,800	30,000	6,016	1,02,800	...	71	525	15,075
September	...	...	...	...	8,767	2,14,945	...	...	9,100	56,250	...	...	3,675	97,025	...	...
October	...	...	...	...	6,160	1,56,975	...	...	2,702	7,386	1,573	24,750	5,075	1,36,800	...	...
November	...	...	...	...	5,347	1,33,875	...	...	2,914	41,849	1,242	98,300	1,700	43,000	350	9,500
December	...	...	...	...	29,316	7,67,638	...	...	3,925	56,450	20,932	5,24,325	...	2,800	73,050	...
January 1888	...	...	...	...	41,755	11,09,359	...	...	12,425	3,29,300	99,111	7,85,952	577	1,31,915	3,420	90,062
February	875	25,500	...	...	38,900	10,43,740	1,750	51,000	2,800	12,750	14,116	12,68,360	12,915	3,65,140	1,925	53,800
March	875	30,000	1,060	2,70,000	58,500	15,54,426	2,100	66,250	7,000	1,94,000	17,746	5,07,967	38,797	11,92,840	9,723	1,96,154
Total	5,600	1,73,400	31,324	8,34,700	334,068	88,03,322	11,725	3,61,000	64,796	1,56,963	199,846	3,95,225	132,182	39,05,545	30,993	7,95,191

Months.	EAST OF AFRICA.		INDIA.				ARABIA.				CEYLON.		CHINA.		JAPAN.		TOTAL.		
	Mozambique.		Zanzibar.		Bombay.		Madras.		Mekran.		Other States.				Hongkong.				
	Cwts.	Ra.	Cwts.	Ra.	Cwts.	Ra.	Cwts.	Ra.	Cwts.	Ra.	Cwts.	Ra.	Cwts.	Ra.	Cwts.	Ra.	Cwts.	Ra.	
April 1887	7	161	...	...	7,017	2,08,875	...	...	40	1,000	...	...	3,385	80,321	...	...	886,598	2,48,30,266	
May	...	...	327	1,696	1,050	27,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,811	2,07,295	...	...	881,921	2,53,82,555	
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,543	4,34,188	...	...	295,347	78,30,220	
July	...	...	83	622	9,821	1,60,729	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,537	6,64,205	...	...	140,947	34,69,758	
August	...	...	450	2,075	1,225	31,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,263	3,35,723	...	...	80,666	18,79,146	
September	9	153	370	1,451	...	...	248	2,121	...	...	...	...	1,587	36,997	3	87	46,011	9,21,662	
October	...	...	...	...	2,975	83,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,969	1,14,525	...	...	64,015	15,60,514	
November	...	...	21	357	...	...	63	504	100	200	...	...	1,512	35,499	...	...	83,524	18,89,396	
December	12	300	49	840	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,258	1,03,909	122	3,500	157,642	40,71,742	
January 1888	35	874	...	...	700	22,400	...	...	7	70	28	616	...	1,601	40,164	...	...	274,858	72,07,129
February	19	487	15	202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,012	1,24,820	...	...	409,904	1,17,91,048
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,046	2,06,757	...	...	608,123	1,51,94,948
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APP. IV. D. (9)

INDIAN ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

## E.—POSTAL.

*Abstract Statement of Articles received for delivery and returned undelivered by the District Post Village Postmen in 1887-88.*

Names of Districts.	Articles sent out for delivery.	Articles returned undelivered.	PROPORTION FOR 1887-88.		PROPORTION FOR 1888-87		
			Delivered.	Undelivered.	Delivered.	Undelivered.	
Ahmedabad ...	62,952	2,780	94.0	6.0	95.26	4.74	
Ahmednagar ...	46,854	2,202	94.2	5.8	94.47	5.53	
Belgaum ...	58,554	3,000	94.88	5.12	92.61	7.39	
Bijapur ...	65,700	2,480	96.31	3.69	95.63	4.37	
Broach ...	45,396	3,618	92.4	7.6	93.72	6.28	
Dhárwár ...	68,594	2,934	95.76	4.24	95.29	4.71	
Kanra and Rewa Kántha ...	64,024	4,014	92.57	7.43	92.72	7.28	
Kánara ...	67,998	4,146	93.91	6.09	92.40	7.60	
Káthiáwár ...	35,178	906	97.43	2.57	97.48	2.52	
Khándesh ...	127,344	3,362	96.58	3.42	96.47	3.53	
Kolába ...	43,896	1,350	96.94	3.06	96.10	3.90	
Kolhápúr ...	37,524	1,692	96.5	3.5	94.3	5.7	
Násik ...	68,274	2,730	96.1	3.9	95.7	4.3	
Poona ...	97,914	3,822	96.91	3.09	95.41	4.59	
Ratnágiri ...	125,418	2,574	97.95	2.05	98.7	1.3	
Sátára ...	46,890	2,068	96.56	3.44	95.88	4.12	
Sholápur ...	55,410	2,958	94.67	5.33	94.48	5.52	
Surat ...	42,258	1,968	95.35	4.65	95.55	4.45	
Thána ...	53,268	3,786	92.9	7.1	92.46	7.54	
Total ...	1,203,848	54,930	95.44	4.56	95.25	4.75	
Money Orders ...	11,352	361	96.82	3.18	97.7	2.3	
Registered Articles	18,388	4,506	76.94	23.06	79.23	20.77	
Paid ...	Letters ...	861,054	20,904	97.54	2.46	97.06	2.94
	Packets ...	76,410	1,584	97.93	2.07	96.47	3.53
	Parcels ...	1,674	66	96.6	3.4	94.68	5.32
Unpaid ...	Letters ...	254,006	27,576	88.22	11.78	88.22	11.78
	Packets ...	216	48	77.78	22.22	92.86	7.14
	Parcels ...	348	12	96.56	3.44	93.34	6.66
India Postal Notes	.....	.....	.....	.....	91.67	8.33	
Total ...	1,203,948	54,930	95.44	4.56	95.25	4.75	

**F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT**  
**ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.**

*(1).—General Abstract of Financial Results showing the estimated cost of construction of Productive and Protective Irrigation Works, the Capital outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, the working expenses, and the Interest on the debt incurred in respect of those works for, and to end of, 1887-88.*

Name of Work.	ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION			CAPITAL OUTLAY.						RECEIPTS DURING 1887-88			WORKING EXPENSES DURING 1887-88			NET RESULT EXCLUDING INTEREST (DIFFERENCE BETWEEN REVENUE AND WORKING EXPENSES)				NET RESULT INCLUDING INTEREST				
	Direct Charges.	Indirect Charges.	Total.	During 1887-88.			To end of 1887-88.			Water rates, &c.	Collected with Land Revenue.	Total.	Direct Charges.	Indirect Charges.	Total.	Excess Revenue (Surplus).	Excess Expenditure (Deficit).	Rate per cent.		Simple Interest during 1887-88.	Excess Revenue (Surplus).	Excess Expenditure (Deficit).	Rate per cent.	
				Direct Charges.	Indirect Charges.	Total.	Direct Charges.	Indirect Charges.	Total.									Of Excess Revenue.	Of Excess Expenditure.				Of Excess Revenue.	Of Excess Expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>PRODUCTIVE WORKS.</b>																								
<b>INDIA</b>																								
<i>Works in Operation.</i>																								
Desert Canal ..	1,68,830	50,361	18,17,300	57,155	1,358	58,507	11,73,780	39,560	12,18,34	58,571	91,709	1,22,630	49,588	1,837	50,935	77,775	6.39	..	46,998	31,627	..	2.69	6.78	
Unharwah ..	3,45,427	8,410	8,53,757	10,220	248	10,471	3,31,627	7,288	4,28,915	40	53,206	53,246	11,860	841	17,201	30,045	10.68	..	17,460	22,985	..	6.78	6.40	
Beāri Canal	16,26,852	68,240	16,82,141	6,089	144	6,233	16,73,899	47,470	16,73,074	25,491	2,15,748	2,41,239	43,076	1,975	8,721	1,56,218	9.74	..	64,902	91,310	..	6.40	6.88	
Eastern Nāra Works	62,76,096	1,87,190	54,63,886	1,11,753	4,877	1,18,630	49,00,801	1,82,134	30,82,784	15,934	6,12,424	3,28,512	97,663	2,513	89,876	3,38,030	4.70	..	1,98,749	44,867	..	..	..	
<b>Total, India</b>	<b>85,17,314</b>	<b>2,96,170</b>	<b>89,16,984</b>	<b>1,87,226</b>	<b>6,516</b>	<b>1,93,841</b>	<b>80,34,617</b>	<b>2,76,461</b>	<b>83,11,078</b>	<b>78,491</b>	<b>6,73,186</b>	<b>7,51,677</b>	<b>1,36,697</b>	<b>6,419</b>	<b>2,48,023</b>	<b>5,04,654</b>			<b>8,17,680</b>	<b>1,91,015</b>				
<b>DEKHAH AND GUJARAT</b>																								
<i>Works in Operation.</i>																								
Hathmati Canal ..	4,94,767	30,000	5,24,765	..	..	..	4,90,925	27,942	5,287	..	..	7,468	6,500	447	9,952	2,484	..	..	19,617	22,121	..	4.27	..	
Lower Parjā River Works	4,44,480	22,774	4,67,254	3,140	70	3,210	4,21,000	2,220	4,220	12,611	4,300	17,471	7,956	237	8,215	9,256	..	3.04	48	16,801	7,645	..	1.70	
Badra River Works	9,01,601	33,226	7,21,417	18,979	438	19,417	6,48,651	27,327	6,46,324	6,122	591	6,748	6,254	451	6,647	99	..	..	25,548	..	..	..	..	
Pravara River Works—Lākh Canal	5,75,196	39,577	9,49,661	651	111	762	3,47,118	16,100	9,03,227	774	..	..	776	3,021	178	3,199	..	..	18,875	..	..	..	..	
Mutha Canals ..	60,55,275	2,10,672	62,92,342	67,906	3,211	71,017	59,77,046	2,28,616	62,01,601	1,89,528	..	1,50,682	65,072	2,738	67,756	1,21,387	..	1.96	68	1,15,939	..	..	..	
Kruk Tank ..	12,28,213	1,00,687	1,41,929	..	..	..	12,28,117	1,05,118	13,31,236	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49,124	61,938	..	3.89	..	
Krishna Canal	7,27,447	34,976	7,62,423	2,282	141	2,423	7,60,170	44,840	8,05,010	25,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,561	89,784	..	4.05	..	
<b>Total, Dekkhan and Gujarat</b>	<b>1,09,15,206</b>	<b>4,80,080</b>	<b>1,15,01,322</b>	<b>12,688</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>13,574</b>	<b>99,04,846</b>	<b>4,06,117</b>	<b>1,03,70,773</b>	<b>2,85,462</b>	<b>8,412</b>	<b>2,88,176</b>	<b>27,853</b>	<b>5,687</b>	<b>1,87,540</b>	<b>1,31,182</b>	<b>9,816</b>		<b>3,94,382</b>	<b>2,73,760</b>				
<b>Total Productive Works</b>	<b>1,80,33,110</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>1,81,18,116</b>	<b>279,914</b>	<b>10,501</b>	<b>294,415</b>	<b>1,79,39,273</b>	<b>7,42,578</b>	<b>1,86,81,851</b>	<b>4,31,94</b>	<b>6,78</b>	<b>2,91,000</b>	<b>3,68,486</b>	<b>12,103</b>	<b>3,80,563</b>	<b>3,39,876</b>	<b>9,816</b>		<b>7,11,071</b>	<b>1,91,015</b>	<b>2,72,968</b>			
<b>PROTECTIVE WORKS</b>																								
<b>DEKHAH AND GUJARAT</b>																								
<i>Works in Operation.</i>																								
Nira Canal	7,77,855	2,339	4,17,687	97,383	3,000	4,06,847	39,55,181	1,16,773	40,71,954	7,683	..	7,085	17,088	619	17,696	10,011	..	..	1,60,248	1,60,259	..	3.94	..	
Bhavad Tank	9,78,965	98,194	2,149	1,430	23,100	4,00,033	57,394	30,17,317	3,402	..	..	3,062	14,958	859	16,819	12,056	..	..	77,858	90,014	..	4.46	..	
Goudak Canal, 1st Section	4,05,939	13,805	4,19,744	1,362	308	1,670	4,00,874	11,724	4,12,600	6,761	..	6,701	4,816	865	6,075	1,626	..	..	16,002	14,579	..	3.48	..	
<b>Total, Works in Operation</b>	<b>68,62,559</b>	<b>3,92,928</b>	<b>67,54,667</b>	<b>4,81,740</b>	<b>10,817</b>	<b>4,32,110</b>	<b>63,18,068</b>	<b>1,80,903</b>	<b>66,01,571</b>	<b>17,948</b>		<b>17,948</b>	<b>30,507</b>	<b>1,582</b>	<b>38,389</b>	<b>1,626</b>	<b>42,067</b>		<b>3,44,208</b>	<b>2,64,649</b>				
<i>Works under Construction.</i>																								
Chankapur Tank ..	7,01,544	88,265	7,39,809	683	18	1,001	61,074	3,06	61,139	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,428	2,428	..	3.78	..	
Maldev do ..	9,14,975	88,626	10,01,001	—	—	—	34,915	3,191	36,176	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,361	1,361	..	..	..	
<b>Total, Works under Construction</b>	<b>16,16,519</b>	<b>1,86,891</b>	<b>17,42,810</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>95,989</b>	<b>5,226</b>	<b>1,00,315</b>										<b>3,789</b>	<b>3,789</b>				
<b>Total, Protective Works</b>	<b>79,78,778</b>	<b>5,18,619</b>	<b>84,97,397</b>	<b>4,82,715</b>	<b>10,839</b>	<b>4,33,100</b>	<b>64,14,157</b>	<b>1,91,029</b>	<b>66,02,186</b>	<b>17,948</b>		<b>17,948</b>	<b>38,607</b>	<b>1,583</b>	<b>38,389</b>	<b>1,626</b>	<b>22,007</b>		<b>2,47,992</b>	<b>2,68,438</b>				
<b>Grand Total, Productive and Protective Works</b>	<b>2,65,11,888</b>	<b>13,08,825</b>	<b>2,78,16,718</b>	<b>7,02,629</b>	<b>20,394</b>	<b>7,33,523</b>	<b>45,50,430</b>	<b>9,33,607</b>	<b>2,52,84,031</b>	<b>3,49,391</b>	<b>6,78,640</b>	<b>10,28,551</b>	<b>4,05,207</b>	<b>13,635</b>	<b>4,18,932</b>	<b>6,41,492</b>	<b>31,588</b>		<b>9,59,663</b>	<b>1,91,015</b>	<b>5,41,399</b>			

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**F.—PUBLIC WORKS** —*continued.*

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F.—PUBLIC WORKS

ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNT

(2).—General Abstract of financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of Works in respect of those up to 1937-38.

Name of Work.	ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION.			During 1937-38.			Total.
	Direct Charges.	Indirect Charges.	Total.	Direct Charges.	Indirect Charges.	Total.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
<b>SIND.</b>							
<i>Works in Operation.</i>							
Sukkur Canal ... ..	13,67,731	60,511	14,28,242	...	...	...	13,24,753
Ghār do ... ..	4,45,778	3,113	4,50,261	...	...	...	4,50,261
Mehrabwāh ... ..	66,693	1,113	68,316	...	...	...	68,316
Alibhar Kacheri Canal ... ..	24,020	710	28,730	...	...	...	28,730
Masāk Great do. ... ..	1,11,364	8,065	2,04,429	...	...	...	2,04,429
Surfrāzwāh ... ..	1,15,566	6,121	1,21,687	...	...	...	1,21,687
Fuleh Canal ... ..	9,30,432	33,211	9,63,643	...	...	...	9,63,643
Total, Sind	31,52,377	1,45,290	3,29,676	...	...	...	3,29,676
<b>DEKHEAN AND GUJARAT.</b>							
<i>Works in Operation.</i>							
Khāri Cut ... ..	1,47,957	11,827	1,59,784	3,913	94	4,007	1,64,791
Hartala Tank ... ..	48,830	26,150	75,040	...	...	...	75,040
Jāmda Canals ... ..	10,57,738	61,402	10,83,640	8	...	8	10,83,640
Mhasva Tank ... ..	12,813	13,022	14,015	...	...	...	14,015
Plavara River Works—Ojhar Canal	3,25,902	22,409	3,48,211	...	...	...	3,48,211
Bhātodi Tank ... ..	3,54,754	26,113	3,77,227	...	...	...	3,77,227
Matoba do. ... ..	1,23,000	17,500	2,10,500	989	48	1,037	2,11,537
Kāsnudi do. ... ..	8,512	4,778	45,890	...	...	...	45,890
Shirsuphal do. ... ..	1,91,038	11,125	2,02,763	...	...	...	2,02,763
Bhādālvādi do. ... ..	2,14,382	14,342	2,25,724	253	9	262	2,25,986
Koregaon do. ... ..	32,683	1,021	34,704	1,754	50	1,804	34,704
Ashh do. ... ..	740,504	77,050	8,17,554	719	277	996	8,17,554
Revāri Canal ... ..	54,611	3,070	57,719	3,037	183	3,220	57,719
Yerla River Irrigation Works	6,29,549	43,926	6,71,465	5,924	565	6,489	6,71,465
Upper Mān River Works ... ..	1,15,341	28,190	4,44,531	1,569	218	1,787	4,44,531
Chikhh Canal ... ..	53,803	3,639	57,442	...	...	...	57,442
Mām Tank ... ..	3,45,409	21,658	2,08,007	1,100	127	1,180	2,08,007
Muchkundi Tank ... ..	1,48,200	17,112	1,65,522	14	...	14	1,65,522
Nilgund do. ... ..	8,631	340	8,971	...	...	...	8,971
Gadkern do. ... ..	8,888	350	9,238	...	...	...	9,238
Dāmbal do. ... ..	61,162	74	64,563	...	...	...	64,563
Medleri do. ... ..	78,227	3,448	81,765	22	86	3,108	81,765
Madag do. ... ..	2,32,263	17,344	2,49,407	156	4	160	2,49,407
Asundi do. ... ..	4,731	12,754	80,189	...	...	...	80,189
Māvinkop do. ... ..	27,689	3,200	31,817	...	...	...	31,817
Total	55,71,607	4,46,516	60,17,923	22,393	1,661	24,054	60,17,923
<i>Works under Construction.</i>							
Parsul Tank ... ..	2,57,318	7,011	2,12,331	19,419	534	...	2,12,331
<i>Works in Abeyance.</i>							
Gokāk Canal, Second Section ... ..	1,90,512	17,562	2,08,080	1,111	51	...	2,08,080
Total, Dekkhan and Gujarat	59,67,440	4,70,891	64,38,331	10,724	2,249	45,973	64,38,331
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>91,20,820</b>	<b>6,16,190</b>	<b>97,37,010</b>	<b>13,117</b>	<b>2,211</b>	<b>1,00,727</b>	<b>97,37,010</b>

Note.—(1) No revenue has yet been realized on account of the works shown in this column.  
 (2) Direct Charges under Working Expenses include all charges for the year.

PARTEMENT—concluded.

FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

Irrigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, and the working expenses, and to end of, 1887-88.

OUTLAY		REVENUE DURING 1887-88.			WORKING EXPENSES, 1887-88.			NET RESULT, EXCLUDING LEVYING (DIFFERENCE BETWEEN REVENUE AND WORKING EXPENSES)			
of 1887-88		Water-rates, &c.	Collected, with Land Revenue.	Total.	Direct Charges.	Indirect Charges.	Total.	Excess Revenue (Surplus)	Excess Expenditure (Deficit).	Rate per cent.	
Indirect Charges.	Total.									Of Excess Revenue.	Of Excess Expenditure
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
59,966	13,88,713	1,131	97,893	99,024	1,071	909	44,480	54,544	...	3'93	...
25,440	4,40,717	4,674	3,42,782	3,47,456	1,071	3,419	1,64,159	1,83,297	...	41'57	...
1,851	67,893	208	2,1,181	23,363	4,769	198	6,369	13,997	...	20'62	...
710	23,917	650	4,109	4,769	5,967	158	6,125	...	1,368	...	5'71
7,953	2,01,563	2,303	45,204	47,467	19,153	377	18,530	28,908	...	14'34	...
6,121	1,24,680	1,888	10,751	21,639	11,893	281	12,174	9,465	...	7'59	...
33,243	9,63,475	23,561	3,58,502	3,82,063	2,47,849	5,206	2,58,049	1,29,014	...	13'39	...
1,35,284	32,11,184	34,309	8,91,482	9,25,791	1,07,391	10,031	5,07,032	4,19,225	1,366	...	...
7,374	1,50,178	13,599	...	1,009	5,171	239	5,459	8,146	...	5'42	...
25,434	73,382	76	...	735	183	3	136	...	...	62	...
51,732	10,26,739	4 86	...	4,385	3,890	153	10,343	...	8,958	...	58
10,239	1,40,930	3	...	703	1,771	97	7,666	...	963	...	69
20,068	3,19,706	1,105	76	3,271	4,050	258	4,813	...	1,632	...	48
26,913	3,76,967	3,954	146	4,100	6,060	291	6,356	...	2,256	...	60
12,501	1,99,504	6,452	...	6,452	2,232	105	2,337	...	4,115	...	3'06
4,778	45,590	368	...	368	203	9	212	...	156	...	34
11,610	2,01,366	1,793	...	1,793	2,035	163	2,188	...	395	...	20
13,677	2,23,362	1,915	...	1,915	1,875	112	1,987	...	72	...	03
1,101	30,136	618	...	18	408	10	418	...	200	...	55
69,663	8,04,989	2,463	...	2,463	6,796	352	7,148	...	4,685	...	58
2,720	55,313	3,124	...	3,124	1,795	64	1,879	...	1,245	...	3 25
42,068	6,40,906	5,419	...	5,419	6,401	334	7,265	...	1,846	...	2
20,873	4,06,213	3,676	...	3,676	6,889	249	5,118	...	1,442	...	3
3,669	57,442	1,209	...	7,205	1,041	51	1,092	...	117	...	20
21,509	3,61,272	6,465	...	7,465	3,882	199	4,191	...	1,374	...	26
16,286	1,54,393	92	...	92	92	10	406	...	314	...	20
258	8,972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
364	9,279	43	2,127	2,669	...	...	269	3,290	...	24'68	...
2,099	62,946	703	606	1,311	...	21	661	730	...	1 16	...
2,795	81,149	300	...	251	2,525	62	2,587	...	2,333	...	3'87
6,330	1,67,591	1,000	...	1,680	1,511	72	1,588	...	101	...	06
1,718	62,370	333	477	810	600	18	618	192	...	31	...
3,235	30,647	...	506	856	720	...	90	766	...	2'48	...
3,78,079	67,03,621	62,598	4,348	66,946	65,613	3,198	68,811	19,931	21,796	...	...
4,419	1,39,689	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13,733	1,84,613	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,96,291	60,27,823	62,598	4,348	66,946	65,613	3,198	68,811	19,931	21,796	...	...
31,575	92,39,007	96,907	8,95,830	9,92,737	5,63,004	13,739	5,76,743	4,39,156	23,192	...	...

Noted in 1888-89. The report of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation on the question of revenue is, however, under consideration. Government which are not adjusted in the Finance Accounts.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(1).—General Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Bombay Presidency during 1886-87 and 1887-88.

Heads.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.			REMARKS.
	1886-87.	1887-88	Increase or Decrease.	1886-87	1887-88.	Increase or Decrease.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Civil Department ..	7,48,75,44	7,67,19,965	+ 24,19,946	71,49,253	91,31,615	+ 10,52,214	
{ Imperial .. .. .	5,82,48,428	5,73,91,150	- 1,59,909	55,77,422	3,41,23,644	- 17,58,679	
{ Provincial .. .. .	48,47,030	50,10,782	+ 1,63,470	84,87,437	37,48,070	+ 2,60,643	
{ Irrigation, Imperial ..	5,20,278	4,28,850	- 94,422	91,1128	98,48,496	+ 27,371	
{ Military Works, Imperial ..	1,14,686	1,40,911	- 2,040	21,49,917	14,87,162	- 6,92,755	
{ Civil Works, Imperial ..	7,55,102	7,78,000	+ 17,955	2,75,317	2,34,181	+ 28,869	
{ Do. Provincial ..	.....	.....	.....	4,20,792	40,83,981	- 6,90,801	
Public Works Department ..	.....	.....	.....	9,60,081	6,51,184	+ 1,68,337	
{ State Railway Surveys, Imperial ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,989	+ 1,714	
{ Do. do. Provincial ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,752	+ 1,752	
{ State Outlay on Land Guaranteed Railway. (Control ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,684	- 77,088	
{ .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,04,508	+ 8,974	
Telegraph Department ..	17,17,447	16,00,000	- 19,665	20,11,192	1,38,328	+ 92,120	
{ Imperial .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,824	+ 1,581	
{ Provincial .. .. .	5,006	2,880	+ 788	.....	.....	.....	
Military Department ..	18,50,026	18,80,000	+ 2,90,883	2,45,00,074	1,13,381	+ 13,77,777	
Postal do. .. .. .	19,17,372	21,02,264	+ 1,06,965	17,21,502	17,02,128	- 19,379	
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,41,87,334</b>	<b>19,64,57,140</b>	<b>+ 17,70,344</b>	<b>8,58,64,817</b>	<b>8,58,88,884</b>	<b>+ 6,05,453</b>	

(2).—Statement of the Principal Heads of Revenue of this Presidency showing Gross Receipts, Charges against each Item, and the Net Receipts for 1886-87 and 1887-88.

Heads of Revenue.	1886-87.					1887-88		
	Gross Receipts.	Refunds, Drawbacks and Assignments.	Receipts minus Refunds, Drawbacks and Assignments.	Cost of Collections.	Net Receipts.	Gross Receipts.	Refunds, Drawbacks and Assignments.	Receipts minus Refunds, Drawbacks and Assignments.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue .. .. .	4,24,12,946	1,04,25,601	3,19,87,255	97,32,978	2,22,54,277	4,31,70,294	1,06,83,687	3,25,86,607
Opium .. .. .	2,58,67,667	55,497	2,58,67,667	24,801	2,33,82,796	2,27,01,948	2,27,01,948	2,27,01,948
Salt .. .. .	1,68,51,373	.....	1,68,51,373	20,60,803	1,47,90,570	1,74,61,269	84,819	1,73,62,570
Stamps .. .. .	47,03,148	68,511	49,04,647	2,14,434	44,75,208	48,84,788	85,369	47,88,414
Excise .. .. .	92,82,223	2,48,000	90,13,780	2,55,962	87,57,818	94,08,678	2,40,445	92,23,133
Customs .. .. .	21,28,567	.....	21,28,567	4,67,538	13,72,354	25,42,446	44,347	24,98,099
Assessed Taxes .. .. .	20,28,945	87,812	20,09,043	89,214	20,19,112	20,19,112	64,007	19,54,905
Forest .. .. .	80,3,075	2,920	80,29,766	10,9,060	10,79,689	50,46,577	8,828	10,70,861
Tributes .. .. .	8,67,641	.....	8,67,641	.....	8,67,641	19,00,158	.....	1,08,158
Mint .. .. .	7,70,018	.....	7,70,018	.....	7,70,018	12,43,074	.....	1,27,074
Interest .. .. .	17,78,807	.....	17,78,807	4,17,199	1,36,008	18,65,608	.....	10,60,808
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,86,76,195</b>	<b>1,90,27,886</b>	<b>9,89,37,385</b>	<b>1,26,49,480</b>	<b>8,62,87,905</b>	<b>11,12,20,625</b>	<b>1,11,16,000</b>	<b>7,51,10,643</b>

Heads of Revenue.	1887-88—continued.		1896-87.		1887-88.			
	Cost of Collections.	Net Receipts.	Receipts and Drawbacks.	Assignments.	Total.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Assignments.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue .. .. .	66,70,896	7,00,11,472	1,27,063	1,02,08,628	1,04,26,091	1,31,728	1,04,51,960	1,05,83,687
Opium .. .. .	25,730	2,77,192	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt .. .. .	16,82,163	4,780,857	55,497	.....	55,497	.....	.....	84,819
Stamps .. .. .	2,07,200	45,91,214	68,511	.....	68,511	.....	.....	85,369
Excise .. .. .	3,07,075	89,26,188	5,48,463	.....	2,48,463	2,40,445	.....	2,40,445
Customs .. .. .	4,86,114	20,11,885	38,011	.....	68,031	.....	.....	44,347
Assessed Taxes .. .. .	84,343	32,28,009	87,812	.....	37,114	64,007	.....	64,007
Forest .. .. .	10,30,841	10,01,910	2,020	.....	2,020	8,828	.....	8,828
Tributes .. .. .	15,93,153	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mint .. .. .	8,68,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interest .. .. .	6,44,455	25,36,018	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,10,67,675</b>	<b>8,21,44,068</b>	<b>9,89,197</b>	<b>1,02,08,628</b>	<b>1,09,17,925</b>	<b>6,11,041</b>	<b>1,04,51,959</b>	<b>1,11,16,000</b>

\* This is interest paid by Government during the year, and not the cost of Collections.

Note.—These figures do not tally with those given in the last year's report owing to several adjustments having been made in the accounts.

REVENUE AND FINANCE—continued.

(3).—Statement of the General Civil Expenditure of the Bombay Presidency, evolving Collections of Revenue, showing Gross and Net Charges against each item for 1886-87 and 1887-88.

Heads of Service.	1886-87.					1887-88.					REMARKS.
	Gross Ex-	Refunds	Total	Receipts	Net Ex-	Gross Ex-	Refunds	Total	Receipts	Net Ex-	
	penditure.				penditure	penditure.				penditure	
	Rs.	Ra.	Rs.	Ra.	Rs.	Rs.	Ra.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Registration ..	2,43,745	3,953	2,02,700	2,83,545	-80,845	2,94,785	3,290	2,88,015	4,90,550	-1,42,535	
Post Office ..	1,06,889	..	1,06,889	1,200	1,06,689	1,17,033	..	1,17,033	2,200	1,14,833	
General Administration ..	16,68,059	..	16,68,059	..	16,68,059	16,75,777	..	16,75,777	..	16,75,777	
Law and Justice ..	49,31,290	80,500	50,11,850	5,20,608	44,91,193	49,76,582	20,271	49,08,268	5,05,147	44,03,268	
Police ..	49,11,488	1,089	49,12,527	3,04,623	46,07,904	50,82,693	861	50,82,454	3,10,981	47,72,463	
Marine ..	67,614	..	67,614	55,925	11,689	26,536	145	25,730	61,010	-35,280	
Education ..	18,01,167	458	18,01,615	2,90,632	15,11,083	14,55,868	856	14,56,719	2,74,672	11,82,047	
Ecclesiastical ..	3,09,196	..	3,09,196	..	3,09,196	3,10,510	..	3,10,510	..	3,10,510	
Medical ..	12,92,988	641	12,98,474	1,35,531	11,62,943	13,01,133	574	13,01,707	95,940	12,06,767	
Political ..	9,02,493	..	9,02,493	..	9,02,493	33,143	..	33,143	..	33,143	
Scientific and other Minor Departments ..	2,53,180	1,010	2,54,190	2,200	2,52,026	1,70,571	..	1,70,571	64,940	1,05,631	
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances ..	1,694	..	1,694	..	1,694	2,532	..	2,532	..	2,532	
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ..	13,79,308	892	13,80,200	4,78,548	9,01,652	14,00,105	690	14,00,771	4,72,588	9,28,183	
Stationery and Printing ..	6,25,103	10	6,25,113	56,640	5,68,473	6,98,016	501	6,99,417	67,022	6,32,395	
Miscellaneous ..	378,600	2,585	3,81,270	5,47,597	33,870	2,10,336	2,130	2,12,516	3,21,421	-1,08,905	
Famine Relief ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Civil Works ..	73,893	..	73,893	4,571	69,322	44,684	..	44,684	3,109	36,575	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,88,41,600</b>	<b>41,101</b>	<b>1,89,82,707</b>	<b>26,00,480</b>	<b>1,63,82,227</b>	<b>1,85,51,143</b>	<b>38,384</b>	<b>1,85,89,522</b>	<b>26,14,170</b>	<b>1,59,75,352</b>	

(4).—Comparative Statement of Civil Receipts and Expenditure (Imperial) for 1886-87 and 1887-88.

Receipts.	ACTUAL INCOME B. COMPARED WITH A.				Expenditure.	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE B. COMPARED WITH A.			
	1886-87.		1887-88.			1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.		Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
<b>Civil Heads</b>									
I.—Land Revenue ..	1,48,43,887	..	15,29,138	..	1. Refunds and Drawbacks ..	8,60,897	4,71,446	1,11,049	..
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation ..	5,18,653	..	..	..	2. Assignments and Commissions ..	7,77,102	7,80,028	2,954	..
II.—Opium ..	2,68,07,567	..	3,27,01,948	..	3. Opium ..	14,531	26,730	199	..
III.—Salt ..	1,57,06,510	..	1,74,01,173	..	4. Salt ..	10,47,599	15,32,163	5,34,294	..
IV.—Stamps ..	39,08,374	..	12,21,359	..	5. Stamps ..	1,09,717	61,800	57,917	..
A.—Excise ..	40,31,111	..	70,95,534	..	6. Excise ..	1,37,931	2,22,493	95,551	..
B.—Customs ..	21,84,105	..	34,89,719	..	7. Excise Taxes ..	4,39,714	4,39,714	4,39,714	..
V.—Assessed Taxes ..	28,78,169	..	17,11,239	..	8. Customs ..	79,271	34,424	44,847	..
A.—Forest ..	16,10,736	..	15,17,783	..	9. Assessed Taxes ..	9,74,995	9,67,870	7,325	..
B.—Registration ..	1,61,772	..	2,15,278	..	10. Forest ..	1,49,373	1,42,368	7,006	..
VI.—Tributes from Native States ..	8,94,411	..	14,68,135	..	11. Registration ..	15,606	15,806	400	..
VII.—Interest ..	17,21,605	..	19,6,219	..	12. Interest on other obligations ..	4,17,139	4,24,435	7,288	..
VIII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances ..	3,06,953	..	2,84,147	..	13. Milit ..	2,54,659	2,08,970	14,515	..
IX.—Stationery and Printing ..	7,10,117	..	11,625	..	14. General Administration ..	4,23,631	4,39,170	4,429	..
X.—Miscellaneous ..	4,00,317	..	5,75,299	..	15. Police ..	53,362	24,138	29,224	..
XI.—Extraordinary Receipts ..	..	..	..	..	16. Ecclesiastical ..	3,06,196	3,10,510	70,350	..
					17. Scientific and other Minor Departments ..	9,04,493	6,35,143	2,693	..
					18. Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances ..	1,694	2,532	838	..
					19. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ..	74,062	73,422	640	..
					20. Stationery and Printing ..	84,227	1,37,003	62,781	..
					21. Miscellaneous ..	23,392	31,223	7,941	..
<b>Total Receipts</b>	<b>7,43,07,436</b>	<b>7,67,19,399</b>	<b>74,37,680</b>	<b>50,13,984</b>	<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>71,39,339</b>	<b>81,91,613</b>	<b>13,24,622</b>	<b>2,72,296</b>
<b>Net Increase</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>54,13,696</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>Net Increase</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>10,52,236</b>	<b>..</b>

Note.—These figures do not tally with those given in the last year's report owing to several adjustments having been made in the accounts.



REVENUE AND FINANCE—continued.

(5).—Comparative Statement of Civil Receipts and Expenditure (Provincial) for 1886-87 and 1887-88.

Receipts.	ACTUAL INCOME		B COMPARED WITH A.		Expenditure	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE B.		COMPARED WITH A.	
	A	B	Increase	Decrease		A	B	Increase	Decrease
	1886-87.	1887-88.				1886-87.	1887-88.		
Opening Balance	Rs. 71,03,471	Rs. 64,99,778		Rs. 10,13,998					
I.—Land Revenue	2,70,50,406	2,59,97,922		10,62,784	1 Refunds and Drawbacks	2,89,754	1,94,577		87,817
III.—Salt	85,368	50,197		14,834	2 Assignments and Compensations	87,21,724	68,00,215	1,75,491	1,56,098
IV.—Stamps	23,90,574	36,04,075		12,67,501	8 Land Revenue	67,82,178	66,76,240		9,64,972
V.—Excise	40,81,112	39,05,193		22,64,817	6 Salt	9,08,992	9,944		45,688
VII.—Customs	54,480	42,731		11,729	6 Stamps	1,27,091	74,494		53,437
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	6,28,184	11,99,124		9,70,940	9 Customs	4,97,253	1,65,400		4,97,253
IX.—Forest	15,19,386	13,17,783		1,450	10 Assessed Taxes	1,02,717	84,424		24,480
X.—Registration	1,01,773	2,15,275		23,602	11 Police	9,74,095	9,87,070		7,325
XII.—Interest	59,202	52,833		969	12 Registration	1,49,372	1,42,368		7,004
XIII.—Post Office	1,200	3,300		1,000	15 Post Office	1,06,899	1,17,685		10,144
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	8,18,837	8,19,582		1,195	17 General Administration	12,82,478	12,88,237		5,859
XVII.—Law and Justice—Jails	2,02,329	1,85,589		16,740	19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	41,18,665	48,05,408		59,267
XVIII.—Marine	3,04,032	9,09,391		4,768	19B. Law and Justice—Jails	3,00,185	5,43,545		49,040
XIX.—Education	2,00,521	2,74,372		15,849	20. Police	48,90,165	50,50,398		1,60,101
XX.—Medical	1,83,581	96,940		87,591	21. Marine	5,914	25,780		41,881
XXI.—Scientific and other minor Departments	38,284	64,940		41,676	22. Education	16,01,915	14,50,719		1,44,396
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	1,82,684	1,89,012		0,445	24. Medical	12,95,474	16,01,707		8,238
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	48,729	55,897		6,993	26. Scientific and other minor Departments	2,38,480	1,70,871		52,079
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	47,186	96,112		18,926	29. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	13,06,148	13,98,943		80,105
XXV.—Buildings and Roads—Civil Works	4,671	8,109		8,338	30. Stationery and Printing	5,49,820	5,62,409		21,528
XXVI.—Contribution from Local Funds	78,206	34,775		43,461	32. Miscellaneous	5,67,994	1,88,691		1,74,343
					33. Marine	79,398	44,684		29,214
					46. Contribution to Local Funds	6,31,201	6,22,602		8,698
	8,52,20,428	8,71,01,019	28,07,581	34,51,040		8,58,77,422	8,41,28,544	5,70,709	23,24,687
<b>Departmental Heads.</b>					<i>Departmental Heads.</i>				
XIV.—Telegraph	8,098	8,898		788	16. Telegraph	5,865	8,394		1,631
XXVII.—Buildings and Roads—Civil Works					41. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	16,752	18,504		1,752
In charge of Public Works Officers	7,56,102	7,73,057		17,955	46. Buildings and Roads—Civil Works				
	7,56,300	7,76,948		18,748	In charge of Public Works Officers	47,90,799	40,38,991		6,58,801
	8,00,00,028	8,79,88,882	28,86,374	34,54,040		47,42,896	40,56,819	1,752	6,58,332
					<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>4,06,20,821</b>	<b>3,81,73,868</b>	<b>5,72,661</b>	<b>80,2,919</b>
					Closing Balance	64,89,779	52,48,777		2,41,001
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4,61,10,009</b>	<b>4,84,28,604</b>	<b>28,88,374</b>	<b>60,67,788</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4,61,10,009</b>	<b>4,84,28,640</b>	<b>6,72,431</b>	<b>82,53,920</b>

Note.—These figures do not tally with those given in the last year's report owing to several adjustments having been made in the accounts.

(6).—Statement showing the Actual Receipts and Expenditure under Debt and Remittance Heads for 1887-88.

Debt and Remittance Account.	Receipts	Outgoings	Debt and Remittance Account.	Receipts	Outgoings.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
<b>Permanent Debt—</b>			<b>Remittances—</b>		
Government Stock Notes	17,498	8,115	Other Local Remittances	14 5,747	14,98,75,731
<b>Unfunded Debt—</b>			Remittances by Bills	1,9 2,596	1,96,12,940
Deposits of Service Funds	91,187	26,800	Foreign Remittances	7 11 40,554	2,98,36,121
Savings Bank Deposits			Stock Note Transfers		18
Bank Accounts	26,61,684	27,13,771			
Special and other Accounts	96,808	10,422	<b>Accounts between Civil and Civil and between Civil and other Departments—</b>		
<b>Deposits and Advances not bearing Interest—</b>			Post Office	1,10 1,445	5,19,80,482
Balance of Provincial Savings	12,02,318	10,92,134	Telegraph	8 21,076	86,06,719
Excluded Local Funds	36,13,750	29,58,071	Marine	16,97,777	21,33,222
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	1,80,28,981	1,87,29,886	Military	2,14,300	21,04,426
Local Fund Debt Account	65,301	52,770	Public Works	13,32,698	2,10,19,441
Advances repayable	24,09,088	29,25,310	Guaranteed Railways	1,81,17,479	2,07,06,060
Permanent Advances	4,615	5,540	Remittance Account between England and India	5,28,99,752	2,70,42,907
Account with Foreign States	4 12,378	4 76,047			
Coinage Account	6,89,55,152	6,88,01,800	Secretary of State's Bills	31,81,807	22,940
Reserve Account	19,21,047	8 44,781		9,94,94,771	16,44,15,423
Cheques and Bills	2,47,35,807	2,47,78,119			
Miscellaneous	2,71,688	2,67,979			
Departmental Accounts	1,32,609	1,32,609			
Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.	11,19,660	85,06,847			
			<b>Total</b>	<b>64,04,11,884</b>	<b>61,42,32,824</b>

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**A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.**  
**(1).—LAND REVENUE.**

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REVENUE AND

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FI

(1).—Contrasted Statement exhibiting the Gross and Net Land Revenue of the several Collectorate with the Amount of Realizations, Remissions, and Sums written off and of the Balances

Collectorates.	Gross Revenue.	Deduct Assessment of Land not available for Cultivation.	Remainder.	Deduct on account of net Aberrations									Total Inlands	Remainder Government Revenue
				Political Inlands	Personal Inlands	Deva Inlands	Water Inlands	Inlands of Taluqa Service (Village Servants) whose Services have been retained.	Allowances to Village Servants useful to Village Community.	Allowances of Village Servants useful to Government				
										Revenue	Police			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
<b>Northern Division.</b>														
Ahmedabad	27,88,447	2,476	27,80,971	21,458	9,0061	20,878	4,446		7,565	8,719	23,317	5,44,844	23,26,127	
Kaira	59,56,473	19,334	59,37,139	2,182	9,152	49,784	16,340		7,749	81,013	26,167	7,79,329	21,67,310	
Panch Mahals	6,19,743	6,772	6,07,970	1,492	53,884	18,096	44,760	20	8,700	1,368	5,132	1,46,018	4,61,632	
Broach	8,06,753	41,608	7,65,145		4,86,315	23,905	22,565		29,798	71,111	18,068	6,90,802	23,68,450	
Surat	28,48,898	49,590	27,94,308	5,727	2,84,256	24,700	20,132		14,998	4,700	21,003	4,18,686	23,76,748	
Thana	12,96,36	801	12,96,033		92,204	9,750	6,208		1,439	7,968	3,911	1,20,495	11,76,485	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,88,08,607</b>	<b>1,48,073</b>	<b>1,83,83,754</b>	<b>88,770</b>	<b>19,62,710</b>	<b>1,62,058</b>	<b>1,18,448</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>88,876</b>	<b>1,85,000</b>	<b>36,998</b>	<b>26,19,074</b>	<b>1,67,64,680</b>	
<b>Central Division.</b>														
Nasik	18,34,767	48,907	17,86,560	60,290	1,000	14,756	20,556	108	8,711	46,438	22,909	2,75,914	15,10,446	
Khandesh	88,30,745	28,784	88,12,001	24,105	800	14,965	24,900	1,008	16,611	77,499	57,498	3,33,771	34,78,230	
Ahmednagar	19,22,236	25,471	18,96,755	56,094	1,10,000	39,495	20,111		8,849	43,571	8,679	3,10,042	1,00,713	
Poona	15,80,828	3,863	15,80,475	48,885	1,43,793	5,123	27,311		8,760	28,158	40,266	3,10,396	12,20,308	
Sholapur	11,24,932	21,617	11,03,945	11,711	39,317	14,600	8,300		672	16,318	6,412	1,27,836	10,46,109	
Satara	28,08,268	21,710	22,86,558	56,166	8,08,100	79,478	99,580		16,000	87,730	21,792	7,57,641	15,28,911	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,27,61,426</b>	<b>2,20,400</b>	<b>1,25,31,758</b>	<b>2,62,689</b>	<b>9,30,938</b>	<b>2,65,088</b>	<b>2,21,100</b>	<b>1,858</b>	<b>52,765</b>	<b>2,09,881</b>	<b>1,92,496</b>	<b>2,15,6,170</b>	<b>1,03,78,818</b>	
<b>Southern Division.</b>														
Bijapur	20,80,956	13,871	20,67,085	28,298	2,01,225	11,132	1,58,111		14,930	37,429	87,111	9,33,631	14,43,454	
Dharwar	20,54,096	37,019	20,17,077	35,593	1,87,000	1,004	31,238		24,678	80,296	48,000	5,29,710	24,88,367	
Bijapur	17,87,753	1,857	17,86,106	18,811	40,000	27,124	1,05,945		18,099	77,870	4,000	3,05,653	13,10,635	
Kanara	10,48,700	13,242	10,30,467	873	573	4,178						5,081	10,26,416	
Halgangri	9,87,100	96	9,87,071	2,908	88,894	13,711		8,810	90	421		73,990	9,83,111	
Kolaba	10,68,980	848	10,67,832	11,431	18,800	1,482	8,324	849	163	2,889	442	86,163	9,21,680	
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,02,850</b>	<b>60,689</b>	<b>65,66,008</b>	<b>85,681</b>	<b>2,61,988</b>	<b>1,60,200</b>	<b>3,43,939</b>	<b>9,059</b>	<b>58,880</b>	<b>2,54,774</b>	<b>1,27,000</b>	<b>2,17,0,145</b>	<b>68,85,600</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3,01,27,428</b>	<b>4,16,188</b>	<b>3,07,11,240</b>	<b>3,87,949</b>	<b>84,82,106</b>	<b>5,55,088</b>	<b>6,78,569</b>	<b>10,987</b>	<b>1,05,021</b>	<b>7,85,887</b>	<b>4,90,127</b>	<b>64,84,989</b>	<b>2,92,26,900</b>	

Collectorates.	Gross Revenue.	Deduct Assessment of Land not available for Cultivation.	Remainder.	Deduct on account of net Aberrations											Total Inlands	Remainder Government Revenue
				Political Inlands	Personal Inlands	Deva Inlands	Water Inlands	Inlands of Taluqa Service (Village Servants) whose Services have been retained.	Allowances to Village Servants useful to Village Community.	Allowances of Village Servants useful to Government						
										Revenue	Police					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
<b>Northern Division.</b>																
Ahmedabad	27,78,855	2,318	27,56,537	21,458	4,80,722	20,678	4,446		7,565	8,267	23,317	5,41,444	23,33,099			
Kaira	59,55,035	19,710	59,35,325	2,131	6,60,415	6,287	16,347		7,749	81,043	24,146	7,74,445	21,60,880			
Panch Mahals	6,21,926	4,939	6,16,987	1,492	7,999	19,040	39,960		8,700	1,368	5,131	1,41,251	4,75,748			
Broach	8,00,803	41,475	7,59,328		4,79,418	12	24,900		29,418	67,884	20,239	6,92,494	23,59,802			
Surat	28,44,160	49,982	27,94,178	5,727	2,84,256	944	20,100		14,998	4,700	21,003	4,18,647	23,76,527			
Thana	12,96,807	816	12,95,991		91,811	9,730	6,203		1,439	7,968	3,963	1,20,222	11,75,390			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,94,76,600</b>	<b>1,18,789</b>	<b>1,88,57,801</b>	<b>89,778</b>	<b>10,64,056</b>	<b>1,32,068</b>	<b>99,560</b>	<b>10,659</b>	<b>89,324</b>	<b>1,78,650</b>	<b>93,426</b>	<b>26,10,448</b>	<b>1,67,47,418</b>			
<b>Central Division.</b>																
Nasik	18,35,275	44,840	17,90,435	60,282	1,00,041	14,414	20,623	108	8,601	4,598	22,450	2,75,191	15,14,244			
Khandesh	88,40,907	29,293	88,07,564	30,223	8,179	14,966	24,166	1,008	16,611	77,499	57,498	3,33,771	34,78,230			
Ahmednagar	19,21,871	24,370	18,97,501	56,498	1,10,000	39,495	20,111		8,849	43,571	8,679	3,10,042	1,00,713			
Poona	15,84,110	22,243	15,81,867	48,168	1,43,793	5,123	27,311		8,760	28,158	40,266	3,10,396	12,20,308			
Sholapur	11,27,400	36,145	11,01,255	12,000	39,317	14,600	8,300		672	16,318	6,412	1,27,836	10,46,109			
Satara	28,12,004	20,200	28,01,984	56,166	8,08,100	79,428	99,580		16,000	87,730	21,792	7,57,641	15,28,911			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,26,91,077</b>	<b>1,31,200</b>	<b>1,25,10,937</b>	<b>2,63,886</b>	<b>9,15,602</b>	<b>2,65,088</b>	<b>2,21,100</b>	<b>1,877</b>	<b>52,905</b>	<b>2,09,881</b>	<b>1,92,496</b>	<b>2,15,6,170</b>	<b>1,03,78,818</b>			
<b>Southern Division.</b>																
Bijapur	20,75,913	14,151	20,61,762	28,298	2,01,197	11,132	1,58,111		14,930	37,429	87,111	9,33,631	14,43,454			
Dharwar	20,21,267	37,094	19,84,173	35,593	1,87,000	1,004	31,238		24,678	80,296	48,000	5,29,710	24,88,367			
Bijapur	17,86,554	1,822	17,81,052	18,811	40,000	27,124	1,05,945		18,099	77,870	4,000	3,05,653	13,10,635			
Kanara	10,37,194	18,248	10,29,046	873	573	4,177						5,081	10,26,416			
Halgangri	9,87,431	96	9,87,335	2,908	88,894	13,711		8,810	90	421		73,990	9,83,111			
Kolaba	10,68,438	848	10,68,438	11,431	18,800	1,482	8,324	849	163	2,889	442	86,163	9,21,680			
<b>Total</b>	<b>98,50,972</b>	<b>66,169</b>	<b>97,84,810</b>	<b>85,670</b>	<b>9,90,939</b>	<b>1,60,200</b>	<b>3,44,015</b>	<b>9,121</b>	<b>58,653</b>	<b>2,54,774</b>	<b>1,27,000</b>	<b>2,17,0,145</b>	<b>68,85,600</b>			
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3,06,19,249</b>	<b>3,60,191</b>	<b>3,02,59,058</b>	<b>3,88,848</b>	<b>84,70,617</b>	<b>6,02,019</b>	<b>6,62,015</b>	<b>20,651</b>	<b>1,04,909</b>	<b>7,85,667</b>	<b>4,91,000</b>	<b>64,84,989</b>	<b>2,91,01,000</b>			

FINANCE—continued.

NANCE. (I).—LAND REVENUE.

in the Presidency of Bombay for the Revenue years 1887-88 and 1886-87, together outdanting on account of the year under report and the previous years.

1887-88.

Deduct Assessment of		Remainder	Detail.			Add Miscellaneous Land Revenue as in Tableband.	Total.	Deduct Remissions on net Government Revenue for year under report on account of										Total Remissions.
Unoccupied or sparsely cultivated Land.	Land free or specially reduced		Revenue proposed to be set apart for Government Lands.	Revenue from Alienated Lands.	Revenue from Lands.			Introduction or revision of Survey Settlement.	Land taken up for special or public purposes.	Failure of Crops.	Poverty, Death and Desertion.	Injury to Crops by Locusts or other Insects or Animals.	Loss by Fire.	Loss by Flood.	Other Causes.			
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1,04,047	7,56,818	18,76,787	13,13,849	1,62,819	1,72,818	14,38,280	...	777	...	158	...	...	281	191	1,367			
1,18,544	79,237	19,09,898	14,09,364	5,65,008	52,941	20,11,478	...	827	...	13	...	...	621	138	1,802			
69,498	1,05,229	2,85,825	2,52,069	31,782	14,656	2,98,431	...	80	...	214	...	7	8	1,235	1,494			
88,507	99,032	21,70,821	19,40,388	3,39,855	1,90,527	22,71,848	...	899	...	41	...	...	7,830	269	2,209			
60,307	22,002	2,32,817	21,43,185	1,44,028	98,427	23,55,504	...	464	...	169	...	...	1,541	541	2,945			
18,044	17,697	11,39,764	11,04,496	82,208	1,00,051	12,39,995	154	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	101			
4,85,684	10,32,610	97,16,568	80,55,788	11,60,748	4,48,155	96,57,581	154	4,460	...	889	...	7	9,081	3,874	18,568			
56,902	756	14,52,788	13,66,469	86,389	87,64	14,90,428	2,397	10	...	441	...	...	...	444	3,299			
2,48,807	7,005	32,43,896	30,99,469	1,46,389	1,31,29	33,74,051	29,582	107	...	1,055	...	...	...	19	30,736			
71,019	1,066	15,52,008	14,47,799	1,06,684	35,298	16,87,095	14,498	...	...	...	...	156	...	...	14,332			
17,482	1,968	15,07,939	11,37,701	79,808	79,144	15,95,632	9,464	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	10,739			
11,736	7,091	10,25,692	9,71,729	58,908	2,180	10,60,829	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,76			
8,005	968	16,20,288	12,00,018	3,20,365	43,896	15,62,899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	453			
3,56,011	18,384	1,00,02,328	82,05,178	7,97,148	3,00,718	38,08,000	66,088	391	...	1,551	...	...	...	1	69,069			
25,802	116	14,17,539	10,40,899	3,77,216	45,710	14,57,349	96,596	189	...	...	...	...	...	176	26,958			
47,688	968	24,47,871	18,96,581	5,51,290	48,049	24,63,929	6	1	...	69	...	...	...	...	80			
89,584	18,321	18,00,951	10,08,071	2,34,280	26,589	18,29,540	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	235			
61,841	1,821	8,60,759	9,50,788	21	21,297	9,72,011	15,580	...	...	567	...	...	...	...	8,977			
798	2,881	8,64,812	8,57,889	16,616	10,819	10,819	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	314			
9,073	3,049	9,14,846	8,95,447	19,901	36,42	9,49,770	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	344			
1,79,806	20,876	78,85,972	69,87,668	11,98,314	1,31,867	80,87,336	42,421	891	199	704	...	...	441	46	9,897			
10,00,861	11,21,169	2,71,04,831	28,94,863	31,66,810	9,30,398	2,90,56,189	98,667	8,361	199	2,544	...	...	884	10,028	12,679			
																12,832		

1886-87.

55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,09,170	7,50,479	13,69,512	1,06,969	1,82,548	1,10,538	1,30,056	...	769	...	124	...	...	781	129	1,608
1,28,225	76,788	19,65,291	18,95,839	5,50,719	40,156	20,01,455	...	1,424	...	11	...	...	361	264	1,519
41,869	99,709	2,82,777	2,61,678	30,709	1,225	3,00,618	...	11	...	406	...	78	10	1,236	1,528
41,154	8,574	21,72,871	19,47,917	2,29,97	99,924	22,79,777	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,451
67,148	22,737	2,58,864	2,46,864	1,44,919	76,803	3,81,887	...	585	...	9	...	...	3,687	796	4,887
22,148	17,692	1,39,405	1,10,014	35,361	58,008	11,41,194	...	22	...	...	...	...	248	154	424
4,87,138	10,89,249	98,01,069	80,40,807	11,60,110	4,11,397	96,18,387	...	2,620	...	667	...	...	321	11,047	2,704
61,023	269	14,52,331	13,05,998	89,429	36,531	14,77,869	7,965	129	...	291	...	...	13	699	9,074
2,28,801	4,904	32,58,273	29,92,228	14,484	1,25,036	33,91,708	29,499	7	...	1,260	...	...	11	151	30,822
40,719	18	1,40,254	1,47,869	1,08,886	29,204	15,75,68	49,098	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,201
29,442	1,794	11,95,877	11,05,799	79,787	17,918	12,03,4	...	437	...	...	...	...	...	682	969
3,088	0,943	10,41,792	9,94,966	66,807	34,658	10,88,280	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
8,326	636	15,29,88	12,01,288	3,28,909	38,866	15,82,712	...	1,522	...	8	...	...	...	...	1,685
57,080	12,638	90,88,048	81,84,438	2,04,055	7,68,912	1,02,77	86,499	2,235	...	1,489	...	...	129	2	1,384
28,804	119	14,08,917	12,77,484	3,71,858	24,792	14,77,869	48,746	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	323
41,101	897	24,29,766	18,88,860	5,50,000	44,901	24,34,317	...	121	...	16	...	...	...	...	524
61,546	...	12,77,997	10,43,901	2,34,000	52,796	18,30,789	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,318
97,487	...	9,88,977	9,88,977	22	18,699	9,88,977	7,901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,810
...	...	2,609	8,42,691	16,796	11,169	8,79,151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
...	...	3,438	9,15,928	8,04,167	18,817	37,972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	30,458	26,20,557	26,48,174	11,91,718	1,39,315	30,86,204	56,065	364	...	415	...	...	226	33	47,032
10,88,884	11,08,019	2,70,06,162	2,88,30,646	31,35,946	5,70,855	2,78,77,046	1,36,632	5,000	...	2,561	...	...	696	11,683	51,070

\*Judi in excess of assessment.

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REVENUE AND FINANCE—continued.

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE. (I).—LAND REVENUE—concluded.

(1).—Contrasted Statement exhibiting the Gross and Net Land Revenue of the several Collectorates in the Presidency of Bombay for the revenue years 1887-88 and 1886-87, together with the amount of Realizations, Remissions, and Sums written off and of the Balances outstanding on account of the year under report and the previous years—concluded.

Collectorates.	YEAR 1887-88—concluded.										
	Balance Revenue for collection on account of current year.	Balance on account of former years outstanding at end of last year.	Deduct irrecoverable Balances written off on account of former years.	Remainder.	Total of Columns 31 and 34.	Realizations up to 31st July.			Balance outstanding on the 1st August.		
						% collections on account of year under report.	Collections on account of former years.	Total.	On account of year under report.	On account of former years.	Total.
1	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
<b>Northern Division.</b>											
Ahmedabad	14,39,923	7,148	99	7,053	14,39,776	14,39,847	1,996	14,98,948	576	5,057	5,833
Kaira	20,10,151	1,008		1,008	20,11,173	20,10,155		20,10,155		1,008	1,008
Panch Mahals	2,96,987	1,148	316	832	2,97,819	2,96,888	467	2,97,956	99	895	464
Broach	22,53,040	10,812	1,214	9,098	22,72,142	22,30,912	5,942	22,36,854	32,137	3,150	35,287
Burat	25,52,859	402	37	365	25,53,724	25,49,813	841	25,50,138	2,747	24	2,571
Thane	12,36,544	8,760	719	8,041	12,45,653	12,35,296	2,101	12,36,457	877	861	4,228
Total	96,49,127	23,778	1,476	21,577	96,70,624	96,10,290	10,995	96,21,327	28,736	10,461	49,197
<b>Central Division.</b>											
Nasik	14,87,788	4,873		1,340	14,89,376	14,84,747	561	14,85,908	2,369	679	3,068
Khandesh	39,43,958	1,827	501	1,326	39,45,284	39,11,639	1,998	39,41,787	2,965	422	3,117
Ahmednagar	15,73,694	5,331	82	4,449	15,74,143	15,73,066	4,509	15,77,015	485	40	525
Poona	12,15,908	2,140	43	166	12,16,094	12,15,527	66	12,15,589	870	2,085	2,411
Sholapur	15,99,798	2,816	3,939	6,200	16,06,004	16,03,095	533	16,03,215	191	191	191
Satara	15,62,138	6,121	1,666	7,668	15,70,064	15,69,672	4,686	15,64,826	2,404	3,272	5,336
Total	1,02,48,480	16,003	7,125	17,385	1,02,60,811	1,02,31,119	10,886	1,02,46,768	8,610	6,548	16,658
<b>Southern Division.</b>											
Belgaum	14,30,301	4,088		4,038	14,34,326	14,30,298	5	14,30,298		4,088	4,088
Dharwar	24,98,740	6,243	756	5,487	24,99,227	24,98,428	396	24,98,756	470	5,161	5,671
Bijapur	13,20,251	1,313	540	1,13	13,20,028	13,20,100	288	13,20,388	175	485	640
Kanara	9,46,688	121	16	166	9,46,994	9,46,422	106	9,46,527	107	167	167
Batnagiri	3,94,538	36,189	15,982	22,107	3,97,045	3,97,722	2,900	3,94,172	12,768	20,147	22,932
Kolaba	9,49,236				9,49,236	9,46,413		9,45,112	3,814		3,814
Total	80,13,740	49,695	16,985	18,630	80,46,710	80,36,498	3,082	79,99,140	17,312	29,878	47,210
Grand Total	2,79,06,297	96,884	27,091	71,740	2,79,78,087	2,78,41,717	24,965	2,78,65,572	64,678	46,887	1,11,465

YEAR 1886-87—concluded.

Collectorates.	YEAR 1886-87—concluded.										
	Balance Revenue for collection on account of current year.	Balance on account of former years outstanding at end of last year.	Deduct irrecoverable Balances written off on account of former years.	Remainder.	Total of Columns 31 and 34.	Realizations up to 31st July.			Balance outstanding on the 1st August.		
						% collections on account of year under report.	Collections on account of former years.	Total.	On account of year under report.	On account of former years.	Total.
1	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
<b>Northern Division.</b>											
Ahmedabad	14,78,847	5,592	847	4,745	14,82,092	14,75,660	180	14,76,849	2,978	4,735	7,148
Kaira	20,07,938	1,008		1,008	20,08,946	20,02,930		20,02,930		1,008	1,008
Panch Mahals	2,96,987	1,148	1,111	861	2,98,048	2,96,160	878	2,96,332	669	1,148	1,148
Broach	22,55,101	3,710	1,700	1,914	22,56,711	22,55,651	1,226	22,56,977	9,675	598	10,223
Burat	25,52,859	5,564	4,795	769	25,67,249	25,49,283	698	25,56,926	271	131	402
Thane	12,36,544	1,290	11	1,288	12,37,843	12,36,091	515	12,36,606	2,348	772	3,760
Total	96,05,888	19,145	8,660	10,585	96,06,138	95,81,394	3,032	95,84,426	16,178	7,552	23,724
<b>Central Division.</b>											
Nasik	14,87,788	15,311	1,105	14,196	14,82,914	14,67,413	11,222	14,78,540	1,375	2,998	4,373
Khandesh	39,43,958	5,747	1,956	3,791	39,49,701	39,20,676	1,997	39,33,442	1,395	522	1,827
Ahmednagar	15,73,694	15,610	1,016	14,455	15,40,712	15,23,481	11,898	15,30,300	2,700	5,575	5,371
Poona	12,15,908	2,140	406	2,068	12,18,589	12,02,790	216	12,02,448	66	1,845	2,140
Sholapur	15,99,798	2,816	3,939	6,200	16,06,004	16,03,095	390	16,03,348	171	3,145	3,316
Satara	15,62,138	6,121	1,666	5,455	15,68,642	15,64,121	296	15,64,321	2,891	5,269	8,120
Total	1,01,45,758	48,007	4,108	48,944	1,01,99,702	1,01,43,767	27,018	1,01,71,350	8,792	18,324	26,107
<b>Southern Division.</b>											
Belgaum	13,99,481	4,844		4,835	14,04,316	13,99,479	740	14,00,289	8	4,085	4,088
Dharwar	24,88,700	4,971	16	4,955	24,88,661	24,83,193	3,364	24,82,118	1,513	4,729	6,243
Bijapur	13,01,413	4,326	234	4,092	13,05,454	13,00,070	3,384	13,04,149	537	778	1,318
Kanara	9,46,688	330	347	89	9,47,049	9,46,031	89	9,46,121	121	121	121
Batnagiri	3,94,538	37,535	15,982	27,508	3,97,045	3,97,897	4,649	3,94,449	16,100	23,079	38,188
Kolaba	9,49,236				9,49,236	9,46,426		9,46,926			
Total	79,38,180	51,881	10,408	41,423	79,69,612	79,15,401	8,870	79,34,277	17,288	32,000	49,288
Grand Total	2,76,89,485	1,19,028	28,071	96,969	2,77,68,487	2,76,40,663	39,890	2,76,80,938	42,286	66,646	98,763

REVENUE AND FINANCE—concluded.

2) — Contrasted Statement exhibiting the Gross and Net Land Revenue of the several districts in the province of Sind for the revenue years 1887-88 and 1886-87 together with the amount of realizations, remissions and sums written off, and of the balances outstanding on account of the year under report and the previous years.

Table for 1887-88 showing Districts, Gross Land Revenue, Deduct Allowances, and Remainder Being Government Revenue. Columns include Districts, Gross Land Revenue, Share of Revenue to sharecroppers, Political Income, Personal Income, Religious Income, Service grants, Total, Deduct free by special agreement, Revenue proper, Grants and other Government dues, Sale proceeds, Sale proceeds of gross produce, Lands liable to be sold, Fees for revenue, Village cess, Miscellaneous, Total, Deduct Balance credited to Irrigation Department, Remainder Land Revenue, and Introduction of revenue survey.

Table for 1887-88 showing Deduct Remissions of Land Revenue, Revenue for Collection, Realizations and Remissions up to 31st July 1888, and Balance Outstanding on the 1st August 1888. Columns include Districts, Failure of crops, Injury by accidents, Total Remissions, Revenue for collection, Realizations and remissions, and Balance outstanding.

Table for 1886-87 showing Districts, Gross Land Revenue, Deduct Allowances, and Remainder Being Government Revenue. Columns include Districts, Gross Land Revenue, Share of Revenue to sharecroppers, Political Income, Personal Income, Religious Income, Service grants, Total, Deduct free by special agreement, Revenue proper, Grants and other Government dues, Sale proceeds, Sale proceeds of gross produce, Lands liable to be sold, Fees for revenue, Village cess, Miscellaneous, Total, Deduct Balance credited to Irrigation Department, Remainder Land Revenue, and Introduction of revenue survey.

Table for 1886-87 showing Deduct Remissions of Land Revenue, Revenue for Collection, Realizations and Remissions up to 31st July 1887, and Balance Outstanding on the 1st August 1887. Columns include Districts, Failure of crops, Injury by accidents, Total Remissions, Revenue for collection, Realizations and remissions, and Balance outstanding.

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (I)—EXCISE.

(1).—Total Revenue derived from Duties upon the Consumption of Spirits, Fermented Liquors and Drugs during 1887-88.

Table with columns: District, Population (Mahomedans, Hindus and others, Total), Number of Persons to the Square Mile, Revenue from Duty on (Spirits, Wine, Beer and other Fermented Liquors, Drugs), Total Excise Revenue, Incidence per head of Population, Number of Licenses for Retail, Population per License, Remarks.

(2).—Revenue derived from Duty on Consumption of Spirits during 1887-88.

Table with columns: District, Population, Number of Persons to the Square Mile, Revenue from Duty on Spirits (Imported, Home-produced, Total), Incidence per head, Number of Licenses for Retail, Population per License, Remarks.

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (I).—EXCISE—continued.

(3).—Revenue derived from Duty upon the Consumption of Spirits manufactured in India in the European method, or imported from abroad during 1887-88.

District.	POPULATION.				NUMBER OF LICENSES.		RATE OF LICENSE DUTY.		STILL-HEAD AND IMPORT DUTY.				Incidence of Still head Duty per Gallon.	Incidence of Total Duty collected, per Gallon.	Total Revenue.	Incidence per Head.	Population per Retail License.	REMARKS.
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.	Wholesale.	Retail.	Wholesale.	Retail.	Rate of Duty per Imperial Gallon, London Proof.	Number of Gallons on which Duty was levied.	Average Strength.	Total Duty collected.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
<b>Northern Division.</b>																		
Ahmedabad, including Deesa .. .. .	86,628	775,547	862,175	234	..	12	Rs. a. p.	50 to 150	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) 1,868	..	71,739	(a) Including Rs. 10 on account of extra fee charged for appointment of agents employed by licensees for the sale of liquor.
Kaira .. .. .	72,854	781,846	854,700	170	..	2	..	65 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	6 3 4	402,400	..
Panich Mahals .. .. .	10,000	239,419	253,479	100	1	4	..	55 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	81,732	..
Biroach .. .. .	67,248	2,9,682	336,930	225	..	8	..	100 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,710	0 0 0	87,744	..
Burak .. .. .	35,547	358,851	394,398	300	6	20	..	50 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b) 4,373	0 0 0	29,514	..
Tiana .. .. .	86,972	819,961	906,933	214	6	20	..	50 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>384,406</b>	<b>3,883,790</b>	<b>4,268,196</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>8,271</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>67,604</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Central Division.</b>																		
Mank .. .. .	85,294	746,912	832,206	192	2	15	..	75 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,900	0 0 4	48,400	(b) Including Rs. 150 on account of extra fee charged for appointment of agents employed by licensees for the sale of liquor.
Bhandesh .. .. .	92,297	1,144,934	1,237,231	124	1	10	..	55 to 920	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,615	..	123,722	..
Ahmednagar .. .. .	89,592	751,038	840,630	112	..	2	..	100 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c) 1,055	0 0 4	875,614	..
Poona .. .. .	42,026	859,656	901,682	152	..	49	..	1 to 200	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,709	0 0 1	18,405	(c) Including Rs. 5 on account of extra fee charged for appointment of agents employed by licensees for the sale of liquor and also the receipts on account of wine, beer, &c.
Sholapur .. .. .	44,018	828,396	872,414	128	8	22	..	50 to 100	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,079	0 0 2	291,705	..
Satara .. .. .	30,968	1,100,993	1,131,961	227	..	22	..	1 to 100	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,159	0 0 2	61,439	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>285,828</b>	<b>3,101,815</b>	<b>3,387,152</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>11,402</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>63,353</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Southern Division.</b>																		
Belgaum .. .. .	66,262	797,768	864,030	135	6	12	..	100 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	(d) 3,110	0 0 1	72,001	(d) Including Rs. 25 on account of extra fee charged for appointment of agents employed by licensees for the sale of liquor.
Dhārwar .. .. .	100,822	762,285	863,107	194	6	5	..	100 to 200	..	..	..	..	..	..	(e) 1,200	0 0 1	178,711	..
Bijapur .. .. .	67,008	571,427	638,435	110	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(f) 245	..	2,008	..
Karnar .. .. .	24,821	307,668	332,489	177	9	9	..	60 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	(g) 700	0 0 1	42,184	..
Ratanagiri .. .. .	71,051	926,039	997,090	254	..	7	..	50 to 75	..	..	..	..	..	..	(h) 420	..	142,441	..
Kolaba .. .. .	26,911	450,010	476,921	257	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	814	..	80,472	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>488,994</b>	<b>3,934,080</b>	<b>4,423,116</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>5,989</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>129,914</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Sind.</b>																		
Karachi .. .. .	1,300,067	88,021	1,388,088	88	25	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,747	0 0 2	20,213	(f) This denotes fees for licenses for the wholesale of European spirits as well as wine, beer, &c., and also for refreshment rooms.
Hyderabad .. .. .	594,486	100,189	694,675	82	6	8	..	100 to 200	..	..	..	..	..	..	739	0 0 0	126,770	..
Mithankpur .. .. .	822,178	..	822,178	35	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,638	..	61,868	..
Tina and Pirkar .. .. .	109,194	84,150	193,344	15	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..
Upper Sind Frontier .. .. .	144,181	..	144,181	52	..	8	..	75 to 100	..	..	..	..	..	..	178	..	72,090	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,409,015</b>	<b>1,884,010</b>	<b>5,293,025</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>11,818</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>72,918</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Total for four Divisions.</b>																		
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,789,648</b>	<b>15,798,648</b>	<b>15,798,648</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>86,980</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>71,463</b>	<b>..</b>
Aden, including Shakh Ouhman .. .. .	28,847	6,992	35,839	1,629	..	16	..	450 0 0	(h)	12,526	..	45,004	..	8 7 0	49,004	1 4 6	2,668	..
Bombay City and Island .. .. .	168,718	614,468	783,186	85,145	70	107	..	100 to 1,000	..	..	..	11,68,569	7 12 8	5 0 8	12,30,218	1 9 2	7,226	(h) Is 8 per Imperial gallon on all spirits except rum, on which Rs. 4 is charged.
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>16,003,377</b>	<b>16,002,877</b>	<b>16,002,877</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>244,986</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>12,06,578</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>13,10,202</b>	<b>0 1 8</b>	<b>48,204</b>	<b>..</b>

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STATISTICAL RETURNS.

APP. V. B. (1) (3).



**B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (I).—EXCISE—continued.**

(1).—Revenue derived from Duty on Consumption of Country Spirits during 1887-88.

District.	POPULATION.				Number of Government Central Distilleries.	NUMBER OF LICENSES.		RATE OF LICENSE DUTY.		AMOUNT OF REVENUE, INCLUDING LICENSE DUTY LEVIED BY				Consumption in Imperial Gallons.	Average Strength P.	Consumption in Imperial Gallons, London Proof.	Rate of Duty per Imperial Gallon, London Proof.	Total Revenue.	Revenue per head.	Population per Retail License.	REMARKS.
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of persons to the square mile.		Wholesale Shops.	Retail Shops.	Wholesale.	Retail.	Still-head Duty.	Farming or out-stills not of fixed capacity.	Contract or out-stills of fixed capacity.	Total.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
<b>Northern Division.</b>																					
Ahmedabad, including								Rs	Re	Rs	Rs	Rs					Rs. a p.	Rs.	Rs. a p.		
Dress	85,028	775,247	860,275	774	1	82	49	..	..	1,29,465	17,460	1,46,925	1,38,947	71,749	25° 5' 60" U P	..	..	1,38,947	0 2 6	10,498	
Kaira	72,954	731,856	804,810	730	..	68	..	..	..	15,460	13,119	..	17,460	78,744	25° 5' 60" U P	..	..	17,460	0 0 4	16,424	
Panch Mahals	16,060	239,419	255,479	160	1	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,155	41,228	34° and 60" U P	..	..	35,155	0 2 2	4,404	
Broach	67,948	259,622	326,570	225	..	61	..	(a)	..	1,35,326	..	..	1,35,326	60,694	25° and 60" U P	..	..	1,35,326	0 6 7	5,860	(c) Right farmed.
Surat	85,547	553,951	639,498	309	1	1	..	..	..	4,75,000	..	..	4,75,000	454,458	15°, 20° & 60" U P	454,458	..	4,75,000	0 12 4	614,198	
Thana	26,972	618,951	645,923	214	..	6	..	..	..	5,27,940	..	..	5,27,940	400,178	25° and 60" U P	..	..	5,27,940	..	..	
<b>Total</b>	<b>384,404</b>	<b>3,483,796</b>	<b>3,718,200</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>11,63,912</b>	<b>1,51,439</b>	<b>9,484</b>	<b>13,29,356</b>	<b>1,126,944</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1,126,944</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>13,29,356</b>	<b>0 5 9</b>	<b>14,467</b>	
<b>Central Division.</b>																					
Nasik	35,294	745,912	781,206	132	1	91	..	..	..	1,39,945	15,788	..	1,54,978	59,847	20° and 60" U P	..	..	1,54,978	0 3 2	3,584	(b) Outstills.
Khandesh	92,297	1,144,934	1,237,231	124	..	177	..	..	..	75,561	..	5,26,187	5,26,187	100,669	25° and 60" U P	..	..	5,26,187	0 6 9	6,900	
Ahmednagar	39,032	711,636	750,668	112	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	79,591	79,591	25,228	25° and 60" U P	..	..	79,591	0 1 8	751,228	
Poona	42,036	358,585	400,621	168	1	82	..	..	..	..	..	4,87,841	4,87,841	149,318	25° and 60" U P	..	..	4,87,841	0 7 0	10,998	
Sholapur	44,016	539,395	583,411	128	1	43	..	..	..	1,31,551	..	..	1,31,551	32,917	25° and 60" U P	..	..	1,31,551	0 8 7	18,587	
Satara	20,968	1,100,868	1,121,836	227	1	83	..	..	..	10,443	..	..	10,443	83,258	25° & 60" U P	..	..	10,443	0 1 5	12,857	
<b>Total</b>	<b>288,228</b>	<b>5,101,226</b>	<b>5,385,153</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>3,94,830</b>	<b>15,783</b>	<b>5,76,140</b>	<b>14,82,066</b>	<b>801,668</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>801,668</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>14,82,066</b>	<b>0 4 5</b>	<b>10,642</b>	
<b>Southern Division.</b>																					
Belgaum	86,292	797,762	884,054	185	1	194	..	..	..	2,78,287	..	..	2,78,287	..	..	..	..	2,78,287	0 5 2	4,805	
Dharswad	100,822	782,258	883,080	194	..	1	..	..	..	..	8,25,000	..	8,25,000	114,458	25° & 5" U P	..	..	8,25,000	0 5 9	895,555	
Bijapur	67,966	671,427	739,393	110	..	68	(c)	(c)	..	..	91,923	..	91,923	251,066	20° and 60" U P	..	..	91,923	0 2 5	95,659	(c) The rate of license duty cannot be shown as the distilleries are sold by contract.
Kanara	54,289	375,518	429,807	107	..	17	(a)	(a)	..	80,943	1,65,124	..	1,65,124	..	25° & 60" U P	..	..	1,65,124	0 7 2	24,914	
Ratnagiri	71,051	248,639	319,690	244	..	6	..	..	..	..	75,599	..	75,599	..	25° & 60" U P	..	..	75,599	0 1 3	166,131	
Kolaba	23,911	459,019	482,930	257	..	175	..	..	..	3,22,849	..	..	3,22,849	145,079	..	..	..	3,22,849	0 10 9	2,758	
<b>Total</b>	<b>383,044</b>	<b>3,934,590</b>	<b>4,327,174</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>6,31,430</b>	<b>5,75,947</b>	<b>76,599</b>	<b>12,82,066</b>	<b>610,674</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>610,674</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>12,82,066</b>	<b>0 4 9</b>	<b>9,900</b>	
<b>Sud.</b>																					
Kardchi	390,077	68,821	458,898	33	1	7	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hydcrabad	594,436	160,189	754,625	38	1	6	85	50	1 to 125	77,510	..	..	..	44,154	1,21,670	..	18,944	4 0 0	1,49,538	0 4 11	5,899
Bijapur	822,178	..	822,178	86	1	2	94	50	1 to 125	79,287	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,808	27° & 22 82" U P	79,287	0 1 6	10,150
Thar and Parkar	106,194	94,150	200,344	15	..	1	18	50	50	3,173	1,774	..	4,947	1,171	..	..	..	4,947	0 0 5	71,297	
Upper Sind Frontier	144,181	..	144,181	52	..	3	26	60	60	12,370	..	..	..	19,978	..	..	..	..	19,978	0 2 1	5,747
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,403,016</b>	<b>2,403,016</b>	<b>4,806,032</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1,76,862</b>	<b>1,774</b>	<b>44,154</b>	<b>3,74,818</b>	<b>97,383</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>97,383</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>3,74,818</b>	<b>0 2 5</b>	<b>11,887</b>	
<b>Total for four Divisions</b>	<b>15,793,542</b>	<b>16,793,542</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1,417</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>23,40,514</b>	<b>7,48,998</b>	<b>6,55,424</b>	<b>44,69,396</b>	<b>2,98,966,474</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2,98,966,474</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>44,69,396</b>	<b>0 4 6</b>	<b>11,148</b>	
Aden, including Shalkh (Oman)	29,647	6,962	35,609	1,679	..	1	..	1,715	14,408	..	..	..	14,408	7,204	50° U P	..	..	14,408	0 7 9	..	
Bombay City and Island	158,718	614,438	773,156	86,145	5	..	241	(d)	14,53,818	..	..	..	14,53,818	680,590	..	..	..	14,53,818	2 10 9	2,287	(d) Sold by public auction.
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>16,602,377</b>	<b>16,602,377</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1,769</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>38,08,340</b>	<b>7,48,998</b>	<b>6,55,424</b>	<b>69,37,021</b>	<b>44,69,396</b>	<b>2,98,966,474</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2,98,966,474</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>65,71,767</b>	<b>0 6 4</b>	<b>9,459</b>	

APP. V. B. (I). (4).  
BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.  
1887-88.

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (I).—EXCISE—continued.

(5).—Materials from which Country Spirit was distilled during 1887-88.

District.	POPULATION.				FROM GRAIN AND MOLASSES.				FROM MARUA ( <i>Bassia Latifolia</i> ).				TODDY.				OTHER MATERIALS.				REMARKS.						
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.	Number of Licences.	Revenue from Licences.	Revenue from fixed Duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	Number of Licences.	Revenue from Licences.	Revenue from fixed Duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	Number of Licences.	Revenue from Licences.	Revenue from fixed Duty.	Total.	Population supplied.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		
<b>Northern Division.</b>																											
Ahmadabad, including																											
Feroz	85,628	776,247	860,870	324	..	..	..	..	..	89	9,484	129,463	238,947	899,870	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kaira	72,954	731,448	804,400	500	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	17,498	894,866	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Panch Mahals	16,000	239,419	255,419	160	..	..	..	..	..	78	16,115	13,043	38,153	127,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Broach	67,348	266,182	333,530	327	..	..	..	..	..	61	..	..	136,326	329,930	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Surat	55,547	568,051	614,198	809	..	..	..	..	..	6	547,121	42,682	589,803	1,085	167,993	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Thana	36,972	818,961	855,923	214	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	600,348	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	384,404	8,383,796	8,768,200	267	..	..	..	..	..	266	679,718	844,577	917,988	2,117,000	1,087	162,996	..	162,996	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Central Division.</b>																											
Nalk	85,294	745,912	791,206	122	..	..	..	..	..	97	24,783	..	154,978	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Rahndesh	92,297	1,144,804	1,237,251	124	..	..	..	..	..	162	52,777	..	524,676	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ahmednagar	36,692	711,836	751,222	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79,691	761,222	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Poona	42,086	847,565	900,621	164	..	..	..	..	..	82	485,841	..	485,841	901,822	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Solapur	44,016	689,726	734,411	123	..	..	..	..	..	1	124,561	..	131,551	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Shikra	30,599	1,100,668	1,131,456	227	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,131,456	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	288,828	6,101,826	6,385,163	142	..	..	..	..	..	888	1,297,040	79,691	1,976,897	2,784,512	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Southern Division.</b>																											
Bolgaum	66,262	797,752	864,014	186	1	..	378,837	878,837	884,014	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharwar	100,623	782,226	882,907	194	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bijapur	97,068	671,437	768,496	117	3	107,852	..	..	..	68	91,923	..	91,923	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kanara	24,282	397,558	421,840	117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Rainagiri	71,061	926,080	997,000	214	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kolaba	28,611	459,019	487,630	257	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	323,230	482,820	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	368,094	5,994,080	6,362,174	176	4	107,852	378,837	886,190	1,082,111	71	414,163	..	614,162	482,820	1	147,994	..	147,994	1,706,284	1	323,000	..	323,000	..	..	..	
<b>Sind.</b>																											
Karachi	300,067	89,021	479,688	88	88	5,061	108,139	113,210	..	..	..	..	36,228	36,228	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	594,486	100,189	764,624	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bikampur	222,378	..	222,378	85	85	2,841	76,446	79,287	200,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Tiar and Parkar	106,194	..	106,194	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Upper Sind Frontier	144,181	..	144,181	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	2,408,015	..	2,408,015	60	185	9,645	198,531	308,078	241,000	2	100	..	40,748	40,848	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total for four Divisions	15,796,542	..	15,796,542	120	189	116,897	477,866	694,266	1,208,111	667	3,284,926	465,519	2,749,845	5,894,942	1,056	310,483	..	310,483	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Aden, including Shakh Ghuman	36,647	6,992	85,689	1,029	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bombay City and Island	158,718	614,438	773,156	85,149	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
GRAND TOTAL	16,602,877	..	16,602,877	128	189	116,897	477,866	694,266	1,208,111	668	3,242,177	1,018,687	4,860,714	6,168,138	1,106	326,490	329,680	329,680	686,180	9,512,688	78	449,299	14,408	464,304	988,598		

1887-88.]

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[APP. V. B. (I.) B.]

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (I).—EXCISE—continued.

(6).—Revenue from Wine and Fermented Liquors during 1887-88.

District.	POPULATION.				Number of whole-sale Licenses	NUMBER OF LICENSES FOR RETAIL OF					REVENUE DERIVED FROM					Incidence per head.	Population per Retail License	Remarks.	
	Mahomdans.	Hindus and others	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.		Wine	Beer.	Tari (Fermented).	Fachwal or Handia (Rice Beer).	Other kinds of fermented Liquors.	Wine.	Beer.	Tari (Fermented).	Fachwal or Handia (Rice Beer).	Other kinds of fermented Liquors (to be specified in a note).				Total Revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
<b>Northern Division.</b>																			
Ahmedabad, including Deesa..	85,823	775,947	860,870	234		12		6			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.			
Kaira .. .. .	72,654	731,846	804,500	600		9					65		(a) 884			2,252		47,826	(a) Toddy is sold in an unfermented state.
Panch Mahals .. .. .	16,000	239,41	255,419	160							55		6			71		402,400	(b) Wine.
Broach .. .. .	67,348	559,692	626,990	925				236					13			68			(c) Toddy
Burat .. .. .	55,547	558,851	614,398	369		14		267			1,710		11,607			11,607	0 0 5	1,485	
Thana .. .. .	36,972	518,951	555,923	214	6	23		1,035			4,873					3,55,808	0 9 3	2,185	
<b>Total</b>	<b>334,404</b>	<b>3,888,796</b>	<b>4,223,200</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>57</b>		<b>1,544</b>			<b>8,071</b>		<b>6,30,601</b>			<b>5,97,672</b>	<b>0 2 3</b>	<b>3,323</b>	
<b>Central Division.</b>																			
Nasik .. .. .	35,394	745,012	780,406	132									(a) 1,200			1,200	0 0 2	71,018	
Ahmednagar .. .. .	92,297	1,144,034	1,236,331	124												1,200	0 0 1	75,123	
Poona .. .. .	42,036	538,555	580,591	168				10					(a) 4,417			4,417	0 0 1	21,472	(d) Foreign wine and fermented liquors and spirits of Indian manufacture being not less in strength than 16° U. P.
Sholapur .. .. .	44,016	538,395	582,411	123	6		(d) 1					1,075	23,000			21,490	0 0 4	21,472	
Batara .. .. .	30,568	1,100,868	1,131,436	227				2					21			25,375	0 0 11	53,037	
<b>Total</b>	<b>238,828</b>	<b>5,101,825</b>	<b>5,340,158</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>8</b>			<b>10</b>	<b>63</b>			<b>1,075</b>	<b>01,516</b>			<b>62,698</b>	<b>0 0 2</b>	<b>73,769</b>	
<b>Southern Division.</b>																			
Belgaum .. .. .	66,392	797,752	864,144	185															
Dharswad .. .. .	160,623	732,285	892,907	194				1											
Bijapur .. .. .	67,498	571,427	638,925	110															
Kanara .. .. .	24,283	897,558	921,841	107															
Balnagar .. .. .	71,951	824,039	895,990	251		7		1,52			430								
Kolaba .. .. .	23,511	458,019	481,530	267				2											
<b>Total</b>	<b>368,094</b>	<b>3,934,080</b>	<b>4,302,174</b>	<b>176</b>		<b>7</b>		<b>1,763</b>			<b>430</b>		<b>2,34,911</b>			<b>2,35,060</b>	<b>0 0 11</b>	<b>1,436</b>	No separate licenses are issued for the exclusive sale of wine, beer, &c.
<b>Sub.</b>																			
Karachi .. .. .	390,067	83,021	473,088	38				5					480						
Hydrabad .. .. .	594,486	140,189	734,675	88															
Shikarpur .. .. .	82,178	94,150	176,328	85															
Thar and Parkar .. .. .	100,194	94,150	194,344	15															
Upper Sind Frontier .. .. .	144	151	295	52	8	2				25	175					10,876	10,851	0 0 1	5,767
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,408,015</b>	<b>2,408,015</b>	<b>4,816,030</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>		<b>5</b>		<b>25</b>	<b>175</b>		<b>480</b>			<b>19,876</b>	<b>20,631</b>	<b>0 0 1</b>	<b>75,094</b>
<b>Total for four Divisions</b>	<b>15,79</b>	<b>1,642</b>	<b>15,798,642</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>76</b>		<b>3,865</b>		<b>25</b>	<b>8,668</b>	<b>1,075</b>	<b>8,26,230</b>		<b>10,876</b>	<b>8,55,850</b>	<b>0 0 11</b>	<b>4,566</b>	
Aden, including Shalkhothman	26,647	6,899	33,546	1,629		16					5,401	4,342				9,803	0 0 1	2,638	
Bombay City and Island .. .. .	168,713	614,433	783,146	35,145				195			1,78,110	19,863	32,406		(e) 58	2,25,137	0 4 8	3,005	(e) Import duty on cider and other fermented liquors
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>16,60</b>	<b>2,377</b>	<b>10,902,377</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>92</b>		<b>3,560</b>		<b>35</b>	<b>1,87,237</b>	<b>24,880</b>	<b>8,58,645</b>		<b>19,434</b>	<b>10,80,209</b>	<b>0 1 1</b>	<b>4,515</b>	

B—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (I)—EXCISE—continued.

(7)—Revenue derived from Opium and Preparations of Opium, such as Madat and Chandul, during 1887-88.

1887-88.]

Districts	POPULATION			Number of Persons to the Square Mile	Number of Licenses.	Amount of License Duty.	Quantity of Opium retailed.	Fixed Duty in-rupee	Total Revenue.	Incidence per Head	Population per License	Remarks.
	Mahomedans	Hindus and others	Total									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Northern Division</i>												
						Rs.	Mds Scers. Tolas	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
Ahmedabad, including Deesa	85,923	775,247	860,870	224	5	1,837			89,522	0 1 3	215,217	
Kaira	72,914	731,846	804,390	500	144	...	470 7 59	...	68,077	...	5,589	
Panch Mahals	16,060	2,74,479	2,55,471	160	31	...	2' 53 74	11,942	14,319	0 0 10	8,241	
Broach	87,248	259,682	326,970	225	50	...	147 20 28	...	...	...	6,638	a The opium farmer purchases opium from Bombay and Ahmedabad.
Surat	55,547	558,651	614,198	369	2	...	52 22 28	22,620	23,275	0 0 7½	307,089	
Jhāna	36,772	818,951	855,923	214	2	...	1 3 5	...	3,646	...	...	
<b>Total</b>	<b>334,404</b>	<b>3,363,796</b>	<b>3,718,200</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>1,837</b>	<b>401 7 36</b>		<b>1,78,739</b>	<b>0 0 9</b>	<b>15,889</b>	
<i>Central Division</i>												
Nāsik	35,294	745,912	781,206	132	49	...	0 2' 42	...	10,355	0 0 2	15,943	
Khambhesh	92,297	1,144,934	1,237,231	124	178	48,044	146 56 47	...	50,393	0 0 8	11,672	
Ahmadnagar	29,592	711,636	731,228	112	2	...	...	250	2,933	0 0 3	375,614	
Poona	42,036	858,585	900,621	168	9	...	25 17 46	...	14,402	0 0 3	18,405	
Sholapur	44,016	539,395	583,411	128	0	...	86 1 49	...	17,871	0 0 5	291,705	
Bātāra	30,093	1,107,893	1,131,456	227	1	405	56 11 0	...	405	0 0 1	565,728	
<b>Total</b>	<b>283,328</b>	<b>5,101,825</b>	<b>5,385,153</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>48,749</b>	<b>375 3 64</b>		<b>96,359</b>	<b>0 0 3</b>	<b>25,643</b>	
<i>Southern Division</i>												
Belgaum	66,392	797,752	864,014	135	17	...	13 27 71	Rs. 10 per lb.	16,854	0 0 3	50,824	
Bijāpur	100,622	782,285	882,907	164	2	...	8 30 2	...	7,050	0 0 1½	446,773	
Bijāpur	67,998	571,427	638,493	110	...	...	6 22 35	...	6,648	...	29,022	b Licenses are sold by public auction.
Kānara	24,222	397,558	421,840	107	10	...	2 2 0	...	2,363	0 0 1	42,184	
Ratnāguri	71,051	922,039	997,090	254	8	...	2 15 78	...	2,931	0 0 5	124,636	
Kolāba	23,811	456,019	482,830	27	2	40	8 6 30	...	6,527	0 0 3	241,416	
<b>Total</b>	<b>353,094</b>	<b>3,984,090</b>	<b>4,267,174</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>41 24 56</b>		<b>41,813</b>	<b>0 0 2</b>	<b>109,928</b>	
<i>Sind.</i>												
Karāchi	290,067	88,621	478,688	33	91	...	57 39 10	23,192	36,411	0 1 1	5,280	c Right farmed.
Hyderabad	594,485	160,139	754,624	83	99	11,810	30 24 40	...	11,810	0 0 3	7,622	
Mirkāpur	822	178	823,178	85	8	...	49 30 0	3,520	3,520	0 0 1	...	
Thar and Pārkar	109,104	94,150	203,344	15	44	...	32 6 75	...	1,808	...	4,621	d Sold on minimum guaranteed vend system.
Upper Sind Frontier	144	181	144,181	52	14	...	7 17 48	...	5,962	0 0 7	11,298	e Exclusive of Rs. 600 paid for the monopoly of the sale of chandul, and also the price of 28 lbs. 23 tolas and 185 grains of opium purchased for its manufacture.
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,403,015</b>	<b>2,408,015</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>11,810</b>	<b>236 38 13</b>		<b>59,499</b>	<b>0 0 5</b>	<b>9,573</b>		
<b>Total for four Divisions</b>	<b>15,793,542</b>	<b>15,793,542</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>62,436</b>	<b>1,065 14 8</b>		<b>3,76,410</b>	<b>0 0 4</b>	<b>21,517</b>		
Aden, including Shaikh Othmān	28,647	6,992	85,639	1,629	2	2,983	2 21 0	2,019	5,202	0 2 4	17,820	
Pombay City and Island	158,713	614,483	773,196	85,145	31	...	209 15 29	...	7,600	0 0 2	24,941	f Licenses are sold by inviting tenders. Under the present system of opium accounts profit and loss on sale of opium is ascertained for each month on the aggregate transaction of the whole Presidency irrespective of each district.
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>16,602,377</b>	<b>16,602,377</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>65,419</b>	<b>1,267 10 37</b>		<b>3,89,212</b>	<b>0 0 4</b>	<b>21,646</b>		

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[APP. V. B. (I). (7)

B—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (I)—EXCISE—concluded.

(8)—Revenue derived from Hemp (Ganja) and its congeners, and preparations therefrom, during 1887-88.

APP. V, B. (I.) (8)]

ROMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

District.	POPULATION					NUMBER OF LICENCES FOR RETAIL OF	LICENSE DUTY ON					FIXED DUTY ON					QUANTITY SOLD (INDIAN MAUNDS).					TOTAL REVENUE FROM					Incendiary head.	Population per square mile.									
	Mahomedans	Hindus and others	Total	Number of Persons to the Square Mile	Number of wholesale licenses		Ganja.	Charras	Bhang	Other preparations.	Total	Ganja.	Charras	Bhang	Other preparations.	Total	Ganja.	Charras	Bhang	Other preparations.	Total	Ganja.	Charras	Bhang	Other preparations.	Total											
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33					
<b>Northern Division.</b>																																					
Ahmedabad, including Deesa	85,624	774,347	860,870	224							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	p					
Karr	72,954	771,846	844,800	600						11	5,505	563			6,07						107	14	9	180	5,472				5,507	0	1	26,497					
Panch Mahals	16,060	250,719	266,779	166											438										30	468				0	0	64	55,159				
Brosch	67,245	2,40,683	2,26,000	225											1,405						25	22	5	3	30					0	0	04	40,806				
Surat	55,547	5,48,851	6,14,198	369											2,040										232	2,321	654			8,005	0	0	04	814,102			
Tilava	36,422	818,801	855,073	231						1											120		106		292	2,321				8,228	0	0	2	307,367			
<b>Total</b>	<b>334,404</b>	<b>8,887,706</b>	<b>8,718,200</b>	<b>757</b>						18	<b>6,196</b>	<b>3,888</b>			<b>10,073</b>					<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>11,147</b>			<b>17,883</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>55,495</b>					
<b>Central Division.</b>																																					
Nadi	85,294	745,812	781,506	167						9																											
Faludsh	12,297	1,144,934	1,237,231	234						106					44						271	7,313								7,549	0	1	17,755				
Ahmednagar	39,592	7,11,636	7,51,228	199						1	12	2,132			47						354	1,728				7			854	64,254	0	1	62,022				
Puna	42,036	8,75,555	9,00,621	13						107					32							0,5								11,649	0	24	19,188				
Sholapur	44,016	6,39,395	6,83,411	125						21												111			7,116	7,227				9,550	0	3	104,470				
Bhara	20,598	1,19,383	1,131,466	227						29					32						72									2,648	0	7	85,358				
<b>Total</b>	<b>263,526</b>	<b>8,101,325</b>	<b>6,385,153</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>231</b>				<b>17</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>22,246</b>			<b>438</b>	<b>26,749</b>	<b>1,728</b>			<b>1,728</b>	<b>1,511</b>			<b>7,126</b>	<b>8,437</b>			<b>35,613</b>		<b>4,603</b>	<b>40,016</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>21,714</b>			
<b>Southern Division.</b>																																					
Belgaon	69,923	797,759	864,014	185						640					49																						
Belgaon	109,021	7,82,265	8,82,997	194						1					36																						
Bijapur	67,966	571,427	639,110	110						18					18																						
Karnatak	24,262	3,77,553	4,21,840	107						5					8																						
Betavalli	71,051	695,839	997,039	244						8					8																						
Kolaba	23,811	459,019	482,830	257						1					1																						
<b>Total</b>	<b>353,094</b>	<b>8,184,086</b>	<b>4,257,174</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>90</b>				<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>18,30</b>		<b>1,20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,71</b>	<b>271</b>		<b>271</b>	<b>70</b>		<b>72</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4,928</b>	<b>24,140</b>		<b>1,302</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>25,392</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>40,445</b>				
<b>Sind.</b>																																					
Karachi	890,067	88,021	478,668	83						110					140																						
Hydrabad	504,456	160,139	754,021	132						61					32																						
Shikarpur	822,178		8,22,178	85						61					1																						
Thar and Parkar	109,146	94,150	203,341	1						61					47																						
Upper Sind Frontier	144,181		144,181	52						47					47																						
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,409,015</b>	<b>2,403,015</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>211</b>					<b>211</b>	<b>61,080</b>				<b>61,080</b>	<b>29,926</b>				<b>29,926</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>4,036</b>		<b>4,160</b>	<b>11,176</b>			<b>11,176</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11,388</b>					
<b>Total for four Divisions</b>	<b>15,733,642</b>	<b>15,734,542</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>108,41</b>	<b>5,085</b>	<b>4,653</b>	<b>1,18,370</b>	<b>31,925</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>3,208</b>	<b>7,107</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>4,385</b>	<b>7,141</b>	<b>18,230</b>	<b>1,88,166</b>	<b>2,340</b>	<b>4,568</b>	<b>1,95,007</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>24,080</b>									
<b>Andhra including Sakhil Division.</b>																																					
Eluru	28,647	6,992	35,639	1,029						61					1																						
Bombay	128,713	614,652	773,196	35,145						61					75																						
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,692,377</b>	<b>16,992,377</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>1,58,068</b>	<b>5,085</b>	<b>4,653</b>	<b>1,17,721</b>	<b>32,106</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3,208</b>	<b>7,107</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>4,385</b>	<b>7,141</b>	<b>18,240</b>	<b>1,89,641</b>	<b>2,340</b>	<b>4,568</b>	<b>1,95,007</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24,419</b>									

a Includes charras, bhang and other preparations. b Includes charras. c Includes ganja and other preparations. d Including the 115 on account of export duty. e Excluding the 115 on account of miscellaneous receipts. f Includes bhang and other preparations.

**B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (II.)—STAMPS.**

(1).—Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements on account of General and Court-fee Stamps in the Presidency of Bombay for the year ending 31st March 1888.

1 Years	2 VALUE OR NATURE OF STAMPS SOLD OR ISSUED FOR CASH.							3 Total.	4 MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS UNDER THE INDIAN STAMP ACT  Stamp Duty realized under Sections 87 and 88 by Collectors.
	General Stamps.								
	Foreign Bill Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps (India Revenue).	Bills of Exchange or Hundis	Other General Stamps.	Share Transfer Stamps	Impressment of 1 Anna Stamp on Skeleton Forms.	Court-fee Stamps (Adhesive and Impressod).		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Total of 1887-88	68,912 0 0	1,83,196 11 0	2,46,888 10 0	16,92,512 5 0	89,574 3 0	44,878 4 0	26,88,216 14 0	48,54,910 0 0	3,109 3 0
Total of 1886-87	68,542 10 0	1,76,483 10 0	2,41,807 9 0	15,19,731 12 0	88,435 3 0	22,389 13 0	27,16,722 1 0	47,78,056 15 0	3,867 3 9
Difference	+369 6 0	+6,713 1 0	+5,231 1 0	+62,840 0 0	+6,159 12 0	+2,344 7 0	-21,905 8 0	+81,753 1 0	+4,151 15 3

1 Years	5 MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS UNDER THE INDIAN STAMP ACT—continued.					10 Amount of Court-fee Stamps realized in Pauper Suits	11 OTHER MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.		12 Total realized, &c., Total of Columns 5 to 11	13 CHARGES ON ACCOUNT OF DISCOUNT.  On sale of Foreign Bill Stamps
	Penalty realized under Section 37 by Collectors.	Stamp Duty realized under Section 35 by Civil Courts.	Penalty realized under Section 37 by CH. Courts.	Amount of Adjudication Fee realized under Sect on 30	Amount realized by payment of cost of paper of new stamps granted in lieu of stamped ones.		Non-Judicial	Court-fee.		
Total of 1887-88	3,051 10 0	861 8 0	9,203 5 0	528 0 0	1 5 6	7,887 6 8	6,400 0 3	191 12 8	48,91,044 8 9	1,513 6 10
Total of 1886-87	4,298 6 0	839 1 0	8,511 15 0	381 0 0	1 1 9	6,098 14 4	4,908 11 5	67 4 4	47,98,488 7 11	1,590 6 6
Difference	-640 12 0	+22 7 0	+693 10 0	+147 0 0	+0 8 9	+1,268 8 0	+1,503 5 6	+124 3 4	+92,605 14 10	-6 15 8

1 Years	13 CHARGES ON ACCOUNT OF DISCOUNT—continued						14 Refund of Penalties under Section 80 of the Indian Stamp Act.	15 REFUND OF VALUE OF DAMAGED STAMPS UNDER SECTIONS 81 AND 82 OF THE INDIAN STAMP ACT		16 REFUND OF VALUE OF STAMPS RETURNED BY VENDORS UNDER STAMP VEND RULE XXII.		17 Refund under the Courts Fees Act
	On sale of Adhesive Stamps.	On sale of Bills of Exchange or Hundis.	On sale of other General Stamps.	On sale of Share Transfer Stamps	On sale of Court fee Stamps.	Total		Court-fee Stamps.	Non-judicial Stamps.	Court-fee Stamps.	Non-judicial Stamps.	
Total of 1887-88	5,643 2 10	3,002 7 11	41,116 1 0	931 5 9	34,994 8	2,87,788 13 0	56 7 0	539 11 0	9,906 14 9	287 1 9	1,436 5 0	62,878 13 6
Total of 1886-87	5,414 12 3	3,071 13	7,339,197 0 2	771 0 5	34,806 0	4,84,281 7 0	80 14 0	1,234 4 0	28,439 13 2	400 5 1	1,769 0	10,71,500 2 4
Difference	+228 6 5	+630 10 4	+1,917 1 3	+149 15 6	+688 2 10	+3,507 4 0	+35 6 0	-634 9 0	-3,723 13 5	-113 3 10	-277 7 10	-9,135 11 10

1 Years	18 MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES			19 NET RECEIPTS OF THE CURRENT YEAR.							
	On account of Non-judicial Stamps	On account of Court-fee Stamps.	Total Charges.	Foreign Bill Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps	Bills of Exchange or Hundis	Other General Stamps	Share Transfer Stamps.	Impressment of 1 Anna Stamp on Skeleton Forms.	Court-fee Stamps	
											Rs. a. p.
Total of 1887-88	31,821 15 6	34,483 7 3	3,388,802 11 3	67,308 9 2	1,77,377 3 2	2,43,286 2	115,36,579 8 8	8,873 14 3	24,878 4 0	25,63,697 13	
Total of 1886-87	34,528 1 6	36,924 5 8	2,54,180 12 1	67,022 3 0	1,77,823 13 7	2,38,521 10	114,36,738 6 2	32,664 1 7	22,533 13 0	26,72,450 11 7	
Difference	-3,706 2 0	-2,440 14 5	-15,373 0 10	+706 6 6	+1,554 10 7	+4,714 7 8	+67,141 3 6	+6,006 12 8	+2,344 7 0	-8,853 14 2	

**B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (II.)—STAMPS—continued.**

(2).—Net Receipts from Stamp Revenue in the several Collectories of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, from 1878-79 to 1887-88.

Years.	Bombay	Ahmedabad.	Ahmednagar.	Belgaon.	Bijapur.	Breach.	Dhule.	Dhule.	Hyderabad.	Kaira.	Kannar.	Khandesh.	Kolaba.	Kutch.	Mest.	Poona.	Rajpuri.	Saurashtra.	Shikharpur.	Shikharpur.	Surat.	Tulana.	Aden.	Brooda.	Cutch.	Kutch.	Total.	INCREASE OR DECREASE OVER PREVIOUS YEARS	
																												Achual.	Percentage
1878-79	10,19,412	2,16,766	1,68,808	1,35,337	73,945	1,81,726	1,51,111	1,11,870	1,99,878	79,507	2,85,088	72,058	1,01,473	2,01,682	2,97,875	1,40,205	1,97,542	1,97,954	1,32,586	1,57,098	1,46,730	15,023	1,148	64	209	41,76,002	2,18,384	5.3	
1879-80	9,46,614	2,17,705	1,80,147	1,28,176	62,888	1,48,890	1,11,930	1,22,376	1,96,295	76,000	2,85,269	70,703	1,10,596	1,84,801	2,90,875	1,42,408	1,78,007	1,45,514	90,816	1,55,081	1,58,966	18,693	1,067	80	144	40,50,780	1,35,342	3.2	
1880-81	10,86,388	2,23,296	1,67,570	1,27,733	59,183	1,69,795	1,10,922	1,80,355	1,94,191	68,790	3,40,180	87,667	1,06,810	1,78,460	2,04,367	1,40,224	1,48,998	1,53,749	71,960	1,54,813	1,61,407	22,008	1,300	32	153	40,21,824	17,035	4	
1881-82	10,38,660	2,34,921	1,67,125	1,16,844	62,786	1,58,700	1,04,122	1,26,840	2,03,794	65,345	3,99,681	65,460	1,09,637	1,72,516	1,92,730	1,27,963	1,41,448	1,45,810	72,698	1,54,100	1,61,881	19,136	1,241	53	141	39,62,880	68,998	1.4	
1882-83	12,46,471	2,30,037	1,67,832	1,21,439	66,898	1,43,905	1,02,829	1,09,536	1,90,353	69,911	3,33,214	61,082	1,06,635	1,69,273	1,82,931	1,28,956	1,19,320	1,30,995	66,862	1,39,668	1,40,969	14,001	1,189	44	131	40,14,566	51,667	1.3	
1883-84	12,00,700	2,22,467	1,61,529	1,24,604	68,778	1,52,065	1,06,892	1,11,559	1,98,089	72,802	3,33,168	76,726	1,20,500	1,61,036	1,83,392	1,33,711	1,13,663	1,59,159	79,405	1,46,126	1,32,980	17,194	1,291	38	106	40,55,910	41,854	1	
1884-85	12,90,792	2,36,082	1,62,992	1,29,456	60,008	1,46,882	1,08,555	1,02,508	2,04,135	68,601	4,05,844	87,728	1,19,096	1,65,051	1,68,330	1,33,499	1,26,427	1,48,764	84,151	1,75,091	1,38,348	15,973	1,286	32	128	43,67,891	2,01,031	4.9	
1885-86	13,68,531	2,14,765	1,66,841	1,32,979	67,470	1,40,107	1,15,698	1,08,584	2,06,994	65,360	4,08,827	84,285	1,22,796	1,77,255	2,15,283	1,28,500	1,36,737	1,40,062	79,597	1,68,095	1,34,880	16,245	1,151	35	130	42,17,029	40,862	9	
1886-87	14,55,065	2,21,900	1,67,092	1,30,146	69,296	1,39,087	1,22,320	1,04,673	1,99,512	66,513	4,54,002	87,304	1,38,098	2,00,311	2,00,627	1,30,361	1,36,437	1,45,096	78,101	1,67,860	1,33,977	19,720	1,264	34	193	45,44,257	3,27,228	7.7	
1887-88	14,71,657	2,37,228	1,68,492	1,48,801	69,141	1,39,284	1,42,130	1,18,997	1,97,462	71,095	4,73,979	91,396	1,41,699	2,00,076	2,09,985	1,39,912	1,22,476	1,68,147	78,561	1,63,415	1,40,541	21,168	1,342	110	105	46,52,242	1,07,986	2.3	





**B.—INCOME TAX.**

(1)—Statement showing the Collections of the Tax under Act II of 1886 from Salaries, Pensions, Annuities, and Gratuites paid by Government in the year 1887-88.

Class.	Income.	PAID BY THE GOVERNMENT								Remarks	
		Salaries		Pensions and Annuities		Gratuites		Total			
		Number of Assessee.	Amount of tax.	Number of Assessee.	Amount of tax.	Number of Assessee.	Amount of tax.	Number of Assessee.	Amount of tax.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		
I	Rs 500 but less than Rs. 750	1,900	23,678	352	5,319	2	25	2,254	29,022		
II	" 750 do. do. " 1,000	588	10,674	12	2,599	4	82	717	13,355		
III	" 1,000 do. do. " 1,250	989	377	25	3,164			515	12,519		
IV	" 1,250 do. do. " 1,500	121	3,707	66	1,949			187	5,656		
V	" 1,500 do. do. " 1,750	89	2,893	43	1,347			132	4,240		
VI	" 1,750 do. do. " 2,000	248	9,649	42	1,547			250	11,196		
	Total, I to VI	4,325	59,356	754	15,325	6	107	4,085	75,958		
VII	Rs. 2,000 but less than Rs. 2,500	325	18,97	86	4,499			411	23,412		
VIII	" 2,500 do. do. " 5,000	328	32,217	52	7,033	1	125	411	39,396		
IX	" 5,000 do. do. " 10,000	296	51,741	28	4,991			324	56,745		
X	" 10,000 do. do. " 20,000	121	37,280	8	2,365			129	41,673		
XI	" 20,000 do. do. " 30,000	58	51,929	4	3,463			62	55,399		
XII	" 30,000 do. do. " 40,000	9	7,525	2	1,719			11	9,244		
XIII	" 40,000 do. do. " 50,000	9	9,470					9	9,470		
XIV	" 50,000 do. do. " 1,00,000	3	4,492	3	2,931			6	7,383		
XV	" 1,00,000 and more	1	3,125	1	1,360			2	4,427		
	Total, VII to XV	1,150	1,98,710	214	26,259	1	125	1,365	2,25,124		
	Grand Total	4,475	2,58,666	968	42,214	7	232	5,450	1,01,112		

(2).—Statement showing the Collections of the Tax under Act II of 1886 from interest on Securities in the year 1887-88.

Class.	Rate of Tax	Securities of the Government of India.		Bonds or Debentures issued by Public Authorities of India.		Securities of Local Authorities or Company		Total.		Remarks
		Amount of securities.	Amount of tax.	Amount of securities.	Amount of tax.	Amount of securities.	Amount of tax.	Amount of securities.	Amount of tax.	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
I to VI	At 4 pies in the rupee	8,55,500	1,239	...	..	1,04,050	213	9,59,550	1,452	
VII to XV	At 5 pies in the rupee	13,23,63,500	1,42,500	..	..	2,23,63,550	26,154	15,47,49,050	1,68,654	
	Total	13,32,10,000	1,43,739	...	..	2,24,89,600	26,367	15,57,98,600	1,70,106	

Note.—These two statements have been furnished by the Accountant General, Bombay

**B.—INCOME TAX—continued.**

(3).—Statement showing the Collections of the Tax under Act II of 1886 for the year 1887-88 in the Presidency of Bombay.

DIVISION.	I.—SALARIES, PENSIONS, ANNUITIES, AND GRATUITIES PAID BY										II.—PROFITS OF COMPANIES.		III.—Interest on Securities.		IV.—Other SOURCES OF INCOME.		TOTAL COLLECTIONS OF TAX.		FINES AND PENALTIES.			Grand Total Collections.	Refunds.	Net amount realized.	
	A.—Government.		B.—Local Authorities.		C.—Companies and private Employers.						Total Salaries, &c.		Number of Assesses.	Amount of Tax.	Number of Assesses.	Amount of Tax.	Number of Assesses.	Amount of Tax.	Number of Cases.	Amount levied.	Number of Cases.				Amount levied.
	Assesses.	Amount of Tax.	Assesses.	Amount.	Collected by Government.		Collected by Employers.		Total.		Number of Assesses.	Amount of Tax.													
					Assesses.	Amount.	Assesses.	Amount.	Assesses.	Amount.			Assesses.	Amount.	Assesses.	Amount.									
Northern Division	144	2,585 0 0	80	1,859 0 0	147	8,073 0 0	207	7,623 0 0	351	1,624 0 0	30	20,301 0 0	127 0 0	16,984	3,78,268 0 0	16,705	4,01,805 0 0	390	228	...	4,02,177 0 0	9,668 0 0	13,02,511 0 0		
Southern "	44	578 0 0	28	394 0 0	1,144	24,108 0 0	1,164	24,122 0 0	1,308	22,444 0 0	5	752 0 0	787	1,51,090 0 0	10,000	2,07,887 0 0	10	58	8	2,07,921 0 0	3,348 0 0	12,04,878 0 0			
Central "						Statistics not available.								Statistics not available.										9,84,430 14 0	
Sind	189	3,277 0 0	4	49 0 0	327	11,419 0 0	331	11,438 0 0	4	14,745 0 0	9	957 0 0	628 0 0	11,000	2,41,803 0 0	11,000	2,57,882 0 0	1,2	400	13	2,58,215 0 0	5,697 0 0	2,53,518 0 0		
Aden	84	1,011 4 10	90	1,895 8 8	121	4,091 1 1	211	6,198 4 9	212	7,197 9 7	3	4,195 10 8	431	7,802 0 0	679	27,986 5 0	14	56	...	29,375 5 0	...	29,375 5 0			
Bombay City	747	27,447 1 9	438	18,684 14 7	7,749	2,27,099 1 8	8,182	2,42,754 8 8	8,922	2,70,301 5 4	182	3,04,385 9 11	17,938 6	6,12,566	9,20,504 14	21,657	16,13,000 6 8	...	34	88	16,12,178 6 8	1,425 11	2,03,10,768 11 1		
Total	1,108	35,228 8 0	610	19,602 8 8	9,486	2,70,897 6 2	10,066	2,90,589 8 5	11,208	3,26,779 14 11	309	4,20,542 4 11	18,743 8	2,49,238	17,43,701 15	60,670	25,08,700 11 8	592	928	50	35,06,666 11 8	30,136 11	2,03,34,160 14 1		

\* The Income Tax Returns for the Central Division having not been received, this figure has been obtained from the Administration Reports of the Collectors in that Division.  
 † The difference of Rs. 86 between this figure and that shown in the penultimate column of Statement (4) is due to over-collections not refunded by the end of the year and to a refund having been made on account of the previous year.  
 ‡ The difference of Rs. 280 between this figure and that entered in the penultimate column of Statement (4) is due to over-collections not refunded by the end of the year.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[App. V. B. (III.) (3).]

(4) — Statement showing the Original and Final Demands, the Collections and Balance of Amounts due under Act II of 1886 in the year 1887-88 for the Presidency of Bombay.

APR V. B. (III.) (4).

BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

Division.	ORIGINAL DEMAND.		REVISION BY COLLECTOR.		REVISION BY COMMISSIONER.		FINAL DEMANDS.		PENALTIES BY COLLECTOR.		FINES BY MAGISTRATE.		ARREARS OF PREVIOUS YEARS.	Total for Collection.	COLLECTIONS.					Balance outstanding.	
	No of Assesses.	Amount of Tax.	No of Petitions.	Demand after Disposal.	No of Petitions.	Demand after Disposal.	No of Assesses.	Amount of Tax.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.			Tax.	Penalties by Collector.	Fines by Magistrate.	Arrears of previous year.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Northern Division	852	8,645 0 0		8,645 0 0		8,640	361 2,540 0 0		1	5			305	8,950 0 0	7,050 0 0			258	8,210 0 0	731 0 0	
Southern Division	1,208	25,403 0 0		25,403 0 0		1,206	25,403 0 0						42	25,445 0 0	25,875 0 0	5 0 0		42	25,415 0 0	30 0 0	
Central Division				Statistics not available		14,745	14,745 0 0		1	10				14,755 0 0	14,715 0 0	10 0 0			14,755 0 0		
Sud	470	14,745 0 0		14,745 0 0										14,755 0 0	7,197 9 7				7,197 9 7		
Adm	245	7,197 9 7					243	197 9 7						7,197 9 7	14,719 13 8				7,197 9 7		
Bombay City	9,131	2,80,471 6		2,85,020 0 0			8,971	2,85,494 11 3						2,85,494 11 3	2,70,119 13 8				2,70,119 13 8	16,374 13 7	
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,468</b>	<b>3,46,387 11 0</b>		<b>3,34,418 0 1</b>		<b>23,355</b>	<b>11,245 2,41,480 4 10</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>			<b>347</b>	<b>3,41,842 4 10</b>	<b>3,35,301 7 3</b>	<b>15 0 0</b>		<b>300</b>	<b>3,35,706 7 3</b>	<b>16,138 13 7</b>	
Northern Division	83	20,074 0 0	3	20,118 0 0	1	20,048	27 20,048 0 0						253	20,301 0 0	20,065 0 0			258	20,301 0 0		
Southern Division	5	762 0 0		75 0 0		5	762 0 0							762 0 0	752 0 0				762 0 0		
Central Division				Statistics not available		957	9 957 0 0							9 957 0 0	957 0 0				957 0 0		
Sud	9	957 0 0		957 0 0										957 0 0	4,700 20 8				4,700 20 8		
Adm	8	4,196 10 8					8	4,196 10 8						4,196 10 8	3,95,393 1 0				3,95,393 1 0	1,490 1 10	
Bombay City	172	4,01,961 0 0	7	3,95,841 11 0			165	3,95,841 11 0						3,95,393 1 0	3,95,393 1 0				3,95,393 1 0		
<b>Total</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>4,23,510 11 1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4,196 10 8</b>		<b>21,095</b>	<b>200 4,21,640 12 0</b>						<b>258</b>	<b>4,21,609 12 2</b>	<b>4,18,847 10 1</b>			<b>253</b>	<b>4,20,100 10 4</b>	<b>1,490 1 10</b>	
Northern Division	1	142 0 0		142 0 0		112	14 14 0 0							142 0 0	127 0 0				127 0 0	15 0 0	
Southern Division				Statistics not available										Statistics not available							
Central Division				628 0 0		628	628 0 0							628 0 0	628 0 0				628 0 0		
Sud		628 0 0		628 0 0										628 0 0	17,985 15 0				17,985 15 0	183 9 9	
Adm		18,191 8 0		18,191 8 0				18,191 8 9						18,191 8 9	18,740 15 0				18,740 15 0	208 0 0	
Bombay City																					
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>18,961 8 0</b>		<b>18,961 8 0</b>		<b>771</b>	<b>1 18,949 8 9</b>							<b>18,94 8 9</b>	<b>18,740 15 0</b>				<b>18,740 15 0</b>	<b>208 0 0</b>	
Northern Division	16,928	9,29,505 0 0	5,527	3,03,165 0 0	75	3,00,000	15,769	3,00,000 0 0	269	186			11,971	3,72,231 0 0	3,55,020 0 0	191 0 0		7,967	3,08,778 0 0	3,438 0 0	
Southern Division	2,003	1,90,490 0 0		1,80,000 0 0		1,79	37,412	8,557	1,79,540 0 0				1,229	1,80,846 0 0	1,76,720 0 0	64 0 0		1,230	1,78,020 0 0	2,620 0 0	
Central Division				Statistics not available										Statistics not available							
Sud	11,489	2,53,942 0 0		2,53,942 0 0		5	2,53,880	10,731	2,52,883 0 0	237	561			2,53,942 0 0	2,41,188 0 0	481 0 0		4,509	2,38,178 0 0	2,769 0 0	
Adm	483	21,529 2 5		21,529 2 5		124	17,892 0 9	431	17,892 0 9	74	89			21,529 2 5	17,892 0 9	89 0 0			17,981 0 9		
Bombay City	15,509	11,09,744 8 8		9,42,466 13 8		3	18,091	9,61,111 3 8	49	8				11,09,744 8 8	9,28,604 14 9	88 0 0			9,28,752 14 9	82,456 14 11	
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,452</b>	<b>20,35,240 11 1</b>	<b>10,830</b>	<b>7,77,514 5</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>6,80,885</b>	<b>49,279</b>	<b>17,51,922 1 5</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>1,005</b>			<b>1,710</b>	<b>17,71,041 14 5</b>	<b>17,10,090 15 6</b>	<b>918 0 0</b>		<b>13,712</b>	<b>17,24,715 15 6</b>	<b>46,328 14 11</b>	
Northern Division	17,509	4,23,966 0 0	6,330	3,20,070 0 0	94	3,18,929	16,148	3,18,920 0 0	267	195			12,509	4,01,624 0 0	3,83,751 0 0	16 0 0		8,478	3,92,425 0 0	9,199 0 0	
Southern Division	10,306	3,16,945 0 0		3,06,164 0 0	79	3,04,412	9,870	3,06,501 0 0	18	64			1,478	3,06,843 0 0	2,92,851 0 0	64 0 0		1,278	2,94,193 0 0	2,650 0 0	
Central Division				Statistics not available										Statistics not available							
Sud	11,918	2,70,272 0 0		2,50,152 0 0	5	2,49,219	11,210	2,49,213 0 0	238	574			5,230	2,55,317 0 0	2,47,519 0 0	491 0 0		4,509	2,52,618 0 0	2,769 0 0	
Adm	781	32,963 6 5		17,892 0 9			678	29,228 5 0	14	89				29,375 5 0	29,280 5 0	89 0 0			29,375 5 0		
Bombay City	24,512	13,80,214 2 6		16,02,083 1 6			22,827	16,00,179 3 2	40	98				13,80,277 3 2	13,10,664 11 1	83 0 0			13,10,752 11 1	40,544 8 1	

† The figures are on account of penalties

† The Income Tax Returns for the Central Division having not been received, these figures have been obtained from the Administration Reports of the Collectors in that Division

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## B—INCOME TAX—concluded.

(5.)—Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in assessing and collecting the Tax under Act II of 1886 in the year 1887-88 in the Presidency of Bombay.

District.	Original Sanction	DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE.								
		Establishment.						Travelling Allowance.	Contingencies.	Total.
		Special Officer.	Clerks, &c.	Messengers.	Total.					
Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
NORTHERN DIVISION.	Ahmedabad	2,112	750 0 0	819 0 0	357 0 0	1,925 0 0	75 0 0	54 0 0	2,055 0 0	
	Kaira	815	...	190 0 0	...	180 0 0	21 0 0	.....	201 0 0	
	Panch Mahals	30	...	30 0 0	.....	30 0 0	...	.....	30 0 0	
	Bronch	629	273 0 0	242 0 0	.....	515 0 0	...	50 0 0	565 0 0	
	Surat	1,260	600 0 0	445 0 0	149 0 0	1,194 0 0	...	10 0 0	1,204 0 0	
	Thána	195	...	280 0 0	.....	280 0 0	...	.....	280 0 0	
SOUTHERN DIVISION.	Kolába	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Ratnáguri	150	...	142 3 7	.....	142 3 7	...	.....	142 3 7	
	Kárwár	90	66 15 0	...	.....	66 15 0	...	.....	66 15 0	
	Belgaum	651	434 4 7	102 0 0	19 8 4	655 12 11	99 6 3	.....	655 3 2	
	Dhárwár	225	...	218 0 6	...	218 0 6	...	.....	218 0 6	
	Bijápúr	90	...	90 0 0	.....	90 0 0	...	4 7 6	94 7 6	
CENTRAL DIVISION.	Khándesh	6,471	Statistics	not available.						
	Násik									
	Ahmednagar									
	Poona									
	Sholápur									
Sátára	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
SIND	Karachi	...	...	460 0 0	152 0 0	612 0 0	...	78 0 0	690 0 0	
	Hyderabad	...	...	190 0 0	64 0 0	254 0 0	...	.....	254 0 0	
	Shikárpúr	...	...	360 0 0	101 0 0	461 0 0	6 0 0	.....	467 0 0	
	Thar and Párkar	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Aden	...	...	660 0 0	84 0 0	744 0 0	...	116 12 1	860 12 1	
Total Mofussil	18,118	2,124 3 7	4,218 4 1	946 8 4	7,269 0 0	201 6 8	313 3 7	7,783 9 10		
Bombay City	...	12,000 0 0	22,613 8 1	34,613 8 1	1,800 0 0	14,946 7 10	41,359 15 11			
Grand Total	18,118	14,124 3 7	57,768 4 6	41,892 8 1	2,001 6 8	5,260 11 5	49,153 9 9			

\* Includes Rs. 221 paid in the Anklesvar Tribuna on account of remuneration to village officers for collecting the tax for 1886-87.

† Includes commission of 1 per cent allowed to the employers of labour for collecting income-tax.

‡ The accounts recorded in the Accountant General's Office up to date of going to press show the total expenditure for 1887-88 to be Rs. 67,473 4 4

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (IV.)—LOCAL FUNDS.

(1).—Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Incorporated Local Funds for the year 1887-88.

Table with 6 columns: Funds, Opening Balance, Receipts, Total, Charges, Closing Balance. Rows include Local Fund, Sind Village Cess Fund, Government Central Book Depot, Steam-Boiler Inspection Fund, Presidency Educational Fund, Sind Book Depot Fund, and Total.

(2).—Statement showing the Receipts and Charges of the General Sections of the Loc. L. Funds maintained under Act I of 1884 (excluding Educational Sections).

Complex table with multiple columns for Districts, Balance on 1st April, Receipts, Charges, Balance on 31st March. Divided into Northern, Southern, and Central Divisions.

(3).—Statement showing Receipts and Charges of the Educational Sections of the Local Funds maintained under Act I of 1884.

Complex table with multiple columns for Districts, Balance on 1st April, Receipts, Charges, Balance on 31st March. Divided into Northern, Southern, and Central Divisions.

(4).—Statement of Income, Expenditure and Balances of Excluded Local Funds for the year 1887-88.

Table with 6 columns: Funds, Opening Balance, Receipts, Total, Charges, Closing Balance. Rows include Cantonment Fund, Police Funds, Port and Marine Funds, Education Funds, Medical and Charitable Funds, Public Works Funds, Other Funds, and Total.

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (IV.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES

(1).—Statement showing the Income of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1887-88.

Districts.	2 Population within Municipal Limits.	3 NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.								4 BALANCE IN HAND AT THE CLOSE OF LAST YEAR.				5 OUTGO.													
										Deposits.	Actual Municipal Balance.		Total.	Class I. (Articles of food for men or animals.)	Class II. (Animals for slaughter.)	Class III. (Fuel, lighting and washing.)	Class IV. (Building Materials.)	Class V. (Drugs, gums and spices.)	Class VI. (Tobacco.)	Class VII. (Cloth.)	Class VIII. (Metals.)	Total.					
		(a) By Office.	(b) Nominated.	(c) Elected.	(d) Total.	(e) Officials.	(f) Non Official.	(g) European.	(h) Native.		Rs. a.	p.											Rs. a.	p.	Rs. a.	p.	Rs. a.
<b>Central Division.</b>																											
Mad.	208,391	63	52	120	33	82	9	111	85,047 15 2	80,698 2 9	85,746 1 5	1,15 19 10 5	2,988 18 0	4,925 3 9	1,284 18 9	5,000 13 5	58,588 14 11	4,192 9 4	1,64,864 14 3	1,04,864 14 3							
Ahmedabad.	24,001	10	14	14	10	3	21	11	7,490 8 3	7,490 8 3	7,490 8 3	1,490 8 3	4,876 8 6	5,395 14 7	421 4 7	1,588 8 8	5,197 1 10	2,728 18 5	64,560 14 11								
<b>Total</b>	<b>274,874</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>59,357 1 10</b>	<b>2,24,461 5 4</b>	<b>2,88,819 7 2</b>	<b>2,81,198 10 3</b>	<b>2,292 15 0</b>	<b>20,884 0 1</b>	<b>20,457 5 10</b>	<b>5,212 11 2</b>	<b>11,292 6 11</b>	<b>52,938 1 0</b>	<b>12,190 10 6</b>	<b>4,09,131 18 3</b>							
<b>Western Division.</b>																											
Surat.	51,731	33	80	68	18	45	6	55	32 5 5	8,221 11 10	3,654 1 9	20,788 14 6	1,283 0 0	2,123 0 0	1,486 7 0	260 14 0	878 7 0	1,827 10 8	1,008 10 2	87,994 1 6							
Baruch.	1,67,774	158	130	292	90	292	12	325	479 6 5	87,190 8 3	87,693 12 8	22,955 18 0	3,676 10 9	5,324 10 8	5,579 5 4	523 8 6	8,979 8 2	2,080 10 1	45,872 14 7								
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,20,905</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>76,231 9 9</b>	<b>95,412 2 7</b>	<b>1,35,650 12 0</b>	<b>23,006 9 0</b>	<b>2,927 11 9</b>	<b>1,475 8 0</b>	<b>7,17 14 0</b>	<b>502 14 0</b>	<b>2,406 9 6</b>	<b>5,192 14 1</b>	<b>91,718 9 9</b>	<b>81,718 9 9</b>							
<b>Eastern Division.</b>																											
Calcutta.	1,46,300	80	90	180	43	135	20	163	9,432 9 9	51,069 1 5	60,441 11 6	1,07,200 6 2	111 8 4	21,211 7 1	22,577 15 0	3,357 19 8	6,174 15 5	9,536 3 6	5,192 14 1	1,75,704 2 2							
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,02,498</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>48,471 11 0</b>	<b>88,414 8 6</b>	<b>1,38,855 14 8</b>	<b>48,528 7 9</b>	<b>1,578 0 0</b>	<b>9,310 8 0</b>	<b>6,729 12 5</b>	<b>8,468 5 1</b>	<b>927 9 9</b>	<b>15,911 11 8</b>	<b>8,794 1 0</b>	<b>93,161 15 6</b>							
<b>Sind.</b>																											
Hydrabad.	60,000	48	41	89	30	28	4	85	1,285 8 6	23,129 9 2	24,864 10 0	22,727 3 6	1,753 8 0	5,864 15 11	5,263 1 0	823 7 0	972 8 6	5,638 8 0	657 5 6	40,090 15 8							
Amritsar.	118,862	69	92	180	80	88	4	122	27,740 9 0	22,079 8 7	80,709 3 7	21,994 5 9	960 8 0	5,802 7 1	4,768 7 7	4,698 2 1	2,710 11 2	2,926 10 5	1,471 0 0	47,997 15 1							
<b>Total</b>	<b>344,882</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>34,891 12 1</b>	<b>1,54,490 14 2</b>	<b>1,88,881 10 4</b>	<b>1,01,888 8 11</b>	<b>3,001 0 0</b>	<b>17,919 6 2</b>	<b>10,215 5 8</b>	<b>10,470 9 8</b>	<b>6,658 6 6</b>	<b>12,747 12 8</b>	<b>3,031 5 10</b>	<b>1,67,477 2 5</b>							
<b>Other Municipalities.</b>																											
Madras.	100,660	80	22	108	23	79	10	92	6,919 15 0	1,365,007 2 2	1,48,520 9 2	1,04,864 6 1	189 8 8	18,304 0 11	12,008 9 11	1,828 7 1	14,201 6 0	5,291 5 11	545 9 6	1,57,310 5 0							
Bombay.	72,084	69	12	81	80	51	10	72	8,919 10 7	93,432 9 2	95,452 8 8	69,676 11 11	1,191 3 0	1,471 8 11	2,880 9 4	4,881 8 7	22,838 9 5	4,633 11 4	1,07,147 9 2								
Punjab.	111,881	102	80	182	38	94	15	117	1,897 11 5	2,71,621 5 11	2,83,400 1 4	1,10,859 1 6	261 7 0	1,893 10 10	726 5 5	2,823 4 5	936 3 11	2,473 10 3	1,192 0 0	28,484 11 10							
Baruch.	5,423	24	24	48	3	22			6,897 8 11	6,897 8 11	6,897 8 11	4,811 9 3		477 0 4	204 13 0	1,681 6 7	837 0 11	1,478 12 0	705 11 2	16,018 11 1							
Madras.	11,946	8	7	15	6	9	3	12		15,728 4 4	15,728 4 4	15,728 4 4						815 15 6	1,988 6 2	562 6 7	12,934 8 0						
<b>Total</b>	<b>307,302</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>11,820 5 0</b>	<b>4,81,681 10 6</b>	<b>4,93,601 15 6</b>	<b>3,90,038 0 3</b>	<b>411 8 8</b>	<b>26,608 12 3</b>	<b>16,369 1 8</b>	<b>11,655 12 7</b>	<b>27,951 8 0</b>	<b>58,928 3 0</b>	<b>5,919 11 9</b>	<b>4,69,108 9 1</b>							
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,972,306</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1,280</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>2,108</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>1,968</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>2,020</b>	<b>2,40,677 1 8</b>	<b>18,231,689 7 9</b>	<b>14,72,266 9 9</b>	<b>3,870 6 4</b>	<b>1,09,208 11 2</b>	<b>87,004 10 9</b>	<b>49,489 12 7</b>	<b>55,064 10 0</b>	<b>1,62,759 11 4</b>	<b>30,086 8 10</b>	<b>14,55,261 14 4</b>							

\* This excluded Rs 205-0-11 refunded over and above receipts under class VIII. (Metals) in the Karachi Municipality.

† Figures in Italic show amount of refunds.

1887-88.]

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[APP. V. B. (IV.) (1).]

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (IV).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—continued.

(1)—Statement showing the Income of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1887-88—continued.

Districts	ASSESSED TAXES.															
	CONSERVANCY CHARGES				LICENSES ON TRADE.				MAMARU (TRIBUTES)				OTHER TAXES IN DETAIL.			
	Arrear collection for the previous year.	Collection for the current year.	Penalties	Total.	Arrear collection for the previous year.	Collection for the current year.	Penalties.	Total.	Arrear collection for the previous year.	Collection for the current year.	Penalties	Total.	Tax on cloth shops.			
													Arrear collection for the previous year.	Collection for the current year.	Penalties	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
<b>Northern Division</b>																
Mumbai	2,413 0 2	41,909 11 5	169 5 8	45,492 2 3		4,228 4 9	4,228 4 9									
Mahida	258 0 0	480 12 0		747 12 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0									
	85 4 0	28,074 8 0	0 8 0	28,710 4 0		1,005 13 9	1,005 13 9					63 15 2				
	2,979 15 0	3,480 11 0		6,460 10 0		312 0 0	312 0 0	13 8 0				325 8 0				
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,986 8 2</b>	<b>74,554 10 5</b>	<b>169 14 8</b>	<b>81,410 12 8</b>	<b>5 0 0</b>	<b>5,641 2 6</b>	<b>5,641 2 6</b>	<b>13 8 0</b>				<b>63 15 2</b>				
<b>Central Division</b>																
Mumbai	2,006 8 0	12,268 6 3		15,172 0 9												
	75 12 0	2,448 7 4		2,523 9 4		10 0 0	10 0 0									
	2,884 15 0	7,194 8 4		10,078 7 4								1,525 0 0		1,525 0 0		
	10,510 14 9	19,000 11 9	488 8 0	20,471 2 6		167 1 0	167 1 0									5,037 9 6
	2,423 9 0	1,000 10 5		3,423 9 5		442 2 10	442 2 10									
	14,241 1 0	7,322 5 9		21,563 8 0		25 0 0	25 0 0									
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,046 9 0</b>	<b>49,971 1 11</b>	<b>488 8 0</b>	<b>83,501 2 11</b>		<b>684 3 10</b>	<b>684 3 10</b>					<b>1,525 0 0</b>		<b>1,525 0 0</b>		<b>5,037 9 6</b>
<b>Southern Division</b>																
Mumbai	3,828 4 3	5,342 8 6		9,170 12 9												
					2 8 0	3,309 10 0	3,309 10 0									
	251 14 0	1,065 2 0		1,317 0 0		5 0 0	5 0 0									
	117 4 0	702 14 0		820 2 0		45 0 0	45 0 0									
	1,160 9 0	2,264 11 4		3,565 4 4												6 0 0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,377 15 3</b>	<b>7,495 2 10</b>		<b>14,873 8 1</b>	<b>2 8 0</b>	<b>3,359 10 0</b>	<b>3,359 10 0</b>									<b>6 0 0</b>
<b>Sind</b>																
Mumbai	50 4 0	3,727 9 0		3,786 13 0		242 2 0	242 2 0									
						87 0 11	87 0 11									
	243 14 5	3,208 4 0		3,452 8 2												
<b>Total</b>	<b>303 2 5</b>	<b>6,935 13 0</b>		<b>7,239 0 8</b>		<b>329 2 11</b>	<b>329 2 11</b>					<b>277 0 0</b>		<b>277 0 0</b>		
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>45,413 13 10</b>	<b>1,40,000 13 11</b>	<b>653 6 8</b>	<b>1,57,024 2 5</b>	<b>7 8 0</b>	<b>9,004 3 3</b>	<b>9,004 3 3</b>	<b>13 8 0</b>				<b>9,956 8 3</b>		<b>9,956 8 3</b>		<b>5,043 9 6</b>

App. V. B. (IV) (1.)

BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

[1887-88]

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (IV.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—continued

(1).—Statement showing the Income of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1887-88—continued.

1887-88] STATISTICAL RETURNS. [APP. V. B. (IV.) (1).

Districts	ASSESSED TAXES—continued.																
	OTHER TAXES IN DEWAN—continued.																
	Shop Tax.				Pilgrim Tax.				Water Tax.				Tax on fishing boats.				Total other Taxes.
	Arrear collection for the previous year.	Collection for the current year.	Penalties.	Total.	Arrear collection for the previous year.	Collection for the current year.	Penalties.	Total.	Arrear collection for the previous year.	Collection for the current year.	Penalties.	Total.	Arrear collection for the previous year.	Collection for the current year.	Total.		
Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.		
<b>Northern Division.</b>																	
Ahmedabad ..																	
Kaira ..																	
Feroz Mahals ..																	
Bromch ..																	
Surat ..																	
Tilans ..																	
<b>Total</b> ..																	
<b>Central Division.</b>																	
Ahmednagar ..																	
Khandesh ..																	
Nasik ..						4,764 7 0		4,764 7 0	2,973 2 4	4,503 12 0		4,503 12 0					
Poona ..						10,227 1 6		10,227 1 6		20,157 0 0		20,157 0 0					
Satara ..						2,581 14 0		2,581 14 0		80 12 0		80 12 0					
Sholapur ..						20,498 0 0		20,498 0 0	25,880 8 8	11,486 2 8		29,866 10 6					
<b>Total</b> ..						48,409 6 6		48,409 6 6	29,983 10 7	39,247 0 11		69,210 11 6					
<b>Southern Division.</b>																	
Bolgaum ..																9,170 12 0	
Dharwar ..																2,312 8 0	
Bijapur ..																5 0 0	
Mánara ..																1,362 0 0	
Ratanagiri ..																820 2 0	
Kolaba ..	424 0 0	488 0 0		912 0 0									165 0 0		165 0 0	4,648 4 4	
<b>Total</b> ..	424 0 0	488 0 0		912 0 0									165 0 0		165 0 0	10,818 5 1	
<b>Sind.</b>																	
Karachi ..																	
Hydrabad ..																	
Bhikápur ..																	
Thar and Parkar ..																	
Upper Sind Frontier ..																	
<b>Total</b> ..																	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ..	424 0 0	488 0 0		912 0 0		48,409 6 6		48,409 6 6	29,983 10 7	39,247 0 11		69,210 11 6	165 0 0		165 0 0	19,818 5 4	



**B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL (IV.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—continued.**

(1).—Statement showing the Income of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1887-88—continued.

Districts.	7	8	9	10	11								
	Tax on Houses and Lands	Tax on Vehicles	Tax on animals.	Tolls, &c.	OTHER TAXES IN DETAIL.								
					Loom Tax.	Fees on Mandwā.	Lighting	Fees for occupying streets &c.	Shop Tax.	Fees on Music.	Fees for slaughtering animals.	Registration Fees on Articles not Taxed	Snuff Tax.
<b>Northern Division.</b>	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad	16,022 8 8	11,381 11 5		20,699 14 7									
Saira	10,922 1 4	195 0 0		839 9 0							95 6 0		
Panch Mahāls	10,549 8 0	424 0 0		1,301 1 0									
Broach	7,801 15 8	3,907 0 0		6,886 12 0									
Burat	4,425 11 5	12,977 14 0	243 14 0	40,214 1 7					439 8 0		629 0 0		
Thāns.	33,691 4 2	7,958 2 0	171 15 0	25,109 12 4									
<b>Total</b>	<b>72,804 0 8</b>	<b>36,838 12 11</b>	<b>415 13 0</b>	<b>94,701 2 6</b>					<b>429 3 0</b>		<b>734 6 0</b>		
<b>Central Division.</b>													
Ahmednagar	12,508 4 8				813 8 0								
Amnādhah	52,756 5 6	3,250 0 0	1,080 9 0	15,214 8 0		69 5 10	109 2 0						
Asāh	24,021 2 11	595 1 4	149 11 2	11,102 14 6		291 0 0							
Yona	35,948 11 7	6,549 12 0	1,455 10 9					60 7 8					
Sāra	17,927 0 4	2,179 12 0	1,800 8 5						30 3 0	1,400 8 0	1,357 7 0	7,658 11 7	248 7 0
solāpur	5,225 8 0	793 12 0	4,000 13 8	29,690 15 2					686 8 0				
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,46,887 7 0</b>	<b>13,269 6 4</b>	<b>8,577 5 2</b>	<b>50,068 0 8</b>	<b>813 8 0</b>	<b>830 5 10</b>	<b>109 2 0</b>	<b>609 9 8</b>	<b>616 10 0</b>	<b>1,405 8 0</b>	<b>1,857 7 0</b>	<b>7,658 11 7</b>	<b>248 7 0</b>
<b>Southern Division.</b>													
Belgaum	7,381 2 0	3,515 0 0	777 10 3	8,608 6 5							218 12 0		
Bijawar	29,283 4 8	1,549 4 0	171 4 0	1,702 14 6							2,167 8 6		
Chāpur	0 145 0 0		43 2 9										
Amnāra	6,257 14 2	1,777 4 0	282 5 0	976 10 0							33 3 0		
Itānagiri	7,984 1 2	1,249 1 11											
solāb	9,492 1 10	1,917 0 0		1,048 8 6									
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,758 7 10</b>	<b>10,002 2 11</b>	<b>1,274 7 0</b>	<b>12,986 2 5</b>							<b>2,419 7 6</b>		
<b>Sind.</b>													
Asāh	23,800 0 10	11,191 3 0	4,709 8 8										
derābad													
okārpur	4,745 2 2	4,170 8 0									8,501 12 3		
Bar and Parkar		23 0 0											
Bar and Frontier		7,759 6 0											
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,545 2 0</b>	<b>18,178 1 8</b>	<b>4,709 8 8</b>								<b>8,501 12 3</b>		
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>3,18,004 2 6</b>	<b>78,378 7 8</b>	<b>14,977 1 10</b>	<b>1,57,705 5 7</b>	<b>813 8 0</b>	<b>830 5 10</b>	<b>109 2 0</b>	<b>609 9 8</b>	<b>1,046 2 0</b>	<b>1,495 8 0</b>	<b>4,501 4 6</b>	<b>7,658 11 7</b>	<b>248 7 0</b>

APP. V. B. (IV.) (1.)

BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

[1887-88.]

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (IV).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—continued.

(1).—Statement showing the Income of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind during the year 1887-88—continued.

1887-88.]

Districts	OTHER TAXES IN DETAIL.										
	Punitive Police Tax.	Tax on Stamp- ing Cloth	Stone Fee.	Tax on Mills.	Tax on Boats.	Tax on Kilns.	Tax on Water	Water rate 2 per cent.	Water tax on animals.	Booth fees.	Poll tax.
	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.
<i>Northern Division.</i>											
hmedabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
aira	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
anch Mahals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ronch	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
irat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
hāna	..	..	..	899 12 10	2,132 10 3	214 0 0	1,912 13 6	..	..	..	..
<b>Total</b>	..	..	..	899 12 10	2,132 10 3	214 0 0	1,912 13 6	..	..	..	..
<i>Central Division.</i>											
hmednagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
hāndesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salā	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
oona	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ulāra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
solāpur	38 8 0	860 12 4	61 14 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total</b>	38 8 0	860 12 4	61 14 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Southern Division.</i>											
lgaum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
hārwār	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
lāpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,698 4 3	910 14 0	..	..
ānra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ānāgiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
olām	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,698 4 3	910 14 0	..	77 11 0
<i>Sind.</i>											
srīchl	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ydārbād	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
lākpūr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
lār and lāns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
lār and lāns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
lār and lāns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,995 10 6	..	..	..
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	38 8 0	860 12 4	61 14 0	899 12 10	2,132 10 3	214 0 0	1,912 13 6	6,995 10 6	9,052 7 9	910 14 0	77 11 0

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[APP. V. B. (IV.) (1).]

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (IV.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—continued.

(1)—Statement showing the Income of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1887-88—continued.

Districts.	11									12	13					
	OTHER TAXES IN DETAIL—concluded									Total income from taxation.	MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.					
	Capitation tax.	Camping fees.	Dog tax.	License-tax on powder shops.	Water rate on ships.	Water rate on private pipes.	Shop tax of 8 annas levied from shopkeepers attending Jatra.	Fees for cleaning Cotton with foot rollers.	Total other taxes.		Realizations under special Acts.	Proceeds of land, &c.	Income from markets, rents, fees, sale of refuse, &c.	Conservancy and road cleaning (fees, sale proceeds of night-soil, street refuse, &c.)	Municipal fines.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
<b>Northern Division</b>																
Amrehabad										2,61,878 7 8	1,200 4 10	976 8 9	8,569 4 0	5,168 12 10	2,516 7 6	
Bara										50,244 8 0	1,851 6 0	220 9 2	178 8 9	850 1 0	518 14 10	
Wanesh Mahals										1,228 5 0	546 14 6	306 8 11	288 8 0	19 11 6	405 7 3	
Wanesh										89,051 9 2	1,005 12 6	94 9 7	8,088 11 5	100 0 0	4,002 12 0	
Wanesh										3,27,608 9 5	1,779 4 5	4,201 0 10	6,988 2 6	4,202 15 9	708 1 4	
Wanesh										10,806 10 10	718 9 0		5,208 11 9	1,028 4 0	1,691 10 8	
<b>Total</b>										7,07,889 2 4	6,962 3 8	6,659 3 8	29,384 15 2	11,459 13 1	5,707 5 2	
<b>Central Division</b>																
Amrehabad										56,892 7 11	25 0 0	203 2 0	7,816 4 1	3,477 3 0	923 5 6	
Amrehabad										1,31,451 0 9	4,445 6 3	8,100 13 5	15,854 7 3	3,174 12 4	1,566 13 0	
Amrehabad										88,520 10 7	400 0 0	2,457 4 7	2,132 12 10		851 10 0	
Amrehabad										2,07,124 8 10	2,077 11 8	520 2 5	8,007 1 4	52,036 5 4	205 6 3	
Amrehabad										52,367 13 0	637 15 11	1,509 14 6	2,566 12 8	641 11 0	190 13 0	
Amrehabad										2,17,306 11 11	583 6 6	6,325 5 2	1,208 2 7	4,888 2 0	787 2 4	
<b>Total</b>										8,72,923 2 0	8,136 2 4	1,607 8 6	25,931 0 6	66,260 14 6	4,645 5 7	
<b>Southern Division</b>																
Amrehabad										219 12 0	69,471 9 1	499 3 3	253 12 0	6,627 12 7	434 7 0	100 10 0
Amrehabad	5,346 6 4						80 8 0	1 4 3		10,117 8 4	92,833 5 1	748 4 1	2,952 5 8	8,040 13 9	812 2 8	90 2 0
Amrehabad		109 14 0	131 8 0							35,439 14 6	332 3 9	2,606 5 0	738 4 0	123 6 9	121 4 0	
Amrehabad	1,063 0 0			35 0 0	331 15 0	2,100 3 9				1,807 9 9	36,748 7 3	880 13 9	326 0 6	1,732 15 10	13 12 0	162 3 8
Amrehabad										9,986 6 3	33,083 6 5	373 8 11	88 7 0	1,459 15 9		132 4 0
Amrehabad										80,640 5 8	959 14 0		477 6 10	88 5 6	88 3 0	
<b>Total</b>	6,439 6 4	109 14 9	131 8 0	35 0 0	331 15 0	2,100 3 9	80 8 0	1 4 3	21,690 4 4	2,08,467 0 0	3,773 15 9	5,326 14 9	19,541 4 9	1,547 5 6	708 15 8	
<b>Sind</b>																
Amrehabad										2,07,321 11 0	1,075 1 8	45,861 2 7	11,279 14 6	2,638 11 2	2,769 10 9	
Amrehabad										1,09,786 6 8	2,995 13 6	1,166 6 10	8,472 8 11	107 8 0	319 0 0	
Amrehabad										29,439 7 7						
Amrehabad										1,71,879 3 3	5,871 13 8	1,461 9 11	17,550 0 8	446 9 7	908 8 11	
Amrehabad										6,753 6 6	1,828 15 7				2 8 0	
Amrehabad										25,699 10 8		50 2 0	7,548 0 7		107 14 10	
<b>Total</b>										5,20,900 0 1	10,669 12 5	48,031 5 4	44,859 8 3	3,192 12 9	4,082 8 6	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	6,439 6 4	109 14 9	131 8 0	35 0 0	331 15 0	2,100 3 9	80 8 0	1 4 3	21,690 4 4	23,09,609 4 5	29,572 1 0	72,534 10 10	1,28,606 12 8	82,460 13 10	15,14 2 11	

App. V. B. (IV.) (1.)

BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

1887-88.

B—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (IV)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—concluded.

(1).—Statement showing the Income of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1887-88—concluded.

Districts.	13					14			15	16	17	18	19	REMARKS
	MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS—concluded.					DEBT			Total income of year excluding balance.	Total including balance.	Incidence of taxation (column 12) per head of population.	Incidence of income shown in column 15, per head of population.	Interest on Promissory Notes in Bank of Bombay	
	Payments for Municipal services rendered to individuals.	Grant-in-aid from Provincial or local funds.	School fees.	Sundries (rent of Municipal lands, receipts from public gardens, &c.)	Total.	Loans.	Deposits (Contractors, Salaries emp. d, &c.)	Advances.						
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
<b>Northern Division.</b>														
adaldad		21,942 12 1	8,849 5 6	13,281 12 9	59,444 4 2		8,830 14 6	7,016 10 5	3,26,927 4 10	4,22,570 6 2	1 4 7	1 10 6		
adaldad		2,351 2 6	2,774 5 0	572 2 2	14,671 1 11		483 10 9	72 4 11	65,433 9 7	1,06,237 11 8	0 11 4	0 14 9		
adaldad		1,070 14 1	960 9 0	144 9 9	4,919 5 9		11 10 8		17,859 8 5	25,350 0 8	0 8 9	0 11 10		
adaldad		7,273 0 0	2,139 4 9	2,504 15 11	27,493 2 2		2,832 4 8		1,08,777 0 1	1,19,450 1 11	1 6 10	1 23 9		
adaldad		5,324 10 7	3,434 14 2	11,709 10 6	59,194 12 5		36,275 14 10		2,26,820 4 11	4,19,219 1 9	1 10 6	2 2 6		
adaldad		895 4 0	12,620 1 9	4,480 14 6	9,951 1 1		3,167 0 9	5,734 0 2	1,12,325 4 0	1,81,910 1 8	0 14 8	1 6 9		
<b>Total</b>	<b>872 4 0</b>	<b>59,741 10 0</b>	<b>18,265 5 6</b>	<b>37,870 5 8</b>	<b>1,76,158 1 1</b>		<b>51,427 12 11</b>	<b>10,821 15 6</b>	<b>9,45,741 15 10</b>	<b>12,2,000 7 0</b>	<b>1 8 8</b>	<b>1 10 4</b>		
<b>Central Division.</b>														
adaldad		8,500 6 11	4,056 1 9	25,296 7 2	5,567 8 10		1,190 8 11	38,258 11 11	92,070 18 2	1 1 8	1 11 8			
adaldad		21,041 8 6	8,861 2 2	12,955 6 7	65,970 1 0		1,068 0 0	12 0 9	1,96,522 1 9	2,80,184 14 6	0 12 6	1 2 11		
adaldad		9,846 1 8	4,369 16 10	6,938 1 1	26,874 11 0		4 4 10	665 8	1,16,176 13 8	2,51,777 9 8	1 4 10	1 11 6		
adaldad		994 13 11	5,181 7 4	7,129 12 5	84,062 11 2	4,700 0 0	867 14 11	888 1	5,90,663 1 4	4,57,082 12 10	2 10 6	3 0 11		
adaldad		22,741 11 8	6,156 6 7	6,939 11 1	41,108 14 7		304 15 2	627 12 0	1,24,108 6 9	2,05,897 11 1	0 12 2	1 8 5		
adaldad		897 6 11	7,462 5 4	1,818 9 10	10,968 10 2		4,723 0 9	5,521 4 8	2,56,478 8 4	8,95,369 2 0	2 1 11	2 8 4		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,265 4 10</b>	<b>78,719 11 8</b>	<b>23,259 9 9</b>	<b>47,303 11 7</b>	<b>77,114 0 3</b>	<b>4,700 0 0</b>	<b>9,161 11 9</b>	<b>5,072 8 9</b>	<b>11,82,229 6 0</b>	<b>16,88,283 15 2</b>	<b>1 12 8</b>	<b>2 8 10</b>		
<b>Southern Division.</b>														
adaldad		5,852 7 5	3,026 8 6	1,507 10 1	18,431 2 7		1,719 12 0	129 3 6	89,951 11 2	1,11,316 5 11	1 0 11	1 5 9		
adaldad		14,493 4 11	8,013 1 0	5,447 1 7	40,628 12 10		86 8 0	587 10 6	1,54,701 9 6	2,15,410 12 1	0 12 9	1 2 7		
adaldad		6,608 0 0	1,954 9 9	72 5 3	12,525 6 5	1,000 0 0			49,276 4 11	67,237 0 7	1 0 9	1 7 3		
adaldad		6,684 5 1	1,569 1 0	3,582 8 8	14,778 5 7		4 14 6	480 14 9	52,947 10 1	82,669 12 2	0 16 4	1 5 2		
adaldad		7,900 11 2	2,849 9 11	1,905 9 2	14,610 10 11		208 0 10	207 9 8	47,807 11 0	67,841 6 4	0 14 6	1 2 1		
adaldad		9,444 8 11	3,228 14 0	1,851 1 7	17,176 6 9			1,006 8 9	49,090 1 0	61,226 3 11	0 10 6	1 0 9		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,270 10 10</b>	<b>51,028 5 6</b>	<b>20,066 7 2</b>	<b>18,231 14 1</b>	<b>1,18,261 14 1</b>	<b>1,085 8 0</b>	<b>2,597 14 5</b>	<b>2,411 10 2</b>	<b>4,22,968 14 8</b>	<b>6,11,755 9 0</b>	<b>0 19 10</b>	<b>1 8 7</b>		
<b>Sind.</b>														
adaldad		22 4 0	10,506 11 2	2,065 14 6	9,602 1 7	3,00,000 0 0	9,875 9 0	5 0 0	4,96,018 11 11	8,38,628 14 1	1 15 1	6 8 7		
adaldad		10,245 6 2	1,105 4 0	16,469 12 11	40,873 13 4		862 9 0	5,611 7 0	1,56,084 1 9	2,51,926 5 3	1 8 4	2 2 3		
adaldad		38 8 0	16,828 14 6	4,673 8 0	41,507 14 9		5,993 1 2	537 12 0	2,06,803 1 0	5,00,117 2 4	1 8 7	2 6 4		
adaldad		730 12 5	730 12 5	2,851 4 3	2,851 4 3				4,104 9 9	15,601 12 8	1 8 11	1 10 10		
adaldad			105 18 8	1,609 4 1	10,240 9 4			59 0 0	36,006 4 0	91,726 8 4	2 2 9	8 0 8	788 6 4	* This includes Rs 800 as contribution from private individual.
<b>Total</b>	<b>60 12 0</b>	<b>46,367 18 3</b>	<b>8,943 8 9</b>	<b>1,53,221 6 7</b>	<b>3,20,176 7 5</b>	<b>3,00,000 0 0</b>	<b>16,786 0 8</b>	<b>6,218 8 0</b>	<b>11,64,015 11 2</b>	<b>16,57,517 10 8</b>	<b>1 11 1</b>	<b>3 12 7</b>	<b>788 6 4</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>3,304 15 8</b>	<b>2,91,851 7 5</b>	<b>71,849 9 5</b>	<b>2,51,570 5 11</b>	<b>8,91,803 8 10</b>	<b>3,06,738 8 0</b>	<b>92,388 7 9</b>	<b>25,319 5 8</b>	<b>57,14,861 0 7</b>	<b>51,67,117 9 10</b>	<b>1 4 8</b>	<b>1 15 8</b>	<b>788 6 4</b>	

1887-88 1

STATISTICAL RETURNS,

LAPP. V. B. (IV) B.

**B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.**

(2).—Statement showing the Expenditure of the Municipalities

1 Districts	2 Balance from previous year	3 Income during the year.	4 GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT				5 PUBLIC SAFETY.			6		
			Office establishment, inspection, if necessary Magistrate's Establishment, &c.		Collection of Municipal taxes, including cesses, rates, licence-fees, &c. put to cut basis, &c.)		Fire (establishment, purchase of engines, vehicles, repairs, &c.)	Lighting (est. establishment, purchase of lamps, &c., repairs, &c.)	Police (establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, &c., repairs to outposts, &c.)	(a)	(b)	
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.				a.	p.	Registration of births and deaths.
<b>Northern Division</b>												
Almedabad	86,740 1 6	9,36,827 4 10	16,021 4 0	17,819 0 1	4,907 1 8	18,535 11 9	652 2 7	344 2 8	14,845 3 6			
Kaira	87,004 1 11	65,463 9 7	3,624 6 8	4,874 4 6	642 12 0	6,000 6 7	62 7 8	..	1,865 10 0			
Panch Mahals	7,490 9 9	17,889 8 5	1,004 23 9	732 0 6	71 4 0	1,501 6 3	45 7 1	..	356 0 0			
Broach	11,078 1 10	1,08,877 0 1	807 14 2	1,077 0 9	.. 2	12,356 4 10	..	..	..			
Surat	1,20,370 12 1	2,09,380 4 11	14,464 2 ..	12,357 9 9	1,844 1 9	19,653 6 10	337 6 1	120 0 0	7,792 6 0			
Thana	21,524 13 8	1,18,385 4 0	.. 30 7 10	5,126 6 0	510 0 ..	5,763 10 9	38 1 6	112 14 5	479 18 0			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,81,818 7 2</b>	<b>9,43,741 10 10</b>	<b>47,519 1 1</b>	<b>53,819 8 8</b>	<b>7,411 8 8</b>	<b>64,376 15 0</b>	<b>1,155 8 11</b>	<b>577 0 8</b>	<b>26,139 0 6</b>			
<b>Central Division</b>												
Ahmednagar	3,054 1 3	89,35 11 11	6,146 15 10	4,406 8 8	529 1 5	3,780 6 2	511 0 9	190 3 9	11,182 7 11			
Khândesh	87,662 12 8	1,98,622 1 9	11,812 2 6	8,467 16 8	1,579 11 7	7,151 13 1	402 0 11	426 6 8	3,276 6 2			
Nasik	1,36,060 12 0	1,16,126 13 8	4,880 9 2	9,897 ..	153 5 9	4,807 6 8	..	..	563 1 3			
Poona	60,441 11 6	8,06,642 1 4	18,780 4 10	19,389 12 9	2,706 0 2	19,073 3 2	839 7 9	95 8 9	6,236 13 4			
Satara	81,700 4 4	1,24,108 9 9	9,512 3 4	7,125 9 0	1,284 7 8	2,679 4 1	105 4 8	73 11 0	638 16 11			
Sholapur	1,88,885 14 8	2,58,479 3 4	9,220 11 10	18,054 0 3	1,174 5 10	8,148 2 2	6 8	220 7 10	7,340 12 4			
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,08,064 8 5</b>	<b>11,82,329 6 9</b>	<b>56,750 5</b>	<b>67,481 6 5</b>	<b>7,262 10 5</b>	<b>45,111 11 1</b>	<b>2,431 3 5</b>	<b>1,006 6 0</b>	<b>28,200 6 11</b>			
<b>Southern Division</b>												
Belgaum	24,364 10 9	80,051 11 ..	3,779 9 11	6,104 3 5	1,485 7 9	2,375 7 7	322 10 3	84 0 0	1,490 15 10			
Dhârwâr	80,709 3 7	1,34,701 3 04	5,890 5 0	10,538 8 3	5 6 0	5,134 0 2	210 10 0	467 3 11	3,800 11 1			
Bijapur	18,011 11 8	49,275 4 11	2,654 12 2	3,299 0 8	..	1,480 7 1	..	..	1,188 3 4			
Kânera	30,616 2 1	62,047 10 1	2,674 12 7	3,084 12 5	90 4 3	2,459 9 3	..	..	1,271 13 3			
Râtnâgiri	20,038 11 4	47,807 11 0	3,407 15 4	2,671 7 4	500 6 5	2,640 5 2	4 0 0	..	..			
Sholâp	15,166 2 13	49,080 1 0	1,875 3 11	2,881 9 1	238 11 7	2,071 1 8	42 2 0	12 0 0	62 13 7			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,88,891 10 4</b>	<b>4,22,848 14 84</b>	<b>20,282 7 11</b>	<b>28,670 2 3</b>	<b>2,315 4 2</b>	<b>16,310 14 11</b>	<b>630 6 3</b>	<b>654 0 11</b>	<b>7,410 9 1</b>			
<b>South</b>												
Mârchî	1,42,520 2 2	6,06,018 11 11	27,718 18 8	15,544 7 9	8,013 2 11	13,469 13 2	2,407 9 5	719 5 8	99,688 12 10			
Hyderabad	95,452 3 9	1,56,084 1 6	3,952 12 3	5,974 5 8	106 2 0	4,348 6 1	1,788 8 8	174 7 5	2,269 3 6			
Shikârpur	2,38,400 1 4	2,06,808 1 0	16,682 10 9	15,458 6 8	1,984 6 7	16,184 10 2	16,285 18 6	..	3,001 15 4			
Thar and Parkar	6,307 8 11	9,104 8 9	420 0 0	654 1 9	..	166 14 0	375 9 9	..	..			
Upper Sind Frontier	15,723 4 4	39,095 4 0	2,083 5 2	2,483 2 10	5 4 0	2,141 1 9	..	..	2,039 4 8			
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,93,501 16 0</b>	<b>11,64,015 11 2</b>	<b>64,755 9 11</b>	<b>40,108 8 8</b>	<b>8,107 15 6</b>	<b>36,310 13 2</b>	<b>10,467 11 4</b>	<b>893 13 1</b>	<b>1,12,880 3 11</b>			
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>14,72,200 9 5</b>	<b>37,14,451 0 54</b>	<b>1,82,808 2 4</b>	<b>1,82,064 15 11</b>	<b>30,040 0 9</b>	<b>1,62,733 14 2</b>	<b>23,064 13 11</b>	<b>3,040 7 8</b>	<b>1,73,639 4 1</b>			

(IV.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—continued.

in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1887-88.

PUBLIC HEALTH.									
(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)			(j)
						CONSERVANCY.			
Repairs (to market, dispensary, &c.)	Mal-odours (of medical institutions (dispensary establishment, purchase of medicines, &c.))	Vaccination (establishment).	Water-works (establishment, repairs)	Road-watering (establishment, purchase of water-carts, repairs, &c.)	Road-cleaning (establishment purchase and repair of dust-bins, &c.)	Establishment, repairs purchase and burying night-soil, &c.	Refunds, &c., of fines or over-assessments.	Remissions of cess.	Drainage works (establishment, repairs)
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. p. p.	Rs. a. p.
2,842 7 1	17,857 0 0	878 8 8	1,109 8 1	22,525 8 3	22,106 1 4	53,601 1 10	105 5 0	....	5,080 8 7
81 5 6	2,808 6 1	841 0 0	524 0 1	2,853 14 1	6,304 0 2	5,769 4 11	....	....	140 1 8
44 6 6	160 6 6	160 6 6	1,960 5 8	849 7 1	1,871 12 1	470 6 9	0 1 0	....	....
600 0 0	3,009 8 9	264 0 0	337 1 5	7,403 16 7	9,190 5 3	2,773 9 11	....	....	....
5,880 8 7	7,907 13 8	998 0 0	39 5 4	15,712 1 0	20,223 1 9	32,327 14 10	16 0 0	....	....
341 8 2	2,700 0 0	680 0 8	16,763 14 0	923 0 2	14,204 2 11	6,880 4 4	....	....	....
6,805 0 1	84,062 12 0	2,240 4 4	21,980 2 7	50,845 0 2	80,620 7 6	1,01,935 4 7	121 8 0	....	5,170 10 16
808 13 11	1,440 5 7	212 10 6	2,565 12 11	175 11 5	6,589 14 9	12,917 0 10	175 8 8	24 2 0	1,149 14 2
703 4 4	9,065 7 6	385 5 0	5,888 5 8	263 6 0	11,371 15 4	12,650 1 13	10 8 0	180 12 0	2,150 5 5
256 13 8	2,087 4 6	402 7 8	1,088 12 6	103 6 2	9,418 10 8	17,494 15 9	1,085 9 0	21 5 0	1,089 18 2
1,008 9 6	11,313 0 2	1,162 1 9	21,617 10 7	2,360 11 8	15,673 1 5	63,312 12 1	....	2,621 12 1	17,100 1 6
5,713 7 3	5,229 9 7	254 3 2	10,800 10 2	4,622 4 9	8,610 12 9	9 8 6	....	....	416 12 6
1,511 3 2	10,487 0 6	14 10 9	33,254 9 4	1,028 14 7	9,908 10 0	30,701 1 4	....	....	4,847 14 11
9,592 3 6	40,622 11 6	2,516 12 4	70,215 12 2	3,802 1 5	57,474 8 11	1,46,689 12 8	1,321 16 9	2,708 6 1	27,164 12 2
374 0 10	2,370 0 0	473 3 0	1,650 13 10	265 9 4	0,872 8 2	13,672 8 6	28 0 0	....	....
696 9 7	12,976 9 9	796 9 0	6,124 5 11	221 9 7	16,228 7 5	6,887 12 0	....	....	904 11 6
344 7 8	1,684 14 8	108 0 0	1,013 15 2	248 10 1	1,390 2 3	1,322 4 0	1 0 0	....	361 15 0
96 9 6	2,929 9 6	116 1 2	316 7 5	288 4 4	2,707 14 5	4,729 3 2	....	....	744 1 2
542 3 6	2,422 4 2	107 2 0	5,884 12 2	1,019 11 2	2,327 8 9	5,115 7 7	....	....	....
58 11 6	1,834 2 10	215 6 6	2,525 1 0	142 11 0	4,891 10 1	3,222 9 8	....	7 8 0	....
1,843 8 7	24,518 9 0	1,916 2 2	18,065 8 0	2,190 2 4	43,057 14 64	29,126 5 11	24 0 0	7 8 0	2,007 11 9
5,689 14 6	10,626 16 8	2,322 4 2	5,461 0 9	12,038 8 3	6,292 15 7	64,262 4 8	....	....	15 2 0
1,152 5 0	9,242 8 10	235 1 2	43,166 4 3	5,685 9 2	14,163 12 2	6,104 2 6	....	....	2,286 3 2
6,049 2 10	4,664 11 6	1,632 12 2	1,762 12 2	8,796 14 0	22,224 14 0	15,663 12 8	....	11 9 6	1,796 9 3
67 8 5	319 11 0	....	24 10 6	....	192 0 0	1,145 4 8	....	....	....
655 15 4	2,184 8 9	130 0 0	335 3 1	424 5 2	3,217 12 2	2,622 1 0	....	....	217 6 1
10,644 14 3	26,344 7 9	4,621 1 7	50,273 0 0	26,945 4 2	48,161 6 7	89,968 10 5	....	11 9 6	7,414 4 6
2,283 14 5	1,36,148 8 3	13,303 4 11	1,72,955 7 9	53,273 14 7	2,29,300 5 64	3,66,377 1 7	1,487 5 9	2,817 7 7	41,767 8 3

**B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.**

(2).—Statement showing the Expenditure of the Municipalities

1 Districts	6 PUBLIC HEALTH—continued		7 PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	8 PUBLIC CONVENIENCE						
	(k)		Contributions to schools.	PUBLIC WORKS.				Survey of land	Other charges (gratuitous rewards, &c.)	
	OTHER MEASURES.			Establishments	Construction and maintenance of roads	Other (new) works	Other repairs			
	Markets and slaughter-houses (establishment, contingencies)	Public gardens (establishment, purchase of seeds, repair of walls, purchase of bulbs, &c.)								
Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs. a p	Rs. a p	Rs. a p	Rs. a p	Rs. a p	Rs. a p	Rs. a p	
<b>Northern Division</b>										
Ahmedabad ..	100 7 3	1,884 4 0	32,178 2 7	2,350 0 7	28,047 7 6	1,341 9 9	2,053 15 11	1,844 10 4	1,051 4 6	
Kaira ..	79 0 0	1,689 10 1	15,139 1 6	178 8 0	11,850 4 9	688 15 7	674 9 9	16 15 3	9 2 12 3	
Panch Mahals ..	182 0 0	46 0 0	6,872 18 6	72 0 0	5,616 5 7	115 0 0	231 0 0		178 0 0	
Broach ..	207 10 5	608 5 6	16,877 15 3	571 9 1	17,844 13 3	698 12 0	1,477 0 3	514 0 0	1,582 5 6	
Nurat ..	3,040 0 8	3,810 8 2	18,276 6 11	893 0 1	20,269 11 4	1,115 6 7	2,984 5 5	780 0 0	6,325 4 1	
Thana ..	115 13 10	327 9 6	9,763 6 5		16,111 5 5		88 1 8	9 13 6	952 8 5	
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,740 15 9</b>	<b>7,256 5 1</b>	<b>1,12,506 8 2</b>	<b>4,016 12 6</b>	<b>99,814 13 10</b>	<b>3,940 11 11</b>	<b>8,404 10 4</b>	<b>2,703 7 1</b>	<b>11,037 2 0</b>	
<b>Central Division</b>										
Ahmednagar ..	1,073 8 10	810 3 4	13,555 5 2		5,019 0 10	904 2 8	1,328 10 5	6 0 0	1,168 1 4	
Khandesh ..	2,231 9 9	835 2 7	45,400 6 1	16 1 8	6,024 10 2	8,690 2 6	4,118 5 3	3 0 18 5	1,197 13 9	
Nasik ..		555 7 1	21,994 1 11	84 0 0	6,570 14 3	1,290 0 0	660 15 8		2,191 15 4	
Poona ..	1,323 8 10	783 11 7	29,603 3 10	3,440 1 0	27,851 13 4	3,484 3 10	2,460 3 2	8 0 0	713 7 10	
Satara ..	73 13 5	3,463 3 8	21,883 11 11	576 0 0	19,321 1 11	11,978 2 10	569 7 4	107 2 9	2,901 2 1	
Sholapur ..	450 8 9	2,142 8 1	22,227 8 1	1,499 8 0	11,207 10 4	10,904 13 1	7,424 8 4	1,870 10 0	19,796 11 5	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,651 12 8</b>	<b>5,570 3 11</b>	<b>1,08,783 5 0</b>	<b>5,614 13 8</b>	<b>76,401 2 10</b>	<b>37,061 8 10</b>	<b>16,578 2 2</b>	<b>2,355 3 2</b>	<b>26,969 3 0</b>	
<b>Southern Division</b>										
Belgaum ..	217 4 4	189 10 6	17,045 12 9	1,211 11 0	12,016 2 7	7,027 8 2	318 3 6		695 6 3	
Dharwar ..	707 6 1	187 3 10	29,545 9 6	1,583 8 4	17,058 9 1	3,020 10 0	1,674 0 6	994 6 6	691 1 2	
Bijapur ..		25 13 6	15,802 6 2		4,326 7 4	332 6 11	283 7 11	60 12 3	1,273 7 10	
Kanara ..	6 0 0	849 11 8	14,886 2 4	29 4 2	3,132 4 7	1,744 2 10	565 7 2	12 8 0	4 7 7 0	
Ratnagiri ..	144 5 7	22 0 0	11,567 10 8	167 5 10	2,214 14 1	2,070 1 6	400 12 9		553 46 2	
Kolaba ..	117 2 1	0 4 6	16,019 11 4		5,243 9 1	117 2 3	7 8 0	1 1 0	4 6 9 4	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,192 3 1</b>	<b>1,234 12 0</b>	<b>1,03,667 7 8</b>	<b>2,731 13 4</b>	<b>37,335 11 9</b>	<b>16,126 15 8</b>	<b>3,054 7 10</b>	<b>1,0 8 11 0</b>	<b>4,907 7 0</b>	
<b>Sind</b>										
Karachi ..	809 8 7	21,904 15 4	83,093 9 10	3,021 9 10	80,001 15 7	19,322 1 8	1,730 11 9	1,0 5 2 11	8,635 13 7	
Hyderabad ..	729 1 4	2,524 8 6	35,500 0 3	627 13 2	10,504 2 7	6,783 11 10	2,012 6 4	1 13 3 6	521 0 7	
Shikarpur ..	685 5 0	1,999 6 6	65,778 9 8	4,150 7 0	17,225 2 10	1,7 3 4 2	4,794 9 5		9 110 6 0	
Tiar and Parkar ..		1,705 8 6	2,390 7 0			400 0 0	2 5 10 2		14 11 4	
Upper Sind Frontier ..		1,012 3 11	8,789 8 0		6,246 4 8		1,407 15 6		0 0 0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,723 14 11</b>	<b>29,646 10 9</b>	<b>1,91,501 8 9</b>	<b>8,699 14 0</b>	<b>1,23,880 9 3</b>	<b>29,029 1 3</b>	<b>10,206 5 2</b>	<b>12 8 6 4</b>	<b>18 1 2 4</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>12,308 18 5</b>	<b>47,794 0 5</b>	<b>1,92,301 13 7</b>	<b>20,038 5 6</b>	<b>3,27,284 0 1</b>	<b>85,107 0 1</b>	<b>38,845 0 6</b>	<b>2 2 1 5</b>	<b>6 0 1 1</b>	

(IV)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—continued.

in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1887-88—concluded.

Contribution to local or provincial funds	DEBT						Miscellaneous.	Total Expenditure.	BALANCE AT CLOSE OF YEAR.		
	Loans, instalments paid during the year.	INTEREST		Deposits (balances attached, contractors, &c.).	Advances (on account of departmental works, &c.).	Deposits.			Actual Municipal Balance.	Total.	
		On account of last year.	On account of current year.								
											Rs.
Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
2,369 0 0	17,000 0 0	.. ..	6,685 6 8	17,013 7 4	9,346 11 3	14,606 8 2	8,49,995 2 6	31,822 6 4	41,765 18 5	78,578 3 9	
338 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	740 8 9	150 12 11	5,069 8 8	72,007 5 7	592 10 9	80,687 11 2	80,990 5 12	
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	11 15 8	.. ..	978 11 9	22,312 7 5	.. ..	3,087 9 3	3,087 9 3	
.. ..	6,960 0 0	675 5 3	534 11 1	5,894 9 3	.. ..	4,373 11 5	1,09,886 7 9	2,733 5 0	7,981 5 2	10,114 10 2	
2,910 1 6	9,048 13 7	.. ..	8,846 14 7	36,811 15 8	10 10 0	8,920 12 8	2,56,171 9 9	18,608 9 6	1,47,438 13 11	1,68,047 7 3	
.. ..	2,900 0 0	.. ..	202 8 0	2,018 12 0	3,186 13 11	8,748 15 7	1,13 99 1 5	4,322 10 8	22,528 5 7	26,811 0 8	
5,519 1 6	26,988 13 7	675 5 3	10,268 8 4	57,885 4 8	12 704 0 1	22,517 1 4	9,31,931 2 5	54,699 10 1	2,63,670 10 6	3,07,379 4 7	
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
91 12 11	458 1 10	.. ..	.. ..	4,396 3 6	1,552 1 7	3,281 13 3	86,190 9 6	32 5 5	5,787 14 8	5,820 3 8	
300 0 0	5,905 1 11	.. ..	1,518 1 1	79 5 2	12 0 0	23,487 11 9	1,72,809 7 6	1,933 11 1	1,11,441 11 10	1,19,875 6 11	
15 9 4	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	47 4 1	411 0 0	2,377 11 8	61,525 7 7	92,666 1 9	67,698 0 4	1,60,238 2 1	
.. ..	6,568 2 8	.. ..	988 5 9	44,259 15 2	880 1 9	16,929 0 2	2,40,997 14 11	1,708 6 4	1,04,077 7 7	1,16,085 13 11	
5 0 0	8,440 0 0	.. ..	14,748 6 10	136 1 5	580 8 7	1,870 11 6	1,43,168 9 5	660 2 6	62,064 15 2	62,765 1 8	
.. ..	10,000 0 0	.. ..	7,595 0 0	2,387 2 6	2,771 0 0	802 3 7	2,36,919 6 8	48,070 0 0	1,09,469 11 9	1,68,439 11 9	
412 6 8	31,376 6 5	.. ..	24,729 13 8	31,305 15 10	2,180 14 11	48,649 3 11	10,71,605 7 2	1,56,250 11 1	4,60,427 12 11	6,16,878 8 0	
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	190 0 0	129 7 6	7,143 5 5	89,149 2 5	2,775 4 0	32,391 15 6	35,167 3 6	
.. ..	2,864 1 9	.. ..	1,117 7 7	298 9 0	2,318 3 4	2,632 2 8	1,28,695 4 51	24,128 3 11	62,687 3 9	86,715 7 8	
.. ..	830 12 6	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	234 5 9	44,363 12 3	8,372 0 10	14,661 3 7	22,933 4 5	
500 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3,11 2	1,31 10 6	45,009 8 11	89 10 6	37,664 13 9	37,654 8 3	
.. ..	2,600 0 0	2,209 6 7	3,400 2 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2,000 0 11	61,737 9 9	26,005 5 9	16,103 12 7	
.. ..	2,868 15 7	75 0 0	608 9 9	189 11 3	1,562 2 1	912 0 3	47,847 8 9	321 10 0	16,967 6 9	16,989 0 9	
.. ..	8,733 13 10	2,233 6 7	5,114 12 4	662 3	4,825 15 11	4,578 8 6	4,06,192 4 51	35,725 4 1	1,60,838 0 6	2,05,668 4 7	
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
.. ..	4,000 0 0	.. ..	16,294 13 9	8,241 0 0	.. ..	2,818 2 5	5,54,471 12 0	8,047 8 0	2,76,014 10 1	2,84,062 2 1	
1,000 0 0	16,241 13 4	.. ..	.. ..	778 6 5	1,782 5 5	12,345 15 11	2,02,348 10 2	2,603 10 8	46,584 0 5	49,187 11 1	
200 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	5,978 5 7	107 8 0	2,225 11 4	2,47,755 1 4	3,001 11 0	2,49,970 6 0	2,52,462 1 0	
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	77 5 9	8,131 7 4	.. ..	7,360 5 4	7,380 5 4	
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	62 0 0	10,397 8 1	43,976 4 11	.. ..	.. ..	7,762 3 5	7,762 3 5	
.. ..	2,241 12 4	.. ..	16,294 13 9	14,997 12 0	2,011 13 5	50,364 11 6	10,56,673 3 9	12,745 13 8	5,87,101 9 2	6,00,844 6 11	
.. ..	1,845 14 2	2,208 11 10	66,694 0 1	1,22,851 4 9	25,722 9 4	1,45,890 4 3	34,56,462 1 91	2,60,618 6 11	14,70,047 1 2	17,30,665 8 1	



B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL

(3).—Statement showing the Quantity or Value of the Principal Articles imported into, and taxed by, the several Municipalities.

1	2	3					4					6
		GRAIN					SUGAR					
		Gross imports	Quantity or value on which refunds were given	Net imports	Net amount of tax collected	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population	Gross imports	Quantity or value on which refunds were given	Net imports	Net amount of tax collected	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population	
Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a p.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a p.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.		
<b>Northern Division</b>												
Ahmedabad	183,124	1,485,884 80 0	26,082 19 40	1,459,802 10 40	31,548 10 5	8 14 9	38,317 85 80	181 28 20	38,136 7 10	22,607 2 3	0 8 26 32 48 7	
Baflra	62,907	286,771 84 40	2,487 13 27	284,274 21 13	6,096 4 2	4 20 40	14,373 27 50	5,972 5 44	8,401 22 6	2,275 1 10	0 6 7 8 08 8	
<b>French Mahals</b>												
Broach	56,296	910,554 12 07	27,024 13 27	883,529 89 40	9,331 11 11	15 6 20	24,268 32 73	654 0 0	23,614 82 73	8,399 6 11	0 13 16 2,449 2	
Suret	184,543	896,728 0 0	144,260 0 0	754,468 0 0	17,209 3 4	0 48 7 1	36,555 18 48	821 14 6	35,734 4 42	36,122 15 0	0 10 4 20 160 1	
Trilva	68,307	50,672 23 51		50,672 23 51	820 1 1	4 35 56	1,574 5 0	4 38 0	1,569 9 0	420 6 10	0 6 5 6 00 1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>507,356</b>	<b>3,832,611 20 78</b>	<b>190,864 6 14</b>	<b>3,132,717 14 61</b>	<b>65,105 14 11</b>	<b>8 4 40</b>	<b>113,009 89 41</b>	<b>7,684 3 70</b>	<b>107,436 56 51</b>	<b>69,725 0 2</b>	<b>0 8 37 60 918 8</b>	
<b>Central Division</b>												
Ahmednagar	41,699	668,999 24 0	225 4 0	668,674 20 0	14,404 11 6	13 25 40	6,822 0 0	6,822 0 0	799 8 0	0 6 41 4 0 4 2		
Khandesh	74,563	657,200 12 0	176,180 0 0	482,110 12 0	11,841 8 0	6 18 58	18,487 20 0	3,685 10 6	14,802 10 0	2,476 0 8	0 7 75 2 0 2	
Nand	40,681	304,805 54 0	2,792 0 0	302,013 24 0	9,880 7 6		11,920 0 0	2,076 0 0	9 4 4	1,839 1 8	8 7 1	
Poona	126,607	1,221,164 22 28	134,453 0 0	1,086,711 22 28	46,780 7 13	8 23 1	44,412 2 3	11,647 0 0	3,7 6 2	6,161 0 8	0 10 28 17 20 4	
Satara	100,014	896,722 23 0	132 0 0	896,590 23 0	16,135 8 3	3 89 0	6,048 20 0	6,048 20 0	575 5 8	0 2 33 4 10 11		
Solapur	66,840	1,176,725 3 0		1,176,725 3 0	25,500 1 2	13 20 42	10,093 0 0	147 0 0	9,946 0 0	2,080 8 0	0 4 47 5 176 4	
<b>Total</b>	<b>478,534</b>	<b>4,236,607 28 28</b>	<b>312,782 4 0</b>	<b>3,916,626 24 28</b>	<b>1,24,932 12 4</b>	<b>8 7 9</b>	<b>97,763 2 3</b>	<b>17,545 10 0</b>	<b>90,207 82 2</b>	<b>13,911 14 2</b>	<b>0 6 53 36 27 2</b>	
<b>Southern Division</b>												
Belgaum	61,518	372,355 0 0	11,350 0 0	361,005 0 0	7,830 9 6	5 4	206 0 0 0	71,604 0 0	184,741 0 0	6,779 10 6	2 7 43 1 52 4	
Bhadrav	102,326	639,703 0 0	94,519 0 0	545,184 0 0	11,775 8 5	4 33 46	67,096 0 0	5 483 0 0	58,592 0 0	2,978 7 11	0 15 75 7 77 4	
Bijapur	33,848	981,301 0 0		981,301 0 0	18 493 10	0 20 1	2 508 0 0			672 2 9	0 14 28 1 31 8	
Kanara	89,757	948,698 0 0	7,868 0 0	940,830 0 0	6,915 7 9	3 4 8	11,505 0 0	194 0 0	11,307 0 0	1 077 15 0	0 11 41 1 00 4	
Ratnagiri	28,400	161,725 0 0	26,815 0 0	134,910 0 0	1,416 14 2	10 44	16,742 0 0	10,067 0 0	6,575 0 0	598 13 6	0 9 30 8 2 2	
Solapur	46,650	295,007 0 0		295,007 0 0	3,277 5 2	0 11 6	7,432 0 0	124 0 0	7,308 0 0	619 6 2	0 6 21 2 0 2 4	
<b>Total</b>	<b>812,566</b>	<b>2,386,667 0 0</b>	<b>140,052 0 0</b>	<b>2,246,615 0 0</b>	<b>64,749 6 7</b>	<b>7 42</b>	<b>821,432 0 0</b>	<b>90,476 0 0</b>	<b>230,036 0 0</b>	<b>12,726 6 4</b>	<b>0 29 44 2 0 1 4 2</b>	
<b>Sind</b>												
Guzerat	106,660	2,256,727 20 66	1,629,947 15 9	626,780 11 47	49,916 14 6	5 35 21	860,132 3 47	350,337 32 6	15,794 11 42	4,092 10 8	0 7 1 4 4 70	
Hadrabad	72,084	720,605 38 60	187,597 22 20	533,008 16 40	14,882 5 6	7 18 77	22,488 31 20	2,963 4 20	19,525 27 0	5,127 9 5	0 10 7 10 50 1	
Sukrapur	111,861	1,182,740 6 60	584,329 22 0	598,410 24 60	38,005 13 8	7 32 69	101,411 33 60	3,899 21 50	95,512 12 10	22,929 9 9	0 21 4 7 18 1 2	
Wai and Mirkar	5,422	41,388 1 0	7,858 14 0	33,530 27 0	2,423 1 7	6 7 02	2,026 12 60	429 14 0	1,597 38 60	507 14 3	0 11 6 1 7 1 2	
Upper Sind From Govt	11,846	354,808 37 10	173,164 28 0	181,140 9 10	11,322 10	6 15 11 84	8,918 34 60	21 27 40	8,897 7 34	1,960 4 11	0 11 13 1 1 15	
<b>Total</b>	<b>807,802</b>	<b>4,502,125 30 2</b>	<b>2,533,692 21 29</b>	<b>2,028,043 8 77</b>	<b>1,40,594 13 7</b>	<b>6 24 8</b>	<b>490,126 35 77</b>	<b>380,451 10 35</b>	<b>106,477 16 4</b>	<b>34,098 0 2</b>	<b>0 15 1 1 5</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,806,067</b>	<b>14,810,211 30 47</b>	<b>1,580,180 31 48</b>	<b>11,021,031 8 4</b>	<b>3,85,088 0 6</b>	<b>7 9 40</b>	<b>1,330,161 87 41</b>	<b>600,796 33 26</b>	<b>320,096 4 1</b>	<b>1,31,361 0 11</b>	<b>0 13 0 1 8 2</b>	

(IV)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—continued.

Municipalities in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, during the year 1887-88.

6				6				7				
Gross.				CLASS I				CLASS II.				
Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.
Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.
6 17 20	32,481 86 5	43,140 4 8	0 7 80	1,764,017 29 15	26,639 22 0	1,737,987 7 15	1,15,778 10 5	9 19 50				
51 12 47	7,773 14 78	4,765 10 6	0 4 78	419,908 86 45 cocoanuts number 267,475	14,090 35 28 cocoanuts number 61,610.	405,842 38 7 cocoanuts number 195,865	19,789 15 4	6 17 30 cocoanuts number 7.				
33 31 26	8,460 1 55	14,748 8 3	0 6 54	1,141,394 23 64	26,216 4 53	1,104,369 19 1	45,101 0 6	18 37 69				
26 3 70	19,997 2 60	42,724 7 7	0 0 45	1,215,797 21 78	156,133 7 23	1,059,654 14 55	99,753 11 9	7 85 8	1,00,810 0 0	8,50,810 0 0	2,389 11	
3 20 0	888 38 40	808 0 6	0 2 52	136,778 13 9	20 26 6	136,757 27 9	8,505 4 1	2 39 41				
10 17	3,69,290 18 73	1,06,741 15 2	0 6 37	4,678,462 4 41 cocoanuts number 261,475.	254 7 0 cocoanuts number 61,610.	4,444,111 26 7 cocoanuts number 195,865.	2,84,168 10 3	9 6 69 cocoanuts number 7.	3,50,810 0 0	8,50,810 0 0	2,292 11	
	4,038 30 0	529 10 6	0 3 69	675,664 5 6	465 4 0	675,199 1 0	30,782 14 6	16 7 56				
20 30 0	1,951 30 0	413 8 10	0 1 3	624,509 18 0	214,087 20 0	610,421 38 0	22,955 13 0	8 7 40	50,169 0 0	39,169 0 0	843	
24 0 0	3,261 11 0	1,769 8 6	0 2 50	270,000 16 0	1,147 0 0	268,852 23 0	23,066 9 0	5 17 17				
1,7 5 0	014,376 30 28	3,364 1 7	0 4 56	2,558,681 6 6	308,116 0 0	2,250,565 6 6	84,901 1 9	17 32 0	4,025 0 0	4,025 0 0	111	
	4,198 13 0	846 13 1	0 1 54	737,337 23 0	168 0 0	727,159 23 0	32,913 12 5	7 10 68	15,351 0 0	15,351 0 0	622	
69 20 0	5,106 28 0	2,631 3 3	0 1 14	1,287,016 1 0	12,120 30 0	1,275,495 12 0	46,917 13 8	14 30 73	50,274 0 0	50,274 0 0	1,573	
6 5 10	43,131 16 28	9,481 11 9	0 2 63	6,342,358 8 5	591,104 14 0	5,811,253 29 5	2,31,614 0 4	12 5 36	96,619 0 0	96,619 0 0	3,164 1	
135 0 0	1,221 0 0	50 13 0	0 0 63	710,495 0 0	80 0 0	628,344 0 0	50 0 0	10 11 0	84,168 0 0	84,168 0 0	1,751	
41 0 0	7,733 0 0	913 6 0	0 2 42	1,096,625 0 0	137 0 0	959,220 0 0	31,964 5 0	7 33 70	56,936 0 0	22,850	84,136 0 0	966
	1,591 0 0	273 13 0	0 1 64	8 0,571 0 0		800, 71 9 0	24,238 15 8	25 5 13				
	1,601 0 0	369 16 5	0 1 3	331,672 0 0	13,865 0 9	317,807 0 0	14,047 3 2	8 23 28	17,207 0 0	17,190 0 0	121	
2 0 2 0	1,050 0 0	191 5 7	0 2 35	587,4 0 0	4 614 0 3	510,853 0 0	7,693 13 9	17 39 6				
4 1 0 0	2,642 0 0	459 6 6	0 2 21	633,265 0 0	1,911 0 0	631,454 0 0	9,781 9 9	13 21 20				
6 1 0	0 10,773 0 0	2,231 3 10	0 2 1	4,299,110 0 0	15,836 0 0	4,223,274 0 0	1,01,398 2 11	12 22 5	1,58,361 0 0	22,867	135,494 0 0	3
73 45 17	749 27 22	20,023 16 10	0 6 56	9,071,206 25 21	2,080,742 25 68	6,990,462 36 43	1,04,536 6 1	9 11 61	7,627 0 0	7,627 0 0	1	
8 5 20	15,233 18 46	16,612 4 5	0 8 36	797,073 31 38	199,435 2 45	597,638 28 73	69,675 11 11	8 11 29				
7 0 24	385 38 10	22 80 5 11	0 0 61	1,738,752 78 20	734,861 30 70	1,003,891 7 30	1,10,529 1 5	9 1 48				
1 0 0	14 7 25 11	700 5 0	0 10 00	47,691 6 35	8 778 8 30	38 913 28 5	4,311 9 3	7 7 8				
1 1 1	1 0 1 7 7	3,064 15 1	0 10 24	612 0 4 21 75	175 23 22 60	336,794 39 15	16,735 3 7	25 17 26	57,900 0 0	57,900 0 0		
10 17 0 19	6 50 42	64 391 0 10	0 8 5	6,214,763 33 29	3 216, 48 13 23	2,970 215 29 6	309,035 0 0	9 26 49	65,527 0 0	65,527 0 0		
1 1 1	8 42 62 1 5	816 4 7	0 4 38	24,476 694 0 75	4 333 3 37	17 145 2 4 55 13	9,311 13 9	10 27 8	6,73,517 0 0	22,267	6,000 0 0	

## B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL

(3).—Statement showing the Quantity or Value of the Principal Articles imported into, and taxed by, the several

1	7		8					9									
	CLASS II contd		CLASS III					CLASS IV									
Name of Municipality	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population	Gross imports	Quantity or value on which refunds were given	Net imports	Net amount of tax collected	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population	Gross imports	Quantity or value on which refunds were given	Net imports	Net amount of tax collected	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population						
												Rs a p	Mds s t	Mds s t	Mds s t	Rs a p	Mds s t
<b>Northern Division.</b>																	
Ambedabad		47,069 16 40	19 0 0	47,069 16 40	5,203 13 0	11 37	2,21,005 4 5	272 7 4	2,20,732 13 1	4,925 3 9	1 3 6						
Lakra		551,958 26 4	277 20 0	551,681 6 4	8,946 8 7	9 30 24	1,06,834 11 7	180 0 0	3,05,874 11 7	3,083 15 8	5 8 10						
Wanchoi		501,864 10 50	7,895 0 0	493,969 10 50	4,376 6 0	8 18 76	2,91,453 9 11	7,400 8 0	2,83,953 1 11	5,295 14 7	4 12 11						
Surat	3 4 6	650,499 0 0		650,499 0 0	7,841 1 0	8 2 66	2,88,447 12 0	14,970 0 0	2,73,477 12 0	6,944 12 10	2 4 1						
Wanchoi		84,817 11 0	60 38 0	84,558 15 0	738 3 0	1 15 57	13,597 2 0	1,068 13 0	12,528 6 0	40 7 0	0 5 2						
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 4 5</b>	<b>1,786,098 24 14</b>	<b>8,252 10 0</b>	<b>1,777,756 14 14</b>	<b>20,884 0 1</b>	<b>1 10 20</b>	<b>11,21,358 7 11</b>	<b>23,969 11 4</b>	<b>10,99,388 12 7</b>	<b>20,457 5 10</b>	<b>2 6 0</b>						
<b>Central Division.</b>																	
Ambednagar		78,161 26 0		78,161 26 0	2,123 0 0	1 34 78	61,057 0 0	110 0 0	60,947 0 0	1,436 7 0	1 7 4						
Ambednagar	0 6 8	301,427 0 0	2,822 20 0	298,604 20 0	3,476 10 9	4 0 25	3,19,114 9 0	6,715 0 0	3,12,399 0 0	5,324 10 9	4 3 1						
Ambednagar		131,308 8 0	110 20 0	131,198 8 0	2,027 11 9	2 26 48	86,001 16 0	60 0 0	85,941 0 0	1,475 8 0	1 11 5						
Ambednagar	0 0 6	798,359 9 4	103,090 0 0	695,269 9 4	17,509 9 1	6 18 0	7,54,961 3 0	1,62,805 0 0	5,92,156 3 0	17,507 11 2	4 10 0						
Ambednagar	0 2 0	234,259 32 0		234,259 32 0	3,938 1 5	2 13 55	78,020 5 0	89 0 0	78,109 0 0	2,425 8 5	9 12 0						
Ambednagar	0 9 4	222,724 21 0	277 0 0	222,447 21 0	9,284 14 10	2 23 4	3,70,295 12 0	28,128 0 0	3,42,167 12 0	5,385 15 8	3 15 4						
<b>Total</b>	<b>0 3 3</b>	<b>1,766,137 16 4</b>	<b>110,000 0 0</b>	<b>1,656,137 16 4</b>	<b>39,259 15 10</b>	<b>8 19 27</b>	<b>16,60,920 13 0</b>	<b>1,97,850 0 0</b>	<b>14,72,070 13 0</b>	<b>34,065 13 0</b>	<b>8 1 2</b>						
<b>Southern Division.</b>																	
Ambednagar	1 5 10	842,082 0 0	84,876 0 0	757,206 0 0	1,564 1 13	4 3 0	1,37,411 0 0	18,835 0 0	1,18,576 0 0	3,263 1 0	1 15 0						
Ambednagar	0 4 42	480,828 0 0	10,660 0 0	470,168 0 0	8,302 7 0	36 20	1,50,826 0 0	59,438 0 0	91,388 0 0	4,763 7 7	0 11 10						
Ambednagar		31,646 0 0		31,646 0 0	1,034 4 0	0 12	42,084 0 0		42,084 0 0	781 14 2	1 4 0						
Ambednagar	0 4 6	131,716 0 0	6,746 0 0	124,970 0 0	1,697 0 14	3 49 70	26,580 0 0		26,580 0 0	736 3 5	0 10 9						
Ambednagar		41,710 0 0	2,125 0 0	39,585 0 0	477 0 4	1 15 0	21,287 0 0	13,955 0 0	7,332 0 0	294 13 9	0 4 1						
Ambednagar							35,775 0 0	273 0 0	35,502 0 0	385 13 0	0 12 0						
<b>Total</b>	<b>0 6 11</b>	<b>977,586 0 0</b>	<b>54,816 0 0</b>	<b>922,770 0 0</b>	<b>17,059 0 2</b>	<b>2 38 11</b>	<b>1,14,389 0 0</b>	<b>87,301 0 0</b>	<b>3,27,079 0 0</b>	<b>10,215 5 8</b>	<b>0 11 7</b>						
<b>Sud.</b>																	
Ambednagar	0 1 1	751,228 31 25	220,891 36 0	530,337 35 25	19,904 0 11	4 29 4	6,20,248 0 2	1,20,355 8 0	4,99,892 13 2	12,608 9 11	1 11 0						
Ambednagar		6,147 24 38	1,098 35 48	5,048 28 70	1,131 3 0	0 2 66	86,007 13 11	170 14 11	85,836 15 0	1,471 3 11	1 8 1						
Ambednagar		261,166 30 0	35,771 13 0	225,395 17 0	6,775 11 2	2 0 76	4,08,184 10 4	79,375 10 6	3,28,808 15 10	2,132 8 8	2 14 0						
Ambednagar		585 4 55	139 25 20	445 19 35	226 14 10	0 3 27											
Ambednagar	4 14 2	191 20 40		191 20 40	71 1 1	0 0 62	2,228 13 0	88 8 0	2,140 5 0	159 11 2	0 2 10						
<b>Total</b>	<b>0 3 5</b>	<b>1,019,314 39 78</b>	<b>237,884 29 68</b>	<b>781,430 10 10</b>	<b>26,508 12 3</b>	<b>2 19 9</b>	<b>11,11,649 5 6</b>	<b>1,99,990 4 5</b>	<b>9,11,659 1 0</b>	<b>16,362 1 8</b>	<b>15 0</b>						
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>0 6 6</b>	<b>5,548,007 0 10</b>	<b>490,402 5 58</b>	<b>5,118,594 34 28</b>	<b>104,612 2 4</b>	<b>8 7 28</b>	<b>43,10,308 10 4</b>	<b>5,00,110 15 9</b>	<b>38,10,197 10 7</b>	<b>81,100 10 0</b>	<b>0 0 0</b>						

(V)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—continued.

Municipalities in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, during the year 1887-88—continued.

10					11					12
CLASS V.					CLASS VI.					CLASS VII.
Gross imports	Quantity or value on which refunds were given	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.
97,270 19 0	123 2 0	97,146 10 0	1,934 18 2	2 1 3	13,821 88 40	117 0	13,704 88 40	5,600 18 3	0 2 71	23,20,340 4 0
29,707 6 2		29,707 6 2	490 10 7	1 7 3	3,324 19 0	144 8 97	3,080 15 68	470 12 11	0 2 71	5,66,748 8 1
31,110 0 0	1,058 0 0	30,052 0 0	421 4 7	0 9 10	19,224 21 74	1,702 30 0	17,522 1 74	1,388 6 0	0 19 2	5,56,070 6 5
90,719 4 0	743 12 0	89,976 8 0	2,365 14 11	0 14 2	3,686 22 79	1,586 7 46	7,080 16 33	2,949 9 8	0 2 37	9,24,074 6 5
					23,002 32 12	14,728 21 00	8,179 10 32	1,778 12 3	0 5 29	33,565 0 1
2,54,816 0 2	1,924 14 0	2,52,891 8 2	7,212 11 8	1 1 6	66,840 24 45	18,273 22 53	50,007 1 72	11,322 6 11	0 4 19	44,16,139 8 0
21,674 0 0	80 0 0	21,594 0 0	509 14 6	0 8 3	12,440 0 0		12,440 0 0	278 7 0	0 11 74	2,76,139 0 0
195,904 8 0	1,56,221 0 0	2,42,083 8 0	5,979 3 4	4 1	4,365 20 0	231 30 0	4,128 30 0	528 8 6	0 2 17	7,64,552 8 0
17,000 8 0		17,000 8 0	317 14 0	0 5 3	3,402 20 0		3,402 20 0	594 14 0	0 2 59	5,21,556 0 0
4,66,735 4 0	1,93,037 0 0	3,03,648 4 0	4,001 0 9	2 9 6	31,339 12 16	18,469 0 0	17,870 12 16	4,795 19 2	0 6 51	17,65,247 18 0
82,655 13 2	899 9 1	81,756 4 1	1,167 9 11	0 13 0	3,668 28 0		3,668 28 0	820 6 11	0 3 43	8,98,370 14 0
1,06,044 6 2	16,467 0 0	2,89,577 6 8	6,180 10 7	3 4 1	6,702 0 0		6,702 0 0	927 0 9	0 8 10	12,10,428 14 0
13,12,074 7 10	2,70,764 9 1	9,59,210 14 9	17,206 5 1	1 15 10	67,168 10 16	18,700 30 0	55,467 10 16	5,088 2 4	0 4 37	64,51,783 1 0
1,04,583 0 0	16,072 0 0	91,916 0 0	523 7 0	1 7 10	15,710 0 0	4,336 0 0	11,374 0 0	973 3 6	0 7 84	12,66,773 0 0
2,71,674 0 0	83,963 0 0	1,90,611 0 0	4,728 2 1	2 9	332 0 0	7113 0 0	1,308 0 0	2,710 11 24	0 0 19	6,86,101 0 0
71,524 0 0	430 0 0	74,984 0 0	664 1 1	2 3	6,072 0 0		5,612 0 0	391 3 6	0 6 50	5,62,266 0 0
2,34,800 0 0	6,891 0 0	2,27,476 0 0	2,326 4 5	5 12	4,436 0 0		615 0 0	3,881 0 0	0 8 74	4,30,557 0 0
4,36,035 0 0	3,765 0 0	3,27,321 0 0	1,561 6 7	11 8 0	3,203 0 0		6,532 6 0	28,670 0 0	0 33 21	18,78,622 0 0
					13,615 0 0	1,032 0 0	12,583 0 0	615 15 6	0 10 68	2,06,491 0 0
19,25,117 0 0	1,16,721 0 0	9,11,418 0 0	10,470 9 9	2 14 7	76,564 0 0	18,187 0 0	58,377 0 0	6,653 6 64	0 7 37	60,20,716 0 0
2,235 7 7	7,46,442 0 0	96,313 7 7	1,523 7 1	0 14 5	16,529 27 16	1,601 35 30	16,327 21 75	14,201 6 0	0 6 25	3,84,599 7 1
1,88,082 9 11	1,40,803 12 4	1,07,273 13 7	2,880 9 4	2 11 9	12,845 35 0	3,155 26 60	9,689 39 20	4,321 8 7	0 5 30	19,28,430 3 0
3,008 6 0	1,09,667 12 0	3,34,050 10 0	6,536 5 7	3 0 0	23,310 4 10	18,207 2 60	20,693 1 30	6,317 6 0	0 3 65	43,49,600 5 0
4 1 8 2 7	30,839 6 3	14,863 12 4	249 7 5	2 11 11	1,64 13 31	306 23 0	1,317 31 30	750 0 7	0 9 58	85,016 7 0
0 11 6		62 14 6	0 15 2	0 0 1	3,229 14 4	739 4 0	2,490 30 45	991 2 10	0 8 33	2,28,116 10 0
1,09,47 8 7	10,27,892 14 7	6,42,074 10 0	11,555 13 7	2 1 5	65,039 34 30	24,100 20 60	40,939 13 30	27,691 8 0	0 5 29	62,58,762 3 0
1 6 7	14,25,775 5 8	27,50,092 0 11	44,245 6 7	1 11 5	277,112 29 1	74,261 33 33	202,850 35 48	63,675 7 9	0 5 2	2,18,74,392 12 0

**B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (IV).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—concluded.**

(3).—Statement showing the Quantity or Value of the Principal Articles imported into, and taxed by, the several Municipalities in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, during the year 1887-88—concluded

1	12				13					14	
	CLASS VII—continued.				CLASS VIII					INCIDENCE OF TAXATION PER HEAD	
	Quantity or value on which returns were given	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which returns were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population	Class I.	Total
Name of Municipality.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Northern Division.</i>											
Ahmedabad	2,44,088 10 0	19,86,201 18 0	28,588 14 11	10 13 6	2,94,270 11 5	208 0 0	2,95,977 11 5	4,152 9 4	1 9 10	0 10 1	0 14
Karr	1,505 0 0	5,67,237 8 10	7,955 4 2	11 4 8	1,60,001 14 5	2,375 0 0	1,63,716 14 5	2,396 4 4	3 4 0	0 5 0	0 9
Panch Mahals											
Broach	82,182 12 0	5,34,827 8 0	5,187 1 10	11 6 9	1,76,262 12 7	7,436 0 0	1,67,826 12 7	2,730 12 3	2 14 1	0 12 5	1 1
Surat	2,13,206 10 9	7,11,807 11 6	10,670 3 10	6 5 8	1,92,215 3 9		1,92,215 3 9	2,833 9 8	1 11 6	0 11 10	1 0
Thana		33,565 0 0	311 8 8	1 14 9	2,067 0 0		2,067 0 0	31 6 10	0 3 2	0 1 4	0 15
Total	5,81,993 1 2	33,83,189 6 4	52,583 1 0	9 5 8	8,31,907 11 2	10,104 0 0	8,21,803 11 2	12,190 10 5	1 15 9	0 9 5	0 12
<i>Central Division.</i>											
Ahmednagar	3,300 0 0	2,60,829 0 0	1,827 10 0	6 7 0	98,658 0 0		98,658 0 0	1,003 12 0	2 5 10	0 7 4	0 10
Rhadesch	97,468 0 0	6,67,094 8 6	3,979 6 2	9 3 5	3,43,986 8 0	41,792 0 0	2,99,374 8 0	2,080 10 1	4 0 3	0 4 10	0 3
Nasik	3,400 0 0	5,18,166 0 0	2,409 9 6	10 8 1	1,57,855 0 0	4,375 0 0	1,53,480 0 0	931 7 6	3 1 6	0 7 6	0 10
Poona	6,17,667 0 0	11,46,560 13 8	7,615 14 0	9 0 0	8,67,286 4 0	1,73,054 0 0	1,85,031 4 0	2,608 11 7	1 7 0	0 9 1	0 13
Satara		8,96,870 14 0	7,732 0 10	8 15 9	2,18,707 7 3	58 0 0	2,18,674 7 3	1,991 11 2	2 2 11	0 6 3	0 8
Sholapur	16,287 0 0	11,94,139 14 0	15,776 8 2	18 13 3	5,84,342 8 0	9,831 0 0	5,75,011 8 0	3,636 1 8	6 10 6	0 8 8	1 0
Total	1,38,142 0 0	47,18,641 1 0	39,338 1 2	9 13 6	17,80,814 11 2	2,31,985 0 0	15,28,829 11 2	12,116 6 0	3 3 4	0 7 8	0 12
<i>Southern Division.</i>											
Beigam	60,825 0 0	12,06,943 0 0	3,038 2 0	10 9 7	7,32,165 0 0	3,389 0 0	1,39,078 0 0	657 5 6	2 4 2	0 5 11	0 0
Dhāwār	88,948 0 0	5,97,168 0 0	2,926 10 8	5 7 0	5,30,400 0 0	3,72,400 0 0	1,67,949 0 0	1,471 0 0	1 0 2	0 8 1	0 6
Dhāpur	500 0 0	5,51,706 0 0	1,449 3 10	16	47,000 0 0		47,887 0 0	362 13 6	1 6 7	0 11 6	
Kānars	71,733 0 0	3,58,824 0 0	2,471 10 3	9 1 6	1,08,037 0 0	19,419 0 0	88,118 0 0	1,193 0 6	2 5 9	0 5 2	0 0
Ratnagiri	18,26,114 0 0	5,52,408 0 0	1,478 12 0	19 6 6	2,03,139 0 0	1,49,072 0 0	85,567 0 0	796 11 9	1 14 1	0 4 5	0 7
Kolaba	3,012 0 0	3,04,879 0 0	1,388 6 2	4 6 3	50,826 0 0		50,826 0 0	362 6 7	1 1 5	0 3 4	0 4
Total	16,49,737 0 0	84,70,978 0 0	12,747 12 8	11 8 8	10,77,976 0 0	5,35,039 0 0	5,42,423 0 0	5,631 5 10	1 11 8	0 5 2	0 5
<i>Sind</i>											
Karachi	34,089 15 2	3,50,609 8 8	5,231 5 11	3 4 7	30,225 12 8	2,891 8 9	36,334 8 6	545 9 6	0 8 5	0 15 8	1 7 1
Hydrabad	1,48,471 5 10	17,06,838 13 8	22,826 8 6	34 14 8	3,29,312 1 6	16,307 13 2	3,14,004 4 7	4,530 11 4	4 5 8	0 15 5	1 7 7
Shikarpur	5,04,242 0 0	36,45,358 5 2	25,317 13 8	24 8 5	86,473 11 7	1,189 1 0	85,284 10 1	658 7 10	0 12 5	0 15 11	1 6 1
Thar and Parkar	11,168 5 4	73,848 12 8	1,102 1 4	13 9 11	6,572 14 10	296 13 0	6,046 1 1	90 15 1	1 1 10	0 13 8	1 3 1
Upper Sind Frontier	2,161 15 9	2,26,954 15 0	1,025 5 1	10 1 3						1 10 6	1 11 1
Total	6,95,121 10 1	6,391,680 8 11	55,923 8 0	30 7 7	4,91,361 8 8	19,715 6 2	4,41,669 8 5	5,819 11 9	1 7 0	1 0 1	1 7 1
GRAND TOTAL	26,07,003 7 9	1,89,00,389 0 8	1,60,042 2 4	11 6 6	41,82,062 14 10	7,07,857 5 2	33,34,726 9 8	38,183 2 0	2 1 1	0 0 2	0 1 1

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS. A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

(1).—Statement of Births registered in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1887.

1 Districts.	2 Population according to Census of 1881.	3 NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED			4 RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION			5 Number of Males born to every 100 Females born	6 Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	7 Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of Population
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
<i>Western Registration District.</i>										
Khândesh .. .. .	1,227,931	28,146	24,402	60,607	21.18	19.17	40.90	106.83	2.77	...
Nask .. .. .	781,806	10,190	16,243	31,438	20.72	19.51	40.23	106.21	9.01	...
Tithra .. .. .	207,267	14,148	12,406	26,554	16.22	15.47	31.76	133.23	7.36	...
City of Bombay .. .	773,150	7,394	7,302	16,150	10.17	9.44	19.61	107.70	...	6.88
Kolaba .. .. .	482,830	8,129	7,394	15,523	16.84	15.31	32.15	100.94	10.48	...
<i>Central Registration District.</i>										
Ahmednagar .. .. .	751,228	10,890	17,389	27,279	29.51	23.51	49.92	108.49	14.98	...
Poona .. .. .	600,131	16,681	17,389	35,841	40.74	10.17	80.01	108.28	9.78	...
Sholapur .. .. .	582,455	14,043	14,124	29,081	28.65	24.37	49.98	106.69	16.11	...
Satara .. .. .	1,069,850	24,807	21,997	48,204	28.88	22.02	45.97	100.03	9.03	...
Ratanagiri .. .. .	991,999	14,550	18,448	27,998	14.98	19.40	33.08	103.19	11.70	...
<i>Southern Registration District.</i>										
B.gram .. .. .	804,014	19,864	18,879	38,748	22.90	21.95	44.94	105.23	18.01	...
Dhule .. .. .	882,907	21,801	20,672	42,473	24.66	23.41	48.10	105.40	10.98	...
Lugapur .. .. .	638,498	16,770	16,377	33,147	20.48	25.05	51.91	109.40	23.82	...
Karnar .. .. .	421,969	6,940	6,525	13,972	10.28	15.41	31.70	104.90	4.79	...
<i>Eastern Gujarat Registration District.</i>										
Surat .. .. .	614,133	18,110	12,827	25,737	27.54	20.56	41.00	105.85	13.77	...
Broach .. .. .	326,910	6,547	5,939	12,586	20.03	16.94	39.97	109.13	...	1.18
Kaira .. .. .	504,800	16,296	14,835	30,230	20.25	18.18	38.43	112.84	7.08	...
Panch Mahals .. .	477,173	4,739	4,264	9,003	19.08	16.41	31.40	116.61	6.04	...
Ahmedabad .. .. .	5,66,824	16,281	15,079	31,690	19.30	17.61	36.97	109.96	7.77	...
<i>Sind Registration District.</i>										
Karachi .. .. .	478,638	7,611	6,329	13,940	15.00	13.22	29.12	120.26	11.83	...
H.derabad .. .. .	774,624	11,733	9,024	20,783	15.59	11.90	27.55	130.86	11.94	...
Tiar and Parkar .. .	50,916	9,859	8,451	17,079	30.89	16.87	31.72	123.55	31.96	...
Shikarpur .. .. .	562,688	11,800	12,402	26,292	18.52	14.05	33.17	128.48	16.60	...
Upper Sind Frontier ..	124,187	7,676	7,901	15,976	16.40	16.48	32.97	128.75	12.11	...
Total for 1887 .. .	16,164,414	327,699	306,698	638,193	19.90	18.27	38.18	103.91	11.51	...
Total for 1886 .. .	16,454,414	307,000	278,177	585,153	18.44	16.90	35.84	100.06	12.17	...

(2).—Statement of Deaths registered in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1887.

1 Districts.	2 Area in Square Miles.	3 Average Population per Square Mile.	4 NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED			5 Number of Males died to every 100 Deaths of Females.	6 RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			7 MEAN RATE OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Western Registration District.</i>												
Khândesh .. .. .	9,044	124.42	24,825	22,490	47,315	100.75	80.02	37.40	36.13	29.72	27.41	26.00
Nask .. .. .	5,940	131.91	11,107	11,592	22,699	110.94	32.29	30.14	31.22	31.34	29.56	30.37
Tithra .. .. .	3,138	206.12	9,959	11,123	19,082	107.09	21.90	23.62	23.61	26.41	26.12	27.27
City of Bombay .. .	28	145.77	10,696	9,791	20,487	100.82	22.81	21.29	25.19	24.05	33.10	27.71
Kolaba .. .. .	1,811	263.01	5,418	5,065	10,483	107.17	22.18	21.15	21.97	30.38	18.63	19.40
<i>Central Registration District.</i>												
Ahmednagar .. .. .	6,696	112.00	13,947	12,317	26,264	113.23	34.55	28.02	34.96	30.96	37.83	28.60
Poona .. .. .	5,316	168.40	14,142	12,996	27,138	108.82	31.97	29.17	30.13	26.90	24.97	27.11
Sholapur .. .. .	4,521	125.84	10,512	9,749	20,261	107.61	35.96	33.96	34.83	37.73	25.98	26.64
Satara .. .. .	4,858	912.99	10,806	10,606	21,412	104.09	36.37	26.19	35.74	29.62	26.21	26.70
Ratanagiri .. .. .	5,922	354.32	5,432	7,992	13,384	106.71	17.82	15.08	16.38	14.04	17.30	14.19
<i>Southern Registration District.</i>												
B.gram .. .. .	4,657	155.53	11,950	11,231	23,181	106.40	27.90	26.15	26.93	29.26	26.75	27.39
Dhule .. .. .	4,535	194.63	12,692	12,242	24,934	102.35	29.15	27.76	28.13	23.28	28.23	28.91
Lugapur .. .. .	5,757	110.90	9,017	9,930	17,687	101.09	21.89	27.79	28.00	24.33	25.88	24.88
Karnar .. .. .	3,911	107.36	6,040	6,304	11,344	114.06	21.88	26.08	26.91	23.45	26.61	26.12
<i>Eastern Gujarat Registration District.</i>												
Surat .. .. .	1,862	309.45	9,306	8,130	18,510	102.90	30.63	29.52	30.13	25.92	27.29	28.91
Broach .. .. .	1,144	225.00	6,872	6,022	12,914	112.71	40.78	38.18	39.40	31.98	29.11	29.92
Kaira .. .. .	1,180	500.18	13,857	11,617	25,794	117.56	32.00	30.73	31.40	28.30	27.36	28.79
Panch Mahals .. .	1,012	138.28	8,761	7,667	16,428	104.36	28.07	28.85	29.76	19.30	17.44	18.79
Ahmedabad .. .. .	3,251	224.10	13,858	11,699	25,556	114.31	30.35	27.98	29.20	29.04	26.51	27.19
<i>Sind Registration District.</i>												
Karachi .. .. .	14,115	38.91	4,531	3,747	8,278	130.93	17.35	17.02	17.29	10.85	16.88	16.44
H.derabad .. .. .	9,030	83.77	6,586	11,971	18,557	122.30	16.17	15.50	15.86	11.50	10.24	11.00
Tiar and Parkar .. .	17,229	15.98	1,359	1,428	2,787	123.10	10.51	15.47	16.99	15.88	16.59	16.59
Shikarpur .. .. .	10,001	57.39	7,823	6,353	14,176	127.31	17.27	17.56	18.67	18.23	17.52	17.52
Upper Sind Frontier ..	2,139	58.05	251	622	1,473	130.52	13.13	11.62	11.36	17.79	12.46	12.46
Total for 1887 .. .	1,24,130	192.93	2,586,358	2,160,903	4,747,261	109.89	23.06	21.26	21.67	25.10	24.14	24.14
Total for 1886 .. .	1,24,130	182.88	2,00,140	1,81,045	3,81,185	110.55	23.65	22.75	23.17	25.14	24.10	24.10

N.B.—Those born dead are not included in this or any of the other statements.

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS—continued.

(3).—Statement of Deaths registered from different Causes in the Districts and Towns of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1887.

Table with columns for Districts and Towns, Population according to Census of 1881, Cholera, Small-pox, Fevers, Borel-complaints, Suicide, Wounding or Accidents, Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts, Total, All other Causes, Total Deaths from all Causes, and Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population. The table is divided into sections for Districts (Western, Central, Southern, Eastern, and Sind) and Towns (Khandesh, Nasik, Thana, Kolaba, Ahmednagar, Poona, and Sholapur).

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS—concluded.

(3).—Statement of Deaths registered from different Causes in the Districts and Towns of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1887—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7								8	9	10										
						Population according to Census of 1881.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaints.	INJURIES						All other Causes.	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
											Male	Female	Wounding or Accidents			Snake-bite or Bite of Beasts by Wild		Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	For the year.	Mean of Previous 5 years.
B.—TOWNS—continued																										
<i>Satara District</i>																										
Satara	20,098	26		481	170	2	2	4		10	217	884	1 74		14 85	5 86	0 34	7 47	29 76	25 06						
Bard	10,718	98		118	41			2		4	77	346	3 63		12 80	5 80	0 27	6 60	52 10	28 15						
Wai	11,679	14		190	33			8		3	9	103	3 77		16 27	3 83	0 28	8 63	21 05	20 48						
<i>Ratnagiri District</i>																										
Vanavali	8,847		3	64				8		9	18	246		0 11	7 15		0 24	10 89	27 49	28 04						
Katagiri	18,916	6		109	26			9		2	110	289	0 47		8 84	3 06	0 16	11 10	22 43	20 89						
<i>Bolgaum District</i>																										
Bolgaum	23,115	19		251	79	2	3	5		5	160	514	6 93		10 56	3 42	0 22	6 92	25 24	22 45						
Chik	10,397	0		123	74	1		5		1	130	32	0 56		11 93	7 18	0 19	11 04	21 53	28 01						
Bolgaum Cantonment	11,398	24		113	120			9		9	40	214	2 15		10 10	11 38	0 65	3 79	27 89	27 80						
<i>Dahar District</i>																										
Dahar	2,759			519	3			16		25	449	795			11 47	0 78	0 92	16 61	29 24	25 49						
Bardi	6,077			71	9	7		8		17	132	601			9 62	1 64	0 46	4 06	16 39	24 21						
Dahar	17,091			141	36	1		10		18	15	271			8 47	5 32	0 76	0 89	15 94	24 13						
Devalpur	10,202	5		112	1			4		4	9	292	3 48	0 20	9 41	10 98	0 39	0 59	24 70	33 33						
<i>Bijapur District</i>																										
Bijapur	11,424			185	163			11		13	10	378	1 33		18 46	13 84	1 05	0 88	33 09	14 81						
Bijapur	7,024			87						11	119				10 11			1 57	16 94	9 46						
<i>Karnar District</i>																										
Karnar	18,761			186	1			2		11	130	281			10 10	0 07	0 80	9 45	20 42	19 64						
Karnar	49,620			14				3		4	127	205			18 56	1 88	0 88	11 45	27 76	18 69						
<i>Surat District</i>																										
Surat	109,844	65		2,102	114	2		26		28	882	3,101	0 50		19 13	1 31	0 25	7 84	29 05	29 32						
Surat	13,220	61	4	211				0		0	48	223	4 61	0 30	6 24	1 88	0 45	3 25	16 35	12 77						
<i>Broach District</i>																										
Broach	37,581	113	3	868	18			16		18	255	1,189	3 06	0 08	23 87	0 48	0 48	6 04	31 78	27 49						
Broach	11,470	11		180	30			8		6	96	531	0 46		14 12	2 61	0 22	39 04	46 20	39 28						
<i>Kaira District</i>																										
Kaira	28,640	11		341	18			3		6	110	488	0 37		26 97	1 42	0 88	6 70	76 27	31 65						
Kaira	28,304	1		677	1			8		8	305	1,014	0 73		23 91	0 81	0 98	10 77	85 84	34 11						
Kaira	12,285	3		19	1			3		6	74	267	0 74		18 89	0 24	0 40	1 34	21 01	20 41						
Kaira	18,442	11						1		5	20	403	0 76		37 48	0 76	0 20	4 89	32 10	36 14						
<i>Panaji District</i>																										
Panaji	13,842	4		11	1					6	21	245	0 07		15 86	0 07	0 37	1 57	18 85	15 83						
Panaji	12,084	3		64						7	0	366			20 30	0 48	0 66	0 48	31 14	22 97						
<i>Unad District</i>																										
Unad	124,787	42		2,276	48	1		8		10	1,263	4,639	0 84		26 36	0 82	0 65	10 12	37 19	46 75						
Unad	7,664			82	16			1		2	41	146			11 96	2 26	0 14	6 50	19 82	26 24						
Unad	18,990			695	32			1		5	137	894			32 91	1 73	0 6	6 85	48 81	48 40						
Unad Cantonment	17,714	81		374	32			1		6	104	621	0 45	0 80	21 11	1 60	0 79	10 33	26 05	21 44						
Unad Cantonment	1,940	2		36								37	1 93		18 04			19 07	10 31							
<i>Karachi District</i>																										
Karachi	68,813	2		1,061	161	4		30		35	768	2,017		0 08	16 53	2 98	0 51	11 24	29 65	25 64						
<i>Hydrabad District</i>																										
Hydrabad	45,195	2		740	3			17		22	214	978		0 04	16 37		0 49	4 74	21 64	28 07						
<i>Thara and Parkar District</i>																										
Thara and Parkar	2,828			62							7	68			18 39			2 46	29 66	22 11						
<i>Satara District</i>																										
Satara	47,496	1		81	1			9		12	37	748		0 02	16 03	0 40	0 28	5 17	17 60	26 21						
Satara	27,389	60		11	1			14		15	87	774	3 31	0 13	17 96	1 86	0 25	8 25	26 90	24 21						
Satara	18,588	1		214				5		6	48	289	0 24	0 08	16 28	0 30	0 45	3 94	21 0	26 21						
<i>Saundhar District</i>																										
Saundhar	11,852			188	18					3	76	216			18 92	1 50	0 55	3 17	13 0	26 21						
Total of Towns	2,400,004	2,104	321	23,083	4,414	12	70	6,413	88	883	27,164	69,067	0 39	0 15	13 24	2 17	0 40	11 00	28 01	27						
Total of Districts	10,414,414	2,741	377	8,608	2,242	30	638	5,648	1,248	3,608	57,575	455,261	1 56	0 23	18 71	2 10	0 71	4 13	27 1	31						
Total for 1887	10,414,414	1,177	870	28,449	6,656	42	738	12,491	1,248	6,092	60,688	521,168	0 61	0 06	17 10	2 22	0 11	3 49	28 1	31						

\* District A in this statement do not include the population or deaths of towns B. In all other statements Districts include towns B.



**B.—MEDICAL SERVICES, CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.**

(1).—Statement showing the number of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1887.

Class.	Number open on the 31st December 1886	Number open during the year	Number closed during the year	Number open on the last day of the year
<i>Bombay Presidency.</i>				
I	49			45
II	35	6		142
III A.	34	1		36
III B.	104			7
Total	222	8		230

(2).—Statement showing the number of In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1887.

1 District.	2 IN DOOR PATIENTS										3 OUT DOOR PATIENTS				4 Total number of hours treated in the year in the various Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries.		
	A. Total treated during the year	B. Number cured.	C. Number relieved.	D. Discharged otherwise	E. Died	F. Ratio of deaths per cent. to total treated	G. Number of beds available		H. Daily average Number			I. Number treated				Average daily strength	
							Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Admitted per month	Discharged by month	Total treated			
Konkan	14,850	8,088	2,264	1,450	1,493	9.3	889	814	107.1	17.3	33.4	232.3	2,119.9	37,300	32,428	2,006.4	11,170.0
Dekhan	9,816	7,370	1,961	1,051	538	5.5	374	309	101.2	17.8	23.0	76.0	696,55.5	77,572	684,307	6,183.0	4,170.0
Gujarat	7,816	5,732	1,559	742	319	4.0	515	189	305.8	56	18.6	44.4	469,39.5	29,655	489,700	5,476.6	1,170.0
Sind	4,190	3,442	195	204	316	7.5	298	102	140.7	17.6	11.9	170.1	1,76,54.1	14,809	17,443	2,091.1	1,170.0
Aden and Persian Gulf	445	392	18	54	133	30.0	104	14	47.7	6	6.8	25,747.6	3,635	25,821	271.1	1,170.0	
Total	37,123	25,029	5,801	3,151	2,530	6.9	2,463	958	1,412.5	96.7	106.0	1,824.2	1,498,520	159,190	1,657,710	16,886.6	11,170.0

Note.—The difference between the joint totals of Columns B C D and E, and that given in A is due to the fact that no account has been taken of patients under treatment at the close of the year.

(3).—Statement showing the Diseases of the In-door and Out-door Patients in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1887.

1 District.	2 DISEASES															3 Total number of hours treated in the year in the various Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries.		
	GENERAL DISEASES										LOCAL DISEASES							
	Order A.—Febrile or Zymotic Diseases.				Order B.—Constitutional Diseases.						Local Diseases.							
Small-pox.	Malariae Febrilis and Remittens.	Cholera.	Other Diseases of this order.	Rheumatic Affections.	Scrophulous Affections.	Scrophula.	Anæmia.	Erysipelas.	Phthisis.	Dropsy.	Other Local Diseases of this order.	Ophthalmia.	Inflammation of the Ear.	Couche.	Respiratory Affections.	Heart Diseases.	Exanthema.	
Konkan	49	57,491	401	5,608	11,464	3,117	690	1,626	554	849	29	1,203	12,300	4,232	11	2,002	1	1,170.0
Dekhan	86	76,280	3,222	1,821	17,657	1,717	948	1,027	415	431	3,07	2,675	54,709	18,065	98	1,000	1	1,170.0
Gujarat	12	83,248	310	4,406	11,169	6,788	4	2,282	911	107	680	2,041	45,479	14,706	18	2,132	1	1,170.0
Sind	11	36,360	116	816	5,300	3,701	168	879	126	30	301	21,011	7,728	0	10,771	1	1,170.0	
Aden and Persian Gulf	14	4,782	7	814	1,171	291	17	161	0	72	33	249	1,201	712	1	84	1	1,170.0
Total	121	256,069	4,061	16,015	50,225	18,929	2,348	6,411	1,761	1,825	1,121	7,608	106,477	47,966	131	99,331	1,170.0	

1 District.	2 DISEASES—continued															3 Total number of hours treated in the year in the various Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries.
	LOCAL DISEASES—continued															
	Dysentery.	Worms.	Liver Diseases.	Spleen Diseases.	Goiter and its complications.	Abscess, Wounds, and Ulcers.	Skin Diseases.	Ulcera.	Labour, Premature, Natural and Difficult.	Other Local Diseases.	Deafity and Blind Age.	Paralysis and Insanity.	Impress.	Other.	Total number of hours treated in the year in the various Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries.	
Konkan	14,850	35,09	1,810	1,119	2,416	6,266	9,38	5,02	55	546	2,011	600	11,908	912	1,170.0	
Dekhan	11,170	10,022	1,808	1,189	4,612	9,232	11,27	19,11	17	117	1,136	1,111	2,111	1,111	1,170.0	
Gujarat	11,438	21,044	1,172	2,104	4,111	13,911	8,761	3,053	17	57	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,170.0	
Sind	4,190	888	888	1,100	5,888	10,000	10,000	11,111	12	0,000	111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,170.0	
Aden and Persian Gulf	445	770	196	100	97	611	1,669	1,714	12	0,000	111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,170.0	
Total	46,080	101,729	6,091	7,021	14,609	46,766	46,766	60,000	107	314,2	10,771	10,771	10,771	10,771	1,170.0	

**B—MEDICAL SERVICES.—CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—continued.**

(3a)—Statement showing the Results of Major Surgical Operations performed in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1887.

Name of Operation.	Remained on 31st Decem-ber 1887	Results					Remained under treatment	Name of Operation.	Remained on 31st Decem-ber 1887	Results					Remained under treatment		
		Performed during the year	Total	Cured.	Relieved	Discharged otherwise				Dead	Performed during the year	Total	Cured.	Relieved		Discharged otherwise.	Dead.
Operations on the eye and its appendages	14	1,648	1,577	1,480	24	11	1	22	86	86	81	5					
Operations on arteries	1	23	13	12					86	655	601	54	2	10	30	5	
Do on aneurism				2					587	685	631	80	16	29	1		
Do on joints	5	486	470	384	14	4		1	69	84	50	4	8	3	1		
Do on bones	5	91	90	71	11	7		7	283	59	265	14	32	27	3		
Amputations	22	246	228	210	6	8	16	10	136	111	102	7	11	14			
Removal of tumours	16	365	333	313	14	3	3	6									
									<b>Total</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>4,661</b>	<b>4,779</b>	<b>5,976</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>13</b>

(4)—Statement showing the Classes and Sexes of the In-door and Out-door Patients in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1887.

District	TOTAL TREATED DURING THE YEAR.				CLASSES							DAILY AVERAGE.						
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Europeans	Europeans	Hindus	Mussalmans.	Parsees	Native Chiefs	Other Castes	Average Number.			Ratio per cent.			
												Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
Central	140,948	51,402	109,666	301,978	3,008	1,197	185,597	69,125	11,640	30,780	4,627	1,090	8	1,012	3,338	51	21	26
South	98,040	1,730	279,381	378,851	3,100	1,274	51,114	124,025	4,218	6,017	4,388	2,920	1,197	2,368	6,430	51	19	36
West	217,777	98,309	180,850	496,936	568	134	300,324	114,419	18,292	2,719	637	4,790	1,374	1,809	6,350	46	21	32
North	9,302	28,101	3,847	41,250	1,306	1,017	78,120	61,016	1,706	5,217	1,647	1,245	373	6	2,191	69	17	3
Andhra and Porabai Gulf	10,210	4,136	1,837	16,183	160		1,708	28,328	403	284	1,055	200	57	61	343	9	17	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>770,972</b>	<b>2,890</b>	<b>620,661</b>	<b>1,691,858</b>	<b>7,118</b>	<b>4,660</b>	<b>1,174,894</b>	<b>410,912</b>	<b>35,758</b>	<b>14,025</b>	<b>12,855</b>	<b>9,073</b>	<b>3,788</b>	<b>5,875</b>	<b>18,686</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>31</b>

(5)—Statement showing the Current Income and Expenditure on account of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1887.

District	INCOME.													Interest on Investment	
	Cash Balance on 1st January 1887	FROM GOVERNMENT							Total	FROM LOCAL FUNDS					Total
		As Salaries		As for Medicines		As for Drugs		Special Allowances granted by Government		From Local Fund.	From Municipal Fund	From other Miscellaneous Sources			
		As Salaries	As for Medicines	As for Drugs	Special Allowances granted by Government	From Local Fund.	From Municipal Fund						From other Miscellaneous Sources		
Central	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
South	29,297 15 7	2,987 12 15	35 20 7 5	1,104 9 0	1,104 9 0	1,104 9 0	1,104 9 0	1,104 9 0	4,565 15 8	30,379 14 0	90,363 1 4	6,777 13 1	1,122 2 2		
West	55,123 11 0	1,167 10 11	64,457 9 11	13,421 10 2	13,421 10 2	13,421 10 2	13,421 10 2	13,421 10 2	3,504 8 3	1,475 4 0	44,234 13 7	6,149 8 6	1,122 2 2		
North	28,867 13 7	58 09 15 11	4,019 2 2	4,019 2 2	4,019 2 2	4,019 2 2	4,019 2 2	4,019 2 2	19,608 8 0	1,778 1 10	30,438 2 9	1,228 5 8	1,122 2 2		
Andhra and Porabai Gulf	9,111 7 7	34,228 4 11	2,044 8 4	2,044 8 4	2,044 8 4	2,044 8 4	2,044 8 4	2,044 8 4	4,483 10 9	1,900 6 8	5,810 0 5	1,110 0 0	1,122 2 2		
<b>Total</b>	<b>132,772 8 7</b>	<b>5,061 17 11</b>	<b>63,248 6 11</b>	<b>28,788 3 8</b>	<b>28,788 3 8</b>	<b>28,788 3 8</b>	<b>28,788 3 8</b>	<b>28,788 3 8</b>	<b>1,20,124 5 8</b>	<b>40,977 2 0</b>	<b>2,35,622 15 4</b>	<b>10,779 15 1</b>	<b>1,122 2 2</b>		

District	EXPENDITURE.													Cash Balance on 31st December 1887	
	Subscriptions	From Native	INCOME							On Miscellaneous Charges	On Buildings or Repairs.	Increased during the year.	Total Expenditure during the year		
			Total Income.	On Establishments.	On Medicines.	On Drugs.	On Diet.	On Miscellaneous Charges.							
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
Central	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
South	1,188 12 1	5,511 11 11	11 47 4 3	2,022 7 0	11 47 4 3	1,315 29 0 2	21,274 4 10	1,096 11 7	1,500 0 0	2,579 9 2	1,465 0 0	1,465 0 0	1,465 0 0	1,465 0 0	1,465 0 0
West	6,315 13 5	1,116 6 6	4 0 1 0	4 0 1 0	4 0 1 0	4 0 1 0	4 0 1 0	4 0 1 0	4 0 1 0	4 0 1 0	4 0 1 0	4 0 1 0	4 0 1 0	4 0 1 0	4 0 1 0
North	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0
Andhra and Porabai Gulf	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,100 0 0</b>	<b>1,100 0 0</b>	<b>1,100 0 0</b>	<b>1,100 0 0</b>	<b>1,100 0 0</b>	<b>1,100 0 0</b>	<b>1,100 0 0</b>	<b>1,100 0 0</b>	<b>1,100 0 0</b>	<b>1,100 0 0</b>	<b>1,100 0 0</b>	<b>1,100 0 0</b>	<b>1,100 0 0</b>	<b>1,100 0 0</b>	<b>1,100 0 0</b>

C.—LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

(1)—Statement showing the Admissions, Discharges, &c., &c., of Lunatics in the Lunatic Asylums in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1887.

Table with 11 main columns: 1. Asylums, 2. Remained on 1st January, 3. Admitted, 4. Re-admitted, 5. Total Population, 6. DISCHARGED (A, B, C, D), 7. Died, 8. Remaining on 31st December, 9. Daily Average Strength, 10. Daily Average Sick, 11. PERCENTAGE TO (A, B, C, D). Includes sub-tables for Cured and Transferred to Friends.

\* One escaped † One escaped, and two were transferred to the Marine Battalion Hospital

(2)—Return of Criminal Lunatics in the Lunatic Asylums of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1887

Table with 9 main columns: 1. Asylums, 2. Remaining on 1st January (Males, Females, Total), 3. Admitted (Males, Females, Total), 4. Re-admitted (Males, Females, Total), 5. Total (Males, Females, Total), 6. Discharged, Transferred, &c. (Males, Females, Total), 7. Died (Males, Females, Total), 8. Remaining on 31st December (Males, Females, Total), 9. Daily Average Strength (Males, Females, Total).

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**D.—VACCINATION.**

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D.—VACCI

1.—Statement showing the Particulars of Vaccination in the Bombay

Number	Circles and Districts.	Population of Districts according to Census of 1881.	Average Population per Square Mile	Average Number of Vaccinators employed throughout the season	Total Number of Persons vaccinated.			Average Number of Persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator	
					Males.	Females.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6			7	
<b>THE WESTERN REGISTRATION DISTRICT.</b>									
1	Khândesh ... ..	1,237,231	124 43	26	{ P. 19,071 R. 333	{ 18,411 215	{ 37,482 548	{ 1,463	
2	Násik ... ..	781,206	131 52	14	{ P. 10,061 R. 160	{ 9,511 40	{ 19,572 200	{ 1,412	
3	Thána ... ..	807,367	205 12	14	{ P. 10,139 R. 252	{ 9,222 75	{ 19,361 327	{ 1,406	
4	Kolába ... ..	482,830	267 76	13	{ P. 8,043 R. 937	{ 7,699 807	{ 15,702 1,744	{ 1,342	
5	Native States {	Dáng Territory ... ..	60,270	15 70	1	{ P. 925 R. 15	{ 603 9	{ 1,728 24	{ 1,752
6		Jawhár ... ..	48,556	90 93	1	{ P. 901 R. 1	{ 827 ...	{ 1,738 1	{ 1,739
7		Janjira ... ..	76,361	234 96	2	{ P. 1,195 R. 11	{ 1,137 6	{ 2,332 17	{ 1,174
Totals by Establishments in Western Registration District.		Cantonment ... ..	2,969	...	1	{ P. 72 R. 1	{ 66 1	{ 138 2	{ 140
		Municipal ... ..	104,874	4,923 30	6	{ P. 2,754 R. 253	{ 2,446 50	{ 5,200 501	{ 917
		Local Fund ... ..	3,200,791	148 59	60	{ P. 44,448 R. 1,428	{ 42,331 1,086	{ 86,779 2,514	{ 1,488
		Native States ... ..	185,187	39 41	4	{ P. 3,021 R. 27	{ 2,777 15	{ 5,798 42	{ 1,460
Total ..		3,493,821	132 74	71	{ P. 50,295 R. 1,709	{ 47,620 1,152	{ 97,915 2,861	{ 1,429	
<b>THE PRESIDENCY CIRCLE.</b>									
8	Bombay City (Municipal) ... ..	773,196	35,145 27	8	{ P. 9,124 R. 2,079	{ 9,346 507	{ 18,470 2,586	{ 2,632	
<b>THE CENTRAL REGISTRATION DISTRICT.</b>									
9	Ahmednagar ... ..	751,228	112 69	15	{ P. 17,032 R. 318	{ 16,845 48	{ 33,877 366	{ 2,281	
10	Poona ... ..	900,621	168 41	17	{ P. 15,385 R. 1,058	{ 14,874 107	{ 30,259 1,165	{ 1,848	
11	Sholápur ... ..	582,487	128 83	14	{ P. 13,089 R. 289	{ 12,923 14	{ 26,012 303	{ 1,850	
12	Sátára ... ..	1,062,360	212 98	19	{ P. 21,470 R. 665	{ 20,490 38	{ 41,960 704	{ 2,245	
13	Ratnágiri ... ..	997,090	254 22	16	{ P. 17,570 R. 341	{ 16,645 143	{ 34,215 484	{ 2,169	
14	Native States {	Akalkot ... ..	58,640	116 84	1	{ P. 1,006 R. 8	{ 973 5	{ 1,979 13	{ 1,992
15		Modnimb ... ..	13,773	154 75	...	{ R. 330	{ 291	{ 621	{ 621
16	Sátára Jághíra {	Pant Pratimdhí ... ..	58,916	131 80	2	{ P. 1,092 R. 4	{ 1,061 ...	{ 2,153 4	{ 1,078
17		Pant Sachiv ... ..	145,876	97 84	3	{ P. 2,265 R. 5	{ 2,250 ...	{ 4,515 5	{ 1,507
18		Phaltan ... ..	58,402	147 11	1	{ P. 969 R. 2	{ 980 ...	{ 1,949 2	{ 1,951
19		Jath ... ..	55,493	56 68	1	{ P. 1,113 R. 1	{ 1,114 ...	{ 2,227 1	{ 2,228
Total ..		318,687	96 16	7	{ P. 5,439 R. 12	{ 5,405 ...	{ 10,844 12	{ 1,551	
20	Sávantvádi ... ..	174,433	103 81	3	{ P. 2,574 R. 291	{ 2,479 212	{ 5,053 503	{ 1,682	

NATION.

Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year 1887-88.

Total	PRIMARY VACCINATIONS.			RE VACCINATIONS		PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL CASES.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of Population.	Average Annual Number of Persons vaccinated during previous five years.		Average Annual Number of Deaths from Small-pox during previous five years.	
	Successful			Total.	Successful	Primary	Re vaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
	Under 1 year	Over 1 and under 6 years	Total of all Ages.									
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
37,540	26,240	8,816	35,308	548	320	94.20	68.89	28.79	37,370	30.20	815	0.66
19,591	12,648	5,993	18,738	201	159	95.74	79.50	24.19	19,720	25.24	260	0.33
19,386	8,990	9,372	18,908	327	122	97.66	87.31	23.57	18,234	22.58	492	0.69
15,720	11,432	3,783	15,346	1,747	1,002	97.73	57.45	33.86	12,565	26.02	212	0.43
1,728	174	1,162	1,089	24	16	97.74	66.67	28.29	264	4.38	...	...
1,736	1,105	611	1,738	1	1	100	100	35.81	1,736	35.75	...	...
2,339	1,518	743	2,302	17	17	98.71	100	30.37	2,323	30.42	...	...
138	114	17	131	2	2	94.93	100	44.80	29	9.77	...	...
5,209	3,522	1,234	5,038	303	139	96.68	45.87	49.36	3,964	37.80	106	1.01
56,890	55,674	26,713	85,131	2,518	1,462	95.80	58.15	26.42	84,161	26.29	1,673	0.52
5,805	2,797	2,516	5,729	42	34	93.81	80.95	31.12	4,058	21.91	...	...
98,042	62,107	30,480	94,029	2,865	1,637	96.03	57.22	27.38	92,212	26.39	1,779	0.51
18,566	14,588	2,939	17,765	2,586	1,639	96.18	63.38	25.10	20,077	25.97	345	0.45
33,880	26,058	5,928	32,206	366	251	95.07	68.58	43.21	28,398	37.80	91	0.12
70,264	17,328	11,135	28,479	1,165	691	94.12	59.31	32.39	25,380	28.18	461	0.51
26,032	19,765	4,753	24,643	803	243	94.74	80.20	42.72	24,060	41.31	102	0.18
12,001	32,661	6,532	39,629	703	527	94.44	74.96	37.60	36,532	34.39	329	0.31
34,274	19,035	13,371	33,149	484	256	96.68	2.89	33.50	27,196	27.28	472	0.47
1,989	1,504	343	1,864	13	13	94.19	100	32.34	1,997	34.71	...	...
621	500	96	598	...	...	96.30	...	43.42	471	34.27	...	...
2,154	751	1,220	1,974	4	4	91.09	100	33.57	957	16.24	...	...
1,515	2,156	2,175	4,435	5	5	98.23	100	30.44	3,186	21.84	...	...
1,949	1,430	460	1,894	2	2	97.18	100	32.46	1,558	26.68	...	...
2,227	1,030	990	2,026	1	1	90.97	100	36.53	1,773	31.96	...	...
1,845	5,367	4,845	10,329	12	12	95.25	100	32.45	7,474	23.45	...	...
1,121	3,931	881	4,857	503	298	96.12	59.24	29.55	5,817	33.35	...	...

D.—VACCINATION.

(1).—Statement showing the Particulars of Vaccination in the Bombay

Number	Circles and Districts.	Population of Districts according to Census of 1881.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Average Number of Vaccinators employed throughout the season	Total Number of Persons vaccinated.			Average Number of Persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	
					Males.	Females.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6			7	
<b>TOTALS BY ESTABLISHMENTS IN CENTRAL REGISTRATION DISTRICT.</b>									
	Cantonment ... ..	37,381	4,255.40	1	{ P. 957 R. 183	{ 776 12	{ 1,733 195	1,928	
	Municipal ... ..	268,015	31,318.17	8	{ P. 6,146 R. 678	{ 5,787 54	{ 11,933 932		1,608
	Local Fund ... ..	3,988,380	156.85	72	{ P. 77,443 R. 1,610	{ 75,214 284	{ 152,657 1,894	2,147	
	Native States ... ..	564,933	117.52	11	{ P. 9,349 R. 311	{ 9,148 217	{ 18,497 528	1,730	
	Total ...	4,858,709	160.61	92	{ P. 93,895 R. 2,982	{ 90,925 567	{ 184,820 3,549	2,047	
<b>THE SOUTHERN REGISTRATION DISTRICT.</b>									
21	Belgaum ... ..	864,014	135.54	17	{ P. 13,815 R. 990	{ 13,377 201	{ 27,192 1,191	1,669	
22	Dhárwár ... ..	882,907	194.70	20	{ P. 15,771 R. 1,038	{ 15,727 129	{ 31,498 1,167	1,663	
23	Bijápúr ... ..	638,493	110.90	13	{ P. 12,102 R. 2,732	{ 11,935 885	{ 24,037 3,617	2,127	
24	Kanara ... ..	421,840	107.87	14	{ P. 6,241 R. 648	{ 5,810 444	{ 12,051 1,292	953	
25	Southern Marátha Jágíra.	Sángli ... ..	196,832	119.68	6	{ P. 2,821 R. 70	{ 2,799 18	{ 5,620 88	951
26		Jankhandi ... ..	83,917	170.56	2	{ P. 1,824 R. 70	{ 1,799 36	{ 3,623 106	2,309
27		Miraj (Senior) ... ..	55,959	222.94	2	{ P. 1,047 R. 42	{ 1,065 10	{ 2,112 52	1,082
28		Do. (Junior) ... ..	30,541	146.83	1	{ P. 321 R. 4	{ 336 3	{ 657 7	664
29		Kurundvad (Elder) ... ..	35,187	193.33	1	{ P. 468 R. 188	{ 434 43	{ 902 231	1,133
30		Do. (Younger) ... ..	25,811	226.41	1	{ P. 293 R. 10	{ 300 4	{ 593 14	607
31		Mudhol ... ..	52,163	144.10	1	{ P. 873 R. 145	{ 867 93	{ 1,740 168	1,908
32		Rámdurg ... ..	29,570	211.21	1	{ P. 570 R. 41	{ 604 ...	{ 1,174 41	1,215
		Total ...	509,980	192.81	15	{ P. 8,217 R. 570	{ 8,204 137	{ 16,421 707	1,142
33		{ Under the Dhárwár Agency ... } Savanúr State ... ..	14,763	210.90	1	{ P. 248 R. 6	{ 245 2	{ 493 8	501
34	Kolhápúr States ... ..	800,189	284.16	13	{ P. 13,546 R. 1,480	{ 13,126 160	{ 26,672 1,640	2,178	
	Totals by Establishments in Southern Registration District.	Municipal ... ..	161,363	9,432.55	8	{ P. 3,385 R. 270	{ 3,378 15	{ 6,763 285	881
		Local Fund ... ..	2,655,891	140.96	56	{ P. 44,083 R. 5,282	{ 42,983 1,848	{ 87,066 6,120	1,678
		Native State ... ..	1,324,932	239.55	29	{ P. 22,473 R. 2,112	{ 22,063 305	{ 44,536 2,417	1,619
	Total ...	4,132,186	169.42	93	{ P. 69,940 R. 7,664	{ 68,424 1,958	{ 138,364 9,622	1,791	

TON—continued.

Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year 1887-88—continued.

Total.	PRIMARY VACCINATIONS.			BY VACCINATIONS.		PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL CASES.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of Population.	Average Annual Number of Persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average Annual Number of Deaths from Small-pox during previous five years.	
	Successful			Total.	Successful.	Primary	Re-vaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
	Under 1 year	Over 1 and under 6 years.	Total of all Ages.									
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,733	1,288	397	1,692	195	124	97.68	63.59	46.58	1,613	43.15	13	0.34
11,930	7,137	3,904	11,224	932	705	94.90	75.64	44.51	11,216	41.85	242	0.90
152,781	106,322	37,718	145,190	1,894	1,139	95.11	60.14	36.69	128,737	32.28	1,200	0.30
18,576	11,302	6,165	17,648	528	323	95.41	61.17	31.81	15,760	27.90	...	...
185,026	126,049	48,184	175,754	3,549	2,291	95.09	64.55	36.64	157,328	32.38	1,455	0.30
27,205	18,466	10,833	26,461	1,191	829	97.31	69.61	31.59	25,733	29.78	621	0.72
31,561	19,187	10,377	29,842	1,167	597	24.74	51.16	34.48	27,332	31.52	713	0.81
24,037	14,137	8,600	22,934	3,617	2,579	95.41	71.30	39.96	20,110	31.50	504	0.79
12,066	3,205	6,077	10,999	1,293	892	91.27	69.04	28.19	10,432	24.70	369	0.87
5,620	3,066	1,952	5,045	88	81	89.77	92.05	26.04	4,112	20.69	...	...
3,623	2,451	1,076	3,662	106	89	98.32	83.96	43.61	3,471	41.36	...	...
2,118	1,385	621	2,006	52	49	94.98	94.23	36.72	1,894	33.84	...	...
660	319	298	617	7	3	92.91	42.86	20.30	550	18.01	...	...
902	393	456	850	231	179	94.23	77.49	29.24	971	27.60	...	...
593	282	275	557	14	1	93.93	7.14	21.62	827	32.04	...	...
1,740	1,203	460	1,729	168	108	99.37	64.29	35.22	1,933	37.06	...	...
1,174	695	405	1,105	47	11	94.12	26.88	37.74	1,006	34.02	...	...
16,430	9,854	5,543	15,471	707	521	94.21	73.69	31.36	14,764	28.95	...	...
493	316	145	464	8	5	94.12	62.50	31.77	1,122	76.00	...	...
26,750	17,866	7,758	25,766	1,640	1,185	96.61	72.26	33.68	23,842	29.39	...	...
6,764	4,308	2,017	6,369	265	159	94.17	55.79	43.13	6,966	46.15	154	1.02
87,155	47,084	33,575	82,954	6,921	4,636	95.28	67.72	33.00	77,111	29.03	2,063	0.77
44,623	28,639	18,741	42,617	2,417	1,763	95.69	72.94	33.49	39,727	29.98	...	...
128,512	80,031	49,333	131,940	9,633	6,608	95.36	68.67	33.53	123,324	29.97	2,207	0.50



D.—VACCINA

(1).—Statement showing the Particulars of Vaccination in the Bombay

Number	Circles and Districts	Population of Districts according to Census of 1881.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Average Number of Vaccinators employed throughout the Season.	Total Number of Persons vaccinated			Average Number of Persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	
					Males.	Females.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6			7	
<b>THE EASTERN GUJARAT REGISTRATION DISTRICT.</b>									
35	Surat	614,198	369.44	11	P. 10,684 R. 357	10,402 67	21,086 424	1,956	
36	Broach	326,930	224.99	6	P. 5,513 R. 410	5,137 89	10,650 499	1,858	
37	Kaira	804,800	500.31	11	P. 13,853 R. 148	11,460 8	25,313 156	2,316	
38	Patich Mahals	266,479	158.35	6	P. 4,176 R. 228	4,010 92	8,186 320	1,418	
39	Ahmedabad	856,324	224.10	15	P. 15,746 R. 416	14,956 46	30,702 462	2,078	
40	Rewa Kantha States	543,452	113.41	13	P. 9,482 R. 138	8,781 54	18,263 192	1,420	
41	Mahi Kantha States	517,485	46.84	8	P. 7,752 R. 41	7,156 24	14,908 65	1,872	
42	Cambay	86,074	245.98	1	P. 931	806	1,737	1,737	
43	Surat Agency	Dharampor	101,289	127.57	2	P. 2,628 R. 2	2,536	5,164	2,583
44		Bansda	34,122	88.86	1	P. 652 R. 8	650	1,302	1,310
45		Sachin Local Fund	15,721	374.31	...	P. 193 R. ...	185	378	379
46	Jambughoda Local Fund	6,440	45.03	...	P. 260 R. ...	250	510	512	
Totals by Establishments in Eastern Gujarat Registration District.		Municipal ... 320,766	40,205.69	7	P. 5,368 R. 324	5,020 15	10,388 339	1,532	
		Local Fund ... 2,559,126	247.60	42	P. 45,041 R. 1,235	41,361 290	86,402 1,525	2,093	
		Native State ... 1,282,422	73.34	25	P. 21,445 R. 189	19,929 78	41,374 267	1,666	
		Cantonment ... ..	..	..	P. ... R. 16	... 19	... 35	35	
Total		4,162,314	150.20	74	P. 71,870 R. 1,748	66,329 383	138,199 2,131	1,896	
<b>THE WESTERN GUJARAT CIRCLE—KANTHA'WAR STATES.</b>									
47	Jhalavad Prant	Limbdi	48,063	153.80	1	P. 1,208 R. 321	1,232 204	2,440 525	2,965
48		Dhrangadra	99,666	87.29	1	P. 1,289 R. 59	1,284 36	2,573 95	2,668
49		In four other States	296,880	103.44	4	P. 4,897 R. 576	4,627 424	9,524 1,000	2,631
Total		439,629	102.43	6	P. 7,394 R. 956	7,143 664	14,537 1,620	2,693	
50	Malar Prant	Rajkot	61,809	229.77	1	P. 884 R. 193	805 29	1,089 162	2,010
51		Do. Cantonment	6,013	2096.41		P. 79 R. 11	59 10	138 21	
52		Gondal	136,604	197.41	2	P. 2,767 R. 437	2,658 281	5,225 718	3,021
53		Morvi	89,964	121.57	1	P. 1,329 R. 137	1,346 116	2,675 253	2,928
54		Navanagar	316,147	93.16	3	P. 4,256 R. 494	4,196 329	8,452 823	3,092
55	In three other States	74,790	207.13	3	P. 3,929 R. 209	3,734 146	7,663 355	2,673	
Total		684,327	116.93	10	P. 13,244 R. 1,421	12,698 911	25,942 2,332	2,827	

ION—continued.

Residency, including Sind and Aden, during the year 1887-88—continued.

Total.	PRIMARY VACCINATIONS.			RE-VACCINATIONS.		PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL CASES.		Persons unsuccessfully vaccinated per 1,000 of Population.	Average Annual Number of Persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average Annual Number of Deaths from Small-pox during previous five years.	
	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
	Under 1 years.	Over 1 and under 6 years.	Total of all Ages.									
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21,120	15,416	4,924	20,574	424	234	97.57	55.19	93.68	18,033	29.95	312	0.50
10,691	8,298	2,091	10,311	508	276	96.62	55.31	82.38	10,636	32.52	37	0.11
25,357	20,245	4,486	24,819	156	91	98.05	58.33	30.95	23,461	29.15	58	0.07
8,200	5,232	2,536	7,949	320	221	97.10	69.06	81.98	9,250	36.20	31	0.12
30,751	25,262	4,776	30,113	462	358	98.06	77.49	35.58	27,919	32.60	74	0.09
18,311	7,819	9,161	17,809	198	145	97.51	75.52	33.04	17,612	32.40	...	...
14,932	10,870	8,865	14,756	65	56	98.98	86.15	28.62	11,950	23.09	...	...
1,749	1,154	515	1,675	...	...	96.43	...	19.46	1,735	20.15	...	...
5,166	1,253	3,213	4,963	2	2	96.11	100.	49.02	3,085	30.44	...	...
1,305	810	439	1,289	8	7	99.00	87.50	37.98	1,320	38.68	...	...
378	298	114	353	1	...	93.39	...	22.45	468	29.76	...	...
511	163	337	501	2	2	98.24	100.	75.11	148	22.98	...	...
10,399	8,045	1,481	10,152	339	201	97.80	69.29	32.30	10,254	32.07	229	0.71
66,574	66,115	17,714	84,428	1,529	981	97.72	64.33	39.37	79,617	31.14	283	0.11
41,463	21,908	17,193	40,492	268	210	97.57	78.65	31.74	35,703	27.84	...	...
35	24	9	33	...	...	94.29	...	11.58	44	15.41	...	...
138,471	96,690	36,397	135,112	2,136	1,392	97.77	65.32	32.80	125,618	30.17	512	0.12
2,440	1,785	491	2,294	525	432	94.02	82.29	63.30	2,273	52.78	...	...
2,573	1,678	817	2,517	96	80	97.82	84.21	26.05	2,415	24.22	...	...
9,568	5,530	3,101	8,669	1,000	621	91.02	62.10	31.29	10,596	35.09	...	...
14,579	8,993	4,409	13,480	1,620	1,133	92.73	69.94	33.24	13,284	31.77	...	...
1,695	1,159	457	1,623	162	162	96.09	100.	28.88	2,725	44.09	...	...
138	74	58	132	31	20	96.39	95.23	25.28	165	27.44	...	...
5,326	3,379	1,429	4,842	718	326	90.93	45.40	38.11	4,575	33.74	...	...
2,630	1,938	512	2,465	233	180	92.15	75.10	29.51	2,840	31.57	...	...
8,455	4,289	3,003	7,374	823	499	87.24	60.63	24.90	7,475	23.65	...	...
7,070	4,623	2,493	7,132	355	247	93.07	69.68	96.66	7,499	100.24	...	...
23,964	15,467	7,957	23,568	2,332	1,444	90.65	61.92	36.55	25,279	36.94	...	...

D.—VACCINATION

(1).—Statement showing the Particulars of Vaccination in the Bombay

Number.	Circles and Districts.	Population of Districts according to Census of 1881.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Average Number of Vaccinators employed throughout the Season.	Total Number of Persons vaccinated.			Average Number of Persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	
					Males	Females	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6			7	
<b>THE WESTERN GUJARAT CIRCLE—KATHIAWAR STATES—continued.</b>									
56	Sorath Prant	Junágad ... ..	387,499	101.97	4	P. 4,293 R. 268	4,146 222	8,439 490	2,238
57		Jetpur ... ..	92,558	165.27	1	P. 1,185 R. 53	1,140 45	2,325 98	
58		Porbandar ... ..	71,072	125.42	1	P. 1,273 R. 153	1,288 145	2,561 298	2,859
59		Bánva... ..	38,517	189.46	1	P. 1,244 R. 314	1,205 191	2,449 505	
60		In four other States...	50,139	196.74	4	P. 4,899 R. 382	4,872 309	9,770 691	2,615
		<b>Total ...</b>	<b>639,780</b>	<b>118.81</b>	<b>11</b>	P. 12,893 R. 1,170	12,651 912	25,544 2,082	
61	Gohelwád Prant	Ehávsnagar ... ..	420,708	147.10	6	P. 6,773 R. 346	6,490 285	13,263 631	2,316
62		Pálitána ... ..	62,122	203.68	1	P. 976 R. 218	976 198	1,952 416	
63		Vála ... ..	68,296	151.10	1	P. 768 R. 197	733 150	1,501 347	1,848
64		Jasdan... ..	29,087	263.97	1	P. 1,074 R. 124	1,010 106	2,084 230	
		<b>Total ...</b>	<b>580,168</b>	<b>155.66</b>	<b>9</b>	P. 9,591 R. 885	9,209 739	18,800 1,624	<b>2,269</b>
		<b>Káthiowár States, Total ...</b>	<b>2,343,899</b>	<b>147.69</b>	<b>36</b>	P. 43,122 R. 4,432	41,701 3,226	84,823 7,658	<b>2,569</b>
65	Pálanpur ... ..	576,473	72.06	9	P. 11,998 R. 799	11,378 799	23,371 1,492	2,763	
	Totals by Establishments in Western Gujarát Circle.	Government ... ..	126,019	110.98	2	P. 2,033 R. 182	1,861 67	3,894 249	2,071
		Native State ... ..	2,794,358	106.98	43	P. 53,082 R. 4,948	51,218 3,958	104,300 8,901	2,633
		<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,920,377</b>	<b>107.14</b>	<b>45</b>	P. 55,115 R. 5,125	53,079 4,025	108,194 9,150	<b>2,608</b>
<b>* THE SIND REGISTRATION DISTRICT.</b>									
66	Karáchi ... ..	478,688	33.91	12	P. 8,017 R. 999	7,150 1,205	15,167 2,204	1,448	
67	Hyderabad ... ..	754,624	83.57	14	P. 12,110 R. 1,840	10,205 969	22,315 2,809	1,795	
68	Thar and Pákar ... ..	203,344	15.97	7	P. 5,076 R. 714	4,216 1,529	9,292 2,243	1,648	
69	Shikárpur ... ..	532,965	84.92	21	P. 15,701 R. 3,027	14,213 3,940	29,914 6,967	1,756	
70	Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	144,181	61.86	4	P. 3,147 R. 597	2,923 1,255	6,070 1,852	1,980	
71	Kharpur State ... ..	129,153	21.14	3	P. 1,584 R. 20	1,334 4	2,915 24	960	
	Totals by Establishments in Sind Registration District.	Municipal ... ..	206,824	5,347.74	8	P. 4,711 R. 352	4,359 352	9,070 2,200	1,409
		Local Fund ... ..	2,206,999	46.00	50	P. 39,340 R. 5,329	34,348 8,546	73,688 18,875	1,751
		Native State ... ..	129,153	21.14	3	P. 1,684 R. 20	1,331 4	2,915 24	980
		<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,542,976</b>	<b>46.99</b>	<b>61</b>	P. 45,635 R. 7,197	40,038 8,902	85,673 16,099	<b>1,668</b>

TION—continued.

Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year 1887-88—continued.

PRIMARY VACCINATIONS.				RE-VACCINATIONS.		PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL CASES.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of Population.	Average Annual Number of Persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average Annual Number of Deaths from Small-pox during previous five years.	
Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Number	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
	Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 5 years.	Total of all Ages.					12				
8,463	3,995	3,352	7,457	490	250	88.36	51.02	19.89	7.881	20.21	...	...
2,328	1,151	817	1,979	98	65	85.12	66.92	22.08	2.025	21.88	...	...
2,561	1,197	919	2,157	298	125	84.22	41.94	32.18	1.887	26.33	...	...
2,449	1,002	1,299	2,370	505	399	96.77	79.00	70.74	3.983	37.45	...	...
9,791	4,831	4,185	9,112	692	486	93.26	70.33	19.14	9.235	184.18	...	...
21,599	12,176	10,570	23,075	2,093	1,325	90.33	63.64	38.13	23.961	37.46	...	...
13,290	7,312	4,451	11,887	631	306	89.62	48.49	28.98	13,404	31.86	...	...
1,932	1,101	603	1,711	416	161	87.65	38.70	30.13	1,722	27.70	...	...
1,501	864	349	1,216	347	96	81.01	27.66	19.21	1,644	24.07	...	...
2,084	767	1,079	1,861	230	123	89.29	53.47	68.32	1,784	61.44	...	...
13,827	10,034	6,482	16,675	1,624	686	86.69	42.24	29.92	18,554	31.98	...	...
54,962	46,670	29,418	76,798	7,659	4,588	90.53	59.91	34.72	63,079	35.44	...	...
23,374	13,701	8,087	21,970	1,402	1,156	94.00	77.47	40.28	18,257	31.67	...	...
3,900	2,600	1,045	3,653	249	241	93.81	96.78	30.90	6,201	47.27	...	...
104,436	57,771	36,460	95,115	8,902	5,503	91.19	61.82	36.00	96,135	34.40	...	...
108,336	60,371	37,505	98,768	9,151	5,744	91.29	62.77	35.78	101,386	34.70	...	...
15,246	11,024	3,231	14,584	2,210	1,514	96.16	68.69	33.63	18,488	38.62	156	0.33
22,340	15,906	5,107	21,194	2,809	1,961	94.98	69.81	30.68	22,941	30.40	539	0.04
9,310	5,025	3,824	9,030	2,443	1,762	97.18	78.56	63.07	2,202	16.63	16	0.07
30,043	24,380	3,387	28,435	6,973	4,166	95.06	59.80	39.14	31,855	38.24	73	0.09
6,087	4,234	1,122	5,417	1,652	1,177	89.24	63.55	54.73	6,580	44.32	10	0.07
2,915	1,983	719	2,875	24	21	98.63	87.50	22.42	3,556	27.53	...	...
9,127	7,238	1,261	8,703	2,206	1,494	95.05	67.91	49.30	10,993	53.15	89	0.44
73,889	53,589	15,460	69,957	13,861	9,086	94.94	65.48	35.81	80,790	36.61	474	0.21
2,915	1,983	719	2,875	24	21	98.63	87.50	22.42	3,555	27.53	...	...
55,941	63,050	17,440	81,535	16,111	10,601	95.17	65.85	36.23	95,338	37.49	563	0.22

D.—VACCINA

(1).—Statement showing the Particulars of Vaccination in the Bombay

Number.	Circles and Districts.	Population of Districts according to Census of 1881.	Average Population per Square Mile	Average Number of Vaccinators employed throughout the Season	Total Number of Persons vaccinated.			Average Number of Persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.			7.
<b>THE BARODA CIRCLE.</b>								
72	Baroda States ... ..	2,185,005	254.96	81	{ P. 37,445 R. 715	{ 34,355 177	{ 71,800 892	} 2,345
<b>THE CATCH CIRCLE.</b>								
73	Cutch States ... ..	2,512,084	78.78	17	{ P. 11,385 R. 123	{ 11,080 118	{ 22,465 241	} 1,336
<b>ADEN.</b>								
74	Aden Municipality ... ..	34,860	3,005.17	2	{ P. 586 R. 4	{ 364 1	{ 950 5	} 477
75	Khelat ... ..	...	...	...	{ P. 21 R. 5	{ 15 ...	{ 36 5	} 41
76	Quetta ... ..	...	...	...	{ P. 449 R. 37	{ 401 27	{ 850 64	} 914
<b>BY ESTABLISHMENTS.</b>								
Total of the Bombay Presidency.	Government ... ..	126,019	110.98	2	{ P. 2,033 R. 182	{ 1,861 -67	{ 3,894 249	} 2,071
	Municipal ... ..	1,859,898	14,743.27	47	{ P. 32,074 R. 5,656	{ 30,700 994	{ 62,774 6,650	} 1,477
	Cantonment ... ..	40,350	4,593.38	2	{ P. 1,045 R. 184	{ 861 13	{ 1,906 197	} 1,051
	Local Fund ... ..	14,311,167	117.64	280	{ P. 250,803 R. 14,921	{ 236,638 11,871	{ 487,441 26,792	} 1,837
	Native State ... ..	8,978,074	112.64	163	{ P. 159,805 R. 8,445	{ 151,916 4,872	{ 311,721 13,317	} 1,994
77	In British Territory ... ..	16,503,663	182.95	330	{ P. 283,644 R. 20,772	{ 267,895 12,889	{ 551,539 33,661	} 1,773
78	In Native State Territory ... ..	9,111,865	112.46	164	{ P. 162,116 R. 6,616	{ 154,061 4,928	{ 316,197 13,544	} 2,011
	Total for 1887 ... ..	25,615,528	124.86	494	{ P. 445,760 R. 29,388	{ 421,976 17,817	{ 867,736 47,205	} 1,852
	Total for 1886 ... ..	25,615,528	124.86	483	{ P. 428,844 R. 26,242	{ 406,142 18,730	{ 834,986 44,972	} 1,822

ION—continued.

residency, including Sind and Aden, during the year 1887-88—concluded.

Total.	PRIMARY VACCINATIONS			RE-VACCINATIONS.		PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL CASES.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of Population.	Average Annual Number of Persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average Annual Number of Deaths from Small pox during previous five years.	
	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
	Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 6 years.	Total of all Ages.									
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
71,915	60,562	8,413	69,280	895	717	96.49	80.88	82.03	64,106	29.80	...	...
22,512	15,377	6,627	22,365	241	221	99.56	91.70	44.11	20,419	39.87	...	...
950	83	420	950	5	5	100.	100.	27.37	499	14.31	...	...
36	6	28	36	5	5	100.	100.	...	196	...	...	...
850	208	442	809	64	52	95.17	81.25	...	...	...	...	...
8,900	2,600	1,045	3,653	249	241	96.81	96.78	30.90	5,201	41.27	...	...
62,961	45,511	13,256	60,208	6,656	4,343	95.91	65.30	84.76	64,081	34.97	1,165	0.62
1,806	1,426	423	1,856	197	126	97.37	63.96	49.12	1,642	40.69	13	0.32
488,149	329,237	131,623	466,469	26,807	17,406	95.70	64.97	33.11	450,415	30.68	5,683	0.39
312,281	200,343	91,862	296,157	13,323	8,797	98.00	66.06	53.90	279,662	31.15	...	...
552,423	375,934	144,967	527,957	33,682	21,890	95.72	50.50	33.32	515,645	31.24	6,861	0.42
316,764	203,183	93,241	300,386	13,549	9,016	94.99	66.57	33.96	285,306	31.31	...	...
809,167	579,117	236,208	826,343	47,331	30,912	95.47	65.48	33.54	800,951	31.27	6,861	0.27
336,773	548,996	239,197	787,929	44,988	29,441	95.56	65.47	32.30	777,971	30.37	6,548	0.26

**CHAPTER VII. A.—EDUCATION.**

(1).—Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Bombay Presidency at the end of the official year 1887-88.

(For details see Statement No. III.)

AREA AND POPULATION				PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.		Grand Total.	Percentage of	Remarks.	
Total Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns * and Villages †.	Population.		University Education		School Education, General		School Education, Special.			Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced				Elementary.
				Arts Colleges	Professional Colleges	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
188,541	Towns ... 270	Males ... 12,041,611	Institutions.	For Males ..	9	4	340	7,267	7	81	7,708	144	2,782	10,634 , 598	Institutions to number of towns and villages. } 29.8	
	Villages .. 37,418	Females .. 11,300,782		For Females ..	...	...	58	504	4	...	566	...	32			
	Total .. 37,688	Total .. 23,342,393	Total ..	9	4	398	7,771	11	81	8,274	144	2,814	11,232			
				Scholars.	Males ..	1,020	532	36,410	394,817	629	1,479	434,867	2,569	63,416	500,872	Male scholars to male population of school-going age. † } 27.73
					Females ...	...	16	3,213	45,809	126	8	49,172	73	4,262	53,526	Female scholars to female population of school-going age † } 3.16
			Total ..	1,020	548	39,623	440,626	755	1,487	484,059	2,641	67,698	554,398	15.83		

\* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A municipality, whatever its population, is entered as a town. † The population of school-going age is taken as 15 per cent. of the whole population.

A — EDUCATION—continued.

(2).—Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the official year 1887-88.

(For details see Statement No. IV.)

1		TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION §							TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION §							17	18			
		University Education		School Education, General.		School Education, Special			Total	Univer- sity	Direc- tion.	Inspec- tion	Scholar- ships.	Buildings	Special Grants for Furniture and Apparatus			Miscella- neous.	Total	Total Expenditure on Public Instruction
		Arts Colleges	Professional Colleges	Secondary Schools	Primary Schools	Training Schools	All other Special Schools.	9												
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Institutions	2,99,172	1,21,588	10,96,092	20,59,579	79,740	2,37,536	39,93,373	97,475	42,707	2,50,390	71,847	3,69,760	24,035	22,041	3,78,755	47,72,078			
	For Males .. .. .	2,99,172	1,21,588	10,96,092	20,59,579	79,740	2,37,536	39,93,373	97,475	42,707	2,50,390	71,847	3,69,760	24,035	22,041	3,78,755	47,72,078			
	For Females .. .. .	..	..	1,89,149	2,21,315	31,478	..	4,41,842	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,41,842			
	Total	2,99,172	1,21,588	12,84,811	22,80,794	7,11,564	2,37,536	43,35,165	97,475	42,707	2,50,390	71,847	3,69,760	24,035	22,041	3,78,755	52,13,920			
2	(a) Percentage of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2-17 to Total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction	8.0	4.4	13.7	33.5	3.8	..	77.0	0	2.6	12.8	1.9	2.8	2	1.4	22.1	100			
	(b) Percentages of Local Board Expenditure included in columns 2-17 to Total Local Board Expenditure on Public Instruction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	(c) Percentages of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2-17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	(d) Percentages of Total Expenditure in columns 2-17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	5.1	..	12.6	69.7	..	1.3	69.2	1.9	..	..	..	9.6	1.1	..	10.9	100			
	Total	5.7	2.3	24.6	43.8	2.1	4.0	83.1	1.9	..	4.8	1.4	7.1	..	4	16.9	100			
3.	AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.												
	Departmental Institutions	826 1 1	118 13 8	14 0 9	1 15 6	108 6 9	137 14 8	54 8 1												
	Cost to Provincial Revenues	..	..	1 6 11	0 11 9	46 3 0	5 7 4	2 3 10												
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..												
	Total Cost	494 1 0	202 10 4	87 12 10	8 4 3	163 11 9	174 1 3	62 ..												
	Local Board Schools	..	..	1 10 7	2 12 8	..	4 11 2	..												
	Cost to Provincial Revenues	..	..	..	..	..	..	..												
	Cost to Local Funds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..												
	Total Cost	..	..	10 6 9	5 1 6	..	108 10 1	5 4 6												
	Municipal Schools	..	..	8 1 4	1 16 2	..	..	1 16 10												
	Cost to Provincial Revenues	..	..	5 9 4	2 9 3	..	..	2 12 9												
	Cost to Municipal Funds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..												
	Total Cost	..	..	15 10 8	6 2 11	..	4 8 1	6 9 2												
	Institutions in Native States	899 10 2	..	22 11 2	8 15 2	156 11 6	76 18 9	5 6 9												
	Cost to Provincial Revenues	..	..	1 0 5	0 7 8	..	..	0 8 1												
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..												
	Total Cost	442 8 4	..	31 4 0	5 8 2	164 1 1	80 8 11	7 1 8												
	Aided Institutions	84 7 7	..	9 7 5	0 18 6	82 12 7	74 5 4	2 9 7												
	Cost to Provincial Revenues	41 10 2	..	0 9 4	0 9 7	..	9 3 9	0 8 9												
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..												
	Total Cost	218 8 2	..	38 4 0	5 8 8	126 3 7	172 0 5	10 8 3												
	Unaided Institutions	..	..	12 10 8	9 14 11	..	112 2 5	15 1 1												
	Cost to Provincial Revenues	163 2 1	118 18 8	7 14 1	1 4 4	85 1 2	85 1 11	2 11 2												
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	23 2 6	..	1 1 7	1 15 4	24 4 11	5 14 8	1 15 10												
	Total Cost	336 2 4	202 10 4	33 8 3	5 5 7	163 0 9	168 9 5	9 4 1												

† The annual cost is calculated on the direct expenditure only

§ Fractions of a rupee are omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[APP. VII. A. 2.]



A.—EDUCATION—

(3).—Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in (i)

Class of Institutions.		PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS																							
		UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.												UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.											
		Maintained by the Department.				Maintained by District Local Boards.				Maintained by Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by the Department or by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	Arts Colleges	2	387	318	286	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	86	77	72	5	547	467	413	
	Law do.	2	233	226	174	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Medicine do.	1	219	232	215	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Engineering do.	1	100	142	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Total	6	935	918	806	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	86	77	72	5	547	467	413	..	..	..	..
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	Secondary Schools.																								
	For Boys English	42	8,985	8,851	7,798	29	608	624	602	74	3,074	2,987	2,430	65	5,600	5,439	4,692	101	15,554	14,683	12,722	..	..	..	..
	For Girls English	1	87	82	46	..	..	..	..	1	88	19	12	..	..	..	..	..	55	3,204	3,020	2,160	..	..	..
Total	43	9,042	8,918	7,844	29	608	624	602	74	3,162	3,006	2,442	65	5,600	5,439	4,692	156	18,357	17,717	14,882	..	..	..	..	
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.	Primary Schools.																								
	For Boys	20	1,006	1,088	1,343	4,150	212,300	208,332	140,478	514	62,768	61,177	46,170	1,735	96,895	92,501	69,707	792	33,624	32,511	24,068	..	..	..	..
	For Girls	3	283	289	179	119	5,536	5,400	3,184	132	9,371	9,081	5,401	155	8,772	8,160	5,000	93	7,303	7,141	5,011	..	..	..	..
Total	23	2,289	2,322	1,622	4,275	217,836	213,732	143,662	646	72,139	70,258	51,571	1,890	105,667	100,741	74,718	885	40,927	39,652	29,079	..	..	..	..	
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.	Training Schools for Masters	4	481	471	412	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	84	88	71	1	64	61	5	..	..	..	..
	Training Schools for Mistresses	2	92	81	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	54	26	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Schools of Art	1	236	219	202	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Medical Schools	8	109	105	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Engineering and Surveying Schools	1	6	9	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Industrial Schools	1	95	98	78	1	201	160	140	1	2	2	2	..	104	91	65	9	437	41	9	..	..	..	
	Other Schools	37	201	196	172	8	10	11	10	1	40	49	19	5	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	40	1,240	1,227	1,088	4	211	180	150	2	61	61	21	11	222	203	158	21	591	561	415	..	..	..	..	
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction		180	15,476	15,290	11,204	4,308	218,710	212,530	153,318	722	75,287	73,315	54,060	1,908	111,663	100,462	70,633	1,067	69,495	67,111	51,110	..	..	..	..

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

1. ADVANCED TEACHING—
  - (a) Arabic or Persian
  - (b) Sanskrit
  - (c) Any other Oriental Class
2. ELEMENTARY TEACHING—
  - (a) A Vernacular only or mainly
  - (b) The Korán only
3. OTHER SCHOOLS not conforming to Departmental Standards



A.—EDUCATION—

(4).—Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the

		UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT																		
Objects of Expenditure.		Maintained by the Department.						Maintained by District Local Boards						Maintained by Municipal Boards						
		Provincial Revenues	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds	Fees	Endowments and other sources	Total	Provincial Revenues	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	
		2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION	Arts Colleges	1,03,378			32,877	20,804	1,57,114													
	Law	2,714			7,809	2,028	12,911													
	Medicine				27,884	1,661	29,545													
	Engineering	68,000			10,382		79,432													
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,74,687</b>			<b>70,462</b>	<b>24,555</b>	<b>2,78,702</b>													
SECONDARY EDUCATION, GENERAL	Secondary Schools.																			
	For Boys—English	1,16,335		12,117	1,89,789	8,437	3,25,678		1,038		4,085	782	6,505	9,264	1,038	16,560	10,380	550	47,877	
	„ Girls—English	9,889		645	159	562	11,255								86	512			30	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,25,224</b>		<b>12,762</b>	<b>1,89,948</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>3,36,933</b>		<b>1,038</b>		<b>4,085</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>6,505</b>	<b>9,264</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>16,778</b>	<b>10,380</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>47,907</b>	
	Primary Schools.																			
	For Boys	2,430		1,031	1,246		5,313	3,61,944	3,69	10	1,16,069	2,568	10,49,742	1,10,163	36,116	1,47,890	74,562	2,422	3,71,103	
	„ Girls	1,939					1,989	6,321	22,340				12	23,972	24,820	2,009	33,214	1,104	312	6,349
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,376</b>		<b>1,651</b>	<b>1,246</b>		<b>7,252</b>	<b>3,68,265</b>	<b>5,91</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1,16,069</b>	<b>2,570</b>	<b>10,78,415</b>	<b>1,35,043</b>	<b>38,119</b>	<b>1,61,119</b>	<b>75,746</b>	<b>2,734</b>	<b>4,148</b>	
	SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL	Training Schools for Masters	88,715	21,644		17	2	60,379												
		Training Schools for Mistresses	21,134	8,300			51	24,485												
Schools of Art		18,240			3,090	57	21,387													
Medical Schools		22,168	800		607	120	23,695													
Lighting and Surveying Schools		1,719			43		1,762													
Industrial Schools		2,371			5,301	8,272	13,000	96				90,042	33,133					107	117	
Other Schools		40,576		2,940	4,856	1,305	58,477	500	750			1,000	2,440			47			2	
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,54,322</b>	<b>25,744</b>	<b>2,940</b>	<b>8,573</b>	<b>12,628</b>	<b>2,04,107</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>840</b>				<b>21,048</b>	<b>35,304</b>		<b>47</b>			<b>167</b>	<b>119</b>
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION, SPECIAL	Arts Colleges	11,938				689	12,921													
	Professional Colleges	3,387				4,987	13,994													
	Scholarships	5,184	328			1,077	10,489													
	Secondary Schools					4	4			125										
	Primary Schools	2,302	1,320			984	4,702			1,110			110	1,220						
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION, SPECIAL	Apparatus	472				208	394	6,470	1,27,337			5,217	1,39,073	11,853	27	25,820		1,111	1,111	
	Special grants only					472		4,309				4,309				1,738		5	7	
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,808</b>	<b>1,654</b>			<b>8,983</b>	<b>42,006</b>	<b>6,470</b>	<b>1,28,071</b>				<b>5,901</b>	<b>1,40,551</b>	<b>13,853</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27,760</b>		<b>1,111</b>	<b>1,111</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION</b>		<b>4,80,970</b>	<b>27,896</b>	<b>17,333</b>	<b>2,70,229</b>	<b>55,003</b>	<b>3,08,099</b>	<b>3,58,244</b>	<b>7,40,964</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1,20,741</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>12,65,365</b>	<b>1,50,942</b>	<b>30,272</b>	<b>1,21,402</b>				



## A.—EDUCATION—continued.

(5)—Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the Bombay Presidency at the end of the official year 1887-88.

Class of Schools	Number of Schools	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE.			MIDDLE STAGE.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.						Total				
			Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			Comprising all Pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.										
			1			2			3			4			5							
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
<b>SECONDARY SCHOOLS—</b>																						
For Boys	Departmental	42	8,985	4,885	4,885	4,097	602	4,027	31		31	42		42				8,985	602	9,587		
	Local Fund	22	608			602	1	603										608	1	609		
	Municipal	73	8,074	841	841	2,728	10	2,738										8,964	10	9,074		
	Native States	65	5,690	1,941	1,941	3,000		3,000										5,690		5,690		
	Unaided	101	15,234	4,910	4,910	6,588	62	6,588	1,260	94	1,454	1,652	191	63	174	5	1	14,576	378	15,254		
Total	30	2,509	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,069										2,509		2,509			
For Girls	Departmental	1	57			7	7	60										67		67		
	Local Fund	1	32			5	5	28										37		37		
	Municipal	55	3,108	4	168	157	33	800	81	605	776	183	855	1,038	89	210	229	380	2,713	3,103		
	Native States	1	15			2	2	13										16		16		
	Unaided	1																				
Total	58	3,208	4	167	171	33	841	924	81	605	776	183	855	1,038	89	210	229	380	2,815	3,208		
<b>Total, Secondary Schools</b>			306	32,023	13,098	199	18,297	19,430	954	20,884	1,487	789	2,276	2,101	997	3,188	294	274	478	36,410	3,318	39,628
<b>PRIMARY SCHOOLS—</b>																						
For Boys	Departmental	29	1,096						667	2	669	633		633		693	1	694	1,993	2	1,996	
	Local Fund	4,156	212,000						62,890	363	63,253	66,006	1,737	66,341	71,062	3,744	80,796	201,452	10,842	212,296		
	Municipal	514	62,758						23,270	62	23,332	23,702	361	24,098	14,451	1,012	15,163	61,363	1,475	62,838		
	Native States	17,16	96,895						30,467	18	30,485	37,638	224	37,859	37,600	903	28,560	96,733	1,142	97,875		
	Unaided	792	33,524						6,782	134	6,906	12,917	363	13,299	12,700	1,615	14,319	32,599	1,615	34,214		
Total	41	1,691						601	5	606	708	6	708	431	45	479	1,635	66	1,691			
For Girls	Departmental	3	292						78	73		98	63	96	66	66	262	50	262			
	Local Fund	110	5,596						539	541	13	1,727	1,800	35	3,220	3,255	50	5,546	5,596			
	Municipal	152	9,771						2,990	2,997	16	3,937	3,953	16	3,969	3,921	33	9,739	9,771			
	Native States	155	8,772						1,113	1,118	6	3,097	3,013	4	4,617	4,641	10	8,762	8,772			
	Unaided	91	7,469						38	2,680	5	2,934	3,012	64	2,177	2,241	178	7,701	7,879			
Total	2	92						5	5		37	37	80	80	50	92	92	92				
<b>Total, Primary Schools</b>			7,771	446,620					124,602	6,477	131,079	142,300	13,022	150,222	127,915	25,410	153,325	44,817	47,309	446,626		
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>			8,142	480,249	13,098	199	18,297	19,430	954	20,884	126,089	7,256	133,355	144,401	14,910	159,410	138,119	25,834	153,363	431,227	480,241	

A.—EDUCATION—continued.

(6).—Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Bombay Presidency during the official year 1887-88.

Nature of Examination	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING EXAMINEES				NUMBER OF EXAMINEES					NUMBER PASSED.					RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.						
	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students	Total	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Europeans.	Portuguese and Christians.	Jews.	Parsis.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16a	16b	16c	16d	16e	16f	16g
<i>Art Colleges</i>																					
Master of Arts	2			2	7				7	3				3				2		1	
Bachelor of Arts	3	3		6	87	46			133	48	29			77	1	2		19		55	
B.Sc.	2			2	2				2	2				2							
First B.A.	4	4		8	105	109			274	81	38			99		2	1	26		70	
First B.Sc.	3			3	6				6	2				2				1		1	
Various Examinations	5	6		11	246	273			519	54	60			123	3	4		38	3	85	
<i>Institutions for Professional Training</i>																					
Bachelor of Law	1			1	65				63	26				26				4		22	
<i>Engineering</i>																					
M.D.	1			1	1				1	1				1				1			
D.M.S.	1			1	71				71	30				30	2	1	1	18		5	
Second L.M.S.	1			1	76				76	42				42	4	2		23		18	
First L.M.S.	1			1	65				63	33				33	2	1	1	12		17	
<i>Medical</i>																					
L.C.F.	1			1	15				15	10				10	1					9	
First L.C.F.	1			1	44				44	17				17	1	2		1		18	
<i>General Education</i>																					
with (a)	Boys	31		9	802	502	126	1	2,080	408	216	50	100	892	23	11	2	188	18	566	
	(Girls)		11		11	37			32		20		1	21	16			1			
Schools of	2nd Grade	23	19	93	75	644	142	108	447	1,296	218	40	16	76	349			8	13	384	
	1st Grade	784	37	71	892	3,330	184	459	1,488	716	39	102	154	1,011		2	1	2	28	977	
<i>Special Instruction</i>																					
Technical School	Upper	4			151		20	2	173	122			20	1	148					19	124
	Lower	4		2	272		70	12	334	227			67	4	296					26	272
Technical School	Upper	2			0		3		12	9			3	12		2					10
	Lower	2		1	46		14		60	34			14	48		4	1	1			42
Technical School	Upper	3			3	65		2	67	7				7				1			6
	Lower	17	4	2	23	141	7	5	156	29			5	24		5	3			1	25
Technical School	Upper	41	1	4	71	955	269	95	1,358	246	46	33		322	7	9	2	14	11	282	
	Lower																				
Medical Examinations				3	63				63	66				66		4			4	45	
Medical Examinations	1			1	12				12	8				8						1	7
Medical Examinations	1			1	11				11	10				10							10
Medical Examinations	6			6	34				34	37				37							37
Medical Examinations	5			5	112				112	50				50							50

**A—EDUCATION—continued.**

(7) —Return showing the Distribution of Local and Municipal Boards Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the official year 1887-88.

Objects of Expenditure.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.											EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																			
	IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY LOCAL BOARDS.										IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY	IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY								
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Local Cash.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Municipal Boards.	Private Persons or Associations.	Total Local Board Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Municipal Rates.	Local Board Grants.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Local Boards.	Private Persons or Associations.	Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total Expenditure of Local and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.		
																														Rs.	Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
Arts Colleges, English					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Secondary Schools													6,500	6,500																	
For Boys (English)	29	608	621	592		1,638	4,857	782	6,505		1,638	4,770	6,505	71	3,071	2,957	2,420	2,264	16,500	218	1,088	19,390	559	46,807	300	12,117	445	4,610	83,207	40,145	
For Girls (English)																															
Total	29	608	621	592		1,638	4,857	782	6,505		1,638	4,770	6,505	71	3,107	3,006	2,420	2,264	16,500	218	1,088	19,390	559	46,807	300	12,117	445	4,610	83,207	40,145	
Primary Schools																															
For Boys	4,119	212,100	206,382	149,177	5,61,041	5,69,109	10	1,16,056	2,811	19,49,745		4,119	11,944	6,17,222	514	62,759	61,177	46,170	1,10,163	1,47,806	36,110	74,552	2,422	3,71,143	1,631	10	10,091	1,59,698	7,78,850		
For Girls		5,490	6,496	6,943	6,421	22,510	10	1,10,056	1	25,054		5,490	11,944	25,015	162	6,471	6,081	5,401	20,020	33,214	2,000	1,194	312	63,349			1,025	84,239	59,284		
Total	4,279	217,590	212,878	156,120	5,67,462	5,91,619	10	1,10,056	2,812	19,74,799		9,609	12,000	6,42,237	616	79,230	76,464	61,571	1,30,783	1,81,116	38,110	75,746	2,734	4,34,492	1,631	10	11,116	1,60,723	8,38,134		
Teachers' Salaries for Masters											21,644			21,644																	21,644
Teachers' Salaries for Misses											3,800			3,800																	3,800
Books											800			800																	800
Industrial Schools	1	201	104	149	13,000	96		20,912	33,198			2,000	2,000	1	2	2	2					167	167					1,953	1,953	4,049	
Girls' Schools	1	10	11	10	500	700		1,006	2,256				750	1	49	49	10							47	47	2,940		2,987	5,737		
Total	1	211	115	159	13,500	1,660		21,918	35,454		21,644	2,000	28,800	2	51	51	21					167	167	214	2,940		1,953	4,740	38,530		





**B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.**

(1).—Abstract showing the Total Number of Books registered in the Bombay Presidency in different Languages.

Description of Books.	BOOKS PUBLISHED IN ENGLISH AND OTHER EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.	BOOKS PUBLISHED IN THE VERNACULAR LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE PRESIDENCY										BOOKS PUBLISHED IN INDIAN CLASSICAL LANGUAGES					Books published in more than one Language	Total
	English.	Marathi	Gujarati	Hindi	Kanarese	Beti	Mirafidi	Urdu.	Hindu-Sindhi.	Arabic-Sindhi	AFVI	Sanskrit	Hebrew.	Persian	Arabic	Zend		
Original Works ... ..	165	317	513	13	5	...	...	36	1	9	1	6	1	7	2	..	85	1,161
Translations ... ..	6	33	98	7	1	...	...	5	3	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	111	264
Re-publications ... ..	21	52	37	12	3	4	3	39	3	2	...	106	1	7	12	9	57	308
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>1,703</b>	
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>1,197</b>										<b>151</b>					<b>253</b>	<b>1,703</b>

(2).—Analysis of Publications registered in the Bombay Presidency under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1887.

No	Subject.	Books published in English and other European Languages.	Books published in the Vernacular Languages spoken in the Presidency.	Books published in Indian Classical Languages	Books published in more than one Language.	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Arts ... ..	...	2	40	...	1
2	Biography ... ..	...	2	13	1	...
3	Drama ... ..	...	2	92	1	2
4	Fiction ... ..	...	1	98	2	2
5	History ... ..	...	7	20	3	11
6	Language ... ..	...	13	70	15	74
7	Law ... ..	...	8	14	4	1
8	Medicine ... ..	...	4	4	1	36
9	Miscellaneous ... ..	...	133	473	18	48
10	Poetry ... ..	...	3	222	47	41
11	Politics ... ..	...	1	6	...	...
12	Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) ... ..	...	2	42	11	12
13	Religion ... ..	...	1	31	43	23
14	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) ... ..	...	...	19	...	...
15	Science (Natural and other) ... ..	...	13	48	...	1
16	Voyages and Travels ... ..	...	...	5	...	1
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>1,197</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>1,703</b>
1	Original Works ... ..	165	895	16	85	
2	Translations ... ..	6	147	..	111	
3	Re-publications ... ..	21	155	135	57	
	<b>Total ..</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>1,197</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>1,703</b>
1	Educational Works ... ..	15	153	8	50	
2	Non-educational Works ... ..	177	1,044	143	203	
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>1,197</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>1,703</b>

**B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.**

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspaper or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1883.

No. of Street or Road	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS PUBLISHED.		REMARKS.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Bombay City</i>					
10, State Street.	Akhbar-e-Sowdagar, Samichar Darpan and Bombay Chabuk Press	Kavasji Dadabhoy ..	Akhbar-e-Sowdagar, Samichar Darpan and Bombay Chabuk or the Native Merchants' Daily Gazette.	Native Calendars.	
10, Colaba Road	The Duke of Connaught Printing Press.	The Duke of Connaught Printing Press Company, Limited.	Satya Mitra ...	Nil.	
10, Colaba Road	The Apyakhtiar Press	Barjorji Nowroji ..	The Yezdin Parast ..	Pickings from the Parsi Punch.	
20, Military Square, Fort	The Albert Printing Press	Joaquin D'Souza and Saint Anna Menezes	Nil.	Nil.	
10, Ponce Lane	The Advocate of India Press	M. Anderson ..	The Advocate of India..	Nil.	
10, Hammam Street	The Commercial Reporter Press.	G. Nasserwanji Reporter	Nil.	Nil.	
25, Parsi Bazar Street	The Reporter's Press	Merwanji Nowroji ..	The Daily Commercial Sales Report.	Nil.	
10, Colaba Street	The Eastern Printing Press	Mahomedbhoy G. Am. Husam.	Nil.	Nil.	
10, Colaba Street	The Government Postal Press	Government	Nil.	Nil.	
10, Colaba Street	The National Printing Press	Ibrahim and Alibhoy	Nil.	Nil.	
29, Forbes Road	The Oriental Printing Press	Kalfambhoy Damanji	Nil.	Nil.	
10, Colaba Road	The Bombay Samachar Press	Manku Barjorji ..	The Bombay Samachar, Loke Mitra, and Datar doo.	The Vidyamitra.	
10, Colaba Street	The Government Central Press	Government	Nil.	The Bombay Government Gazette, The Bombay Quarterly Civil List, The Annual History of Services of Gazetted Officers serving in the Bombay Presidency, The Indian Law Reports (Bombay Series), Classified List and Distribution Return of the Public Works Department Establishment.	
10, Colaba Street	A. F. Carter and Company's Lithographic Engraver Press	A. P. Cortez	Nil	Nil.	
16, Marine Street	The Indian Patriot Printing Press	J. J. Almeida	The Indian Patriot ..	Nil.	
44, Apollo Street.	Caxton Printing Works	G. Claudge	The English Mail ..	The G. I. P. Railway Guide, Traders' Advertiser, The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Advocate, Palm Leaf.	
10, Colaba Row	The Kaiser-i-Hind Printing Press	Frampi C. Mehta	The Kaiser-i Hind ..	Nil.	
15, Marine Street	The Bombay Jam-e-Jamshed Printing Press.	Jehangir and Shroff	The Bombay Jam-e-Jamshed	Gupsap.	
10, Colaba Lane	The Bombay Gazette Press	Gratton Geary ...	Bombay Gazette, Daily Do. Bi-weekly Do. Weekly Overland Summary and Budget	The Indian Travellers' Guide, Maclean's Guide to Bombay, The Methodist Record.	
10, Colaba Street.	The Rajbhakta Press	Kalidasa Sankalchand ..	Weekly Price Current The Rajbhakta and Swadharmanishta.	Nil.	
10, Colaba Street	The Bombay Printing Works	S. K. Khambata and Co.	Nil	Nil.	
10, Colaba Street	The Fort Mercantile Press.	Mankaji Hosengaji and Son	Nil.	Nil.	
10, Colaba Street	The Industrial Press	Barjorji Kursetji ..	Nil	Nil.	
10, Colaba Street	The English and Gujarati Printing Press	Jivanji Framji	Nil.	Nil	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—continued.

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspaper or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1888—continued

Name of Street or Road	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT		REMARKS
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals	
1	2	3	4		5
<i>Bombay City</i> —continued.					
No. 24, Hornby Row	The Voice of India Printing Press.	Behrámji M. Malabári	The Indian Spectator ..	The Voice of India	
Elphinstone Circle.	The Gujaráti Printing Press.	Itchháráj Suryarám	The Gujaráti	The Arya Dnyán Wardhak	
No. 39, Meadow Street	The Examiner Press	R. C. Archbishop of Bombay.	The Bombay Catholic Examiner, The Pastoral Gazette, and the Indian Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Nil.	
No. 87, Cawasji Patel Street.	The Daftar A'shkára Press	Byrámji Fardunji and Co.	The Rást Goftár and Satya Prakash.	The Stribodh, and the Nur o-Elum.	
No. 7, Marine Street.	The Alliance Printing Press.	Cawasji Pestonji and Mánekji Dhunjabhoj	Nil.	Fúrad or the Leisure Hour.	
Pási Bázár Street	The Fort Printing Press.	Tehmúrás Dúshawji	Nil.	Nil	
Ealál Street	The Eagle Printing Office.	Dádábhoj Bománji	Nil.	Nil	
Bávar Gate Street	The Commercial Press .	Dádábhoj Edulji	Nil	Nil	
Elphinstone Circle.	The Times of India Steam Press.	General W. Nassau Lees	The Times of India (Daily) Do. Bi weekly. Do. Overland Summary Weekly Edition Exchange Price Current.	The Times of India Calendar and Directory The A. B. C Railway Guide	
Market Road	The Salvation Army Press.	F F G S Tucker (Proprietor in his capacity as Commissioner of the Salvation Army in India).	The Indian War Cry	The Sepoy.	
Surat Street	The Anglo-Jewish and Vernacular Press.	Haskiel Bábáji	Nil.	The Student's Friend, Culture	
Old Jámbli Street...	Ganpat Krishnáji's Press	A tmárám Kánoba	Nil	Nil.	
Dongri Street	Govind Shámji Press ..	Thákaráí Govindji	Nil	Nil	
Bhájipála Lane	The Royal Press .	Isuf Ah Abdul Tyab	Nil	Nil.	
Parel Road, Bhendí Bázár.	The Kásid Press . . .	Husein Gulám Ah Mohomed Bagu.	The Kásid-e-Mumbai	Nil.	
No. 67, Old Nág-páda.	The Joint Stock Printing Press.	Bhikáji Éshwant	Nil.	Nil.	
2nd Don Tád Street.	The Futteh-ul-Karim Press.	Kázi Abdul Karim and Kázi Rahimtulla.	Nil.	Moulud Shahul, Tafsir Huseini, Tawázeer Hindi, Karmool Sajat, Káshful Háik, Shamsool Marif, Kubra Kurán Pandar Satri, Kurán Ter Satri, Kurán Sater Satri, Kurán B'pechi, Separat with Kavála Bagdáth, Separat large with Káýla Bagdáth Fuzáya Murtzávy	
Nishánpáda	Gulám-e-Husein Press .	Aládm Gulám Husein	Nil	Nil	
Tandel Street	Datta Prasád Printing Press.	Rámji Máhádu and Gaupat Umaji.	Nil.	Zamatul Kalor, Mukh-junad Durar, Tapsura, De wán Akhan, Doo-var Mubáakh, Diwán Hajrat, Amr ul Momni, Hama Ah Kurán, Kitab Shuhoo Diwan, Tahmimá, Gubasari Buzar, Parts I and II, Diwán Hábz, Chovva Billee, Nassroo Dúshaw.	
Umárhádi Pákhúdy	Raghunáth Krishnáji's Printing Press.	Raghunáth Krishnáji ..	Nil.	Nil.	
Duncan Road	The Victoria Chitra Press,	Vasánji Sunderdás	Nil.	Nil	
Thakundár Road.	Shri Kalpataru Press	Máhádeo Bhawáji	Nil	Nil	
Kábhádevi Road, Bhangwádi	The Arya Mandal Press	M. N Shankar & Co. .	Gorakshak Punch	Nil	
No 5, Malhá Ráo Wádi, Kábhádevi	The Nicol's Printing Works.	N. D. Almeida ..	Nil.	Nil	
New Hanuman Lane	Náráyan Bhikset Kháta's Press	Náráyan Bhikset Kháta.	Nil	Nil	
No. 222, Gargaon Back Road	The Dnyán Mitra Press	Náráyan Wándeo Ghunre	Nil.	Nil	

## B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—continued.

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspaper and Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1888—continued.

Name of Street or Road.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
<i>Bombay City</i> —continued.					
Cavel Street ...	The Portuguese Printing Press.	E. D. Souza ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Shahk Memon Street.	Parsi Printing Press ...	Dhumbai Palsanji ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Baba Dhabu Street.	Araby Shop Press	Abdul Ah Abdul Husein	Nil.	Nil.	
Chandri Bazar, Parel Road.	The Chasmai Fax Press.	Mahomed Mubarakh Hasan.	The Kasbful Akhbār ...	Nil.	
Cawasji Patel Tank Road.	The Indu Prakash Press.	Sakaram Parashuram Pandit.	The Indu Prakash ...	Nil.	
Umna Butcher Street	Mutbai Alvi Press	Talib Shamshuddin Nazim.	Nil.	Guldestai Naa.	
No 116, Gurgaon Road	The Carnatic Printing Press.	Mangesh Santappa Nadekarni.	The Kanada Suvarna ...	Nil.	
Kalbadevi Road ...	The Dnyan Sagar Press.	Shridhar Shewlal	Nil.	Marwadi Chandu Panchang.	
Jagjivan Keeka Street.	The Swadesh Prakash Press.	Ganpat Lakshman Chavan.	Nil.	Nil.	
Dhobi Talao ..	The Bombay Vartaman Press.	Mancharji Hosangji Jagoose.	Nil.	The Valmiki Ramayan, The Zoroastrian Calendar.	
Kolbhat Lane	The Ripon Printing Press.	Bomanji Jamsotji Mistry and Ardesur Framji Solan.	Nil.	Gool Afshan, The Literary Album.	
Kalbadevi Road ...	The Niraya Sagar Press.	Jaoji Dadaji ..	Nil.	Balbodh, Balambodh, Bhakprakash Bhakant, Kavyamala, Katha Saritsagar, Raas Vadya Vidyan, Yoga Vashista.	
Do.	Gopal Narayan & Company's Printing Press.	Vinayak Narayan Madgavkar.	Nil.	Granth Ratnamala.	
Do.	Aryan Tract and Book Depot's Printing Press	Babaji Ganpat Pingie .	Fortnightly Market Rates	Maharashtra Kokil.	
Thakurdwar Road.	The Bhadrathi Press ..	K. Venkateshan Shastri Suri.	Heavyak Subodh or Karwar Chandrika.	Mitopadesh.	
Marwadi Bazar Street	Shri Venkateshwar Press.	Gangaji Vishnu Shrikrishnadaga.	Nil.	Nil.	
Cavel Street	Anglo Lusitano Press	L. Mascarenhas	O'Anglo Lusitano ...	Boletim do Governo Ecclesiastico de Mysapur, O Vento e troedo Novembro, 1887	
Unaswady Lane .	The Family Printing Press.	Balaji K. Raghunthji .	Vartabar or the Newsman.	Kavyartha Prakash.	
New Hanuman Lane.	Bapu Saqashiw's Press	Moresbwar Bapuji	Nil.	Nil.	
Cawasji Patel Tank Road	The Advertiser Press ...	Franji Cawasji Gotla	The Friend of Bombay... The Advertiser.	Nil.	
Dhobi Talao .	The Union Press ...	Nandbhoy Rustomji Ramna.	Nil.	Nil.	
Kalbadevi Road .	The Hindustan Printing Press.	Moresbwar Harischandra Joshi.	Nil.	A'nanad Sagar.	
New Hanuman Lane	Bapu Harset Press	Dhondu Babaji ...	Nil.	Marathi and Marwadi Calendars.	
Shahk Memon Street	The Dnyan Darpan Press.	Mahadeo Gopal ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Cawasji Patel Tank Road	The Bhānū Prakash Press.	Shambhu Vithal ..	Nil.	Nil.	
Do.	Shri . Krishna Bhushan Press	Do.	Nil.	Nil.	
1st Bhoi Wada Goghari Mohla	Shri Narayan Press	Naran Kanji ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Nampura Masjid Street	Hasni Press	Molvi Mahomed Siddik...	Nil.	Nil.	
Kandewadi Lane ...	The Makdum Press	Dawoodbhoy ...	The Koran ...	Nil.	
	Jagdishwar Press	Narayan Ramchandra Sohni	Nil.	Nil.	
Magbhat Lane ...	The Bombay City Press.	Krishnaji Bhikaji Sohni and Lakshman Anant Kandalgokar.	Nil.	Nil.	
	Swadesh Mitra Press ..	Narayan Lakshman ..	Nil.	Nil.	
Swadi 5th Lane out road	Minerva Printing Press	Shamroo Raghobh Raoji	The Prabhakar ...	Nil.	
	The Chitra Prabha Press.	Narayan Ramji Shimpi.	Nil.	Nil.	
Swadi Lane ...	The Indus Printing Press.	Sadanand Balkrishna .	The Pandit ...	Satchidanand, Vidadh Dnyan Vistar.	

**B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—continued.**

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1888—continued.

Name of Street or Road.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT		REMARKS
			(a) Newspapers	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
<i>Bombay City</i> —concluded.					
Girgaon Road ...	Subodh Prakash Press ...	Moro Vithal Valvekar .	Subodh Patrika ...	Grhni, Parmarthpar, Arya Dharma Prakash, Prayamvada, Shivpuran Bhashantar, Culture.	
Do. ...	The Arya Sevak Press .	Ganesh Mahadeo Janorkar.	Nil.	Shrmat Bhagvatarth Darshan	
Girgaon Back Road, ...	The Native Opinion Press.	Hari Madhav Paranjpe .	Native Opinion . . .	Nil.	
Grant Road ...	Mahomedi Press	Albhoy Sarafali ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Byculla ...	Bombay Education Society's Press.	Bombay Education Society.	Nil.	Bombay Educational Record, Asiatic Society's Journal, Bombay Monthly Army List, Army General Orders, Balbodha Mewa, Indian Antiquary, Dnyanodaya, Almanak, Prakashak, Medical and Physical Society's Transactions, The Orientalist, Bombay Diocesan Record, Taprobaman, The Student's Magazine, The Avitana of British India, The Journal of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, The Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society, The Indian Annals, Magazine of Natural Science.	
Two Tanks Road .	The Anglo-Vernacular Press.	Sumant Vishnu ...	Bombay Guardian, Dnyanodaya.	Indian Watchman, Indian Purity Trumpet, Rajmarga.	
Kamatipura, 5th Lane.	Safdari Press ...	Shaik Nuruddin Jivakhán.	Nil	Nil.	
Hains Road ...	The Dina Bandhu Press	Narayan Meghaji Lokhande	The Dina Bandhu ..	Nil.	
2nd Carpenter Street, Mázgaon.	The Mázgaon Printing Press	Ganpat Babul Tmlle --	Nil.	Nil	
Love Lane ...	The Vishva Chakahu Press.	Bhagvant Lakshman	Nil.	Nil.	
Dharavi Road .	Malbhai Mahomedia Press.	Haji Vasaana Mahomed Ali.	Nil.	Mavahible Makis.	
Abdul Rahman Street.	The Rising Star Printing Press	Mahomed Ali Dawudkhán	Nil.	Nil.	
Dharamai Street --	The Seesmel Press .	Syad Ismail ...	Nil	Nil.	
Shaik Memon Street.	Sakharam Bhikset Press.	Sakharam Bhikset	Nil	Nil.	
Kakadwadi Lane ...	The Arya Sadan Press .	Damodar Vinayak Wagle.	Nil.	Nil.	
Girgaon Back Road.	Gowri Prasad Press ...	Ramchandra Gopal ...	Nil.	Nil.	
New Poras Road .	The Telagu Mitra Press.	Ira Isapati Masu	The Telagu Mitra	Nil.	
<i>Northern Division.</i>					
Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad Times Press .	Kalude Sankalchand ...	Nil	Nyay Darpan	
	United Printing and General Agency Company, Limited.	Ranchhodlal Gangaram	Nil	Gujarat Shalapatrak, Budhi Prakash, Audeh Hitechhu, Radya Prakash.	
	Ahmedabad Samachar .	Lalubhai Surohand ...	Ahmedabad Samachar and Baroda Vatsal.	Nil	
	Hitechhu ..	Jayaing Mulji ...	Hitechhu	Wadhwan Darburi, Nagarudaya and Tolak Subhechak	
	Victoria Press ...	Nathu Lalu ...	Nil	Jain Divakar.	

## B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—continued.

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1888—continued.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS PUBLISHED.		REMARKS.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Northern Division— continued.					
Ahmedabad—con- tinued.	Samserbhádúr ... ..	Saváibhái Raichand	Samserbhádúr ... ..	.....	Job-work.
	Satyá Prakásh ... ..	Bulákhí Nárandás	Nil.	.....	Do.
	Bájbhái Amchand	Bájbhái Amchand	Nil.	.....	Not working for the present.
	Chhaganál Maganál	Chhaganál Maganál	Nil.	.....	Job-work.
	Lalu Keval ... ..	Lalu Keval ... ..	Nil.	.....	Not working for the present.
	Samáchar Sár ... ..	Náran Krishnarám	Nil.	.....	Not working as the proprietor is dead.
	Motilál Kálidás ... ..	Motilál Kálidás ... ..	Nil.	.....	Not working for the present.
	Lalubhái Amchand	Lalubhái Amchand	Nil.	.....	Do.
	Kilábhái Kachandás	Kilábhái Kachandás	Nil.	.....	Job-work.
	Hargovan Harjivan	Hargovan Harjivan	Nil.	.....	Do.
	Ahmedabad Jagdishwar	Deyábhái Narotam	Nil.	.....	Do.
	Nýsy Darshak Press	Chhaganál Umed	Nýsy Darshak ... ..	.....	Do.
	Prajá-mat Press ... ..	Chunilál Harivál	Prajá-mat ... ..	.....	Do.
	Gujarát Gazette Press	Parjyá Chhaganál Gar- dharál.	Gujarát Gazette ... ..	.....	Do.
	Jangi Pokár Patra ... ..	Chhaganál Bhagubhái	Jangi Pokár Patra ... ..	.....	Do.
	Áryodaya... ..	Sháh Ranchhodlál Khu- sháldás.	Dnán Shudh ... ..	Subodh Prakásh, Má- sik Sár, Dnán Ságár, Práchin Kávya and Bhámáni Bhushan.	
Kaira ... ..	Union Press ... ..	Sháh Ghelábhái Narsidás.	Nil.	.....	Job-work.
	Kaira Vartmán ... ..	Káshandás Fulchand	Kaira Vartmán ... ..	.....	
	Khambhát Samáchar	Manushankar Krishná- shankar	.....	.....	Has not com- menced work.
	Satyá Ságár ... ..	Ranchhodás Khusháldás.	.....	Kheda Khetiwádi Patra.	
	Surajrám Press ... ..	Surajrám Nathurám	Prajá Hitpatra ... ..	.....	Publishes mis- cellaneous books.
	Gujrát Printing Press ... ..	Chaturbhái Shankerbhái.	.....	.....	Do.
	Swadesh Bandhu	Máneklál Khusháldás	Khambhát Gazette ... ..	Tikákar.	
	Vidiotek Press... ..	Desái Manilál Bhulál	.....	Vaahnay Patrika	Publishes mis- cellaneous books.
	Rájárám Press ... ..	Bholdánth Rájárám	.....	.....	
	Borsad Samáchar	Josh Dáda Bechar	Borsad Samáchar ... ..	.....	Publishes mis- cellaneous no- tices.
	Chandra Prakásh	Bhogilál Nathubhái	.....	.....	Do.
	Do. ... ..	Mansukh Lahu ... ..	.....	.....	Publishes mis- cellaneous books.
	Vidya Ságár Press ... ..	Harjivan Purshotam	.....	.....	
Panch Maháls	Rewa Kántha Samáchar Press at Godhra.	Ghelábhái Náthábhái	.....	.....	
	Dohad Shila Press	Shivlál Káhdás	Chakra-vák	.....	
	Ditto	Gopáldás Bhagvándás	Satyodaya	.....	
Broach ... ..	Dnyánodaya Printing Press.	Ichhálat Amratál	.....	.....	
	Prince of Wales Press ... ..	Ardesar Dinsháwji Gán- dhi.	The Broach Samáchar.	.....	
	Victoria Printing Press.	Bahmanji Dinsháwji Ke- láwála.	The Broach Mitra	.....	
	Narbada Printing Press	Rangildás Gopáldás Surt.	.....	.....	
Surat	Misson Press ... ..	Rev. Mr. W. Beatty	.....	Satyodaya	Does miscellane- ous work
	Prabhákar Press ... ..	Dalpatráam Gopáldás	.....	.....	Do.
	Victoria Press ... ..	Manchhárám Ghelábhái	Gujarát Mitra and Deahí Mitra.	Nitámand	Do.
	Khodábakhsh Press ... ..	Muncherji Jamesdji	.....	.....	Do.

**B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—continued.**

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1888—continued.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
<i>Northern Division concluded.</i>					
Surat—continued ...	Akhbār Press ... ..	Narotamdas Govindram.	Surat Akhbār .. ..	.....	Does miscellane-ous work.
	Niti Darpan Press .. ..	Bhagvandas Lalubhai ...	.....	.....	Do
	Surat City Central Press ..	Kesari Ragonathji .. ..	Chandra Prakash .. ..	.....	Do.
	Sodagar Press ... ..	Nagandas Dayabhai .. ..	Surya Prakash ... ..	.....	Do.
	Police Line Press .. ..	Government .. ..	.....	.....	Does Govern-ment miscel-laneous work
	Ambika Press ... ..	Bhavanishankar Ravi-shankar.	Fraja Mitra ... ..	.....	Does miscellane-ous work
Tána — ... ..	New Sodagar Press .. ..	Dulabhrām Manchharam	.....	.....	Do
	Sarasvati Press ... ..	Dayashankar Mukauji	Hind Subhechhak .. ..	.....	Closed.
	Arunodaya ... ..	Kashinath Vishnu Phadke.	Arunodaya .. ..	.....	576 copies pub-lished every Sunday.
	Suryodaya .. ..	Gopal Govind Dabak	Suryodaya .. ..	.....	250 copies pub-lished every Monday
			Hindu Pauch .. ..	.....	625 copies pub-lished every Thursday.
<i>Central Division.</i>					
Nāsik ... ..	Gangalahari .. ..	Vishnu Janardhan Thakar.	Gangalahari .. ..	.....	These are mere-ly local pa-pers with a poor circula-tion and ex-ercising lit-tle or no influence.
Khāndesh ... ..	Nāsik Vritta .. ..	Hari Trimbak Kāle	Nāsik Vritta .. ..	.....	
	Khāndesh Vaibhav .. ..	Bhau Ganesh Bahalkar	Khāndesh Vaibhav .. ..	.....	
	Āryāvarta .. ..	Vithal Laxman Upasani	Āryāvarta .. ..	.....	
	Shrimat Jagatguru .. ..	Gopal Annaji .. ..	Prabodh Chandrika .. ..	.....	
	Chitragupta .. ..	Balvant Ravi Sindikar	Chitragupta .. ..	.....	
Ahmednagar ... ..	Nyāya Sindhu .. ..	Dāji Chunnaji	Nyāya Sindhu .. ..	.....	175 copies are issued each Monday morn-ing
	Nagar Samāchār... ..	Abāna Linguji .. ..	Nagar Samāchār... ..	.....	150 copies are issued each Sat-urday eve-ning
	Jagadadarsha .. ..	Kāshināth Bahirao .. ..	Jagadadarsha .. ..	.....	325 copies are issued each Sunday morn-ing
Poona ... ..	Lithographic Press .. ..	Lakhmichand Jayachand	.....	.....	Books, alma-nacs, &c are also printed.
	Poona Observer .. ..	Rustomji Dādābhāi .. ..	Poona Observer .. ..	.....	
	Deccan Herald .. ..	Sorabji Jehangirji .. ..	Deccan Herald .. ..	.....	
	Dnyān Prakash .. ..	Shridhar Vishnu Rānade	Dnyān Prakash .. ..	.....	
	Dnyān Chakshu .. ..	Bhāu Govind Sapkar .. ..	Dnyān Chakshu .. ..	.....	Do.
	Shri Shivāji .. ..	Krishnaji Bāpuji Munde.	Shri Shivāji .. ..	.....	Do
	Poona Vaibhav .. ..	Shankar Vishvanāth Kelkar.	Poona Vaibhav .. ..	.....	Do.
	Ārya Bhushan Press .. ..	Hari Nārāyan Gokhle ...	Marāthā and Kesari ...	.....	Monthly Maga-zine and print-ing of all sorts, in-cluding "English Op-inion on India"
	Photozincographic Press.	Government .. ..	.....	.....	Photozincogra-phy work, maps, plans and drawing for Govern-ment

**B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—continued.**

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1888—continued.

District	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREOF.		REMARKS.
			(a) Newspapers	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Central Division— continued.					
Poona—continued	Municipal Press ..	Poona City Municipality.	.....	.....	Office work, forms, &c.
	Chitra Shala Press ...	Laxman Krishna Chiplunkar	..	.....	Pictures, Marathi books, &c
	Datta Prasthak Press ..	Vinayak Vithal Ranade	..	.....	Books, almanacs, &c.
	Vrta Prakash Press ..	Naro Appaji Godbole ..	.....	.....	Do.
	Budhi do. ..	Pandurang Vithal Ranade.	.....	.....	Do.
	Jagathtechhu Press	Ravji Shridhar Gondhalekar	Jagathtechhu	..	Do.
	Law Printing Press ..	Ganpatrao Hari Khanekar	..	.....	Lawbooks only.
	Vividh Chittrakala Prakash Press.	Ganu bin Vithu Ganekvad	..	.....	Pictures only.
	Orphanage Press ..	Reverend J Small	..	.....	Printing books and job-work.
	Yerrowda Central Jail Press.	Government	..	.....	Forms, circulars, &c., for departmental use.
	Police Press ..	Do.	..	.....	Forms, circulars, &c., in connection with Police work
	Vedant Prakash Press	Keshupath Mahadco Thate.	..	.....	Books, almanacs, &c.
	Cutch Party Press ...	Government	..	.....	Office forms, &c.
	Sappers and Miners' Press.	Do.	..	.....	Maps, plans, &c.
	Small Arms Ammunition Factory Press, Kurkee.	Do.	.....	.....	Cartridge labels, pay tickets, &c.
	Quarter Master General's Office Press.	Do	..	.....	Maps, plans, &c.
	Chaudrika Press...	Babaji Dadasji	.....	.....	Books only.
	Granth Vardhak Press ...	Rajoo Ranchorandra Salunke	.....	.....	Marathi books, almanacs and religious Festivals.
	Sowjanya Mitra Press ..	Damodhar Vinayak Athawale	Gadari	..	Marathi books and Fathics.
	Cantonment Press ...	Cantonment Committee, Poona.	..	.....	Forms, notices, &c., relating to the Cantonment Committee.
	Nutan Chitrodaya Satya Mitra Press ..	Sadoba bin Limbaji Hiraji Dhanji	Satya Mitra	..	Pictures only.
	Arya Prakash Press ..	Ravji Sagoji Shedge and Bala bin Sadoba Ghungale.	.....	.....	All kinds of printing work.
	Shila Press ...	Balvantrao Yeshvant Pawar.	.....	.....	Do.
	Ambe Prasad Press	Narayan Abaji	.....	.....	Do.
	Raja Hauns Press	Prabhakar Balvant	Dnyanark.	..	Do.
	Shri Shetkari ...	Ganesh Narayan Ghotawdekar.	.....	.....	Agricultural books, &c.
	Anandshram	Mahadev Chimnaji Apte	.....	.....	Books, &c.
	Suvidya Prakash	Eknath Mahadev Bhale- rao	.....	.....	Do.
Par	Kalpataru and Anand- vrat.	Balvantrao Narayan Kakde	Kalpataru and Anand- vrat.	.....	.....
	Sholapur Samachar	Narasappa Basappa	Sholapur Samachar	..	.....
	Manowihar ...	Shrinivas Narayan Kakde.	Manowihar	..	.....
	Prabodha Ratna ...	Faring Patbhaya Jan- gan.	Prabodha Ratna	..	.....
	Pandhari Vaibhav	Vishvanath Narayan Kamble.	Pandhari Vaibhav	..	.....



**B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—continued.**

(3)—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1888—continued.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT		REMARKS.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2.	3	4		5
<i>Central Division—concluded.</i>					
Sholapur—continued.	Pandhari Samáchár and Vrat	Govind Sakháram Bidker	Pandhari Samáchár and Vrat	..	
Sátára	Shetki Sudhárna	Prabhákar Bálkrishna Limayé	Shetki Sudhárna	..	
	Shubha Suchak	Rámchandra Ápáji Chitlé	Shubha Suchak	..	
	Bodha Sudhákar... Maháráshtra Mitra	Wáman Krishna Dixit Ganesh Náráyan Kolatkar.	Bodha Sudhákar Maháráshtra Mitra	..	
	Vrata Sudha	Venkatesh Náráyan Thákur.	Vrata Sudha	..	
	Bálamrut	Pándurang Babáji Bhonslé.	Maháráshtra Vrat	..	
	Rámdás	Pándurang Sákúkar Káshikar.	Rámdás	..	
	Dushiant	Annásáheb Santájanaj Pawá.	..	..	
	Sadánand	Tukárám Laxman Bhonslé.	..	..	
	Arya Mani	Shripat Ganesh Joshi	..	..	
	Arya Rám	Jaganáth Báláji Chitá Gupta	..	..	
	Wáng Mandir	Anant Náráyan Kulkarni	Chandáshu	..	
	Viráj Waibhav	Datto Rámchandra Karmadit	Vittésár	..	
	Pratod	Krishnáji Dhandoo Harmalkar	Pratod	..	
<i>Southern Division.</i>					
Belgaum	Belgaum Samáchár	Hari Bhikóji Sámant	Belgaum Samáchár	..	The Vánvilá Press has ceased to exist
	Rámátva Práksh	Abáji Rámchandra Sáwank	Chikitsak	..	
	Swadesh Bandhu	Hanmant Konber Fadnis	Swadesh Bandhu	..	
Dhárwár	Dhárwár Vritta	Antáji Rámchandra Joglekar.	Dharwár Vritta	..	Forms, & Maráthi Kánarese
	Dnyán Wardhak	Rághavendra Shrinivas Tanapi.	..	..	Shálapatrika
	Widyáranya Chandrodaya	Gopál Pándurang Patkar.	Karnátak Patra	..	..
	Karnátak Book Depót	Huchaya bin Sangaya Chanvirápa bin Fakirápa	Chandrodaya	..	Job work, Kánarese, Maráthi and English Kánarese
	Dnyánchandrodaya at Gadag	Gowrishankar Ramprasad	Rasik Ranjini	..	..
	Bálsaraswatti, Hombal	Narasimhabhat bin Anantbhat and Nageshbhat bin Narasimhabhat.	Vaidikdarpan	..	Do.
	Wániwaibhava Havasbhavi	Tumáji Venkáji Kulkarni.	..	..	Job work, Kánarese.
Bijápur	Hitechhu	Báláji R. Vengurlekar	Hitechhu	..	
	Shri Rámdás	Sítáram Hanmant	Shri Rámdás	..	
Kánara	Satya Sudha Lithographic Press at Kárwár.	Krishnáji Raghunáth	Satya Sudha	None.	
	Kárwár Samáchár Lithographic Press at Kárwár.	Laxuman Báburáo	Kárwár Samáchár	Do.	
	Dnyán Chandrodaya at Sirsi.	Bálaprasád bin Shivdayál Mishra	None	Do.	
Ratnágiri	Jaganmitra	Janárdhan Hari Athalyé	On every Monday	..	
	Satyashodhak	Hari Náráyan Limayé	On every Sunday	..	
	Bakul	Shankar Sadáshiv Lanje kar and Mahádeo Sakháram Káshikar	..	..	
	Mahomedi	Sháik Mahomed valad Abdul Káder	..	..	
	Málván Samáchár (Venguria Vritta)	Vithal Govind Banavlikar	On every Thursday	..	
Kolába	Vicháshil Satya Sadan	Ganesh Vishráam Pátkar.	..	..	
	Sudhákar	Náráyan Ganesh Mandlik.	Sudhákar	..	Occasionally prints periodicals.
			Nátýakathamála	..	

## B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—continued.

(3)—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1888—continued.

District	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS YEARLY.		REMARKS.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4	5	
<i>Sind.</i>					
Karachi ... ..	Commissioner in Sind's Printing Press.	Commissioner in Sind	.....	Sind Official Gazette.	
	Sind Gazette and Commercial Press.	{ Col. A. Cory N. N. Fachuji Dorabji Nanabhái }	Sind Gazette Sind Times Sind Advertiser and Sind Sudhar.	.....	
	Ikhl Press	Mirza Mahomed Sâdik	Ikhl and Munn-ul-Islâm	.....	
	Muaru Magina Mahmadi Press	Madressah Board	Muawin	.....	
	Mercantile Press...	Rastamji Jamshedji	Karachi Chronicle	.....	
	Zoroastrian Press	Navroji Dhanjibhai	.....	.....	Theatrical programmes, Private forms, notices, &c.
	Sind Printing Press	Asarnal Raghunad	.....	.....	
	Nârâyan Dharamsey's Press.	Nârâyan Dharamsey	.....	.....	
	Sudhakar Prakash Press	Dungarsi Lakh	.....	Calendars, &c.	
Shikarpur ... ..	Wales Press	Abdul Jabbar Mahomed	Wales State Rail-Advertiser.	.....	
	Victoria Press	A. B. Manchi	Victoria State Gazette	.....	
<i>Native States</i>					
(i) <i>Kâthiawâr.</i>					
Râjkot Civil Station	Kâthiawâr Political Agency Press.	Kâthiawâr Local Funds	None	Kâthiawâr Political Agency Gazette.	
	Swadesh Bandhav Press	Thakar Dâmodar Govardhandas	Do.	None.	
	Kâthiawâr General Press	Kâsâdâs Brybhukhandâs	Do.	Vidnyân Vilâs.	
	Swadesh Hit. Prakash Press.	Mulshankar Râghavji	Do.	None.	
	Kâthiawâr Jubilee Printing Press.	Tahalrâm Nannalâ Vânarâm	Kâthiawâr Times	Do.	
	Raing Star Printing Press	Kâkûlâs Pitâmbar Vyâs	None	Do.	
Janâgâd ... ..	Saurâshtra Niti Prakash Press.	His Highness the Nawab of Junagad	Do.	Saurâshtra Darpan and Dastur-ul-Amal.	
Navânagar... ..	Navânagar Gazette Press.	His Highness the Jâm of Navânagar	Do.	Navânagar Darbârî Gazette.	
Bhâvnagar ... ..	Darbârî Press	His Highness the Thâkôr Sahib of Bhâvnagar.	Do.	Bhâvnagar Darbârî Gazette.	
Porbandar ... ..	Porbandar Darbârî Press	Porbandar State	Do.	Porbandar State Gazette.	
Dhrângadhra ... ..	Dhrângadhra Printing Press.	His Highness the Râj Sâhib of Dhrângadhra	Do.	Dhrângadhra Râj Gazette.	
Morvi ... ..	Morvi Darbârî Press	His Highness the Thâkôr Sâhib of Morvi.	Do.	Morvi Darbârî Gazette.	
Vânkânér ... ..	Kirti Sâgar Press	Sheth Kirchand Manji of Vânkânér	Do.	Vânkânér Râj do.	
Gondal ... ..	Gondal Darbârî Press	His Highness the Thâkôr Sâhib of Gondal	Do.	Gondal Darbârî do.	
Pâlitâna ... ..	Darbârî Press	The Thâkôr Sâhib of Pâlitâna.	Do.	None.	
Wadhvân ... ..	Bâlsingji Sâgar Press	Shâ Chhaganâlâl Bhulâhî	Do.	Wadhvân Darbârî Gazette.	
Wadhvân Civil Station.	Ârya Vidya Prakash Printing Press.	Sukal Vrajâl Gangâshankar.	Do.	None.	
	Niti Darshak Printing Press.	Sukal Dosa Bhagvânji	Do.	Do.	
(ii) <i>Other States.</i>					
Cutch ... ..	Bhuj Darbârî Press	The Cutch Darbâr	.....	Cutch Râjpatra, or the Darbârî Gazette issued every fortnight on the 2nd Sud and 2nd Vad of each native month.	Used for printing forms, &c.
Sâvantvâdi ... ..	Sâvantvâdi Political Superintendent's Office Press	Sâvantvâdi State	Do.	None.	

## B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—concluded.

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1888—concluded

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT		REMARKS
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals	
1	2	3	4		5
Kolhápúr .. ..	Dnyán Ságar (Lithographic).	Vishnu Vithal Mantri .	Dnyán Ságar ..	None.	Official Orders, Forms, &c., and all other State work, English and Maráthi
	Árya Prabodha do.	Sadáshiv Vithal Parasnavis	Dakshina Vritta	Do.	
	Mission Press (Typographic).	The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.	None	Do.	
	Vidya Vilás (Lithographic and Typographic).	Shankar Raghunáth Gokhale.	Do	Vidya Vilás ...	
	Staté Press (Lithographic and Typographic).	Kolhápúr State ...	Do	Kolhápúr State Gazette	
<i>Aden.</i>					
Aden .. ..	Jail ... ..	Government			
	No name .. ..	Messrs. Kowasji Gosh and Brothers			

## CHAPTER IX—MISCELLANEOUS. A—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the Bombay Presidency for 1887-88.

1	2		3	4	5	6				
	NUMBER OF PERSONS						Number of Ministers or Priests	Number of Churches or Buildings designated, &c	Total Annual Income from Government.	REMARKS.
	(a) Natives.	(b) Others								
	About	About								
1	Church of England ..	4,000	13,427	65	53	...				
2	" of Scotland ..	* 46	* 1,960	7	14	.. * No. of persons who attended service during the year.				
3	Roman Catholics† ..	13	3,150	123	38	... † The information is only for the Archdiocese of Bombay				
4	Free Church of Scotland ..	162	300	1	4	...				
5	Methodist Episcopal Church ...	1	22	1	...	...				
6	Baptist Church ...				...	...				
7	Protestant Dissenters									
8	Greek Church #.	2								
9	Armenian ..	3								
10	Syrian ...	4								
11	Jew ...	7,952								
12	Parsi ...	73,973								
13	Hindu ...	17,831,985								
14	Mahomedan ...	7,774,360								
15	Buddhist ...	498,766								
16	Jain ...									
17	Sikh ...	127,100								
	Other Sects (not included in the above)	938,267								

QUITTED  
2026-17