

# FOREST ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INCLUDING SIND FOR THE YEAR 1926-27

## CHAPTER I

### CONSTITUTION OF STATE FORESTS

#### 1. ALTERATION IN AREA (FORMS 51 TO 51D)

The changes in forest area were as follows :—

Class of forest		Area on 1st April 1926	Added during the year	Excluded during the year	Area on 31st March 1927
		Sq. miles	Sq. miles	Sq. miles	Sq. miles
Reserved	.. .. .	13,773	45	81	13,737
Protected	.. .. .	1,229	23	32	1,220
<b>Total</b>		15,002	68	113	14,957

The areas added and excluded comprise :—

	Square miles	
	Gain	Loss
Afforestments and disforestments in favour of cultivation .. .. .	6	52
Alluvial accretions and erosions in Sind .. .. .	13	20
New Kachas in Sind first included in Reserved Forest and subsequently declared Protected Forest .. .. .	18	18
Corrections in areas in accordance with the new Working Plan of the Dangs Forests in the Northern Circle .. .. .	31	23
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	68	113
Net loss .. .. .	45 square miles.	

The forest area in charge of the Forest and Revenue Departments stood as follows :—

	On 1st April 1926			On 31st March 1927		
	Reserved	Protected	Total	Reserved	Protected	Total
	Sq. miles	Sq. miles	Sq. miles	Sq. miles	Sq. miles	Sq. miles
In charge of the Forest Department .. .. .	11,718	574	12,292	11,750	591	12,341
In charge of the Revenue Department .. .. .	2,055	655	2,710	1,987	629	2,616
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	13,773	1,229	15,002	13,737	1,220	14,957

The forest area in the various Circles at the end of the year was :—

	Sq. miles
Northern Circle .. ..	3,833
Central Circle .. ..	5,341
Southern Circle .. ..	4,625
Sind Circle .. ..	1,158

## 2. FOREST SETTLEMENTS (FORM 52)

The settlement of areas aggregating 100 square miles (104 square miles *minus* 4 square miles which were eroded before settlement), chiefly in the Northern Circle, was in hand at the beginning of the year, and additional areas aggregating 34 square miles, chiefly in Sind, were taken during the year. The settlement of 29 square miles, chiefly in Sind, was completed and 105 square miles are still in hand. Rs. 1,298 were incurred on settlement during the year.

Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 9871 of 23rd June 1926 dealt with Mr. Perry's proposals regarding the distribution and administration of the Gurcharans. Four thousand four hundred and ten acres of Gurcharan were included in reserved forest, but the proposal to create 37,606 acres of "minor forest" was negatived. The questions of administration and a scheme for the working of the Gurcharans on a more scientific basis than in the past have not been decided; these have been referred back to the Conservator and the Collector for further consideration and report. The scheme regarding the constitution of Rabi lands as Reserved Forest in Peint in the West Nasik Division was sanctioned after the close of the year, *vide* Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 3842 of 1st June 1927.

## 3. DEMARCATIION

Fifty-eight miles of boundary line were newly demarcated during the year in the Central, Southern and Sind Circles and 57 miles in the Southern Circle still remain to be demarcated. The work of demarcation will never be quite completed, owing to alterations in area from year to year due to accretion, erosion, disforestments and afforestments. The total length of boundary line is estimated at 40,982 miles. Rs. 756 were spent on new work and Rs. 3,170 on repairs to old boundary marks.

## 4. FOREST SURVEYS

No. 8 Party, Survey of India, continued the survey of the Rabi lands in Peint in the West Nasik Division on the scale 4"=1 mile and completed 36 square miles at a cost of Rs. 10,952 during the year. One hundred and fifty-one square miles of forest in Sind were surveyed by No. 4 Party, Survey of India, without any cost to the Forest Department. Two hundred and seventy-six square miles in Dharwar-Bijapur and 1,007 square miles in Sind still remain to be surveyed out of the total area of 14,957 square miles.

The expenditure on constitution of State forests was as follows :—

Circle	1926-27		1925-26	
		Rs.		Rs.
Northern .. ..	..	13,167	..	8,355
Central .. ..	..	3,738	..	1,315
Southern .. ..	..	407	..	1,084
Sind .. ..	..	....	..	12
Total ..		17,312	10,766	

## CHAPTER II

### MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS

#### 1. REGULATION OF MANAGEMENT

##### (a) Preparation and control of Regular Working Plans

*Preparation (Form No. 55).*—Except in Sind where the preparation of Working Plans is up-to-date, there was great activity in the preparation and revision of Working Plans throughout the Presidency.

The following Working Plans received the sanction of Government :—

(i) A revised Working Plan for the whole of the Dangs forests including the Western Baragaon Dangs.

(ii) A revised Working Plan for the whole of the Kolaba forests.

(iii) A new Working Plan for the Navapur and Nandurbar forests in West Khandesh.

(iv) A new Working Plan for the Dharwar-Kod Scrub forests in Dharwar-Bijapur Division.

(v) A revised Working Plan for the Nagargali High forests in Belgaum Division.

(vi) A new Working Plan for the North Kanara Coast fuel forests of the Kanara Coast Division.

The following Working Plans received the approval of the Chief Conservator of Forests and have been or will shortly be submitted to Government for sanction :—

(i) A revised Working Plan for the whole of the Panch Mahals forests.

(ii) A revised Working Plan for Series I to VII of the teak high forests in Kanara, N. D.

(iii) A revised Working Plan for the Ankola and Ramanguli High forests, Blocks XXIV and XXV in Kanara, S. D.

(iv) Working Plan for Compartment 32A of Block XXVI, Kananadi slopes in Kanara, W. D.

Progress was made with the following Working Plan which received the approval of the Chief Conservator after the close of the year and will be submitted to Government in due course :—

A revised Working Plan for the Bulsar-Chikhli forests in Surat Division.

Work was also in progress in respect of the following Working Plans which did not reach the Chief Conservator before the close of the year :—

(i) A Working Plan for the reserved and protected forests in Peint including the below-ghat forests of Nasik and Dindori Ranges.

(ii) A revised Working Plan for the Khanapur fuel area in Belgaum Division.

Preliminary Reports were submitted to the Chief Conservator for the following areas :—

(i) Scrub jungle and Jamner teak pole in East Khandesh (approved).

(ii) Umarpata teak in West Khandesh (approved).

(iii) Satpuda (Taloda) teak timber and inexploitable Working Circles in North Khandesh (approved).

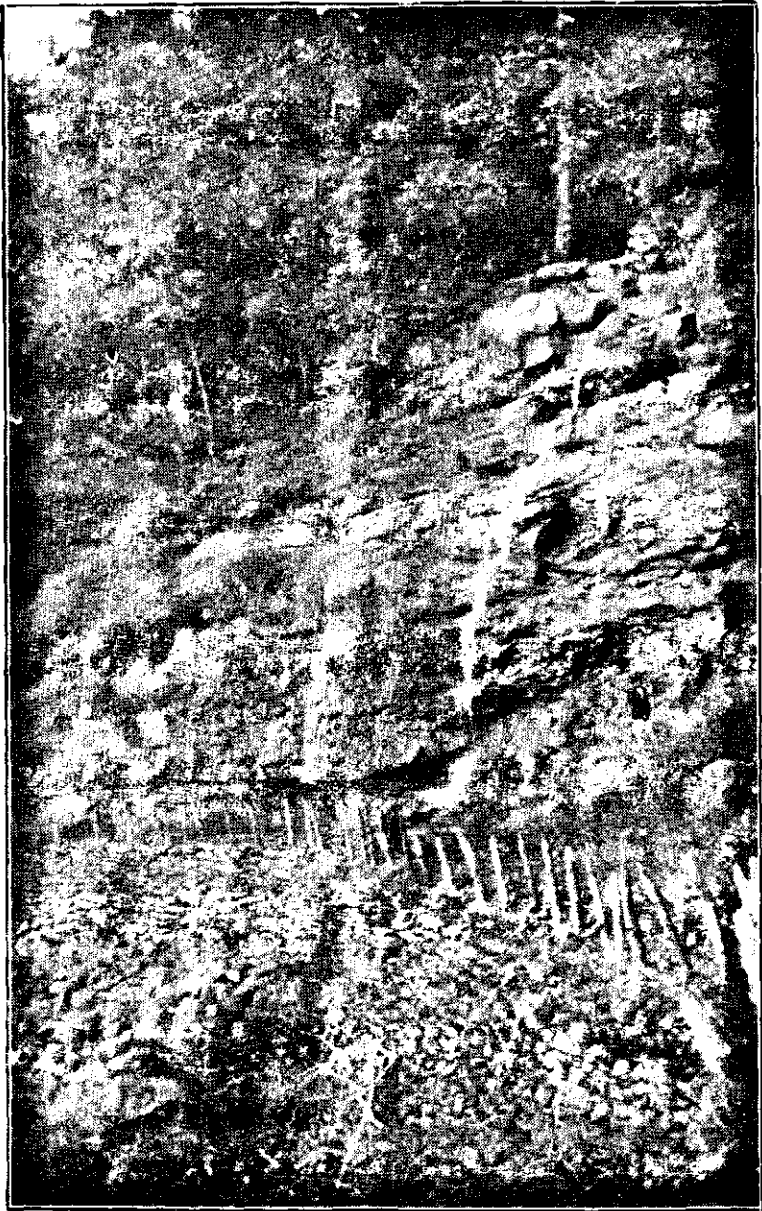
(iv) A revised Working Plan for the teak pole and fuel forests of Khanapur taluka and Sandalwood forests of Nagargali, Khanapur and Gujnal Ranges (approved).

There was a net addition of 500 square miles to the area under Working Plans during the year which now amounts to 8,409 square miles, out of a total of 9,413 square miles for which working plans are considered necessary, and new plans are now under preparation for 388 square miles out of the 1,004 square miles for which plans are still required, in addition to which old plans are under revision for an area of 1,050 square miles.

On the whole it may be claimed that very good progress was made during the year with the preparation and revision of Working Plans. With such a heavy programme of work to get through annually, the necessity for appointing a special officer to supervise the preparation of Working Plans and watch subsequent working is apparent. The Forest Conference held in 1926 unanimously urged the appointment of a Working Plans Conservator. Such a post has already been sanctioned ; it only remains to be filled.

This important matter is being reported on separately, and it is hoped that Government will fill up the post at the earliest possible date.

*Control of Working Plans (Form No. 55A).*—The prescriptions of the various Working Plans were carried out as far as possible, but lack of funds and scarcity of labour were responsible for arrears of work in several cases. The grant for the year under report was appreciably below the demand for funds, with the result that regeneration and thinnings could not be carried out according to prescriptions. These works though not immediately remunerative cannot be neglected without serious detriment to future revenue, and it is important to make full provision for the prescriptions regarding regeneration, thinnings, etc.



**ROAD BLASTED ACROSS PRECIPITOUS ROCK**

Length of road in this part is 120 feet with approaches of 100 feet each side.  
Total cost about Rs. 1,000 (on Ahwa-Borkhal Road, Dangs)—*F. A. N. Sausman.*

## 2. COMMUNICATIONS AND BUILDINGS (FORM No. 56)

*(a) Roads and Bridges*

Construction work was in progress on 117 miles of new roads and repairs were carried out on 935 miles of old roads. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 2,11,763 of which Rs. 1,00,934 was for new works and Rs. 1,10,829 for repairs, as against a total of Rs. 2,42,004 (Rs. 1,16,858 for new works and Rs. 1,25,146 for repairs) in the previous year. The amount charged to repairs includes maintenance charges on the Alwar-Dandeli Railway, viz., Rs. 47,761 and subsidy to the District Local Boards, Kanara (Rs. 25,000) and Nasik (Rs. 1,100). Owing to insufficient budget provision some forest roads are fast deteriorating under the heavy timber traffic to which they are subjected. If not kept in good repair the cost of exploitation will rise and the revenue will, in consequence, fall.

More export roads are urgently needed to tap the valuable teak forests of the Dangs and Peint where much good timber is locked up and going to waste. Metalled roads are needed to stand heavy timber traffic.

The intervening Baroda Section on the Waghai-Navapur Road, one of the main outlet roads of the Dangs, has not been started by the Baroda Durbar. This causes some loss of revenue. The Portuguese authorities have not commenced work on their section of the road from the Peint forests to the Thana coast. It is hoped that they will commence work in the fair season of 1927-28 as they have recently sent their estimates to this office for suggestions.

*(b) Buildings*

The total expenditure on buildings was Rs. 1,04,989 (Rs. 61,512 on new works and Rs. 43,477 on repairs) as against Rs. 97,016 (Rs. 59,961 on new works and Rs. 37,055 on repairs) in the previous year. The expenditure on new works was for the most part incurred on quarters for subordinates. Of the three rest houses two in Northern Circle and one in Southern Circle mentioned in the 1925-26 report only one at Borkhal in the Dangs was completed during the year. The funds provided for repairs to buildings were also inadequate. The state of some rest houses in the Southern Circle is now so bad that they will require special repairs. Failure to supply sufficient funds is not economy. More quarters for subordinates are urgently required all over the Presidency. More rest houses are also required. Some Divisions do not boast a single one.

*(c) Miscellaneous*

Rs. 6,383 were spent on new works and Rs. 14,530 on repairs, as against Rs. 8,406 and Rs. 13,414 in the previous year. The expenditure under this head is incurred chiefly on wells, fencing of compounds, cattle pounds in Thana, telephone rent, charges for regular water supply paid to the Public Works Department in Sind, construction of and repairs to sluices, bunds and karias in Sind and the improvement of water supply for men and cattle in the Satpuda Forests.

Major Pogson, Water Diviner, visited East and North Khandesh Divisions with a view to locating new well sites. He pointed out some sites but no water has yet been struck at any of the places indicated, though in one place the estimated depth has been greatly exceeded. At Bhamburda Forest in Poona Division, however, a copious supply of water was discovered at the point indicated.

### 3. PROTECTION OF FORESTS (FORM No. 57)

#### (a) General Protection

The following statement compares the number of forest offences of the year with those of 1925-26 and the average of the last three years :

Class of offence	1926-27					1925-26	Average of 1923-24 to 1925-26
	Northern Circle	Central Circle	Southern Circle	Sind Circle	Total		
I—Injury to forest by fire ..	617	532	606	189	1,944	1,959	1,800
II—Unauthorized felling or removal of produce ..	3,168	3,782	1,455	1,471	9,876	8,143	7,883
III—Unauthorized grazing ..	2,254	2,316	832	1,706	7,110	6,405	6,231
IV—Other offences ..	396	1,172	268	75	1,911	1,697	1,460
Total for 1926-27 ..	6,435	7,802	3,161	3,443	20,841	..	..
Total for 1925-26 ..	5,244	6,976	3,063	3,011	..	18,294	..
Average of 1923-24 to 1925-26 ..	5,075	6,452	3,060	2,787	..	..	17,374

On the whole there was an increase in all Circles under each class of offence except under injury by fire in the Northern, Central and Southern Circles and except under "other offences" in the Sind Circle.

The increase under I, which was only in the Sind Circle, was due to intentional burning of old rank grass in order to produce fresh pasturage for cattle and to the careless firing of branchwood by coupe contractors.

The increase under II, III and IV in all the Circles except Sind is ascribed to increased vigilance on the part of the staff.

The enormous total damage done in these offences is astonishing. With tentative and conservative figures the loss works out as follows :—

*Injury by fire.*—Excluding the areas early burnt departmentally or overrun by fires caused accidentally while fire tracing 272,962 acres were burnt. Taking Rs. 10 per acre as the average damage done by each fire, a low figure indeed, the damage by fire alone works out to about Rs. 27,30,000. In the case of important sandalwood areas the injury from fire may amount to over Rs. 600 per acre.

*Illicit grazing.*—It is estimated that only one out of every five grazing offences is reported. 133,809 cattle were impounded for unauthorised grazing. Assuming average damage at only 4 annas per head, the loss from detected illicit grazing works out to Rs. 33,450.

*Unauthorised felling.*—It is probable that not more than one in ten of the cutting offences are reported. 98,760 illicit felling offences were reported during the year. Taking the average damage at the very low estimate of Rs. 2 per detected offence, the amount of damage amounts to about Rs. 1,97,500.

*Other offences.*—Damage under this head is not appreciable when compared to the damage done under the above three heads; hence it is disregarded in the following calculations.

The total damage under the first three heads thus amounts to Rs. 29,60,950. This estimate of the loss the country sustains from forest offences is a low one.

This damage was done mainly by the villagers living in the vicinity of the forests who are given free and concession grants to the extent of Rs. 10,18,000. Such a huge annual loss proves the necessity for stricter protection. It is no exaggeration to state that in some places the forests are in grave danger of disappearing. On the other hand there are tracts in which protection is excellent. The attention of Government is drawn to the following facts :—

- (a) that the forests are mainly injured by the local people,
- (b) that these local people enjoy very substantial concessions,
- (c) that the injury done to the forests causes a considerable loss of revenue to the country, which loss presumably has to be made good by taxation, and by raising the price of forest produce generally penalizes the general public.

The Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, remarks that forests along the coast are much looted and some punitive measures are necessary to prevent the total destruction of these forests. Communal punishment, the only effective means of dealing with wholesale looting, has recently been withheld by Government. The Collector of Thana has been addressed in order to devise some means of coping with this evil. The Conservator further remarks that in forest cultivators, who are bound to protect forest, do much damage to the forests around their fields, and for this reason the practice of giving out forest lands for cultivation has had to be stopped in West Nasik Forest Division.

Five hundred and ninety-three new cases were taken into court during the year. Six hundred and nineteen cases including 186 pending from the previous year were decided and of these 561 or 91 per cent. resulted in convictions. 17,048 cases were compounded and compensation amounting to Rs. 1,56,990 was recovered in 16,512 cases, the average per case being Rs. 9.5 as compared with Rs. 9.6 in the previous year. Offenders in 536 cases were let off with a warning and in 3,167 or 14.2 of the total of new and pending cases the offenders were not detected.



In Sind in two cases ten offenders were tried three under section 332 of the Indian Penal Code for voluntarily causing hurt to deter a public servant from his duty and seven under section 332 of the Indian Penal Code, section 25 of the Indian Forest Act and section 24 of the Cattle Trespass Act for forcibly rescuing 108 camels found illicitly grazing in forest from the Forest Guard who was taking them to the pound. All resulted in convictions. One dismissed Guard was tried under sections 381 and 167 of the Indian Penal Code for criminal breach of trust and conniving at damage done to forest in his charge. He was awarded two months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100.

It will be seen from the increase in offences under unauthorized felling and grazing that the efficient protection of the forests is becoming more and more difficult. In this connection local agitators do a great deal of harm. The Bombay Presidency forests form about 15 per cent. only of the total land area, and even if intensively worked, and excellently protected are too small to ever satisfy the full demand for timber, fuel and minor produce. The more they are abused, therefore, the more the necessity for imports and the greater the loss to the country.

(b) Protection from fire

The figures in the sub-joined statement compare the results of the two fire seasons, viz., 1st June 1925 to 31st May 1926 and 1st June 1926 to 31st May 1927; whereas those given in appendices Nos. 58 and 59 are for the financial year. Here again the figures of failures in these two appendices are bound to differ as those given in the former are from areas specially protected and those given in the latter are from all areas in charge of the Forest Department.

Circle	Fire season of	Area attempted to be protected	Failures	Area actually protected	Percentage of area actually protected	Cost	Cost per square mile protected
		Square miles	Square miles	Square miles		Rs.	Rs.
Northern	1926-27	3,349	73	3,276	98	13,960	4.2
	1925-26	3,345	119	3,226	95	14,125	4.2
Central	1926-27	2,643	108	2,534	96	8,900	3.5
	1925-26	2,749	127	2,622	95	8,333	3.2
Southern	1926-27	1,517	122	1,395	92	5,268	3.8
	1925-26	2,002	156	1,846	92	6,082	3.1
Sind	1926-27	493	6	487	99	744	1.5
	1925-26	493	4	489	99	733	1.5
Total	1926-27	8,002	309	7,692	96	28,872	3.8
	1925-26	8,679	405	8,273	95	29,273	3.5

Protection from fire was better than last year. The area burnt has decreased from 406 to 309 square miles. In the Northern Circle the

early burning of closed areas was discontinued as it was proved to be harmful to the coppice growth and young seedlings. In certain parts of the Central Circle and in the Southern Circle early burning was done with a fair degree of success. In the Satpudas in East Khandesh (Central Circle) and in the Sandalwood areas in the Southern Circle there is now no doubt that true early burning is both beneficial and needful.

Punitive measures were as usual enforced against such villagers as were responsible for bad fire protection, good protection being rewarded by remission of or reduction in grazing fees, by making small free grants and by granting rewards in cash or in some other suitable manner at the Durbars held by the Revenue and Forest authorities.

The following table compares the number and origin of fires for the past two years as shown in appendix 59 :—

Origin	No. of fires		Area burnt in acres	
	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26
A.—Originated in Departmental fire conservancy operations ..	136	73	16,994	5,852
B.—Crossing exterior fire lines ..	182	196	21,898	29,087
C.—Accidents (persons in forests) ..	505	553	53,362	70,824
D.—Intentional ( do. ) ..	134	161	12,714	13,551
E.—Railway Engines ..	22	23	1,577	1,893
F.—Lightning ..	1	..	40	..
G.—Causes unknown ..	964	951	1,84,988	1,59,035
Total ..	1,944	1,957	2,91,573	2,80,242

(c) Protection from cattle (Forms Nos. 60 and 61)

The forest areas open and closed to grazing were as follows :—

	Sq. miles	Per cent.
Closed to all animals for the whole year ..	2,096	14·01
Closed to all animals for part of the year ..	304	2·03
Open to all animals except browsers for the whole year ..	8,489	56·76
Open to all animals except browsers for part of the year ..	..	..
Open to all animals for the whole year ..	4,068	27·20
Open to all animals for part of the year ..	..	..
Total ..	14,957	

The area open to grazing was nearly everywhere sufficient and closure was relaxed as usual in cases of real hardship.

The number of cattle admitted to grazing were as under :—

Circle	Horned Cattle		Sheep and goats		Camels
	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27
Northern Circle .. ..	644,799	618,886	123,477	133,518	2
Central Circle .. ..	817,440	794,060	255,443	271,326	....
Southern Circle .. ..	389,530	388,914	91,787	82,821	....
Siad Circle .. ..	51,565	43,690	46,953	49,506	1,574
Total .. ..	1,903,334	1,845,550	517,660	537,371	1,576

Circle	Camels	Other animals		Total	
	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26
Northern Circle .. ..	....	1,225	1,177	769,503	753,381
Central Circle .. ..	....	6,443	9,839	1,079,328	1,075,425
Southern Circle .. ..	....	507	226	481,324	471,961
Siad Circle .. ..	1,972	2,362	2,361	102,454	97,529
Total .. ..	1,972	10,537	13,603	2,433,107	2,398,296

The increase is shared by all the Circles.

The grazing fees collected during the year were Rs. 5,30,691 as compared with Rs. 5,11,056 last year, the value at so-called "full rates" being Rs. 21,37,182 and 21,04,068 for the two years respectively. These "full rates" have no connection with the normal market rates which are much higher.

The rate of grazing fee per cattle per annum is extremely low when compared with the value of the fodder grazed by each animal. It is reported that the owners of the Malki or private lands recover at least Rs. 4 per animal in the four months of the rainy season alone. Some of the Revenue Officers are of opinion that the present rates are very low and that they should be enhanced to allow sufficient grazing for really useful animals. It is doubtful if free or cheap grazing as now prevailing in the Presidency tends to economical cattle breeding. On the contrary, in the opinion of the people well conversant with this problem, the main reason for the inferior quality of the cattle is to be found in free or cheap grazing offered to the villagers. Grazing fees are so low that owners of the most worthless cattle do not mind paying the nominal fees. This reduces the available grazing for useful animals and no improvement in the cattle will be possible till the fees are raised to a reasonable figure. This was prominently brought forth at the inauguration of the "Presidency Cattle Breeding and Dairy Farming Association" by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay who remarked that it had been demonstrated that the cattle were best where free grazing was least and by the Honourable Minister for Forests and Excise, Bombay Presidency, who pointed out that whereas in the parts of the Presidency where there was ample monsoon grazing and plenty of cheap

hay, the cattle were the worst, while the finest breeds were to be found in Sind and Dharwar where there was very little good grazing. This point has also been emphasized by the Livestock expert to the Government of Bombay in his note on problems of cattle improvement recently read by him before the Provincial Board of Agriculture in which he says "the cheaper and easier you make grazing the longer you are going to perpetuate the keeping of inferior cattle which are for nothing other than manure producing and in a bad season for the butcher". The Forest Officers who attended the Forest Conference held in September 1927 were unanimously of opinion that free grazing, or grazing at purely nominal rates, is detrimental to cattle improvement. The writer of the report fully concurs with the opinions expressed above and thinks that the first and most necessary step that should be taken in the matter is to enhance the present rates of grazing fees. The concession of reduced grazing fees should be given as a reward only in cases of really satisfactory all round protection. The Collector of Satara remarks:—"The surplus of revenue over expenditure is small. It is a question whether the grazing fees should not be considerably raised, or the grazing in a larger area auctioned to contractors who would let it out on the fee system. I have never been able to see why Government should take only nominal fees for grazing."

The number of cattle impounded for unauthorized grazing in open and closed forest is given below:—

Circle	Horned cattle		Sheep and goats		Other animals
	Open	Closed	Open	Closed	Open
Northern .. .. .	1,676	25,512	14,282	4,290	4
Central .. .. .	4,226	25,778	16,635	5,995	41
Southern .. .. .	14	6,304	434	10,523	....
Sind .. .. .	1,905	837	721	3,608	221
Total .. .. .	7,821	68,431	32,072	24,476	266
Average for 1923-24 to 1925-26 ..	5,934	66,233	29,559	22,155	258

Circle	Other animals	Total		Total of open and closed	
	Closed	Open	Closed	1923-27	1925-26
Northern .. .. .	301	15,962	30,103	46,065	43,225
Central .. .. .	201	20,902	41,974	62,876	68,220
Southern .. .. .	....	443	16,827	17,275	13,828
Sind .. .. .	241	2,847	4,746	7,593	9,829
Total .. .. .	743	40,159	93,650	133,809	135,712
Average for 1923-24 to 1925-26 ..	1,671	35,751	90,059	125,810	121,159

On the whole there is a decrease in the number of cattle impounded. There is, however, an increase in the Northern and Southern Circles. The increase in the Northern Circle was due to stricter vigilance on the part of forest subordinates. The Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, is of opinion that it was due to insufficient areas assigned for grazing of sheep and goats in Dharwar-Bijapur Division. This is under inquiry. There was a decrease in the Central and Sind Circles. The Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, attributes this to the fact that there was no scarcity of fodder similar to last year's and to neglect of duty on the part of some subordinates in the West Khandesh Division. The Conservator of Forests, Sind, remarks that owners of cattle found grazing illicitly prefer to compound (legally) the offence rather than allow their cattle to be impounded.

(d) *Protection against injuries by natural causes*

*Vegetable pests.*—Climbers, lantana, prickly pear and loranthus are common and a certain amount of eradication was carried out by the forest staff; but owing to the cost and want of funds it was impossible to organize a regular campaign against them.

*Animal pests.*—Elephants, Bison, Sambhur, Nilgai, Porcupine, Hares and Rats did as usual much damage to young trees in plantations. Various measures were tried in vain in several Divisions to keep them off. Locusts did a lot of damage in several localities in Sind.

*Insect pests.*—The larvae of *Phassus malabaricum*, a grass hopper, and moths did much damage as usual. Teak defoliators were at work in Taloda (North Khandesh) and the Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, remarks that there is no practical remedy against this.

*Other causes of injury.*—In Sind frost was severe and did the usual damage in young babul plantations.

*Erosions.*—In Sind 19·3 square miles were eroded, including 2 square miles growing valuable timber, about 1 square mile of coupes under regeneration and about 4 miles of new alluvium with young trees. 1,341 acres exploited before erosion realized Rs. 29,237 and 2,846 acres exploited in anticipation of erosion realized Rs. 62,785. 73 acres containing growth valued at Rs. 1,110 were eroded before exploitation was possible.

## CHAPTER III

### SYLVICULTURE

#### 1. FORMATION AND REGENERATION OF FORESTS

##### (i) *General Progress of areas under regeneration*

*Northern Circle.*—The remarks of last year under this head need little amplification.

In Thana the excellent artificial regeneration in the rab patches suffers frequent set-backs on account of fires, and where these occur year after year, as in some parts of North and East Thana, the prospects of a full

crop of seedling trees are very remote. The roots of the seedling survive, but the shoots are destroyed to the ground level. Efforts are being made to reduce the danger of fire by more efficient fire protection, and by encouraging the villagers to remove grass from the closed areas. Where fire protection is almost perfect, as in Peint and the Dangs, very fine forests of seedling trees mixed with coppice have resulted.

In the Panch Mahals and the above ghat forests of West Nasik and in East Nasik, regeneration is dependent on a fitful rainfall and frequent periods of draught. Very good plantations have been established in the Panch Mahals in the coupes felled in the past two years. The soil is fruitful enough when the rainfall is sufficient. In the Igatpuri Range of the East Thana Division, Dindori and Nasik of West Nasik and in the East Nasik Division, the soil is, on the whole, much poorer than elsewhere in the Circle, and attempts to regenerate cut areas have met with little success. Yet it is certain that efforts in that direction have not been distinguished by any vigour in the past and that very fair results would be obtained if greater attention were paid to this subject.

*Central Circle.*—Regeneration by seed was very poor except in the West Khandesh and Kolaba Divisions. In other Divisions owing to the short monsoon and scarcity of rain the seedlings that sprang up died during the following dry season. Coppice growth was good throughout the Circle. The problem of regeneration in the Khandesh Divisions is essentially one of continuous successful fire protection. Without such protection the canopy tends to become more and more open, and the area to be covered more and more with a rank growth of coarse grass every year, thus increasing the fire danger, while effectively smothering any seedlings that come up in the rains. Where the grass is kept down by moderate grazing, seedlings are established, though a few are no doubt damaged by animals that graze. In the East and North Khandesh Divisions, on account of the prolonged dry season, most of the teak seedlings that germinated from sown seed succumbed, and in some places 2 year old teak seedlings also died. In the West Khandesh the seed sown germinated early, and the seedlings were in consequence so forward that the failure of the late rains had very little bad effect on them. Reproduction from coppice was good in all the Divisions and in some places excellent.

*Southern Circle.*—The progress of plantations in the Haliyal Teak Pole area varied considerably in the different Blocks. The plants do well in Blocks I, IX and X in the 1st year and continue to do well afterwards on account of good soil, whereas in other Blocks although at the end of one monsoon there are thousands of apparently healthy plants showing, in the 2nd and succeeding years they grow but slowly. The progress of the five teak plantations in High Forest in Kanara Northern Division is on the whole very fair, but it is as yet too early to give an opinion as to their ultimate success or failure. In Kanara Eastern Division most of the plantations put on good increment during the growing season. Particularly good progress was made in Kumries 6 and 7 (1924 and 1925) at Ganeshgudi. Wadehukli Kumri 1 (1924) which was at first considered a failure is now flourishing. Heavy fires seriously retarded the progress of the Kirwatti plantations.

Most of the old plantations in Kanara Southern Division are in very good condition and promise to be a property of considerable value to the State. The coppice growth was on the whole satisfactory. Teak, *Sissum* (*Dalbergia latifolia*) and *jamba* (*Xylia xylocarpa*) in many places have given shoots of 10', 6' and 5' respectively. In many of the younger plantations it is not unusual to see good patches of *sagdi* (*Schleichera trijuga*) *jamba* (*Xylia xylocarpa*) etc. growing interspersed with and established under young teak. In the Belgaum Division, the general progress of areas under regeneration is satisfactory and little damage is reported during the year. Nagargali regeneration areas were again successfully protected and are doing well, including the area sown up and planted during the year.

The regeneration by coppice was good in the forests of Dharwar-Bijapur Division.

*Sind Circle.*—The inundation of the year was normal. The area flooded was 431,175 acres compared with 442,489 acres last year and 558,945 the year before. On irrigated areas the condition of regeneration of both the current and past years is good. Frost and locusts did considerable damage to young seedlings and the former also killed off *babul* (*Acacia arabica*) plants of several years growth in the forests of Upper Sind, but taken as a whole regeneration areas are in a very flourishing condition. The percentage of *babul* to other species is very much higher now than it was 10 or even 5 years ago.

(ii) *Establishment of reproduction under Working Plans or Schemes*

(a) *Mainly natural*

*Northern Circle.*—Coppice regeneration throughout the Circle is reported to be very satisfactory and the growth normal.

In the Panch Mahals especially in Jhalod, natural regeneration of teak from seed was good. In the Thana Divisions the short heavy monsoon was unfavourable to the natural regeneration and seedlings which survived were choked with grass and weeds. In Peint natural regeneration, as a supplement to the plantations, was good and in the absence of fires, a full stocking is assured. The same remarks apply to the Dangs, where, however, the proportion of valuable species reproduced is greater than in Peint.

In the above-ghat forests of Nasik regeneration of teak on the murum soils is very poor indeed, as the soil is too hard for the seedling root to penetrate. With a working of the soil it should be possible to obtain seedlings.

Regeneration of *babul* (*Acacia arabica*) on black soils is fairly good.

*Central Circle*

*East Khandesh Division.*—Coppice growth was very good. There was profuse natural regeneration of *onjan* (*Hardwickia binata*) wherever this species predominates. 5,03,084 natural seedlings were stoned. A good



TEAK SOWN ON A "RAB" (BURNT PATCH) IN A CLEAR CUT COUPE IN KOLABA DIVISION (6 MONTHS OLD)



percentage of *anjan* seedlings survived and *sadada* (*Terminalia tomentosa*) where sown, also did well.

*North Khandesh Division.*—There was a total failure of teak seed. Germinations from seed on the ground were fairly numerous, but led to no great results owing to the subsequent prolonged absence of rain. In *anjan* areas, natural reproduction was practically nil though curiously *anjan* seedlings were met with in great abundance in places where there are comparatively much fewer *anjan* seed bearers. Reproduction by coppice was good, in spite of a somewhat low rainfall. The older stools, however, either failed to send up coppice shoots or threw up weak ones which will never come to much.

*West Khandesh Division.*—In the improvement felling coupes in Deomogra and Umarpata the more open forests are filling up with fine young seedling growth. This is particularly noticeable in Deomogra. It is in the main due to increased efficiency in fire-protection but also to the fact that increased grazing had kept down the grass and allowed the seedlings a chance to develop. Increased grazing too has probably a good effect in reducing the likelihood of fires.

In the Dhulia Range *anjan* reproduction from coppice was very poor, probably due to the fact that the trees marked for felling were old and the majority had coppiced at least once before.

*Poona Division.*—Numerous seedlings of teak and other raiwal species came up in the exploited areas, but their development was, as usual, retarded, owing to the poor soil coupled with adverse climatic conditions. In the Ghat areas of evergreen forests, where rainfall is heavy, the regeneration of raiwal species from seed was satisfactory.

*Kolaba Division.*—The rainfall of the year was normal. There was, however, a long break following the first outburst with the result that the germination of teak seed was much interfered with. The monsoon period terminated rather late, thereby giving a distinct advantage to the growth of the established seedlings. The coppice growth was everywhere satisfactory and at places it was noticed to have reached over 10 feet.

*Satara Division.*—In the deciduous forests natural reproduction of teak was not satisfactory, except in a few areas in the Patan and Dhebewadi Ranges. The forests being situated on steep hill slopes most of the seed that falls on the ground is generally carried away by the first heavy showers of the monsoon, and hardly any is left on the slopes to germinate. Besides this was a bad year for seed. Natural regeneration of sandal (*Santalum album*) was fairly good. In the evergreen forests the natural regeneration was satisfactory. Regeneration by coppice was fairly good in certain exploited areas in the Patan and Dhebewadi Ranges.

*Southern Circle.*—In the Haliyal Teak Pole area reproduction is mainly by coppice. This is supplemented by patch planting. The spread of sandal in the lantana areas east of Haliyal is very noticeable. The normal amount of natural teak regeneration occurred but as usual little of this has survived and teak seeded rather badly throughout E. D. Kanara,

### Central Circle

*East Khandesh.*—Two *babul* coupes in Edlabad and one in Jamner Range were sown with *babul* on the Agricum-forestry system. *Nim* was also tried in Edlabad. Germination in Edlabad coupes was fair, but in Jamner in spite of two sowings, very little resulted. Sandal sowings were carried out in all Ranges and some seedlings survived along shady nallas and under shady bushes. Teak germination was poor, owing to the seed not being properly treated. *Khair* (*Acacia catechu*) and *bor* (*Zizyphus jujuba*) seedlings also did badly. The germination of *babul* was not good. With regard to the future it would seem that the sowing of seed on mounds should be adopted as the chief artificial method of regeneration.

*North Khandesh.*—Rabs were prepared in the current teak timber coupes, and in all 55,773 teak, and 1,703 *tiwas* (*Ougenia dalbergioides*) seedlings were raised. Some rabs showed a good stocking while in others the stocking was poorer, but there were fine seedlings with broad leaves and sturdy stems. The fewer germinations on these rabs were due to the insufficiency of old seed and to the new seed not germinating or where it did germinate, germinating late, and the tiny seedlings were killed by the subsequent failure of rain. Transplanting, to make up the deficiency, did not yield encouraging results, owing to long breaks and the lack of rain. At the end of the hot season about 50 per cent. of the seedlings survived. Hares did much damage on many promising rabs, and in some cases hardly left a single teak seedling standing. An experimental beginning was made in some of the better teak pole coupes with a few rabs but the results, excepting in a few cases, were disappointing; much damage was done by hares in these rabs also. The mortality was much higher than in the "Teak Timber" coupes owing to comparative poverty of soil.

*West Khandesh.*—Artificial regeneration was undertaken over the whole of the clear felled coupes, and the results were good everywhere and in some excellent, where the germination was over 75 per cent. The seedlings were strong and healthy and the majority averaged 6 inches, and some over 1 foot high on the south of the Railway. Although the germination was good, the seedlings were not robust, and had mostly lost their leaves before the hot weather, on account of the poor soil and dryness of the area. On the rabs, chillies, and in some cases, castor were planted between the seedlings. Chillies did not give as much protection to the seedlings as the castor did, but were chiefly beneficial from the fact that the people tending the rabs weed more thoroughly so as to get a good crop. Stump planting, done early, appears to give much better result than transplanting seedlings. In the coupes felled in F. S. III in 1924-25 germination entirely failed, and stump planting was done promptly with excellent results.

In Deomogra and Umarpata, artificial regeneration was also undertaken on rabs in suitable places opened out in the improvement fellings. The results in Deomogra were very poor, and in Umarpata satisfactory.

*Poona.*—Artificial regeneration was carried out mainly in the exploited *babul* coupes by ploughing in strips. Seed of *babul*, *bor* (*Zizyphus jujuba*), *Chinch* (*Tamarindus indica*), etc., was sown and the regeneration was fairly successful. Seed of Mysore sandal was sown in Dhond, and Wadgaon Ranges, but it did not germinate in the former Range. In its place, Junnar Range sandal seed was sown, with the result that 50 plants have grown to a height of 2 feet. In the Vadgaon Range 100 seedlings were grown, but were destroyed by fire. In Ghoda and Wadgaon Ranges, special *hirda* (*Terminalia chebula*) plantations were made, and 437 plants are well established. Also "treated teak" and *ain* (*Terminalia tomentosa*) seeds were sown on rab beds and patches in almost all the Ranges. Teak, *chandan* (*Santalum album*), *jambuld* (*Eugenia jambolana*), *ain*, etc., seeds were also sown on patches in the exploited areas.

*Kolaba.*—In this Division re-stocking of the annually exploited areas by teak seedlings has become a well established routine work. Every year the progress is improving. The results of the year show that the seedlings are even better established than in previous years. Great attention was paid to make the rab beds larger than usual and to select the sites of the rab in advance of felling operations, so as to get the best soil. It was noticed that the tiny seedlings transplanted from outside the forests are backward in their growth, probably due to damaged rootlets. In the pure teak areas, attempts were made to introduce injaili species. The seed of *ain*, *khair*, *hirda*, *kinjal* (*Terminalia paniculata*) and *shivan* (*Gmelina arborea*) was sown. The shivan gave the best results and seedlings upto 7' — 8' in height were well established in one year. *Hirda*, *ain*, and *kinjal*, came up all right, but the height growth was poor.

Another successful item of regeneration in this Division is that of *manvel* (*Dendrocalamus strictus*) bamboos. The only precaution necessary appears to be to secure one year old culms and to transplant them in the first monsoon showers. Mr. Patkar's efforts of the past six years in establishing bamboos in the Kolaba Division have been crowned with success. Now well established clumps can be seen in the forests of the Division, which previously did not possess a single bamboo. If the operation is continued as at present the forests will eventually contain a valuable supply of bamboos.

*Satara.*—Fairly good plantation work was done on rabs in all the exploited coupes and the germination was fair. Where the seed failed transplants were introduced, and the patches in August and September were stated to be well covered with seedlings, but a large number disappeared with the setting in of the hot weather. The planting of aloe along the boundary of all the exploited coupes was continued. A large quantity of sandal seed was collected, and the work of dibbling the seed under the shelter of bushes and shrubs in the areas where it is absent, was started.

*Southern Circle.*—Two hundred and nine acres of clear felled area in High Forest situated at Bhagwati, Amga, Kanshirda and Shirol in Kanara Northern Division, were planted with teak 6' × 6'. The area at Amga (85 acres) was a complete failure, that at Bhagwati (57 acres)

was successful over 70 per cent. of the area, and that at Kanshirda over 60 per cent. of the area. It is reported that the failures were due to the unfavourable monsoon.

In Kanara Eastern Division, additional areas (101 acres) were clear-felled, burnt and artificially regenerated with teak at Ganeshgudi, Wadehukli and Kirwatti. In the coupes of the Yellapur and Mundgod Teak High Forest Working Plan, Mundgod Teak Pole Plan and in some coupes of the Bankapur-Hangal Plan, 25 per cent. of the area of the exploited coupes was similarly treated. Just as the dibbled seed had succeeded in germinating, a break in the rains and much sunshine came and killed off the tender plants. At Kirwatti, most of the plants survived; at Ganeshgudi and Wadehukli, especially the latter, results were deplorable. The casualties were immediately replaced, and at the end of the monsoon, generally speaking the results were good.

The number of seedlings transplanted from nurseries was 3,18,775 and 86 bags of teak seed was dibbled. The area planted up was 1,808 acres.

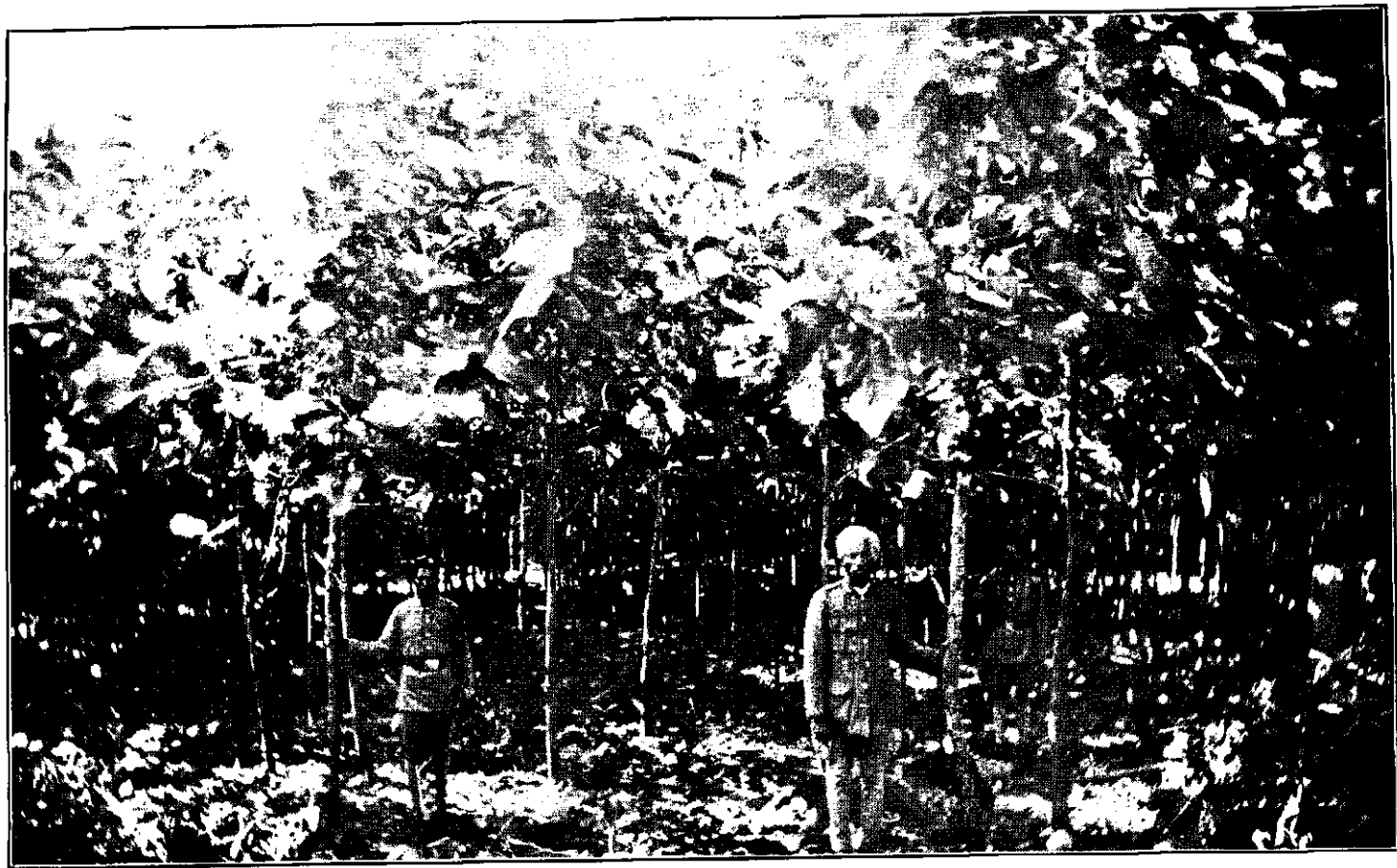
In Kanara Southern Division, an area of 31 acres in Kasarkod and Haldipur was planted 6' x 6' with casuarina in July 1926. The plants were not watered during the dry season and consequently the results were not satisfactory. Intensive sowing and planting of teak in 504 acres of High Forests and of the Ankola-Kumta Plan was carried out with success. The maximum and average height growths have been noted to be 14' and 5' respectively. Advantage was also taken to regenerate with teak large areas of dead bamboo burnt in the High forests of Ramanguli and Ankola and to a small extent in Soppin hosalli and forests of Hattikeri Round. The number of plants put out was 1,26,400 teak, 9,000 *honne* and 5,000 *sissum*. The results achieved particularly in Block XXV-45 opposite Ramanguli Rest House are reported to be very satisfactory.

In Kanara Western Division, 132 acres of *Casuarina* plantation at Arge were added to the 349.7 acres already existing in the Division. The new area is doing well.

In the fuel coupes of Karwar, Kadra and Supa Ranges, 28.5 acres were planted with teak seedlings. This plantation work, which is an attempt to increase the value of the junglewood fuel coupes, was a partial success and should be persevered with.

A further area of 25 acres was clear felled in Gund Range Series X compartment 13, and regenerated with teak by dibbling and planting.

In the Teak Pole area of the Belgaum Division, burnt patches in exploited coupes (Nos. 31 of Blocks I and II) were planted up with nursery seedlings. In a few cases, seed was dibbled. In all, 30,200 seedlings were put out, of which a fair proportion were surviving at the end of the year. Some small attempts at teak planting were also made in fuel coupe 21 of Block VI and 22 of Block III in Khanapur Range and in 14 of Block XI Gujnal. In these cases, a reasonable degree of success was attained, as though small, many of the plants were living and healthy at the end of the year.



SAME AS No. 2 FACING PAGE 14 BUT 4½ YEARS OLD. AVERAGE HEIGHT 15 FEET

In the Dharwar-Bijapur Division, sowing and planting of teak was carried out over an area of 2,269 acres in the Dharwar, Kalghatgi, Hangal and Dhundshi Range forests. The area not considered fit for teak was dibbled with seeds of injaili and sandal. The results in both cases were satisfactory, the average height of teak seedlings being from 4 to 6 feet and injaili 3 to 4 feet. The area planted during the previous year was tended and blanks were filled in as far as possible. Artificial regeneration by dibbling seeds of *nim* and other useful trees was attempted in the blanks in the exploited coupes of Badami and Bagalkot Ranges. The dibbling of sandalwood seed under the shade of thickets was also tried. The results in neither case were encouraging, the survivals being 2 and 8 per cent. respectively. The failure of the rains in the latter part of the monsoon counts much towards the poor results.

*Sind Circle.*—Intensive regeneration works as now practised throughout Sind and detailed in last year's report were continued during the year 22,866 acres of exploited coupes, kachas and blanks being sown up with 4,616 maunds of *babul*, *kandi* (*Prosopis spicigera*) and *ber* (*Zizyphus jujuba*) seed.

The area given out for temporary cultivation with a view to afforestation during the next or subsequent years amounted to 11,625 acres. Most of these areas are either kacha lands on which the water level still remains too high for the introduction of tree growth pending the deposit of more silt, or comprise recently felled coupes, which are grass bound and which are given over for a year's cultivation before sowing up with *babul*. Blanks which have failed to respond to direct methods are also treated in this way.

(iii) *Plantations and other forms of regeneration not under Working Plans and Schemes*

*Northern Circle.*—The 50-acre plantation of *simal* (*Bombax malabaricum*) for matchwood begun in 1925-26 in Kalol Range of Panch Mahals was a success during this year. There were 16,847 seedlings alive of which 9,039 survived in March and the remaining 7,808 which were not seen then are likely to take fresh root and throw out fresh leaves. The expenditure on this plantation was Rs. 150.

The area of the *Casuarina* plantation in North Thana is now 126 acres 20 gunthas. Rs. 367 only were spent on upkeep, nothing on creation. Thinnings were undertaken in Chikhla and Deheri plantations which realised Rs. 690.

In West Nasik the results of the plantations under the Badgi and Haste Felling Schemes were :—

—			Area of coupes	Area sown	Germi-nations	Trans-plants	Cost	Cost per acre
			A	A			Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Badgi	..	..	246	181	118,776	..	1,034	5 10 6
Haste	..	..	266	206	35,141	4,734	1,426	7 6 0

Plantations continue to be formed under the Badgi and Haste Felling Schemes.

The new areas taken in hand were :—

	Block	Coupe	Acres
Badgi .. ..	XVI	18, 19, 20	945
Haste .. ..	XX	26, 27, 28, 29 part.	380
			1,325

The total area planted from the commencement of the scheme is now—

	A.	g.
Badgi .. ..	1,296	24
Haste .. ..	596	16
		1,893 0

Though the success of these plantations has not been uniformly good very valuable woods have been established, especially after the first 2 years at Badgi, when experience had been acquired in the preparation of the seeds and seed beds.

The older plantations have now reached the first thinning stage and it will be possible to judge whether a more economic spacing of the seedlings is safe or advisable. In conjunction with these early thinnings Research Subject No. 5 was started at Badgi to ascertain the degree of thinning necessary in teak plantations of different ages and Research No. 17, started at Haste, to determine the effect of cutting back superfluous shoots of teak seedlings.

It is too early to draw conclusions and experiments will continue for some years.

Germination was generally good in all plantations, about 80 per cent. being shown as successful.

In coupes 21 and 22 of Block XV of the Badgi scheme a fair quantity of *tiwas* (*ougenia dalbergioides*), *sissum* and *khair* was sown with the teak and all these species did very well.

The total cost of regeneration of actual area sown was :—

	Total Rs.	a.	p.	Per acre	Rs.	a.	p.
Badgi .. ..	345	4	6		5	10	6
Haste .. ..	828	5	6		6	9	8 for C. 25 and
	598	2	0		7	8	0 for C. 24 of Blk. XIX.

In anticipation of the proposed new Working Plan for the Dangs the areas shown in form 62-A have been clear cut (except for valuable advance growth, such as groups of young teak poles) and rab patches up to 100' square, or even more, have been burned over and dibbled with about 5 seeds at loosened patches 6' x 6' (and in some cases 3' x 3'). In Bardipada Range sowing teak seeds every 2 inches in lines 3' apart was tried and seems to be preferable to patches, being quicker and better for weeding where the soil is not too rocky. Germination was so excellent that it appears that seeds can be safely sown every 6" apart in lines 4' apart. Mulching was done in October, and in many plantations the seedlings never entirely shed their leaves but kept green, putting forth

new leaves early so that by the end of May (2 months after the close of the year under report) the new height-growth was considerable.

The number of teak seedlings produced and surviving at the end of the monsoon after such sowing on burnt patches was as follows :—

Dangs : 180,000 plants from seed supplemented by 40,000 transplants in failed areas.

*Central Circle.*—In the West Khandesh Division, about 225 acres were given out on the agri-cum-forestry system for a period of 5 years on annual renewal. Similarly in the Paud and Poona Ranges of the Poona Division, 158 acres of forest land was given to the villagers on a 5 year lease, on a rental of Re. 1 per acre per annum and some 10 acres, in addition to the 22 acres of last year were given in Junnar Range. About 5,000 *hirda* (*Terminalia Chebula*) seedlings are alive in this plantation.

The match industry is now an established fact, and as the existing supply of soft wood timbers is known to be both scattered and inadequate the necessity for preserving the existing supply and of increasing the future supply is receiving attention.

With the object of increasing the future supply, an area of 205 acres was selected near the Railway line in the Kolaba Division and sown with *Mango* seed. The protection of the seedlings from damage by wild pigs is a very difficult problem.

*Southern Circle.*—In Kanara Eastern Division, teak seed was dibbled in places where bamboo clumps had burnt and very good results were obtained especially in the Yellapur Range around Kannigeri.

In Kanara Southern Division an area of 546 acres, clear felled through the agency of contractors in the unorganised forests of Honavar-Bhatkal was burnt, sown and planted with teak, *sissum* and *honne*. The plantations in 346 acres were raised through the agency of Kumriwalas who reaped ragi for themselves and gave the department teak spaced 12' × 6' for a nominal reward of Rs. 1-8-0 per acre or 4 annas per 100 teak plants. The remaining 200 acres were planted up departmentally mainly with teak 6' × 6', but interspersed with *sissum* and *honne* (*Pterocarpus marsupium*). The resulting plantations were excellent.

A fresh area of 29 acres was clear cut and regenerated with teak at Nagargali. A successful burning was made at the end of March. The more level areas were dibbled at the end of May with seed that had been alternately soaked with water and dried beforehand. The remaining area was planted up as soon as the monsoon started at the beginning of July with 3 different types of plant. Seedlings of about 1 month old were used, also plants which had spent one year in the nursery beds and finally a few patches were stocked with the stumps of 2 or 3 year old nursery plants, which previous to planting were both root and shoot pruned. Careful note was kept of the various patches but at the end of the growing season there was little to choose between them. The one year old plants were if anything rather more leggy and less sturdy than the remainder. On the other hand for filling in casualties in August



or at the beginning of September it was found that the one or two year old plants were very much better than the seedlings. Sandalwood sowings were again made in Khanapur Range in Block I-29. Germination was poor, but the greater part of the seedlings that did result were healthy and in good condition. Some 600 seedlings were also transplanted here and of these 25 per cent. came through successfully. A few isolated sowings were also made in coupes round Patne. Germination here also was poor. Of the seedlings many have died.

*Sind Circle.*—To the existing area of 530 acres of *Dalbergia sissoo* (*tali* plantation) 15 acres were added in Kot Sultan forest, Shikarpur division, making a total of 545 acres. From this, 5 acres were excluded owing to failures in Hyderabad Division, leaving a net area of 540 acres at the close of the year. The total expenditure on creation and upkeep was Rs. 1,423 against Rs. 1,135 in 1925-26.

Direct sowings of *tali* (*Dalbergia sissoo*) along trenches on 15 acres of Kot Sultan forest, Shikarpur Division, gave excellent results, but the condition of the other trees from 2 to 7 years old in the Newman plantation was very disappointing. They appeared to be drying up either from insufficiency of water or from the unsuitable nature of the soil.

Details of sowing operations carried out in kachas, blanks, erosion strips and cultivations are given below :—

Sowings	Methods of sowing adopted	Quantity of seed sown in maunds	Area in acres	Cost if any	Results
Kachas .. .. .	Broadcast, dibbling and drilling.	1,007	5,167	Rs. 236	
Blanks .. .. .	Do. trenches, patches and sowing after ploughing.	522	2,726	538	
Erosion strips .. .. .	Do. and patches .. .. .	52	205	6	
Along cultivations .. .. .	Stripes in cereals and broadcast .. .. .	699	3,195	317	
	Total .. .. .	2,180	11,293	1,097	

(iv) *Tending*

*Northern Circle.*—Panch Mahals: The usual mulching and weeding was done.

*Surat and West Nasik.*—The existing plantations were weeded and inferior coppice interfering with regeneration of more valuable species was slashed back.

*North Thana.*—Fifty-six coupes were weeded at a cost of Rs. 1,817 and 67 five-year old coupes cleaned at a cost of Rs. 1,189.

*West Thana.*—All the coupes of last year were weeded at a cost of Rs. 727 and cleaning operations in five-year old coupes carried out at a cost of Rs. 315.

*East Thana.*—Ninety-seven coupes were weeded and 46 cleaned at a cost of Rs. 848 and Rs. 378, respectively.

*Central Circle.*—The operations of weeding, mulching, stoning and transplanting in suitable places to relieve congestion, were carried out in almost all the Divisions.



No. 4

**TYPICAL YOUNG BABUL FOREST 3 YEARS OLD IN HYDERABAD DIVISION (SIND)**

Twice the height of a man. This area has been closed entirely to browsing by goats and camels, but open to cattle grazing.

Compare with the next photo No. 5 facing page 30.

The revenue under this head during the past seven years is given below :—

Year				Net revenue from thinnings
				Rs.
1920-21	..	..	..	17,257
1921-22	..	..	..	21,652
1922-23	..	..	..	24,517
1923-24	..	..	..	34,346
1924-25	..	..	..	60,136
1925-26	..	..	..	76,822
1926-27	..	..	..	64,841

Work under this head brings in a very welcome addition of revenue but it is questionable whether it should be extended in Lower Sind much beyond its present scope until the fuel market is in a stronger position. Towards the close of the year contractors had considerable difficulty in unloading their stocks and the surplus wood available from thinnings tended to lower the value of the firewood from coupes, which fact is reflected by lower prices at the annual sales.

(v) *General*

*Northern Circle.*—The year has not been a very favourable one for regeneration, natural or artificial, yet the results are very fair despite the difficulties encountered. Over natural cause we have no control, but much of the damage done to regeneration is by fire and by illicit grazing which is avoidable. Where the fire control is effective, as in the Dangs, Mandvi Range and Peint and portions of the Thana District, very valuable forests, in which teak is the principal species, have been established. Too pure a growth of teak is avoided firstly by the regrowth of injaili in the unrabbed portions of the coupes, and secondly by a judicious mixing of the seed of valuable species such as *sissu* (*Dalbergia sissu*), *khair* (*Acacia catechu*) and *tivas* (*Ongenia dalbergioides*) on the rab patches themselves.

*Central Circle.*—The plantation work was, on the whole, most satisfactory in both the West Khandesh and Kolaba Divisions, and the former Division showed a marked improvement on the results obtained in the previous year, due to advantage being taken of the experience gained in the previous work. The proper treatment of the seed before sowing was also better understood. The plantation work undertaken in the heavy black soil in the felled portion in F. S. IV in the West Khandesh Division was most successful. In the Kolaba Division, it is reported that the successful regeneration is coming to the notice of the public, who are not only making themselves acquainted with the operations, but are making sporadic demand for good seasoned teak seed, as well as for seedlings, which are pleasing indications of the popularity which it is gaining. In the rest of the Divisions strenuous attempts are being made to make artificial regeneration a success, but scanty rain and poor soil combined with a long dry season, adversely affect the

results. Generally speaking, germination is good in all places but survivals during the dry season are monotonously few.

*Southern Circle.*—For the more important species, the year under report was a very bad seed year. The absence of good rain from the end of September onwards possibly affected the formation of seed as the flowering was normal. The hirda crop was similarly affected. Further progress has been made in the formation of plantations and regeneration. Yearly the potential value of the jungles of the Southern Circle is being increased by successful work of this kind.

The total expenditure incurred under the head A VIIIe during the year was Rs. 34,349 as against Rs. 36,582 in the preceding year.

## 2. TENDING OF THE GROWING STOCK

*Northern Circle.*—In the Dangs trees of inferior species interfering with teak and more valuable junglewood species were cut or girdled departmentally ahead of the main improvement fellings and creeper cutting was systematically carried out at a cost of Rs. 1,015.

Thinnings were carried out in the Thana Divisions according to the Working Plan.

Division	No. of coupes thinned	Expenditure	Revenue	Remarks
		incurred	realised	
		Rs.	Rs.	
North Thana	183	18,427	32,672	Worked Departmentally.
West Thana	22	517	884	Do. do.
	123	....	19,065	Worked by Purchasers.
East Thana	61	1,239	3,898	{ Departmentally. { By Purchasers.
	76			

In Peint teak poles reserved in the older plantations were cut out as they were not sound having been damaged by the rab burning and were interfering with the young growth beneath them.

The total expenditure incurred on silviculture was :—

Division.	A IIIe	A VIIIg
Panch Mahals	3,782	260
Surat	4,742	1,015
North Thana	7,228	1,516
West Thana	4,031	608
East Thana	5,665	378
West Nasik	7,113	....
East Nasik	138	100

Total .. 32,699 3,877

*Central Circle.*—Thinnings in the Kolaba Division and improvement fellings in the West Khandesh and Kolaba Divisions, creeper cutting,

(ii) *Minor Forest Produce* (Form No. 64)

As usual, minor produce was mainly farmed out or sold on permits except in the case of bamboos in Thana, Mandvi, Dangs and Peint which are sold according to the prescriptions of the Working Plans.

2,700,115, 1,708,820 and 2,500,014 lbs. of grass were baled and stored at Godhra, Dohad and Palghar under the famine fodder schemes financed from famine funds bringing the amount stored at these three depôts upto 159½ lakhs lbs. In the beginning of the year a good demand for grass arose and most of the old grass was sold. The famine grass stores in West Khandesh were also sold off during the year. The famine grass operations in the Central Circle have been stopped but it has been settled that those in the Northern Circle should be continued to the end of the present nine years contract period, *i.e.*, till and including the year 1929-30.

Hirda was collected departmentally in the Poona Division and was sold by tender at Rs. 56 per khandy of 20 Bengali maunds as against Rs. 41 per khandy in the previous year. In Sind lac sold to contractors fetched Rs. 14,771 as against Rs. 15,546 in the previous year and that collected departmentally in the Miani Range of the Hyderabad Division fetched Rs. 4,661 at a cost of Rs. 1,808.

## (b) AGENCY OF EXPLOITATION

(i) *Departmental Agency*

The following is a comparative statement of major and minor produce extracted departmentally during the two years 1926-27 and 1925-26 :—

Circle	Year	Major Forest Produce				Minor Forest Produce			
		Timber cft. in thousands	Fuel cft. in thousands	Total cft. in thousands	Sandal-wood value	Bamboos value	Grass and grazing value	Other value	Total value
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern	1926-27	432	615	1,078	..	75	6,959	219	7,258
	1925-26	563	724	1,287	..	..	9,322	362	9,684
Central	1926-27	12	490	502	2,505	..	..	6,687	6,687
	1925-26	14	241	255	2,513	..	..	5,051	5,051
Southern	1926-27	869	26	895	1,17,584	..	..	42	42
	1925-26	1,086	195	1,281	82,704	..	8	14,275	14,283
Sind	1926-27	49	2,114	2,163	..	..	..	6,090	6,090
	1925-26	9	2,064	2,073	..	..	..	5,374	5,374
Total	1926-27	1,392	3,246	4,638	1,20,089	75	6,959	12,038	20,072
	1925-26	1,672	3,224	4,896	85,307	..	9,330	25,062	34,392
Difference	..	-280	22	-258	+34,782	+75	-2,371	-12,024	-14,320
Percentage of total outturn from all sources	..	25	6	8	100	..	5	5	1



YOUNG BABUL FOREST 3 YEARS OLD, BUT OPEN TO BROWSING BY CAMELS AND GOATS IN HYDERABAD (SIND)  
Compare with the preceding photo No. 4 facing page 24.

In the Northern Circle the decrease both under timber and fuel was due to the closing down of fellings at Karanjara and Bardipada and also to fewer arrear thinnings in Thana. The decrease in the royalty on famine grass was due to less storage of grass during the year.

In the Central Circle the decrease under timber was due to no unusual clearance of land for cultivation having been done during the year. The increase under fuel was due to increased exploitation of dead and fallen babul trees in Poona and of fuel coupes in the Mahableshwar Range in which the exploitation had been suspended in the previous year on account of surplus stock on hand. The increase under minor produce was due to the higher rate obtained for *hirda* in Poona.

In the Southern Circle the decrease under timber was due to failure of logging contractors to finish work in time. The increase under sandalwood was due to increased exploitation of sandalwood trees during the year. The decrease under minor produce was due to departmental collection of *hirda* having not been undertaken during the year.

In Sind the increase under timber was due to a demand for *babul* timber from the Jabulpore Gun Carriage Factory and from the Karachi Port Trust and that under fuel was due to extensive departmental operations. The increase in the value of minor produce was due to better revenue having been realised owing to part of the lac crop in Hyderabad Division having been collected departmentally.

*Timber Depôts.*—The prices obtained at the sale depôts in the Southern Circle were better but in the Northern Circle worse than those realised last year.

*Firewood Depôts.*—The fuel depôts in North and West Thana and at Trimbak in West Nasik were run by contractors, while the Igatpuri depôt was worked departmentally and the expenditure was Rs. 2,034, the receipts Rs. 3,857, showing an apparent profit Rs. 1,823. But apart from the help afforded to forest protection, the result is a loss on the sale of the coupes concerned. The depôts at Matheran and Mahableshwar were worked departmentally and that at Panchgani through a contractor.

All the 13 depôts in the Kanara District were worked by contractors.

*Mechanical extraction of timber.*—Exploitation was carried out in the Nagzari Valley as previously, but this year two Fordson Tractors with Huston Winch attachment and the Buffalo Winch, were employed. It was found practicable to work the additional out-fit with more or less the same supervision as for one, *i.e.*, one Overseer looked after them both, with a Maistry working under him. It was not considered advisable to commence working the new out-fit until the two out-fits could be worked close together and so the 2nd tractor did not commence until after X'mas,

The skidding costs and figures cannot be well compared with those of previous years owing to the very different nature of the work. At the end of the previous working season, it was reported that there were a number of logs and sleeper pieces still lying in the jungle and it was ordered that these should all be skidded before any fresh work was undertaken irrespective of the cost.

The logs being very scattered the work was naturally difficult and irksome as the setting of the tractor had to be changed very frequently. This work in consequence proved rather more expensive than for previous years—*i.e.*, Rs. 9 per ton against Rs. 7-12-0, entirely due to the lower out-put during the period.

By the middle of April, the normal work for the year was completed and both tractors were available then for the special long hauling work, which is dealt with separately.

The work went on quite satisfactorily and the tractors did all that was expected. Except for the reasons given, the work was cheaply done and with normal conditions we may expect a much cheaper rate.

All costs are shown as considerably higher than previous reports as this year half the pay of the Forest Engineer, has been shown against the skidding operations.

The new Huston Winch attachment is much bigger and heavier than the original one but in every way was found to be superior, its greater wire capacity being a great advantage.

The quantity extracted during the year by Fordson and Animal Winches was 732·8 and 424 tons respectively with average lengths of haul of 820' and 541' as against 919 and 433 tons with average lengths of haul of 720' and 600' last year.

The cost of extraction including depreciation, interest and supervision charges and establishment and maintenance charges during the year including the period the out-fit was idle worked out to Rs. 11-10-6 and Rs. 11-4-6 per ton during the year as against Rs. 7-12-0 and Rs. 6-14-0 per ton last year.

*Bullock winch in Gund.*—Extraction by means of a bullock winch similar to that used in the Nagzari was commenced this season in Gund. This was worked departmentally by a Ranger on Special Duty, but as this was his first experience of such work, the progress was somewhat slow. The use of this appliance was however clearly demonstrated, as the logs hauled had been left in this Compartment for many years by a contractor who was unable to make the work pay by the use of elephants.

The work was interrupted somewhat as one or two accidents occurred to the winch owing to a faulty casting. This was repaired at Hubli but finally was replaced by a new one from America.





AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER LOGS IN PROGRESS AT DANDELI DEPOT (N. D., KANARA)

In all 579 logs were extracted and the figures for this work are as follows :—

Total number of days that skidding was done.	90
Number of logs hauled .. .. .	579 (176 timber tons).
Number of hauls .. .. .	334
Mean length of haul .. .. .	484 feet.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Total expenditure including pay of drivers and cost of feed for animal .. .. .	1,373	0	0
Cost per ton for labour As. 104 or Rs. 6-8-0 .. .. .	7	14	0
Cost for feed of animals As. 21·6 or Re. 1-6-0 .. .. .			
Cost of interest at 6 per cent. As. 14·86 or Re. 0-15-0 .. .. .	7	7	0
Cost of depreciation As. 46·5 or Rs. 2-14-0 .. .. .			
Cost of supervision As. 58·2 or Rs. 3-10-0 .. .. .			
Cost per ton with all charges .. .. .	15	5	0
Cost per khandy with all charges .. .. .	3	13	0

*Long Hauling.*—This work formed almost half the season's work this season and was carried out as an experiment in continuation of that which was begun last season.

To further exploit the Nagzari Valley, it is a case of either continuing the present Nagzari Valley road, and working timber out as at present, or by working with very long hauls to the top of the ridges thus eliminating the road. The cost of this road was estimated to be very high, about Rs. 16,000 per mile and so it was decided to work a test area with the most difficult conditions to see whether the costs were prohibitive or whether they allowed this method to be considered feasible.

The length of haul to be tackled was somewhere from 2,500'—4,500' considerably in excess of anything ever handled before—and the slopes were also very steep.

The job was first done by one tractor alone, working from the logs which hauled 32 logs for an average haul of 2,700' at a working cost of Rs. 13·4 per khandy.

Next, 77 logs were hauled by two tractors working in combination. A special track was built so that one tractor was taken some 1,200' below the top one—and the total haul was divided up between them.

This method proved far more economical than using one unwieldy very long length of wire from one tractor.

The double tractor method worked out at about Rs. 9 per khandy.

The actual costs are not of very much guide, unless very carefully studied—as all the various incidental expenses of getting the machinery to the site, cost of making the tractor tracks have to be shown against a comparatively small number of logs—which were all that could be hauled there this season. The progress was slow—as this was entirely new work to everybody concerned. But much experience has been gained and from carefully analysing the actual expenses of this

experiment, I think the following may be considered fair costs for such long hauling work :—

Length of haul — 3 — 4,000'.

Actual working costs

		Per khandi
		Rs. a. p.
Labour and Stores	.. ..	8 0 0
Interest and Depreciation	.. ..	2 8 0
Supervision	.. ..	2 8 0
		13 0 0

One tractor had a breakdown, which meant working uneconomically with a single tractor just to get the timber out. This would be guarded against by having a third tractor as spare so that one could always be idle and overhauled regularly.

For this kind of work involving two tractors, I regard the use of a third as spare to be essential.

We have gained great experience from this experiment and from it I think we can safely say, this is a feasible method of extracting logs and will be more economical than by continuing the road. The conditions chosen, *were the worst* possible so that *average* skidding costs for a big area should be considerably less.

*Mechanical Transport.*—Foden Steam Tractor and Trailer and Super-Sentinel Tractor worked on the transport of sleepers and logs in N. D. Kanara. The inclusive running costs for this transport are shown in the table under.

Figures for the financial year are as follows :—

Description	Foden	Sentinel
	Rs.	Rs.
Running charges (Labour Stores, repair) ..	1,743	3,293
Interest 6 per cent. and depreciation ..	2,400	1,757
Total ..	4,143	5,050
Total number of sleepers carted .. ..	4,270 Nos.	340 Nos.
Total tons of timber carted .. ..	99·65 Tons	339·38 Tons
Cost per sleeper .. ..	Pies 4·2 per mile each for Kir- watti-Hubli run.	Pies 8·5 per mile for Bomanhalli- Dandeli run.
Cost per khandi .. ..	As. 8·21 per mile for Bomanhalli- Dandeli run. As. 15·09 per mile for Kulgi- Dandeli run.	As. 5·59 per mile for Bomanhalli- Dandeli run. As. 7·7 per mile for Kulgi-Dan- deli run.



No. 7

KODIBAG TIMBER DEPOT (W. D., KANARA)

Both steam tractors were again run this year—and from the figures given it will be seen that the rates are higher than the prevailing cart rates. For a variety of reasons, it is found difficult to keep these tractors running consistently throughout the fair season in the jungle and long periods of idleness due to mechanical breakdown or rains or state of the roads account for these high rates.

Apart from this, this year it was difficult to arrange the work to keep the tractors fully employed ; as most of the Nagzari logs had to be taken to Phansoli instead of to Kulgi. The tractors accordingly had to be worked from Bomanhalli to Dandeli which road was in very bad condition, and so very hard on the tractors in wear and tear—Running on this road was interrupted while some new bridges were constructed. The Foden finally had a rather serious mechanical breakdown involving the supply of new parts from home.

The Sentinel gave very good service on the whole throughout the year, but there were a lot of small breakdowns and sickness of the driver which resulted in irregular running. In spite of this the rates by this tractor worked out at only slightly more than the cart rates and so with a better driver, and if repair facilities can be improved somewhat, there is no reason why the cart rates should not actually be reached ; when the trouble in running these tractors may be considered worthwhile, as these tractors are very useful to the Department for keeping cart rates in check and as part of the Nagzari Valley Exploitation Scheme.

The figures in this report are for the financial year ending in February. Since then the work done by the tractors has been comparatively little—as the Foden was idle waiting for spare parts—and there was not much work for the Sentinel owing to bridge work in progress on the Bomanhalli Road.

*Saw Mills.*—Seven saw mills worked during the year at Karanjara and Chikhalda in the Dangs, at Badgi and Haste in Peint and at Dandeli, Bomanhalli and Kirwatti in Kanara. The outturn in the Northern and Southern Circle mills during the year under report was 157,718 and 192,790 as against 107,433 and 166,197 Cft. last year. There was an increase in outturn in both Circles. In the Northern Circle it was due to a fourth mill working during the year and in the Southern Circle to very good work. The Forest Engineering Branch continued to attend to technical matters connected with the maintenance and running of the mills. The condition of machinery, equipment and mills stores, etc., has been improved. All stores have now been standardized and a systematic system of accounts for stores introduced. As a result of efficient working and management the sawing costs have been brought down from 6.12 annas per cubic foot last year to 5.82 annas per cubic foot during the year under report. This represents a large saving. The standard of sawing has greatly improved and there is no doubt that there have been improvements all round.

The Trading accounts of the 7 Government saw mills stand as below :—

*Trading Account of the Karanjara Saw Mill for the year 1926-27*

*Capital Cost : Rs. 42,592 + 50 - 34,851 = 7,791*

Expenditure				Income			
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
1. Timber (unconverted).			42,193	9 1	1. Sales		57,970 10 3
(a) Stock at the end of the previous year (1,136 pieces, 46,508 cft. at Rs. 10 per cft.)	29,067	8 0			Sale of sawn material during the year 31,917 cft.	58,546	1 9
(b) Taken over during the year for conversion. 3,915 pieces, 21,001·71 cft.	13,126	1 1			<i>Less—</i>		
Total ..	42,193	9 1			Stock of sawn timber at the end of the previous year, 6,983 cft.	10,557	6 0
<i>Less—</i>						44,939	1 9
(c) Stock on hand at the end of the year	.....				<i>Add—</i>		
2. General Stores			8,701	5 6	Stock of sawn timber at the end of the year, 11,395 cft.	12,981	8 6
(a) Stock at the end of the previous year ..	3,550	0 0			Miscellaneous receipts		1,184 4 6
(b) Expenditure during the year.	5,251	5 6			Loss		17,208 4 9
Total ..	8,801	5 6					
<i>Less—</i>							
(c) Stock at the end of the year.	100	0 0					
3. Establishment ..			9,301	13 3			
4. Labour ..			4,629	14 0			
5. Depreciation at 8 per cent. on Capital expenditure ..			2,133	0 0			
6. Repairs to Buildings ..			4	11 0			
7. Miscellaneous ..							
(a) General ..	243	8 6					
(b) Carting sawn material ..	9,155	5 6	9,398	14 0			
Total ..			78,363	3 6	Total ..		78,363 3 6

*Trading Account of the Chikhaldā Saw Mill for the year 1926-27*

*Capital Cost : Rs. 60,601 + 416 - 18,301 = 42,716*

Expenditure			Income			
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
1. Timber (unconverted) ..			69,598	2 0		
(a) Stock at the end of the previous year, 11,500 pieces, 83,424 cft. at As. 10 per cft. minus 4.09; pieces, 42,104 cft. written off (Cons. No. 3708 of 30th December 1926, Rs. 34,016 - Rs. 26,315) ..	27,700	0 0			1 Sales—	68,170 14 3
(b) Taken over during the year for conversion 15,110 pieces, 90,649 cft. at As. 10 per cft. ..	56,855	10 0			Sale of sawn material during the year 44,869 cft. ..	73,488 9 0
Total ..	84,355	10 0			Less—	
Less—					Stock of sawn timber at the end of the previous year, 55,891 cft. ..	94,239 8 0
(c) Stock on hand at the end of the year 3,711 pieces, 23,612 cft. at As. 10 per cft. ..	14,757	8 0				-20,800 15 0
Total ..	99,112	8 0			Add—	
2. General Stores ..			7,255	14 0	Stock of sawn timber at the end of the year, 46,260 cft. ..	88,971 13 3
(a) Stock at the end of the previous year ..	2,250	0 0			Miscellaneous receipts ..	398 0 0
(b) Expenditure during the year ..	7,505	14 0			Loss for the year ..	43,065 6 0
Total ..	9,755	14 0				
Less—						
(c) Stock at the end of the year ..	2,500	0 0				
3. Establishment ..			9,829	6 0		
4. Labour ..			6,692	9 6		
5. Depreciation at 8 per cent. on capital expenditure ..			4,848	0 0		
6. Repairs to Buildings ..			258	6 6		
7. Miscellaneous ..						
(a) General ..	135	2 6				
(b) Carting sawn material to depot ..	13,017	4 9	13,152	7 3		
Total ..			1,11,634	13 3	Total ..	1,11,634 13 3

*Trading Account of the Badgi Saw Mill for the year 1926-27*

*Capital Cost : Rs. 24,850 — 7,006 = 17,844 — 3,949 = 13,895*

Expenditure			Income		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1. Timber unconverted .. .. .		42,107	1. Sales .. .. .		81,098
(a) Stock at the beginning of the year, viz., 20,592 cft. at 8 annas each .. .. .	10,296		Sale of sawn timber during the year .. .. .	42,781	
(b) Taken over during the year for conversion, viz., 84,156 cft. at 5 annas each .. .. .	42,073		<i>Less—</i>		
			Stock of sawn timber at the end of the previous year, viz., 9,390 cft. at Rs. 2-0-7 per cft. (sale price for 1925-26) 0 .. .. .	19,122	
Total .. .. .	52,374			23,659	
<i>Less—</i>			<i>Add—</i>		
Stock on hand at the end of the year, viz., 20,535 cft. at 8 annas each .. .. .	10,267		Stock of sawn timber at the end of the year, viz., 22,253 cft. at Rs. 1-10-11 each (sale price for 1926-27) .. .. .	37,439	
2. General Stores .. .. .		4,659	2. Miscellaneous receipts .. .. .		401
(a) Stock at the end of the previous year .. .. .	5,494		Loss for the year .. .. .		9,642
Expenditure during the year .. .. .	4,659				
Total .. .. .	10,153				
<i>Less—</i>					
Stock on hand at the end of the year .. .. .	5,494				
3. Establishment .. .. .					
(a) Temporary .. .. .	2,289				
(b) Permanent .. .. .	1,212	3,501			
4. Labour .. .. .		9,314			
5. Depreciation on capital expenditure of Rs. 17,844 .. .. .		1,417			
6. Repairs to buildings .. .. .		245			
7. Miscellaneous .. .. .		1,017			
For carting sawn material .. .. .		8,871			
Total .. .. .		71,141	Total .. .. .		71,141



*Trading Account of the Haste Saw Mill for the year 1926-27*

*Capital Cost : Rs. 27,344 + 24 - 2,188 = 25,180*

Expenditure			Income		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1. Timber unconverted ..		27,922	1. Sale ..		54,457
(a) Stock at the end of the previous year, viz., 66,561 cft. at 8 annas per cft. ..	32,780		Sales of sawn material during the year ..	40,929	
(b) Taken over during the year for conversion, viz., 82,422 cft. at 8 annas per cft. ..	41,211		<i>Less—</i>		
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>73,991</b>		Stock of sawn timber at the end of the previous year ..	..	
<i>Less—</i>				<b>40,929</b>	
Stock on hand at the end of the year, viz., 92,138 cft. at 8 annas a cft. ..	46,069		<i>Add—</i>		
2. General Stores ..		2,864	Stock of sawn timber at the end of the year, viz., 7,379 cft. at Rs. 1-13-4 a cft. (Sale price of 1926-27) ..	13,528	
(a) Stock at the end of the previous year ..	<i>Nil</i>		2. Miscellaneous receipts ..		439
(b) Expenditure during the year ..	11,191				
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>11,191</b>				
<i>Less—</i>					
Stock on hand at the end of the year ..	8,327				
3. Establishment ..					
(a) Temporary ..	1,864				
(b) Permanent ..	720				
		2,584			
4. Labour ..		6,419			
5. Depreciation on capital expenditure of Rs. 27,344 at 8 per cent. ..		2,188			
6. Repairs to buildings ..		1,935			
7. Miscellaneous ..		414			
For carting sawn material to the sale depot ..		6,948			
Profit for the year ..		3,622			
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>54,896</b>	<b>Total ..</b>		<b>54,896</b>

*Trading Account of the Bomanhalli Saw Mill for the year 1926-27*

*Capital Cost Rs. (25,068 + 141 = 25,209 — 7,365) = 17,844*

Expenditure			Income		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1. Timber unconverted ..		32,867	1. Sales ..		1,56,879
(a) Stock at end of previous year ..	4,404		Sale of sawn material during the year ..	2,03,056	
(b) Taken over during the year for conversion ..	31,363		<i>Less—</i>		
Total ..	35,767		Stock of sawn material at the end of previous year.	1,02,722	
<i>Less—</i>				1,00,334	
(e) Stock on hand at end of the year ..	2,900		<i>Add—</i>		
2. General Stores ..		4,007	Stock of sawn timber at the end of the year ..	56,545	
(a) Stock at the end of previous year ..					
(b) Expenditure during the year ..	4,007		2. Miscellaneous receipts ..		386
Total ..	4,007				
<i>Less—</i>					
(c) Stock at end of the year ..					
3. Establishment ..		19,238			
4. Labour ..		601			
5. Depreciation at 8 per cent. on Capital expenditure, Rs. 25,068 ..		2,005			
6. Repairs to buildings ..		182			
7. Miscellaneous ..		13,204			
Profit for the year ..		85,181			
Total ..		1,57,265	Total ..		1,57,265

The net profit during the year was Rs. 85,181 as against Rs. 1,04,523 in the previous year.

*Trading Account of Dandeli Saw Mill for the year 1926-27*

*Capital Cost Rs. (95,813 + 7,278 = 1,03,091 — 30,660) = 72,431*

Expenditure		Income		
	Rs.		Rs.	
1. Timber unconverted ..		3,66,696	1. Sales ..	4,96,527
(a) Stock at end of previous year ..	..		Sale of sawn material during the year ..	5,57,405
(b) Taken over during the year for conversion ..	3,66,696		<i>Less—</i>	
Total ..	3,66,696		Stock of sawn material at the end of the previous year ..	1,10,353
<i>Less—</i>				4,47,052
(c) Stock on hand at the end of the year ..	..			
2. General Stores ..		11,028	<i>Add—</i>	
(a) Stock at the end of the previous year ..	..		Stock of sawn material at the end of the year ..	49,475
(b) Expenditure during the year ..	11,028		2. Miscellaneous ..	6,166
Total ..	11,028			
<i>Less—</i>				
(c) Stock at the end of the year ..	..			
3. Establishment ..		28,274		
4. Labour ..		5,318		
5. Depreciation on Capital expenditure at 8 per cent. on Rs. 95,813 ..		7,665		
6. Repairs to buildings ..		124		
7. Miscellaneous ..		3,373		
Profit for the year ..		80,214		
Total ..		5,02,692	Total ..	5,02,692

The net profit during the year was Rs. 80,214 as against Rs. 19,739 in the previous year.

*Trading Account of the Kirivatti Saw Mill for the year 1926-27*

*Capital Cost Rs. 9,840*

Expenditure			Income		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1. Timber unconverted ..		38,640	1. Sales ..		92,012
(a) Stock at the end of previous year at rates now fixed.	33,527		Sale of sawn material during the year ..	36,873	
(b) Taken over during the year for conversion ..	28,980		Sleepers delivered to Railway Company, deducting carting charges ..	78,846	
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>62,507</b>		<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,15,718</b>	
<i>Less—</i>			<i>Less—</i>		
Stock on hand at the end of the year ..	23,867		Stock of sawn material at the end of the previous year ..	61,831	
2. General Stores ..		3,802		53,887	
(a) Stock at the end of the previous year ..	..		<i>Add—</i>		
(b) Expenditure during the year including the value of stores supplied by the Forest Engineer ..	3,802		Stock of sawn material at the end of the year ..	38,125	
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>3,802</b>		2. Miscellaneous ..		
<i>Less—</i>					
(c) Stock at end of the year ..	..				
3. Establishment ..		} 7,058			
4. Labour ..					
5. Depreciation on Capital expenditure at 8 per cent. on Rs. 9,840 ..		787			
6. Repairs to buildings ..		6			
7. Miscellaneous ..	..				
Profit for the year ..		41,719			
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>92,012</b>	<b>Total ..</b>		<b>92,012</b>

The net profit during the year was Rs. 41,719 as against Rs. 21,366 in the previous year.

The mills on the whole show a net profit of Rs. 1,40,800 as against Rs. 1,83,543 last year. The decrease is due to the fact that the three mills in the Northern Circle showed a loss of Rs. 69,916 instead of a profit of Rs. 35,530 in the previous year. The Conservator states that the unsatisfactory return of the mills is partly due to the decline in the market rate of sawn material. Another reason for the loss on paper is the method adopted in accounting, a very slight reduction on the royalty charged on the timber in-put would make a great difference in the final balance. The Dandeli and Kirwatti mills in the Southern Circle showed more profit than last year on account of increase in outturn of sawn material and sleepers in the former and of sleepers in the latter. The saw mill at Karanjara in the Northern Circle has already been closed as it is old and worn out and standing coupes are expected to give more revenue in the Dangs than sawn wood.

Mr. Mantri's profit sharing mill at Gunjawati was not in use during the year. Mr. Sayad Nasroddin's mill at Hanmapur turned out 1,736 sleepers (6') and 1,316 cubic feet of other sawn material: a very poor result for a whole year's work.

*Cart Depots.*—The only Government cart depot at Kirwatti (E. D. Kanara) was continued and was in charge of the Range Forest Officer, Kirwatti. It was worked at a loss of Rs. 826 as compared with a surplus of Rs. 29 during the previous year. The loss is on account of (a) casualties among the Live Stock and (b) lack of suitable work for carts when not employed on moving touring officers' kit. It has been decided to employ the carts on removal of material from a small felling contract undertaken on piece work near Kirwatti with a view to examine the possibilities of making the depot self-supporting. It has also since been decided to reduce the number of carts from 12 to 6.

#### MESSRS. HOWARD BROTHERS' TIMBER AGENCY

*The account with this firm to the end of the financial year is given in the statement below:—*

Description of timber	Receipts	Disposals	Balance in stock	Sale proceeds	All charges on sales	Other charges freight, prime charges, etc.	Net proceeds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	C.ft.	C.ft.	C.ft.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Teak ..	22,616	5,366	17,250	8,191 19 8	1,585 4 0	5,412 2 0	1,194 18 8
Matti ..	11,419	7,149	4,270				
	T. cwt. q. lbs.	T. cwt. q. lbs.					
Blackwood or Rosewood, Honne	29 4 3 3 76	29 4 3 3 ....	.. 76				
Total ..	34,111	12,515	21,596	8,191 19 8	1,585 4 0	5,412 2 0	1,194 18 8

*Note.*—Figures shown in columns 2 and 4 are as communicated by the firm; considerable difficulty is found in checking the figures at this end. The balance is being disposed of by the High Commissioner with the help of Sir Peter Clutterbuck and Mr. A. G. Edle.

(ii) *Purchasers.*

The following table compares the outturn of major and minor produce removed by consumers and purchaser during the years 1926-27 and 1925-26

Circle	Year	Major Forest Produce			
		Timber		Fuel	
		Cubic feet in thousands	Value	Cubic feet in thousands	Value
		Rs.		Rs.	
Northern ..	1926-27 ..	2,222	18,03,682	5,112	42,062
	1925-26 ..	2,169	20,03,126	6,318	42,284
Central ..	1926-27 ..	586	2,84,516	4,844	55,519
	1925-26 ..	536	3,55,279	4,124	1,02,054
Southern ..	1926-27 ..	853	3,16,940	6,832	2,02,904
	1925-26 ..	1,096	2,67,226	6,234	2,28,074
Sind ..	1926-27 ..	105	82,722	19,415	3,72,765
	1925-26 ..	140	86,490	15,999	3,25,623
Total ..	1926-27 ..	3,766	24,87,860	36,603	6,73,320
	1925-26 ..	3,941	27,12,121	32,685	6,98,035
Difference ..	.....	-175	-2,24,261	+3,918	-24,715

Circle	Year	Major Forest Produce	Minor Forest Produce			
		Sandal wood	Bamboos	Grass and grazing	Other minor produce	Total
		Value	Value	Value	Value	Value
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern ..	1926-27 ..	81	45,250	1,32,776	54,679	2,32,705
	1925-26 ..	211	55,736	1,26,636	77,643	2,60,015
Central ..	1926-27 ..	..	13,114	5,07,950	67,608	6,88,672
	1925-26 ..	..	10,105	5,80,683	64,653	6,55,441
Southern ..	1926-27 ..	..	81,802	38,177	62,082	2,32,061
	1925-26 ..	..	80,750	83,070	48,626	2,12,446
Sind ..	1926-27 ..	..	..	39,663	37,690	77,353
	1925-26 ..	..	..	88,831	41,605	79,936
Total ..	1926-27 ..	61	1,40,166	7,68,566	2,22,059	11,30,791
	1925-26 ..	211	1,46,591	8,28,720	2,32,527	12,07,838
Difference ..	.....	-150	-6,425	-60,154	-10,468	-77,047



No. 8

#### CARTING TEAK LOGS TO NAWAPUR

The large log is 47 feet in length and 33 cubic feet in volume. The art of balance enables *one* pair of bullocks to haul this to Nawapur 24 miles in one day. Scene river bed behind Mill at Karanjara Dangs.— F. A. N. Sausman.

*Northern Circle.*—The big drop in the value of timber is due partly to more outstanding of revenue and partly to fewer thinning coupes to be sold standing during the year under report. The decrease in the quantity and value of fuel is due to the reduction of acreage worked in consequence of the revision of the working plans of the Panch Mahals Division. Demands for bamboos declined greatly during the year. Grass and grazing receipts rose slightly owing to levy of grazing fees in certain Divisions as a punitive measure. The fall in the value of other minor produce was due to non-recovery of royalty on manganese in the Panch Mahals for the second half year before the close of the year.

*Central Circle.*—The decrease in the value of both timber and fuel was due mainly to the general slump in the timber and fuel markets throughout the Circle and to the poor agricultural season in the North and West Khandesh Divisions. The increase in the value of bamboos was due to an increase in the demand in East Khandesh, North Khandesh and Poona Divisions. The fall in the revenue from grass and grazing was due to decreased demand for kurans in East and West Khandesh Divisions, to the discontinuance of the system of collection of grazing fees by contract in the East Khandesh and to 27 Kurans closure of which was not sanctioned by the Collector having remained unsold, in Satara Division. The increase in the revenue under other minor produce was due to the credit of part of the Rosha grass revenue of the last year during this year.

*Southern Circle.*—The increase in the value of timber was due to better prices. The decrease in the value of fuel was due to the fact that there was no demand for fuel coupes in Belgaum as the fuel contractors had a large quantity of cut and uncut material on hand with a poor and limited market. The increase in the value of bamboos was due to the increase in the permit rates in some areas in the Circle. The increase under grass and grazing was due to (1) increase in the number of animals grazed on permits, (2) the fact that normal rates were levied in some of the villages where free grazing was allowed last year and (3) to the levying of grazing fees on all cattle in forest villages under rule VII-b of the grazing rules. The increase under other minor produce was due partly to the sale of hirda by contract and partly to increased realizations as royalty on manganese.

*Sind Circle.*—The decrease in the value of timber was due to contractors having converted most of their material into fuel and charcoal owing to lack of demand for timber. The increase in the value of fuel was due to better prices having been realized by the sale of coupes and erosion strips. The decrease in minor produce is due to the low prices realised from the lac and kanh grass contracts.

*Manganese.*—The Shirolu manganese mine in the Kanara District was worked by the lessee throughout the year and 6,732 tons of ore were extracted as compared with 1,743 tons in the previous year. The royalty rate of annas  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per ton ruling at the beginning of the year was reduced to annas  $2\frac{1}{4}$  per ton from October 1926 owing to reduction in the selling rate of the ore. In the Belgaum Division 5,106 tons of



manganese ore were removed. The royalty on this was Rs. 1,100 which works out on an average to annas 3 and pies 5 per ton. The royalty realized by Government seems extremely small because from the gross value of the product at port it comes to a little more than one per cent.

(iii) *Rights, Privileges and Free Grants*

Circle	Agency	Major Forest Produce			
		Timber		Fuel	
		Cubic feet in thousands	Value	Cubic feet in thousands	Value
			Rs.		Rs.
Northern .. ..	C	....	....	5,427	1,39,424
	F	4	4,009	62	746
Central .. ..	C	1	271	1,78	44,095
	F	7	3,436	5	103
Southern .. ..	C	300	72,000	3,000	37,500
	F	10	5,639	15	245
Sind .. ..	C	....	....	10	150
	F	43	3,465	....	3
	C	301	72,271	10,224	2,32,972
Total of 1926-27 ..	F	73	16,549	82	1,097
	C	300	72,000	9,021	2,04,033
Total of 1925-26 ..	F	86	18,192	70	783

Circle	Agency	Minor Forest Produce			
		Bamboos	Grass and grazing	Other minor produce	Total
		Value	Value	Value	Value
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern .. ..	C	7,143	2,08,759	15,900	2,31,802
	F	119	....	326	445
Central .. ..	C	....	71,142	3,127	74,269
	F	220	5	1,717	1,942
Southern .. ..	C	45,000	2,84,339	20,000	3,49,339
	F	168	25,055	1,096	26,319
Sind .. ..	C	....	3,829	....	3,829
	F	....	7,338	40	7,378
	C	52,143	5,68,069	39,027	6,59,239
Total of 1926-27 ..	F	507	32,378	3,179	36,084
	C	53,009	5,91,961	38,754	6,82,724
Total of 1925-26 ..	F	346	44,204	3,183	47,733

C=Concessionists

F=Free grantees.

The figures under concessionists are rough estimates.

The decrease under Free grantees was due to a smaller demand.

\* It is estimated that 2,20,000 persons earn their livelihood by employment on forest operations of any sort or on manufacturing articles made from forest produce.

## (c) OUTFURN AND SOURCES OF FOREST PRODUCE

The outturn from all sources of forest produce during the two years 1926-27 and 1925-26 compares as follows:—

Circle	Year	Major Forest Produce			Minor Forest Produce		
		Timber in Cubic feet in thousands	Fuel in in Cubic feet in thousands	Sandal wood	Bamboos	Grass and grazing	Other minor produce
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern	1926-27	2,688	11,616	11	52,587	3,48,494	71,124
	1925-26	2,747	12,564	211	63,837	4,31,345	94,327
Central	1926-27	806	7,126	2,505	13,334	5,79,097	79,139
	● 1925-26	561	4,920	2,513	10,227	5,88,442	74,336
Southern	1926-27	2,041	9,873	1,17,584	1,20,970	3,97,571	83,220
	1925-26	2,513	9,440	82,794	1,25,882	4,05,436	83,867
Sind	1926-27	197	21,539	..	..	50,830	43,820
	1925-26	178	18,076	..	..	47,992	46,996
Total	1926-27	5,532	50,155	1,20,150	1,92,891	13,75,992	2,77,803
	1925-26	5,999	45,000	85,518	1,99,946	14,73,215	2,99,526
Difference		-467	+5,155	+34,631	-7,055	-97,223	-22,223

Of 2,433,107 animals admitted to grazing in the forest 540,633 were allowed free. Corresponding numbers for the last year are 2,398,296 and 545,789.

The total expenditure on management of state forests was:—

Circle	1926-27	1925-26
	Rs.	Rs.
Northern .. .. .	5,01,122	4,82,984
Central .. .. .	95,942	91,248
Southern .. .. .	10,72,386	10,56,141
Sind .. .. .	1,07,588	1,00,092
Total .. .. .	17,77,038	17,30,465

The increase was due to more expenditure on roads and buildings in the Northern and Southern Circles.

## CHAPTER

## FINANCIAL

(Forms 68, 68-A,

The revenue and expenditure of the year compare with those of the  
(1921-22 to

Circle	Year	Revenue	
		Rs.	Conservancy and works Rs.
Northern .. .. .	1926-27 .. .. .	26,65,140	4,40,866
	1925-26 .. .. .	28,69,714	4,26,608
	Average .. .. .	24,96,616	4,05,308
Central .. .. .	1926-27 .. .. .	11,60,828	1,07,369
	1925-26 .. .. .	13,42,389	95,905
	Average .. .. .	13,06,053	1,13,108
Southern .. .. .	1926-27 .. .. .	30,63,591	10,02,495
	1925-26 .. .. .	25,67,126	9,93,794
	Average .. .. .	27,58,920	11,87,943
Sind .. .. .	1926-27 .. .. .	7,63,234	99,754
	1925-26 .. .. .	7,44,583	97,233
	Average .. .. .	6,97,677	1,05,947
General Direction including Bombay Forest College.	1926-27 .. .. .	25	(a) 44,356
	1925-26 .. .. .	6	210
	Average .. .. .	2,681	12,575
Utilization Circle .. .. .	1926-27 .. .. .	.....	.....
	1925-26 .. .. .	.....	.....
	Average .. .. .	1	1,189
Engineering .. .. .	1926-27 .. .. .	3,602	63,458
	1925-26 .. .. .	3,124	50,815
	Average .. .. .	1,862	27,086
Total, Presidency .. .. .	1926-27 .. .. .	76,56,420	17,58,308
	1925-26 .. .. .	75,26,442	16,64,363
	Average .. .. .	72,63,810	18,53,056
Difference between .. .. .	1926-27 and 1925-26 .. .. .	+1,29,978	+93,945

*N.B.*—The above figures are exclusive of expenditure  
(a) Includes Rs 44,225 on account of interest on past  
(b) Includes Rs. 45,922 on account of loss by exchange.

V

## RESULTS

69 and 70)

last year and the average of the previous quinquennium as follows.  
1925-26)

Expenditure			Surplus or Deficit	Percentage of surplus to gross revenue
Forest Capital outlay charged to Revenue	Establishment	Total		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1,03,447	6,69,179	12,13,492	14,51,648	54.5
92,960	6,65,254	11,84,820	16,84,394	58.7
13,592	6,52,994	10,76,894	14,19,722	56.9
20,568	5,89,220	7,17,157	4,43,671	38.2
14,229	5,69,969	6,80,103	6,62,286	49.3
2,846	5,80,084	6,96,038	6,10,015	46.7
70,668	6,35,852	17,09,016	13,54,576	44.2
63,471	6,16,066	16,73,331	8,93,795	34.8
12,694	6,79,019	18,79,656	8,79,264	31.9
7,835	2,92,868	4,00,457	3,62,777	47.5
2,871	2,81,359	3,81,463	3,63,120	46.8
574	2,78,662	3,85,083	3,12,594	44.8
13	(b) 1,33,578	1,77,947	-1,77,922	....
379	95,338	95,927	-95,921	....
76	1,08,859	1,21,510	-1,18,829	....
....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....
....	2,325	3,514	-3,513	....
18,338	86,138	1,67,944	-1,64,342	....
31,327	99,167	1,81,109	-177,985	....
6,266	65,738	99,090	-97,228	....
2,20,869	24,06,835	43,86,012	32,70,408	42.7
2,05,237	23,27,153	41,96,753	23,29,689	44.2
41,048	23,67,681	42,81,785	30,02,025	41.4
+ 15,632	+ 79,682	+ 1,89,259	-59,281	....

under BX—Work Advances which are recoverable.  
capital expenditure not charged to Revenue

The gross revenue of the year rose by Rs. 1,29,978 over the figure of the previous year and by Rs. 3,92,610 over the average of the preceding five years. The rise was mainly in the Southern Circle. There was a fall in the Northern and Central Circles. The surplus of the year fell by Rs. 59,281 due to two new items of expenditure, viz., Rs. 45,922 on account of loss by exchange and Rs. 44,225 on account of interest on capital expenditure not charged to Revenue having been adjusted in the accounts. As regards the first item, it was shown by the Accountant General in the annual summary for the first time during the year under report; and as regards the second item, it was shown by the Accountant General, for the first time in the accounts for the year 1925-26 but it could not be shown in that year's report, the figures having been received after the submission of the report. Yet the surplus was more by Rs. 2,66,502 than the average of the previous quinquennium.

The increase in revenue in the Southern Circle was chiefly due to—

(1) A greater number of sleepers and larger quantity of sawn material supplied to the M. & S. M. Railway.

(2) Better prices realised for teak pole coupes and for timber at sale depôts.

(3) Increased output of sandalwood sold at a higher rate.

(4) Increased earnings on the Alnawar-Dandeli Railway on account of freight and coaching traffic.

The decrease in revenue in the Northern and Central Circles was chiefly due to—

(1) Large revenue outstandings in the Panch Mahals.

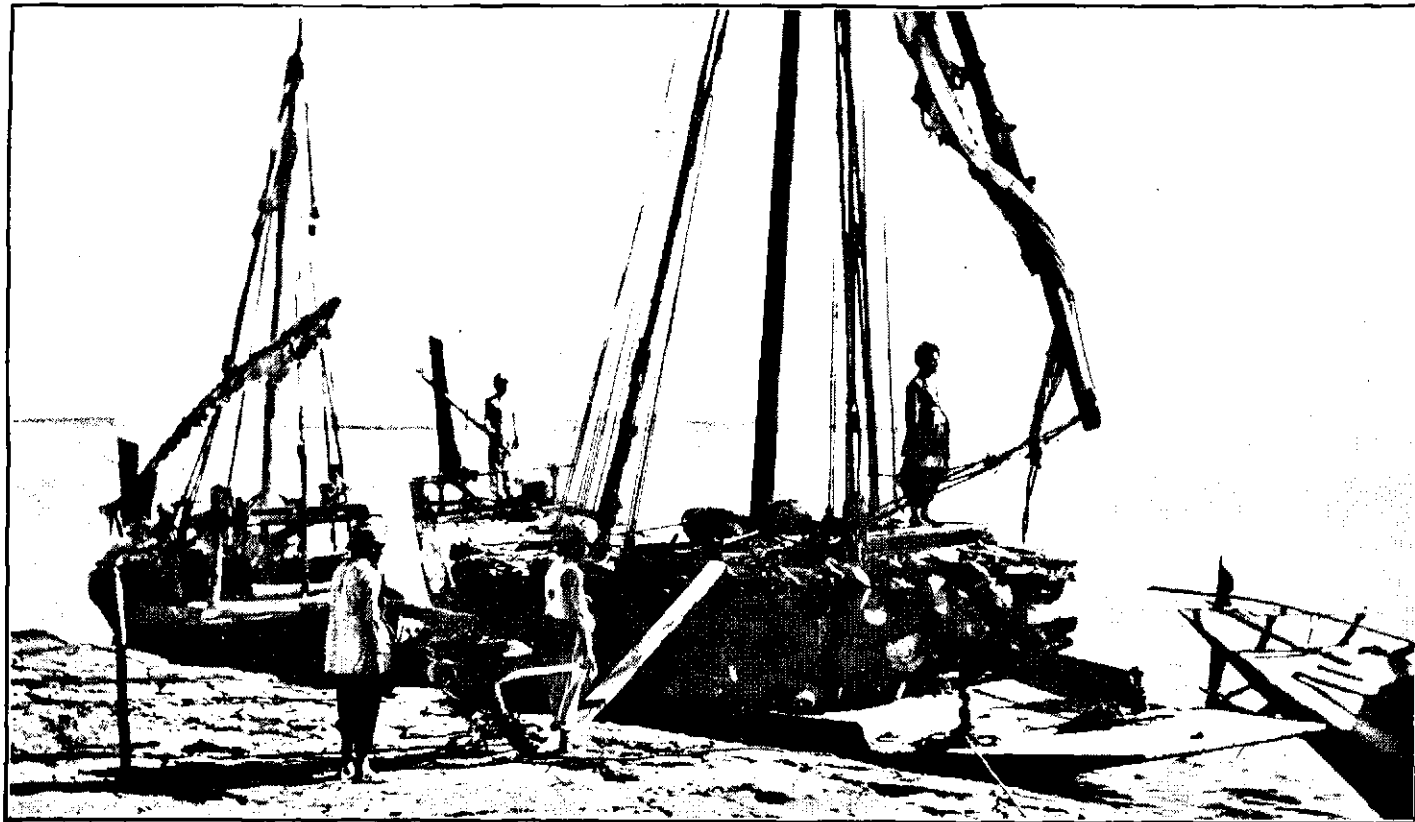
(2) Stoppage of departmental extraction of material at Karanjara and Bardipada in the Dangs.

(3) Owing to an all round slump in the timber and fuel markets there was no demand for coupes in all Divisions of the Central Circle.

The expenditure under "Conservancy and Works" rose by Rs. 93,945 on account of extensive departmental operations, payments of rent for leased forest and interest on capital expenditure not charged to Revenue.

The expenditure under capital expenditure rose by Rs. 15,679 on account of more works having been undertaken during the year than before.

The expenditure under establishment rose by Rs. 81,516 on account of payment of permanent travelling allowance to Guards in charge of rounds and to loss by exchange adjusted by the Accountant General to the General Direction Division this year for the first time.



LOADING FIREWOOD BILLETS ON THE BANK OF THE RIVER INDUS  
Each boat carries from 600 to 2,000 cubic feet according to size (Hyderabad Division, Sind).

The sources of revenue and the heads of expenditure are analysed and compared below :—

Sources and heads	General Direc- tion and Forest Engineering branch	Northern Circle	Central Circle	Southern Circle
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Receipts</i>				
Ia & IIa Timber .. ..	.....	22,60,486	2,94,026	23,64,621
Ib & IIb Firewood .. ..	.....	47,897	95,748	2,08,772
Ic & IIc Bamboos .. ..	.....	45,325	13,114	81,806
Id Sandalwood .. ..	.....	61	2,457	1,18,500
IIId Grazing and fodder grass .. ..	.....	1,32,843	5,07,950	88,178
Ie & IIe Other produce .. ..	.....	61,572	74,342	77,217
IIg Commutation fees .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
III Drift and confiscated forest pro- duce .. ..	.....	511	1,871	8,234
IV Forest not managed by Govern- ment .. ..	.....	5,872	31,489	12
V Miscellaneous .. ..	3,993	1,15,708	1,44,512	1,19,589
Refunds .. ..	-366	-5,135	-4,681	-3,338
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>3,627</b>	<b>26,65,140</b>	<b>11,60,828</b>	<b>30,63,591</b>

Sources and heads	Sind Circle	Total		Increase or decrease
		1926-27	1925-26	
<i>Receipts</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ia & IIa Timber .. ..	98,940	50,18,073	48,44,700	+1,73,373
Ib & IIb Firewood .. ..	4,98,798	8,51,215	9,07,577	-56,362
Ic & IIc Bamboos .. ..	.....	1,40,245	1,46,858	-6,613
Id Sandalwood .. ..	.....	1,21,018	97,936	+23,082
IIId Grazing and fodder grass .. ..	39,663	7,68,634	8,28,666	-60,032
Ie & IIe Other produce .. ..	42,371	2,55,502	2,57,377	-1,875
IIg Commutation fees .. ..	.....	.....	5,360	-5,360
III Drift and confiscated forest produce .. ..	1,463	12,079	3,967	+8,112
IV Forest not managed by Govern- ment .. ..	.....	37,373	28,444	+8,929
V Miscellaneous .. ..	82,659	4,66,461	4,35,110	+31,351
Refunds .. ..	-660	-14,180	-29,553	+15,373
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>7,63,234</b>	<b>76,56,420</b>	<b>75,26,442</b>	<b>+1,29,978</b>

Heads	General Direction	Forest Engineering branch	Northern Circle	Central Circle
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>				
<i>Conservancy and works</i>				
<i>I.—Timber extracted by Government agency .. .. .</i>	....	18,196	2,63,630	17,501
<i>II.—Timber, etc., extracted by consumers or purchasers .. .. .</i>	....	....	34,446	13,445
<i>III.—Drift and confiscated forest produce .. .. .</i>	....	....	45	56
<i>IV.—Forest not managed by Government .. .. .</i>	....	....	....	....
<i>V.—Rent of leased forests .. .. .</i>	....	....	30,025	28,258
<i>VI and 52 A-I.—Stores, Tools and Plant .. .. .</i>	13	60,467	5,213	2,886
<i>VII and 52 A-II.—Communications and Buildings .. .. .</i>	....	2,875	1,34,537	25,841
<i>VIII and 52 A-III.—Organization, Improvement and Extension of Forest .. .. .</i>	....	....	64,816	22,181
<i>IX.—Miscellaneous .. .. .</i>	131	268	11,601	17,769
Interest .. .. .	44,225	....	....	....
Total ..	44,369	81,806	5,44,813	1,27,937
<b>ESTABLISHMENT</b>				
<i>I.—Pay of Officers .. .. .</i>	40,281	27,552	1,19,169	1,02,176
<i>II.—Pay of Establishments .. .. .</i>	12,851	32,913	4,32,451	3,81,443
<i>III.—Allowances, Honoraria, etc. .. .. .</i>	23,327	21,181	94,567	89,810
<i>IV.—Contingencies .. .. .</i>	2,431	4,492	22,992	15,791
Establishment charges payable to Central Government .. .. .	8,766	....	....	....
Loss due to exchange .. .. .	45,922	....	....	....
Total ..	1,33,578	86,138	6,69,179	5,89,220
Grand Total ..	1,77,947	1,67,944	12,13,492	7,17,157
Surplus, 1926-27 ..	-1,77,922	-1,64,342	+14,51,648	+4,43,671
Surplus, 1925-26 ..	-95,921	-1,77,985	+16,84,394	+6,62,286
Difference ..	-82,001	+13,643	-2,32,746	-2,18,615



Southern Circle	Sind Circle	Total		Increase or decrease
		1924-27	1925-26	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8,39,710	77,587	12,16,624	11,57,202	+ 59,422
4,506	865	53,262	55,479	- 2,217
233	....	3,344	327	+ 7
....	....	....	....	....
70	....	58,353	45,838	+ 12,515
8,771	941	78,291	80,851	- 2,560
1,59,121	15,289	3,37,663	3,23,529	+ 14,134
48,609	6,950	1,42,566	1,33,037	+ 9,510
12,143	5,957	47,869	73,337	- 25,468
....	....	44,225	....	+ 44,225
10,73,163	1,07,589	19,79,177	18,69,600	+ 1,09,577
1,29,929	69,424	4,86,521	5,18,595	- 30,064
3,98,493	1,59,172	14,17,323	13,94,232	+ 23,041
87,821	48,500	3,65,206	3,23,892	+ 41,314
19,609	15,772	81,087	84,784	- 3,697
....	....	8,766	5,600	+ 3,166
....	....	45,922	....	+ 45,922
6,35,852	2,92,868	24,06,835	23,27,153	+ 79,682
17,09,015	4,00,457	43,86,012	41,96,753	+ 1,89,259
+ 13,54,576	+ 3,62,777	+ 32,70,408	....	....
+ 8,98,795	+ 3,63,120	....	+ 33,29,689	....
+ 4,60,781	- 343	....	....	- 59,281

## The Revenue and Expenditure are

Class	General Direction and Forest Engineering Branch		Northern Circle	
	—	Percent- age	—	Percent- age
<i>Revenue</i>				
	Rs.		Rs.	
Major produce .. .. .	....	..	23,08,448	87
Minor produce .. .. .	....	..	2,39,741	9
Miscellaneous .. .. .	3,993	100	1,22,091	4
Refunds .. .. .	-366	..	-5,135	..
Total ..	3,627	..	26,65,140	..
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>				
<i>(Consercancy and works)</i>				
Extension and Constitution .. .. .	....	..	13,166	2
Improvement .. .. .	2,875	4	1,85,074	34
Exploitation .. .. .	78,678	96	3,34,472	62
Miscellaneous .. .. .	399	..	11,601	2
Interest .. .. .	44,225	..	....	..
Total ..	{ 81,950 44,225 }	..	5,44,313	.. {
<i>Establishment</i>				
Administrative .. .. .	1,18,995	89	44,615	7
Executive .. .. .	....	..	2,09,106	31
Protective .. .. .	14,583	11	4,15,458	62
Total ..	1,33,578	..	6,69,179	..
Forest Engineering Branch .. .. .	....	..	....	..
Grand Total ..	....	..	....	..

further analysed as follows :—

Central Circle		Southern Circle		Sind Circle		Total	
—	Percent- age	—	Percent- age	—	Percent- age	—	Percent- age
3,92,231	34	26,91,893	88	5,97,738	78	59,90,305	78
5,95,406	51	2,47,201	8	82,034	11	11,64,382	15
1,77,872	15	1,27,835	4	84,122	11	5,15,913	7
—4,681	..	—3,338	..	—660	..	—14,180	..
11,60,928	..	30,83,591	..	7,63,234	..	76,56,420	..
3,738	3	407	..	....	..	17,311	1
43,336	34	2,00,489	19	22,239	21	4,54,013	23
63,004	49	8,80,124	80	79,393	74	14,15,759	73
17,769	14	12,143	1	5,957	5	47,869	3
....	..	....	..	....	..	44,225	..
1,27,937	..	10,73,163	..	1,07,539	..	19,34,952	..
						44,225	
47,272	8	53,435	8	48,198	16	3,12,515	13
1,51,171	26	2,13,317	34	1,34,932	47	7,08,526	29
3,90,777	66	3,69,100	58	1,09,738	37	12,99,656	54
5,89,220	..	6,35,852	..	2,92,868	..	23,20,697	96
....	..	....	..	....	..	86,138	4
....	..	....	..	....	..	24,06,835	..

The expenditure incurred during the year from the provision under 52-A Forest Capital Outlay and subsequently charged to Revenue is as shown below :—

Heads	General Direction	Northern Circle	Central Circle	Southern Circle	Sind Circle	Forest Engineering Branch	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Live stock, Stores, etc. ..	13	5,213	2,886	3,860	807	16,656	29,435
II.—Communications and Buildings ..	..	86,207	14,800	59,612	7,028	1,682	1,66,829
III.—Organization, etc. ..	..	12,027	3,882	7,196	..	..	22,605
Total ..	13	1,03,447	20,568	70,668	7,835	18,338	2,20,869

The outstandings on account of revenue at the commencement and close of the year were :—

	On 1st April 1926	On 31st March 1927
	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Circle .. ..	1,60,087	1,90,146
Central Circle .. ..	12,844	6,267
Southern Circle .. ..	2,56,846	1,87,378
Sind Circle .. ..	1,50,713	1,80,552
Total ..	5,80,490	5,64,343

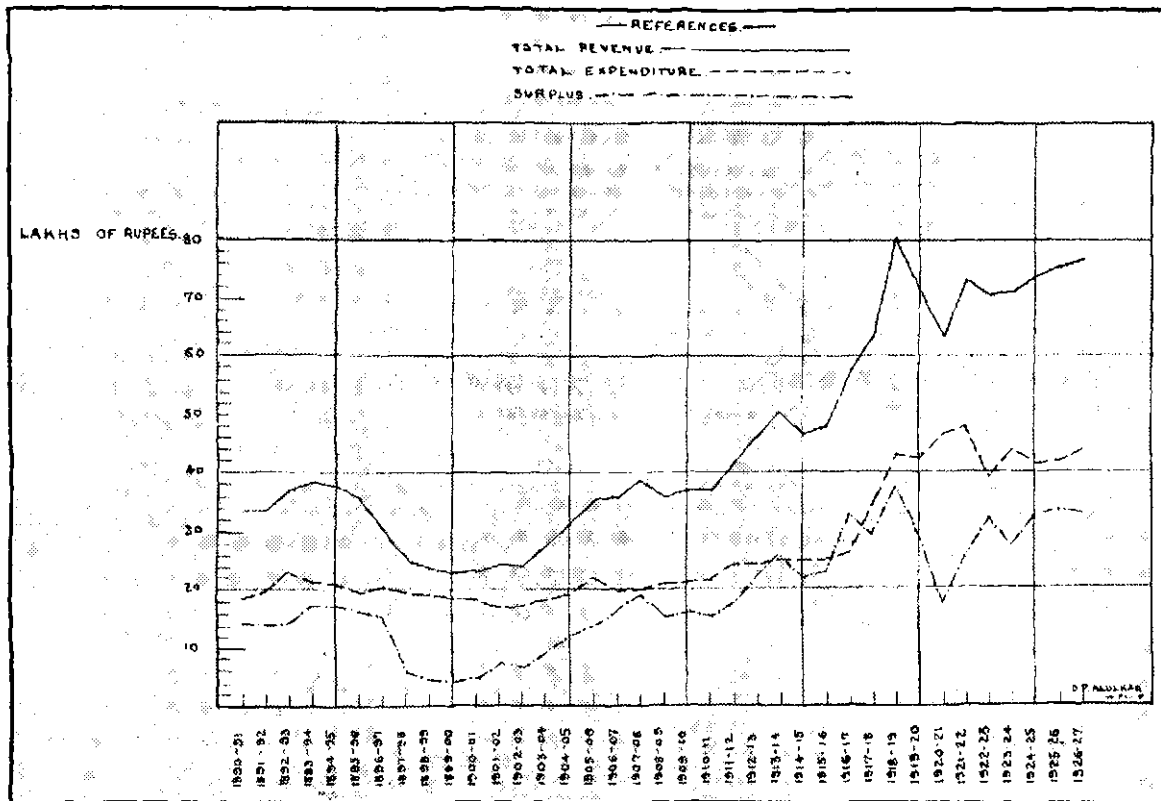
During the year irrecoverable amount of Rs. 12,904 was written off in the Southern Circle under proper authority.

More than three-fourths of the outstanding in the Northern Circle was in Panch Mahals and Surat, in the former mostly due to the depression in trade and in the latter timber sales having been held at the end of the financial year.

The outstandings on account of contractors and disbursers were as follows :—

	On 1st April 1926	On 31st March 1927
	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Circle .. ..	30,118	35,335
Central Circle .. ..	305	232
Southern Circle .. ..	61,290	56,249
Sind Circle .. ..	6,219	1,720
General Direction .. ..	3,431	53,255
Total ..	1,01,363	1,46,791

The accompanying diagram shows revenue, expenditure and surplus for thirty-seven years.



A diagram showing the Revenue, Expenditure and Surplus for the last 37 years.

## CHAPTER VI

42

## RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTS

*Research*

The research work is at present under the control of the Chief Conservator who supervises operations in addition to his own duties which are already very heavy, and the additional work demands much of his time and attention which he can ill-afford to spare. It is, therefore, hoped that the necessity for the early appointment of a Conservator to supervise the preparation and control of working plans and the control of research work will be seriously considered by Government.

Inquiries into the 20 subjects mentioned in the last year's report progressed to some extent during the year under report. In few cases, however, have conclusive results been obtained, the data collected in most cases being either indefinite or conflicting, necessitating repetition of the experiments.

Research was started on twenty subjects as shown below :—

Serial No.	Subject	Divisions where research - was carried out
1	Reasons for variation in results of teak regeneration work.	North Thana. East Thana. West Thana.
2	Germination tests of teak seeds.	Surat, Kolaba, West Khandesh, Belgaum, S. D. Kanara, Panch Mahals.
3	Comparative results in teak plantations of— (a) dibbling of seed, (b) use of seedlings a few weeks old, (c) use of one year old transplants.	E. D. Kanara.
4	Effect of thinning of teak coppice of different ages.	East Thana.
5	Effect of different degrees of thinning in teak plantations of different ages; and of under planting with shade-bearers.	West Nasik. West Thana. N. D. Kanara. E. D. Kanara. S. D. Kanara. W. D. Kanara, Belgaum.
6	Effect of (1) reduction, and (2) abolition of watering in casuarina plantations.	W. D. Kanara. S. D. Kanara.
7	Annual Girth Increment of <i>santal</i> ( <i>Santalum album</i> ).	Belgaum. Dharwar.
8	Increment of <i>babul</i> ( <i>Acacia arabica</i> ) under different degrees of thinning.	Hyderabad.
9	Propagation of Lac.	Karachi. (Also in other parts of the Presidency).
10	Economic age for cutting <i>bahan</i> ( <i>Populus euphratica</i> ) coppice and degree of thinning required.	Shikarpur.
11	"Stoning" of teak seedlings as a protection against animals and an aid to their growth.	East Khandesh. Poona. West Thana.

Serial No.	Subject	Divisions where research was carried out
12	Artificial propagation of <i>rosha</i> ( <i>Andropogon Martinii</i> ) grass.	North Khandesh. West Khandesh.
13	Propagation of <i>hirda</i> ( <i>Terminalia chebula</i> ).	Satara. Poona.
14	Propagation of <i>bamboos</i> ( <i>Dendrocalamus strictus</i> ).	Kolaba.
15	Relative value of different species for making charcoal.	Satara.
16	Effect of improvement fellings on diameter growth.	Surat.
17	Effect of cutting back superfluous shoots of two-year old teak seedlings.	West Nasik.
18	Investigation into the effect of shade on <i>lantana</i> .	Belgaum.
19	Coppicing of <i>anjan</i> ( <i>Hardwickia binata</i> ).	East Nasik. East Khandesh. West Khandesh.
20	Preservation of natural <i>anjan</i> seedlings.	East Nasik. East Khandesh. West Khandesh.

The work done and the results observed up to date are briefly described below.

#### *Subject No. 1—Reasons for variation in results of teak regeneration work*

An inspection of the teak seedling regeneration in a number of coupes in Thana reveals an extraordinary variation in the number and size of plants. In some patches there are numerous thriving seedlings, measuring some of them as much as 7½ feet in height in the first year; and side by side with these are patches with only a few small stunted seedlings, none of which are likely to survive. In each Range of the three Thana Divisions one coupe has been put under observation, and the Ranger in each case is maintaining an accurate record of all work done and results obtained. Up to now it is not possible to say clearly what are all the factors making for success or failure, and observations are to be continued for another year in one coupe in each Range coming under regeneration during the hot weather and rains of 1927. One thing is clear, *i.e.*, that the personal attention of the Ranger has a great deal to do with the success of regeneration work; in nearly every Range regeneration work in the coupe kept under special observation excelled that in the other coupes of that Range.

#### *Subject No. 2—Germination tests of teak seed*

These have been carried out in Surat, West Khandesh, Kolaba and Belgaum Divisions. In Surat and Belgaum Divisions the best results have been obtained by the alternate drying and soaking of large *new* seeds, and the most successful method seems to be to soak the seeds for a fortnight and dry them for a fortnight, carrying out the process three

times in all, *i.e.*, over a period of 12 weeks and to sow the seed just at the beginning of the monsoon. In Surat Division 45 per cent. of the seeds germinated by 31st July, and in Belgaum Division 34 per cent. In Kolaba Division on the other hand the best results were obtained from large seeds which had been exposed to the weather during the previous monsoon and then stored and dried during the fair weather; the best result obtained here out of a large number of experiments was 26 per cent. of germination, and the average was much less. In Surat it was found that the percentage of germination was rather higher on unburnt seed beds than on beds which had been burnt over, but the subsequent growth of the seedlings was better on the burnt beds.

On the whole therefore it seems at present that the soaking and drying method with large new seeds gives the best results. The whole experiment is to be repeated in each of the four Divisions this season, and will also be carried out in Panch Mahals and Kanara Southern Division.

*Subject No. 3—Comparative results of dibbling, Wet Nursery Planting and Dry Nursery Planting of teak (E. D. Kanara)*

An experiment in connection with this was carried out in Kirwatti Range of Kanara E. D. Five acres were regenerated by each method and a careful record kept of the cost incurred and of the growth of the plants. The cost per acre, including weeding, was—

Rs. as. p.

10 9 0 for regeneration by dibbling,

17 14 0 by wet nursery planting,

13 15 0 by dry nursery planting.

There is not much to choose in size and condition between the plants resulting from dibbling and those raised in the wet nursery (about six weeks old when planted). Plants from the dry nursery, one year old when planted, are not at present so vigorous as those in the other plots. It is clear that dibbling is the most economical and satisfactory method of the three, but further research is necessary to find out the best method of treating teak seed, so as to ensure a high percentage of germination of the dibbled seeds.

*Subject No 4—Effect of thinning of teak coppice at different ages*

Thinning has been carried out in teak coppice coupes aged 9, 15 and 25 years. The clumps of coppice have been so thinned that only one or two of the best shoots are left, and the future growth of these will be compared with that of the unthinned clumps in the same plots.

*Subject No. 5—Effect of different degrees of thinning in teak plantations of different ages*

Thinnings of different degrees of intensity have been carried out in teak plantations from three to eight years old, and notes will



be made on the subsequent rate of growth and quality of the stocking.

*Subject No. 6—Effects of (1) reduction and (2) abolition of watering in casuarina (Casuarina equisetifolia) plantations*

The result of reducing and even of abolishing the watering of casuarina plants during their first year in the plantations was watched during the dry season of 1926-27. Up to now the results in the Arghe plantations in Kanara W. D. show that watering cannot be entirely dispensed with in ordinary situations but that watering on alternate days gives excellent results, whilst watering at longer intervals results in numerous casualties.

*Subject No. 7—Annual girth increment of sandal (Santalum album)*

All sandal trees over 9" girth have been numbered and measured in two test plots in each Division, and fresh measurements will be taken each year.

*Subject No. 8—Increment of babul (Acacia arabica) under different degrees of thinning*

*Inland forests.*—12½ acre plots have been laid out in Budhapur forest of Manjhand Range in Sind. Six of these are of first quality growth and six are of second quality.

Each plot has been surveyed and a map prepared. The plots have been properly fenced with brushwood and care taken to keep the perimeter clear of the fence.

To ensure that future measurements are always taken at the same height wooden pegs, on which scales have been engraved, have been fixed in each plot.

Registers have been prepared for the record of all data.

Thinning will commence from the fourth year and will be repeated at different intervals for each plot. The plots vary in age but the oldest will be in its fourth year next season.

Certain of the plots will be subjected to cleanings and others to spacing 2' × 2' or 4' × 4' before regular thinnings take place. This work will commence from March 1927 after the trees have recovered from their leafless condition due to injury by frost.

*Riverain forests.*—Two plots only have been selected in Miani forests of the Miani Range in Sind. Others are now in the course of selection.

*Subject No. 9.—Propagation of lac*

*Sind Circle.*—Three groups of ten "ber" (*Ziziphus jujuba*) trees each have been selected in compartment 8 of Khathar forest of the Katiar Range (Karachi Division). Each tree has been given a separate number. The trees of group A have been pruned for infection in July 1927.

All infected branches will be cut back and used to infect the trees of group B which will have previously been pruned.

After infection the Phunki lac will be removed, then scraped and weighed (and sold or valued). The trees of group A will then be re-infected with brood lac from the trees of group B, or if the small branches of the trees of group A have not yet sufficiently developed for the second time the third group C will be necessary to complete the rotation.

This experiment will show among other things what quantity of lac can be produced from 20 (or 30) trees.

A record of each tree will be kept and a register has been prepared for this purpose, to show the date of lopping and infection, source of infection, number of sticks used, result of infection, date of removal of Phunki lac, quantity obtained and date of removal of brood lac.

While this experiment is in progress a small area of six to ten acres is being regenerated entirely with *ber* with a belt of pure *babul* as a perimeter to protect the trees from the devastating March winds. This area will then be treated for lac in the light of the results of the experiment given above.

Experimental work conducted in connection with propagation of lac in all the four Circles of the Presidency is described below :—

*Sind Circle (Karachi Division).*—Hot weather swarming commenced on 23rd July 1926 and continued until 10th August. 383 *ber* trees were infected in Kathar and Khatro forests of Katiar Range. The brood sticks were tied to succulent branches resulting from the lopping of the trees in November 1925. The swarming was not very effective as the rains washed away the lac and killed most of the insects, rain being detrimental to their life at the time of swarming.

The cold weather swarming commenced on December 1st, 1926 and continued until the end of the month. 789 *Babul* trees which had previously been lopped in March 1926 were infected by the basket and jori methods in Kathur, Khatro and Khokhar forests.

The swarming season commenced about a month later this year. Frost caused little harm but locusts did very heavy damage with the result that the insects did not move about freely and the lac was eaten away to such an extent that even the bark of most of the trees was scraped off. Thus the cold weather crop was very poor.

It is an established fact that the "Chauwao" damages the lac crop and in order to provide protection against these winds an experimental area of 10 acres which is surrounded by heavy protective belts of *babul* growth has been selected and cleared in compartment 4 of Khathur forest ready for sowing with "*ber*" seed this abkalan.

The trees of group A—A 1 to A 10 in compartment 8 of Khathur forest—were lopped on 15th November 1926 in order to provide succulent shoots for the lac infection due to be done in July 1927.

The success of the artificial lac crop is now about 60 per cent.

Below are shown the particulars in regard to *ber* trees lopped in November 1926 and March 1927 in preparation for July 1927 and November 1927 infections respectively :—

Forest		Compartment No.	Lopped in November 1926	Lopped in March 1927
Khathur	..	8	52	....
	..	9	....	283
	..	15	145	....
Khatro	..	1 to 5	116	105
Khokhar	..	6	42	....
Total		....	355	388

All the lac bearing area of some 20 acres in compartment No. 9 of Khokhar forest has been reserved for brood lac.

*Hyderabad Division.*—Lac infection was carried out as usual but with small success.

About 8,000 joories were tied in Shah Makai, Kacho Ghalee, Mohamed Khan, Matiari and Ghag forests. The result was practically nil. Lac did succeed to some extent in Mohamed Khan and Ghalee and Miani forests but squirrels and adverse winds in the following spring destroyed it.

*Northern Circle.*—Two centres were chosen for experimental work, which was carried out under the direction of the Assistant Professor of Entomology, College of Agriculture, Poona :—

(1) *Sakora in Nandgaon Range of East Nasik.*—Area wire-fenced, containing *bor* and *palas*. Forest thin and poor. Climate hot in summer, temperature going up to 113°; rainfall 12" — 15". 27 *palas* (*Butea frondosa*), 10 *bor* (*Zizyphus jujuba*) and 1 *ghatbor* (*Zizyphus xylopyra*) were pruned in May, but the shoots obtained were not satisfactory and in the 2nd week of July about 200 brood-lac sticks from the C. P. were tied on to 41 *palas* 11 *bor* and 1 *ghatbor*, pruned and unpruned. Of these the *palas* alone were successfully inoculated; the amount of incrustation was fair and in November the crop was cut and again put out on the trees. Subsequently it was decided that though the experiment had not failed altogether in this locality it would be better to concentrate on a more favourable locality.

(2) *Mandvi Forests, Surat division.*—Here the maximum temperature is the same or rather less with a less hot sun and a rainfall of 53 inches. Inoculation was done in July, in a plot in Pipalwada, Block XIX coupes 15, 16, on 26 *palas* and 4 *ghatbor* trees which had been pollarded to 2' high in January 1926 and have sent out long succulent shoots. Seven hundred and thirty-five sticks from the C. P. were tied, and the outturn on 23rd November 1926, 4 months after the date of inoculation, was 1,738 sticks, i.e., 2½ fold.

It was then decided to utilise all the brood lac from the Sakora and Pipalwada plots in cultivating lac in some place where *palas* trees are numerous and easy of access. Hence the site for winter inoculation was chosen at Balethi, about 3 miles from the terminus of the Kosamba-Zankwao Railway. Sixty trees were inoculated on 24th November 1926 and another 200 trees were pruned for further work in the ensuing year. The final results of the winter inoculation are awaited in July 1927. The incrustation was quite satisfactory when the Conservator and the Working Plan Officer visited the area at the end of December 1926.

Work at Balethi will be continued, and a site near Godhra in the Panch Mahals has also been selected and trees pruned for inoculation in July 1927, as it is known that considerable revenue is made from lac in the adjoining Native States.

So far the experiments made are encouraging and the following points need to be emphasised :—

(1) Timely pruning of trees in January and July for production of long succulent shoots.

(2) Pruning is best at 4' height from the ground as this facilitates tying of brood lac sticks.

(3) Knowledge of the exact date of emergence of the insects for each locality is of importance.

(4) Timely untying of the brood-lac sticks after about half the insects have settled up on the shoots, and re-tying them to fresh shoots so that with the same number of sticks more inoculation can be done.

The amount spent was Rs. 81-1-0 for purchase of brood lac.

*Central Circle.*—Experiments on the propagation of lac from brood lac were carried out on *palas* trees in Block II of the Deomogra reserve, West Khandesh, with the help of the Agricultural Department.

From the inspection of the infected trees in the area, it appeared that only about 50 per cent. of the brood lac actually swarmed, and there was very little increase. Ants were found all over the lac and were thought to be causing damage. The trees were therefore ringed with a mixture of tar and oil, but this soon dried and appeared to have little effect in stopping the ants. From enquiries made, however, it appears that the ants do not do any actual harm. The experiments are being continued.

In the North Khandesh Division a fresh attempt was made to introduce lac in the Akrani. The brood lac this time was obtained from the Central Provinces and gave good results. 31 *palas* trees were infected and the infection on most of the twigs to which "Joris" were tied (from 4 to 6 twigs according to the size of the tree) was successful. Unfortunately it was noticed that some of the most promising twigs were broken by mischievous village boys. If sufficient brood lac is available, an attempt to infect trees on a much more extensive scale will be made this year in the Akrani.

It appears necessary that the whole operation from the infection of trees to the collection of the ripe lac should be a departmental concern, since farming of the lac, as in the past, inevitably leads to the removal of even the essential brood lac that has to be left on the trees as the seed of the future crop.

*Southern Circle.*—With a view to increase the value of the forests of Siddapur Range (S. D. Kanara) lac inoculation was carried out on 22 trees of *Shorea talura* in July 1926 with brood lac obtained from Mysore. The experiment was a partial success; the delay in receiving the brood lac parcel resulted in the loss of a large number of larvæ which were at the time swarming. In the Badami Range, lac has been found to exist naturally in the Kamatgi forests. This is being watched by the Range Forest Officer and efforts are being made to cultivate it.

*Subject No. 10.*—*Economic age for cutting bahan (Populus euphratica) coppice and degree of thinning required*

Four sample plots of  $\frac{1}{2}$  an acre each have been laid out in compartment B-2 of Keti Bagerji forest (Alipur) in the Ruk Range, Sind.

The age of these plots is 4 years. Plot 10-A was cut over during the year under report (at the age of 4 years). Plot 10-B will be cut during the year 1927-28 (at 5 years) and the other 2 at 6 and 7 years respectively.

The measurement of all stems (according to girth classes) is taken each year, and the actual yield in poles (according to girth classes), cost of extraction, and income derived, is ascertained for each plot as it comes under working.

The enumeration for the first year has already been carried out and results recorded.

The area felled showed an outturn at 4 years of 1924 poles to the acre, yielding a net profit of Rs. 106-10-0 representing an excellent return of Rs. 26 per acre per annum.

Subsequent enumerations will show whether this return can be exceeded by extending the rotation to 5, 6 and 7 years, and whether after coppicing, the stools and root suckers of plot 10-A are unimpaired in vigour and capable of yielding an equally good return 4 years hence.

*Subject 11.*—*“Stoning” of teak seedlings as a protection against animals and an aid to their growth*

The special tests carried out in most of the Divisions of the Central Circle appear to show fairly conclusively that where large flat stones are employed, their use enables a larger number of seedlings to survive the hot weather than would be the case if no stones had been used. This is more particularly noticeable with natural seedlings in the Khandesh Divisions where the forests are drier and subject to great heat.

“Stoning” on steep hill slopes has also proved beneficial as a check on erosion, though some observers maintain that these stones harbour insects and small animals which damage the plants.

On the whole it may be said that in places where stones are easily available, their use to protect teak seedlings is beneficial.

Stoned anjan seedlings were said to put on new leaves earlier than the unstoned anjan seedlings when the rain started, thereby giving the former a considerably longer growing period.

*Subject No. 12.—Artificial propagation of rosha grass (Andropogon Martinii)*

Experiments have been started to try to find out the best method of preparing the soil and whether sowing or transplanting gives the better results. No definite conclusions have been reached and the experiment is to be continued. It however appears that the grass does better on soil other than black cotton soil, that grazing is beneficial after the grass has become fully established and that if seed can be obtained as good if not better results are obtained and more cheaply from broad-casting it than by transplanting root stocks.

*Subject No. 13.—Propagation of hirda (Terminalia chebula)*

Experiments are being carried out in (i) tending of natural seedlings, (ii) dibbling seed in the forest, and (iii) establishing nurseries and planting out seedlings. The results up to now show a very low percentage of germination, and a heavy mortality amongst the young plants, chiefly due to damage done by wild animals. The experiments are to be continued for another year, at least.

*Subject No. 14.—Propagation of bamboos (Dendrocalamus strictus)*

Bamboos are scarce in the Kolaba forests, and attempts are being made to introduce them. Fair results have been obtained from seed, but seed is not always available and the growth of the seedlings is slow. The method of planting sections of stems horizontally has given poor results. The best method tried up to now seems to be to plant 2' to 3' long cuttings of one year old stems with part of the root attached; some of these cuttings have put on strong and rapid growth. The experiments are being continued. A good many bamboos have been established.

*Subject No. 15.—The relative value of different species for making charcoal*

This experiment was carried out on a small scale in Satara Division and the results which are not conclusive are tabulated below :—

Kind of wood	Weight of wood in lbs.	Weight of charcoal in lbs.	Cost incurred	Price obtained	Per cent. of charcoal to wood used
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Anjan ( <i>Hardwickia binata</i> ) . .	4,299	790	7 8 11	16 4 9	18·84
Aln ( <i>Terminalia tomentosa</i> ) . .	3,266	598	5 11 3	12 4 9	18·25
Jambul ( <i>Eugenia jambolana</i> ).	2,340	392	3 12 0	8 1 3	16·75
Mixed species ( <i>Bridelia retusa</i> ) and the like.	3,982	535	5 2 3	11 0 6	13·45

The figures shown under column "cost incurred" are exclusive of price of firewood.

*Subject No. 16.—Effect of improvement fellings on diameter growth*

The subject is to be taken up in the year 1927-28.

*Subject No. 17.—Effect of cutting back superfluous shoots of teak seedlings*

A large number of the transplants in this plot had two or three shoots. In half of the area these plants were left untouched, whilst in the other half all shoots except the best from each root were cut back. When the plants are far apart this cutting back has done no good, as fresh shoots have come up: but where the plants are growing close together the cutting back has stimulated the growth of the shoots left and the fresh shoots which have come up have made no headway, and have in many cases died back. Observations are being continued.

*Subject No. 18.—Investigation into the effect of shade on lantana*

It is not known whether overhead shade has much effect on the growth of lantana. Four half acre plots with varying degrees of over-head shade have been selected and the number of lantana stems over 1" girth at 9" from the ground have been counted. Counting will be done each year and results noted. The results so far obtained are not conclusive.

*Subject No. 19.—Coppicing of Anjan (*Hardwickia binata*)*

It is desirable to ascertain the most suitable season of the year and the most suitable height above ground level for cutting *anjan* trees for coppice. Experiments are being made of cutting at four periods, i.e., May to July, August to October, November to January and February to April; and three heights, i.e., at ground level and 6" and 12" above ground level. The results will be noted.

*Subject No. 20.—Preservation of natural anjan seedlings*

It is found that a large proportion of the *anjan* seedlings which come up early in the rains die off towards the end of the rains or during the ensuing dry weather. It is desirable to find out the reasons for this and what can be done to prevent it. Several reasons have been suggested, the chief of which are:—

- (i) Damage from grazing.
- (ii) Suppression by grass.
- (iii) Drought.

Two sample plots each of one acre have been selected with a fair growth of small *anjan* seedlings. One of these plots has been fenced and closed to grazing and the other left open. Each of these plots has been sub-divided into 4 equal sub-plots, as follows:—

20A	1	open to grazing, seedlings weeded and "stoned".
20A	2	" " " " not "
20A	3	" " not " but "
20A	4	" " " " not "
20B	1	Closed to grazing, seedlings weeded and "stoned".
20B	2	" " " " not "
20B	3	" " not " but "
20B	4	" " " " not "

The plots and sub-plots have been demarcated by small cairns and numbered pegs.

The seedlings in each plot and sub-plot will be inspected frequently and a report on their condition made annually.

### *Experiments*

*Sandalwood (Santalum album).*—Sandalwood seed was sown in patches under bushes and between stones along a few shady nallas in all Ranges in East Khandesh. The seed took about a month to germinate. Though most of the seedlings died, some survived, even though the season was a specially trying one. In the Satara Division experiments were made with dibbling sandalwood seed on 3 kinds of patches, (1) on ridges formed of soil, (2) on soil dug up and loosened and (3) on burnt soil. The percentage of germination was very low. The best germination was on the 2nd and 3rd kinds of patches in which 7.5 per cent. and 6.4 per cent. of the seed germinated respectively, though almost all the seedlings died in the hot weather.

Further experimental sowing of sandalwood seed putting in host plants with them was not a success in Kanara N. D. as all the sandalwood plants and most of the host plants died. Experiments with dibbling sandalwood seed in various localities of the Sirsi Range (Kanara E. D.), at Nisalnr (Kanara S. D.) and in both the Districts of Dharwar-Bijapur Division were also carried out during the year. The result of this is watched in Kanara E. D. In Kanara S. D. about 250 sandal plants are alive; maximum height attained during the year is 2 feet. The work of raising this valuable tree has been undertaken in this Division with a view to stock the poorer parts of the annual coupes where teak may not do well. Recently some sandal trees were exploited in the Coast Division, Kanara, and the wood was found to have considerable scent. The experiment to propagate sandalwood in both the Districts of the Dharwar-Bijapur Division by artificial means was not encouraging. Natural regeneration is splendid in Dharwar taluka.

*Eucalyptus (rudis and betradcum).*—Attempts were made to grow eucalyptus in the coastal tracts to see if it is possible to substitute eucalyptus (without watering or with reduced watering) for casuarina but it appears that eucalyptus will want as much watering during the first dry season as casuarina—besides it is not as fast growing. The surviving plants of 1925 and 1926 have attained a height of 10' and 5' respectively.

*Mahogany (Spanish).*—The surviving Honduras Mahogany plants put out in Nisalnr (S. D. Kanara) in 1924 rains have attained an average height of 8' and out of 121 plants from Hulegar nursery put out in Kabbinhakkal coupe 1-B, 110 plants are alive, maximum height attained is 3'. All these plants are in good condition.

*Sissoo (Dalbergia sissoo).*—Three thousand five hundred and seventy-five plants both from cuttings and seed were put out in conjunction with teak plants in coupe 1-B of Kabbinhakkal (S. D. Kanara). Two thousand and nine hundred plants are now alive and in a flourishing condition;



maximum height 7'. *Sissoo* plants put out in the previous year in coupe 15-B of Nisalnr and in coupe 1-A of Kabbinhakkal were damaged or destroyed by porcupines. About 200 plants are alive but in a moribund condition.

*Fodder trees.*—An area of about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres of newly disforested land in Honavar town, at the foot of the hill on which the Divisional Forest Officer's bungalow stands, was allotted by the Collector of Kanara, for growing fodder trees. On this area, *honne* (*Pterocarpus marsupium*) was planted in lines 12' apart and *anjan* (*Hardwickia binata*) 12'  $\times$  12' in between the lines of *honne*. The *honne* seedlings all survived; about 50 per cent. of the *anjan* seedlings died, but the casualties were replaced by fresh sowings in the rains (June 1927). *Anjan* appears to grow well here. All the seedlings of fodder trees grown in the nurseries (Coast Division, Kanara) were distributed to the villagers for planting in malki lands and over 60,000 *honne* seedlings were planted with the help of the villagers in the Minor forest of Belambar near Ankola. More *anjan* and *honne* seed was collected this year for next year's planting.

*Tobacco* as a catch crop in teak regeneration area in the 2nd year's plantation was tried on a small scale by Mr. Tuggarse, Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara Coast Division. The seedlings did not grow well where the area was covered with weeds. Where the soil was well burnt, they grew to a height of 5' to 6', the topped plants giving 10 to 12 good leaves. The *tobacco* obtained from such leaves was reported to be good and a lb. was valued at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  annas by Messrs. Spencer and Co. of Dindigal.

*Improvement of grazing areas.*—The Agricultural Department has continued carrying out experiments in Meharun, in East Khandesh, and Bhamburda in Poona, with fenced sample plots in forest. The system of grazing here was altered this year. It is too early yet to record any results.

A system of rotational grazing has been definitely accepted in connection with the new plan for the scrub jungle and Jamner Teak areas in East Khandesh. It has been decided not to allow goats in forest proper, but to organize pasture forests and waste areas into separate blocks, on lines similar to those laid down for the other blocks, and to allow sheep and goat grazing in the open portions.

*Charcoal.*—One hundred and nine maunds of charcoal were prepared departmentally by settlers in East Khandesh at a fixed rate of Re. 1 per maund delivered at Raver or one of the adjacent forest depôts. There was little demand for this charcoal at the Forest Depôts at the Rs. 2 rate, so the rate was reduced to Rs. 1-8-0. Even then very little was sold. A certain amount was sold in Jalgaon both in the Bazar and to District Officers at Rs. 2 per maund.

The forest contractors are willing to prepare charcoal, but the public demand for the same has still to be created. In fact, two contractors prepared charcoal on a large scale (one in Jalgaon and one in Jamner), but both aver there is no profit in the operation. It is, however, hoped that when villagers begin to realize the advantages of charcoal as

compared with firewood, and the contractors get more expert at making it, a local demand may arise, as the saving in transport charges is fairly certain to outweigh the charges incurred in making.

The experiment of selling charcoal in Mahad, Kolaba division, from Satara Division was tried this year. 30 bags of charcoal were brought and sold for Rs. 43 ; but it was found that this experiment was not worth the trouble and cost and hence stopped. One local contractor has started manufacturing charcoal and he can afford to sell it at a cheaper rate in Mahad.

To ascertain the actual proportion of charcoal yield to material used from Casuarina fuel, an experiment was carried out departmentally in Alibag Range, and the results obtained are given below :—

Total casuarina fuel used	Total yield of charcoal
90 khardies.	480 maurds.
(equal to 80,640 lbs.)	(equal to 13,440 lbs.)

Experimental charcoal operations were carried on at several places in the Satara Division and most of the charcoal prepared was disposed of at a profit varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 27 per khardi.

## CHAPTER VII

### ADMINISTRATION

The office of the Chief Conservator of Forests was held throughout the year by Mr. A. G. Edie, C.I.E.

The territorial circles were held by the following officers :—

Northern Circle	.. Mr. G. E. Marjoribanks throughout the year.
Central Circle	.. Mr. E. M. Hodgson throughout the year.
Southern Circle	.. Mr. H. L. Newman from 1st April 1926 to 10th March 1927 and Mr. G. S. Butterworth from 11th to 31st March 1927.
Sind Circle	.. Mr. P. E. Aitchison throughout the year.

The following officers worked in the Engineering Branch.—Mr. T. S. Pipe as Superintending Engineer, Forest Department, Bombay Presidency, from 1st April 1926 to 27th July 1926 when he went on leave. Mr. H. C. Holmes, Forest Engineer, Southern Division, was in charge of the Office of the Superintending Engineer in addition to his own from 28th July 1926 to 28th March 1927 from which date the post of the Superintending Engineer, Forest Department, was abolished. Mr. R. V. Alexander was Forest Engineer, Northern division, from 1st April 1926 to 30th September 1926 when he went on leave and the Office of the Forest Engineer, Northern Division, was closed during his absence.

Mr. H. C. Holmes was Forest Engineer, Southern division, through out the year.

Mr. T. K. Mirchandani, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests was under the Superintending Engineer, throughout the year.

Changes among Divisional Forest Officers were frequent chiefly owing to absence of officers on leave, as many as 13 out of the total number of 28 Divisions having changed hands during the year. Seventeen divisions were held wholly by Imperial Officers, three for part of the year by Imperial and for part of the year by Provincial officers and eight wholly by Provincial officers.

At the close of the year the number of officers attached to Divisions as Assistant Divisional Forest Officers or sub-divisional Forest Officers was one Imperial and seven Provincial.

No new recruits were added to either service during the year.

Subordinate and clerical establishments—Out of six students who were sent for training at the Madras Forest College at Coimbatore in 1924 five were appointed as Rangers, having obtained higher Standard certificates and one with a lower standard certificate as Forester second grade. Out of eight candidates selected for the 1927-29 course two resigned, one was found unfit while under practical training and five were sent to the College for training.

The Foresters training class was held as usual in the Northern Circle under the supervision of Mr. A. S. Nachan, Ranger. Thirty-two subordinates of the Northern and Central Circles were admitted to the class of whom seven were sent back as unfit or on account of illness. Of the remaining twenty-five students twenty-three passed the final examination. In the Southern Circle no regular class was held. Six promising guards were placed for training under experienced Rangers. A set course of training was gone through, ending with a written examination. Of the six guards deputed during the year five came through the test successfully.

#### *Casualties and punishments*

Particulars	Northern Circle	Central Circle	Southern Circle	Sind	Total	
					1926-27	1925-26
1. Retirements .. .. .	19	17	9	4	49	53
2. Deaths .. .. .	9	8	16	4	37	45
3. Resignations .. .. .	12	15	9	9	45	59
4. Prosecutions .. .. .	2	3	..	1	6	3
5. Degradations .. .. .	10	8	6	8	32	23
6. Dismissals, removals, etc. .. .. .	29	32	13	10	84	93
Total, 1926-27 .. .. .	81	83	53	36	253	..
Total, 1925-26 .. .. .	72	91	65	48	..	276

The health of the Forest staff was on the whole fairly good. The premature death from black water fever of Mr. R. G. Sahasrabudhe, a very good Ranger in the Northern Circle, while on felling work in Peint and of Mr. N. C. M. Saldanah, a Ranger in the Southern Circle, are much

regretted. Government have recently sanctioned the appointment of a special medical officer to attend to the large felling staff in Peint from November to the end of April.

In the Northern Circle two Foresters in North Thana are under trial in the Criminal court in connection with extensive illicit cuttings in thinning coupes.

In the Central Circle there were three cases of defalcation of Government money one in North Khandesh by a depôt officer, one in West Khandesh by a Range Office clerk, Dhulia and one in Kolaba by a guard. The accused in all cases were prosecuted and convicted and sentenced by the Magistrates to various terms of imprisonment and to fines.

The work of the Rangers and other subordinate protective staff and Office Establishment has been reported to be satisfactory with only few exceptions.

*Civil suits.*—The Civil suit against thinning contractors in East Thana division in the Northern Circle which was pending in the Thana Court was decided in favour of Government. Some timber merchants in East Khandesh Division of the Central Circle have lodged suits against Government for having levied foreign duty on their imported timber. All suits are pending. In the Southern Circle of seven suits filed for recovery of revenue outstandings and advances six are pending and one was decided against Government. An appeal against this has been filed in the District Court of Kanara. Of the three suits filed last year two were won with costs and the third is still pending in the Belgaum Court. Of the six cases filed against Government five are pending. In one case the plaintiff was refunded the amount as instructed by the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and the case was withdrawn by him. As remarked last year this circle continues to be burdened with litigation most of which has reference to default cases of some years standing. Measures have been taken to remedy this unsatisfactory feature.

#### *Inspection and Tours*

The Chief Conservator toured in the four Circles of the Presidency. Divisional and other offices were inspected as usual during the year. No irregularities of a serious nature were disclosed by the inspection. A serious defalcation of Rs. 2,504-11-1 by a clerk of the Forest Engineer, Southern Division, having come to light, a detailed and thorough inspection of that office was conducted by the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, shortly after the close of the year.

#### *Land Revenue Administration*

The Divisional Forest Officer, West Nasik, continued the Land Revenue and Excise Administration of Peint Taluka. The Divisional Forest Officer, Surat, continued to be ex-officio Assistant Political Agent, Dang.

The Revenue management, by the Forest Department, of the seven villages in East Khandesh was satisfactory.

The Revenue administration of the Akrani Mahal was managed as usual by the Forest Department with the Range Forest Officer Mr. B. R. Alekar as Mahalkari.

No progress was made with the Dhadgaon-Shahada Road during the year as Government did not sanction any funds for the work pending a complete revised estimate for the project as a whole. Rs. 10,000 have however been provided this year and work is now in progress.

The Raisingpur Estate continued to be managed by the Forest Department under the Court of Wards a Forester being incharge throughout the year.

The three forest Mahals of Dandeli, Kulgi and Virnoli in Kanara, N. D. and Kirwatti and Bilki in Kanara, E. D. continued to be under the administration of the Forest Department. The inhabitants of these mahals appeared contented and their relations with the Forest Department continued to be satisfactory.

The whole of the forest land assigned for Kumris in the Supa Peta was relinquished voluntarily by the Kumriwallas. The case of the Kumri holders in Belgaum has been disposed of in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4755 of 28th March 1927, and it is hoped that this settlement will be final or will at any rate endure for a number of years. The people seemed reasonably contented—it hardly appears possible to make a Kumri villager wholly so—and no genuine grievances were noted.

The nine villages in the Kanara Coast Division continued to manage their village forests under the Panchayat system. This experiment is being watched with interest and it is too soon to criticize.

The relations between this Department and other Government Departments continued to be cordial during the year.

## CHAPTER VIII

### GENERAL REMARKS

The year was a successful one financially and good progress was made with works of development and improvement. More money is necessary for such works as will bring in increased revenue directly or indirectly.

The control of royalty teak trees in malki lands in Kolaba has been transferred from the Revenue Department to the Forest Department for systematic wholesale felling and sale to the trade, *vide* Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8581 dated 2nd May 1927. This is a distinct improvement over the previous system by which trees remained unfelled until long past maturity and too old to coppice.

The management of Revenue Jungles in eight Revenue Numbers of the Rohri Taluka in Sind comprising an area of 3,655 acres and 31 gunthas was ordered by the Commissioner in Sind to be made over to the Forest Department. Their demarcation jointly by the

Mukhtiarkar and the Range Forest Officer is being carried out, on conclusion of which the gradual disposal of the jungles will be undertaken either departmentally or by contract as found suitable.

The proposals for the better management of the Thana Gurcharans or Protected forests have received the sanction of Government, *vide* Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 9811 of 23rd June 1926.

In West Nasik of the Northern Circle all further assignments of Forest land for cultivation have been temporarily held in abeyance as it has become difficult to control and to prevent encroachments and damage to the forest around the plots. The assessment on 39,457 acres already under cultivation amounted to Rs. 40,434.

In the Central Circle forest settlements continued to increase and the majority of settlers did good work in all the three Khandesh Divisions. Two thousand five hundred and five acres of forest were cleared of tree growth in North Khandesh with a view to establishing seven new inforest settlements.

Areas suitable for extending Chillaria, Umradowakwad and Panakhed settlements have also been inspected and plots will be laid out next season. It appears however necessary to consider more carefully what this policy is tending towards. The settlements were originally started with the object of supplying labour for forest works and an 8-acre allotment was given to each selected settler. This allotment was considered as insufficient by the Collector of Khandesh who advocated a 15-acre allotment as the "minimum economic holding."

Owing to the poor season, the inforest settlers made repeated demands for tagai. In the North Khandesh Division Rs. 4,750 were advanced as tagai for the purchase of bullocks and seed in the plains, while Rs. 4,152 were recovered from outstandings of old loans, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,862.

In the West Khandesh Division a sum of Rs. 1,890 was given out as tagai for the purchase of bullocks and seed. Owing to the poorness of the season recovery of old loans had to be postponed.

In the Southern Circle in continuation of the grants made in previous years 660 acres of forest land were given out for cultivation in Gokak and Gujnal Ranges as communal holdings. The grantees were mostly Berads. These Berads are contented with what has been done for them and they rendered good help to the Protective Establishment during the year. The Berad Settlement at Dandeli did useful work as in the past and there were no complaints of any kind.

One hundred and nineteen acres of Betta at the rate of four acres of forest to one acre of new garden were demarcated during the year in the Southern Circle.

About 2,000 acres of reserved forest near Boradi and Khambala in North Khandesh have been disforested in favour of cultivation, in addition to the land given out to forest settlers, and there is now danger

of the fodder reserves being depleted, which, in the case of famine, will be a very serious calamity. It must now definitely be laid down whether the extent to which forest lands are to be opened to cultivation to appease the ceaseless land hunger, is to be limited merely by the fact that the land is capable of being cultivated, or whether other principles are to be considered. It will never be possible to satisfy entirely the ever-increasing demand for land, and apart from the danger of honey-combing the whole forest and thus increasing the difficulty of forest protection, there is the possibility of this Department being left with the hills only growing *salai* (*Boswellia serrata*), as the predominant crop, and the district being deprived of its fodder and fuel reserves.

At present the Divisional Forest Officer, North Khandesh, is inundated with petitions for land, necessitating a lot of extra work for him and his subordinates, and creating an impression in the minds of the petitioners that land is to be had for the asking. The hordes of disappointed petitioners thereafter consider they have a grievance against the department, which is thus getting unnecessarily unpopular.

It is suggested that instead of treating this question piecemeal, a special officer be appointed to go into the question of disforestsments in North Khandesh, and to decide what areas can be safely thrown out of forest for cultivation and the rate and manner in which such disforestsment should be made. Thereafter no further disforestsments should be allowed and the flood of applications for land would gradually subside.

The demands of the Accountant General's Office on the accounts of this Department continued to the same extent as in the last year.

The Forest Grievances Committee finished their investigations and submitted reports to Government during the year and Government orders on their recommendations were received after the close of the year under report.

The earnings of the Alnavar-Dandeli Railway during the year amounted to Rs. 71,259 with an expenditure of Rs. 47,461. There was therefore a net profit of Rs. 23,798. This is the first time the Railway has given a profit and it was due to increased export from Dandeli of more timber and manganese than before.

In the Kolaba Division practically all the forest contractors have to remove their coupe material through private lands before reaching the public roads. For the use of such private lands the contractors were in the habit of being forced to pay some rent annually to the landlords. Recently, however, the landlords demanded such exorbitant rents that the contractors objected to pay and it appeared for a time that these demands would adversely affect coupe sales. This problem has been satisfactorily solved by the present Collector who turned the tables on the avaricious land owners by declaring their demands for hire of their lands as putting them to a non-agricultural purpose. This has greatly simplified matters but is not an absolute solution as it is still open to

these land owners to object *in toto* to the removal of forest produce over their lands.

At the Agricultural Exhibition which was held on the grounds of the Poona Agricultural College from 20th to 31st October 1926, the Forest Department exhibited a model to indicate in a manner intelligible to the public the beneficial effects which tree growth on hill sides have on the water supply, and conversely, by a second model the evil effects resulting from rain water rushing down steep treeless slopes, causing floods, eroding field and covering them with sand and gravel, and eventually resulting in a diminution of the water supply.

In addition, examples of the several kinds of preventable damage trees suffer from were shown, together with the consequent deterioration of the timber produced by such damage. Cross sections, pamphlets and notices explained the meanings of and the deductions to be drawn from such exhibits and were distributed and displayed conspicuously. Lastly in order to explain matters to interested spectators, the voluntary services of Mr. V. G. Bhalerao, a retired Extra Assistant Conservator, were obtained. The burden of these duties fell on Mr. C. E. L. Gilbert (Divisional Forest Officer, Poona), Mr. M. L. Khanna (Sub-divisional Forest Officer, Poona), Mr. W. E. Pereira (Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans) and Messrs. Panse (Range Forest Officer, Poona) and T. N. Thakar (Ranger Surveyor, Working Plans), who worked whole-heartedly and continuously in preparing the exhibits, etc.

The Bombay Forest Department needs a museum of Forest Products.

The remarks of the Divisional Commissioners on the Circle Reports are printed below as Appendix A.



*Report.*

Forest Department.

Administration — of, in the  
Bombay Presidency, including  
Sind, for the year 1926-27.

## GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Resolution No. P.—57/6215

Bombay Castle, 5th May 1928

Letter from the Chief Conservator of Forests, No. 2938, dated 15th October 1927—Submitting the Forest Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1926-27.

**RESOLUTION.**—The total revenue of the Department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 76·56 lakhs and the expenditure to Rs. 43·86 lakhs as against Rs. 75·26 and 41·97 lakhs respectively for the previous year. The surplus of Rs. 32·70 lakhs represents 42·7 per cent. of the gross revenue as against 44·2 per cent. in the previous year and 41·4 per cent., the average of the preceding five years. The gross revenue is higher than that of last year but the surplus fell partly on account of loss by exchange and partly on account of the interest on capital expenditure not charged to revenue being adjusted in the accounts for the first time. In view of the continued slump in the timber trade however the financial results of the year's working must be considered to be satisfactory. The increase in revenue occurred in the Southern Circle.

2. The net profit from the working of the seven Government saw-mills is Rs. 1,40,800 as against Rs. 1,83,543 for the preceding year. The decrease is due to the fact that three mills in the Northern Circle showed a loss of Rs. 69,916 instead of a profit of Rs. 35,530 in the previous year. The unsatisfactory return of the mills is due partly to the decline in the market rate of sawn material and partly to a paper loss owing to the new method of accounting. The saw-mill at Karanjara in the Northern Circle has already been closed as it has become old and worn out.

3. The value of the major and minor produce removed by purchasers was Rs. 31,61,241 and Rs. 11,30,791 respectively as against Rs. 34,10,367 and Rs. 12,07,838 in the preceding year. Major and minor produce removed by concessionists and free grantees amounted to Rs. 10,18,212 as against Rs. 10,25,465. The grazing fees collected during the year were Rs. 5,30,691 as compared with Rs. 5,11,056 last year. The value at "full rates" amounted to Rs. 21,37,182 and Rs. 21,04,063 respectively. The rate of grazing fee per cattle per annum is extremely low when compared with the value of the fodder grazed by each animal.

4. Government realize the importance of communications and buildings but regret that owing to the continued financial

stringency it has not again been possible to allot larger funds for these objects.

5. Government are glad to note the successful experiments in the more extensive use of mechanical methods of transport and extraction. With greater experience and the return to more normal conditions the cost of these experiments is bound to become much cheaper.

6. Orders have been passed on Mr. Perry's report on Gurcharan lands and on the recommendations of the Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee. Government trust that as a result of the decisions taken upon the latter report, all grounds for complaints in regard to Forest Administration will soon vanish and a new era of harmonious co-operation between the public and the Forest officers opened.

7. This is the last administration report to be submitted by the Chief Conservator, Mr. A. G. Edie, who has now retired. Mr. Edie's record was one of faithful and devoted service to Government, and they are pleased that some recognition of this has since been bestowed upon him in the form of a Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire. The example of Mr. Edie's devotion to duty is to be seen in this report which contains the record of a year's efficient work on the part of officers of all ranks.

By order of the Government of Bombay  
(Transferred Departments),

G. K. JOSHI,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,  
The Commissioners of Divisions,  
The Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records,  
All Collectors, including the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier,  
The Chief Conservator of Forests,  
The Conservators of Forests, Northern, Central, Southern and Sind Circles,  
The Director of Agriculture,  
The Accountant General,  
The Collector of Bombay (Department of Industries),  
The Compiler, General Administration Report,  
The Director of Information and Labour Intelligence,  
The Oriental Translator to Government,  
The Secretary, Legislative Council (for the Reading Room for the members of the Legislative Council),  
The General Department,  
The Finance Department,  
The Public Works Department,  
The Editors' Tables,  
Editors of Newspapers,  
A. G. Edie, Esquire, C.I.E.,  
The Secretary to the High Commissioner for India, London.



Annual Report on the Police  
of the City of Bombay for the  
Year 1927

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No.  $\frac{5119}{7}$  of 1928.

FROM

P. A. KELLY, Esq., C.I.E.,  
Commissioner of Police, Bombay ;

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,  
Home Department, Bombay.

*Police Commissioner's Office :  
Bombay, 11th May 1928.*

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report on the Police of the City of Bombay for the year 1927.

2. In conformity with the instructions contained in Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 4075 dated the 14th July 1886, the Report was forwarded to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and a copy of that officer's reply No. 2635 dated the 10th May 1928 is appended herewith.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

P. A. KELLY,  
Commissioner of Police.

No. 2635 of 1928.

FROM

S. S. RANGNEKAR, Esq., Bar-at-Law,  
Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge, Bombay ;

TO

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,  
Bombay.

*Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court :  
Esplanade, Bombay, 10th May 1928.*

*Subject.*—Administration Report, Bombay City Police,  
for the year 1927.

Sir,

I have the honour to return herewith the Administration Report of the Bombay City Police for the year 1927 received with your letter No. 4880/7 dated the 7th instant.

2. With reference to paragraph 36 (j) on page 37, I am of opinion that although the delay in the disposal of cases can in some isolated instances be attributed to the fault of either the prosecution or the defence, the main cause of the delay in the disposal of cases is the inadequate number of Magistrates.

3. I have no other remarks to offer.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) S. S. RANGNEKAR,  
Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

(True copy)

P. A. KELLY,  
Commissioner of Police.

No. 4881/7 of 1928.

FROM

P. A. KELLY, Esq., C.I.E.,  
Commissioner of Police, Bombay ;

TO

J. MONTEATH, Esq., M.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S.,  
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,  
Home Department, Bombay.

*Police Commissioner's Office :  
Bombay, 7th May 1928.*

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the work of the Bombay City Police for the year 1927 with the usual statements as appendices.

2. I was in charge of the office of the Commissioner of Police from the beginning of the year to the 25th March and again from the 25th November to the close of the year. From the 26th March to the 12th November I was on leave and from the 13th to the 20th November on special duty at Aden. During my absence from the 26th March to 24th November Mr. D. Healy officiated as Commissioner of Police.

The Deputy Commissioners were :—

Special Branch	..	..	Mr. J. R. Jacob.
Crime Branch	..	..	Mr. E. L. Cauty.
Divisions	..	..	Mr. H. S. Needham from 1st January to 2nd December. Mr. R. H. Haslam from 3rd December to the end of the year.
Port	..	..	Mr. F. E. Sharp.
Additional	..	..	Mr. R. H. Haslam from 30th November to 2nd December.

I give below a list of the Police Divisions showing the various areas comprised in the jurisdiction of each Division :—

A Division	..	..	Colaba, Fort South, Fort North, Esplanade and Dhobi Talao.
B	..	..	Market, Mandvi, Chakla, Umerkhadi and Dongri.
C	..	..	Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, Khet- wadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Gamdevi.
D	..	..	Mazagaon, Tarwady, Kamati- pura, New Nagpada, Mahalux- mi and Jacob Circle.



E Division ..	..	Parel, Matunga, Mahim and Worli.
H & I Divisions ..	..	Bombay Harbour and Docks.
L Division ..	..	Head Quarters—Armed and Unarmed Police.
M ,, ..	..	Mounted Police.

3. Cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year numbered 136,619 against 138,675 in 1926 and 135,827 in 1925. The sub-joined table gives details of the total volume of crime in 1926 and 1927.

	1926				
	Cognizable			Non-cognizable	Total crime
	Police	Magisterial	Total		
Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy ..	1	....	1	....	1
Class I .. .. .	63		63	15	78
Class II .. .. .	805	24	919	....	919
Class III .. .. .	1,449	11	1,460	1	1,461
Class IV .. .. .	50	77	136	1,913	2,049
Class V .. .. .	5,487	518	6,005	101	6,106
Total .. .. .	7,954	630	8,584	2,090	10,614
Class VI .. .. .	87,360	18,868	106,228	21,833	128,061
Grand Total ..	95,314	19,498	114,812	23,863	138,675

	1927				
	Cognizable			Non-cognizable	Total crime
	Police	Magisterial	Total		
Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy ..	2	....	2	....	2
Class I .. .. .	61	1	62	20	82
Class II .. .. .	1,007	45	1,052	....	1,052
Class III .. .. .	1,743	20	1,763	10	1,773
Class IV .. .. .	62	82	144	2,250	2,394
Class V .. .. .	5,453	486	5,939	176	6,115
Total .. .. .	8,328	634	8,962	2,456	11,418
Class VI .. .. .	86,926	19,425	106,351	18,850	125,301
Grand Total ..	95,254	20,059	115,313	21,306	136,619

There is, on the whole, a decrease of 2,056 cases as compared with the figures of 1926. In the year 1926 there was an increase of 2,848 cases over the figures of 1925.

4. The total number of cognizable cases of all classes reported

to the police during the year was 95,254 against 95,314 in 1926 and 100,629 in 1925.

Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) there were 8,328 cases against 7,954 in 1926 and 9,603 in 1925.

Under Class VI, 86,926 cases were reported against 87,360 in 1926 and 91,026 in 1925.

5. Including 785 cases pending from the previous year plus 46 cases

of previous years again brought on to the register during the year, there were 96,085 cases for disposal during the year under report against 96,523 in 1926 and 101,691 in 1925.

Of the total cases for disposal, 8,732 fell under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) and 87,353 under Class VI.

There is a small increase of 374 cases under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) over the figure of 1926 which was the lowest total recorded since the year 1912. The following are the figures of crime under the Indian Penal Code since 1912 :—

Year	Indian Penal Code cases	Year	Indian Penal Code cases
	Classes I to V		Classes I to V
1913 .. ..	7,995	1921 .. ..	11,247
1914 .. ..	8,246	1922 .. ..	11,348
1915 .. ..	8,408	1923 .. ..	11,394
1916 .. ..	8,840	1924 .. ..	11,190
1917 .. ..	9,262	1925 .. ..	9,603
1918 .. ..	9,776	1926 .. ..	7,954
1919 .. ..	11,543	1927 .. ..	8,328
1920 .. ..	11,642		

Lamington Road, Nagpada, Byculla and DeLisle Road Police Stations are mainly responsible for this increase while the Maharbauri Police Station recorded a fall of 91 cases.

Dacoities increased from 2 to 9, robberies from 81 to 93, house-breaking from 1,363 to 1,635, rioting from 8 to 26 while thefts slightly dropped from 4,349 to 4,338.

Compared with the year 1926, Class VI the bulk of which represents local Act cases has been almost stationary, there being a decrease of 434 cases.

It is disappointing to have to record an increase in the number of serious offences against property but towards the end of the year and

in the beginning of the present year, several old criminals and returned deportees were rounded up and there has been a welcome drop in this class of crime.

The total number of excluded cases for the year 1927 was 490 against 687 in 1926 and 783 in 1925; of these, 226 fell **Police cognizable cases struck off.** under the Indian Penal Code and 264 under Class VI against 312 and 375 in the preceding year. Of the excluded cases, 40 were declared to be false as compared with 87 in 1926 and 64 in 1925.

In 11 cases compensation ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 was awarded to the accused by the Magistracy under section 553, Criminal Procedure Code. The percentage of excluded cases to cases reported works out to 0·51.

Six complainants were prosecuted under section 182, Indian Penal Code, with the result that 3 were convicted and the cases against the remaining 3 were pending at the end of the year.

7. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year was **Pending Police cases.** 1,050 as against 785 in 1926 and 1,169 in 1925.

8. Ninety-four thousand five hundred and eleven cases of all classes were classified as true against 95,026 in 1926 and 99,648 in 1925. Of these, 86,914 resulted in conviction giving a percentage of 91·96 as compared with 93·65 in 1926 and 93·23 in 1925. **True Police cognizable cases.**

Under the Indian Penal Code, 7,927 cases were classified as true against 7,623 in 1926 and 9,425 in 1925. Of these, 3,065 resulted in conviction giving a percentage of 38·67 against 42·52 in 1926 and 42·79 in 1925.

Under Class VI, 86,584 cases were classified as true. Of these, 83,849 ended in conviction giving a percentage of 96·84 against 98·11 in 1926 and 98·50 in 1925.

The percentage of true cases to cases reported stands at 98·36.

9. The total number of cases of all classes remaining undetected at the end of the year under report was 3,779 against **Undetected Police cognizable cases.** 3,393 in 1926 and 4,207 in 1925. The percentage of non-detection works out to 3·93 against 3·52 in 1926 and 4·14 in 1925.

10. *Class I—Offences against the State, etc.*—In this class there were 72 cases for disposal including 11 cases pending **Result of trial by classes.** from the preceding year against 70 in 1926 and 83 in 1925. Convictions were obtained in 35 cases as against 50 in 1926.

The increase is noticeable under the following heads:—

	1926	1927
Offences relating to stamps .. .. .	6	10
Rioting or unlawful assembly .. .. .	8	26

On the other hand the following heads show a decrease :—

	1926	1927
Offences relating to coin .. ..	4	2
Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes .. ..	15	6
Other offences against public justice .. ..	17	10
Personating public servant or soldier .. ..	12	7

*Class II—Serious offences against the person.*—Under this head there were 1,106 cases for disposal including 91 cases pending from the preceding year plus 8 cases of the previous years again brought on to the register as compared with 958 in 1926 and 960 in 1925. Convictions were obtained in 350 cases as against 356 in 1926.

The following heads are mainly responsible for the increase :—

	1926	1927
Murder .. .. .	32	37
Rape by a person other than the husband ..	18	23
Grievous hurt .. .. .	238	293
Hurt .. .. .	297	351

On the other hand a decrease is noticeable under the following heads :—

	1926	1927
Unnatural offence .. .. .	22	18
Exposure of infants, etc. .. .. .	15	7
Attempt at, and abatement of, suicide .. ..	63	55

*Class III—Serious offences against the person and property or against property only.*—Including 60 cases pending from the preceding year plus 4 cases of the previous years again brought on to the register, there were 1,807 cases for disposal against 1,518 in 1926 and 1,920 in 1925. Convictions were obtained in 367 cases as against 307 in 1926.

The increase is perceptible under the following heads :—

	1926	1927
Dacoity, etc. .. .. .	2	9
Robbery .. .. .	81	93
Lurking house-trespass, etc. .. .. .	1,363	1,635

*Class IV—Minor offences against the person.*—In this category there were 63 cases including 1 case pending from the preceding year as against 63 in 1926 and 69 in 1925. Convictions were obtained in 6 cases as against 8 in 1926.

*Class V—Minor offences against property.*—Including 195 cases pending from the preceding year plus 34 cases of the previous years again brought on to the register, there were 5,682 cases for disposal as against 5,697 in 1926 and 7,006 in 1925. Convictions were obtained in 2,307 cases as against 2,519 in 1926.

The decrease is noticeable under the following heads:—

	1926	1927
Theft .. .. .	4,349	4,338
Receiving stolen property .. .. .	162	88
Cheating .. .. .	426	412

On the other hand the following heads show an increase:—

	1926	1927
Criminal breach of trust .. .. .	541	601
Criminal or house-trespass, etc. .. .. .	9	14

*Class VI—Other offences not specified above.*—This class comprised 87,353 cases inclusive of 427 cases pending from the preceding year as compared with 88,216 in 1926 and 91,652 in 1925. Convictions were obtained in 83,849 cases as against 85,751 in 1926.

11. There were 65 cases of murder and attempted murder including 10 cases pending from the preceding year *plus* 4 **Serious offences.** cases of previous years again brought on to the register against 58 in 1926 and 67 in 1925. Of these, 27 ended in conviction, 7 in acquittal, 13 remained undetected (including 5 infanticide cases), 1 was declared to be mistake of facts, 14 were pending at the close of the year, in 2 cases the accused were declared to be lunatics and in the remaining 1 case the accused committed suicide.

There were 15 cases of culpable homicide inclusive of 4 cases pending from the preceding year. Of these, 10 ended in conviction, 1 in acquittal, 3 remained undetected and 1 was pending at the close of the year.

Of the 51 murders and attempted murders reported during the year, the victims in 30 cases were males, in 10 females, in 1 a child and in 1 case the victims were a male and a female. The remaining 9 were cases of infanticide. The motive of crime in 13 cases was jealousy, in 4 cases gain and in 1 case to escape from police custody. In the 9 infanticide cases the motive was, apparently, the desire of the mother to conceal her shame. Of the remaining 24 cases, in 4 cases the motive could not be ascertained and in 20 cases the crime was due to quarrels, insanity, etc.

In no case of infanticide was a conviction obtained.

The following murder cases are worthy of mention:—

(1) On the night of the 14th February two Pathans by name Shirkat Sikandarsha and Mirdad Kokal were murdered by three other Pathans named Shamshi Hussein, Sinna Badah and Miadad Mia Syed under the following circumstances:—Shamshi had often borrowed money from Shirkat but the latter had recently cut off supplies as he came to know that Shamshi was of bad character.

This annoyed Shamshi so he determined to murder Shirkat and prevailed upon the other two accused to help him, telling them that there would be a lot of money in Shirkat's money-box. They murdered Shirkat and Mirdad in their sleep by cutting their throats and robbed Shirkat of Rs. 175 after breaking open his box. This offence was committed in the compound of the Indian Hollow Concrete Co. where the murdered men were employed. After washing the blood from their hands and feet at a tap in Caddell Road they proceeded towards Dadar and about 3 a.m. were met by constables E/1622 and E/1699. The constables stopped them on suspicion and finding a large sum of money on them took them to DeLisle Road Police Station where they were put under inquiry. The murder was discovered early next morning and certain stains found on the knives in their possession gave rise to a suspicion that they might be implicated in the crime. Miadad was also found to have a recent cut on his finger and their clothes were also blood-stained. Investigation showed they were the guilty men. They were sent for trial, Miadad was made an approver and the other two were sentenced to death.

(2) On 27th April 1927, at about 6-30 a.m., a fruit seller named Majid Ali Jan Ali, aged about 23 years, went to the Kasai Moholla mosque accompanied by one Baban Kallan to say his morning prayers. After prayers, as they were going through Nagdevi Street four persons who bore a grudge against Majid Ali attacked him with sticks and knives and injured him so severely that he died within a few minutes. The motive for this assault was a recent quarrel between Majid Ali and one Maulavikhan in respect of a boy named Ashak who had taken service under Maulavikhan and whom Majid Ali was interested in getting back into the service of his former master. Majid Ali had approached Maulavikhan in the matter and a quarrel ending in a law suit had been the result.

A case under sections 302 and 114, Indian Penal Code, was recorded. The police proceeded to the scene of offence and from the enquiries made there, learnt that the culprits had gone there in a motor car and after assaulting Majid Ali had driven away in the same car. On information the police succeeded in tracing the motor car, No. Y 3311, which was used by the culprits. The driver was questioned and in consequence of his statement four persons named (1) Minhas Khan Nazir Ahmadkhan, (2) Ashak Ali Husain, (3) Gulam Dastgirkhan and (4) Abbankhan Jumman Khan were traced at Kurla. One of them named Abbankhan had received a stab wound in the struggle with Majid Ali. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he was detained for treatment. After his discharge all four accused were placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, who committed them to the High Court Sessions for trial. On 4th July 1927 the case came on for hearing before the Honourable Mr. Justice Baker who convicted and sentenced Nos. 1, 2, 3 to be hanged and No. 4 to transportation for life.

Searching inquiries were also made for Maulavikhan who had absconded to Rampur State and he was finally arrested there by the State Police. He was ultimately brought to Bombay but sufficient evidence to prove his active instigation of the murder was not forthcoming. He was put up for trial but the evidence was not strong enough and he was discharged.

(3) On the 28th April 1927, at about 1 p.m., one Rupchand Sesimal, a partner in the firm of Meghji Jagannath & Co., pawn brokers, having their *pedhi* on the first floor of a building on Musjid Bunder Road went to the Crawford Market leaving his servant Hansraj Holaji, aged 16 years, in charge of the shop. At about 2 p.m. a girl named Kashibai on the same floor noticed three men walking out of the shop going towards the staircase. She did not see their faces but noticed that they were wearing *dhotees*. Ten or fifteen minutes later when she went towards the staircase she noticed that the safe was open and that there were no signs of the servant Hansraj Holaji so she informed a tenant named Harilal Bhagwan residing on the 3rd floor of the building and the information was immediately sent to Rupchand who returned to the shop where he found everything in disorder. The cupboard was broken open and the safe was ajar with the key in the lock and the contents missing. He then went into the back room where he saw two mattresses lying on the floor and on lifting them found the dead body of his servant Hansraj Holaji who had been brutally murdered. He had been stabbed in the right side of the neck and the point of the knife had penetrated the jaw just below the left ear. Rupchand reported the matter to the police who repaired to the scene of crime and on lifting the body found a blood-stained cap (*Bhaia* fashion), the broken handle of a knife and some mangoes.

A blood-stained knife blade was also found on the window sill and a brass vessel with a blood-stained impression was found in the sink. An iron jemmy was found under the mattress. All these were taken charge of and the complainant's first information was recorded in respect of murder and robbery of gold and silver ornaments collectively valued at Rs. 15,368-12-0.

From the nature of crime and the finding of the *Bhaia* fashion cap the police theory was that the culprits were *Bhaias* who had committed the crime with the connivance of some person well conversant with the working of the *pedhi*. One Sitaram Ramdin, the *Bhaia* rent collector of the building, was arrested at 6 p.m. on suspicion as he was living in the next room and frequently visited the *pedhi*. It was ascertained from the complainant that a *Bhaia* mango dealer had come to the house the previous evening and had sat on a bench in the passage of the house in front of the complainant's shop. On being questioned by the complainant as to why he was there, he said that he was waiting for Sitaram, the rent collector, and gave his name as

Ramnath. Enquiries were made for this mango hawker and he and five others were arrested on suspicion at Cavel Street at 6 a.m. on 29th April.

About six days later Sitaram Ramdin made a statement to the effect that one Shivcharan residing at Khara Kuwa accompanied by two others had been to the building on the pretext of engaging a room. Enquiries were immediately made in Khara Kuwa when it was ascertained that the shop where Shivcharan had been carrying on business was closed four days prior to the information and it was not known where any of the three had gone to. On the 6th May the police received information that some friends of Shivcharan, gold-smiths by profession, having their shop on the opposite side of the road to that of Shivcharan had left Bombay a few days after the murder. Enquiries were made and the same evening four servants working in their shops were arrested on suspicion. In consequence of statements made by them it was ascertained that two brothers Rameshwar Hazari and Nanu Hazari, gold-smiths by profession, ran two shops on the ground floor of a building in Shaikh Memon Street opposite to Shivcharan's shop, that on the day of the murder some gold and silver ornaments had been brought to one of the shops by Mathuraprasad, a servant of Shivcharan, that the major portion of the property had been melted during the night and that the next day Rameshwar gave the property to his uncle named Gangaprasad and a servant named Jagdeoprasad with instructions to proceed to Cawnpore and to give it to one Dhulari Dindayal, the brother of Gangaprasad. It was also ascertained that the two brothers Rameshwar and Nanu, their nephew Ramlal Dhulari and two others named Baldeo Devi and Ramratan Laltu had left for Cawnpore by the Delhi Express on the 30th April.

On this information the police with an informant who could identify the men proceeded to Cawnpore where with the help of the local police on 9th May 1927 they succeeded in arresting the following persons on suspicion, viz., Ramlal Dhulari, Jagdeoprasad Chintamani, Gangaprasad Dindayal, Rameshwar Hazari, Baldeo Devi, Shivcharan Bihari, Mathuraprasad Likhani and Ramratan Laltu. The police then proceeded to Benares where another suspect Bhulan Ramdas was arrested. All these suspects were sent to Bombay. At this stage Ramnath Mahesh made a statement disclosing in detail the conspiracy between Sitaram, Shivcharan, Mathuraprasad, Rameshwar and himself to rob the complainant of his property and also confessed how the murder and robbery were committed and how they disposed of the property.

In all property of the value of Rs. 3,402 was recovered including a piece of gold weighing 60½ tolas which Rameshwar had hidden in his house at Cawnpore. The accused (1) Ramnath Mahesh, (2) Shivcharan Bihari, (3) Mathuraprasad Likhani, (4) Sitaram Ramdin, (5) Rameshwar Hazari and (6) Baldeo Devi were charged under sections 120B, 392 and 109, Indian Penal Code, and Ramnath, Shivcharan



and Mathuraprasad were further charged under sections 302 and 114, Indian Penal Code, and (7) Nanu Hazari under sections 411 and 414, Indian Penal Code. The other suspects were discharged and some of them were cited as witnesses.

The seven accused were placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, when No. 1 Ramnath Mahesh was examined as an approver and the case committed to the Sessions.

On the 5th January 1928 the case came on for hearing before the Honourable Mr. Justice Madgaonkar. After a protracted trial of 8½ days in which 46 witnesses out of 79 were examined, the Jury brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty on all charges against the accused who were sentenced as follows:—

No. 2 to be hanged.

No. 3 to transportation for life.

No. 4 to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

No. 5 to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

No. 6 and 7 to one year's rigorous imprisonment each.

The Judge highly commended the police in detecting the case and bringing the culprits to justice.

A blood-stained palm impression was found on the brass vessel found at the place of the murder and was photographed and enlarged by the Finger Print Bureau. It was subsequently found that the left palm prints of Mathuraprasad Likhani tallied with those on the vessel. The defence counsel objected to this evidence being admitted but the objection was overruled by the judge. In admitting it he stated that his ruling would be for the future guidance of the lower courts as this was the first case of its kind in the Bombay Presidency.

12. The Sessions Court tried 155 cases against 105 in 1926 and 119 in 1925. Of these, 130 ended in conviction, 22 in acquittal, 1 was withdrawn and in 2 cases the accused were declared to be lunatics. These cases involved altogether 209 persons of whom 174 were convicted, 31 were acquitted, the charges against 2 were withdrawn and the remaining 2 were declared to be lunatics.

13. I subjoin the usual statement compiled by the Coroner of Bombay of cases of suicide:—

	Male	Female
Native Christians .. .. .	4	1
Muhammadans .. .. .	16	4
Parsis .. .. .	8	4
Hindus .. .. .	53	17
Total ..	81	26
Grand total ..	107	

During the year the Coroner held 669 inquests as against 665 in 1926 and 645 in 1925.

In exercise of the power vested in them by Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 5819, dated 16th September 1902, the police disposed of 14 cases of simple accidental deaths against 7 in 1926 and 26 in 1925.

14. Including 412 cases pending from the preceding year, the offences under the special and local laws dealt with by the police numbered 87,064 against 87,862 in 1926 and 91,182 in 1925. Of these, 83,624 ended in conviction. The bulk of these cases fell under the following Acts:—

The Bombay City Police Act,  
The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, and  
The Public Conveyances Act.

The offences under the other local Acts were comparatively few.

*Criminal tribes.*—The total number of persons registered in Bombay City up to the end of the year 1926 was 2,257. Deducting from this those who died or were transferred, etc., the actual number of registered members of criminal tribes in Bombay City on 31st December 1926 was 1,487 as shown below:—

Mang garudis	..	..	..	741
Waghris	..	..	..	522
Bhamptas	..	..	..	151
Kaikadis	..	..	..	73
Total ..				1,487

One hundred and seven were added to the roll while 163 were removed from the roll during the year 1927 owing to deaths, cancellation, transfer to Districts or Settlements. The net number of registered members of criminal tribes in Bombay at the end of the year was 1,431 as detailed below:—

Mang garudis	..	..	..	676
Waghris	..	..	..	534
Bhamptas	..	..	..	152
Kaikadis	..	..	..	69
Total ..				1,431

Finger impression slips of 259 persons were recorded during the year. Of these, 174 were not registered as nothing incriminating was found against them.

One hundred and thirty persons were prosecuted under section 22 of the Criminal Tribes Act with the following result:—

118 convicted  
1 discharged  
2 acquitted  
5 withdrawn  
4 pending at the close of the year

Total 130

Forty-six persons were dealt with under section 25 of the Criminal Tribes Act as under:—

42 were transferred up-country for trial under section 22.  
 Eighteen of these were absconders from Settlements.  
 4 cases withdrawn.

Total 46

Fifty-three persons were deported as under:—

49 under section 27 (1) of the Bombay City Police Act, and  
 4 under section 3 of the Foreigners Act.

Total 53

Two hundred and seventy-five up-country registrees came to Bombay for work on passes during the year. One hundred and thirty-one of these are still here, the rest having returned.

The work in the Criminal Tribes Branch entails a vast amount of correspondence with the up-country police.

*Beggars.*—Action was taken against 959 professional beggars under the provisions of section 121 while 37 beggars were deported under section 27 (2), Bombay City Police Act.

As pointed out in my last report no headway can be made by the police in dealing with beggars until some comprehensive scheme is devised for dealing with the beggar problem in this City.

*Bombay Children Act and Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act.*—Owing to financial stringency no additional staff has been sanctioned for working the provisions of these two Acts but pending the provision of a special staff 1 Deputy Inspector, 2 Sub-Inspectors and 4 Head Constables have been detailed out of the existing Force for this purpose from the 1st May 1927. The following is a summary of the work done by this staff:—

With a view to dealing with children residing in brothels and with prostitutes, 119 prostitutes and brothel-keepers were served with notices under section 7 (1) (e) of the Bombay Children Act. These notices concerned 139 children. Of these, 7 children were removed from custody of their guardians and sent to certified schools by the Juvenile Court. In other cases the court having given time the children were either removed up-country to their native places or to some respectable locality by their guardians.

Twenty-three stray children were picked up, 9 were charged under section 121 of the Bombay City Police Act for begging and 14 were put up under section 7 (1) (a) of the Bombay Children Act as destitute and homeless. Eleven of these were handed over to their guardians or parents and ten were sent to certified schools. The cases against the remaining two were pending at the end of the year.

In 3 cases action under section 10 of the Bombay Children Act for permitting young children to beg in streets was taken against the parents who were bound over in court.

In 4 cases action under section 11 of the Bombay Children Act was taken against prostitutes for allowing young children to reside in brothels and the cases were pending at the close of the year.

Two cases were taken up under section 12 of the Bombay Children Act (one against the mother of a girl and the other against the grand-mother) for causing or encouraging the seduction of a minor girl and both the cases resulted in acquittal as definite knowledge on the part of the accused could not be proved, the girls resiling in court from the statements made to the police and refusing to give evidence against their mother and grand-mother. These were obviously true cases, but the courts cannot convict if the persons most concerned refuse to give evidence.

Under the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act, in all 7 cases were taken up, 2 under section 5 for living on the earnings of prostitutes, 2 under section 6 for procuring girls for prostitution and 3 under section 7 for importing girls into Bombay for prostitution. Of these, 4 ended in conviction, 1 in acquittal while 2 were pending at the close of the year. An appeal was made to the High Court in the case of acquittal with the result that the Magistrate's order of acquittal was set aside and the accused was convicted and sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.

Under the Indian Penal Code, 25 cases were taken up under sections 366A, 372 or 373, out of which 4 ended in conviction, 3 in acquittal and 18 were pending at the end of the year.

One of the difficulties the police meet with in these cases is that the girls who are the injured parties are often very reluctant to give evidence against the wrong-doers in court and in some cases deliberately turn round and side with the defence.

The introduction of these two Acts has served to reduce to a considerable extent the number of minors residing in brothels and with prostitutes, and it is hoped that as they get more knowledge and experience the special staff will be able to deal more effectively with the procurer than hitherto.

(1) Nine hundred and twenty-one films were examined during the year 1927 and 907 were certified for exhibition and the Board of Censors including 74 certified with endorsement.

(2) Five hundred and ninety-eight films passed by other Boards were received for exhibition in Bombay. None of these had to be re-examined by the Bombay Board.

(3) Six hundred and sixty-six duplicate certificates were issued.

(4) The Cinematograph Act fund showed a balance of Rs. 20,458-4-2 at the end of the year as against the balance of Rs. 17,071-5-0 of the

preceding year. The details of receipts and expenditure are as under:—

Receipts			Expenditure		
	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
Balance on 1st January 1927 ..	17,071	5 0	Expenditure ..	17,173	2 5
Examination fee ..	20,221	0 0	Balance on 31st December 1927 ..	20,458	4 2*
Interest on Board's investment in Government securities ..	339	1 7			
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	37,631	6 7		37,631	6 7

The Board's expenditure was well within its receipts on account of examination fees and the financial position of the fund has improved.

15. The total number of direct Magisterial cognizable cases was 20,059 against 19,498 in 1926 and 13,319 in 1925. Of these Cognizable crime, 18,600 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of direct cases. 92·23. The total number of persons involved in these cases was 20,329 of whom 18,640 were convicted. The majority of such direct Magisterial complaints fall under Class VI.

16. During the year under report 96,294 persons were arrested by the police exclusive of 1,251 under arrest at the close of 1926 against 96,516 in 1926 and 100,469 in 1925. **Statement A, Part II, persons in police cases.** Of these, 90,366 were convicted. The percentage thus stands at 92·64 against 94·65 in 1926 and 94·91 in 1925.

Under section 73 of the Bombay City Police Act, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch, cancelled 23 bail bonds as compared with 51 in 1926 and 58 in 1925.

Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) 5,331 persons were tried and 3,527 were convicted, giving a percentage of 66·16 as compared with 71·37 in 1926 and 73·04 in 1925.

Under Class VI, 90,673 persons were tried of whom 86,839 were convicted, giving a percentage of 95·77 against 97·44 in 1926 and 97·71 in 1925.

At the close of the year, 1,402 persons were awaiting trial against 1,251 in 1926 and 1,157 in 1925.

17. The number of non-cognizable cases reported direct to the **Statement B, Part I, on-cognizable cases.** Magistracy was 21,306 as compared with 23,863 in 1926 and 21,879 in 1925.

With 392 cases pending from the previous year, the total number of cases for disposal was 21,698 of which 8,969 ended in conviction.

\* This includes Rs. 16,061-13-0 invested in 3½ per cent. Government securities of the face value of Rs. 20,700.

The number of offences under special and local laws reported direct to the Magistracy during the year was 17,527 as against 20,378 in 1926 and 19,409 in 1925. Most of these were offences under the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

Statement B, Part II,  
persons in non-  
cognizable cases.

18. In these 21,698 non-cognizable cases 25,405 persons were involved of whom 9,032 were convicted.

19. The accompanying table shows the various religious divisions to which 143,279 offenders in both cognizable and non-cognizable cases belong.

20. The total value of property alleged to have been stolen in police cognizable cases amounted to Rs. 10,73,543 as compared with Rs. 17,24,571 in 1926 and Rs. 17,91,360 in 1925. The total value of property recovered was Rs. 2,74,302 which gives a recovery percentage of 25·55 as compared with 57·92 in 1926 and 27·23 in 1925. The statement C gives the sub-heads under which the property stolen and recovered is classified.

The amount of property stolen is the lowest since 1916. The recovery percentage for the year 1926, viz., 57·92 was exceptionally high. As pointed out in my last report that was mainly due to nearly the whole of the stolen property in two important cases of criminal breach of trust having been recovered.

An analysis of the figures for the year 1927 shows that the amount of property stolen under thefts and robberies of all kinds is Rs. 7,56,747 and the amount recovered is Rs. 2,18,247 giving a percentage of 28·84 which is the highest since the year 1919 excepting the year 1926.

The amount stolen in criminal breach of trust cases is Rs. 3,16,796 and the amount recovered is Rs. 56,055 giving a percentage of 17·69.

The following table shows the number of cases of thefts of all classes in which the police were successful as compared with those in which they were unsuccessful :—

Offence	Number registered	Number in which investigation was refused	Number found false	Number struck off as mistake of law or facts	True cases left for investigation	Number in which conviction was obtained	Remarks
1. Dacoity ..	9	..	1	..	..	1	3 pending.
2. Robbery ..	93	..	..	5	88	31	16 pending.
3. House-breaking ..	1,635	77	5	14	1,539	314	61 pending.
4. Ordinary thefts ..	4,383	139	19	72	4,108	1,709	147 pending.
Total ..	6,075	216	25	91	5,743	2,055	227 pending.

Not counting the cases still under investigation the police were successful in 12 per cent. of the dacoity cases, 35 per cent. of the robbery cases, 20 per cent. of the house-breaking cases and 42 per cent. of the theft cases.

One hundred and six persons were dealt with under the provisions of sections 411 and 414, Indian Penal Code, for receiving stolen property and 243 persons were dealt with under the provisions of section 114 of the Bombay City Police Act for being in possession of property reasonably suspected to be stolen.

The Police acquitted themselves creditably in the following cases :—

(1) On 11th August 1927 at about 1.50 a.m. one Gopinath Parmanand, the cashier of the firm of Nikaram Parmanand, commission agents, having their place of business on the 2nd floor of Bhyjnshroff Building at Narayan Dhuru Street called at the Pydhoni police station accompanied by his *Meheta* Hemraj Daulatram and stated that he had given the latter Rs. 20,000 in Government currency notes and also a bearer cheque for Rs. 10,000 with instructions to deposit the same in the Punjab National Bank. At 11 a.m. he received information at his *pedhi* that Hemraj was looking for one Kaluram who was alleged to have taken away the money and the cheque. Gopinath and his brother Ramchandra went in search of Hemraj whom they found on Masjid Bunder Road. Disbelieving Hemraj's story they took him to the police station and lodged a complaint of criminal breach of trust.

In the course of enquiries the police arrested Hemraj and Kaluram Fatehchand, and in consequence of statements made by them a telegram was sent to the District Superintendent of Police, Dera Ismailkhan, who seized a parcel which Kaluram had sent to his father-in-law residing at Miyanalli, District Dera Ismailkhan. On opening the parcel the police discovered Rs. 19,500 in Government currency notes enclosed in the parcel with some hair-oil bottles. The amount was taken charge of by the police and was brought down to Bombay. The remaining property was recovered in Bombay.

Hemraj Daulatram was charged under section 408, Indian Penal Code, and was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, 2nd Court, who convicted and sentenced him to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment. Kaluram Fatehchand was charged under sections 411 and 414, Indian Penal Code, and was placed before the same Magistrate who convicted and sentenced him to 5 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.

(2) At about 2-30 p.m. on the 29th August 1927, a Goanese Christian by name Joseph Pereira was stopped by the police on Suparibagh Road and on being questioned said he was a tailor from Dhobi Talao who had come there for orders from some of his customers. His appearance and manner however aroused suspicion and moreover he was recognized by two Anglo-Indians as the man who had been seen some days previously taking away a gramophone in a taxi car.

As the theft of a gramophone had been recorded, Joseph Pereira was arrested on suspicion and was taken to the Bhoiwada Police Station. The complainant in the gramophone theft case failed to recognize him but on being taken to the taxi stand at Poibawdy a driver identified him as the person he had taken with a gramophone to the house of John Fernandez at DeLisle Road some days previously. A gramophone found here was identified by the complainant and several other articles the possession of which seemed suspicious were seized and John Fernandez and his companion Paul Byne were placed under arrest. Paul Byne on being questioned alone said he did not belong to this gang but was residing at Jacob's Circle with one David Aide, an Agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Proceeding there the police found boxes containing clothing and wearing apparel of a value and a quantity not in keeping with the status of these two persons. The property was therefore attached and David Aide was placed under arrest.

Enquiries extended over seven weeks during which the police recovered other gramophones, silver toilet sets, boxes of wearing apparel, sewing machines, dressing cases, leather trunks and other property valued at Rs. 2,500 from various parts of the City.

These four accused were eventually charged and were sentenced as under :—

- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. Joseph Pereira | .. 3 years and 6 months' rigorous imprisonment. |
| 2. Paul Byne      | .. 2 years and 6 months' rigorous imprisonment. |
| 3. John Fernandez | .. 2 years and 3 months' rigorous imprisonment. |
| 4. David Aide     | .. 3½ months' rigorous imprisonment.            |

(3) On 31st August 1927, at about 7-20 p.m. one Salih Muhammad Haji Abdul Subhani, a hawker in silk goods, residing in Kambekar Street, reported at the Pydhoni Police Station that he had gone out in the afternoon leaving his room in charge of his servant named Karim Dastgir. On his return he was informed by his brother Ali Muhammad that when the latter returned home he found the door closed from inside and on tapping got no reply. Another servant named Abu Bakar was therefore asked to get in through the window of the kitchen and to open the front door. Abu Bakar did so when he found the cook, Karim Dastgir, bound and gagged in a tin trunk. They took him out and finding him unconscious sent for a doctor who advised his removal to the J. J. Hospital. They then discovered that property collectively valued at Rs. 6,456-8-0 was stolen.

The police, on receipt of the information, repaired to the scene of offence which they minutely examined. A bar of one of the kitchen windows overlooking a sweeper's lane was found to have been removed and two embroidered caps were found in the sweeper's lane below the window,



After examination the police were convinced that the offence was not committed by an outsider, and consequently they concentrated on making searching inquiries of the servants.

The following day Karim Dastgir was discharged from the hospital and was brought to the police station. He stated that one Subhamia Memon was in the habit of visiting his master Salih Muhammad and had had the opportunity of seeing his master's property consisting of embroidered jewellery. Subhamia persuaded Karim Dastgir to commit theft of his master's property. Karim Dastgir accordingly stole some of the property and handed it over to Subhamia. Subhamia suggested that Karim Dastgir should be gagged, tied hand and foot and put into the trunk in which he was found, by Ismail Nur Muhammad, another accomplice in the theft. This was done and Ismail also removed a pane of one of the kitchen windows of the complainant's house to give the impression that house-breaking and theft had been committed.

In consequence of this statement Ismail Nur Muhammad and Subhamia were arrested. The police also succeeded in recovering property collectively valued at Rs. 5,951-8-0.

The three accused (1) Karim Dastgir, (2) Ismail Nur Muhammad and (3) Subhamia Memon were charged under sections 381, 454, 120B and 114, Indian Penal Code, and were placed before the Presidency Magistrate, 6th Court, who convicted and sentenced Karim Dastgir to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment, Subhamia to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 in default further 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and discharged Ismail Nur Muhammad.

21. (1) *Organization*.—The sanctioned strength of the Special and Crime Branches was increased by two posts of Special and Crime Sergeant for passport work in accordance with Government Resolution, Home Department, No. P-121-(c)-III, dated 13th April 1927, with effect from the 1st March 1927 as a result of the reduction in the strength of the Harbour Police. The two Sergeants of the Harbour Police, who were doing this work, were transferred to the Special Branch. The existing temporary appointments were continued throughout the year pending the re-organization of the Criminal Investigation Department.

#### *Special Branch*

(2) *Plays*.—One hundred and one plays were scrutinized by the Branch during the year as against 81 in 1926. Ninety-five were passed as unobjectionable and 6 were passed after amendment.

(3) *Deportations*.—Two foreigners were deported under the Foreigners' Act III of 1864 as against 5 in 1926. Their nationalities were as under :

- (1) Austrian.
- (2) Czechoslovak.

(4) *Naturalization*.—Twenty naturalization applications were received for report as against 15 in 1926. The applicants were :—

Portuguese	..	..	..	..	4
Russians	..	..	..	..	1
Persians	..	..	..	..	9
Jews	..	..	..	..	4
Arabs	..	..	..	..	2
					—
				Total	.. 20

(5) *Identity certificates*.—Two hundred and sixty-two certificates of identity were issued to Muhammadan pilgrims during the year as against 369 in 1926 and 958 persons actually travelled on these passes as against 1,608 last year.

(6) *Exemption permits*.—Three hundred and forty-three Asiatic foreigners were recommended for exemption permits during the year as against 489 in 1926.

(7) *Festivals*.—The festivals of Ramzan Id, Bakri Id, Muharram and Ganpati passed off without any incident. Three hundred and sixty-eight applications for Ganpati passes were scrutinized by the Branch as against 350 in 1926.

(8) *Passport examination*.—The Foreign Branch boarded 295 outgoing and 341 incoming vessels during the year, making a total of 636 as against 388 in 1926.

The examination of passports was enforced on all incoming ships. Forty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine passports were examined this year as against 35,352 in 1926.

*Prosecution under rule 6 of the Passport Act*.—George Allison, a miner of Edinburgh, was arrested on January 23rd, 1927, at Calcutta on a charge of having entered British India with a forged passport and was directed to stand his trial at Bombay. Enquiries revealed that he arrived in Bombay from Europe on the 30th April 1926 with a passport issued to one Donald Campbell, his own photo having been substituted for that of Campbell and the Foreign Office seal being counterfeited. He himself had applied for and had been refused a passport.

He was tried before a common jury at the First High Court Criminal Sessions, 1927, on charges under sections 471 and 476 of the Indian Penal Code and Rule 6 of the Passport Act, unanimously found guilty on all the three charges and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment on 9th March 1927 on each of the first two charges and three months' rigorous imprisonment on the third charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

(9) *Passport applications*.—One thousand and twenty applications for passports were recommended by the Branch during the year as against 1,546.

(10) *Permission to come to India*.—The Branch reported on the applications of 19 European Foreigners for permission to come to India.

(11) *Permission to land.*—The Branch dealt with 22 persons (10 Arabs, 3 Persians, 3 Dutch subjects, 1 Afghan subject and 5 Indians) who came to India without proper passports or visas. Out of these 12 were refused permission to land and they were sent back to the ports at which they had embarked and 10 were allowed to land.

(12) *Pilgrim season.*—The Muhammadan Branch worked in close touch with the Pilgrim Department during the pilgrim season.

(13) *Reception of deportees.*—Thirty-two deportees from various places, such as South Africa, Australia, New York, Aden and Zanzibar, were met, taken over and disposed of, being either placed under surveillance or sent to their homes.

(14) *Repatriates.*—The Branch arranged for the repatriation of 23 persons from Jeddah, Persian Gulf, Beyrout, Iraq, Berlin, Jerusalem, Durban and Cuba.

(15) *Strikes.*—There were 20 industrial strikes in Bombay City during the year.

(16) *Politics.*—There was little political excitement till towards the end of the year when various meetings were held to protest against the composition of the Simon Commission and to challenge its powers to frame a constitution for India.

(17) *Visit of their Majesties the King and Queen of Afghanistan.*—The Special Branch made special arrangements for the protection and safety of Their Majesties the King and Queen of Afghanistan during their stay in Bombay.

(18) *Warnings to the Presses.*—Warnings were given to 34 persons for non-compliance with the requirements of the law relating to presses, books and newspapers, under the orders of Government during the year.

### *Crime Branch*

(19) *Criminal cases.*—One hundred and forty-seven criminal cases were dealt with by the Crime Branch on its own initiative as against 78 in 1926. The Branch co-operated with the Divisional Police in the investigation of cases of special importance or interest.

The large increase is accounted for by the fact that in several intricate cases of cheating and commercial fraud the accused were prosecuted for a number of distinct offences on the one complaint. There were no less than 70 connected cases of this description.

(20) *Assistance to officers of other Forces.*—Assistance was given on frequent occasions to officers of the District Police and of other Provinces conducting investigations in Bombay City.

(21) *Important cases.*—The following are some of the more interesting cases investigated by this Branch :—

(1) *DeLima Street Robbery and other cases.*—This gang which was headed by a notorious damaged character named Ash: g Alli Sadat Alli started operations in May 1927. They committed crimes in cars stolen

from the road side and were armed with revolvers which were used on the slightest provocation.

This gang was rounded up in June 1927 and the following cases were proved against them :—

1. The DeLima Street armed robbery.
2. The Sion armed robbery.
3. The Chembur armed robbery.
4. The Begum Sahib of Manavadar's house-breaking case.
5. Lamington Road house-breaking case.

Twelve other cases against separate members of this gang under sections 411 and 414 of the Indian Penal Code and the Arms Act were detected. The aggregate value of property stolen was Rs. 23,265-8-0 and that of property recovered was Rs. 7,259-2-0. The gang was convicted and sentenced as under :—

1. Ashag Alli Sadat Alli .. 13 years' rigorous imprisonment  
(1 case pending).
2. Fakir Muhammad .. 11 years and 8 months' rigorous  
\* imprisonment.
3. Nabi Bakhsh Karim 8 years and 6 months' rigorous  
Bakhsh. imprisonment.
4. Sujat Ali Safatulla .. 4 years and 2 months' rigorous  
imprisonment.
5. Altaf Husain .. 1 year and 2 months' rigorous im-  
prisonment.
6. Syed Ali Bakar Syed Ali 1 year's rigorous imprisonment.  
Haidar.
7. Laloo Khan Gulam Jetani . 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.
8. Rustamji Manekji Bilimoria. Fined Rs. 250 or 6 weeks' rigorous  
imprisonment.
9. Abdul Nabi Abdul Ghani .. 2 months' rigorous imprisonment.

Seven receivers were sentenced to fines ranging from Rs. 300 to Rs. 100.

(2) *Kaikhosru Framji Cama's gang of house breakers.*—Cama, a Parsi, who at one time was a wealthy merchant of Bombay but had since fallen on evil times, collected around him a gang of house-breakers most of whom were Christians. Their victims were mainly Parsis and their *modus operandi* included the use of jemmies, drills and flash lamps.

The gang was eventually run to earth and 11 cases were detected and property valued at Rs. 40,027 was recovered. Two of the accused escaped from the lock-up at Byculla Police Station after attacking a constable but were subsequently re-arrested. \*

The accused were convicted and sentenced as follows :—

1. K. F. Cama .. 1 year and 9 months' rigorous  
imprisonment.
2. Symond D'Souza .. 2 years and 5 months' rigorous  
imprisonment.
3. Marshall Almeida .. 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.

4. David Cardoza .. 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.
5. Hiralal Jethmal .. Fined Rs. 200 or 4 months' rigorous imprisonment.
6. Sheriar Pestonji Karanja .. Fined Rs. 100 or 3 weeks' rigorous imprisonment.
7. Balthazar Barloza .. Fined Rs. 100 or 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.

The last three who were fined were receivers.

(3) *Frauds in the Official Assignee's office.*—In May 1926 a complaint was received from the acting Official Assignee to the effect that a sum of Rs. 670-2-3 had been obtained from his office through D. N. Deshpande, Pleader, by means of a forged dividend warrant. Enquiries were made and D. N. Deshpande was arrested and later one Vallabhdas Damji was also arrested. In the course of the enquiries it was ascertained that Vallabhdas Damji had committed a series of frauds on the Official Assignee's office by obtaining dividend warrants in old insolvencies which had been previously returned through the Dead Letter Office and by having them signed by some bogus person in the presence of a solicitor or pleader and thus obtaining the dividend. Eventually eight charge sheets were put in, involving a sum of Rs. 7,000 in 6 of which Vallabhdas only was charged and in the other two D. N. Deshpande was a co-accused.

In the first of the above cases concerning a dividend warrant for Rs. 670-2-3, Vallabhdas Damji was discharged by the acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, and D. N. Deshpande was committed to the Sessions Court for trial, where he also was acquitted. Three other cases were then proceeded with against Vallabhdas Damji who was committed to the High Court for trial on charges of forgery and cheating by the acting Chief Presidency Magistrate. He was tried on two charges under section 468, Indian Penal Code, before Mr. Justice Davar and a special jury and was found guilty and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently. After this conviction the remaining charges before the Sessions Court were withdrawn. Other cases are still pending before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court.

(4) *Bogus firms.*—In November 1926, information was received that two persons (1) Hiralal Manji Vyas, (2) Mawji Morarji had been defrauding several firms in Bombay, by opening bogus *pedhis* in different parts of the City. A complaint was registered and enquiries made when it was ascertained that the accused had opened *pedhis* under varying names such as Vyas Brothers, Ranchhoddas Lalji & Co. and Joshi & Co. and had obtained goods from other firms by fraud. The accused were arrested and eventually put up before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on 13 charges involving Rs. 10,000. The cases are still pending before the Courts.

(5) *Bogus Prince.*—In June 1927, information was received that an individual named Jugal Kishore Agarwalla had been posing as an

Indian Prince and had defrauded several persons in Bombay by means of bogus *hundis*. A complaint was registered and he was eventually traced to Poona where he was arrested.

During the course of enquiries he was found to have been involved in cases of fraud in Bombay and Calcutta in 1921 and also at Agra in 1922.

In Bombay he was convicted on 8 charges of 1927 and 3 charges of 1921, involving about Rs. 12,000 and was sentenced in all to three years and five months' rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on 18th August 1927. Since his conviction here, he has been transferred to Agra for trial.

(6) *Pathe (India) defalcation case.*—In October 1927 the proprietor of Pathe (India) lodged a complaint of criminal breach of trust as a servant against his cashier, Rustamji Merwanji Vaid, in respect of Rs. 1,82,000.

In the course of enquiries it was ascertained that the accused during the past two years had misappropriated sums amounting to over Rs. 3 lakhs of which he had made good over Rs. 1 lakh. In order to cover up these defalcations he had falsified the accounts of the firm to such an extent that it was very difficult to ascertain the exact amount of the defalcations. He was put up on those charges under sections 408 and 477-A, Indian Penal Code, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and was sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and fines amounting to Rs. 2,500 or in default to a further 14 months' rigorous imprisonment. All the money had been lost in gambling and speculation.

(7) *Lottery cases.*—Eight cases under section 294-A, Indian Penal Code (Lotteries), were dealt with during 1927. Convictions were obtained in five cases and the remaining three are still pending.

One of the convictions was against M. A. Latiff who was acting as Agent for Duggans sweeps and he was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 200 or in default 2 months' rigorous imprisonment.

(8) *Central Bank case.*—On 8th July 1926, the Secretary, Central Bank of India, reported that one Dorab Pestonji Gora, a clerk in the Bank, whose duty it was to take Government securities to the Public Debt Office, for renewal, collection of interest, consolidation, etc., misappropriated Government securities of the face value of Rs. 1,87,000 and forged endorsements on some of these securities. Four cases under sections 408, 467 and 471, Indian Penal Code, were put up for trial. The first case was concluded in 1926. In the second case he was convicted on 7th February 1927 under sections 471 and 408, Indian Penal Code, for misappropriating and using as genuine forged Government securities of the face value of Rs. 50,000 and sentenced to 4½ years' rigorous imprisonment. The remaining two cases were withdrawn in view of the sentences passed.

(9) *Government Promissory Notes forgery cases.*—On 31st March 1927 information was received from the Deputy Controller of the Currency,

Bombay, that the endorsement on a 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Note for Rs. 1,000 which was presented for renewal at the Public Debt Office by one W. L. Gonsalves appeared to have been forged. During the course of enquiries it was ascertained that two more 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes for Rs. 1,000 each were disposed of by W. L. Gonsalves, who had forged the signatures of his mother, C. S. Gonsalves (deceased), on the reverse of the Government Promissory Notes. He was arrested and put up for trial under sections 467, 471, 404, 420 and 511, Indian Penal Code, in three cases. He was convicted in the first case on 6th December 1927 under the sections mentioned above and sentenced to 1 day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000. Two cases against him are still pending.

(10) *Imperial Telegraph College case.*—In January 1927, one Harihar Keshao Kulkarni alias B. G. Potdar put an advertisement in the newspapers inviting students to take courses in telegraphy, typewriting and railway work and assuring them of employment. He collected fees and boarding and lodging charges in advance from 18 students amounting to Rs. 918 and disappeared in May 1927. He was arrested in Poona in a Jubbulpore case in August 1927.

He was brought down to Bombay and tried under section 420, Indian Penal Code (3 charges), when he was convicted and sentenced to 7 months and 2 weeks' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 155 or in default 3 months and 2 weeks' rigorous imprisonment on 9th January 1928 under section 420, Indian Penal Code, by the Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Girgaum.

(22) *Deportation.*—Seventy-seven foreigners of Indian States and 4 foreigners of Independent Territories were deported under the Foreigners' Act, III of 1864, as against 139 and 10 in 1926.

Seventy-five deportees of Indian States and 12 deportees of Independent Territories were traced as having returned to Bombay. They were re-arrested and dealt with under section 4 of the Foreigners' Act.

(23) *Police Register Transfer System.*—Two hundred and one convicts were transferred to prisons nearest to their native places and released there in accordance with Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 6986, dated 30th October 1901.

(24) *Forged Currency Notes.*—Three hundred and thirty-one forged currency notes were received from the Currency Office and other places for enquiry and were reported on by this Branch.

(25) *Finger Print Bureau.*—Government in Home Department Resolution No. 192/2, dated 4th June 1927, have transferred the control of the Finger Print Bureau, Bombay City, to the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay Presidency, Poona. As the local Bureau has now been taken over by the Presidency Bureau, a detailed report of its working will henceforward appear in the Presidency Police Report.

22. During the year 1927, the Police placed before the Magistracy under the provisions of chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, 65 persons against 46 in 1926 and 17 in 1925.

The following is the result :—

15 convicted  
 15 discharged  
 1 charge withdrawn  
 34 pending  
 —  
 65

Under the provisions of section 27(1) of the Bombay City Police Act 265 persons being members of gangs associated for the purpose of committing offences were deported while 80 such deportees who returned to Bombay without permission were dealt with under the provisions of section 128 of the Bombay City Police Act as against 398 and 136 in 1926. Similarly 490 persons wandering about between sunset and sunrise for the purpose of committing offences were dealt with under the provisions of section 112 of the Bombay City Police Act as compared with 424 in 1926.

23. Part II of the second Naigaum Scheme which comprises residential quarters for officers, recruits' training school, Police buildings, armoury, play and parade grounds, etc., etc., was completed and taken over by this Department during the year.

The play ground in this scheme is not large enough for the force of 750 men accommodated at Naigaum. This has been brought to the notice of Government and it is hoped that Government will see their way to provide a second play ground in the neighbourhood before long.

24. The distribution of licenses granted under the Arms Act during the year is shown in tables A, B, B(1), B(2) and B(3) printed as appendices. New licenses granted during the year numbered 773 covering 1,254 weapons and the number cancelled was 652 covering 1,097 arms. At the close of the year there were 5,392 licensed persons possessing 8,093 arms which is an increase of 121 licensees over the year 1926. All the arms possessed by any one person are entered in one license.

Of the 23 firms licensed to deal in arms and ammunition and military stores, 9 only are licensed to deal in ammunition of the prohibited bores, viz., 7 Indian and 2 European firms; 15 including the above deal in rifled arms and ammunition; 18 including the above 15 deal in breech and muzzle loading guns and ammunition. Only 2 deal in lead shots and 3 in old arms.

The stock held by the various firms was examined monthly and was found to agree with the registers kept by this office and by the dealers.

During the year, 5,685 references were made to verify arms bought from dealers in Bombay.



Thirty-one persons were prosecuted for offences under the Act, of whom 26 were convicted and 1 acquitted ; prosecutions against 4 persons were withdrawn.

Under this Act 500 licenses were issued. They are classified in table C appended to the report. Magazines, places for the manufacture of fire works and blasting powder and other places licensed under this Act were periodically inspected and found to be maintained in accordance with the orders of Government.

The licenses issued under this Act classified in table D appended to the report show an increase of 28 compared with last year's figures. Licenses granted for the storage of petrol in quantities exceeding 40 gallons number 142, an increase of 5 as compared with the figures for the year 1926.

There are now 100 underground tanks with pumps installed against 88 during the previous year.

Only one person was prosecuted and convicted under the Act.

One hundred and twelve licenses under the Poisons Act were granted. The stock and sale registers kept by the licensees have been inspected and found to be carefully maintained.

A statement submitted by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, giving details of accidents to passengers, pedestrians and vehicular traffic in connection with the running of tram cars is appended to the report as table F. The number of slight accidents show a decrease of 51 compared with the figures of 1926. The serious accidents show a decrease of 3 and the fatal accidents, a decrease of 12, when compared with the last year's figures.

The localities in which most accidents occurred were :—

Parel Road	..	..	..	60
Kalbadevi Road	..	..	..	26
Girgaon Road	..	..	..	25
Hornby Road	..	..	..	24
Sandhurst Road	..	..	..	22
C. P. Tank Road	..	..	..	19
Colaba Causeway	..	..	..	18
Esplanade Road	..	..	..	15
Frere Road	..	..	..	15
Ripon Road	..	..	..	12
Grant Road	..	..	..	11

Licenses were renewed in the case of 14 theatres and 14 cinema theatres. Out of the 14 cinema theatres one called the " West End Cinema " was demolished during the year and its owner has been permitted to erect another on a new plot adjoining the old cinema. Two other applications to erect new cinema theatres were sanctioned, viz., one on the Lady Jamshedji

Road, opposite Dadar Railway Station and the other on the Pasta Estate, Vincent Road, Dadar.

Licenses are granted or renewed only after inspections are carried out by the Superintendent in charge of this Branch of my office as well as by the Electrical Engineer to Government, the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade and the Municipal and the Improvement Trust Engineers. The Telephone Company have also to certify that the telephone connections and fire alarms are in good order.

The fire alarms installed in the theatres were reported to be in order by the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade.

Three circuses visited Bombay during the year.

Two hundred and eighty-one performance licenses were issued during the year.

During the year under review 3,170 cars, 228 cycles and 50 heavy motor vehicles were registered. The figures for Motor Vehicles Act, 1926 and 1927 are given below :—

	Cars		Cycles		Lorries	
	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926
American .. ..	1,975	1,941	20	47	36	61
English .. ..	616	665	200	212	11	49
Continental .. ..	580	341	8	19	3	7
Total .. ..	3,170	2,947	228	278	50	107

The total number of motor vehicles running in Bombay City during the year was approximately 10,000 including 780 motor lorries.

The following table shows the figures of motor vehicles that were re-registered as required by rule 6 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1915, during the year :—

	Bombay City vehicles			Presidency vehicles		
	Vehicles renewed free (applications received before the date of expiry)	On payment of full fees	Received after the date of expiry but renewed free	Vehicles renewed free (applications received before the date of expiry)	On payment of full fees	Received after the date of expiry but renewed free
Cars .. ..	7,674	271	30	6,675	409	104
Cycles .. ..	496	22	6	537	52	11
Lorries .. ..	747	30	..	99	7	..

There were 1,037 taxi cars licensed to ply for hire or an increase of 136 over last year's figure. These vehicles were thoroughly inspected in March and October and have been maintained at a high standard of efficiency and comfort. There was a complete check over the taxi meters and complaints of overcharging were negligible.

Two hundred and thirty-one lorries and 54 omnibuses were licensed to ply for hire. The number of taxi drivers' permits was 1,150; 422 permits were issued to the drivers of public lorries and 118 were issued to the drivers of omnibuses. Taxi licenses are granted only to persons who have had at least a year's experience of driving in Bombay City. Before the license is granted each driver has to give proof of his physical fitness and of his knowledge of the topography of the city. He also has to pass a severe test in driving. Enquiries are made about his character and his finger impressions are also taken in order to see if he has ever been convicted.

There were 2,439 motor accidents or 463 more than in the previous year. This figure includes accidents in which no injury was caused to persons, for instance collisions with victorias, tram cars, labour carts, etc.

Out of this number 62 were fatal accidents or 10 more than in the previous year. In 19 of these cases the police were of opinion that the driver was at fault and a prosecution was launched in each case. Convictions were obtained in 9 cases only and 2 are still pending in Court.

One case resulted in three deaths. In this case the driver of a car, who was drunk, attempted to cross the tram tracks without due regard to traffic and ran into a tram car in motion with considerable force. The 8 occupants of the car were thrown out and injured; some of them were thrown on two passers-by who were also injured. Three persons including the driver of the car, succumbed to their injuries. In one case a coolie met his death by being run over by the motor lorry in which he had been seated and from which he rashly jumped while it was in motion. In one case a lorry (said to have been a motor oil tank which is still untraced) dashed into the rear of another lorry whilst trying to pass it, with the result that the cleaner of this lorry who was seated on slabs of stones with which it was loaded, fell off at the impact and had one of his legs crushed; he died subsequently in hospital.

In the remaining 40 cases the police were of opinion that the drivers were not at fault or there was no evidence on which to charge them.

Of these accidents 14 occurred between 7 a.m. and mid-day; 24 between mid-day and 5 p.m.; 23 between 5 p.m. and 12 mid-night and 1 between mid-night and 7 a.m. In 7 cases the victims were children under twelve years of age. In 35 cases the age ranged from 12 to 40 years. In 6 cases from 40 to 50 years and in 16 cases the age was over 50 years.

Lorries were concerned in 12 fatal accidents, cars in 45, cycles in 2 and omnibuses in 3. In all cases in which lorries and cars were involved

a special examination of the vehicle was carried out by an Inspector of the Motor Vehicles Department and in every case in which the mechanism was found defective its registration was suspended until the defects were remedied.

The longest spell without a fatal accident was from 26th October to 29th November and the worst months were March and May when there were 11 and 10 fatal accidents respectively. In January and November there was 1 accident in each month and in February and June 2 per month.

In all there were 2,288 prosecutions under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act and the Rules thereunder during the year, of which 1,694 ended in conviction. The figures for the previous year were 2,050 and 1,623 respectively.

The number of driving licenses issued and renewed together with the number of duplicate motor driving licenses issued was 14,688. Before issuing a new license an applicant is put through a severe test in driving including an examination in road signals. There were 14 Motor Training Schools in Bombay where many drivers take a course before they are examined and tested in driving.

The Inspectors of the Motor Vehicles Department regularly patrolled the city and offences under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act were dealt with as promptly as possible.

In addition to their work in the City the Inspectors visited Poona every month to examine motor vehicles plying for hire and to test applicants for public motor licenses. The districts mentioned below were also visited by them during the year.

The following figures show the number of motor vehicles licensed to ply for hire in each district inspected :—

Bandra (Bombay Suburban) .. .. .	157
Poona .. .. .	422
Satara .. .. .	426
Belgaum .. .. .	350
Kolaba .. .. .	165
Surat .. .. .	137
Nasik .. .. .	294
East Khandesh .. .. .	150
West Khandesh .. .. .	152
Ratnagiri .. .. .	225

*Omnibuses.*—The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, have placed additional buses on the streets and are now running them over 6 different routes. The buses are kept in excellent condition and the service appears to be popular.

TABLE E

No.	Particulars	1926	1927
1	Number of motor cars and cycles registered .. ..	3,225	3,398
2	Cars previously registered in other provinces and re registered in Bombay.	55	31
3	Number of heavy motor vehicles registered .. ..	107	50
4	Approximate number of cars and cycles in Bombay ..	10,500	10,000
5	Approximate number of heavy motor vehicles in Bombay ..	800	780
6	General numbers in Bombay City .. ..	48	48
7	Number of transfers effected .. ..	6,223	6,968
8	Number of cars licensed to ply for hire .. ..	901	1,037
9	Number of lorries licensed to ply for hire .. ..	198	231
9(a)	Number of buses licensed to ply for hire .. ..	32	54
10	Number of motor driving licenses issued (including renewal and duplicates).	13,162	14,688
11	Number of public motor car licenses issued .. ..	1,037	1,150
12	Number of public motor lorry licenses issued .. ..	392	422
12(a)	Number of public bus licenses issued .. ..	47	118
13	Number of temporary licenses issued .. ..	6,331	7,725
14	Number of accidents including fatal .. ..	1,976	2,439
15	Number of fatal accidents .. ..	52	62
16	Number of prosecutions .. ..	2,050	2,288
17	Number of convictions .. ..	1,623	1,694
18	Number of acquittals .. ..	351	296
19	Number of cases withdrawn .. ..	53	94
20	Number of cases struck out .. ..	1	12
21	Number of cases pending .. ..	22	192
22	Number of public motor car driving licenses suspended by the Commissioner of Police.	118	230
23	Number of drivers warned by Head Office .. ..	500	977
24	Number of public licenses cancelled by the Commissioner of Police.	11	8

25. During the year under report 21,285 pilgrims left Bombay for the Hedjaz. The detailed report of the Protector of Pilgrims on the last Haj season has already been submitted to Government.

26. The total number of fires in the City in 1927 was 218 and the aggregate amount of estimated loss of property was Rs. 4,13,030.

The figures for the preceding year were :—

Fires	.. ..	Rs.	261
Value of property lost	.. ..	Rs.	14,19,731

27. The accompanying table indicates the variations in the strength of the Bombay City Police Force.

Statement D, police establishment.

The total permanent strength of the Force at the close of the year stood at 3,764 as against 3,832 at the close of the year 1926.

The population of the City according to the census of 1921 is 1,175,914 and the proportion of crime to population on these figures stands at 1 to 12.40 as compared with 1 to 12.32 in 1926 and 1 to 11.73 in 1925.

The proportion of crime to each police unit stands at 25·19 as compared with 24·92 in 1926 and 26·15 in 1925.

28. During the year under report one revolver (Webley) was stolen from a European Sergeant's quarters. As the theft was due to the officer's negligence the cost of the revolver was recovered from him and credited to Government.

29. During the year, 170 officers and men were punished as compared with 517 in 1926 and 525 in 1925.

The details are as follows :—

Departmentally punished otherwise than by dismissal .. .. .	148
Judicially punished .. .. .	5
Dismissed (inclusive of 5 dismissed after being judicially punished) .. .. .	22

Of the total number punished, 1 was a European and 169 were Indians.

In all serious cases which were not tried judicially regular departmental proceedings were instituted.

The apparent abnormal drop in the number of officers and men punished is due to the elimination of warnings and other minor punishments from Statement E in accordance with the instructions contained in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 2264-2, dated the 1st August 1927.

The number of officers and men rewarded during the year was as follows :—

(a) By special promotion .. .. .	1
(b) By issue of good service tickets .. .. .	1,062
(c) By grant of silver stripes .. .. .	2
(d) By grant of two stripes .. .. .	8
(e) By grant of one stripe .. .. .	34
(f) By the Excise Department .. .. .	32
(g) By the Magistrate .. .. .	6
(h) By the Commissioner of Police .. .. .	148
(i) Otherwise rewarded .. .. .	83
Total .. .. .	1,376

The men mentioned under (h) received small pecuniary rewards for good or plucky work ; while those under (i) received rewards from the public through the Commissioner of Police.

The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on Mr. Sabaji Govind Savant, Acting Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, on the occasion of His Majesty the King-Emperor's birthday.

30. Exclusive of Europeans the number of officers who can read and write stands at 128 against 126 in the preceding year. Of these, 101 were literate in English as against 104 in 1926. Literate head constables and constables number

1,588 as against 1,591 in 1926. Of these, 187 have a knowledge of English as against 198 in the preceding year.

Our minimum standard of literacy both for English and Vernacular is III standard. As we are now able to enlist more literate recruits than before there should ordinarily have been an improvement in our figures of literacy for head constables and constables. Actually, however, there is a slight fall which is due to the fact that 24 Naiks who were accounted for in previous years as literate had to be classed as illiterate last year as, on examination, they were found to be below the minimum literacy standard.

Three hundred and three recruits came under training of whom 226 were finally confirmed in the Force. Twenty-three resigned and 24 were discharged and 30 continued their training during the current year.

Recruits were trained and housed at Naigaum during the latter half of the year and the new Police Headquarters there is eminently more suitable for such a purpose than the Head Police Office. No change in the training was effected during the year under review.

Two sets of classes have been established for the training of European Officers in law—Course A for probationary Sergeants, and Course B for confirmed Sergeants. Course A comprises lectures on the Bombay City Police Act, and 4 or 5 minor Acts that have most commonly to be worked by the police in Bombay City. Course B is more advanced, and includes the Indian Penal Code, the Evidence Act, and various other laws that an executive police officer in Bombay is called upon to operate. Classes in each course are held in the evenings twice a week under the superintendence of the Police Prosecutors, and examinations are held every 6 months by a Deputy Commissioner of Police. Attendance at the courses is enforced as a matter of discipline.

“Refresher” courses in drill and law for Naiks have also been inaugurated. These are held at Naigaum throughout the year, with the exception of the monsoon when it is too wet to hold parades regularly. Some 25 or 30 Naiks—larger classes would be difficult to manipulate—are struck off ordinary duties each month, undergo “refresher” courses in law and drill, and appear at the end of that period for an examination conducted by a Deputy Commissioner of Police. As selections for the rank of head constable are made from the cadre of the Naiks, and as the latter, ordinarily speaking, are not promoted until they have passed the necessary examination in drill and law, the holding of this course must eventually tone up the efficiency of the Force.

**Casualties.** 31. The following are the details of casualties during the year 1927 as compared with those of 1926 :—

	1926	1927
(1) Resigned .. .. .	87	61
(2) Discharged .. .. .	45	48
(3) Dismissed .. .. .	42	22
(4) Died .. .. .	49	37
(5) Retired (on pension or gratuity) ..	93	71
(6) Deserted .. .. .	14	8
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>247</b>

There is a welcome fall under the heads (1), (3) and (6). Thirty-eight per cent. of the casualties under the head "Resigned" and 50 per cent. of those under the head "Discharged" were among the recruits.

32. The total number of officers and men treated at the Northcote Hospital during the year 1927 was 3,549 as compared with 5,479 in 1926 and 7,508 in 1925. Of these, 25 were suffering from tuberculosis.

The daily average on sick list was as follows :—

	1926	1927
Indian Officers and men	60·85	46·48
European Officers	0·24	0·3

Although more cases of tuberculosis have occurred during the year under report it is nevertheless very gratifying to be able to record that the health of the force as a whole has very materially improved. The daily average number of men in hospital stood at 60·85 in 1926, whereas in 1927 the figures were reduced to 46·48. This great improvement is due in part to a continuation of the liquid quinine treatment introduced in 1925 as a prophylactic against malaria relapse cases, but more especially to the provision by Government of sanitary quarters for every head constable and constable in the force. The provision of sanitary quarters is bound to act favourably in the long run on the efficiency of a police force. Under the old regime in which the constabulary and their families were compelled to crowd into small, unhealthy, ill-ventilated rooms in congested areas, the health, not only of the men, but also of their wives and children, suffered, and was a cause of constant leave taking. Now that the men are housed in good rooms, the taking of leave on medical certificate should be less frequent, and the force in consequence more efficient.

The health of the Armed Police in particular has greatly improved owing to most of them having been transferred from the Armed Police Lines to the new Police Lines at Naigaum.

There were 10 boys in the Boys' Brigade at the beginning of the year. Of these, 1 boy resigned and 2 boys were taken on as temporary constables to serve as office orderlies. This left a balance of 7 boys in the Brigade at the close of the year, there being no fresh enlistments during the year.

33. All arms, accoutrements and ammunition were regularly inspected and maintained in good order. Musketry practice was held as usual. We have been allowed the use of the Rifle Range of the G. I. P. Railway A. F. at Ghatkopar for our annual musketry practice for the last three years and I once more take this opportunity of thanking the Commanding Officer of the A. F. for this facility.

The officers went through their annual revolver practice and the result was satisfactory. The revolver challenge cup was won by Inspector W. W. Godwin.



34. During the year under report 78 persons were killed and 2,309 persons were injured in accidents as compared with 77 killed and 2,324 injured in the previous year :—

Street accidents.				Killed	Injured
By tram cars	..	..	..	5	263
By motor cars	..	..	..	64	1,370
By hack victorias	..	..	..	3	343
By other public conveyances	..	..	..	4	236
By private conveyances (other than motor cars)	..	..	..	2	97
Total				78	2,309

35. During the year 1927 the numbers of public and private conveyances in the City of Bombay were as follows :—

Public vehicles other than motor vehicles	..	7,032
Private vehicles other than motor vehicles	..	3,538
Motors (private)	..	} 10,000
Motors (plying for hire)	..	
Motor lorries (private)	..	} 780
Motor lorries (plying for hire)	..	

The public conveyances other than motor vehicles comprised 1,928 victorias, 3 riding hackeries, 4,583 labour carts and 518 hand carts.

During the year the Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department and the Divisional Police prosecuted 6,110 drivers for different offences under the Bombay City Police Act and the Public Land Conveyance Act while 200 drivers' licenses were suspended for varying periods, 1,383 drivers were warned and 1,529 licenses were cancelled. The Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Port rejected 261 horses as unfit for further use.

There was a further decline in the number of victorias and bullock carts during the year. The reduced hack victoria fares, calculated at 6 annas a mile, came into force from 1st September 1927.

36. (a) The Police Notice and the General Enquiry Office issued 859 notices consisting of 14,073 paragraphs and 280 supplements besides striking off a large number of stereotyped forms for the use of the Department.

(b) During the year under report 1,914 important cases were prosecuted by the six Police Prosecutors with satisfactory results.

(c) During the year under report, the second pound at Byculla was opened. The two pounds are now working under the direct supervision of one Pound Keeper, the appointment being held by a European Sergeant who is a regular member of the Bombay City Police. The arrangement—whereby a young European Officer, who has to look for promotion in the force, is in control of the pound police—is proving more satisfactory

than the old order of things in which a pensioned officer was appointed to act as Pound Keeper until he died or became too old for further service.

The following numbers of animals were impounded during the year :—

(a) By the Police	..	..	..	33,702
(b) By the public	..	..	..	1,357

(d) Hitherto details regarding the licensing of places of public entertainment have not found a place in this report. Licenses are issued by the police to all places falling under Class A (*viz.*, those at which intoxicating liquors, etc., are sold) irrespective of the time of closing and to those places under Class B that remain open after 9-30 p.m. The figures are as follows : —

Class A	..	..	..	502
Class B	..	..	..	2,260

A certain number of places of public entertainment, roughly 5 per cent., have up to the present been allowed to remain open after 12-30 a.m. Whatever may have been the reasons for these late licenses in the past, I propose, in the future, to exercise a still stricter control over them. Late licenses encourage "night life" in the City, and from a police point of view they are a potential source of danger. Except in cases of absolute necessity (*e.g.*, a tea shop located in a locality where legitimate night work is in progress), I have now refused licenses for all places of public entertainment after 12-30 a.m. The closing of such places at this hour will deprive criminals of the opportunity they have had in the past of gathering together at an innocent rendezvous until such time as they considered it safe to depart on a round of depredation.

(e) Applications from candidates residing in Bombay City for enrolment in the Indian Territorial Force are now referred to the police for verification of their character. Seventy-two such applications were referred to and were reported upon by the police.

(f) The Bombay City Police Co-operative Urban Bank maintained, as usual, its steady rate of progress during the year and has now established its position as a beneficent institution for the city constabulary, affording to its members a safe and profitable investment for their small savings, and helping them in their hour of need by loans repayable by easy instalments. The Bank was empowered during the year to grant loans up to six times the salary of members instead of three times as before, and this should ordinarily suffice to meet all their reasonable needs. The loans thus advanced during the year aggregated about 5 lacs.

Its membership now exceeds 2,700 and its paid up share capital has reached 2½ lacs. Its accumulations in reserve amount to Rs. 14,250, its fixed deposits in the Bank to Rs. 15,750 and it holds 300 shares of the Provincial Co-operative Bank of the face value of Rs. 15,000. Including the dividend on these shares the Bank's monthly income is now nearly Rs. 2,000. The Bank continues to be classed in "A" Division. The steady development of the Bank is in no small measure due to the keen and unceasing interest taken by its Chairman Mr. W. T. Down in all the

details of its management. For this he has also been congratulated by the Registrar of the Co-operative Societies.

(g) There have in the past been few facilities for the Bombay City Police to take part in any games. Until the new Naigaum Headquarters scheme was completed, members of the force were unable to play any games on ground of their own except tennis and for tennis there were only two courts, one at each of two police stations. Participation in sports is to be encouraged among the younger members of the force for it helps to keep them fit both mentally and physically and the police Club which has neither Club house nor grounds of its own has from time to time given financial assistance to this end. For the past three years the City Police has taken part with credit in the association football tournaments held under the auspices of the Western India Football Association during the rains and in the Aga Khan hockey tournament. A cricket club has also been formed of which the majority of playing members are clerks but up to the present play has been limited to practice held at Head Police Office after office hours. The Armed Police are now in possession of a decent hockey ground at Naigaum and I have hopes that with good material to select from they will in the future be able to field an excellent side. These games could not have been held except with the financial help of the Bombay City Police Club of which any officer of and above the rank of Sub-Inspector or Sergeant is eligible to be a member. The great need of the Club is a Club house and grounds and I hope to be able to approach Government with definite proposals on the subject shortly. But I see no hope of success without support from Government. I have no doubt that such a Club run on sound lines would be of benefit to the force and that officers would do their work the better for the occasional healthy recreation which the Club would provide. A policeman's life in Bombay is a hard one and there are few social amenities for him.

(h) There was a conflict between Sikhs and Muhammedans on the evening of the 20th February in connection with a complaint that a Sikh procession had played music before some mosques. Several Sikhs were injured and one was beaten to death. A crowd of Muhammedans surrounded the Gurudwara in which the Sikhs had taken refuge and refused to listen to the advice of the police, the magistrates and some leading members of the Muhammedan community that they should disperse and go home. It was necessary to disperse them by force in the end, and as they retaliated by stoning the police, it was unfortunately necessary to give the order to fire. One member of the crowd was killed.

Happily no further trouble resulted and for this the Muhammedan and Sikh leaders are to be thanked because they bravely exerted themselves to restrain and calm their followers and with conspicuous success. Without their level headed co-operation, an ugly situation might have developed.

(i) His Excellency the Viceroy visited Bombay from the 11th to the 20th December. During his visit, His Majesty the King of Afghanistan passed through Bombay on his way to Europe. He stayed in Bombay

from the 14th to the 17th December. His Excellency the Viceroy was unfortunately ill during the greater part of his visit and had therefore to cancel most of his engagements. His Majesty the King had many engagements and the police made the best arrangements they could think of for his safety and for his uninterrupted passage on his journeys.

(j) It may not perhaps be out of place if I refer here to the delay that takes place in the disposal of many cases in the courts. The Chief Presidency Magistrate to whom this report goes for remarks is in a better position than I am to comment on the reason for the delay. But whatever the reason may be, whether it is the fault of the prosecution or of the defence or whether it is the inadequate number of magistrates, the complaint is one that requires attention in the interest of the administration of justice. I am told by many citizens that the delay in dealing with private cases is even greater than it is in police cases. From information supplied to me by police stations, I see that in 1927 there were 49 cases which took 6 months or longer to reach a decision.

37. As I was not in Bombay for two-thirds of the year, I find some difficulty in commenting on the work of individual officers for the year. But I understand from Mr. Healy that he was thoroughly satisfied with the work of the four Deputy Commissioners of Police Messrs. Sharp, Needham, Jacob and Cauty. Mr. Haslam arrived here in the beginning of December and took over from Mr. Needham and had consequently the arduous task of working out all the police arrangements in connection with the visits of the Viceroy and the King of Afghanistan and he did it very well.

Recorded crime for 1927 shows a slight increase compared with 1926 but the total for the year compares very favourably with the average of the last ten years. During the time I myself was in charge I was satisfied that the officers of the force as a whole were working to the best of their capacity to prevent crime and to detect it, and I think Mr. Healy was of the same opinion.

Mr. Chhaganlal, the Office Superintendent, worked to Mr. Healy's complete satisfaction and I now record for the sixth year my own very high opinion of his ability and of his devotion to his work.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

P. A. KELLY,

Commissioner of Police.

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**STATEMENT A**

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**STATEMENT A—  
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE**

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5-6)	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code</i>						
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1)	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	2	...	2	...
	<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice</i>						
3	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...
8	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin.	...	2	...	3	...
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps.	...	10	...	10	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	7	6	...	13	...
6	489A to 489D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...	...
7	212, 216, 216A	Harbouring an offender...	...	...	...	...	...
8	313, 315, 324, 325, 325B & 326.	Other offences against Public Justice.	...	10	...	10	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	3	26	...	39	...
10	149, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	1	7	...	8	...
		Total ...	11	61	...	72	...
	<i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person</i>						
11	302, 303,	Murder	10	37	...	47	...
12	307	Attempts at murder	4	14	...	18	...
13	304, 306	Culpable homicide	4	11	...	15	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	9	23	...	25	2
15	377	Unnatural offence	1	18	...	19	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	7	...	7	...
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	2	56	...	57	...
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	24	293	...	317	...
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	3	...	3	...
20	324, 327, 330,	Hurt	39	351	...	369	1
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	8	109	...	110	9
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	...	...
23A	352, 353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	...	18	...	18	...
23	354, 356, 357	Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	4	33	...	37	1

## PART I

## CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1927

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	TRUE CASES				Total Magistrates' true cases	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15)	REMARKS
		Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13)				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	3	
...	2	7	1	...	8	...	...	8	
...	...	7	4	2	13	...	...	13	3 withdrawn.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	8	1	...	9	...	...	9	
1	18	6	...	4	10	...	...	10	
1	1	5	1	...	6	...	...	6	
2	22	26	7	6	48	1	...	49	3 withdrawn.
...	11	16	5	12	33	...	...	33	2 lunatics.
...	3	11	2	1	14	...	...	14	1 committed suicide.
...	1	10	1	8	14	...	...	14	
...	5	10	4	4	18	...	...	18	
1	2	6	6	4	16	...	...	16	1 withdrawn.
...	...	1	...	5	7	1	...	8	
2	4	45	3	...	48	...	...	48	1 died; 2 lunatics.
4	50	74	150	28	261	10	...	271	2 lunatics; 137 compounded.
...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	
15	64	89	175	37	301	9	1	310	1 lunatic; 1 absconded; 2 withdrawn; 146 compounded.
3	12	39	18	35	92	12	...	104	1 withdrawn.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
2	2	13	...	1	14	...	...	14	
...	6	24	5	1	30	12	1	42	2 withdrawn; 1 compounded.

STATEMENT A—  
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5-6)	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
94	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	8	42	...	50	...
		Total ...	99	1,007	...	1,106	7
<i>CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only</i>							
95	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	1	9	...	10	1
96	392, 393, 394, 397, 398	Robbery ...	7	93	...	100	...
97	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	...	4	...	4	...
98	426, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	9	...	9	...
99	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	56	1,635	77	1,614	6
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	64	1,743	77	1,730	7
<i>CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person</i>							
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	1	53	...	54	3
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	...	9	...	9	...
		Total ...	1	62	...	63	3
<i>CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property</i>							
33	379 to 389	Theft ... { of cattle ... ordinary ...	...	...	...	...	...
			127	4,338	139	4,336	20
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust.	31	601	1	631	3
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property.	5	88	...	93	...
36	419, 420	Cheating ...	64	412	...	476	...
37	447, 448, 453, and 456...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	9	14	1	15	...
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle.	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	229	5,453	141	5,541	23



## PART I—contd.

## CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1927—contd.

Number due to mistake of law or fact or deceased non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	TRUE CASES				Total Magistrates' true cases	Total Magistrates' cases ending in Conviction	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15)	REMARKS
		Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases (Cols. 8+11+12+13)				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
5	10	12	18	3	33	...	...	33	1 died; 1 absconded; 6 compounded.
33	173	350	396	136	882	45	2	927	7 lunatics; 2 died; 2 absconded; 1 committed suicide; 6 withdrawn; 290 compounded.
...	3	2	...	4	6	...	...	6	
5	16	33	15	31	79	3	...	82	1 withdrawn.
...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	4	
...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	4	
14	61	330	43	1,156	1,606	15	...	1,621	3 lunatics; 1 absconded; 2 compounded.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	80	367	59	1,194	1,697	20	...	1,717	3 lunatics; 1 absconded; 1 withdrawn; 2 compounded.
2	4	4	39	2	45	79	1	124	26 compounded.
...	1	2	5	1	8	3	2	11	3 compounded.
2	5	6	44	3	53	82	3	135	39 compounded.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
75	147	1,765	227	2,082	4,213	47	3	4,260	4 lunatics; 5 absconded; 1 died.
35	54	299	43	190	542	177	3	719	
9	5	53	19	2	79	...	...	79	
13	63	173	73	152	397	121	1	518	1 lunatic; 2 absconded; 33 compounded; 4 withdrawn.
...	...	12	3	...	18	140	4	166	2 compounded.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
130	259	2,307	364	2,435	5,247	486	11	5,733	5 lunatics; 7 absconded; 1 died; 4 withdrawn; 35 compounded.

**STATEMENT A—  
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE**

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5-6)	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<i>CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above</i>						
39	295, 296, 297	Offences against religion.	...	1	...	1	...
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	15	143	...	158	...
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	412	66,652	...	67,064	...
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	...	130	...	130	...
		Total	427	66,926	...	67,363	...
		Grand Total	831	95,254	218	95,867	40

NOTES.—(1) Column 4—This should include all cases  
 (2) Column 8—Enter only cases proved or  
 (3) Column 15—Enter only cases taken up  
 (4)—Cases entered against serial No. 42 are  
 Statement A, Part I, for the sake of

*Police Commissioner's Office, }  
 Bombay, 7th May 1928. }*

## PART I—concl'd.

## CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1927—concl'd.

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	TRUE CASES				Total Magistrates' true cases	Total Magistrates' cases ending in Conviction	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15)	REMARKS
		Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases (Cols. 8+11+13+13)				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	1	...	0	...	...	1	1	1	
4	22	107	90	5	132	3	1	135	
260	473	83,624	2,702	...	86,326	19,421	13,582	106,747	17 withdrawn; 5 transferred.
...	4	118	8	...	126	...	...	126	5 withdrawn.
264	500	83,849	2,730	5	86,684	19,425	13,584	106,009	5 transferred; 22 withdrawn.
450	1,060	83,914	3,600	3,779	94,511	20,059	13,600	114,570	15 lunatics; 3 died; 10 absconded; 1 committed suicide; 5 transferred; 36 withdrawn; 366 compounded.

regarding which the Magistrate has not passed orders declared to be deliberately false.

direct by Magistrates.

not all cognizable under section 4 (f) of the Criminal Procedure Code but are shown in convenience.

P. A. KELLY,  
Commissioner of Police.

## STATEMENT A—

## RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police	Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under section 180, Criminal Procedure Code
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code</i>				
1	115, 117, 118, 119, 190B (1).	Abetment of cognizable offence ... .. Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy ... ..	... .. ... ..	... .. 14	... .. ... ..
	<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice</i>				
2	181 to 186, 138	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ... ..	... ..	... ..	9
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to Coin ... ..	... ..	... ..	10
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to Stamps ... ..	... ..	... ..	5
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	11	... ..	... ..
6	489A to 489D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	... ..	... ..	... ..
7	212, 216, 216A	Harbouring an offender ... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
8	313, 315, 224, 225, 226B and 226	Other offences against public justice ... ..	... ..	18	... ..
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ... ..	40	215	... ..
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ... ..	1	7	... ..
		Total ... ..	52	259	... ..
	<i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person</i>				
11	302, 303	Murder ... ..	4	61	... ..
12	307	Attempts at murder ... ..	4	20	... ..
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide ... ..	3	11	... ..
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ... ..	2	25	... ..
15	377	Unnatural offence ... ..	1	16	... ..
16	337, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ... ..	... ..	1	... ..
17	305, 306, 309...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ... ..	2	55	... ..
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ... ..	36	466	2
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt...	... ..	3	... ..
20	324, 327, 330	Hurt ... ..	71	520	3
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	8	93	3
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	... ..	... ..	... ..
22 A	332, 363	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	... ..	27	1

## PART II

## CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1927

Released by Magistrates' order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES			REMARKS
						Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	.....	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	.....	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	
...	.....	8	7	1	2	...	...	...	5 withdrawn.
...	.....	16	9	7	...	...	...	...	
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	10	9	1	...	3	...	...	...	
1	93	25	68	...	161	...	...	...	
...	7	5	2	...	1	...	...	...	
1	186	57	79	...	167	1	...	1	5 withdrawn.
...	40	22	18	4	23	...	...	...	2 lunatics.
...	22	12	10	1	1	...	...	...	1 committed suicide.
...	13	10	2	1	2	...	...	...	
...	21	11	10	1	6	...	...	...	
1	13	6	7	1	3	...	...	...	1 withdrawn.
...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	
...	60	45	5	...	4	...	...	...	1 died; 2 lunatics.
...	399	98	306	7	99	21	...	21	2 lunatics; 223 compounded.
...	.....	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	
...	456	121	334	15	107	23	10	13	1 lunatic; 24 non-cognizable; 1 absconded; 3 withdrawn; 266 compounded.
...	78	48	30	1	20	27	...	27	1 withdrawn.
...	.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
...	23	16	7	...	4	...	...	...	1 dealt with in previous year under section 466, Criminal Procedure Code, and brought up again for trial.

**STATEMENT A—**  
**RETURN OF COGNIZABLE**

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police	Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code—contd.</i>				
	<i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person—contd.</i>				
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	7	35	...
24	304A, 338 ... ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	8	48	...
		Total ...	146	1,382	9
	<i>CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only</i>				
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	6	13	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery ... ..	11	120	...
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ... ..	...	1	...
28	428, 429 ... ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	9	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	96	608	2
30	311, 400, 401 ... ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...
		Total ...	43	744	2
	<i>CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person</i>				
31	341 to 344 ... ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement ... ..	1	75	1
32	336, 337 ... ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	...	10	...
		Total ...	1	85	1
	<i>CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property</i>				
33	379 to 382 ... ..	Theft ... { of cattle ... .. ordinary ... ..	64	2,502	14

## PART II—contd.

## CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1927—contd.

Released by Magistrates' order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES			REMARKS
						Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	37	25	11	...	6	13	1	17	3 withdrawn; 5 compounded.
...	38	12	26	...	16	...	...	...	1 died; 1 absconded; 9 compounded.
1	1,189	493	766	31	294	91	11	80	7 lunatics; 2 died; 2 absconded; 1 committed suicide; 24 non-cognizable; 8 withdrawn; 503 compounded; 1 dealt with in previous year under section 466, Criminal Procedure Code, and brought up again for trial.
1	70	8	2	...	8	...	...	...	
1	99	61	46	3	31	10	...	10	2 withdrawn.
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	2	...	...	...	4	...	4	
2	659	425	193	9	67	32	...	32	3 lunatics; 2 absconded; 2 compounded.
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	670	485	184	12	106	46	...	46	3 lunatics; 2 absconded; 2 withdrawn; 2 compounded.
...	67	7	60	1	8	148	1	147	50 compounded.
...	8	2	6	...	3	5	9	3	4 compounded.
...	75	9	66	1	10	153	3	150	54 compounded.
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28	2,394	1,947	447	153	119	66	3	63	4 lunatics; 5 absconded; 1 died; 1 non-cognizable.

**STATEMENT A—**  
**RETURN OF COGNIZABLE**

Serial Number.	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police	Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code—contd.</i>				
	<i>CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property—contd.</i>				
34	406 to 409 ... ..	Criminal breach of trust ... ..	13	428	8
35	411 to 414 ... ..	Receiving stolen property ... ..	7	106	1
36	419, 420 ... ..	Cheating ... ..	94	344	...
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	2	15	...
38	461, 462 ... ..	Breaking closed receptacle ... ..	...	...	...
		Total ...	180	3,395	93
	<i>CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above</i>				
39	295, 296, 297 ... ..	Offences against religion ... ..	...	3	...
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 & nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ... ..	14	140	...
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	835	90,149	...
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911, (III of 1911).	...	130	...
		Total ...	899	90,428	...
		Grand Total ...	1,251	96,294	35

NOTE.—(1) Columns 13 to 15—Enter only persons concerned in cases taken up direct by  
(2) Persons entered against Serial No. 42 are not all concerned in cognizable Part II, for the sake of convenience.

Police Commissioner's Office : }  
Bombay, 7th May 1928. }



PART II—concl'd.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1927—concl'd.

Released by Magistrates' order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES			REMARKS
						Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	538	315	73	192	44	190	3	187	
..	101	66	85	...	5	...	...	...	1 died; 5 non-cognizable.
4	861	211	150	40	70	137	1	136	1 lunatic; 2 absconded; 4 withdrawn; 36 compounded.
..	17	13	4	...	...	170	9	161	3 compounded.
..	.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
38	3,964	2,563	709	315	238	564	16	548	5 lunatics; 7 absconded; 9 died; 6 non-cognizable; 4 withdrawn; 39 compound.
..	.....	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	
..	133	107	26	1	21	3	1	2	
...	90,414	86,614	3,800	...	645	10,470	18,608	862	25 withdrawn; 5 transferred.
...	126	118	8	...	4	...	...	...	5 withdrawn.
...	90,673	86,839	3,834	1	573	19,474	18,610	864	5 Transferred; 30 withdrawn.
39	96,004	90,366	5,638	360	1,402	20,329	18,640	1,689	15 lunatics; 4 died; 11 absconded; 1 committed suicide; 5 transferred; 30 non-cognizable; 49 withdrawn; 538 compounded; 1 dealt with in previous year under section 466, Criminal Procedure Code, and brought up again for trial.

Magistrates.  
offences under section 4(f) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but are shown in Statement A—

P. A. KELLY,  
Commissioner of Police.

## STATEMENT B—

## RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code</i>				
2	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	.....	.....
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	.....	.....	.....
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	.....	.....
	130-B(1) and 130-B (2)	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....
	<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.</i>				
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	.....	.....	.....
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	.....	.....	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 221A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	.....	2	2
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	.....	.....	.....
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	.....	6	6
7	465 to 477A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	.....	7	7
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	.....	.....	.....
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks.	.....	5	5
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	20	20
	<i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person</i>				
11	313 to 315	Causing miscarriage	.....	.....	.....
12	379	Buying or disposing of slaves	.....	.....	.....
12A	376	Rape by the husband	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....



## STATEMENT B-

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property</b>					
13	394 to 399	...   Extortion	.....	10	10
<b>Total</b>			.....	10	10
<b>CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person</b>					
14	345	... Wrongful confinement	.....	.....	.....
15	352, 355, 358	... Criminal force	15	1,062	1,077
16	334	... Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	.....	.....	.....
17	322	... Voluntarily causing hurt	8	1,188	1,196
18	374	... Compulsory Labour	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total</b>			23	2,250	2,273
<b>CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property</b>					
19	417, 418	... Cheating	3	19	22
20	403 to 405	... Criminal misappropriation of property.	6	80	86
21	426, 427, 434	... Mischief (simple)	.....	77	77
<b>Total</b>			9	176	185
<b>CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above</b>					
22	293 & 295A	... Offences against religion	.....	2	2
23	490 to 492	... Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	.....	.....
24	493 to 496	... Offences relating to marriage	5	73	78
25	500 to 503	... Defamation	.....	119	119
26	504, 506 to 510	... Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	7	1,045	1,063
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	.....	.....	.....
28	394A	... Keeping a lottery office	.....	6	5
29	Cases under Chapter VIII(a), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	.....	.....	.....
30	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances	.....	.....	.....
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	.....	.....	.....
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	2	79	61
<b>Total</b>			14	1,323	1,337

PART I—*contd.*

Number dismissed without trial	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345, and 494, C.P.C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision
		Discharge or acquittal	Conviction				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	1	1,001	27	16	.....	.....	.....
16	8	1,116	37	19	.....	.....	.....
48	9	2,117	64	35	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	76	8	5	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	75	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
2	1	173	8	6	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	72	4	3	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	110	3	4	.....	.....	.....
27	6	986	7	24	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	71	6	1	.....	.....	.....
32	7	1,243	24	31	.....	.....	.....

## STATEMENT B-

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police</i>				
33	Act II of 1918	Contract of Rent Act	.....	542	542
34	Act XI of 1890	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act. (Feeding charges.)	1	18	19
35	Act XIV of 1891	Indian Factory Act	.....	45	45
36	Act I of 1910	Indian Press Act	.....	1	1
37	Act III of 1888	Bombay Municipal Act	336	16,846	17,182
38	Act IV of 1902	City of Bombay Police Act (keeping shop open).	8	35	43
39	Section 102	Insolvency Act	1	23	24
40	Section 68, Act XV of 1882.	Levying illegal distress	.....	8	8
41	Act VII of 1913	Indian Company's Act	.....	4	4
42	Act VI of 1914	Copy Right Act	.....	1	1
43	Act II of 1899	Indian Stamp Act	.....	1	1
44	Act XIII of 1924	Children Act	.....	8	8
		Total	346	17,527	17,873
		Grand Total	392	21,306	21,698

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court,  
Bombay, 12th March 1928.

Number dismissed without trial	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 258, 333, 345, and 494, C.P.C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision
		Discharge or acquittal	Conviction				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
.....	277	26	137	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	11	1	33	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	8,150	59	8,547	424	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	9	41	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	22	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	8,446	124	8,875	425	.....	.....	.....
85	8,464	9,681	8,969	499	.....	.....	.....

S. S. RANGNEKAR,  
Chief Presidency Magistrate  
and Revenue Judge, Bombay.

## STATEMENT B—

## RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued	Persons against whom process issued		
				On complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police	Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Sections of I. P. Code</i>					
1	116	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	..	..	.....
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	.....	..	..	.....
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	..	..	.....
	120-B (1 and 120-B (2).	Non cognizable criminal conspiracy.	.....	..	..	.....
		<b>Total</b> ..	.....	...	...	.....
		<b>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, etc., etc.</b>				
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	.....	..	..	.....
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	.....	..	..	.....
4	173 to 190, 201 to 204, 214 to 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	.....	2	..	.....
6	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants	.....	..	..	.....
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	.....	6	..	.....
7	465 to 477A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	.....	9	..	.....
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	.....	..	..	.....
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks.	.....	9	..	.....
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	.....	..	..	.....
		<b>Total</b> ..	.....	36	...	.....
		<b>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person</b>				
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	.....	..	..	.....
12	379	Buying or disposing of slaves	.....	..	..	.....
12A	376	Rape by the husband	.....	..	..	.....
		<b>Total</b> ..	.....	...	...	.....
		<b>CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property</b>				
13	384 to 389	Extortion	.....	17	..	.....
		<b>Total</b> ..	.....	17	...	.....





## STATEMENT B-

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued	Persons against whom process issued		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year
				On complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person</b>						
14	345	Wrongful confinement	.....	...	.....	.....
15	352, 355, 368	Criminal force	.....	29	2,020	.....
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	.....	19	2,788	.....
18	374	Compulsory labour	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total</b>			.....	47	4,508	.....
<b>CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property</b>						
19	417, 418	Cheating	.....	3	21	.....
20	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property.	.....	6	83	.....
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	.....	.....	149	.....
<b>Total</b>			.....	9	251	.....
<b>CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above</b>						
22	238 & 235A	Offences against religion	.....	.....	8	.....
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	.....	7	98	.....
25	500 to 502	Defamation	.....	.....	190	.....
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	.....	14	1,384	.....
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	294A	Keeping a lottery office	.....	.....	5	.....
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (a), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	.....	2	79	.....
<b>Total</b>			.....	23	2,254	.....

PART II—*contd.*

Persons who appeared before the Courts	Persons discharged after appearance without trial	Persons tried		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 & 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year	Remarks		
		Acquitted or discharged	Convicted			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)
2,048	67	1,905	51	2-53	33	2	...	...
2,907	35	2,635	70	2-51	53	14	...	...
4,855	92	4,540	121	2-51	86	16	...	...
24	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
88	1	77	4	4-7	5	1	...	...
146	...	146	...	...	1	1	...	...
260	1	247	4	1-59	6	2	...	...
8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
105	...	99	4	4-08	2	...	...	...
180	3	169	4	2-22	5	...	...	...
1,395	47	1,781	11	0-58	48	11	...	...
5	...	...	4	50-00	...	1	...	...
81	3	71	6	7-59	1	...	...	...
2,277	53	2,137	29	1-28	56	12	...	...

## STATEMENT B-

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely under trial or against whom process had issued	Persons against whom process issued		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year
				On complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police</i>						
33	Act II of 1918 ...	Contract of Rent Act ...	.....	577	.....	.....
34	Act XI of 1890 ...	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act. (Feeding charges.)	1	19	.....	.....
35	Act XIV of 1881 ...	The Indian Factory Act ...	.....	45	.....	.....
36	Act I of 1910 ...	Indian Press Act ...	.....	1	.....	.....
37	Act III of 1883 ...	Bombay Municipal Act ...	385	16,846	.....	.....
38	Act IV of 1902 ...	City of Bombay Police Act (keeping shop open).	8	35	.....	.....
39	Sec. 102 ...	Insolvency Act ...	1	27	.....	.....
40	Sec. 63, Act XV of 1882.	Levying illegal Distress ...	.....	5	.....	.....
41	Act VII of 1913 ...	Indian Company's Act ...	.....	10	.....	.....
42	Act VI of 1914 ...	Copy Right Act ...	.....	1	.....	.....
43	Act II of 1898 ...	Indian Stamp Act ...	.....	1	.....	.....
44	Act XIII of 1924.	Children Act ...	.....	8	.....	.....
Total ...			395	17,575	.....	.....
Grand Total ...			474	24,931	.....	.....

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court :  
Bombay, 12th March 1928. }

## PART II—concl'd.

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Persons who appeared before the Courts	Persons discharged after appearance without trial	Persons tried		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 & 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year	Remarks		
		Acquitted or discharged	Convicted			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)
577	...	34	237	41-07	.....	306	...	.....
90	..	9	10	52-63	.....	8	...	.....
45	..	1	33	73-33	.....	11	...	.....
1	..	...	1	100-00	.....	.....	...	.....
17,231	2	69	8,547	45-35	424	8,199	...	.....
43	..	2	41	117-14	.....	.....	...	.....
28	1	26	...	.....	1	.....	...	.....
5	..	5	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
10	..	10	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
1	..	1	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
1	..	1	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
8	..	2	6	75-00	.....	.....	...	.....
17,970	3	143	8,875	50-49	425	8,524	...	.....
25,405	140	7,094	9,032	36-22	575	8,555	...	.....

S. S. RANGNEKAR,  
Chief Presidency Magistrate  
and Revenue Judge, Bombay.

## STATEMENT C

*Property stolen and recovered during the year 1927*

Offence	Number of cases in which property was stolen	Number of cases in which property was recovered	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen	Amount of property stolen	Amount of property recovered	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>A.—Cognizable:</i>						
1. Theft—				Rs.	Rs.	
(a) In conjunction with larking, house-trespass or house-breaking.	1,349	349	25.97	3,26,663	57,814	17.70
(b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	66*	...	.....	11,836	...
(c) Other thefts	4,936	1,748	43.31	4,15,596	1,42,066	34.18
2. Robbery—						
(a) Dacoity	5	1	20.00	7,750	59	0.76
(b) Other Robbery	71	23	32.39	6,739	3,216	48.76
3. Criminal breach of trust	505	175	34.58	2,97,035	55,632	18.73
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	11	3	27.27	19,761	423	2.11
5. Possession of stolen property...	...	243	...	.....	3,186	...
Total	5,569	2,554	42.79	10,73,543	2,74,302	25.56
<i>B.—Non-Cognizable</i>						
6. Extortion	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
7. Criminal misappropriation	10	2	20.00	13,982	2,796	19.99
Total	10	2	20.00	13,982	2,796	19.99

\* Of these, 53 cases are connected with the principal theft cases accounted for either under theft (a) or (c) in column 3. This number is therefore excluded from the total cases in column 3 while calculating the percentage of cases in column 4.

(1) Figures supplied by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, for direct cognizable cases:—

Column 2	...	...	...	...	Cases	17
" 3	...	...	...	...	"	5
" 5	...	...	...	...	Rs.	37,313
" 6	...	...	...	...	"	11,637

(2) Rs. 1,368 worth of property was recovered during the year out of the property stolen in previous years.

(3) Rs. 8,906 worth of property was recovered by the Bombay City Police in the City of Bombay during the year out of the property stolen outside their jurisdiction.

Police Commissioner's Office : }  
Bombay, 7th May 1928. }

P. A. KELLY,  
Commissioner of Police.

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STATEMENT D

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## STATEMENT

Showing strength and cost of

District	Number of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners	Number of Superintendents	Number of Assistant Superintendents	Number of Inspectors	Number of Deputy Inspectors	Number of Sub-Inspectors	Number of Sergeants	Number of Head Constables		
								Foot	Water	Mounted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bombay City ... ..	5	9	...	40	24	110*	59	354	4	6
Temporary Staff for keeping watch over undesirable Pathans in the city.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
Temporary Criminal Investigation Department, War Branch.	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Temporary Criminal Investigation Department.	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
Temporary Establishment for the Sixth Presidency Magistrate's Court, Maragaon.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...

Note.--(1) Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the ... were employed being explained

(2) The total cost shown in column 18 should include contingencies.

(3) The figures mentioned in columns 16, 17 and 18 of the statement are for the

(4) Column 23 is left blank as outposts resembling those in the Districts do not exist \*Jemadars and other native officers of the higher rank such as Subedars and

Police Commissioner's Office : }  
Bombay, 7th May 1928. }



D

## Police during the year 1927

Number of Constables				Total	Total Cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues	Total Cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17)	Area in square miles	Population	Urban Population of District	Number of Police Stations	Number of Outposts	Proportion of Police		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police force
Foot	Water	Mounted	To area										To population			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
3,066	40	38	3,764	Rs. 31,13,017	Rs. 2,19,399	Rs. 33,32,416	22	1,175,914	...	18	...	0068	319.41	94,817	25.19	
...	...	...	3	5,913	...	5,913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	2	7,687	...	7,687	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	3	9,585	...	9,585	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	...	...	8	3,343	...	3,343	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

sanctioned force, but should be added at the end of the statement, the purposes for which they in the text of the report.

financial year ending 31st March 1928.  
in Bombay City.  
Risaldar are shown as Sub-Inspectors.

P. A. KELLY,  
Commissioner of Police.

## STATEMENT

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General

Range	District	TOTAL STRENGTH				ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE		
		Sanctioned		Actual		Number of swords	Number of muskets	Number of revolvers
		Officers	Men	Officers	Men			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Bombay City ... ..	233	3,517	228	3,464	57	449	215

Range	District	REWARDS		EDUCATION		NUMBER OF CONSTABLES				
		Rewarded during the year		Number of Police who can read and write		Number enlisted during the year	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service	Of 3 years and under 10 years' service	Of 10 years and under 17 years	Of 17 years and over
		By promotion	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards	Officers	Men					
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Bombay City ... ..	1	1,375	225	1,588	192	478	1,655	560	217

Note.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents

Police Commissioner's Office :  
Bombay, 7th May 1928. }

E

*Internal Management of the Force for the year 1927*

PUNISHMENTS											
Dismissed		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal		Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court							
				Under Police Act		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code		Other Offences	
Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
..	22	2	146	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR					PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL ACTUAL STRENGTH OF					REMARKS
On pension or gratuity	By resignation, without pension or gratuity	By dismissal	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns	By desertion	By death	Admissions into hospital	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness	Deaths	Vacancies	
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
71	61	22	46	8	37	96.13	1.27	1.00	58	

or officers of higher rank. Head Constables should be shown as men.

P. A. KELLY,  
Commissioner of Police.

*Return of Inquests held by the Coroner of Bombay during the  
Calendar year 1927*

Serial No.	Verdicts—Causes of deaths	Total number of Inquests during the year 1927	Total number of Inquests during the year 1926	Increase during the year 1927	Decrease during the year 1927	Remarks
<i>Offences</i>						
1	Culpable homicide amounting to murder (offenders committed suicide).	...	...	...	...	
2	Justifiable homicide ...	1	...	1	...	
3	Culpable homicide amounting to murder (acts punishable under the Indian Penal Code).	61*	63	...	2	* There was one death more in each of two cases.
4	Rash or negligent act ...	37†	35	2	...	† There were two deaths more in one inquest and six more in the other.
<i>Suicide</i>						
1	By cutting throats ...	6	2	4	...	
2	.. drowning ...	19	14	...	2	
3	.. hanging ...	6	10	...	2	
4	.. stabbing ...	...	3	...	3	
5	.. jumping out of a window, building, etc.	10	15	...	5	
6	.. lying on railway line in front of train in motion.	7	6	2	...	
7	.. opium, arsenic and other poisons.	57	68	...	11	
8	.. shooting ...	...	1	...	1	
9	.. burning ...	7	9	...	2	
10	.. knocking head against a wall.	...	...	...	...	
<i>Accidental Deaths</i>						
1	Accidents on board the ships ...	11	13	...	2	
2	.. by mill machinery ...	9	7	2	...	
3	.. .. railway trains ...	69	94	...	25	
4	.. .. tram cars ...	7	14	...	7	
5	.. .. motor cars, taxi cars, lorries, trolleys, etc.	45	27	18	...	
6	.. .. being knocked down by run-away horse.	...	1	...	1	
7	.. .. blasting operations.	3	1	2	...	
8	.. .. drowning ...	27	23	4	...	

Serial No.	Verdicts—Causes of deaths	Total number of Inquests	Total number of Inquests	Increase	Decrease	Remarks
		during the year 1927	during the year 1926	during the year 1927	during the year 1927	
<i>Accidental Deaths—contd.</i>						
9	Accidents by poisoning ...	12	11	1	...	
10	.. .. suffocation ...	7	3	4	...	
11	.. .. burns ...	66	71	...	5	
12	.. .. falling from houses, buildings, etc.	27	55	...	28	
13	.. .. falling from scaffolding, ladders, etc.	15	10	5	...	
14	.. .. injuries by carts, carriages, etc.	9	12	...	3	
15	.. .. fall of bales of cotton, bags of grain, etc.	10	6	4	...	
16	.. .. fall of rocks, stones, hills, etc.	1	2	...	1	
17	.. .. fall of metal plates, iron girders, etc.	4	3	1	...	
18	.. .. fall of houses, buildings, etc.	9	4	5	...	
19	.. .. scalds ...	10	1	9	...	
20	Accidentally electrocuted ...	10	3	7	...	
21	Hydrophobia, snake bites, etc. ...	2	2	...	...	
22	Accidental fall on roads, pavements, etc.	8	3	5	...	
23	Miscellaneous ...	44	18	26	...	
<i>Deaths otherwise caused</i>						
1	Still born ...	...	1	...	1	
2	Natural causes ...	31	31	...	...	
3	Judicial strangulation ...	...	1	...	1	
4	Found dead ...	7	11	...	4	
5	Found drowned ...	20	12	8	...	
	Total ...	689	665	110	106	

*Note.*—There were in all 125 sittings of adjourned inquests during the year 1927 as compared with 111 during the year 1926. In 91 cases inquests were unnecessary as *post-mortem* examination showed that the deaths were due to natural causes.

Bombay, 19th January 1928.

B. N. ATHAVLE,  
Coroner of Bombay.

*Statement showing the offences for which persons of the age of 14 years and under were placed before the Presidency Magistrates, Bombay, during the year 1927*

Serial No.	Offences	Number of persons arrested	Result of persons convicted								Pending at the close of the year	Remarks
			Convicted	Discharged	Sent to Reformatory, or Boys' Industrial Home or certified schools	Imprisoned	Flogged	Fined	Bond over to be of good behaviour	Admonished and discharged		
1	Theft	213	168	32	49	10	22	4	65	18	10	*Two absconded.
2	House-breaking and theft.	20	14	6	6	...	2	...	6	...	...	
3	Criminal breach of trust.	6	5	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	
4	Hurt	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
5	Offences relating to stamps.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
6	Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension.	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
7	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
8	Municipal Act, 1888	10	8	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	2	
9	Public Conveyances Act.	12	10	2	...	...	...	9	...	1	...	
10	Cruelty to animals	6	6	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	
11	Gambling	41	36	5	...	...	9	11	8	7	1	
12	Bombay Children Act, 1924.	30	11	11	9	...	...	...	...	2	8	† Eleven handed over to parents or guardians.
13	Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act, 1923.	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
14	Lepers Act, 1898	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
15	Reformatory Schools Act, 1897.	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	Begging for alms	74	67	9	27	13	...	1	11	25	5	
17	Obstruction by squatters.	372	268	4	...	...	...	215	...	53	...	
18	Committing nuisance in streets.	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	
19	Possession of stolen property.	24	18	6	4	2	2	2	3	5	...	
20	Drunkenness	11	11	...	2	...	...	3	...	6	...	
21	Other offences under the City Police Act.	9	8	1	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	
	Grand Total	744	542	72	101	25	96	269	96	112	28	

Police Commissioner's Office :  
Bombay, 7th May 1928.

P. A. KELLY,  
Commissioner of Police.

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*Table showing the various religious divisions to which  
offenders in both cognizable and non-cognizable  
cases belong—(Paragraph 19)*

---

Table showing the various religious divisions to which offenders in

	RELIGION					
	Europeans		Portuguese and Native Christians		Hindus	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Cognizable ... ..	343	7	1,678	70	87,081	3,538
Non-cognizable ... ..	9	...	616	96	12,616	767
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2,294</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>79,697</b>	<b>4,705</b>

*Police Commissioner's Office :*  
*Bombay, 7th May 1928.*



*both cognizable and non-cognizable cases belong—(Paragraph 19)*

Muhammadans		Parsis		Others		Total		Grand Total
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
43,670	146	603	8	327	4	113,701	4,173	117,874
9,479	644	942	84	159	...	23,614	1,601	25,406
53,149	790	1,545	92	486	4	137,315	5,764	143,079

P. A. KELLY,  
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE A  
(Paragraph 24)

Serial No.	Description of licenses	Number of licenses granted in	
		1926	1927
1	Transport licenses (VII, IV) ... ..	1,134	1,333
2	Export licenses ... ..	717	744
3	Import licenses ... ..	995	930
4	Temporary licenses (XVII) ... ..	1,284	1,119
5	Journey licenses (XX) ... ..	426	759
6	Possession licenses for arms and ammunition (XVI) ...	5,172	5,326
7	Possession licenses (XIV) ... ..	97	64
8	Possession licenses for .303 bore and .450 bore ammunition.	19	23
9	Possession licenses for the purpose of target practice (XV).	2	2
10	Permits to public servants ... ..	81	102
11	Permits to carry explosives in streets and public places (Police Act).	825	686
12	Dealers' licenses ... ..	24	25
	Total ...	10,776	11,110

Police Commissioner's Office :  
Bombay, 7th May 1928.

P. A. KELLY,  
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE B

24

*Distribution of licenses in the different communities—(Paragraph 24)*

Community	Rifles	Guns	Revolvers	Pistols	Air guns or rifles	Swords	Sword-sticks	Daggers	Kukries	Kattians	Bayonets	Total number of arms	Total number of licensed persons.
Europeans	958	847	432	478	18	19	3	6	6	...	78	2,846	1,710
Hindus	260	933	491	192	15	157	93	11	9	...	15	2,176	1,547
Parseis	404	513	306	347	8	38	63	7	6	...	1	1,694	1,161
Native Christians	85	290	12	10	4	13	...	...	...	...	...	415	347
Muhammadans	197	412	135	96	15	40	29	6	...	1	...	931	600
Japanese	2	8	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	10
Jews	5	9	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	19	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,912</b>	<b>3,011</b>	<b>1,381</b>	<b>1,125</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>8,093</b>	<b>5,393</b>

*Police Commissioner's office :*  
*Bombay, 7th May 1928.*

**P. A. KELLY,**  
 Commissioner of Police

TABLE B (1)

*New licenses—(Paragraph 24)*

Community	Rifles	Guns	Revolvers	Pistols	Air guns or rifles	Swords	Sword-sticks	Daggers	Kukries	Katibars	Bayonets	Total number of arms	Total number of licensed persons
Europeans	239	226	71	101	7	8	1	4	3	...	1	661	403
Hindus	41	119	63	15	3	17	15	4	4	...	...	271	180
Parsis	39	36	28	18	...	10	11	2	5	...	...	149	73
Native Christians	15	24	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	42	34
Muhammadans	29	68	12	6	1	6	2	...	...	...	...	124	76
Japanese	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Jews	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total	354	477	155	142	12	42	29	10	12	...	1	1,254	773

*Police Commissioner's Office:  
Bombay, 7th May 1928.*

**P. A. KELLY,**  
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE B (2)

*Cancelled licenses—(Paragraph 24)*

Community	Rifles	Guns	Revolvers	Pistols	Air guns or rifles	Swords	Sword-sticks	Daggers	Kukries	Katitars	Bayonets	Total number of arms	Total number of licensed persons
Europeans ...	258	218	92	106	5	39	...	1	3	...	1	723	424
Hindus ...	21	63	30	20	1	17	5	4	4	...	...	165	106
Parsis ...	24	35	13	14	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	92	48
Native Christians ...	15	21	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	40	28
Muhammadans ...	19	28	8	9	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	68	41
Japanese ...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
Jews ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,097</b>	<b>652</b>

Police Commissioner's Office :  
Bombay, 7th May 1928.

P. A. KELLY,  
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE B (3)

*Manner of disposal of arms mentioned in B (2)—(Paragraph 24)*

—	Arms	Licenses
Deposited in office ... ..	131	93
Sold or handed over to authorised persons ... ..	328	153
New licenses granted to relatives of deceased licensees .	9	7
Left India ... ..	321	194
Life licenses issued or held under exemptions ...	17	8
No trace ... ..	25	15
Licenses renewed by outside authorities ... ..	266	182
Total ...	1,097	652

*Police Commissioner's Office :*  
*Bombay, 7th May 1928.*

P. A. KELLY,  
 Commissioner of Police.

TABLE C

*Explosives—(Paragraph 24)*

Serial No.	Description of licenses	Forms in which licenses were issued	Number of licenses granted in	
			1926	1927 <sup>*</sup>
1	Manufacture, possession and sale ...	A	17	19
2	Possession and sale ... ..	B	350	410
3	Possession .. ..	C	2	3
4	Do. ... ..	F	1	1
5	Licenses in form "E" ( <i>Bona fide</i> blasting purposes)	E	19	12
6	General transport licenses ...	II	42	46
7	Magazine buildings ... ..	J	8	9
		Total ...	439	500

*Police Commissioner's Office :*  
*Bombay, 7th May 1928.*

P. A. KELLY,  
Commissioner of Police.

## TABLE D

*Petroleum—(Paragraph 24)*

Serial No.	Description of licenses	Number of licenses granted in	
		1926	1927
1	General Import licenses ... ..	12	19
2	Special transport licenses for dangerous petroleum ...	22	52
3	General transport licenses for dangerous petroleum ...	30	25
4	Special transport licenses for non-dangerous petroleum...	6	...
5	General transport licenses for non-dangerous petroleum .	2	3
6	Possession licenses for dangerous petroleum ...	137	142
7	Possession licenses for non-dangerous petroleum ...	1	1
8	Possession and transport (motor owner's licenses) ...	26	21
9	Carbide of Calcium possession and transport licenses ...	22	23
	Total ...	258	286

*Police Commissioner's Office :*  
*Bombay, 7th May 1928.*

P. A. KELLY,  
Commissioner of Police.



TABLE F

(Para. 24)

Nature of accidents	Total number of accidents		HOW DISTRIBUTED							Total
	1926	1927	Passengers		Pedestrians	In collision with				
			Alighting	Boarding		Tram cars	Motor cars	Carts and other vehicles		
Slight accidents	323	272	85	28	125	2	6	26	272	
Serious	36	33	9	4	16	...	3	1	33	
Fatal	17	5	1	1	3	...	...	...	5	
Total for 1927	...	310	95	33	144	2	9	27	310	
Total for 1926	376	...	124	60	142	12	12	26	376	

*Number of tram cars running and mileage covered*

Year	Bogie single deck	Bogie double deck	Bogie and trailer	Single truck	Single truck double deck	Single truck trains	Single truck double deck and trailers	Car mileage	Unit mileage
1926	...	59	48	7	15	164	...	9,218,694	5,602,133
1927	...	59	48	7	15	164	...	9,111,068	5,610,817

Police Commissioner's Office :  
Bombay, 7th May 1928.

P. A. KELLY,  
Commissioner of Police.

Table showing the variations in the strength of the  
Bombay City Police (Para. 27)

	Superintendent	Inspectors	Deputy Inspectors	Sergeants	Sub-Inspectors	Jemadars	Head-Constables	Constables
<i>Increase</i>								
For cattle pounds ( <i>vide</i> Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1211/2 dated 22nd January 1927) ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
For the second cattle pound ( <i>vide</i> Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 4070 dated 22nd March 1927) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8
Total (increase) ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	8
<i>Decrease</i>								
Abolished owing to the amalgamation of E and F Divisions ( <i>vide</i> Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 557/2 dated 22nd November 1926) ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Withdrawal of 4 Sergeants from the Harbour Police and transfer of 2 to Criminal Investigation Department for passport work ( <i>vide</i> Government Resolution, Home Department, No. P-121 (C) III dated 13th April 1927) ... ..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
House orderlies withdrawn ( <i>vide</i> Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 9375 dated 18th December 1926) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Finger Print Bureau—executive staff replaced by a Manager and experts ( <i>vide</i> Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 193/2 dated 4th June 1927) ... ..	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
Reduction in the Harbour Police ( <i>vide</i> Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1290/9 dated 4th August 1927) ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	1	5	28
Total (decrease) ... ..	1	2	...	2	3	1	6	76
Net (decrease) ... ..	1	2	...	1	3	1	3	68

The temporary establishment consisting of 1 Sub-Inspector, 2 Head Constables and 8 Constables for the registration of Criminal Tribes was made permanent (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 6652 dated 31st March 1927).

The Coroner's Inspector was replaced by a Sub-Inspector from 1st March 1927 (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 557/2 dated 22nd February 1927).

Police Commissioner's Office :  
Bombay, 7th May 1928. }

P. A. KELLY,  
Commissioner of Police.



Land Revenue Administration  
Report of the Bombay Presidency  
(including Sind)

*For the Year 1926-27*

[Price—Rs. 3 As. 13 or 6s. 6d.]

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**LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE  
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND, FOR  
THE YEAR 1926-27**

**A—Presidency Proper**

W. W. SMART, Esq., I.C.S., Commissioner, Northern Division.  
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H. L. PAINTER, Esq., I.C.S., Commissioner, Southern Division.  
R. D. BELL, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division.

**1. SEASON**

**Northern Division**

The season of 1926-27 was on the whole fair in the Gujarat districts of the division while in Thana it was quite satisfactory. The rainfall in all the districts of the division was in excess of the average of the last five years as shown in the following table:—

Name of district	Rainfall in 1926-27		Average rainfall of the last five years	
	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents
Ahmedabad ... ..	41	25	24	46
Kaira ... ..	48	11	29	85
Panch Mahals ... ..	40	45	31	91
Broach ... ..	41	78	27	21
Surat ... ..	77	87	53	39
Thana ... ..	111	80	84	88

\* In the Gujarat districts of the division June was practically a rainless month and caused some anxiety to the cultivators. The regular monsoon broke out in the first week of July and continued till the end of September with very small occasional breaks and then it abruptly ceased altogether. The monsoon thus started late, ceased early but was excessive and more or less continuous while it lasted. Though the season commenced somewhat late it was favourable in the beginning for the sowing of kharif crops. In August and September the fall was comparatively heavy and incessant and as there were no timely breaks for weeding

operations, etc., the kharif crops, except rice, suffered to some extent in all the districts. In Ahmedabad the crops were also damaged by locusts, frost and by other insect ravages to the extent shown below :—

			Area affected
			Acres
By locusts	...	...	11,174
By frost	...	...	20,946
By other insect ravages	...	...	44,799
			76,919

This area represents 5·5 per cent. of the total area shown in the district. The damage resulted in comparatively heavy suspensions and remissions.

The average outturn of bajri and juvari was 6 to 9 annas.

In the Panch Mahals the average outturn of maize was 9½ annas.

In Broach cotton yielded an eight-anna crop. Rice was considerably benefited by the heavy rain and yielded an 8 to 12 anna crop.

As the kharif crops, except rice, were damaged to a certain extent, a careful and detailed estimation of crops was made and relief in the form of suspension or remission admissible under the remission and suspension rules was given to the rayats.

In Thanā the regular monsoon set in in the middle of June. Since the first week of July to the end of August there was continuous rainfall. Though the transplantation of rice was completed during that period, a break was needed for the proper growth of the plants and the much needed break ensued in the first week of September. The rain again appeared in the latter half of the month and it was general and opportune for the growth of crops. On the whole, the monsoon was very favourable and the outturn of rice, which is the principal crop of the district, ranged from 10 to 12 annas.

The cyclonic rains which occurred just before the end of July 1927 are mentioned in the paragraph dealing with special events.

*Water-supply.*—The supply of water for drinking and domestic purposes was sufficient in all the Gujarat districts except in the Bhal villages of Dholka and Dhandhuka talukas of the Ahmedabad district. For the improvement of water-supply in the Bhal tract a grant of Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned by Government under their telegrams No. 2499/A/24 dated 22nd February 1927 and 24th February 1927 for expenditure during the financial year 1926-27 but out of it only Rs. 3,197 could be utilized in excavation of two tanks in Dhandhuka taluka before the close of the year.

A further grant of Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned by Government under their telegram No. 2499/A/24 dated 14th April 1927 for expenditure during the financial year 1927-28. Out of it, Rs. 31,501 were spent up to 31st July 1927 in excavation of 13 tanks in the

Dhandhuka and 10 tanks in the Dholka taluka. The works were carried out through the agency of the District Local Board under the control of the Collector.

In Thana the supply of water was sufficient except in the junglepatti villages where scarcity of drinking water was, as usual, felt in the hot weather.

A grant of Rs. 1,28,000 was sanctioned by Government under their Resolution No. 5607/24 dated 4th August 1926 for the improvement of village water-supply during the year 1926-27 and it was distributed as under :—

			Rs.
Ahmedabad	...	...	25,556
Kaira	...	...	55,000
Panch Mahals	...	...	5,500
Broach	...	...	9,175
Surat	...	...	10,000
Thana	...	...	14,769
			<hr/>
			1,20,000

The balance of Rs. 8,000 was surrendered to Government (Government Resolution No. 5607/24 dated 29th January 1927).

The amount spent during the financial year 1926-27 by each District Local Board (including the Government grant) for the improvement of water-supply is as shown below :—

			Rs.
Ahmedabad	...	...	87,271
Kaira	...	...	1,05,539
Panch Mahals	...	...	12,884
Broach	...	...	43,832
Surat	...	...	52,938
Thana	...	...	38,191
			<hr/>
			3,40,655

Boring by large machines was done at the following places in the Ahmedabad district during the year :—

	Name of village		Name of taluka
(1)	Thori Mubarak	...	Virangam.
(2)	Thori Thamba	...	Do.
(3)	Kariala	...	Do.
(4)	Rupal	...	Dholka.
(5)	Arnej	...	Do.
(6)	Sindhraj	...	Do.



Boring operations in the villages mentioned at Nos. 1 to 4 have proved successful. The operations in the remaining two villages are in progress.

*Cattle and Fodder.*—The supply of fodder was sufficient in all the districts of the division. On account of the late rains some grass had to be supplied in the beginning of the season in the form of takavi and on cash payment in the Dohad taluka of the Panch Mahals district, while in the Kalol taluka of that district people purchased a considerable quantity of grass from the depôts of the Forest Department.

Rinderpest, foot and mouth diseases and hæmorrhagic septicæmia appeared more or less in all the districts of the division and carried off 2,174 heads of cattle. The Veterinary Assistants gave timely help and advice.

The number of attacks and deaths and the number of cattle inoculated during the year were as shown below:—

Number of cattle attacked	...	...	5,226
Number of cattle died	...	...	2,174
Number of cattle inoculated	...	...	6,262
Number of cattle died out of those inoculated	...	...	55

*Public Health.*—Public health was generally good, except for the prevalence of epidemics as shown in the following table:—

District	Mortality from				
	Cholera	Small-pox	Influenza	Plague	Malaria
Ahmedabad	60	24	2	...	...
Kaira	...	...	...	2	...
Panch Mahals	...	18	79	...	145
Broach	...	41	...	...	...
Surat	...	75	...	5	...
Thana	24	...	4	46	...

The excessive rains affected the health of the people. In Ahmedabad the mortality during the four months from August to November was considerably higher than during the corresponding period of the previous year. Influenza broke out among the workers in the mines at Shivrajpur. There were 655 attacks and 79 deaths.

### Central Division

Rain commenced in the latter half of June throughout the division. With the exception of Ahmednagar and Sholapur the rain in June was not sufficient generally for kharif sowing. The rain in July was general and sufficient throughout the division and

by the end of the month sowing operations were almost completed. In August there was good rain all over the division except in the central tracts of Ahmednagar, the eastern division of Poona and the Man taluka, the Khandala mahal and the eastern part of Khatav taluka of the Satara district, where the crops suffered. In September there was fairly general rainfall everywhere except in parts of the Poona district. There was a break in October and the November rains were scanty. Consequently, the rabi crops were a partial failure in Ahmednagar and Poona. Both the kharif and rabi crops were generally from fair to good except in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona and Satara districts.

The conditions in the different districts are detailed below :—

*Ahmednagar.*—The rainfall in the latter half of June was general and sufficient for kharif sowing. The later kharif rains were adequate in the west of the district and Sangamner and Akola talukas but not sufficient in the central tract forming the remainder of the kharif area.

The outturn in Akola and Sangamner talukas was 6 to 12 annas and over. In Jamkhed and Pathardi mahals and in the major portion of Kopergaon and Shevgaon talukas the rainfall was opportune throughout the season, except in one village of Pathardi, and kharif crops in general were much better than in the remaining parts of the district where the crops more or less failed either for want of opportune or sufficient rains.

September rains were general and fairly sufficient throughout the district for rabi sowing. But the subsequent rabi rains were more or less a complete failure all over the district except in the two mahals of Jamkhed and Pathardi which got some light showers and had an annewari of 6 to 12 annas with the exception of 8 villages in Pathardi where it was between 4 and 6. Newasa, Rahuri, Nagar and Parner talukas suffered heavily for want of post—September rains with the result that out of 494 villages in these four talukas 235 villages had only an outturn of 4 annas and under and 122 villages between 4 and 6 annas. Several villages in the interior of the Shrigonda taluka were benefited by the November light showers and consequently they had fair to good crops. In Karjat the crops were moderate. In the remaining parts of the district the rabi crops were more or less a failure.

*East Khandesh.*—The monsoon set in towards the beginning of 2nd week of June and by the end of June sowing of kharif commenced in most parts of the district. The rainfall in July was general, well distributed and sufficient for kharif sowings which were nearly completed by the end of the month. The rainfall in August was general and beneficial to the standing crops. The September rains were also general and well-distributed. In October there was practically no rain. Rabi sowings were completed in this month. Rainfall in November was very slight. On the whole, the season was moderately favourable for kharif crops and the outturn was good. The anna valuation of the

principal crops ranged from 7 to 12 annas. The rabi outturn was generally fair to good except in Jalgaon taluka where the wheat crop was poor.

*West Khandesh.*—The monsoon set in with light showers in the second week of June. There was fairly good rainfall in each of the months of July, August and September. The monsoon was on the whole fairly good so far as kharif crops were concerned and the outturn of kharif crops was normal except in some parts of Sakri and Sindkheda talukas. But the failure of winter rains affected the outturn of rabi crops especially wheat in some places though the general annewari of rabi crops was 6 annas and over.

*Nasik.*—The monsoon opened late in June. The rainfall in June and July was generally sufficient for kharif sowings which were undertaken on an extensive scale all over the district. The rice and nagli crops in the hilly parts and the bajri and other kharif crops in the Desh did well. The later rains in August and September were very beneficial to the standing crops and gave a good start to rabi sowings. But the absence of rain in October told upon the rabi crops specially in parts of Baglan and Malegaon talukas and to a certain extent in Yeola taluka. A certain amount of damage was done by grass-hoppers in the Chandor taluka necessitating a small remission of Rs. 555. On the whole, the season was good. The annewari of both kharif and rabi crops ranged from 6 to 12 annas and above except in the case of one village in Baglan taluka where it was 5 annas.

*Poona.*—Rain commenced in the latter half of June in Junnar and Purandhar talukas and Mulshi peta while in the rest of the district it commenced earlier. The kharif sowing was completed by the end of July. The July rains were very hopeful but a break in the latter half of August especially in the eastern division of the district caused the seedlings to wither. In Bhimthadi and Sirur talukas and Dhond peta the withered crops were removed and the lands were prepared for rabi sowing. In the rest of the district the kharif crops were fairly good except in the far east of Junnar, Khed and Purandhar talukas, where they were only fair. In September there was good rain in the eastern division except in Sirur and Purandhar, for undertaking rabi sowing; but this was not the case in the western division where rabi sowing was undertaken on the moisture the cultivators had from the rains previously fallen, with the exception of getting late rains, but this was not realised. There was no rain in October except in a few places where a partial fall of rain took place and this caused the crops to wither with the result that the outturn was very poor except in Mawal and portions of Indapur and Bhimthadi and a small portion of Sirur and Dhond peta where these crops were fair. In the western division of the district the season was on the whole fair. Of the 386 villages in the eastern sub-division, 107 villages had an annewari of 4 annas and under. In 63 villages the annewari was over 4 annas and in the remaining 216 villages the annewari was between 6 to 12 annas and over.

*Satara.*—The monsoon rains set in from 5th July and there was excellent and continuous rain throughout the district for the next 5 days. Kharif sowing was completed throughout the district by the end of July. From the last week of July to the end of August rain fell throughout the district but it was found insufficient in the eastern parts of Khataav taluka and Khandala mahal and Man taluka where the crops suffered. The September rains and the rains during the 2nd week of October were useful for rabi sowing which was completed by the end of October. From that period onward there was practically very little rain. On the whole, the outturn of the kharif crops in the west, in the central tract along the valley of the Krishna river and in Khataav and Khanapur talukas was very good, the annewari being 12 annas and over. In 12 villages in the eastern part of Khandala mahal and in some villages in the eastern part of Man taluka the kharif crops failed and the outturn was poor ranging from below 4 to 6 annas. The outturn of rabi crop was good throughout the district except in the rich black soils in the eastern part of Wai taluka, in some villages in the eastern part of Khandala mahal and in some villages in Man taluka.

*Sholapur.*—The kharif rains were timely and sufficient and consequently an area larger than usual was sown with kharif. The early rains of September were excellent and well-distributed with the result that the rabi crops prospered well and a bumper harvest was expected. But there was no rain in October and the rainfall in November was scanty and irregular and hence the crops did not come up to the expectations of the rayats. Favourable atmospheric conditions in December, however, improved the condition of crops. On the whole, the season was fair throughout the district except in some villages of the Sholapur and Malsiras talukas where the crops were poor. Out of 719 villages in the district, in 122 villages the annewari was between 6 and 8 annas, in 562 between 8 and 12 annas and in the remaining 35 villages over 12 annas.

*Cattle and Fodder.*—The condition of cattle was on the whole very fair. The total number of deaths from contagious animal disease among cattle was 2,162 as against 5,141 in the last year. Rinderpest, hæmorrhagic Septicæmia, black quarter and anthrax were chiefly responsible for the deaths. The figures of attacks and deaths were as under :—

District	Attacks	Deaths
Ahmednagar ...	8,549	433
East Khandesh ...	1,642	103
West Khandesh ...	632	64
Nasik ...	3,620	347
Poona ...	8,606	220
Satara ...	12,397	589
Sholapur ...	2,219	406

The supply of fodder was adequate in all districts except in parts of West Khandesh. In Nandurbar grass was supplied from the Nawapur forest reserve at the concession rate of Rs. 5 per 1,000 lbs. Free grazing was permitted to all Bhil villages in Taloda open forests. The concession of anjan leaves from forest at half the usual rates was given in Dhulia and Sakri talukas.

*Water Supply.*—The supply of drinking water was adequate except in parts of Barsi, Madha, Karmala, Sangola and Malsiras talukas of the Sholapur district, in Bodwad and the surrounding villages of Bhusawal taluka, and in parts of Raver and Parola talukas of the East Khandesh district, in parts of the eastern division of the Poona district, in parts of Man taluka of the Satara district and in parts of West Khandesh and Ahmednagar districts. The shortage was due to deficient rainfall in the past.

*Public Health.*—Small-pox prevailed more or less in all districts. Cholera was noticeable in Sholapur and Satara and plague in Satara. The total mortality under each head was as under :—

District	Plague	Small-pox	Influenza	Cholera
Ahmednagar ...	26	102	1	222
East Khandesh ...	55	618	...	65
West Khandesh ...	..	51	1	1
Nasik ...	...	419	45	14
Poona ...	...	555	...	733
Satara ...	1,454	247	..	2,179
Sholapur ...	60	45	...	1,934

### Southern Division

Absence of early rains followed by seasonable rain in the latter half of June marked the commencement of the season in Belgaum and Dharwar districts. With July and August came good rains and prospects of a good kharif harvest. The fall in September, though below the average, helped the growing kharif but October brought in very little or no rain and this affected the kharif yield. The failure of the October and November rains marred rabi prospects in parts of the Belgaum and Dharwar districts. The progress of the monsoon in Bijapur was erratic. The fall in June and July was general but that in August was confined to the northern talukas. The September rains were beneficial to standing kharif. October and November were dry. The kharif yield was not quite satisfactory save in Indi and Sindgi. Rabi suffered firstly from the absence of rain in October and November and secondly from unfavourable winds in December. The season, though fair for Belgaum and Dharwar, except in their eastern portions, was not satisfactory for Bijapur. Suspensions and remissions of land revenue were granted where necessary.

The coast districts had, as usual, a good season. The outturn of paddy in Kolaba and Ratnagiri was 12 annas. The fall in Kanara, though copious in the beginning, was followed by a break in the first

half of September affecting the yield in the uplands of the district. The break did not last long as the latter half of September and October brought rains which assured a good harvest.

"*Koleroga*" pest affected the spice gardens in Kanara and spraying operations were undertaken to check it.

*Cattle and Fodder*.—Supply of fodder was adequate and the condition of cattle good. There was some scarcity of water supply in parts of the above-ghat districts and on account of insufficiency of water in irrigation tanks water rates had to be remitted in four talukas of Dharwar.

Plague, small-pox and cattle disease prevailed to some extent but they did not affect agricultural operations.

Mr. Hiremath, District Deputy Collector, Southern Division, Bijapur, writes :—

"A demonstration about the new method of castration by Burdizzo Castration was held in Bilgi petha by the Veterinary Assistant during the year. This method of castration is appreciated by the public in general."

### Bombay Suburban Division

The rainfall for the season was 84 inches against 48 inches during the previous year for South Salsette taluka and 133 inches against 67·88 for Ambernath taluka. It was plentiful and well distributed, with the result that the season was very favourable to the agriculturists. The outturn of crops was normal and the supply of water and fodder was adequate.

*Cattle and Fodder*.—The general condition of cattle was good throughout the year in the division and there was abundant supply of grass and water for them.

There was no disease among cattle. Motor traffic is on the increase and is, day by day, ousting the bullock cart and the horse conveyance. The demand for fodder is therefore on the decline.

*Public Health*.—Public health was fairly good on the whole. A few stray cases of plague were reported from Kurla, Chembur and Danda and of Cholera from Chembur. The usual precautionary measures were taken in time to check their spread. Malaria made its appearance both in South Salsette and Ambernath talukas as usual in spite of the free distribution of quinine provided by Government.

## 2. LAND REVENUE

### Northern Division

The statement appended gives an account of land revenue demand, collections, suspensions, remissions, etc. :—

District	Arrears at the beginning of the year, i.e., on 1st August 1926		Current consolidated demand of the year 1926-27	Total demand	Suspensions
	Authorised	Un-authorised			
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ...	4,26,305	1,649	19,36,861	23,64,815	3,06,582
Kaira ...	4,39,151	...	22,83,621	27,23,772	1,30,306
Panch Mahals ...	1,15,404	2,232	4,49,921	5,67,557	71,317
Broach ...	1,28,850	...	23,15,105	24,43,955	1,79,488
Surat ...	*66,797	1,703	26,51,295	27,19,795	51,590
Thana ...	24,583	14,679	17,18,459	17,67,721	37,442
Total ...	12,01,090	20,263	1,13,55,262	1,25,76,615	7,76,725

District	Remissions	Collections	Over collections	Arrears at the end of the year	
				Of current year's demand	Of previous year's demand
1	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ...	2,13,405	18,39,129	38,446	5,554	145
Kaira ...	30,561	25,60,812	7,129	1,093	...
Panch Mahals ...	14,939	4,79,156	3,175	7	2,138
Broach ...	53,087	22,08,371	4,921	2,509	...
Surat ...	29,625	26,38,237	2,230	248	95
Thana ...	17,609	16,94,261	7,872	7,862	547
Total ...	3,59,226	1,14,20,466	63,773	17,273	2,925

\* This figure includes Rs. 119 on account of authorised arrears of 1925-26 sanctioned by the Collector in 1926-27 and not shown as demand in the accounts of 1925-26.

## Central Division

The annexed statement shows the year's consolidated land revenue demand, collections, suspensions, remissions, balances, etc. :—

District	Past arrears		Current consolidated demand	Total consolidated demand
	Authorised	Un-authorised		
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ...	5,01,517	99	23,85,786	28,87,402
East Khandesh ...	1,29,224	.....	41,36,655	42,65,879
West Khandesh ...	28,515	.....	23,73,261	24,01,776
Nasik ...	88,959	... ..	21,67,466	22,56,425
Poona ...	10,57,428	5,253	19,04,716	29,67,397
Satara ...	6,11,804	4	28,68,995	34,80,803
Sholapur ...	1,49,721	367	16,68,567	18,18,655
Total ...	25,67,168	5,723	1,75,05,446	2,00,78,337

District	Suspensions	Remissions	Collections	Unauthorised balance
1	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ...	7,83,351	1,49,997	19,52,019	2,035
East Khandesh ...	.....	20,430	42,45,449	.....
West Khandesh ...	4,923	30,592	23,66,254	2
Nasik ...	19,485	43,775	21,93,165	.....
Poona ...	9,04,044	2,77,282	17,84,045	2,026
Satara ...	2,13,965	2,08,432	30,58,406	.....
Sholapur ...	51,973	12,556	17,53,809	318
Total ...	19,77,745	7,43,064	1,73,53,147	4,381



## Southern Division

The subjoined statement shows the year's consolidated land revenue, collections, suspensions, remissions, balances, etc. :—

District	Past arrears		Current consolidated demand	Total consolidated demand
	Authorised	Un-authorised		
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ..	2,03,496	750	22,33,047	24,37,292
Bijapur ...	5,66,899	1,452	17,53,721	23,22,072
Dharwar ...	1,11,953	273	32,25,732	33,37,958
Kanara ...	660	.....	10,84,542	10,85,202
Kolaba ...	1,473	.....	17,68,235	17,69,708
Ratnagiri ...	19,489	.....	10,46,873	10,66,362
Total ...	9,03,970	2,475	1,11,12,150	1,20,18,594

District	Suspensions	Remissions	Collections	Unauthorised balance
1	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ...	2,72,856	99,345	20,63,596	1,495
Bijapur ...	4,17,707	3,36,991	15,66,049	1,925
Dharwar ...	6,69,709	65,247	26,00,307	2,695
Kanara ...	.....	2,174	10,83,028	.....
Kolaba ...	.....	15,195	17,52,732	1,781
Ratnagiri ...	22,656	4,678	10,39,010	13
Total ...	13,82,928	5,23,630	1,01,04,722	7,314

The jamabandi was completed within the appointed time in all talukas, except Bilgi, Kirwatti, Kulgi, Virnoli and Dandeli forest mahals and in Yellapur and Haliyal talukas and Mundgod petha (Kanara), where there was some delay which calls for no special explanation.

### Bombay Suburban Division

The audit of the last year's account of the South Salsette taluka was made by the Prant Officer, while that of the Ambernath taluka was made by the Collector. The Collector also held detailed inspection of the South Salsette taluka during the last year.

The following table shows the figures of the land revenue demand and collection for the year under report as compared with the previous year :—

Item No.	Particulars	Current year 1926-27	Past year 1925-26	Increase or decrease
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Fixed revenue column 3 of District Form No. II	2,18,350	2,03,218	+ 10,132
2	Deduct—columns 4 to 7 ...	79,590	80,345	- 815
3	Remaining net Government revenue	1,33,820	1,22,873	+ 10,947
	(a) Agricultural columns 8 and 9 ...	77,490	76,133	+ 1,357
	(b) Non-agricultural column 10 ...	56,330	46,740	+ 9,590
4	Add—Miscellaneous land revenue column 11.	66,488	75,786	- 9,298
5	Local fund column 12 ...	32,419	30,896	+ 1,523
	Total ...	2,82,727	2,29,555	+ 3,172
6	Deduct—collections in past years column 13.	3,752	3,454	+ 298
7	Demand for the current year ...	2,28,975	2,26,101	+ 2,874
8	Total demand with past years arrears.	2,65,597	2,51,193	+ 14,404
9	Deduct—suspensions and remissions columns 22 and 23.	45,296	94,561	+ 10,735
10	Revenue for collection ...	2,20,301	2,16,632	+ 3,669
11	Deduct—collections column 24 ...	2,00,110	2,01,570	- 1,460
12	Arrears unauthorised column 25 ...	20,191	15,062	+ 5,129

### 3. GROSS REVENUE

(Column 3 of Appendix I)

#### Northern Division

The gross fixed revenue of the Division shows a net increase of Rs. 34,363 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad ... ..	+ 15,832
Kaira ... ..	- 1,38,920
Panch Mahals ... ..	+ 51,914
Broach ... ..	+ 796
Surat ... ..	+ 152
Thana ... ..	+ 1,04,589
Net ... ..	+ 34,363

The increase in Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals and Thana was

District	Taluka or Mahal
Ahmedabad	North Daskroi.
Panch Mahals.	Kalol.
	Dohad.
	Halol.
Thana	Jhalod.
	Kalyan. Murbad.

mainly due to the increase in assessment in the re-revision settlements of the talukas noted in the margin, while that in Broach and Surat was due to the levy of rent on village site land given out for non-agricultural uses and to the fixing of non-agricul-

tural assessment on lands brought under such uses.

The decrease in Kaira was mainly due to the reduction of assessment on account of the reclassification of lands sanctioned in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8347 dated 28th May 1925.

### Central Division

The gross fixed land revenue (Rs. 1,81,79,929) shows a net increase of Rs. 88,944 as detailed below :—

			Rs.
Ahmednagar	...	...	+ 1,685
East Khandesh	...	...	+ 90,249
West Khandesh	...	...	+ 6,252
Nasik	...	...	+ 607
Poona	...	...	+ 1,737
Satara	...	...	- 15,791
Sholapur	...	..	+ 4,205
Total			... + 88,944

The increase in Ahmednagar, Nasik and Poona is inconsiderable and calls for no remarks. In East Khandesh the increase was mainly due to the introduction of the second revision settlement in the Chalisgaon taluka. In West Khandesh and Sholapur the increase was partly due to the introduction of revision settlements in inam villages and partly due to the increase in non-agricultural assessments. In Satara the decrease was mainly due to the fact that with the actual preparation of akarbands for the ten talukas in which second revision settlement had been introduced at the end of 1925-26, the amount of increase in assessments was found to be less than the estimated increase roughly taken for purposes of accounts of 1925-26.

### Southern Division

The gross fixed land revenue of the Division (Rs. 1,19,48,732) shows a net increase of Rs. 1,57,425 as shown below :—

			Rs.
Belgaum	...	...	447
Bijapur	...	...	740
Dharwar	...	...	6,771
Kanara	...	...	237
Kolaba	...	...	1,49,250
Ratnagiri	...	...	- 20
Total ...			+ 1,57,425

The increase in Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara is mainly due to waste land (also disforested land in Kanara) being assessed and given out for cultivation and to conversion of land into non-agricultural use, and in Kolaba to the revision settlement of Panvel, Pen and Alibag talukas.

The small decrease in Ratnagiri calls for no remarks.

### Bombay Suburban Division

The gross fixed revenue shows a net increase of Rs. 10,132 which is due partly to the introduction of revision settlement in Ambernath taluka and partly to non-agricultural assessment levied on new buildings.

## 4. ALIENATIONS

(Column 5 of Appendix I)

### Northern Division

There was a net decrease of Rs. 42,942 under this head as shown below :—

			Rs.
Ahmedabad	...	...	+ 2,878
Kaira	...	...	- 64,661
Panch Mahals	...	...	+ 15,569
Broach	...	...	- 108
Surat	...	...	- 457
Thana	...	...	+ 3,837
Net ...			- 42,942

The increase in Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals and Thana was mainly due to the increase in assessments in the re-revision settlements in the talukas mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

The decrease in Kaira was due to the reduction of assessment of inam lands on account of reclassification of soil sanctioned in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8347 dated 28th May 1925, while that in Broach and Surat was due to the resumption of the excess service lands of inferior village servants.

## Central Division

There was a net increase of Rs. 22,919 under this head as shown below :—

				Rs.
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	+ 970
East Khandesh	...	...	...	+ 17,444
West Khandesh	...	...	...	+ 3,457
Nasik	...	...	...	+ 82
Poona	...	...	...	+ 239
Satara	...	...	...	- 1,491
Sholapur	...	...	...	+ 2,218
Total				+ 22,919

The increase in East Khandesh was mainly due to the increase in assessments due to the introduction of the second revision settlement in the Chalisgaon taluka. The increase in the other districts was mainly due to the introduction of revised settlements in inam villages. The decrease in Satara was mainly due to the increase in judi in respect of Patil inam and other lands as a result of revised settlements in inam villages.

## Southern Division

There was a net increase of Rs. 7,804 as shown below :—

				Rs.
Belgaum	...	...	...	- 2,661
Bijapur	...	...	...	- 25
Dharwar	...	...	...	- 698
Kanara	...	...	...	+ 210
Kolaba	...	...	...	+ 7,153
Ratnagiri	...	...	...	+ 3,825
Total				+ 7,804

The decrease in Belgaum is due to levy of full assessment on certain devasthan inam lands and to levy of scale judi on kulkarniki service lands, and in Dharwar to conversion of land into non-agricultural use. The small decrease in Bijapur calls for no remarks.

The increase in Kanara is due to remission of assessment on land brought under "Class VII—Inam," in Kolaba to revision settlement of Panvel, Pen and Alibag talukas and in Ratnagiri to revision settlement of Rajapur, Devgad and Khed talukas and Mandangad mahal.

**Bombay Suburban Division**

The decrease is slight and is due to acquisition of alienated lands.

**5. NET GOVERNMENT REVENUE**

(Columns 8, 9 and 10 of Appendix I)

**Northern Division**

There was a net increase of Rs. 79,634 under this head as detailed below:—

			Rs.
Ahmedabad	...	...	+ 15,889
Kaira	...	...	— 69,934
Panch Mahals	...	...	+ 31,033
Broach	...	...	+ 1,926
Surat	...	...	+ 556
Thana	...	...	+ 1,00,164
			<hr/>
Net +			79,634

The increase in Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals and Thana was mainly due to the increase in assessments at the re-revision settlements. In Ahmedabad it was also due to the giving out of unoccupied land for cultivation in Prantij, Dholka and Modasa and to the increase in revenue from non-agricultural assessment. In Broach and Surat the increase was due to the giving out of unoccupied land for cultivation, to the fixing of rent on village site land given out for building purposes and to the levy of non-agricultural assessment on lands brought under non-agricultural uses.

The decrease in Kaira was due to the reduction of assessment on account of reclassification of lands sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 8347 dated 28th May 1925.

**Central Division**

There was a net increase in the fixed revenue of Rs. 67,123 as detailed below:—

			Rs.
Ahmednagar	...	...	+ 925
East Khandesh	...	...	+ 71,593
West Khandesh	...	...	+ 2,482
Nasik	...	...	+ 1,139
Poona	...	...	+ 2,097
Satara	...	...	— 13,285
Sholapur	...	...	+ 2,172
			<hr/>
Total			+ 67,123

The reasons for increase and decrease given in paragraph 3 also apply to these figures.

### Southern Division

There was a net increase of fixed revenue of Rs. 1,51,935 as detailed below :—

				Rs.
Belgaum	...	...	...	4,017
Bijapur	...	...	...	916
Dharwar	...	...	...	9,040
Kanara	...	...	...	652
Kolaba	...	...	...	1,42,577
Ratnagiri	...	...	...	— 5,267
			<b>Total</b>	<b>+ 1,51,935</b>

The increase in Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara is due to waste lands being given out for cultivation and also to conversion of land into non-agricultural use, and in Kolaba to revision settlements of Panvel, Pen and Alibag talukas.

The decrease in Ratnagiri is due to the fact that the revision settlement akarbands in respect of Rajapur, Devgad and Khed talukas and Mandangad petha were not ready in July last year (1925-26) and so the assessment of alienated lands, which could not be ascertained then, was included in the land revenue figure for that year.

### Bombay Suburban Division

The increase in column 8 is due to the introduction of the revision settlement in the Ambernath taluka.

There is no change in column 9.

The increase of Rs. 9,590 in column 10 represents an increase of 20 per cent. over the last year's figure. It is due partly to increased building activities in South Salsette and partly to the vigorous campaign carried on in recent years of detecting non-agricultural appropriation.

### 5-A. NON-AGRICULTURAL ASSESSMENT

(Column 10 of Appendix I)

#### Southern Division.

The total non-agricultural assessment derived was Rs. 52,613 as shown below :—

				Rs.
Belgaum	...	...	...	3,051
Bijapur	...	...	...	11,758
Dharwar	...	...	...	17,227
Kanara	...	..	...	3,310
Kolaba	...	...	...	16,024
Ratnagiri	...	..	...	1,243
			<b>Total ..</b>	<b>52,613</b>

## 6. MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE

(Column 11 of Appendix I)

## Northern Division

There was a net decrease of Rs. 2,51,707 as shown below :—

				Rs.
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	- 1,33,824
Kaira	...	...	...	- 16,307
Panch Mahals	...	...	...	- 33,658
Broach	...	...	...	- 19,861
Surat	...	...	...	+ 16,148
Thana "	...	...	...	- 64,205
			Net	- 2,51,707

The decrease in Ahmedabad is due to less realizations from the sale of occupancy rights than in the preceding year in which large areas of waste land cultivated on yearly leases in Modasa, Prantij and Dholka talukas were given out on occupancy rights while in the other districts it was due to less realizations from the sale of trees, grass, fruits and occupancy rights of lands. In Thana it was also due to less realizations from non-agricultural revenue in respect of lands brought under temporary non-agricultural uses while in Broach it was also due to less realizations from Bet lands.

The increase in Surat was due to larger receipts from the sale of trees, grass, fruits and occupancy rights of land.

## Central Division

There was a net increase of Rs. 28,762 as shown below :—

				Rs.
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	+ 4,896
East Khandesh	..	...	..	+ 32,452
West Khandesh...	...	...	...	- 30,465
Nasik	...	...	...	- 30,862
Poona	...	...	...	+ 27,605
Satara	...	..	...	- 7,047
Sholapur	...	...	...	+ 32,183
			Total	+ 28,762

The increase was due to greater revenue under the following heads :—

(1) Sale proceeds of land given out for cultivation and building purposes in Poona, East Khandesh and Sholapur districts.

(2) Sale proceeds of land given out for cultivation and income from grazing fees in Ahmednagar district.



The decrease in West Khandesh and Nasik was mainly due to the smaller receipts under occupancy price of land and that in Satara was due to the same cause as well as to smaller realizations of fines under sections 61, 66, 135-F, etc.

### Southern Division

There was a net decrease of Rs. 27,956 as shown below :—

				Rs.
Belgaum	...	...	...	+ 23,829
Bijapur	...	...	...	+ 9,368
Dharwar	...	...	...	- 44,569
Kanara	...	...	...	- 997
Kolaba	..	...	...	- 10,564
Ratnagiri	...	...	...	- 5,023
			Total ...	- 27,956

The increase in Belgaum and Bigapur is due to realization of more occupancy price from sale of lands, and the decrease in the remaining districts is due to smaller receipts from sales of occupancy rights of Government lands.

### Bombay Suburban Division

There is a decrease of Rs. 9,198 amounting to about 14 per cent. over last year's figures. Last year the revenue under this head was abnormally high owing to a special campaign carried on by the Collector for detecting temporary unauthorised non-agricultural appropriations such as rent-earning sheds and huts in agricultural lands which were not reported by village officers for years. The majority of such unauthorised appropriations, having been subjected to non-agricultural assessment last year with retrospective effect, brought in a large amount in the form of miscellaneous land revenue. Some of the parties have now been given short term leases with the result that the non-agricultural assessment due from them instead of being treated as miscellaneous land revenue goes under "fixed revenue" which shows a corresponding increase.

## 7. REMISSIONS

(Column 22 of Appendix I)

### Northern Division

The remissions granted amounted to Rs. 3,59,226 as against Rs. 4,96,708 during the previous year. The details are as under :—

Class (a)	Rs.
Remissions on account of revision settlements or the suspension of settlements ... ..	47,935
Adjustment made against jama recoverable from the Talukdars of Bavaliari in Dhandhuka Taluka of the Ahmedabad District on account of compensation to be paid to them for the abolition of customs dues under Act XIX of 1884 ( <i>Vide</i> Government Resolution No. 2896 dated 16th July 1869) ... ..	931

Rs.

Reduction of fixed demand on account of water rates in the Kaira District as per Government Resolution No. 8347 dated 28th May 1925 ...	13,490
Remissions of Local Fund arrears of talukdari villages of Harijala and Kharanti in Kaira District where Local Fund cess was paid on full survey assessment and not on the jama (Government Resolution Nos. 1221 dated 30th April 1921 and 4149 dated 11th August 1925 and 6152 dated 29th September 1927) ... ..	3,639
Adjustment made against jama recoverable from the Talukdars of Limdi and Golana in the Jhalod mahal of the Panch Mahals District on account of opium compensation granted to them (Government Resolution No. 9307 dated 8th October 1912) ...	1,200
Remissions on account of water-logging in the Surat District as per Government Resolution No. 3044 dated 6th May 1902 ... ..	26,544
Total ...	93,739

*Class (b)*

District	Automatic remissions	Remissions of water rate	Remissions on account of local calamities	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ... ..	1,88,479	.....	.....	1,88,479
Kaira ... ..	11,600	.....	.....	11,600
Panch Mahals ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broach ... ..	48,376	.....	.....	48,376
Surat ... ..	2,594	.....	.....	2,594
Thana ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	2,51,049	.....	.....	2,51,049

*Class (c)*

Written off as irrecoverable :—

					Rs.
Kaira ... ..	...	...	...	...	35
Broach ... ..	...	...	...	...	104
Surat ... ..	...	...	...	...	38
					177

	Rs.
Remitted arrears on forfeited lands ...	1,942
Remissions on account of water-logging ...	2,586
Reduction of assessment on account of diluvion .	500
Demands cancelled ...	8,369
Reduction of assessment on account of acquisition of land for public purposes ...	523
Miscellaneous ...	341
Total ...	14,438
Total of Class (a) ...	93,739
" " " (b) ...	2,51,049
" " " (c) ...	14,438
Grand total ...	3,59,226

### Central Division

The remissions granted during the year under report amounted to Rs. 7,43,064 as against Rs. 12,36,265 during the previous year. The details of the main heads of remissions are given in the accompanying statement as prescribed in Government Circular No. P-63 dated 4th March 1925, Revenue Department:—

District	Class (a)	Class (b) (Being those under remissions and suspensions rules)		
	Remissions on account of revision settlements or the suspensions of settlements	Automatic remissions	Remissions of water rate	Remissions on account of local calamities
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ...	...	1,46,827	.....	59
East Khandesh ...	18,491	.....	1,069	.....
West Khandesh ...	28,339	.....	2,212	.....
Nasik ...	17	1,389	34,691	553
Poona ...	.....	2,70,681	1,733	62
Satara ...	1,01,963	78,554	27,208	74
Sholapur ...	17	11,807	.....	.....
Total ...	1,48,767	5,09,258	66,913	748
Total for each class for the Division ...	1,48,767	.....	5,76,919	.....

District	Class (c)				
	Written off as irrecoverable	Remitted arrears on forfeited lands	Remissions on account of water-logging	Demands cancelled	Miscellaneous
1	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ... ..	...	1,745	...	...	1,866
East Khandesh ... ..	16	...	...	..	914
West Khandesh ... ..	...	88	...	9	...
Nasik ... ..	...	111	...	6,684	330
Poona ... ..	96	...	2,402	2,308	...
Satara ... ..	...	331	...	302	...
Sholapur ... ..	...	51	...	...	681
Total ... ..	112	2,276	2,402	9,297	3,291
Total for each class for the Division ... ..	...	...	17,378	...	...

### Southern Division

The total remissions amounted to Rs. 5,23,630 as against Rs. 2,43,580. The subjoined statement gives the details as required by Government Circular No. P-63 dated the 4th March 1925 :—

District	Class (a)					
	Remissions on account of revision settlements	Remission of assessment on gawhan holdings in Khobi villages (G. R. 4869 of 26th May 1914)	Remissions of assessment on rent-free holdings (G. R. 6852 of 8th September 1904)	Remissions of assessment on Khars (G. R. No. 7344 of 18th May 1925)	Assessment on land reserved for special or public purposes	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijapur ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharwar ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanara ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolaba ... ..	13,828	...	...	572	...	14,400
Ratnagiri ... ..	414	895	2,096	...	15	3,420
Total for S. D. ... ..	14,242	895	2,096	572	15	17,820

District	Class (b)			
	Automatic remissions	Remissions of water rate	Remissions on account of local calamities	Total
	8	9	10	11
Belgaum ...	Rs. 98,797	.....	.....	Rs. 98,797
Bijapur ...	3,36,701	.....	.....	3,36,701
Dharwar ...	60,265	2,342	.....	62,607
Kanara ...	.....	.....	1,417	1,417
Kolaba ...	.....	.....	110	110
Ratnagiri ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for S. D. ...	4,95,763	2,342	1,527	4,99,632

District	Class (c)						Total of Classes (a), (b) and (c)
	Written off as irrecoverable	Remitted arrears on forfeited lands	Remissions on account of water-logging	Demand cancelled	Miscellaneous	Total	
	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Belgaum ..	Rs. 170	Rs. ...	Rs. 57	Rs. ...	Rs. 321	Rs. 548	Rs. 99,345
Bijapur ...	38	237	...	15	...	290	3,36,991
Dharwar ...	2,604	32	4	...	...	2,640	65,247
Kanara ...	457	171	...	111	18	757	2,174
Kolaba ...	540	...	...	145	...	685	15,195
Ratnagiri ...	...	8	...	1,246	4	1,258	4,678
Total for S. D. ...	3,809	448	61	1,517	343	6,178	5,23,630

## Bombay Suburban Division

The remissions for the year amounted to Rs. 5,729 as against Rs. 13,001 during the previous year. These were due, not to failure of crops consequent on a bad season, but to the cancellation of demands for full rate non-agricultural assessment, after negotiations with the parties concerned. The decrease in the amount of remissions is due to a fall in the number of cases in which, on account of non-observance or breach of the regulations, the occupants were charged full rates which were, however, subsequently reduced. Owing to the special measures adopted to detect the non-observance or breaches of building regulations and the strictness with which such cases are dealt with, the occupants have now generally begun to realize their own responsibility of abiding by the building regulations with the result that occasions for the levy of full rates in the first instance and their ultimate suspension and cancellation are getting less day by day.

### 8. SUSPENSIONS

(Column 23 of Appendix I)

#### Northern Division

The total suspended revenue at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 7,76,725 as against Rs. 12,01,090 at the end of the previous year.

The suspensions granted under the suspension and remission rules are shown by districts as follows :—

District	Suspensions out of current revenue of the year	Amount resuspended	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ... ..	1,32,443	1,73,139	3,06,582
Kaira ... ..	.....	1,30,306	1,30,306
Panch Mahals ... ..	2,548	68,669	71,317
Broach ... ..	99,026	80,462	1,79,488
Surat ... ..	12,005	39,585	51,590
Thana ... ..	12,953	24,489	37,442
Total ... ..	2,60,075	5,16,650	7,76,725

#### Central Division

The suspensions granted during the year under report amounted to Rs. 19,77,745 as against Rs. 25,67,165 in the preceding year. The decrease occurs in all districts except Ahmednagar where there was an increase in the amount of suspensions granted on account of

the deficiency of the crops. In the East Khandesh District there were no suspensions. The details of suspensions required by Government Circular No. P.—63 dated 4th March 1925, Revenue Department, are given below :—

District	Suspensions out of the revenue of the current year	Amount resuspended	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ... ..	5,68,969	2,14,362	7,83,351
East Khandesh ... ..	.....	.....	.....
West Khandesh ... ..	441	4,232	4,673
Nasik ... ..	721	.....	721
Poona ... ..	2,36,564	6,67,480	9,04,044
Satara ... ..	22,090	1,91,875	2,13,965
Sholapur ... ..	.....	51,972	51,972
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>8,28,805</b>	<b>11,29,921</b>	<b>19,58,726</b>
			+ 255(A) + 18,764(B)
			<b>19,77,745</b>

(A) Rs. 255 (West Khandesh) on account of rent and fine for encroachment in Government land, the recovery of which is yet pending.

(B) Rs. 18,764 (Nasik) on account of miscellaneous land revenue.

### Southern Division

The suspended revenue at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 13,82,928 as against Rs. 9,03,970 of the previous year. This includes Rs. 10,77,797 on account of current year's land revenue and Rs. 2,82,475 resuspended out of previous year's revenue owing to scarcity. The details are as noted below :—

District	Suspensions out of current year's revenue	Amount resuspended	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ... ..	1,89,315	83,541	2,72,856
Bijapur ... ..	2,55,204	1,62,503	4,17,707
Dharwar ... ..	6,93,278	36,431	6,69,709
Kanara ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Kolaba ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Ratnagiri ... ..	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>10,77,797</b>	<b>2,82,475</b>	<b>13,60,272</b>

The remaining suspended revenue of Rs 22,656 is on account of japti expenses of attached khoti villages in Ratnagiri.

### **Bombay Suburban Division**

The amount of suspensions during the year was Rs. 39,567 as against Rs. 20,584 in the past year. The increase of Rs. 18,983 was due to the non-completion of settlements in cases in which owing to non-observance or breaches of building regulations or appropriations to non-agricultural purposes, full rates had been charged and the occupants had been called on either to pay them up or to explain the default committed by them.

## **9. REVENUE FOR COLLECTION**

*(Column 21 minus Columns 22 and 23 of Appendix I)*

### **Northern Division**

The net consolidated demand (exclusive of remissions and suspensions) during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,14,40,664 as against Rs. 1,05,45,345 during the previous year. The increase was due to the grant of less suspensions and remissions than in the preceding year.

### **Central Division**

The total consolidated revenue for collection including Local Fund cess and excluding remissions and suspensions was Rs. 1,73,57,528 as against Rs. 1,62,74,170 in the previous year.

### **Southern Division**

The total consolidated land revenue for collection, excluding collections in the previous years, of the current revenue and remissions and suspensions was Rs. 1,01,12,036.

### **Bombay Suburban Division**

The total consolidated revenue for collection during the year excluding that collected in the past years and of remissions and suspensions, was Rs. 2,20,301 as compared to Rs. 2,16,632 for the previous year. The increase which is 1.6 per cent., is slight and calls for no special remarks.

## **10. COLLECTIONS**

*(Column 24 of Appendix I)*

### **Northern Division**

Out of the net demand of Rs. 1,14,40,664 referred to in paragraph 9 above, Rs. 1,14,20,466 were collected, the percentage being the same, viz., 99.8 as in the previous year.



The percentage of collection on the net demand in each district of the Division was as under:—

Ahmedabad	...	...	...	99.6
Kaira	...	...	...	99.9
Panch Mahals	...	...	...	99.5
Broach	...	...	...	99.9
Surat	...	...	...	99.9
Thana	...	...	...	99.5

#### Central Division

The total collections amounted to Rs. 1,73,53,147 and give a percentage of 99.9 of the amount put down for collection. The percentage by districts is as under:—

Ahmednagar	...	...	...	99.9
East Khandesh	...	...	...	100
West Khandesh	...	...	...	100
Nasik	...	...	...	100
Poona	...	...	...	99.9
Satara	...	...	...	100
Sholapur	...	...	...	100

#### Southern Division

The total collections amounted to Rs. 1,01,04,722, the percentage being 99.9.

The percentages by districts on the total demand are:—

Belgaum	...	...	...	99.9
Bijapur	...	...	...	99.9
Dharwar	...	...	...	99.9
Kanara	...	...	...	100
Kolaba	...	...	...	99.9
Ratnagiri	...	...	...	99.9

The collection work was most satisfactory and reflects credit on the depleted taluka establishments.

#### Bombay Suburban Division

Out of the net demand of Rs. 2,30,301, Rs. 2,00,110 were collected. The percentage of collection on net demand was 91 as against 93.04 for the preceding year and therefore calls for no remarks.

## 11. BALANCES

(Column 23 "Suspended" plus Column 26 "Unauthorized" of Appendix I)

### Northern Division

The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 7,96,923 (Rs. 7,76,725 authorized plus Rs. 20,198 unauthorised) as against Rs. 12,21,353 at the end of the previous year. Of the unauthorised arrears of Rs. 20,198, Rs. 17,273 were on account of current year's demand while Rs. 2,925 represent arrears of former years.

### Central Division

The outstanding balance at the close of the year was Rs. 19,82,126 (authorised Rs. 19,77,745 and unauthorised Rs. 4,381) as against Rs. 25,72,889 on 31st July 1926. Of the unauthorised arrears of Rs. 4,381, Rs. 1,884 represent arrears on account of the demand for the year of report and Rs. 2,497 on account of previous years as against Rs. 5,073 and Rs. 651 respectively outstanding on 31st July 1926.

### Southern Division

The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 13,90,242 (authorized Rs. 13,82,928 plus unauthorised Rs. 7,314) against Rs. 9,06,445 on the 31st July 1926. Of the unauthorised arrears of Rs. 7,314, Rs. 6,467 represent arrears on account of current year's demand and Rs. 847 on account of former year's arrears against Rs. 1,524 and Rs. 951 respectively outstanding on 31st July 1926.

### Bombay Suburban Division

The outstanding balance at the close of the year was as shown below :—

				Current	Past	Total
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Authorised	...	...	...	24,016	15,551	39,567
(2) Unauthorised	...	...	...	14,572	5,619	20,191
Total				38,588	21,170	59,758

Out of the unauthorised arrears of Rs. 20,191, Rs. 5,000 have been collected since the close of the year. These arrears are chiefly due to some collection orders of non-agricultural assessment having been received too late in the year for recovery and also on account

of parties having applied for postponement or cancellation of the demand by disputing their collection orders. Another reason for the arrears is that a good many landholders reside in Bombay and their correct addresses, which are changed often, are not always known. The recovery certificate sent to the Collector of Bombay are thus often received back for furnishing correct addresses.

## 12. TAKAVI

### Northern Division

The amount advanced under both the Acts totalled Rs. 12,44,020 during the year ending 30th September 1927 as against Rs. 61,543 during the previous year. The increase was due to the large advances made during the last two months of the year for the resowing of kharif crops destroyed or damaged by the heavy rains at the end of July 1927. Takavi was advanced during August and September 1927 in the areas affected by the floods as shown below :—

	Rs.	
Ahmedabad ...	4,58,130	For kharif seed, bullocks, etc.
Kaira ...	5,48,979	Do.
Panch Mahals ...	2,321	Do.
Broach ...	58,425	Do.

The year opened with an outstanding balance of

Principal	Interest
Rs. 17,65,857 (Rs. 15,88,638 plus	1,77,219)

The following table shows the demand, suspensions, collections, etc., of the year.

Demand—	Rs.
Principal ...	3,46,042
Interest ...	1,35,425
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>4,81,467</b>
Written off—	
Suspensions ...	25,530
Collections ...	4,41,630*
Unauthorized balance ...	17,374

Unauthorized arrears by districts are given below :

Ahmedabad ...	17,105
Panch Mahals ...	18
Thana ...	251

The unauthorized arrears in the Ahmedabad district are mostly of Dholka, North Daskroi and Virangam talukas and Gogho mahal. The small arrears in Panch Mahals and Thana call for no remarks. Voluntary payments made during the year amounted to Rs. 3,067.

\* Includes 3,067 on account of voluntary payments.

The following table compares operations for the past six years :—

Year	Advances made	Collections		Written off
		Principal	Interest	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1921-22	1,14,577	19,86,604	6,30,377	180
1922-23	11,741	19,43,294	3,37,767	7,069
1923-24	1,35,231	4,73,200	1,59,939	2,603
1924-25	5,182	8,12,870	2,99,166	2,683
1925-26	61,543	3,20,742	1,34,858	429
1926-27	12,44,020	3,15,624	1,26,006	.....

Takavi under the Land Improvement Loans Act (Rs. 25,525) was advanced in the districts of Kaira, Panch Mahals, Broach and Thana. The works in progress were inspected by the officers concerned and no case of misappropriation was noticed.

Special establishment consisting of 1 Aval Karkun and 4 clerks in all was entertained at the beginning of the year for Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach districts according to the scale prescribed in Government Resolution No. 2513 dated 23rd November 1923. Additional establishment consisting of one Aval Karkun and 24 clerks in all has been entertained after 1st August 1927 for the districts affected by the floods.

### Central Division

Rs. 3,96,610 were advanced under the two Acts during the year against Rs. 2,71,041 in the preceding year.

The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 37,98,320 (principal Rs. 35,67,613 and interest Rs. 2,30,707).

The following table shows the demand, suspensions, collections, etc., of the year:—

			Rs.
Demand			
Principal	...	...	8,35,122
Interest	...	...	3,28,554
		Total	11,63,676
Written off	...	...	13,419
Suspended	...	...	1,17,628
Recovered	...	...	10,13,370
Unauthorised balance	...	...	19,259

The unauthorised arrears by districts and the percentage of collections to demand are given below :—

			Percentage
		Rs.	
Ahmednagar	...	17,545	88.2
East Khandesh	...	...	95.4
West Khandesh	...	151	90.8
Nasik	...	188	99.9
Poona	...	1,108	79.4
Satara	...	60	81.9
Sholapur	...	207	99.2

Twenty-two cases of misappropriation were detected during the year—3 in West Khandesh and 19 in Poona. The amount of Rs. 2,235 advanced in the 19 cases of the Poona district was recovered in full, and out of Rs. 442 advanced in the 3 cases in West Khandesh, Rs. 342 were recovered.

The following table shows advances, recoveries and remissions during the year and the preceding five years :—

Year	Total amount advanced	Total recoveries (principal)	Interest recovered	Amount written off
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1921-22	2,26,556	24,04,515	6,01,066	1,610
1922-23	63,481	22,45,697	7,71,168	1,722
1923-24	3,20,891	16,98,946	5,79,620	1,127
1924-25	1,25,865	13,97,934	4,72,931	2,212
1925-26	2,71,041	9,82,875	3,10,258	2,021
1926-27	3,96,610	7,74,240	2,72,989	13,419

### Southern Division

The enclosed statement shows the takavi transactions during the year ending September 1927.

The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 15,48,601. Advances and collections during the year amounted to Rs. 4,43,407 and Rs. 1,99,496 respectively. The amount collected represents 12.88 per cent. of the debt outstanding at the beginning of the year.

The amounts due for collection during the year have been entirely collected in Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts. In Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara, the unauthorised arrears outstanding at the end of the year were Rs. 5,090, Rs. 4,099, Rs. 710 and Rs. 17 respectively. Those in Bijapur are attributed chiefly to the inability of the defaulters owing to failure of crops for some years in succession in some villages. In Belgaum, Rs. 1,065 have since been recovered and steps are in progress for recovery of the balance.

Special takavi establishment consisting of five special Circle Inspectors and five peons (sanctioned under Government Resolution, Finance Department, No. 5418 dated the 1st June 1927), and one temporary karkun sanctioned by the Commissioner were entertained in the Bijapur district where takavi transactions are on a large scale and where these officers and others have been trained by the Bunding Officer of the Agricultural Department, in the method of planning and estimating for takavi works and also in the proper mode of inspecting takavi works.

The subjoined statement shows the number of takavi works in progress and those inspected:—

District	Number of works in progress	Number of works inspected by				
		Collectors	Prant Officers	Mamltdars and Mahalkaris	Special Head Karkuns	Circle Inspectors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Belgaum ...	489	.....	.....	93	106	187
Bijapur ...	1,103	19	192	757	821	1,085 by ordinary C. Is. 349 by special C. Is.
Dharwar ...	24	.....	7	19	.....	.....

There were no works in progress in Kanara, Kolaba or Ratnagiri. Time for completing works was extended in 14 cases in Bijapur.

Sixty-seven cases of misapplication of loans (3 in Belgaum, 59\* in Bijapur, 4 in Dharwar and 1 in Kanara) were detected and in all of them the loans were ordered to be summarily recovered.

### Bombay Suburban Division

There were no takavi transactions.

### 13. AREA

#### Northern Division

(Columns 10, 11 and 12 of Appendix III)

There was a net increase of 12,209 acres in the occupied area as shown below:—

	Acres
Ahmedabad ...	+ 9,208
Kaira ...	+ 544
Panch Mahals ...	+ 2,108
Broach ...	+ 474
Surat ...	- 51
Thana ...	- 74
<b>Net Total</b>	<b>+ 12,209</b>

\* These relate to loans advance previous to 1926.

The increase in all the districts was mainly due to unoccupied lands having been taken up by rayats for cultivation.

The decrease in Surat and Thana is small and calls for no remarks.

### Central Division

In the year of report there was a net increase of 4,733 acres in the occupied area of agricultural land in this Division. The increase or decrease in the different districts was as shown below:—

			Acres
Ahmednagar	...	...	+ 527
East Khandesh	...	...	+ 737
West Khandesh	...	...	- 531
Nasik	...	...	+ 2,200
Poona	...	...	- 756
Satara	...	...	+ 2,533
Sholapur	...	...	+ 23
Total			+ 4,733

The decrease in West Khandesh is chiefly due to relinquishment, forfeiture and assignment of land for road and other public purposes; while that in Poona is due partly to the forfeiture of land and partly to the transfer of land to Railway stations, Indian Radio Co., and other non-agricultural purposes. The increase in other districts is chiefly due to land being given out for cultivation from forest and Government waste.

### Southern Division

There was a net increase of 8,188 acres in the gross occupied area in the year under report:—

			Acres
Belgaum	...	...	+ 1,926
Bijapur	...	...	+ 1,514
Dharwar	...	...	+ 4,499
Kanara	...	...	+ 572
Kolaba	...	...	- 580
Ratnagiri	..	..	+ 257
			+ 8,188

The increase in Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara was mainly due to unoccupied land having been given out for cultivation and in Ratnagiri to the grant of unassessed and forest land in Jangi inam.

The decrease in Kolaba district was mainly due to the transfer of a considerable portion of occupied area to the Tata Electric Supply Company.

### Bombay Suburban Division

The small decrease of 237 acres in the gross area is mostly due to survey corrections.

The net decrease of 374 acres under occupied assessed land was due to (1) survey corrections, (2) acquisition, and (3) conversion to non-agricultural use.

## 14. HOLDINGS

(Appendix IV)

### Northern Division

The consolidation of holdings has been confined only to districts as was done on the last occasion (*vide* paragraph 15 regarding holdings in the Land Revenue Administration Report for 1921-22.

The total number of holdings has as shown in the margin increased by 3,705 during the course of five years. The following table compares the figures under different classes :—

Classes	1921-22	1926-27	
1. Up to 5 acres	3,33,411	3,35,000	+ 1,589
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres	1,15,485	1,16,023	+ 538
3. " 15 " " 25 "	23,435	29,579	+ 1,144
4. " 25 " " 100 "	23,569	23,952	+ 383
5. " 100 " " 500 "	2,747	2,789	+ 42
6. " 500 acres	260	269	+ 9
	3,705		

### Central Division

The return shows the number and extent of Government and alienated holdings in Government rayatwari villages. The consolidation of holdings has been confined to districts only as was done on the last two occasions.

The total number of holdings amounts to 10,02,782 against 9,31,187 in 1921-22 and 9,13,809 in 1916-17.

The following details compare the figures under different classes :—

Classes	1916-17	1921-22	1926-27
1. Up to 5 acres	3,42,089	3,50,428	3,75,372
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres	2,70,994	2,88,016	3,27,702
3. " 15 " " 25 "	1,40,801	1,38,867	1,45,926
4. " 25 " " 100 "	1,46,551	1,40,546	1,42,048
5. " 100 " " 500 "	12,946	12,861	11,416
6. " 500 acres	428	469	318
	9,13,809	9,31,187	10,02,782



The number of holdings has increased by 71,595\* but the variation in the percentage of area held by agriculturists and non-agriculturists is very trifling, being 87·6 and 12·4 respectively against 87·8 and 12·2 in the previous quinquennium.

	Holdings
*1921-22 ...	9,81,187
1926-27 ...	10,02,782
	<u>+ 71,595</u>

### Southern Division

The return shows the number and extent of Government and alienated holdings in surveyed Government rayatwari villages. The consolidation has been confined to districts as in the last quinquennium (1921-22). The number of holdings has increased by 27,474,† but the variation in the percentage of area held by agriculturists and non-agriculturists is trifling being 95·6 and 4·4 respectively against 95·3 and 4·7 in the previous quinquennium.

	Holdings
1921-22† ...	5,97,032
1926-27 ...	6,24,506
	<u>+ 27,474</u>

## 15. COERCIVE PROCESSES

(Appendix V)

### Northern Division

The following table exhibits the extent of coercion resorted to in different forms for the collection of land revenue:—

Year	No. of notices of demand issued under section 152, Land Revenue Code	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code	Distrain and sale of moveable property under section 154, Land Revenue Code	Sale of immoveable property other than land in respect of which arrears were due—section 155, Land Revenue Code.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code
			No. of kabjedars.	No. of cases.	No. of cases
1926-27 ...	11,357	798	44	.....*	64
1925-26 ...	8,444	1,816	31	.....	99

\* In 7 cases action was taken under section 155, Land Revenue Code, but arrears were in all cases paid up before the date of sale.

Out of 11,357 notices of demand, Kaira and Ahmedabad were responsible for 4,206 and 2,912 respectively. In Kaira, this measure was resorted to for enforcing punctual payment of land revenue while in Ahmedabad a large number of notices had to be issued to the people of South Daskroi Taluka who made default in payment of land revenue at the proper time.

Out of 44 cases in which action was taken under section 154, Land Revenue Code, moveable property was attached in 8 cases in Broach for the recovery of arrears amounting to Rs. 840 but it was not sold as the arrears were paid up before the date of sale.

### Central Division

The following table compares the extent to which coercive processes in different forms had to be resorted to for the collection of land revenue in the year of report and in the previous year:—

Year	No. of notices of demand issued under section 152, Land Revenue Code	One-fourth fine under section 148, Land Revenue Code	Distrain and sale of moveable property under section 154, Land Revenue Code	Sale of immovable property other than land under section 155, Land Revenue Code	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code
		No. of kobjedars	No. of kobjedars	No. of cases	No. of cases
1926-27	4,979	1,211	167	1	148
1925-26	4,063	1,350	119	7	240

Compared with the last year there was some increase in the number of notices issued under section 152, Land Revenue Code, and in the cases of distraint and sale of moveable property under section 154, Land Revenue Code. On the other hand, there was a welcome decrease in the cases of 1/4th fine and of forfeitures under section 153 and sales of immovable property under section 155, Land Revenue Code.

### Southern Division

The following table compares the extent of coercion in different forms employed for collection of land revenue:—

Year	Number of notices of demand issued under section 152, Land Revenue Code	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code	Distrain and sale of moveable property under section 154, Land Revenue Code	Sale of immovable property under section 155, Land Revenue Code	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code
1	2	3	4	5	6
		No. of kobjedars	No. of kobjedars	No. of cases	No. of cases
1926-27	1,915	7,754	531	1	99
1925-26	1,416	7,673	136	...	129

There was an increase in the number of notices under section 152 in Kolaba and Ratnagiri only and a decrease in the remaining districts. The increase in the number of persons proceeded against under section 148 is shared by the districts of Kanara, Kolaba and Ratnagiri. Kolaba and Ratnagiri are responsible for the large increase in the number of cases under sections 148, 152 and 154. This large increase is due to the fact that in Devgad, Rajapur and

Khed talukas and Mandangad petha of the Ratnagiri district and in Alibag taluka of the Kolaba district, there was some attempt at passive resistance against the levy of the revised assessment.

A large decrease in the number of forfeiture cases under section 153 occurred only in Dharwar, but the number of such cases slightly increased in all other districts.

No action under section 155 was found necessary in any of the districts except in one case in Bijapur.

### Bombay Suburban Division

The following table shows the extent to which coercive processes were resorted to in different forms for the collection of land revenue :—

Year	No. of notices of demand issued under section 152, Land Revenue Code	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code	Destraint and sale of moveable property under section 158, Land Revenue Code	Sale of immoveable property other than land under section 155, Land Revenue Code	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1925-27	647	.....	.....	1	.....
1925-26	841	.....	.....	.....	.....

The following reasons contributed to the issue of a large number of notices of demand :—

(a) A very large number of occupants live outside the limits of this Division.

(b) The addresses of many change frequently.

(c) The lands change hands frequently of which no intimation is received by the Revenue officers in time.

Although there is a special arrangement in this division of giving advance intimations of the dues and of the time and place where they should be paid, still on account of the reasons stated above the intimations do not reach the persons concerned in time with the result that a large number of notices of demand are required to be issued.

## 16. TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

### Northern Division

In Ahmedabad, 10 factories were added during the year to the existing number (176) and one was struck off the register leaving 185 at the close of the year.

Depression in the textile industry continued as in the previous year.

Of the two textile mills at Nadiad in the Kaira district, one is flourishing while the other (the Manor Mill) is not working well. The rice and flour mills worked well during the year. The ginning factories and presses did not work for the entire normal season, as the outturn of cotton crop was poor on account of heavy rainfall. A match factory has recently been started in Umreth and a factory for manufacturing cement pipes has been started by Messrs. Tata and Sons at Anand.

In Godhra, the number of factories increased during the year on account of the facilities afforded by the electric installation.

Dohad continued to be the largest grain market and owing to the new Railway Suburb (Freeland Gunj) and its position on the main line there is an expansion of trade in other directions also such as lime and brick industries. The manganese mines at Shivrajpur and Bamankua are making steady progress. In the Broach district, cotton is the chief product and constitutes the important trade and industry of the district. The cotton season commenced late and the outturn of cotton was poor on account of heavy rains and the ginning factories worked for a shorter period than usual. As noticed last year the competition among the cotton merchants continued and hence the ginning and pressing charges were not heavy and this benefited the agriculturists. There was a partial strike in one of the mills at Broach but the attitude of the strikers was quiet and peaceful. Owing to a general slump in business there was a decrease in the riverborne trade at the ports of Broach, Tankari, Kavi and Dehej. In Surat, the cotton produce was less than in the previous year and the ginning and pressing factories worked for a shorter period than usual. Of the three textile mills in the Surat city and its suburbs, only one is working, one has gone into liquidation and the third has stopped working. The local silk and embroidery business flourished as usual. The mango crop was abundant this year and there was a good export of crop to North Gujarat and Kathiawar.

In Thana, owing to the general slump in the market, the timber and charcoal trade did not flourish. The Raymond Woollen Mills are working and afford labour to nearly 1,000 labourers. The Bone Mills at Thana and Kalwa afford employment to depressed classes.

Rice which is the main product of the district is largely exported to Bombay, Gujarat and Kathiawar. The value of the rice exported amounted to about Rs. 98 lakhs. Vegetables and other garden produce are also largely exported and they are now grown everywhere near the railway line.

The handloom industry in Bhiwandi is flourishing. There were 2,810 handlooms working as against 2,435 in the preceding year, employing about 6,000 persons. Series of diverse patterns are made and they find a ready market all over the country.

### Central Division

The outturn of the cotton crop in Ahmednagar, West Khandesh and East Khandesh districts was comparatively poor. The number

of bales received and sold in the Nagar market was 34,184 and 33,708 as against 38,787 and 38,901 respectively in the previous year. In the West Khandesh, the number of gins increased from 54 to 55. The quantity of cotton ginned was 1,55,934 pallas as against 1,97,129 in the past year. The construction of the new Pratap Mill at Dhulia was completed and the Mill was formally opened during the year but owing to trade depression the mill did not engage the full establishment and was not in full working order.

As regards the mill industry at Sholapur the Collector remarks :—

‘The general depression which has for some years affected the mill industry as a whole has not shown any sign of improvement. The local industry had been able to show comparatively fair profits last year but these profits on the whole have been on the downward grade during the current year on account of the complete failure of the most important distributing centre of cloth, the Karnatic. On account of the fall in prices, trade conditions have been the worst the local mills have had to face since the termination of the war in 1922 and looking to the position generally it seems unlikely that an improvement in trading conditions will take place for some time to come.’

There is a spinning and weaving mill at Barsi and two more are under construction.

There was a mill strike at Barsi owing to the reduction of wages of the mill-hands. It lasted for about a month and terminated on an assurance being given by the Manager that the wages would be restored to the former level.

The Belapur Sugar Company has continued to make good progress. During the season which commenced on 27th December 1926 and ended in May 1927, 5,424 tons of sugar and 1,329 tons of molasses were produced by the factory as against 3,002 tons of sugar and 1,206 tons of molasses last year. The bulk of molasses was again sold to the Government distillery at Nasik.

As regards sugarcane in the Bhimthadi taluka of the Poona district the Collector remarks :—

‘The selling rate of jaggery was low as compared with previous years owing to larger area coming under cane crop in the canals of the Godavari and Pravara rivers in the Deccan. In consequence the cane growers were hard hit and were unable to meet the loans from the co-operative credit societies, the arrears of which amount to 13 lakhs of rupees. Owing to the low prices being obtained for jaggery the cane growers have taken to cotton cultivation and two ginning factories are under construction at Baramati.’

The general depression in the cloth market in Poona city continues owing to tightness of the money market.

Nasik and Satara are mainly agricultural districts. The trade in grain was normal at the three chief centres—Ghoti (Igatpuri taluka), Bhagur (Nasik taluka) and Lasalgaon (Niphad taluka). The onion crop was abnormal throughout the Nasik district and so also the produce of grapes, which resulted in bringing down

their prices. In the Satara district the favourable monsoon maintained the general prosperity of the district and gave an impetus to trade and local industries. Groundnut which is the most notable produce of the southern taluka of Satara district was the most profitable crop of the year. Jaggery and turmeric were also paying commodities and were exported outside the district from Khanapur, Karad, Walwa and Tasgaon talukas with much profit. The iron works of Messrs. Cooper Brothers do not appear to be expanding owing to the keen competition of the iron works of Messrs. Kirloskar Brothers at Kirloskarwadi.

### *Miscellaneous Industries*

The American Mission factories of Ahmednagar have been kept fairly busy in all their branches, viz. :—

- (1) Metal factory,
- (2) Carpentry, and

(3) The American Deccan Institute; but owing to the keen competition with small tradesmen they find it difficult to make ends meet. As a result the industrial work of the institution is giving way to vocational training. The carpet factory at Kendal continues to turn out good work but its produce is chiefly exported out of India. A similar factory is at Kune near Khandalla in the Poona district and it is also doing pretty well.

The glass factory at Talegaon Dabhade, the Ravi Verma Fine Arts Litho Printing Press, the Tikekar Textile Factory at Tikekarwadi continue in a flourishing condition.

### **Southern Division**

The Karnatak districts chiefly export (1) cotton, (2) wheat, (3) jowari, (4) jagri, (5) chillies, (6) tobacco and (7) groundnuts. The Coast districts export (1) rice, (2) fish, (3) cocoanuts, (4) betelnuts, (5) cashew-nuts and (6) mangoes.

The cotton-trade was not altogether prosperous for Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar which in part is attributable to the reduced outturn of the crop and in part to the general slump in trade. The cotton ginning and pressing factories had comparatively little work in consequence. Though the number of gins and presses in Dharwar district increased from 102 to 105 few of them had full work and 5 in Dharwar taluka had to close down for want of work. The Gokak Falls Mills (Belgaum) however had a good year. The presses and gins at Bail-Hongal pressed 15,961 bales as against 21,651 in the previous year. Sindgi in the Bijapur district registered a new ginning factory but it could work only for a few months.

Hand looms in Belgaum and Kanara had a lean year due partly to the general depression in trade and partly to their inability to compete with mill-made cloth. Though the weaving industry in Hungund and Badami in the Bijapur district suffered as a result

of successive bad seasons, it did well in the Dharwar district. Hand looms in the Ratnagiri district number as many as 530 and the total outturn is estimated at Rs. 2,17,000.

The Mallad tract in the Dharwar district did a brisk trade in paddy and rice. A new feature of this trade is the gradual introduction of machinery for husking and cleaning paddy. Kanara had 5 new rice mills in the year. The rice mill at Nilekani in Sirsi taluka worked for 154 days. Kolaba with its 37 rice mills had a good year. Rice from this district is chiefly exported to Bombay. The rice mill at Kbed in the Ratnagiri district milled paddy worth Rs. 52,000.

The trade in cardamoms in Haveri (Dharwar) was brisk, and the bagayat talukas of the Kanara district which grow cardamoms and pepper had a good year. Prices of cardamoms and pepper rose from Rs. 1,150 to Rs. 1,250 and from Rs. 150 to Rs. 320 per khandi respectively. The betelnut trade however suffered a little from the fall in prices from Rs. 180 to Rs. 150 per khandi. Building stone from Badami and lime stone from Bagalkot are much in demand. The dyeing industry at Ilkal had a prosperous year. The market for timber in Kanara showed improvement. Out of the 10 saw-mills, six had no work but the remaining four earned good profits.

The fishing industry in the Kolaba district continues to thrive. The salt trade in Uran was dull as there was not much demand; that in Pen was normal though adversely affected for a short time by the cartmen's strike.

The Dhut-papeshwar Pharmacy at Panwel and the copper-brass industries in Hubli, Alibag, Roha and Mangaon continue to do well. The tile factory at Manki (Kanara) and the Bharat tile factory at Mora (Kolaba) worked as usual. The Guramwad tile factory (Ratnagiri) manufactured tiles worth about Rs. 1,110. One of the two nib factories at Malwan had to close down and the other had a total turnover worth Rs. 1,800.

The Tata Company has completed the construction of its third Power House in the Kolaba district at Patnus and electrical energy now is supplied to Bombay from all three Power Houses. The other two Power Houses are at Bhivpuri and Khopoli. The sardine oil mill at Honavar and the Oriental Cannery Company at Ankola did no work during the year. The aluminium bangle factories at Ratnagiri and Vijayadurga had a total turnover worth Rs. 500 and 77,500 respectively.

Cashew-nuts worth Rs. 1,30,000 were roasted at Vengurla for export to Bombay.

The perfumery industry in Hukeri and Pachhapur in Belgaum district, cane and coir work industries which are run as cottage industries in Kanara and the cart-wheel industries at Panwel (Kolaba) had a fair year.

The sale and manufacture of trunks and safes at Mundargi in Dharwar district were adversely affected on account of the outbreak of cholera at large fairs which are the usual markets for these articles.

Mr. Hiremath, District Deputy Collector, Southern Division, Bijapur, writes :—

“Country blanket industry which is next in importance is in existence in some villages of Bagalkot and Hungund talukas and Bilgi petha. These blankets are ordinarily sold at cheaper rates to agriculturists. This industry is not so flourishing as it ought to be for want of good and sufficient wool producing sheep and rams. To revive the industry it is proposed to introduce “Merino” rams in the sub-division. Certain Kurbars and landholders have come forward to rear them on conditions prescribed by Government.”

Rao Bahadur Palekar, District Deputy Collector, Southern Division, Ratnagiri, writes :—

“Ratnagiri which was once the outlet for the above ghat districts, lost its importance in respect of both import and export trade since the construction of the M. and S.M. Railway and all the previous flourishing trade centres here are now devoid of all activities. It is only Malwan which is still importing cashew-nuts in considerable quantities from Africa and Goa on account of its reputed superiority of climate for the baking operations of those nuts. Vengurla has been lately taking interest in this trade and would be a good centre for it in due course. With the exception of this trade, the import trade consists mainly of food-stuffs and other necessities of life required for local consumption while the export trade lies in salted fish, hemp, sugar-cane, grafted mangoes, cocoanuts, and baked cashew-nuts, coir, wire-ropes and myrobalans, and aluminium trinkets and buttons.”

“There are about 272 hand looms in 9 villages in this sub-division and their total outturn may be estimated at a little less than one lakh. The articles turned out are coarse saris, towels and panchas needed for local consumption.”

### Bombay Suburban Division.

There was no appreciable change in the conditions prevailing during the previous year so far as the general depression in trade and industry is concerned. No new industry was started nor were any of the existing concerns closed. The match factories in South Salsette and Ambernath are anxiously awaiting the report of the Tariff Board on the question of protection to this now important industry.

The following continued to be the principal trades and industries in the division during the year :—

(a) Salt manufacture in the villages of Trombay, Mahul, Bhandup, Ghatkoper and Goregaon.

(b) Fishing at Bandra, Danda, Versowa and Trombay.

(c) The cultivation of palm and brab trees in the South Salsette taluka which are a good source of income to Government, as there is a considerable demand for toddy in this division and in Bombay.

(d) Two textile mills at Kurla and one at Ghatkoper.



(e) Large engineering works, originally established for fabricating the steel pipes of the new Tansa water main, at Mulund.

(f) A bone-mill at Vikhroli.

(g) Tanneries at Kurla and Chembur.

(h) Six match factories, one each at Ghatkoper, Kurla, Kandivli, Vile Parle, Dahisar and Ambernath.

(i) Dyeing factories at Kurla, Chembur, Vikhroli, Hariali and Khar.

(j) Cigarette factories in Bandra and Andheri.

(k) A litho-printing press in Ghatkoper.

(l) Brass and aluminium and silver factories at Vile Parle.

(m) Glass factories at Kurla and Chembur.

(n) A Nawar tape factory at Ghatkoper.

(o) Stone quarrying in the villages of Malavni, Gorai, Dharoli, Marol and Akurli. The Malavni quarries are famous for their superior building stone while the Akurli quarries supply good filling-in material and are utilised on a large scale for the Back Bay Reclamation.

(p) Brick kilns of modern type at Kurla and Marol.

(q) Lime making on a large scale in the villages of Kurla, Marwa and Gorai and Malavni.

(r) Four factories in the Ambernath taluka near the station manufacture leather-cloth, woollen fabrics, matches and chemicals.

## 17. PRICES

### Northern Division

In all the districts of this division there was a slight fall in the price of food stuffs. The prices of milk and ghee remained almost stationary everywhere. In Broach, the price of seed cotton fell a little during the year. In March 1927 the price was Rs. 220 per bhar (24 local maunds of 40 seers) but since then there were many fluctuations and the price went down as low as Rs. 165 per bhar. The former level was reached again in May 1927. The prices of cotton were similarly affected. In the beginning of the year it was obtainable at Rs. 345 per bhar and the price rose to Rs. 400. The lowest price was Rs. 280 per bhar in January. In Thana, the price of rice was lower than in the previous year and that of timber charcoal, fuel and grass showed a tendency to fall.

### Central Division

The season was on the whole a fairly good one and the outturn of the kharif and rabi crops was more or less normal and the prices of food grains were practically stationary throughout the year except as regards *tur dal* and gram in the Poona district, and almost all the food grains in the Ahmednagar district in a part of which scarcity conditions prevailed for some months.

### Southern Division

There was no appreciable change in the prices of staple food grains; in the northern parts of the Belgaum district prices rose slightly after February owing to the unfavourable condition of harvests.

As a result of partial failure of the crops, the prices of *tur dal* in the Dharwar district and of wheat in the Bijapur district were a little higher than in the previous year. There was a heavy fall in the price of cotton and this resulted in a general decline in the price of cloth.

In Kanara, betel-nut sold at Rs. 160 per khandi as against Rs. 180 in the previous year; cardamom and pepper at Rs. 1,250 and Rs. 320 as against Rs. 1,150 and Rs. 150 per khandi. Coconuts were a trifle easier—Rs. 8 per hundred as against Rs. 9.

The wholesale price of paddy in Kolaba fluctuated from Rs. 65 to Rs. 75 per khandi and that of rice-straw from Re. 1 to Rs. 4 per 100 bundles. Except in the case of ghee, which sold at Rs. 67 as against Rs. 77 per maund, the prices of all commodities were practically stationary in the Konkan.

### Bombay Suburban Division

There was no appreciable difference in the prices of commodities as compared with last year.

The staple food of the division is rice and its price was 5 seers 2 chatkas per rupee in the South Salsette taluka and 5 seers in the Ambernath taluka.

## 18. LABOUR AND WAGES

### Northern Division

The wages of both skilled and unskilled labour except in the Panch Mahals remained almost stationary except for slight variations due to seasonal conditions. The wages of skilled labour varied from Re. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 and of unskilled labour from Re. 0-8-0 to Re. 1 per diem. Labour, as usual, continued to be attracted to industrial centres like Ahmedabad and Bombay. The slight fall in wages in the Panch Mahals is attributed to general depression of trade and tightness of the money market.

Agriculture suffers from shortness of labour and the cultivators have to pay high wages during the cultivating and harvesting season. In Broach and Surat, most of the agricultural work is done by Haris who are permanent servants in the position of bondsmen. They are advanced money by their employers in lieu of service to be rendered and are supplied with food and clothing. The majority of these labourers consist of Kolis, Bhils, Talavias, Dublas and members of depressed classes.

### Central Division

The wages of skilled and unskilled labour remained practically stationary with slight variation due to seasonal conditions. The supply of labour was sufficient everywhere except in the Mawal

taluka and the Mulshi peta of the Poona district where it is somewhat difficult to get agricultural labour on account of the proximity of Tata works which attract labour on account of the higher wages.

The mills and other factories in Sholapur and East Khandesh continued to attract labourers from Satara, Ahmednagar and parts of Poona.

The Railway works at Igatpuri, Mannad and Nandgaon, earth work on the railway line, the jail and Security Printing works at Nasik Road, the ginning and pressing factories at Malegaon, Nandgaon and Satana, the bidi manufacture at Sinnar and the gold and silver-thread industry at Yeola continued to give employment to the labouring classes in the Nasik district. In the Peint taluka the Forest Department operations such as felling for the mills and road works provided ample employment for labourers.

Recruitment for the Assam tea plantations continued; so far 1,233 men, women and children have been recruited from the Nasik district.

### Southern Division

The economic condition of the labouring classes was satisfactory and the supply of labour was adequate except near Bombay and Kanara above ghats. Cotton ginning and pressing factories, Public Works Department road works opened to counter agricultural scarcity in parts of the Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar districts and private tagai works, all provided employment.

Wages both of skilled and unskilled labour maintained the level reached by them last year.

Labour in the below ghat talukas of the Kanara district was abundant but the supply was inadequate in the above ghat talukas. Spice cultivation in the above ghat garden tract depends mainly on imported labour and it is especially in this industry that the inadequacy was felt. The other two coast districts (Ratnagiri and Kolaba) suffered as usual for paucity of labour and high wages. Though there are no trades unions or labour combines in the Division, it is easy to see that the labourer is no longer the docile servant of his master and a tendency to dictate terms has been observed in the Ratnagiri district.

### Bombay Suburban Division

The demand for labour continued on the same large scale as in the previous year owing to the proximity of Bombay and suburban development. The rates of wages which continued high were as under:—

#### *Skilled*

South Salsette	Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 per day.
Ambernath	Re. 1 to Rs. 5 per day.

#### *Unskilled*

South Salsette	}	Male annas 12 to Re. 1.
and		Female annas 8 to 12.
Ambernath		Children annas 5 to 8

## 19. SPECIAL MATTERS AND GENERAL REMARKS.

## Northern Division

The closing days of the year were marked in the four northern Gujarat districts of the Division by unprecedented heavy rainfall accompanied by cyclonic winds which caused extensive damage to houses and destroyed or damaged the standing kharif crops. In Ahmedabad there were sixteen inches of rain within twelve hours on the night of the 25th and morning of 26th July 1927.

The whole district of Ahmedabad except the Gogho mahal and the whole of the Kaira district suffered from this unprecedented calamity. The damage in the Panch Mahals was not so extensive as in the Kaira and Ahmedabad districts, while in Broach it was confined to the talukas north of the Narbuda, especially to the northern portion comprising the Amod and Jambusar talukas and part of the Wagra taluka.

The Shedi river in the Kaira district and the Dhadhar river in the Broach district came down in flood and did considerable damage to houses and fields situated on and near their banks.

Due to heavy rainfall and floods and the falling of their houses and the destruction of their crops the plight of the cultivators became precarious as some of them had no houses to live in and no money to purchase seed for resowing their crops. Arrangements were immediately made to accommodate the homeless people in dharamshalas, temples, and in Government and private buildings and to provide them with food and clothing and building materials. Takavi was very liberally given and distributed immediately for the purchase of seed and gratuitous relief was given by Government. Clothes and food were distributed on a very large scale by various charitable persons and institutions.

Fortunately the loss of human lives and agricultural cattle was small. Through railway and telegraphic communication was suspended for some time.

Details with regard to the various measures taken for the relief of distress and loans granted for the resowing of kharif crops and the sowing of rabi crops and for reconstruction of houses damaged or destroyed by the floods and the concessions granted in connection with these loans, the distribution of corrugated iron sheets free among men of the depressed classes and the remission or reduction of assessment on lands damaged by floods, will be reported in the report for 1927-28. The standing crops are at present in very good condition and except for bajri the cultivators had very fair kharif crops. Bajri, especially the early sown crop, was very poor.

Elections to the Bombay Legislative Council and the Indian Legislative Assembly were finished during the year under report. The Presidency Agricultural Show which was to be held at Ahmedabad in December last had to be postponed on account of the floods. The amount collected for the fund has been deposited with the banks.

The Mrs. Smart Victory Hospital for women at Godhra, the foundation stone of which was laid by Lady Wilson on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in November 1925, was opened on the 4th December 1926. This hospital has furnished a long-felt want in this district. It is full to overflowing.

Mr. Shaikh, Collector of Thana, writes :—

“The ‘ Girl Guide ’ movement has established itself on a firm footing now. The Local Association is doing its best to attract the attention of the public to its usefulness in achieving the welfare of the rising womanhood. Recently it gave a charitable performance in aid of the Gujarat Relief Fund and has thus shown its eagerness to take up the cause of humanity and charity.

A Fund in aid of the Lady Wilson’s Village Baby Scheme for training of Dais has been raised.”

*Progress made in connection with the maintenance and repairs of small irrigation tanks in charge of Revenue Department*

A grant of Rs. 67,000 was sanctioned by Government for repairs to minor irrigation works in charge of the Revenue Department in this Division during the year 1926-27 and it was distributed as shown below in proportion to the himayat assessed on the tanks to be repaired :—

			Rs.
Ahmedabad	...	...	26,000
Kaira	...	...	20,000
Broach	...	...	6,000
Surat	...	...	15,000
		Total	67,000

Details as regards the number of tanks repaired and the amount spent in each district are given below :—

District	No. of tanks repaired	Amount spent on repairs	Remarks
		Rs.	
Ahmedabad	11	7,902	One well at Chandisar, Taluka Dholka, the irrigation revenue from which amounted to Rs. 720-12-0 was also repaired from this grant. The expenditure incurred was about Rs. 1,660.
Kaira	82	17,115	
Broach	94	5,611	
Surat	58	14,890	

In view of the orders of Government to exercise strict economy in expenditure (Government Circular, Public Works Department, No. P-42/32898, dated 14th December 1926) the grant was not fully utilized in the Ahmedabad district and a balance of Rs. 18,098 was allowed to lapse.

In Ahmedabad and Kaira the works were carried out by the special agency appointed for the purpose while in other districts the execution of works was entrusted to Local Board overseers or was done by contract and supervised by the local revenue staff.

### Central Division

Scarcity prevailed in parts of Ahmednagar and Poona districts and relief measures such as dole to inferior village servants and decrepits and bonus to low paid patils were undertaken. The expenditure incurred on these measures during the year was as shown below :—

District	Dole to decrepits	Dole to inferior village servants	Bonus to patils
Ahmednagar ...	18,099	13,610	7,136
Poona ...	8,804		1,706

*Kadbi Storage.*—There was practically no sale of stacked kadbi in the Ahmednagar district. The average price of kadbi did not go beyond Rs. 20 per 100 lbs., with the result that the Local Board could not reduce the rate of this kadbi so as to attract customers. It was only in the Nagar taluka that some 12,000 lbs. of kadbi was sold as tagai at the rate of Rs. 20 per 1,000 lbs.

As regards the kadbi stacks in the Sholapur district the Collector writes :—

“Two of the stacks at Pandharpur caught fire during the year under report. It is believed that it was due to internal combustion. The burnt stacks were dismantled and sold by auction. The other stacks at Mohol were also dismantled as it appeared that water had penetrated into them and had considerably damaged the kadbi inside. It was first decided to sell the kadbi at Mohol by auction but as no purchasers came forward it was distributed as tagai to *bona fide* agriculturists on the joint bond system. The stacks in other places are losing their shape and showing signs of deterioration.”

*Railways.*—The extension of the M. & S. M. Railway line from Hotgi to Sholapur was opened for goods and passenger traffic from 1st April last. This has greatly facilitated the commerce between Sholapur and Bijapur and the Karnatic, as it has done away with the transshipment of goods at Hotgi.

*Retrenchment and Efficiency.*—The Collector of Nasik again makes the following remarks on the retrenchment of establishment effected in his district :—

“The heavy retrenchment effected in the district has told upon the work in the offices which are deteriorating.

“The want of having an additional Prant Officer has been felt, since it has become impracticable for the Prant Officers to go into the interior and look properly to the detailed upkeep of Revenue record, boundary marks and local inquiries.”

I have already represented to Government the necessity of restoring the Prants in Nasik, East Khandesh and Satara districts.

*Agricultural Exhibition, Poona.*—This show was a great success. It was attended by over two lakhs of people from all parts of the Presidency. A detailed report regarding the show has already been submitted to Government.

*Council Elections.*—The election to the Legislative Council and the Assembly took place in October. A report regarding this has already been submitted to Government.

### Southern Division

*Elections.*—The elections to the Bombay Legislative Council and the Indian Legislative Assembly passed off smoothly.

*Baby Week Movement.*—A Baby Week Show held at Bagalkot under the auspices of a sub-committee of the District Red Cross Committee proved a success. Baby Week Committees have been established in every taluka and petha in the Dharwar district and funds are collected by popular contributions supplemented, if necessary, by donations from the Red Cross Committee's funds. Eight shows were held during the year in various parts of the district; all were well attended.

*Agriculture and Co-operation.*—The Agricultural show at Poona aroused keen interest among cultivators, who attended it in large numbers from all parts of the Division. Agricultural demonstrations were held at selected places in the Belgaum district. An "Anti-famine League" has been started in the Bijapur district. The league proposes to popularise tractor ploughs for better conservation of moisture, to encourage cottage industries and to improve the quality of local wool by importing "Merino" sheep. Some propaganda work was done by the Agricultural Department in some talukas of this district. The mango cultivation society at Aminbhavi in the Dharwar district met with a disaster early in its career as its mango plantation was destroyed in a mysterious manner, which led to sensational prosecutions. The Dharwar Agricultural Association which has as its secretary an Agricultural graduate lent to it by the Agricultural Department has been doing good work. It is popularising improved methods of agriculture and a mango show held by it during the year was a success. Agricultural conferences were held at Ron and Yamnūr at which the Director of Agriculture and the local officers of the department gave lectures on improved methods of agriculture, the economic use of fodder by the use of fodder cutters and the formation of fodder storage committees. The conference at Ron was a success, but that at Yamnūr had to be rushed through owing to the sudden outbreak of cholera. Classes of village officers were also held at Ron and Gadag at which lectures were given by the officers of the Agricultural Department and the honorary organisers of co-operative societies.

*Indian Territorial Force.*—In compliance with the intimation received from the Adjutant and Administrative Commandant, Maratha Light Infantry, no men were enrolled in Kanara. Those enrolled in the previous year underwent training. Efforts were made in Belgaum to secure Brahmin recruits, but only half a dozen

were enlisted. One hundred and three men of the Lingayat Company attended training, and the Officer Commanding the battalion informs me that real headway is being made by this Company.

*Measures for the destruction of wild animals.*—Four wild elephants, 31 tigers and panthers and 904 pigs were killed in Kanara. Remissions of land revenue to the extent of Rs. 1,213 were granted on account of damage done by wild elephants. Government have recently sanctioned the supply of three high-power rifles for the destruction of these animals. The shikaris are given a retention fee of Rs. 10 per mensem and annas 6 every day they are actively engaged. The effect of this arrangement is yet to be seen.

*Cholera.*—A severe epidemic of cholera broke out at Yamnūr during the annual fair and soon spread far and wide, ultimately infecting the whole of the south of the Presidency, from which it spread even farther. Prompt disinfection of sources of water supply, inoculation on an extensive scale and other timely measures ultimately checked the spread of the epidemic.

*Village aid scheme.*—The experiment of giving medical relief to villagers through the agency of school masters is being tried in five villages of the Dharwar taluka and is reported to be gaining in popularity.

*Forest matters.*—Government orders on the recommendations of the Forest Grievances Committee were received towards the close of the year. Communal punishment was suspended during the year in the case of offences of illicit grazing and cutting.

There are 14 village panchayats for the management of village forests, of which some are reported to be not taking sufficient interest in their work.

*Kadbi storage.*—No additions were made to the Government depôts at Shedbal and to the Taluka Development Association Depôts at Raderhatti and Awarkhod in the Belgaum district. 7,201,910 lbs. of kadbi was purchased in the Bijapur district at a cost of Rs. 47,773, thus bringing the total storage against famine to 13,716,248 lbs. Further purchases have been withheld in view of the diversion of the Famine Relief Fund to flood relief in Gujarat and Sind.

*Emigration and Immigration.*—There was no emigration or immigration properly so-called. Owing to partial failure of crops part of the agricultural population of Belgaum and Bijapur districts temporarily migrated to more favoured tracts during the harvesting season and there was some seasonal immigration into upghat talukas of Kanara from Goa and other adjoining districts where the season was poor. In Kolaba, families of nearly 37 Mahomedan settlers in South Africa from Mangaon and Mahad talukas left for South Africa and 16 labourers were recruited for tea plantations in Assam; some people from the Konkan migrated to Bombay during the fair season and others came from outside for employment on forest cuttings, salt-pans and Tata Company's works in the Kolaba district.

*Public feeling and the press.*—Save for an occasional grumble by the "*Karnatak Vaibhav*" against the annewari of crops by Revenue



officials and for systematic agitation, wholly unsuccessful, by the "Kolaba Samachar" to induce people in the Alibag and Pen talukas to withhold payment of their land revenue as a protest against the introduction of the second revision settlement in their talukas, there were no complaints or criticisms in this Division directed against the land revenue administration.

### Bombay Suburban Division

The year, on the whole, was a normal one for the agriculturists. The lower middle and the middle classes were, however, not prosperous owing to the general depression in trade and expenses have been cut down by all grades. Unemployment among the literate and the better educated is serious and has added to the difficulties of these classes.

The land market continued to be very dull. "There was no demand for land with the result that large areas of land acquired by the Development Department are lying unsold and have been transferred temporarily to the Revenue Department for management. These are let out for agricultural and other purposes on short-term leases at the best rates obtainable. A new appointment of the grade of extra Aval Karkun has been created to help the Mamlatdar in this work as it is increasing day by day. The headquarters of the District Deputy Collector were transferred to Bombay from Andheri to enable that officer to take up, in addition to his own duties, those of Personal Assistant to the Salsette Development Officer. The separate post of Personal Assistant to the Salsette Development Officer, which was held by an Engineer, who was intended to help the local bodies in the framing of the various town planning schemes, was abolished during the year as no new town planning schemes are being undertaken. Owing to the general depression, building activity in the town planning schemes already sanctioned has abated and the local bodies are experiencing difficulties in making recoveries of contributions due from the final plot holders.

The development of Juhu has lately come in for a much comment in the Bombay newspapers. An agitation is also on foot for the closing of the liquor shops at Juhu and Versova. The local self-governing bodies—municipalities and notified area committees—have been agitated by a proposal to establish a single municipality for the area west of the B. B. & C. I. Railway line from Bandra to Andheri. The present multiplication of local agencies is not the best arrangement in the long run but public opinion has not yet accepted this view. Interest in local affairs is more intense than in broader issues, not excluding political reforms. The result, in practice, is that small local self-governing units are popular and politics, perhaps as a result, run in quiet channels.

The third elections to the Bombay Legislative Council and the Indian Legislative Assembly under the new Reforms took place during the year and were well contested by all parties. As compared with the previous two elections both candidates and voters took greater interest in these elections. All were particular

in seeing that the names of persons who were qualified but those names were not borne on the lists of voters, were added to them. The elections threw heavy work on the staff of the Revenue Department but every thing passed off smoothly.

The electrification of the B. B. & C. I. Railway as far as Borivli was completed since the close of the year and the electric train service was inaugurated by His Excellency the Governor on the 5th January 1928. The change will effect some saving of time in journeying to and from the suburbs and will add greatly to the convenience and comfort of the thousands of daily passengers who live in the suburbs and go to Bombay for work during the day time. The Central Salsette Railway Scheme, which was lying dormant, was revised during the year, the G. I. P. Railway having agreed to take up the management. The service on this line also commenced from the 9th January 1928, between Andheri and Wadhavli, and will it is hoped give an impetus to development in the area through which it passes. Electric lighting and power will soon be given to Bandra and Santa Cruz.

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APPENDIX No. I.

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## APPENDIX No. I—

Statement exhibiting the gross and net land revenue of the districts for the Revenue Year 1926-27, and

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including N. A. and all other uses.	Deduct.			
	Khalsa.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total inams (Class I to VI).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
1	2	2b	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Northern Division.</i>			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ... ..	839	50	32,72,660	9,317	5,99,633	1,21,527	8,77,619
Kaira ... ..	561	98	30,06,104	49,334	7,75,601	38,171	80,975
Panch Mahals ... ..	618½	76½	7,04,392	7,849	1,66,338	21,650	1,14,619
Broach ... ..	400	15	26,44,551	37,352	4,58,688	36,901	86,921
Surat ... ..	814	35	28,87,165	45,495	4,01,754	33,698	15,908

## DISTRICT FORM No. II.

of the Northern, Central, Southern and Bombay Suburban Divisions  
balances outstanding on 31st July 1927.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.						Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) minus (13).
Agricultural.		Building and other N. A. assessments (including judi in Class VII).	Miscellaneous	Local fund.	Less collections in 1924-1925 and earlier years.	
Government occupied land including specially reserved.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).					Fluctuating Revenue.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14,66,695	1,34,585	63,381	1,53,149	1,48,007	28,859	19,36,861
						Remissions ... 24,822
						Suspensions... 1,33,443
						Collections ... 17,73,042
						Unauthorized ... 5,554
15,30,346	5,21,292	10,084	74,695	1,81,388	34,184	22,83,631
						Remissions ... 14,924
						Suspensions... ..
						Collections ... 22,67,604
						Unauthorized ... 1,093
3,58,146	32,304	3,493	30,030	35,101	10,063	4,48,921
						Remissions ... 14,937
						Suspensions... 2,648
						Collections ... 4,32,329
						Unauthorized ... 7
17,62,939	2,22,412	9,438	1,61,886	1,64,332	5,902	23,15,105
						Remissions ... 4,705
						Suspensions... 99,026
						Collections ... 22,08,865
						Unauthorized. ... 2,509
22,38,930	1,42,140	19,940	84,350	1,80,618	4,583	26,51,266
						Remissions ... 27,931
						Suspensions... 12,006
						Collections ... 26,12,011
						Unauthorized. ... 243

Statement exhibiting the gross and net land revenue of the districts for the revenue year 1926-27, and balances

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.					
	Authorized.			Unauthorized.		
	1923-1924.	1924-1925.	1925-1926.	Other years.	1924-1925.	1925-1926.
	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ... ..	9,03,941	.....	9,23,064	.....	19	1,630
Remissions ... ..	1,66,446	.....	22,137	.....	...	.....
Suspensions ... ..	1,462	.....	1,71,677	.....	...	.....
Collections ... ..	35,999	.....	29,250	.....	...	1,545
Unauthorized ... ..	41	.....	.....	.....	19	85
Kaira ... ..	1,58,197	4,302	2,76,652	.....	.....	.....
Remissions ... ..	19,213	1,608	816	.....	...	.....
Suspensions ... ..	.....	.....	1,30,306	.....	...	.....
Collections ... ..	1,44,984	2,694	1,45,530	.....	...	.....
Unauthorized ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Panch Mahals ... ..	51	313	1,15,040	.....	...	2,333
Remissions ... ..	.....	.....	2	.....	...	.....
Suspensions ... ..	.....	.....	68,669	.....	...	.....
Collections ... ..	51	313	46,369	.....	...	94
Unauthorized ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	2,138
Broach ... ..	7,267	.....	1,21,583	.....	...	.....
Remissions ... ..	7,267	.....	41,115	.....	...	.....
Suspensions ... ..	.....	.....	80,462	.....	...	.....
Collections ... ..	.....	.....	6	.....	...	.....
Unauthorized ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Surat ... ..	2,594	.....	64,203	7	...	1,696
Remissions ... ..	2,594	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Suspensions ... ..	.....	.....	39,585	.....	...	.....
Collections ... ..	.....	.....	24,618	7	...	160
Unauthorized ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	95

## DISTRICT FORM No. II—contd.

of the Northern, Central, Southern and Bombay Suburban Divisions  
outstanding on 31st July 1927—contd.

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-chargeable items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
23,64,815	...	...	.....	...	...	19,298	
.....	2,13,405	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	3,06,582	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	18,30,129	38,446	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	5,699	...	
27,22,772	...	...	.....	...	...	20,376	
.....	30,661	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	1,30,306	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	25,60,812	7,129	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	1,093	...	
5,67,567	...	...	.....	...	...	5,037	
.....	14,939	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	71,317	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	4,79,156	3,175	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	2,145	...	
24,43,955	...	...	.....	...	...	4,951	
.....	53,067	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	1,79,488	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	22,08,871	4,921	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	2,509	...	
27,19,796	...	...	.....	...	...	11,308	
.....	29,625	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	51,590	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	26,38,237	2,230	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	343	...	

\* This figure (column 17) includes Rs. 119 on account of authorized arrears of 1925-26 sanctioned by the Commissioner in 1926-27 and not shown as demand in the accounts for 1925-26.

## APPENDIX No. I—

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including N. A. and all other uses.	Deduct.			
	Khalsa.	Mun.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VI).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
Thana ... ..	1,580	64	Rs. 15,26,921	Rs. 98	Rs. 73,924	Rs. 8,831	Rs. 2,004
Total for 1926-27 ...	4,759½	268½	1,40,41,693	1,49,345	25,06,938	2,60,778	11,76,640
Total for 1925-26 ...	4,729½	268½	1,40,07,330	1,49,688	25,49,890	2,72,717	11,66,687



DISTRICT FORM No. II—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.			Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Less collections in 1934-1935 and earlier years.	Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) minus (13).
Agricultural.		Building and other N.A. assessment (including judi in Class VII).				
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs. 13,70,369	Rs. 40,736	Rs. 30,697	Rs. 84,140	Rs. 1,95,454	Rs. 3,199	Rs. 17,18,459
						Remissions ... .. 11,866
						Suspensions ... .. 12,963
						Collections ... .. 16,86,378
						Unauthorized ... .. 7,862
87,17,425	10,93,431	1,37,136	5,88,250	9,05,800	86,780	1,13,55,252
						Remissions ... .. 97,685
						Suspensions ... .. 2,60,075
						Collections ... .. 1,09,80,229
						Unauthorized ... .. 17,973
86,42,180	10,92,967	1,33,221	8,39,957	9,48,797	37,971	1,16,19,141

		Arrears of consolidated revenue.					
		Authorized.			Unauthorized.		
District.		1923-1924.	1924-1925.	1925-1926.	Other years.	1924-1925.	1925-1926.
1		15	16	17	18	19	20
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Thana	...	.....	.....	94,583	208	4,088	10,833
Remissions	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6,339
Suspensions	...	.....	.....	94,489	.....	.....	.....
Collections	...	.....	.....	4	.....	4,084	3,705
Unauthorized	...	.....	.....	.....	208	.....	339
Total for 1926-27	...	3,71,350	4,615	8,25,125	215	4,107	15,941
Remissions	...	1,89,520	1,608	64,070	.....	4	6,339
Suspensions	...	1,462	.....	5,15,183	.....	.....	.....
Collections	...	1,60,327	3,007	3,45,867	7	4,064	6,945
Unauthorized	...	41	.....	.....	208	19	2,657
Total for 1925-26	...	26,398	5,44,374	32,367	526	1,290	16,998

## DISTRICT FORM No. II—contd.

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthozed.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
17,57,721	...	...	.....	...	...	14,762	
.....	17,609	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	37,442	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	16,94,961	7,872	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	8,409	...	
1,25,76,616	...	...	.....	...	...	75,642	
.....	3,59,926	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	7,76,725	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	1,14,20,466	63,773	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	20,188	...	
1,32,43,024	4,96,708	12,00,971 +119	1,05,25,082	1,09,658	20,263	1,56,923	

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue includ- ing N. A. and all other uses.	Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Deduct.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
	2a	2b					
<i>Central Division.</i>			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ...	1,286½	136½	24,46,418	278	3,14,451	17,264	68
East Khandesh ...	1,735	65½	39,97,343	770	3,70,940	31,915	1,528
West Khandesh ...	1,445	43	24,13,010	9	2,17,762	59,317	22
Nasik ...	1,534	161	22,41,381	12	3,02,245	24,538	91
Poona ...	1,004½	197½	20,35,369	1,044	4,17,491	7,307	750

## No. I—contd.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.		Building and other N. A. assessments (including judi in Class VII).	Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Less collections in 1924-1925 and earlier years.	Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) minus (13).
Agricultural.						
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
{ A. 19,34,593 B. 37 C. 374 }	1,75,927	4,126	1,25,740	1,52,879	7,100	33,65,736
						Remissions ... 2,869
						Suspensions ... 5,63,989
						Collections ... 18,14,419
						Balance ... 9
33,04,553	1,60,225	37,412	1,64,754	3,84,173	4,462	41,35,655
						Remissions ... 90,430
						Suspensions ... ..
						Collections ... 41,16,225
						Balance ... ..
{ A. 20,61,385 B. 1,705 C. }	50,629	21,981	1,33,535	1,91,573	37,747	33,73,261
						Remissions ... 26,349
						Suspensions ... 441
						Collections ... 23,46,470
						Balance ... 2
{ A. 17,67,816 B. 38 C. 1 }	1,28,999	17,640	1,15,184	1,42,836	6,048	21,67,466
						Remissions ... 35,697
						Suspensions ... 19,214
						Collections ... 21,12,555
						Balance ... ..
{ A. 14,01,927 B. 376 C. 957 }	1,37,817	67,700	1,84,385	1,37,102	25,499	19,04,716
						Remissions ... 4,481
						Suspensions ... 2,35,564
						Collections ... 16,62,116
						Balance ... 1,555

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.					
	Authorized.			Unauthorized.		
	1923-1924.	1924-1925.	1925-1926.	Other years.	1924-1925.	1925-1926.
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ... ..	2,37,462	1,925	2,62,130	.....	.....	99
Remissions ... ..	1,47,419	...	209	.....	.....	...
Suspensions ... ..	...	1,777	2,12,535	.....	.....	...
Collections ... ..	88,105	148	49,336	.....	.....	11
Balance ... ..	1,988	...	.....	.....	.....	88
East Khandesh ... ..	.....	...	1,39,324	.....	.....	...
Remissions ... ..	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Suspensions ... ..	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections ... ..	.....	...	1,39,324	.....	.....	...
Balance ... ..	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
West Khandesh ... ..	6,253	1,947	30,315	.....	.....	...
Remissions ... ..	.....	...	4,244	.....	.....	...
Suspensions ... ..	256	1,066	3,146	.....	.....	...
Collections ... ..	5,996	861	12,925	.....	.....	...
Balance ... ..	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Nasik ... ..	44,107	31,626	13,226	.....	.....	...
Remissions ... ..	1,325	6,683	.....	.....	.....	...
Suspensions ... ..	.....	170	101	.....	.....	...
Collections ... ..	42,712	24,773	13,125	.....	.....	...
Balance ... ..	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Poona ... ..	3,33,327	2,52,549	4,71,552	237	251	4,755
Remissions ... ..	2,70,690	12	2,010	.....	.....	89
Suspensions ... ..	32,238	2,49,739	3,85,443	.....	.....	...
Collections ... ..	30,336	2,796	84,099	17	236	4,445
Balance ... ..	3	2	.....	220	15	231

No. I—contd.

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-charaband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
28,87,402	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	1,49,897	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	7,83,351	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	19,52,019	26,550	...	14,326	
.....	...	...	.....	...	2,035	...	
42,65,979	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	20,430	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	42,45,449	10,774	...	31,517	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
24,01,776	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	30,592	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	4,928	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	23,66,254	4,136	...	28,047	
.....	...	...	.....	...	2	...	
22,56,425	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	43,775	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	19,485	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	21,93,165	12,971	...	28,992	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
29,67,397	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	2,77,283	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	9,04,044	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	17,84,045	19,797	...	1,32,237	
.....	...	...	.....	...	9,026	...	

## APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including N. A. and all other uses.	Deduct.			
	Khalsa.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
Extra Territorial	...	...	Rs. 7,156	Rs. 6,431	Rs. 88	Rs. 18	Rs. 266
Satara	970	388	35,53,666	313	10,96,661	6,912	1,342
Extra Territorial	...	...	10,963	158	...	...	...
Sholapur	669	50	14,87,742	819	1,45,543	4,784	490
Extra Territorial	...	...	1,815	...	...	...	...
Total for 1925-27	8,598½	1,043½	1,81,79,929	3,246	28,65,063	1,52,037	4,121
Total, Extra Territorial for 1925-27.	...	...	19,384	6,579	88	18	266
Total for 1925-26	8,598½	1,043½	1,80,90,985	4,173	28,42,174	1,52,471	3,858



No. I—contd.

Remain'ng fixed revenue for collection.			miscellaneous	Local fund.	Less collections in 1934-1935 and earlier years.	Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (13) minus (13).
Agricultural.		Building and other N. A. assessment (including judt in Class VII).				
Gove r n m e n t occupied land including spe- cially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).			Fluctuating revenue.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	373	...	...	...	...	373
{ A. 20,43,585 B. 483 C. 511 }	3,97,534	11,425	41,350	4,43,123	69,016	Collections ... 373 98,68,996
						Remissions ... 1,99,878
						Suspensions ... 22,091
						Collections ... 27,17,026
						Balance ... ..
.....	10,664	151	...	19	...	10,824
{ A. 12,90,696 C. 1,600 }	73,010	30,870	1,37,309	1,98,367	3,285	Collections ... 10,824 16,68,567
						Remissions ... 737
						Suspensions ... ..
						Collections ... 16,67,512
						Balance ... 318
.....	1,815	...	1,244	...	...	3,069
						Collections ... 3,069
{ A. 1,38,34,655 B. 934 C. 5,148 }	11,33,641	1,91,154	9,08,206	16,50,063	2,03,347	1,75,05,446
						Remissions ... 2,19,940
						Suspensions ... 8,47,299
						Collections ... 1,64,36,323
						Balance ... 1,884
.....	12,842	151	1,244	19	...	Collections ... 14,256 Balance ... 14,256
{ A. 1,37,30,036 B. 1,264 C. 5,067 }	11,21,597	1,30,325	8,74,446	16,01,643	97,278	1,74,67,119

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.					
	Authorized.			Unauthorized.		
	1923-1924.	1924-1925.	1925-1926.	Other years.	1924-1925.	1925-1926.
	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extra Territorial ...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Satara ...	2,68,963	1,32,259	2,09,562	.....	.....	4
Remissions ...	78,554	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Suspensions ...	.....	60,135	1,31,739	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	1,91,429	72,124	77,823	.....	.....	4
Balance ...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Extra Territorial ...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Sholapur ...	70,533	65,394	13,694	82	6	279
Remissions ...	11,807	...	.....	.....	.....	12
Suspensions ...	.....	38,278	13,694	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	58,886	27,116	...	82	6	267
Balance ...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Extra Territorial ...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	767
Collections ...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	767
Total for 1926-27 ...	9,61,765	4,85,700	11,19,703	319	267	5,147
Remissions ...	5,09,865	6,695	6,463	.....	.....	101
Suspensions ...	32,553	3,51,185	7,46,708	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	4,17,406	1,27,818	3,66,532	99	242	4,727
Balance ...	1,941	2	.....	220	15	319
Total, Extra Territorial for 1926-27.	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	767
Collections ...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	767
Balance ...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Total for 1925-26 ...	7,80,950	12,91,413	5,29,655	788	399	7,276

No. I—contd.

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-bharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
973	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	373	...	...	...	
34,80,803	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2,08,433	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2,13,965	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	50,58,406	71,119	...	24,190	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10,824	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	10,824	...	...	...	
18,18,656	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	13,666	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	51,972	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	17,58,809	3,969	...	9,810	
...	...	...	...	...	318	...	
8,826	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	3,826	...	...	...	
2,00,78,337	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	7,48,064	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	19,77,745	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,73,53,147	1,49,509	...	2,58,258	
...	...	...	...	...	4,361	...	
15,023	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	15,023*	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,00,77,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	

\*Add—

Overcollections	...	...	...	Rs. 1,49,309
Non-bharavband items	...	...	...	2,58,258
Revenue received from other districts	...	...	...	390
Gross consolidated land revenue in the Central Division	...	...	...	1,77,76,117

## APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including N. A. and all other uses.	Deduct.				
	Khalsa.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.		
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.	
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7	
<i>Southern Division.</i>			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Belgaum	914	218	25,22,307	2,963	6,53,040	12,560	12	
Bijapur	1,013	161	19,41,107	20	8,62,451	4,960	16	
Dharwar	1,299*	184	25,73,794	9,803	6,04,841	27,692	1,769	
Kanara	1,417	...	10,69,671	...	4,972	54,734	5,146	
Kolaba	1,541	96	17,68,974	14	1,03,835	4,518	3,259	

\* The difference of 10 villages is due to

## No. I—contd.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.						Less collections in 1984-1995 and earlier years.	Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) minus (13).	
Agricultural.			Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	13			14
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other N. A. assessment (including Juddi in Class VII).						
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
13,48,078	4,06,599	3,051	70,445	3,19,064	5,174	Demand ... .. 22,83,047 Remissions ... .. 18,976 Suspensions ... .. 1,89,315 Collections ... .. 20,23,562 U. A. ... .. 1,194		
12,31,384	3,30,488	11,758	59,316	1,24,057	3,292	Demand ... .. 17,53,721 Remissions ... .. 115 Suspensions ... .. 2,55,904 Collections ... .. 14,97,623 U. A. ... .. 779		
23,03,848	6,08,424	17,227	80,401	2,23,225	7,393	Demand ... .. 32,25,733 Remissions ... .. 5,992 Suspensions ... .. 5,33,273 Collections ... .. 25,63,767 U. A. ... .. 2,695		
9,96,463	6,047	3,310	15,787	63,978	1,042	Demand ... .. 10,84,549 Remissions ... .. 2,174 Suspensions ... .. Collections ... .. 10,82,363 U. A. ... ..		
16,07,625	23,699	16,024	18,331	1,08,731	6,165	Demand ... .. 17,68,235 Remissions ... .. 15,125 Suspensions ... .. Collections ... .. 17,51,959 U. A. ... .. 1,781		

a clerical error in last year's return.



No. I—contd.

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-chargeable items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
24,37,292	...	...	...	8,058	...	14,272	*The difference of Rs. 1 is due to correction effected after close of last year's accounts.
...	99,345	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2,72,856	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	20,63,536	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1,495†	...	†Rs. 1,155 recoverable. .. 340 irrecoverable. 1,495
23,22,072	...	...	...	5,709	...	16,355	
...	3,36,991	...	...	...	...	...	†The increase of Rs. 189 in column 18 is due to inclusion of an equal amount in column 15 of last year's return. This amount represents <i>Kasar-judi</i> due from some sanadis for 1922-23, the collection of which was postponed owing to their inability to pay the whole amount at once. This has now been treated as unauthorised arrears by the Collector.
...	...	4,17,707	...	...	...	...	§Rs. 1,325 recoverable.   Rs. 2,695 recoverable.
...	...	...	15,66,049	...	1,325§	...	
33,37,958	...	...	...	8,061	...	23,611	¶Out of this amount Rs. 166 have been recovered in August 1927. Rs. 15 are doubtful and the remaining amount is recoverable.
...	65,247	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	6,69,709	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	26,00,307	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	2,695	...	
10,85,302	...	...	...	2,062	...	8,722	
...	2,174	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	10,83,028	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17,69,708	...	...	...	5,748	...	12,810	
...	15,196	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	17,52,731	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1,781¶	...	

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including N. A. and all other uses.	Deduct.			
	Khasa.	Jam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. *	Rs.	Rs.
Balnagiri ... ..	1,250	68	10,76,879	197	92,993	1,484	11,173
<b>Total for 1926-27</b> ...	<b>7,433</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>1,19,48,732</b>	<b>12,957</b>	<b>18,32,137</b>	<b>1,06,308</b>	<b>21,364</b>
<b>Extra Territorial—</b>							
Belgaum ... ..	...	...	22,979	...	3,168	...	...
Bijapur ... ..	...	...	2,042	...	453	...	...
Dharwar ... ..	...	...	5,792	...	78	...	1,527
<b>Total, Extra Territorial</b> ...	...	...	<b>30,813</b>	...	<b>3,704</b>	...	<b>1,527</b>
<b>Total for 1925-26</b> ...	<b>7,433*</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>1,17,91,307</b>	<b>13,369</b>	<b>18,24,533</b>	<b>1,06,332</b>	<b>21,152</b>
<b>Total, Extra Territorial (1925-26).</b>	...	...	<b>30,813</b>	...	<b>3,724</b>	...	<b>1,527</b>

\* Vide remarks against



## No. I—contd.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.		Agricultural.	Building and other N. A. assessment (including judi in Class VII).	Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Less collections in 1924-1925 and earlier years.	Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) minus (13).	
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).							8
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
9,48,951	90,834	1,243	10,097	66,269	1,061	1,061	Demand ... 10,46,873 Remissions ... 3,728 Suspensions ... 4,621 Collections ... 10,38,440 U. A. ... 18	
84,35,348	14,88,075	52,613	2,55,347	9,05,904	93,137	93,137	Demand ... 1,11,74,180 Remissions ... 45,185 Suspensions ... 10,33,479 Collections ... 99,77,019 U. A. ... 6,407	
1,481	18,310	...	36	4	8	8	19,823	
394	1,185	...	909	13	...	...	1,500	
4,166	95	...	...	...	...	...	4,193	
6,041	19,521	...	944	17	8	8	25,615	
83,50,146	14,85,411	48,644	2,32,303	8,93,304	35,324	35,324	Demand ... 1,09,64,584 Remissions ... 1,16,124 Suspensions ... 1,94,774 Collections ... 1,06,51,922 U. A. ... 1,524	
6,041	19,521	...	938	13	1	1	25,802	

Dharwar District.



No. I—contd.

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether returned or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-chargeable items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
10,66,362	...	...	...	2,941	...	26,306	
+	4,678	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	22,656	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	10,39,010	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	18*	...	* Rs. 18 recoverable.
1,20,18,694	...	...	...	32,569	...	1,02,078	
...	5,23,630	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	13,82,998	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,01,04,722	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	7,314	...	
19,039	...	107	19,801	12	31	...	
1,800	...	...	1,800	...	...	...	
4,192	...	...	4,192	...	...	...	
25,931	...	107	25,793	12	31	...	
...	...	...	32,591	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,02,078	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,03,65,174	...	...	...	
1,24,10,821	...	...	...	84,340	...	1,72,690	
...	2,43,680	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	9,03,970	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,12,60,796	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	2,475	...	
25,809	...	...	25,693	28	116	...	
...	...	...	34,368	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,72,690	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,14,93,647	...	...	...	

## APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue includ- ing Notified Area and all other uses.	Deduct.			
	Khalsa.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including Forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cul- tivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or special- ly reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
<b>BOMBAY SUBURBAN DIVISION.</b>			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. †	Rs.	Rs.
<b>NAME OF THE TALUKA.</b>							
South Salsette ...	33	48	9,04,218	311	58,394	6,222	14,504
Ambernath ...	7	...	9,132	...	22	77	...
<b>Total for 1925-27 ...</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>9,13,350</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>58,416</b>	<b>6,299</b>	<b>14,504</b>
<b>Total for 1925-26 ...</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>9,03,218</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>58,536</b>	<b>5,175</b>	<b>14,790</b>
<b>Total for the Presidency proper for 1925-27.</b>	20,831½	2,077½	4,43,83,704	1,65,589	72,62,584	5,25,322	12,16,629
<b>Total for the Presidency proper for 1925-26.</b>	20,831½	2,077½	4,40,92,840	1,67,995	72,75,023	5,39,895	12,06,487

\* There was a clerical error in the total for 1925-26. The total number of Khalsa villages as reported last was 20,821 and not 20,832. Adding ten more villages to the former (vide remark against Dharwar District) the correct total for the last year comes to 20,831.

No. I--contd.

139

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.						Total current year consolidated Land Revenue demand (8) to (12) minus (13).		
Agricultural.		Building and other N.A. assessment (including judd in Class VII).	Fluctuating miscellaneous Revenue.	Local fund.	Less collections in 1925-26 and earlier years.			
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).					8	9	10
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
68,172	2,302	54,313	66,396	31,264	3,665	2,18,689		
						Remissions ... ..		
						Suspensions ... .. 24,016		
						Collections ... .. 1,80,188		
						Unauthorized arrears ... .. 14,478		
7,014	2	2,017	192	1,156	87	10,293		
						Remissions ... .. 1		
						Suspensions ... ..		
						Collections ... .. 10,198		
						Unauthorized arrears ... .. 94		
75,186	2,304	56,330	66,488	32,419	3,752	2,38,975		
						Remissions ... .. 1		
						Suspensions ... .. 24,016		
						Collections ... .. 1,90,388		
						Unauthorized arrears ... .. 14,573		
73,829	2,304	46,740	75,786	30,996	3,464	2,38,101		
3,10,66,596	37,07,451	4,37,233	18,13,293	34,94,176	3,18,916	4,02,01,833		
3,07,92,542	37,02,269	4,08,880	20,73,492	34,74,639	1,75,027	4,02,76,745		

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.					
	Authorized.			Unauthorized.		
	Other years.	1924-25.	1925-26.	Other years.	1924-25.	1925-26.
	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
South Salsette ...	2,324	2,598	15,652	...	670	14,392
Remissions ...	189	199	2,421	...	...	2,919
Suspensions ...	1,720	649	13,182	...	...	...
Collections ...	425	1,750	49	..	441	6,063
Unauthorized arrears ...	...	...	...	...	229	5,390
Ambernath ...	...	...	976	...	...	...
Remissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspensions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collections ...	...	...	976	...	...	...
Unauthorized arrears ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1926-27 ...	2,334	2,606	16,628	...	670	14,392
Remissions ...	189	199	2,421	...	...	2,919
Suspensions ...	1,720	649	13,182	...	...	...
Collections ...	425	1,750	1,025	...	441	6,063
Unauthorized arrears ...	...	...	...	...	229	5,390
Total for 1925-26 ...	3,806	413	11,467	...	...	4,404
Total for the Presidency proper for 1926-27 ...	19,53,595	5,83,772	21,56,222	1,452	5,255	37,004
Total for the Presidency proper for 1925-26 ...	12,31,680	27,37,611	6,99,257	2,442	3,622	31,271



## TAKAVI FORM NO. IX

*Trial balance sheet and vasulbaki statement of takavi advances for*

Serial Number. 1	District. 2	Balance on 1st October 1926. 3	In the year.			Demands	
			Debits (including refunds). 4	Cash credits (including over-collections). 5	Written off or remitted. 6	Suspended. 7	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Ahmedabad ... ..	9,32,481	4,93,163	1,23,405	...	18,553	
2	Kaira* ... ..	4,26,691	5,66,120	1,33,489	...	2,024	
3	Panch Mahals ... ..	† 1,13,987	3,407	•44,038	.....	.....	
4	Broach ... ..	87,855	1,72,908	7,695	.....	1,020	
5	Surat ... ..	3,373	...	1,079	.....	.....	
6	Thana ... ..	23,751	8,522	5,918	.....	250	
	<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>15,88,638</b>	<b>12,44,020</b>	<b>3,15,624</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>23,147</b>	



No. II.

—PRINCIPAL.

*the districts in the Northern Division for the year 1926-27.*

Overdue.			
Unauthor- rized.	Balance at the end of September 1927.	Voluntary payments for future instalments included in column 5.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
Rs.	R.A.	Rs.	
11,233	13,02,239	13	
.. ..	8,69,322	1,654	*Includes figures for loans to Baharis.
13	73,356	136	†The difference of Rs. 186 in the opening balance as compared with the closing balance of last year was due to the correction of a mistake after verifying the balance with treasury accounts.
.....	2,62,968	1,264	
.....	2,794	.....	
92	26,355	.....	
11,338	25,17,034	3,067	

## APPENDIX

## TAKAVI FORM

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1936.	In the year.		
			Debits (not including refunds).	Cash credits (including over collections).	Written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmedabad ... ..	1,45,968	67,932	64,766	.....
2	Kaira* ... ..	17,074	35,335	39,757	.....
3	Panch Mahals ... ..	7,563	8,017	10,093	.....
4	Broach ... ..	6,994	7,649	9,624	... ..
5	Surat ... ..	53	279	300	.....
6	Thana ... ..	167	1,458	1,456	.....
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,77,219</b>	<b>1,20,670</b>	<b>1,36,006</b>	<b>.....</b>

No. II—*contd.*

No. IX—INTEREST.

Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1927.	Remarks.
Suspended.	Un-authorized.		
7	8	9	10
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
485	5,872	1,48,534	
976	.....	12,652	* The figures for Kaira District include those for loans to Rabaris.
.....	5	5,487	
1,922	.....	5,019	
.....	.....	32	
.....	159	159	
3,383	6,036	1,71,863	

## APPENDIX No. II—contd.

## TAKAVI FORM NO. IX—PRINCIPAL.

*Trial balance sheet and vasulbaki statement of takavi advances for the districts in the Central Division for the year ending 30th September 1927.*

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1926.	In the year.			Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1927.	Voluntary overpayments of future instalments included in column 5.	Remarks.
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over collections).	Written off and remitted.	Suspended.	Unauthorized.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Ahmednagar ...	16,26,906	2,32,004	2,74,548	189	23,906	12,253	15,84,180	24,024	
2	East Khandesh ...	80,549	14,230	28,682	...	1,457	...	65,147	...	
3	West Khandesh ...	1,11,304	71,125	52,789	268	5,146	124	1,29,272	845	
4	Nasik ...	3,26,933	13,509	71,756	...	...	137	2,68,688	994	
5	Poona ...	8,76,724	34,487	1,74,069	...	28,250	615	7,37,142	4,923	
6	Satara ...	3,48,271	20,890	1,12,717	40	20,084	50	2,56,404	430	
7	Sholapur ...	1,96,926	11,297	59,679	...	278	185	1,48,544	1,076	
	Total for Central Division ...	35,67,613*	3,97,592†	7,74,240	490	79,121	13,564	31,90,475	32,293	

\* The difference of Rs. 78 between the figures shown in column 9 of the last year's return and those entered in column 3 of this return is due to correction in accounts.

† Includes Rs. 982 on account of refunds.

APPENDIX No. II—contd.  
TAKAVI FORM No. IX—INTEREST.

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1926.	In the year.			Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1927.	Over-collections.
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Written off or remitted.	Suspended.	Unauthorized.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmednagar	54,670	1,36,179	1,02,174	61	5,297	5,292	80,614	...
2	East Khandesh	821	4,599	4,839	...	166	...	561	...
3	West Khandesh	1,387	6,673	6,898	42	302	27	1,125	...
4	Nasik	24,847	15,112	25,744	...	...	51	14,915	...
5	Poona	1,13,623	86,103	70,149	11,749	20,479	293	1,02,833	1,536
6	Satara	25,403	27,640	38,767	1,077	12,066	10	14,199	...
7	Bholapur	3,951	23,226	24,423	...	166	22	2,754	90
Total for Central Division		2,30,707	2,71,533	2,72,969	12,929	38,507	5,635	2,16,321	1,566

\* The difference of Rs. 86 between the figures shown in column 9 of the last year's return and those entered in column 3 of this return is due to adjustments and correction in accounts.

## APPENDIX No. II—contd.

## TAKAVI FORM No. IX—PRINCIPAL.

Statement showing takavi advances, collections and balances for the year ending 30th September 1927, for the districts in the Southern Division.

Serial No.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1926.	In the year.		
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Amount written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Belgaum ... ..	3,15,715*	80,322	50,436	.....
2	Bijapur ... ..	10,22,593†	3,44,660	1,04,641	59
3	Dharwar ... ..	1,47,766‡	11,780	25,512	.....
4	Kanara ... ..	55,929	6,645	17,860	.....
5	Kolaba ... ..	4,861	.....	1,014	.....
6	Ratnagiri ... ..	1,737	.....	533	.....
	Total for Southern Division ... ..	15,48,601	4,43,407	1,99,496	59
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1926-27 ... ..	67,04,852	20,85,019	12,89,360	549
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1925-26 ... ..	78,36,970	4,88,773	16,16,611	2,380

Serial No.	District.	Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1927.	Voluntary payments included in column 5.	Remarks.
		Suspended.	Un-authorised.			
1	2	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Belgaum ... ..	32,034	5,090	3,45,601	688	
2	Bijapur ... ..	36,154	4,069	12,62,553	3,688	
3	Dharwar ... ..	4,403	710	1,34,034	2,459	
4	Kanara ... ..	77	17	45,214	23	
5	Kolaba ... ..	.....	.....	3,847	.....	
6	Ratnagiri ... ..	.....	.....	1,204	.....	
	Total for Southern Division ... ..	72,668	9,916	17,92,453	6,888	
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1926-27 ... ..	1,73,936	34,818	74,99,962	42,288	
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1925-26 ... ..	2,74,875	37,406	67,06,752	80,600	

\* The closing balance shown in the last year's statement did not tally with the Treasury accounts. The opening balance now shown, agrees with the Treasury balance.

† Difference is due to mistakes subsequently noticed and adjusted.

‡ Difference is due to mistakes subsequently noticed and adjusted.

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APPENDIX No. II—concl'd.  
TAKAVI FORM No. IX—INTEREST.

Serial No.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1926.	In the year.		
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over- collections).	Amount written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Belgaum ... ..	Rs. 8,073*	Rs. 21,091	Rs. 19,941	Rs. .....
2	Bijapur ... ..	22,424†	83,339	68,634	19
3	Dharwar, ... ..	1,421‡	12,089	10,260	.....
4	Kanara ... ..	883	3,809	4,575	.....
5	Kolaba ... ..	.....	523	323	.....
6	Ratnagiri ... ..	.....	163	130	.....
	Total for Southern Division	32,801	1,20,814	1,03,863	19
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1926-27	4,40,727	5,13,016	5,02,858	12,948
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1925-26	3,91,496	6,38,799	5,90,091	1,561

Serial No.	District.	Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of Sep- tember 1927.	Voluntary payments included in column 5.	Remarks.
		Suspended.	Un- authorised.			
1	2	7	8	9	10	11
1	Belgaum ... ..	Rs. 7,416	Rs. 1,808	Rs. 9,223	Rs. 114	
2	Bijapur ... ..	10,909	1,598	37,110	.....	
3	Dharwar ... ..	2,405	546	3,250	100	
4	Kanara ... ..	16	.....	117	.....	
5	Kolaba ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6	Ratnagiri ... ..	.....	.....	33	.....	
	Total for Southern Division	20,746	3,952	49,733	214	
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1926-27	62,636	15,683	4,37,937	1,790	
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1925-26	75,740	17,233	4,38,649	28	

\* The closing balance shown in the last year's statement did not tally with the Treasury accounts. The opening balance now shown, agrees with the Treasury balance.

† Difference is due to mistakes subsequently noticed and adjusted.

‡ Difference is due to mistakes subsequently noticed and adjusted.

## APPENDIX No. III—

Statement showing details of areas in the districts of Northern, Cen

No.	District.	Gross area.	Unassessed cultivable land.	Land not available for	
				Uncultivable.	Assigned for special and public uses including Forest.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>NORTHERN DIVISION.</b>		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Ahmedabad ...	2,471,061	6,951	389,165	120,352
2	Kaira ...	1,029,185	907	57,345	92,567
3	Panch Mahals ...	1,028,565	34,157	69,166	Others ... 29,543 Forest ... 212,219
4	Broach ...	939,201	80,623	118,558	241,762 56,149
5	Surat ...	1,058,244	99,112	56,599	Others ... 58,112 Forest ... 46,356
6	Thane ...	2,191,571	51,067	158,071	Others ... 60,683 Forest ... 917,033
<b>Total for 1926-27 ...</b>		<b>8,717,827</b>	<b>272,817</b>	<b>848,904</b>	Others ... 437,406 Forest ... 1,174,610
<b>CENTRAL DIVISION.</b>					1,612,016
1	Ahmednagar ...	4,242,920	11,495	332,209	Others ... 126,056 Forest ... 532,037
2	East Khandesh ...	2,908,711	10,598	263,153	Others ... 102,615 Forest ... 414,712
3	West Khandesh ...	3,481,185	16,128	664,431	Others ... 91,111 Forest ... 1,009,178
4	Nasik ...	3,771,578	15,808	260,611	Others ... 137,927 Forest ... 514,336
5	Poona ...	3,422,873	800	275,975	Others ... 137,226 Forest ... 432,090
6	Satara ...	3,142,190	9,674	231,243	Others ... 89,322 Forest ... 450,254
7	Sholapur ...	2,916,179	3,424	161,032	Others ... 101,683 Forest ... 116,485
<b>Total ...</b>		<b>23,884,941</b>	<b>67,941</b>	<b>2,178,654</b>	Others ... 755,019 Forest ... 3,769,092



## DISTRICT FORM No. I.

*tral, Southern and Bombay Suburban Divisions for the year 1926-27.*

duct.		Remaining occupied assessed land.			
cultivation.	Cultivable assessed land.		Government.		Alienated.
	Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.	Ordinary.	Restricted.	
Used for buildings and other N. A. purposes not including plots within village sites or city survey,					
7	8	9	10	11	12
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1,387	61,831	249,308	1,113,406	106,399	402,372
344	14,974	57,061	322,457	82,441	341,069
327	31,206	206,872	98,718	172,450	174,907
187	17,800	41,597	407,032	29,796	187,450
720	21,953	2,218	631,713	37,330	105,229
3,325	8,101	502	851,279	8,374	112,526
6,700	175,866	556,578	3,464,695	436,590	1,322,572
466	37,622	59	2,554,697	14,484	634,073
1,764	51,476	914	1,771,846	36,992	264,651
724	138,422	92	1,050,786	378,731	141,642
1,496	58,421	244	1,985,637	94,569	402,472
32,644	14,080	392	1,825,089	16,580	627,094
1,105	20,142	2,007	1,421,322	6,114	210,086
1,292	13,167	266	2,081,782	57,176	379,681
39,495	333,330	3,904	12,751,161	604,636	3,351,709

## APPENDIX No. III—

No.	District.	Gross area.	Unassessed cultivable land.	Uncultivable.	De	
					Land not available for	
					Assigned for special and public uses including Forest.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	6
	<b>CENTRAL DIVISION—contd.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>
	Extra Territorial ...	4,963	.....	3	Others ...	4,243
					Forest ...	592
	<b>Total for 1926-27 ...</b>	<b>23,880,904</b>	<b>67,941</b>	<b>2,178,657</b>	Others ...	789,262
					Forest ...	3,766,684
	<b>Total for 1925-26 ...</b>	<b>23,894,786</b>	<b>68,204</b>	<b>2,178,158</b>	Others ...	795,459
					Forest ...	3,773,479
	<b>SOUTHERN DIVISION.</b>					
1	Belgaum ...	2,937,684	27,019	83,829	Others ...	105,611
					Forest ...	447,632
2	Bijapur ...	3,652,985	18,837	122,205	Others ...	73,800
					Forest ...	176,232
3	Dharwar ...	2,879,483	12,463	60,439	Others ...	162,075
					Forest ...	241,244
4	Kanara ...	2,526,143	766	48,578	Others ...	22,237
					Forest ...	2,066,076
5	Kolaba ...	1,385,689	18,432	194,166	Others ...	26,413
					Forest ...	329,449
6	Ratnagiri ...	2,564,273	7,903	704,940	Others ...	18,239
					Forest ...	12,658
	Extra Territorial ...	6,212	.....	63	.....	.....
	<b>Total for 1926-27 ...</b>	<b>15,651,768</b>	<b>65,510</b>	<b>1,214,300</b>	Others ...	419,075
					Forest ...	3,273,184
						3,692,259
	<b>BOMBAY SUBURBAN DIVISION.</b>					
	Name of the Taluka.					
	South Salsette ...	91,557	6,584	6,902	Others ...	18,081
					Forest ...	2,585
	Ambernath ...	7,110	1,467	456	Others ...	374
					Forest ...	1,250
	<b>Total for Bombay Suburban Division for 1926-27 ...</b>	<b>98,667</b>	<b>8,041</b>	<b>7,358</b>		22,290
	<b>Total for the Presidency proper for 1926-27 ...</b>	<b>48,558,166</b>	<b>434,309</b>	<b>4,249,228</b>		9,826,511
	<b>Total for the Presidency proper for 1925-26 ...</b>	<b>48,559,604</b>	<b>410,638</b>	<b>4,268,967</b>		9,903,012

## DISTRICT FORM No. I—contd.

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duct.		Remaining occupied assessed land.			
cultivation.	Cultivable assessed land.		Government.		Alienated
	Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.	Ordinary.	Restricted.	
Used for buildings and other N. A. purposes not including plots within village sites or city survey.					
7	8	9	10	11	12
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
.....	19	56	.....	.....	50
39,465	333,349	3,960	12,751,161	604,636	3,361,759
36,738	336,878	4,066	12,745,292	602,272	3,365,269
1,468	31,903	158	1,145,445	9,165	994,854
608	24,972	83	2,161,403	19,186	1,056,669
854	33,998	243	1,598,006	14,775	765,386
426	38,047	4,846	326,712	6,091	2,663
1,972	2,705	670	724,343	59	77,388
248	1,364	6,191	1,590,640	4,203	218,897
.....	.....	.....	5,013	.....	3,126
5,576	132,969	11,191	7,559,562	62,479	3,097,393
1,306	349	1,235	19,918	18	34,660
6	64	.....	3,483	17	3
1,311	413	1,235	23,401	35	34,583
63,172	642,616	572,964	23,618,319	1,068,740	7,807,807
49,449	658,659	577,180	23,799,133	1,064,069	7,812,368

## APPENDIX No. IV—DISTRICT FORM No. V

*Quinquennial statement of holdings in Government rayatwari area  
in the Northern Division for the year 1926-27*

Details of holdings	Agriculturists			Non agriculturists		
	Number of persons	Area held		Number of persons	Area held	
		Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam
<i>Ahmedabad District</i>						
1. Up to 5 acres ... ..	31,285	63,256	23,188	10,875	17,702	13,401
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres ... ..	17,301	124,263	32,707	5,841	32,876	30,874
3. " 15 " " 25 " " ... ..	4,979	73,681	17,052	1,942	20,920	12,323
4. " 25 " " 100 " " ... ..	3,763	114,987	35,598	1,553	39,149	23,898
5. " 100 " " 500 " " ... ..	193	23,307	8,500	249	27,448	21,768
6. " 500 acres ... ..	9	3,709	1,775	48	14,757	43,700
Total holdings within district.	Agriculturists ... ..	67,536	403,203	118,990	90,509	152,853
	Non-agriculturists ... ..	20,509	152,853	135,963		
	Total ... ..	78,045	556,055	254,953		
Add area within the district of plural holdings extending beyond the district.		16	18			
Grand Total ... ..		556,071	254,971			
<i>Kaira District</i>						
1. Up to 5 acres ... ..	105,162	112,136	83,949	19,987	14,896	27,779
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres ... ..	24,325	189,433	65,304	6,042	19,052	30,496
3. " 15 " " 25 " " ... ..	3,788	52,294	19,922	1,183	9,706	14,134
4. " 25 " " 100 " " ... ..	1,724	50,308	19,216	902	15,917	22,175
5. " 100 " " 500 " " ... ..	115	16,594	4,698	116	11,775	12,334
6. " 500 acres ... ..	20	10,940	4,699	17	11,277	7,942
Total holdings within district.	Agriculturists ... ..	135,134	381,696	197,768	28,247	82,625
	Non-agriculturists ... ..	28,247	82,625	114,860		
	Total ... ..	163,381	464,321	312,628		
Add area within the district of plural holdings extending beyond the district.		769	2,490			
Grand Total ... ..		465,090	315,118			

## APPENDIX NO. IV—DISTRICT FORM NO. V—contd.

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Details of holdings	Agriculturists			Non-agriculturists		
	Number of persons	Area held		Number of persons	Area held	
		Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam
<i>Panch Mahals District</i>						
1. Up to 5 acres ...	17,044	37,553	4,986	2,295	5,008	3,039
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres ...	13,869	108,299	11,372	1,385	7,906	4,881
3. " 15 " " 25 " ...	2,776	42,964	7,479	329	4,355	2,076
4. " 25 " " 100 " ...	1,002	24,626	9,634	357	12,535	5,577
5. " 100 " " 500 " ...	26	1,501	2,667	77	9,885	5,009
6. " 500 acres ...	1	637	...	2	1,241	1,470
Total of hold-ings within the district. {Agriculturists ...	34,718	217,580	36,138	4,456	40,990	22,952
{Non-agriculturists... Total ...	4,456	40,930	22,952			
	39,174	258,510	59,090			
Add area within the district of plural holdings ending beyond the district.		18	35			
Grand Total ...		258,528	59,125			
<i>Broach District</i>						
1. Up to 5 acres ...	21,538	29,485	22,302	3,098	2,798	4,272
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres ...	11,978	75,164	29,141	1,652	7,944	7,085
3. " 15 " " 25 " ...	4,233	66,383	14,695	523	5,935	3,992
4. " 25 " " 100 " ...	4,650	170,109	26,725	642	18,322	13,066
5. " 100 " " 500 " ...	364	44,150	14,068	124	21,911	7,574
6. " 500 acres ...	2	1,078	66	13	31,535	15,133
Total of hold-ings within the district. {Agriculturists ...	42,765	386,369	116,987	6,092	89,445	61,112
{Non-agriculturists... Total ...	6,062	89,445	51,112			
	48,827	475,814	168,099			
Add area within the district of plural holdings beyond the district.		2,611	1,031			
Grand Total ...		478,425	169,130			
<i>Surat District</i>						
1. Up to 5 acres ...	54,368	97,971	11,319	9,687	16,368	5,003
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres ...	16,531	116,395	10,821	9,233	18,711	7,519
3. " 15 " " 25 " ...	4,306	74,607	5,136	1,028	14,170	4,425
4. " 25 " " 100 " ...	3,277	126,452	9,265	1,005	97,346	7,879
5. " 100 " " 500 " ...	220	33,681	1,273	125	31,206	2,015
6. " 500 acres ...	5	3,257	106	5	3,143	70
Total of hold-ings within the district. {Agriculturists ...	78,717	458,263	37,941	15,153	181,044	27,911
{Non-agriculturists... Total ...	15,153	181,044	27,911			
	93,870	639,307	65,852			
Add area within the district of plural holdings extending beyond the district.		634	194			
Grand Total ...		640,041	66,046			

APPENDIX No. IV—DISTRICT FORM No. V—*contd.*

Details of holdings	Agriculturists			Non-agriculturists			
	Number of persons	Area held		Number of persons	Area held		
		Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam	
<i>Thana District</i>							
1. Up to 5 acres ...	52,763	89,359	7,097	6,876	11,426	750	
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres ...	11,547	89,148	8,071	2,309	18,179	725	
3. " 15 " " 25 " ...	3,573	60,074	5,748	909	17,116	1,059	
4. " 25 " " 100 " ...	3,655	148,641	12,354	1,423	68,965	2,476	
5. " 100 " " 500 " ...	499	64,992	3,895	585	119,718	2,326	
6. " 500 acres ...	47	37,737	302	100	108,546	1,918	
Total of holdings within the district.	Agriculturists ...	72,104	508,951	37,467	12,201	343,950	9,254
	Non-agriculturists ...	12,201	343,950	9,254			
Total ...	84,305	852,901	46,721				
Add area within the district of plural holdings extending beyond the district.		7,254	175				
Grand Total ...		860,155	46,896				
<i>Total, Northern Division</i>							
1. Up to 5 acres ...	282,180	429,750	152,841	52,820	69,198	55,244	
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres ...	95,551	651,702	157,416	20,472	104,668	71,580	
3. " 15 " " 25 " ...	23,855	372,003	69,932	5,924	72,204	36,008	
4. " 25 " " 100 " ...	18,071	635,124	122,873	5,881	252,234	76,061	
5. " 100 " " 500 " ...	1,433	204,226	35,131	1,356	222,043	51,916	
6. " 500 acres ...	84	57,359	6,948	185	170,499	70,233	
Total of holdings within the districts of Northern Division.	Agriculturists ...	420,974	2,350,152	545,141	86,638	890,846	362,042
	Non-agriculturists ...	86,638	890,846	362,042			
Total ...	507,612	3,241,008	907,183				
Add area of plural holdings within individual districts of the Division.		11,292	3,943				
Gross Total for the Division ...		3,252,300	911,126				

## APPENDIX No. IV—DISTRICT FORM No. V—contd.

Quinquennial statement of holdings in Government rayatwari area  
in the Central Division for the year 1926-27

Details of holdings	Agriculturists			Non-agriculturists		
	Number of persons	Area held		Number of persons	Area held	
		Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam
<i>Ahmednagar</i>						
1. Up to 5 acres ...	37,308	Acres 97,197	Acres 15,121	5,675	Acres 12,232	Acres 4,582
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres ...	45,366	424,257	31,705	6,356	52,141	11,189
3. " 15 " " 25 " ...	24,797	480,208	25,061	3,968	54,479	8,057
4. " 25 " " 100 " ...	25,185	962,114	45,143	3,174	124,163	19,683
5. " 100 " " 500 " ...	1,704	237,223	17,002	509	70,890	7,351
6. " 500 acres ...	8	4,364	610	17	14,132	36
Total of holdings within the district. {	134,568	2,225,223	134,642	18,993	323,037	50,598
Agriculturists ...						
Non-agriculturists ...	18,933	323,037	50,598			
Total ...	153,861	2,553,265	185,240			
<i>East Khandesh</i>						
1. Up to 5 acres ...	43,159	85,842	32,746	910	2,583	378
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres ...	56,795	400,557	43,844	1,549	14,806	1,185
3. " 15 " " 25 " ...	16,771	313,486	21,418	1,271	24,865	609
4. " 25 " " 100 " ...	18,107	589,421	26,972	1,439	59,426	1,613
5. " 100 " " 500 " ...	859	153,661	8,517	491	99,007	1,576
6. " 500 acres ...	20	18,241	2,179	34	27,146	2,312
Total of holdings within the district. {	137,711	1,561,208	135,676	5,744	227,853	3,173
Agriculturists ...						
Non-agriculturists ...	5,744	227,853	3,173			
Total ...	143,455	1,789,061	143,849			
<i>West Khandesh</i>						
1. Up to 5 acres ...	7,629	16,790	5,030	873	2,204	427
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres ...	22,397	205,499	17,223	1,700	14,350	2,374
3. " 15 " " 25 " ...	14,805	255,540	17,347	898	15,643	2,021
4. " 25 " " 100 " ...	15,218	680,510	17,929	1,182	43,109	2,924
5. " 100 " " 500 " ...	1,073	153,023	1,775	296	49,351	2,069
6. " 500 acres ...	16	11,293	8,563	53	52,107	6,979
Total of holdings within the district. {	61,138	1,227,590	67,857	5,002	176,764	16,624
Agriculturists ...						
Non-agriculturists ...	5,002	176,764	16,624			
Total ...	66,140	1,404,354	84,481			

## APPENDIX No. IV—DISTRICT FORM No. V—contd.

Details of holdings	Agriculturists			Non-agriculturists		
	Number of persons	Area held		Number of persons	Area held	
		Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam
<i>Nasik</i>						
1. Up to 5 acres ... ..	39,413	Acres 77,362	Acres 21,071	8,716	Acres 15,810	Acres 5,716
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres ... ..	41,980	334,162	30,554	6,233	51,415	9,417
3. " 15 " " 25 " " ... ..	20,442	384,094	17,481	3,010	50,642	5,955
4. " 25 " " 100 " " ... ..	18,066	756,628	20,536	3,143	105,757	13,772
5. " 100 " " 500 " " ... ..	1,503	146,953	6,164	522	85,173	5,112
6. " 500 acres ... ..	9	8,806	73	41	43,926	944
Total of holdings within the district. {	121,413	1,706,005	95,879	21,672	352,723	40,916
Agriculturists ... ..						
Non-agriculturists ... ..	21,672	352,723	40,916			
Total ... ..	143,065	2,058,728	136,795			
<i>Poona</i>						
1. Up to 5 acres ... ..	64,103	142,677	24,453	10,573	22,668	7,387
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres ... ..	43,370	357,802	31,827	7,090	48,023	10,907
3. " 15 " " 25 " " ... ..	16,946	341,218	18,258	2,598	47,415	7,587
4. " 25 " " 100 " " ... ..	15,470	614,048	40,664	2,972	113,657	23,128
5. " 100 " " 500 " " ... ..	917	118,735	10,451	421	61,946	13,861
6. " 500 acres ... ..	10	5,094	1,303	22	15,990	946
Total of holdings within the district. {	140,816	1,579,564	126,956	23,876	309,719	63,816
Agriculturists ... ..						
Non-agriculturists ... ..	23,876	309,719	63,816			
Total ... ..	164,692	1,889,283	190,772			
<i>Satara</i>						
1. Up to 5 acres ... ..	129,576	220,980	70,324	3,997	6,329	2,557
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres ... ..	57,283	413,124	73,342	1,687	9,276	4,831
3. " 15 " " 25 " " ... ..	17,460	265,232	62,959	542	6,098	3,549
4. " 25 " " 100 " " ... ..	11,919	291,578	80,213	560	15,964	8,474
5. " 100 " " 500 " " ... ..	591	63,978	33,748	89	8,849	8,130
6. " 500 acres ... ..	20	6,342	30,745	7	1,601	3,383
Total of holdings within the district. {	216,849	1,362,234	341,331	6,882	48,117	30,924
Agriculturists ... ..						
Non-agriculturists ... ..	6,882	48,117	30,924			
Total ... ..	223,731	1,410,351	372,255			



APPENDIX No. IV—DISTRICT FORM No. V—*contd.*

Details of holdings	Agriculturists			Non-agriculturists			
	Number of persons	Area held		Number of persons	Area held		
		Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam	
<i>Sholapur</i>							
1. Up to 5 acres ...	21,808	51,673	7,006	1,032	2,434	448	
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres ...	34,470	306,834	22,141	1,426	12,576	1,816	
3. " 15 " " 25 " ...	19,990	371,003	31,351	1,028	17,079	2,066	
4. " 25 " " 100 " ...	24,059	962,610	82,744	1,504	58,000	6,760	
5. " 100 " " 500 " ...	2,165	255,217	31,421	285	29,426	3,960	
6. " 500 acres ...	42	25,200	16,425	19	10,768	4,867	
Total of holdings within the district.	Agriculturists ...	102,524	1,992,537	191,086	5,294	130,283	20,087
	Non-agriculturists ...	5,294	130,283	20,087			
Total ...	107,818	2,122,820	211,126				
<i>Total, Central Division</i>							
1. Up to 5 acres ...	343,496	692,411	175,751	31,576	64,280	21,295	
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres ...	301,661	2,442,235	250,636	26,041	202,567	41,719	
3. " 15 " " 25 " ...	133,211	2,411,751	183,875	12,715	216,241	20,844	
4. " 25 " " 100 " ...	128,024	4,895,909	314,201	14,024	580,076	75,254	
5. " 100 " " 500 " ...	8,802	1,133,790	109,078	2,514	404,642	41,969	
6. " 500 acres ...	125	77,240	59,888	193	165,670	19,587	
Total of holdings within the districts of the Central Division.	Agriculturists ...	915,319	11,654,366	1,093,429	67,463	1,573,496	231,088
	Non-agriculturists ...	87,463	1,673,496	231,088			
Gross Total for the Division ...	1,002,782	13,327,862	1,324,517				

APPENDIX No. IV—DISTRICT FORM No. V—*contd.*

*Quinquennial statement of holdings in Government rayatwari area in the Southern Division for the year 1926-27*

Details of holdings	Agriculturists			Non-agriculturists		
	Number of persons	Area held		Number of persons	Area held	
		Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam
<i>Belgaum</i>						
		Acres	Acres		Acres	Acres
1. Up to 5 acres ... ..	75,018	129,514	65,436	1,544	3,140	1,997
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres ...	49,310	313,669	107,949	793	6,021	4,186
3. " 15 " " 25 " ...	15,002	211,243	79,807	274	3,893	1,600
4. " 25 " " 100 " ...	11,261	326,722	144,224	304	9,270	4,305
5. " 100 " " 500 " ...	1,068	118,889	61,807	37	3,888	1,473
6. " 500 acres ... ..	59	26,235	47,481	7	4,402	726
Total of hold-ings within the district. {						
Agriculturists ...	151,718	1,126,272	506,704	2,959	30,614	13,677
Non-agriculturists ...	2,959	30,614	13,677			
Total ...	154,677	1,166,886	520,381			
<i>Bijapur</i>						
1. Up to 5 acres ... ..	30,391	68,721	31,529	358	1,173	132
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres ...	42,122	340,503	95,050	382	3,423	1,630
3. " 15 " " 25 " ...	27,067	450,805	105,182	245	4,278	1,559
4. " 25 " " 100 " ...	27,460	863,740	246,883	306	12,283	2,653
5. " 100 " " 500 " ...	3,718	378,809	134,709	43	8,119	1,315
6. " 500 acres ... ..	117	44,663	53,582	1	...	505
Total of hold-ings within the district. {						
Agriculturists ...	123,873	2,147,241	666,935	1,425	29,276	7,794
Non-agriculturists ...	1,425	29,276	7,794			
Total ...	125,298	2,176,517	674,729			
<i>Dharwar</i>						
1. Up to 5 acres ... ..	58,619	147,921	52,624	1,660	5,900	575
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres ...	57,584	429,703	114,626	531	5,075	830
3. " 15 " " 25 " ...	23,011	318,696	109,254	244	4,186	671
4. " 25 " " 100 " ...	16,867	484,283	197,436	354	13,060	2,552
5. " 100 " " 500 " ...	1,628	156,154	146,561	50	8,011	1,422
6. " 500 acres ... ..	62	25,525	40,197	2	3,880	201
Total of hold-ings within the district. {						
Agriculturists ...	156,791	1,562,285	660,698	2,841	40,112	6,251
Non-agriculturists ...	2,841	40,112	6,251			
Total ...	159,632	1,602,397	666,949			

APPENDIX No. IV—DISTRICT FORM No. V—*contd.*

Details of holdings	Agriculturists			Non-agriculturists		
	Number of persons	Area held		Number of persons	Area held	
		Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam
<i>Kanara</i>						
1. Up to 5 acres ...	23,715	35,724	25	5,571	6,082	13
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres ...	8,187	72,696	110	895	7,321	26
3. „ 15 „ „ 25 „ ...	2,405	45,432	83	249	4,734	1
4. „ 25 „ „ 100 „ ...	2,013	85,996	414	262	11,771	85
5. „ 100 „ „ 500 „ ...	209	54,098	1	42	7,310	1,076
6. „ 500 acres ...	11	8,010	826	11	7,233	...
Total of holdings within the district. (Agriculturists ...	36,630	301,956	1,459	7,030	44,511	1,201
(Non-agriculturists ...	7,030	44,511	1,201			
Total ...	43,660	346,467	2,660			
Add area left out of accounts on account of Dharsod ...	...	181	3			
Gross Total ...	43,660	346,648	2,663			
<i>Kolaba</i>						
1. Up to 5 acres ...	38,586	57,666	1,048	7,973	11,426	642
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres ...	7,559	60,470	452	2,302	18,661	495
3. „ 15 „ „ 25 „ ...	1,931	34,562	361	641	12,284	226
4. „ 25 „ „ 100 „ ...	1,554	67,408	632	341	40,645	555
5. „ 100 „ „ 500 „ ...	220	39,661	427	229	45,186	168
6. „ 500 acres ...	19	15,269	54	26	23,537	1,074
Total of holdings within the district. (Agriculturists ...	49,799	274,956	2,974	12,012	151,729	3,220
(Non-agriculturists ...	12,012	151,729	3,220			
Total ...	61,811	426,685	6,194			
<i>Ratnagiri</i>						
1. Up to 5 acres ...	51,772	68,890	4,348	4,421	3,342	293
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres ...	9,961	81,070	1,764	519	3,921	260
3. „ 15 „ „ 25 „ ...	3,093	58,138	1,672	142	2,614	117
4. „ 25 „ „ 100 „ ...	3,052	121,513	2,620	130	5,360	378
5. „ 100 „ „ 500 „ ...	309	49,116	1,170	13	1,607	3
6. „ 500 acres ...	12	7,570	1,698	4	...	2,995
Total of holdings within the district. (Agriculturists ...	67,199	386,297	13,172	5,229	16,844	4,046
(Non-agriculturists ...	5,229	16,844	4,046			
Total ...	72,428	403,141	17,218*			

\* The total area in the statement appears less than that of the last quinquennium. The decrease is due to the exclusion of figures in Khoti villages included in the statement by mistake last time by the Mamlatdar of Sangmeshwar.

APPENDIX No. IV—DISTRICT FORM No. V—*contd.*

Details of holdings	Agriculturists			Non-agriculturists		
	Number of persons	Area held		Number of persons	Area held	
		Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam
<i>Total, Southern Division</i>						
		Acres	Acres		Acres	Acres
1. Up to 5 acres ...	278,101	508,456	155,010	21,527	31,063	2,952
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres ...	174,753	1,298,111	319,951	5,422	44,412	7,427
3. " 15 " " 25 " ...	71,409	1,118,878	296,359	1,795	31,969	4,324
4. " 25 " " 100 " ...	62,927	1,949,662	592,109	2,287	92,389	10,528
5. " 100 " " 500 " ...	6,240	796,627	344,675	414	74,121	5,457
6. " 500 acres ...	280	127,273	143,833	51	39,112	5,501
Total of holdings within the districts of the Southern Division. {	593,010	5,799,007	1,851,942	31,496	313,086	36,189
Agriculturists ...						
Non-agriculturists ...	31,496	313,086	36,189			
Total ...	624,506	6,112,093	1,888,131			
Add area left out of account in Kanara on account of Dharsod ...	...	181	3			
Gross total for the Division ...	624,506	6,112,274	1,888,134			

*Quinquennial statement of holdings in Government rayatwari area in the Bombay Suburban Division for the year 1926-27*

Details of holdings	Agriculturists			Non-agriculturists		
	Number of persons	Area held		Number of persons	Area held	
		Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam
<i>Bombay Suburban Division</i>						
		Acres	Acres		Acres	Acres
1. Up to 5 acres ...	2,075	2,662	...	1,390	1,552	10
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres ...	175	1,154	...	195	1,535	5
3. " 15 " " 25 " ...	42	762	...	39	982	...
4. " 25 " " 100 " ...	9	554	...	40	2,145	...
5. " 100 " " 500 " ...	1	172	...	16	4,114	...
6. " 500 acres ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of holdings within the district. {	2,302	5,304	9	1,680	10,328	15
Agriculturists ...						
Non-agriculturists ...	1,680	10,328	15			
Total ...	3,982	15,632	24			
Add area within the division of plural holdings extending beyond the Division ...	...	...	...			
Gross total of Division ...	...	15,632	24			

## APPENDIX No. IV—DISTRICT FORM No. V—concl'd.

*Quinquennial statement of holdings in Government rayatwari area in the Presidency proper for the year 1926-27*

Details of holdings	Agriculturists			Non-agriculturists		
	Number of persons	Area held		Number of persons	Area held	
		Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam
		Acres	Acres		Acres	Acres
1. Up to 5 acres ...	905,852	1,633,279	483,511	107,613	165,093	79,501
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres ...	573,140	4,393,202	728,003	52,130	353,202	120,731
3. " 15 " " 25 " ...	228,317	3,908,424	550,166	20,473	321,416	72,176
4. " 25 " " 100 " ...	208,331	7,482,249	1,029,183	22,232	866,844	161,843
5. " 100 " " 500 " ...	16,476	2,134,814	498,684	4,400	704,920	99,362
6. " 500 acres ...	489	261,871	210,674	429	375,281	95,721
Total of holdings within the Presidency proper						
Agriculturists ...	1,931,605	19,808,839	5,490,521	207,277	2,787,756	629,334
Non-agriculturists ...	207,277	2,787,756	629,334			
Total ...	2,138,882	22,596,595	4,119,855			
Add area of plural holdings within individual districts of the Northern Division ...	...	11,992	3,943			
Add area left out of account in the Southern Division on account of Dharsod ...	...	181	3			
Grand total for the Presidency proper ...	2,138,882	22,608,068	4,123,801			

*Return of major and minor coercive processes in the  
in the revenue year*

District.	Notices.			Chauthai fine.		
	Number issued.	For how much arrears.	Fees to be recovered.	Number of kabiedars.	For how much arrears.	Penalty.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Northern Division.</i>						
Ahmedabad ... ..	2,912	Rs. 1,08,790	Rs. 2,589	55	Rs. 8,271	Rs. 1,421
Kaira ... ..	4,206	1,07,745	8,618	333	9,267	1,396
Panch Mahals ... ..	814	8,802	630	17	172	43
Broach ... ..	1,154	21,814	932	2	42	10
Surat ... ..	469	90,883	386	1	139	34
Thana ... ..	1,802	64,034	1,544	290	14,137	1,894
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>11,357</b>	<b>3,27,066</b>	<b>9,649</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>32,023</b>	<b>4,798</b>
<i>Central Division.</i>						
Ahmednagar ... ..	145	3,287	142	35	1,042	225
East Khandesh ... ..	889	21,994	616	224	7,196	1,673
West Khandesh ... ..	1,022	28,677	896	10	619	106
Nasik ... ..	456	16,774	396	344	9,627	1,205
Poona ... ..	2,341	40,333	1,970	337	4,375	1,019
Satara ... ..	124	1,754	96	211	4,786	1,007
Sholapur ... ..	2	5	1	50	1,572	331
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>4,979</b>	<b>1,12,834</b>	<b>4,119</b>	<b>1,211</b>	<b>29,227</b>	<b>5,566</b>

## DISTRICT FORM No. VI.

*districts of Northern and Central Divisions  
ending 31st July 1927.*

Distraint of movables.			Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, S. 163.						
Number of kabjeddars.	For how much arrears.	Sale proceeds.	Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Sold.		
							Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	A. g. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
9	1,170	77	19	579	323 0 0	476	...	...	...
25	863	97	32	1,302	174 0 0	834	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	840	...	3	104	98 0 0	95	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	4	2 0 0	4	...	...	...
2	75	16	9	1,145	343 0 0	902	1	1	8
44	2,948	190	64	3,134	870 0 0	2,311	1	1	8
48	981	227	73	5,133	6,060 0 0	5,082	130	107	1,633
9	944	153	4	53	31 0 0	63	...	...	...
4	101	47	7	38	60 0 0	36	...	...	...
41	1,674	239	21	722	441 0 0	384	32	14	169
27	1,880	244	31	255	181 0 0	84	2	1	90
34	974	131	5	275	66 0 0	98	...	...	...
4	107	59	7	90	197 0 0	60	...	...	...
167	6,861	1,100	148	6,621	7,038 0 0	5,817	164	122	2,012

## APPENDIX No. V—

*Return of major and minor coercive processes in the  
in the revenue year*

District.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, S. 153— <i>contd.</i>				Other immovable		
	Restored on New Tenure.		Remaining as G. waste.		Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.
	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.			
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
<i>Northern Division.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>A g. a.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Ahmedabad ... ..	...	...	323 0 0	476	...	...	...
Kaira ... ..	...	...	174 0 0	384	...	...	...
Panch Mahals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broach ... ..	...	...	28 0 0	95	7	417	38
Burat ... ..	...	...	2 0 0	4	...	...	...
Thana ... ..	...	...	342 0 0	901	...	...	...
<b>Total ... ..</b>	...	...	<b>869 0 0</b>	<b>2,310</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>38</b>
<i>Central Division.</i>							
Ahmednagar ... ..	137	28	1,440 0 0	1,472	1	5	3
East Khandesh ... ..	...	...	31 0 0	53	...	...	...
West Khandesh ... ..	...	...	60 0 0	36	...	...	...
Nasik ... ..	32	14	409 0 0	370	...	...	...
Poona ... ..	...	...	144 0 0	69	...	...	...
Satara ... ..	...	...	58 0 0	98	...	...	...
Sholapur ... ..	...	...	197 0 0	80	...	...	...
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>2,349 0 0</b>	<b>2,168</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>



## DISTRICT FORM No. VI—contd.

*districts of Northern and Central Divisions  
ending 31st July 1927—contd.*

property, S. 155.					Arrests and imprisonments, S. 157.	Remarks.
Assessment.	Sold.			Bought in by G.		
	Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.			
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
278*	...	...	...	...	...	* Arrears were paid up before the date of Sale in all cases.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
278	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	3	2	70	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	3	2	70	...	...	...

*Return of major and minor coercive processes in the  
in the revenue year*

District.	Notices.			Chauthai fine.		
	Number issued.	For how much arrears.	Fees to be recovered.	Number of kabjedars.	For how much arrears.	Penalty.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Southern Division.</i>						
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Belgaum ... ..	434	5,505 0 0	407 0 0	1,576	17,097 0 0	2,379 0 0
Bijapur ... ..	55	3,182 0 0	28 0 0	45	737 0 0	141 0 0
Dharwar ... ..	398	11,910 0 0	360 0 0	232	4,145 0 0	828 0 0
Kanara ... ..	20	322 0 0	19 0 0	4,379	27,987 0 0	3,751 0 0
Kolaba ... ..	926	22,789 0 0	728 0 0	716	18,674 0 0	2,897 0 0
Ratnagiri ... ..	82	3,198 0 0	78 0 0	806	11,975 0 0	2,154 0 0
Total ...	1,915	48,007 0 0	1,620 0 0	7,754	80,615 0 0	12,160 0 0
<i>Bombay Suburban Division.</i>						
Name of the Taluka— South Salsette ... ..	847	29,309 12 7	686 8 0	...	.....	.....
Ambernath ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	847	29,309 12 7	686 8 0	...	.....	.....
Total for the Presidency proper for 1925-27 ...	19,098	5,17,218 12 7	16,074 8 0	9,763	1,41,980 0 0	22,514 0 0
Total for the Presidency proper for 1925-26 ...	14,754	3,80,985 0 6	12,126 0 0	10,345	1,33,663 11 7	21,477 8 3

DISTRICT FORM NO. VI—*contd.*

*districts of Southern and Bombay Suburban Divisions  
ending 31st July 1927.*

Distraint of movables.			Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, S. 153.						
Number of kabjedars.	For how much arrears.	Sale proceeds.	Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Sold.		
							Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	A. g. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
...	.....	...	33	734	190 0 0	189	...	...	...
16	265	211	16	246	*244 0 0	63	*107	91	201
2	40	42	2	75	†50 0 0	67	...	...	...
4	70	92	44	737	313 0 0	561	20	47	133
92	2,111	1,202	3	112	23 0 0	107	...	...	...
417	6,811	415	1	7	2 0 0	7	...	...	...
531	9,293	1,952	99	1,911	812 0 0	1,094	127	68	394
...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
742	19,107	3,242	311	11,566	8,720 0 0	9,222	292	191	2,354
285	10,776	2,659	468	18,018	8,204 1 14	12,069	168	293	540

\* Proceedings in respect of the remaining 88 acres either for sale of lands or restoration thereof to former kabjedars or for keeping them as Government waste, are still in progress.

† Sale proceedings in respect of the remaining 36 acres are in progress.

*Return of major and minor coercive processes in the  
in the revenue year*

District.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, S. 153—contd.			
	Restored on New Tenure.		Remaining as G. waste.	
	Area. 17	Assessment. 18	Area. 19	Assessment. 20
<i>Southern Division.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Ra.</i>	<i>A. g. a.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Belgaum ... ..	.....	.....	180 0 0	189
Bijapur ... ..	.....	.....	49 0 0	11
Dharwar ... ..	.....	.....	14 0 0	24
Kanara ... ..	20	28	273 0 0	587
Kolaba ... ..	.....	.....	23 0 0	107
Ratnagiri ... ..	.....	.....	9 0 0	7
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>20</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>541 0 0</b>	<b>925</b>
<i>Bombay Suburban Division.</i>				
Name of the Taluka— South Salsette... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ambernath ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total</b> ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total for the Presidency proper for 1925-27</b> ...	<b>189</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>3,759 0 0</b>	<b>5,403</b>
<b>Total for the Presidency proper for 1925-26</b> ...	<b>67</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>3,841 1 14</b>	<b>5,117</b>

DISTRICT FORM No. VI—*concl'd.*

*districts of Southern and Bombay Suburban Divisions  
ending 31st July 1927—cont'd.*

Other immovable property, S. 155.								Arrests and imprison- ments. S. 157.	Remarks.
No. of cases.	Arr- ears.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Sold.			Bought in by G.		
				Area.	Assess- ment.	Pro- ceeds.			
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Rs. a. p.	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
1	0 4 0	70 Yards.	0 2 0	70 Yards.	0 2 0	4	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
1	0 4 0	70 Yards.	0 2 0	70 Yards.	0 2 0	4	...	.....	
1	7 8 6	1 0 4	5 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
1	7 8 6	1 0 4	5 13 0	...	...	...	...	.....	
10	429 12 6	42 0 12	285 15 0	3 0 8	2 2 0	74	...	.....	
7	3,334 0 0	10 0 0	16 0 0	19 0 0	17 0 0	1,524	...	.....	

## LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT

### B—Sind

W. F. HUDSON, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner in Sind

#### 1. SEASON

The season under report was on the whole better than the preceding one. The low inundation at the commencement caused a shrinkage of the area under cotton and rice, but the subsequent rise in the river saved the situation and resulted in some increase in the outturn of dry crops. The fair irrigating level of 13 feet on the Bukkur gauge was first reached on the 3rd August or 27 days later than in 1925. This level and above was maintained for 44 days as compared with 32 days in 1925, 50 days in 1924, 16 days in 1923 and 33 days the average of the previous three years. The fair irrigating level of 17 feet on the Kotri gauge was first recorded on the 21st July, *i.e.*, 24 days later than in 1925. This level and over lasted for a period of 68 days as compared with 76 days in 1925, 86 days in 1924, 76 days in 1923 and an average of 79 days for the previous three years. The highest readings for the year were 15·3 feet on the Bukkur gauge on the 21st August and 22·7 feet on the Kotri gauge on the 5th September as compared with 15·7 feet on the Bukkur gauge on the 9th August 1925, and 22·1 feet on the Kotri gauge on the 17th August 1925, and the recorded maximum levels of 17·9 feet and 23·8 feet respectively.

The rainfall during the year was generally well distributed and helpful to the crops but in the Karachi district the cyclonic rains of September 1926 caused very serious damage. In the city of Karachi and its suburbs rain destroyed many houses and other property of the poorer classes while in the district it caused a breach in the River Protective Bund resulting in the destruction of numerous dwellings and about 20,000 acres of kharif crops in the Ghorabari, Mirpursakro and Tatta talukas. Fortunately there was no loss of human life. Special relief measures were adopted to provide sufferers in the flooded areas with food, clothing and the means of rebuilding their houses. A Flood Relief Fund was started at Karachi and collections amounted to Rs. 25,000 of which Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 6,500 were spent on relief operations in the city and places outside Karachi, respectively, and a sum of Rs. 8,500 was advanced as takavi loans without interest to agriculturists in talukas Ghorabari and Tatta. Distress amongst the agricultural classes was also alleviated by means of liberal remissions of land revenue and grants of takavi loans, and, where necessary, free grazing of cattle was permitted in Government waste lands and grants of timber were made free of cost.

Outside the flooded areas the kharif crops were somewhat affected by visitations of locusts at the time of harvest. The rabi crop also suffered slightly from the same cause.

The total mortality reported among cattle from contagious diseases increased from 2,943 in the previous year to 4,197 in the year under report. This was due to frequent outbreaks of diseases such as rinderpest, hæmorrhagic septicæmia and pleuro-pneumonia. The mortality would have been still greater but for the large number of timely preventive inoculations. The numbers of animals inoculated against rinderpest and hæmorrhagic septicæmia were 9,124 and 3,564 against 3,754 and 1,898, respectively, in the preceding year.

Although the reported mortality exceeded last year's figure, the year was on the whole a more favourable one for cattle than its immediate predecessor. The supply of fodder was adequate and the general condition of cattle satisfactory.

Public health was generally good during the year. Malaria prevailed throughout the province but was nowhere acute. Where necessary, Sub-Medical Officers were placed on malarial duty and free distribution of quinine was made as usual.

Influenza made its appearance in a few places in the Sukkur and Larkana districts and accounted for 18 deaths. Small-pox prevailed more or less in all districts and was severe in the Larkana district where it attacked 716 persons of whom 204 died.

Cholera broke out in Ratodero in the Larkana district, in Halani in the Nawabshah district, and in the towns of Sukkur and Rohri and neighbouring villages. It appeared in an epidemic form in the last mentioned area where it claimed 97 deaths. Three Special Sub-Medical Officers were deputed to give the required assistance.

There was the usual outbreak of plague in Karachi but the total mortality from it during the year under report was only 27 which is the lowest since its first appearance in 1896.

## 2. GROSS REVENUE

*(Column 3 of Appendix I)*

The total figures under this head show a net decrease of Rs. 3.61 lakhs over the preceding year's figures. The decrease is contributed to by the Upper Sind Frontier, Sukkur, Larkana and Thar Parkar districts and is mainly due to lands paying rates of assessment lower than the average having been brought under cultivation. A reduction in the area cultivated with rice, which pays a higher rate of assessment, is also responsible for the decrease in gross revenue.

## 3. ALIENATIONS

*(Column 5 of Appendix I)*

Under this head there is a net decrease of Rs. 69 lakhs in the figures of the previous year. It is shared by all districts excepting Upper Sind Frontier where the small increase of Rs. 236 calls for no comment. The largest decrease, viz., Rs. 46 lakhs, occurs in the Hyderabad district and is due mainly to the enhancement of the

hakabo rates. The decrease of Rs. 16 lakhs in the Sukkur district is mostly attributed to the resumption of inam lands. The comparatively small decreases in the case of other districts call for no remarks.

#### 4. NET GOVERNMENT REVENUE

*(Columns 8 to 11 of Appendix I)*

There is an increase under this head of Rs. 6·14 lakhs over the previous year's figures. Deducting Rs. 1·33 lakhs (column 10) representing building and other non-agricultural assessment which was hitherto included in the fluctuating miscellaneous revenue the net increase comes to Rs. 4·81 lakhs and is contributed to by all districts except Sukkur and is principally due to an extension of cultivation and the enhancement of the hakabo rates. Taking the districts individually, the Hyderabad district shows the largest increase, *viz.*, Rs. 1·34 lakhs of which Rs. 1·22 lakhs represent hakabo recovered for the current and the previous year at the enhanced rates sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 5882, dated the 20th June 1924. Next comes the Larkana district which gives an increase of Rs. 1·05 lakhs. In the Nawabshah and Thar Parkar districts the increases amount to Rs. ·96 and ·88 lakhs respectively and in the Upper Sind Frontier and Karachi districts Rs. ·71 and ·24 lakhs respectively. The decrease of Rs. ·37 lakhs in Sukkur district is attributed to the fall in cultivation in the Ghotki, Garhi Yasin and Sukkur talukas owing to the non-appearance of flood water in the first taluka and to the failure of the Sindwah serving the other two talukas.

#### 5. FLUCTUATING MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE

*(Column 12 of Appendix I)*

Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue amounts to Rs. 5,31,815. In last year's return the revenue from building and other non-agricultural assessment was shown under this head. This revenue during the year under report is Rs. 1,32,962. The total comes to Rs. 6,64,777 against Rs. 6,80,184. There is thus a net decrease of Rs. ·15 lakhs, which is contributed by the Hyderabad and Sukkur districts and is ascribed mainly to smaller realizations from fines for unauthorized cultivation and from the sale of occupancy rights. On the other hand the increase of Rs. ·19 lakhs in the Karachi district is mostly attributed to enhanced realizations from grass and grazing fees, notice fees and unauthorized cultivation. The last mentioned cause was also responsible for the increase of ·12 lakhs in the Thar Parkar district. The small increases in the other districts do not require any comment.

#### 6. REMISSIONS

*(Column 24 of Appendix I)*

The total amount of land revenue remitted during the year was Rs. 5·48 lakhs against 10·94 lakhs in the preceding year. The decrease of Rs. 5·46 lakhs is shared by all districts and is chiefly



due to the fact that remissions on account of insufficiency of water supply which amounted to Rs. 8.90 lakhs in the previous year fell to Rs. 1.51 lakhs in the year under report.

Other principal causes of remissions are shown below in comparison with the preceding year's figures :—

	1925-26	1926-27
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Floods ... ..	83 lakhs.	1.26 lakhs.
(2) Locusts and other insects.	62 „	1.61 „
(3) Frost and adverse winds .	01 „	36 „
(4) Fallow assessment ...	17 „	22 „
(5) Kalar ... ..	11 „	22 „

#### 7. SUSPENSIONS

(Column 25 of Appendix I)

The amount of land revenue under postponement was Rs. 93 lakhs against Rs. 1.05 lakhs in the previous year. Out of this amount Rs. 68 lakhs relate to the year under report and Rs. 25 lakhs to previous years.

#### 8. REVENUE FOR COLLECTION

(Column 23 minus columns 24 and 25 of Appendix I)

The net consolidated demand for collection (exclusive of remissions and suspensions) during the year under report amounted to Rs. 112.52 lakhs against Rs. 102.79 lakhs during the previous year.

#### 9. COLLECTIONS

(Column 26 of Appendix I)

The total collections were very satisfactory amounting to Rs. 111.60 lakhs or 99.18 per cent. of the demand.

The percentage of collections on the net demand in each district is as under :—

	Rs.
Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	100
Sukkur ... ..	99.9
Larkana ... ..	99.9
Nawabshah ... ..	100
Hyderabad ... ..	99.6
Thar Parkar ... ..	96.2
Karachi ... ..	97.2

#### 10. BALANCES

(Columns 25 and 28 of Appendix I)

The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 1.85 lakhs as against Rs. 1.40 lakhs in the previous year. Of this amount

Rs. 19 lakhs have since been recovered leaving a net balance for recovery of Rs. 1.66 lakhs of which Rs. .40 lakhs relate to former years and Rs. 1.26 lakhs to the year under report. The net balance is accounted for as under :—

	Current year	Previous years	Total
(a) Under suspension ...	.69 lakhs	.21 lakhs	.90 lakhs.
(b) Due from the Manager, Incumbered Estates and the Court of Wards in Sind ...	.08 "	.05 "	.13 "
(c) Under legal process - ...	.46 "	.10 "	.56 "
(d) Due from the Sukkur Municipality on account of fine imposed under section 66 of the Land Revenue Code ...	.02 "	0	.02 "
(e) Under correspondence for postponement ...	.01 "	.01 "	.02 "
(f) Under correspondence for remission ...	...	.03 "	.03 "
	<u>1.26</u> "	<u>0.40</u> "	<u>1.66</u> "

The figures under the heads (a) and (e) show a net decrease of .04 lakhs as compared with the last year's figures. The improvement noted last year in the recovery of arrears from the Manager, Incumbered Estates and the Court of Wards, continued during the year under report, the outstandings being reduced from Rs. 14 lakhs to Rs. 13 lakhs. The unauthorised arrears under head (c) amount to Rs. 56 lakhs against Rs. 22 lakhs in the preceding year. The Thar Parkar district is mainly responsible for the increase which is attributed to the failure of khatedars to pay the amount due from them owing to their expectations of a general postponement of land revenue on account of the damage caused by locusts while postponement was actually granted in deserving cases only.

## 11. TAKAVI

### (Appendix II)

Takavi advances made during the year ending 30th September 1927 amounted to Rs. 7.15 lakhs against Rs. 1.85 lakhs in the previous year. Of the former amount, Rs. 1.23 lakhs were advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 5.92 lakhs under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, against Rs. .97 lakhs and .88 lakhs respectively in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 5.30 lakhs is shared by the Sukkur, Karachi, Hyderabad and Thar Parkar districts. It is most marked in the latter two districts and is due to liberal grants in the flooded areas necessitated by the wide spread destruction caused by the phenomenal rainfall towards the end of the year.

Out of the total outstanding balance of Rs. 17.84 lakhs (column 4) against Rs. 15.05 lakhs in the previous year, Rs. 6.66 lakhs fell due

for collection in the year, of which Rs. 4.01 lakhs or 60.2 per cent. were collected and Rs. .02 lakhs written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 2.63 lakhs which is accounted for as under—

	Rs.
Unauthorized arrears ... ..	1.31 lakhs.
Authorized arrears ... ..	1.09 „
Due by the Manager, Incumbered Estates and the Court of Wards ... ..	.23 „

The unauthorised arrears have been reduced as compared with those of the previous year.

The information required by paragraph 5 of Government of India's No. 2156-321-7 of 3rd October 1901, regarding the amount of agricultural loan business is embodied in statement A.

The inspection of takavi works was fairly satisfactory. In all, 16 cases of misuse of loans were detected during the year, immediate recovery of the loans being ordered in every case.

## 12. COERCIVE PROCESSES

### (Appendix III)

There was an increase in the number of notices issued under section 152 of the Land Revenue Code which is shared by all districts except Thar Parkar.

No action was taken under section 148 of the Land Revenue Code in the Upper Sind Frontier, Sukkur, Hyderabad and Thar Parkar districts while the number of individuals proceeded against in the remaining districts, viz., Larkana, Nawabshah and Karachi was 290, 499 and 67 respectively. The aggregate penalties imposed amounted to Rs. 3,831.

The number of cases of distraint of movable property under section 154 of the Land Revenue Code rose from 22 to 85. The Thar Parkar district alone was responsible for 47 cases against 6 in the last year, but the proceedings ended in sales only in a few cases, the defaulters having paid their dues immediately after the attachment of their property.

Forfeitures of land under section 153 were resorted to in 784 cases against 1,078 cases in the preceding year.

Action under section 155 of the Land Revenue Code was taken in four cases and under section 157 in two cases only.

## 13. AREA

### (Appendix IV)

There is a net increase of 72,484 acres in the total area of the Province (column 3). This increase is shared by all districts. Taking the districts individually, Karachi shows the largest increase, viz., 6,397 acres which is attributed to the survey of 'Bhal' lands in the Shahbunder sub-division and to the formation of new kachas

by the river. The latter also accounts for the increase of 2,533 acres in the Sukkur district. The increases of 1,396 and 1,408 acres in the Larkana and Nawabshah districts are ascribed to the rectification of errors and to survey operations respectively. The small increases of 382, 207 and 161 acres in the Upper Sind Frontier, Thar Parkar and Hyderabad districts respectively call for no comment.

Column 4 (unassessed cultivable land) shows a net decrease of 14,767 acres due to extensive cultivation in kacha and barani lands resulting from the favourable inundation and rainfall and is shared by all districts except Karachi where the survey of the Bhal lands mentioned above led to an increase of 35,136 acres under this head.

There is a net increase of 6,184 acres under the head 'unculturable land' (column 5). It is shared by the Karachi, Sukkur, Nawabshah and Thar Parkar districts. Taking the districts individually, the largest increase (10,332 acres) occurs in the Karachi district and is attributed to the fact that while surveying the 'Bhal' lands referred to above the aforesaid area was found to be unculturable. The increase of 2,127 acres in the Sukkur district is due to the formation of kachas by the river. The increase of 4,534 acres in the Nawabshah district is ascribed mostly to the transfer of certain surveyed lands to the head 'unculturable.' The decrease of 1,332 acres in the Larkana district is due to increase in unauthorised and khasmokal cultivation and the decrease of 9,472 acres in the Hyderabad district is attributed partly to the same causes and partly to survey operations.

The increase in the Thar Parkar district and the decrease in the Upper Sind Frontier district are small and call for no remarks.

The subjoined table shows the area taken up permanently and that relinquished in each district during the year under report:—

District	Area taken up			Area relinquished
	Unoccupied land taken up	Unassessed land brought into occupation and assessed	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Upper Sind Frontier ...	1,647	45	1,692	296
Sukkur ...	2,946	29	2,975	387
Larkana ...	23	.....	23	.....
Nawabshah ...	329	57	386	.....
Hyderabad ...	5,872	1,043	6,915	.....
Thar Parkar ...	2,305	11,630	13,935	.....
Karachi ...	3,067	.....	3,067	274
Total for 1926-27 ...	16,179	12,804	28,983	907
Total for 1925-26 ...	21,497	10,200	31,697	1,137

The difference between the area taken up during the year under report and that in the preceding year, *viz.*, 2,714 acres is mainly due to restrictions imposed on the grant of land in the barrage area and on several canals within the non-barrage area.

The information required by Government Resolution No. 8294, dated the 20th November 1899, is given in the subjoined table:—

District	Area of land granted free of malkano	Land granted on payment of malkano		Land sold by auction	
		Area	Amount obtained	Area	Amount obtained
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.
Upper Sind Frontier...	.....	1,603	2,966	...	.....
Sukkur ...	95	2,422	5,030	...	.....
Larkana ...	.....	23	83	...	.....
Nawabshah ...	145	111	1,650	...	.....
Hyderabad ...	.....	2,127	13,803	...	.....
Thar Parkar ...	13,619	313	185	3	145
Karachi ...	32	2,834	6,148	...	.....
Total ...	13,891	9,433	32,365	3	145

The difference of 5,656 acres between the total of the area accounted for in this table and the total given in column 4 of the preceding table represents fallow forfeited lands restored to their original occupants and lands granted in exchange.

Of the total area granted free of malkano, 13,461 acres were given on the restricted tenure in the Desert tract. The remainder is too small to call for remarks.

The aggregate realizations from malkano and proceeds of auctions amounted to Rs. 33,010 and the average rate per acre was Rs. 3-8-0 as against Rs. 3-2-0 in the preceding year.

#### 14. HOLDINGS

##### (Appendix V)

The return of holdings (District Form V) has been compiled in conformity with the instructions contained in Government Resolution No. 9745, dated the 23rd September 1926. In view of the new system of classification of lands introduced by Government no remarks are necessary.

#### 15. TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

The year under report witnessed a further decline in the sea-borne trade of the port of Karachi as compared with that of the

previous year. The aggregate value of trade both foreign and coasting amounted to Rs. 75.43 crores against Rs. 84.03 crores in the preceding year. Of this total, foreign trade contributed Rs. 58.03 crores and coasting trade Rs. 17.40 crores.

The outstanding feature of the foreign trade was the decrease in exports and increase in imports, the total value of exports falling from Rs. 37.10 crores to 26.60 crores, *i.e.*, by 28 per cent. and that of imports rising from Rs. 28.74 crores to Rs. 31.43 crores, *i.e.*, by 10 per cent.

The decrease in the export trade was mostly confined to raw cotton, shipments of which fell from 179,679 tons valued at Rs. 22.11 crores to 146,995 tons valued at Rs. 13.59 crores owing to the heavy drop in world prices caused by the production of a bumper crop in America.

The improvement in the import trade occurred mainly in the case of cotton manufactured goods and sugar which, after the slump of the previous year, showed signs of recovery and contributed Rs. 10.31 crores and 5.31 crores respectively. The expansion in the volume of imports of these commodities is ascribed chiefly to the exhaustion of the previous stock. It may however be mentioned that there was some over-trading in the latter part of the year with the result that large stocks remained in hand at the close of the year.

The depression in local trade noted in the last year's report continued owing to the tightness of the money market caused by several failures among merchants.

There was no remarkable change in the industrial life of the people. A few rice husking factories were added to the existing number in the Larkana and Karachi Districts but these factories did not have a good year as the production of rice was comparatively small. The wheat grinding factories worked fairly well. The cotton ginning and pressing factories were not fully employed owing to contraction in the area under cotton and the devastation of the crop caused by locusts.

The sugarcane pressing industry prospered and the leather tannery at Pano Akil in the Sukkur district worked satisfactorily. The cloth weaving industry is losing ground owing to the preference of the public for mill made cloth. The silk spinning and weaving factory at Larkana referred to in the previous year's report closed down owing to financial losses. The silk factory at Rohri known as the Arora factory which was expected to cease work has since improved and is reported to be doing well. The coarse woollen cloth industry maintains its position.

The dyeing, lacquer and other small industries such as those connected with earthenware, pangrass, metal work and soap functioned as usual. Public motor services are largely on the increase.

The co-operative movement is making steady progress and its advantages are appreciated by both agriculturists and

non-agriculturists. The industry of weaving silken lungis at Tatta in the Karachi district which was declining has been saved from further decay by a Weavers' Co-operative Credit Society formed there.

## 16. PRICES

On account of the favourable nature of the season there was a drop in the prices of all staple food grains excepting rice, the drop being most marked in the price of wheat. -In the Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier Districts there was a slight rise in the price of juari which suffered from excessive moisture. As was expected, the price of rice rose owing to reduced production.

Fodder was available at rates cheaper than those of the preceding year. The price of cotton went down further during the year under report, owing to a fall in the demand from abroad as a result of a successful American crop. The price of ghee was stationary and the prices of imported cloth and sugar were a trifle easier.

## 17. LABOUR AND WAGES

The rates of wages remained stable except for slight variations due to local conditions. There was no material change in the rates of cart and camel hire.

The Lloyd Barrage works afforded sufficient employment for the labouring classes and in spite of the trade depression there was no unemployment.

In Karachi city the supply of labour was, as usual, sufficiently supplemented by immigrants from Cutch. Unemployment amongst the literate classes continues and must continue until these classes seek other spheres of work than Government service and the bar.

The co-operative movement has done something for the uplift of the hari but he has yet to learn to supplement his income from agriculture by taking to subsidiary occupations in the quiet season.

## 18. SPECIAL MATTERS

### *Sind Land Alienation Bill*

As an outcome of the representation of the Sind Muhammadan Association to His Excellency the Governor on the occasion of his visit to this Province in 1925, that the agricultural classes in Sind were rapidly losing their lands to capitalists and other non-agricultural classes, a Special Officer (Mr. S. H. Covernton) was appointed by Government to frame proposals for legislation on the lines of the Punjab Land Alienation Act. His report and the Commissioner's remarks thereon were submitted to Government on the 14th July 1927.

*Locusts.*—Swarms of locusts appeared in almost all districts between September 1926 and February 1927, and did some damage to the standing crops. The traditional methods of defence such as beating of tins, firing of shots and smoke fires, etc., were employed against them, but with little effect.

Leaflets prepared by the Agricultural Department containing instructions for the effective destruction of locusts were distributed broadcast among the public.

To combat the pest Government sanctioned an allotment of Rs. 10,000 in September 1927. Of this amount, Rs. 5,000 were allotted to the Collector of Thar Parkar, Rs. 2,000 to the Collector of Karachi and Rs. 1,000 to the Collector of Hyderabad.

Special kotars were appointed as scouts and rewards were offered for the detection and collection of hoppers with a view to destroy them. These measures apparently met with some success but it is of course impossible to gauge the precise effect. What is wanted is a sustained effort on the part of the people, but they are too apathetic to make it until it is too late.



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APPENDIX No. I

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## Statement showing details of land revenue in the

District	Number of villages		Gross revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses	Deduct			
	Unalienated	Inam		Assessment on occupied unutilized land	Net alienations of total inams	Assessment of cultivable land	
						Unoccupied	Free or specially reduced
1	2	2a	3	4	5	6	7
Upper Sind Frontier ...	498	5	Rs. 34,70,938	Rs. 11,16,999	Rs. 1,26,790	Rs. 6,97,968	Rs. 362
Sukkur ...	694	28	55,12,505	12,56,622	4,62,184	23,11,615	1,351
Larkana ...	733	21	73,48,704	13,68,380	3,47,768	25,30,335	1,523
Nawabshah ...	756	12	50,81,492	20,23,869	1,73,516	13,09,731	6,815
Hyderabad ..	861	68	61,24,532	13,33,743	4,91,570	25,08,869	766
Thar Parkar ...	960	2	60,76,720	25,25,379	90,371	20,74,369	12,618
Karachi ...	804	10	52,43,813	5,36,327	1,51,711	34,50,425	1,441
Total for 1925-1927 ...	5,236	146	3,88,68,704	1,01,60,312	23,43,910	1,48,78,312*	24,776
Total for 1925-1926 ...	5,223	146	3,92,19,564	1,09,22,769	24,13,604	1,50,17,316	28,517

\* Assessment on unoccupied assessed land ... .. Rs. 45,84,693  
 Assessment on unassessed land ... .. 1,02,93,619

Total ... 1,48,78,312

## DISTRICT FORM No. II

Province of Sind for the year ending 31st July 1927

Remaining fixed		Revenue for collection		Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue	Less collections in the last year and earlier years	Less hakabo	Particulars	Total, current year land revenue demand (8) to (13) minus (13) (14)
Agricultural		Building and other non-agricultural assessment	Biladi					
Government occupied land including specially reduced	Alienated lands							
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
14,79,849	4,135	1,760	44,082	35,609	...	4,562		15,60,873
							Remissions ...	60,375
							Suspensions ...	159
							Collections ...	15,10,339
							Unauthorized...	.....
13,90,776	18,943	29,437	41,677	64,867	...	18,803		15,26,887
							Remissions ...	46,835
							Suspensions ...	2,723
							Collections ...	14,75,271
							Unauthorized...	2,058
24,31,696	17,441	11,841	89,720	64,060	...	16,874		26,47,874
							Remissions ...	1,21,831
							Suspensions ...	1,421
							Collections ...	25,23,863
							Unauthorized...	759
15,05,335	10,789	4,223	47,211	1,05,553	...	10,758		16,62,356
							Remissions ...	46,145
							Suspensions ...	8,322
							Collections ...	16,07,859
							Unauthorized...	.....
16,16,340	1,68,437	8,141	1,666	89,199	...	1,68,193		17,15,590
							Remissions ...	91,908
							Suspensions ...	18,666
							Collections ...	15,99,470
							Unauthorized...	5,546
13,96,690	6,917	6,323	35,054	90,356	...	6,325		14,69,014
							Remissions ...	78,368
							Suspensions ...	20,562
							Collections ...	13,11,265
							Unauthorized...	46,799
9,64,437	6,393	71,235	41,944	62,191	...	6,393		11,79,707
							Remissions ...	1,03,180
							Suspensions ...	15,606
							Collections ...	10,41,875
							Unauthorized...	19,046
1,07,85,123	2,32,055	1,32,962	3,01,254	5,31,815	...	2,30,908		1,17,52,301
							Remissions ...	5,38,642
							Suspensions ...	67,549
							Collections ...	1,10,69,972
							Unauthorized...	76,138
1,07,37,672	1,09,673	Included in the figures shown in Col. 12.	Included in the figures shown in Col. 8.	6,80,184	...	1,07,228	.....	1,14,10,801

Arrears of land revenue						
District	Authorized			Unauthorized		
	Other year's	Year 1934-35	Year 1935-36	Other year's	Year 1934-35	Year 1935-36
1	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Upper Sind Frontier	.....	.....	546	.....	.....	4,338
	.....	.....	158	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	388	.....	.....	4,338
Sukkur	3,306	43	3,449	.....	.....	4
	2,790	6	1,597	.....	.....	.....
	519	37	46	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	1,806	.....	.....	3
Larkana	.....	.....	1,493	897	732	1,273
	.....	.....	.....	.....	109	109
	.....	.....	.....	.....	280	90
	.....	.....	1,493	581	323	1,070
Nawabshah	1,264	4,119	4,531	246	90	3
	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	5
	649	2,079	479	.....	.....	.....
	615	2,040	4,023	.....	.....	5
Hyderabad	3,949	7,618	10,425	2,184	.....	812
	.....	637	.....	1,459	.....	.....
	.....	4,716	8,083	569	.....	.....
	3,949	2,265	2,342	144	.....	787
Thar Parkar	.....	.....	68,058	23	.....	25
	.....	.....	4,934	776	.....	6,021
	.....	.....	1,610	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	60,706	439	.....	1,869
Karachi	2,848	906	808	337	.....	4,162
	.....	.....	3,816	5,228	4,360	8,285
	1,547	155	1,975	.....	10	233
	650	751	300	.....	2,184	109
	551	.....	1,538	5,009	2,166	6,432
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,511
Total for 1936-1937	10,669	12,695	82,325	9,015	5,092	20,737
	.....	643	6,563	1,459	109	343
	5,086	6,950	12,354	559	990	199
	5,032	5,093	61,063	1,383	2,507	14,494
	561	.....	2,346	5,614	2,186	5,702
Total for 1935-1936	23,002		24,374	16,886		17,706

## No. I—continued

Gross original demand	Remitted or demand cancelled	Suspended	Collected	Over collections whether refunded or carried forward	Balance unauthorised	Non-theraband items	Remarks
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
15,65,757						3,082	
	50,375						
		517					
			15,15,065	1,270			
15,39,691	48,498					8,955	
		5,559					
			14,77,635	4,359			
					2,069		
96,52,203	1,22,049					2,797	
		1,791					
			26,27,335	4,020			
					1,028		
16,72,277	45,177					3,812	
		11,529					
			16,14,571	6,045			
17,39,878	94,004					8,721	
		32,024					
			16,08,257	4,671			
					5,638		
15,23,869	83,902					9,710	
		22,262					
			13,64,269	4,671			
					64,036		
12,05,150	1,09,413					39,392	
		19,505					
			10,52,411	7,589			
					29,821		
1,18,92,325						76,419†	
	5,47,708						
		92,287					
			1,11,59,543*	32,625			
					92,527		
1,14,96,177	10,94,413	1,06,690	1,02,44,507	.....	34,844	77,797	

\* Collections before 1st April 1927 ... Rs. 42,45,431  
 Collections after 1st April 1927 ... 69,14,112  
 Total ... 1,11,59,543

† Collections before 1st April 1927 ... Rs. 57,930  
 Collections after 1st April 1927 ... 18,469  
 Total .. 76,419

## Annual abstract of takavi advances and interest for the districts

District		Balance outstanding on 1st October 1926	Amount debited during the year	Totals columns 2 and 3	Instalments due during the year	Collections		
						Actual collections	Written off	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Upper Sind Frontier.	Principal ...	Rs. 46,735	Rs. 34,960	Rs. 81,685	Rs. 39,500	Rs. 34,310	...	Rs. 34,310
	Interest ...	4,278	3,176	7,454	3,667	3,121	...	3,121
Sukkur ...	Principal ...	2,80,638	44,662	3,25,300	1,24,514	87,371	1,044	88,315
	Interest ...	50,921	22,748	73,669	38,879	25,963	100	26,063
Larkana ...	Principal ...	1,96,566*	1,300	1,97,866	1,19,834	59,998	...	59,998
	Interest ...	45,661†	5,151	50,812	31,736	20,764	...	20,764
Nawabshah.	Principal ...	1,14,336	15,290	1,29,626	59,499	39,716	...	39,716
	Interest ...	4,767	7,194	11,961	13,669	10,451	...	10,451
Hyderabad...	Principal ...	25,968†	1,10,470	1,36,438	18,763	12,196	...	12,196
	Interest ...	5,123‡	6,809	11,931	4,139	2,303	...	2,303
Thar Parkar.	Principal ...	1,21,549§	4,46,852	5,68,401	1,10,888	59,571	1,320	60,891
	Interest ...	...	9,595	9,595	9,595	9,595	...	9,595
Karachi ...	Principal ...	91,657	61,925	1,53,582	73,486	26,742	...	26,742
	Interest ...	19,275	6,075	25,350	18,445	8,264	...	8,264
Total ...	Principal ...	8,77,329	7,15,549	15,92,878	5,46,468	3,20,304	2,364	3,22,668
	Interest ...	1,30,024	60,748	1,90,772	1,20,080	80,961	100	81,061
Grand total ...	.....	10,07,353	7,76,297	17,83,650	6,66,548	4,01,265	2,464	4,03,729

## No. II

in the Province of Sind for the year 1926-27

Balance on 30th September			Arrears			Remarks
Recoverable	Irrecoverable	Total	Unauthorised	Authorised	Due by Manager	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
46,875	...	46,875	.....	4,690	.....	
4,333	...	4,333	.....	446	.....	
2,36,975	...	2,36,975	7,627	23,586	5,966	
47,606	...	47,606	3,977	5,829	3,010	
1,37,858	...	1,37,858	53,341	5,018	1,477	* Includes Rs. 1,888 representing certain amounts written off in previous years and since recovered and Rs. 34 shown less in last year's return.
30,048	...	30,048	9,870	1,089	63	† Excludes Rs. 166 shown in excess in last year's return.
89,910	...	89,910	125	17,818	1,840	
1,510	...	1,510	78	2,089	1,051	
1,24,142	...	1,24,142	3,170	3,197	900	‡ Includes Rs. 159 shown less in last year's return.
9,128	...	9,128	703	630	3	§ Includes Rs. 4 shown less in last year's return.
5,07,610	...	5,07,610	18,473	30,367	1,152	Includes Rs. 360 shown less in last year's return.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1,25,340	1,500	1,26,840	28,448	11,518	6,767	
17,086	...	17,086	5,391	3,880	1,580	
12,63,710	1,500	12,70,210	1,11,184	96,194	17,412	
1,09,711	...	1,09,711	19,949	13,363	5,707	
13,73,421	1,500	13,79,921	1,31,133	1,08,557	23,119	

*Return of coercive processes in the Province of Sind*

Taluka	Notice			Fine under Section 148		
	Number issued	For how much arrears	Fees to be recovered	Number of Kabzedars	For how much arrears	Penalty
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	5,033	3,66,645	4,506	.....	.....	.....
Sukkur ...	11,878	3,67,599	9,794	.....	.....	.....
Larkana ...	18,922	4,31,751	15,130	990	15,168	2,181
Nawabshah ...	8,023	2,46,054	7,491	499	12,779	1,337
Hyderabad ...	16,306	3,96,236	15,680	.....	.....	.....
Thar Parkar ...	22,256	6,32,581	18,644	.....	.....	.....
Karachi ...	8,699	4,20,748	8,083	67	3,480	372
Total ...	91,117	33,43,614	79,208	656	31,376	3,891



## DISTRICT FORM No. VI

for the revenue year ending 31st July 1927

Number of Khasidars	Distraint Moveables		Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Section 153, L. R. Code				
	For how much arrears	Sale proceeds	Number of cases	Arrears	Area	Assessment	Sold
							Area
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres
			12	671	253	623	.....
3	168	98	28	1,365	413	1,266	.....
6	1,072	329	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	1,075	903	415	17,299	7,109	17,299	.....
14	1,328	506	207	9,664	4,042	9,664	.....
47	5,587	2,178	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	332	.....	121	3,161	1,231	3,161	.....
86	9,612	3,314	784	32,160	13,038	32,012	.....

Taluka	Fofeiture and sale of occupancy. Section 153, L. R. Code—contd.				Remaining as Government Waste		Other
	Sold—contd.		Restored on New Tenure		Area	Assessment	Number of cases
	Assessment	Proceeds	Area	Assessment			
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	...	...	...	253	622	.....
Sukkur ...	...	...	...	...	419	1,266	.....
Larkana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Nawabshah ...	...	...	5,166	12,574	1,943	4,725	.....
Hyderabad ...	...	...	...	...	4,042	9,564	.....
Thar Parkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Karachi ...	...	...	...	...	1,281	3,161	4
<b>Total ...</b>	...	...	5,166	12,574	7,879	19,438	4



## APPENDIX No. IV--

Statement showing details of area in the Province of

No.	District	Gross area	Unassessed culturable	Deduct				
				Unculturable	Assigned for special and public uses		Land eroded by river	Used for building or other non-agricultural uses including plots within village sites
					Forests	Others		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Upper Sind Frontier.	1,725,057	167,635	330,526	29,723	22,702	93,730	244
2	Sukkur ...	3,601,595	546,963	1,381,495	267,977	41,444	64,457	679
3	Larkana ...	3,243,193	668,203	699,745	68,230	51,379	46,778	683
4	Nawabshah ...	2,499,306	140,024	594,185	92,480	52,387	79,041	379
5	Hyderabad ...	2,834,697	541,891	396,682	71,866	58,501	5,349	306
6	Thar Parkar ...	8,727,349	1,499,265	4,433,759	42,797	59,208	...	86
7	Karachi ...	7,538,012	1,066,479	5,164,114	176,546	90,638	34,742	1,162
	Total for 1925-1927.	30,169,309	4,630,450	12,990,486	749,619	362,359	324,097	3,539
	Total for 1925-1926.	30,096,725	4,645,337	12,984,302	1,131,978		323,222	...

\* Last year's figures not shown as this is a new column introduced on the revision of the Taluka and Village Accounts Manual.

## DISTRICT FORM No. I

*Sind for the year ending 31st July 1927*

Culturable assessed		Remaining occupied land						Bigoti	Allotted	Remarks
		Government				Bigoti	Allotted			
		Ordinary		Restricted						
Unoccupied	Free or specially reduced	Cultivated	Uncultivated	Cultivated	Uncultivated	Bigoti	Allotted	Remarks		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
95,635	145	454,026	366,924	34,651	40,926	15,191	47,746			
197,439	8,687	360,149	320,015	45,992	56,999	15,972	293,327			
216,783	539	670,948	440,765	1, - 4	14,752	52,645	304,324			
283,426	3,702	352,492	438,810	143,240	215,142	21,549	77,389			
399,521	2,178	471,120	395,564	91,169	119,990	696	379,564			
254,693	7,352	695,707	942,031	245,625	397,772	87,144	61,740			
165,549	1,359	390,314	157,530	116,508	69,963	16,511	95,277			
1,619,199	23,962	3,404,756	3,062,239	694,604	914,924	200,708	1,159,367			
1,634,770	15,289			8,214,096			1,168,467			

Details of holdings	Class (1) land cultivated by the hands of the occupants or holders			Class (2) land cultivated by through the agency		
	Number of occupants or holders	Area held		Land belonging to members of the agriculturist class		
		Unalienated	Alienated	Number of occupants or holders	Area held	
					Unalienated	Alienated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Upper Sind Frontier District</i>						
1. Up to 5 acres	758	2,327	...	67	234	27
2. Over 5 and up to 15	1,290	11,505	...	272	2,783	14
3. Over 15 and up to 25	456	9,196	...	225	4,392	20
4. Over 25 and up to 100	429	19,765	...	931	52,331	78
5. Over 100 and up to 500	40	6,864	...	711	168,012	770
6. Over 500	.....	...	...	352	453,960	17,228
Total	2,943	49,658	...	2,558	687,721	18,137
<i>Sukkur District</i>						
1. Up to 5 acres	18,340	78,912	27	2,153	8,033	168
2. Over 5 and up to 15	8,670	64,714	38	1,325	16,243	41
3. Over 15 and up to 25	2,563	48,354	24	1,141	23,099	57
4. Over 25 and up to 100	1,308	60,733	78	1,225	66,368	329
5. Over 100 and up to 500	35	8,977	...	641	113,524	8,206
6. Over 500	.....	...	...	80	96,512	3,907
Total	30,814	261,630	187	6,525	323,874	13,178
<i>Larkana District</i>						
1. Up to 5 acres	14,555	38,413	9	1,716	4,565	7
2. Over 5 and up to 15	9,666	83,996	163	2,439	21,848	27
3. Over 15 and up to 25	2,449	48,310	27	1,450	39,801	244
4. Over 25 and up to 100	2,171	95,251	65	2,800	143,897	93
5. Over 100 and up to 500	197	50,491	22	1,211	245,231	999
6. Over 500	9	4,502	652	185	304,594	43,401
Total	29,047	309,963	968	9,801	650,336	43,771

## DISTRICT FORM V

## Holdings

the occupants or holders of haris			Class (3) land leased out to tenants who cultivate it either with their own hands or through the agency of haris						Total number of tenants in the village	Number of tenants who are also occupants
Land belonging to members of the non-agriculturist class			Land belonging to members of the agriculturist class			Land belonging to members of the non-agriculturist class				
Number of occupants or holders	Area held		Number of occupants or holders	Area held		Number of occupants or holders	Area held			
	Unalienated	Alienated		Unalienated	Alienated		Unalienated	Alienated		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Acres	Acres		Acres	Acres		Acres	Acres		
202	610	17	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
362	3,104	13	9	98	...	1	15	...	...	...
150	2,333	23	11	247	...	5	97	...	...	...
298	15,090	...	83	4,362	...	18	1,071	...	...	...
168	22,133	...	58	14,360	...	24	4,767	...	...	...
20	16,560	...	48	84,427	...	4	3,153	...	...	...
1,200	67,420	53	213	103,959	...	52	9,103	...	169	93
4,590	14,617	12	1,373	2,438	4	159	710	...	...	...
3,165	22,740	48	239	3,010	238	111	1,559	...	...	...
1,107	22,278	12	216	5,020	...	86	4,009	...	...	...
1,138	35,160	...	151	8,067	...	126	6,623	...	...	...
144	21,154	...	72	14,509	213	16	1,738	...	...	...
6	3,044	...	23	14,180	8,838	1	913	...	...	...
10,239	125,992	72	2,074	47,324	9,273	558	13,657	...	636	279
3,447	9,625	8	467	1,276	4	87	238	...	...	...
2,441	23,586	...	382	3,331	...	56	523	...	...	...
637	16,323	38	140	3,312	22	15	911	...	...	...
1,006	49,867	...	258	14,179	53	22	996	...	...	...
187	37,164	102	62	20,092	...	3	859	...	...	...
5	4,125	...	14	14,560	842	3	43	11,417	...	...
7,923	140,999	148	1,343	56,740	921	186	2,973	11,417	293	147

Details of holdings	Class (1) land cultivated by the hands of the occupants or holders			Class (2) land cultivated holders through the		
	Number of occupants or holders	Area held		Number of occupants or holders	Land belonging to members of the agriculturist class	
		Unalienated	Alienated		Area held	
					Unalienated	Alienated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Nawabshah District</i>						
1. Up to 5 acres	3,616	10,216	...	1,113	2,879	8
2. Over 5 and up to 15	5,621	50,853	...	1,925	16,590	92
3. Over 15 and up to 25	1,737	33,849	...	955	18,224	37
4. Over 25 and up to 100	1,201	51,150	...	3,073	153,548	650
5. Over 100 and up to 500	66	10,543	...	1,306	270,660	2,048
6. Over 500	.....	...	...	306	315,879	21,518
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,941</b>	<b>156,611</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>8,677</b>	<b>778,070</b>	<b>24,253</b>
<i>Hyderabad District</i>						
1. Up to 5 acres	3,758	13,696	35	866	1,112	12
2. Over 5 and up to 15	5,847	54,811	89	1,060	10,818	2,277
3. Over 15 and up to 25	1,964	39,440	26	981	19,106	148
4. Over 25 and up to 100	1,764	66,623	114	2,338	126,747	1,198
5. Over 100 and up to	125	17,909	...	1,298	232,197	12,970
6. Over 500	8	2,316	...	356	292,564	31,984
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,461</b>	<b>194,004</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>6,288</b>	<b>682,536</b>	<b>48,589</b>
<i>Thar Parkar District</i>						
1. Up to 5 acres	6,396	23,976	39	269	997	2
2. Over 5 and up to 15	12,304	127,188	274	587	5,567	96
3. Over 15 and up to 25	7,511	146,655	144	537	11,799	155
4. Over 25 and up to 100	14,078	662,536	1,336	1,448	99,712	1,109
5. Over 100 and up to 500	1,460	224,303	1,873	1,478	345,699	4,006
6. Over 500	44	23,751	7,189	453	408,731	26,910
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,793</b>	<b>1,308,408</b>	<b>10,905</b>	<b>4,773</b>	<b>861,488</b>	<b>31,977</b>



V—continued

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by the occupants or agency of harij			Class (3) land leased out to tenants who cultivate it either with their own hands or through the agency of harij						Total number of tenants in the village	Number of tenants who are also occupants
Land belonging to members of the non-agriculturist class			Land belonging to members of the agriculturist class			Land belonging to members of the non-agriculturist class				
Number of occupants or holders	Area held		Number of occupants or holders	Area held		Number of occupants or holders	Area held			
	Unalienated	Alienated		Unalienated	Alienated		Unalienated	Alienated		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Acres	Acres		Acres	Acres		Acres	Acres		
876	2,355	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,364	10,436	...	15	140	...	9	124	...	...	...
494	9,362	...	10	212	...	11	349	...	...	...
914	40,318	...	80	5,075	...	10	696	...	...	...
357	53,603	...	123	27,249	...	7	1,270	...	...	...
25	96,559	...	39	58,032	53,196	1	849	...	...	...
3,930	142,633	...	274	90,711	53,196	38	3,188	...	327	74
261	819	20	15	42	...	16	38	14	...	...
715	6,732	23	45	366	23	53	296	16	...	...
326	6,431	21	54	1,124	...	27	518	60	...	...
599	26,499	80	94	6,497	88	28	1,270	89	...	...
171	24,662	269	80	14,600	3,098	15	2,759	...	...	...
93	32,322	3,487	50	70,986	6,012	2	1,192	...	...	...
2,005	97,666	3,909	338	92,717	13,171	121	6,073	119	248	121
140	468	...	50	187	...	...	...	...	...	...
448	4,454	8	237	3,127	...	26	800	...	...	...
289	5,714	...	146	3,056	...	23	430	...	...	...
489	31,247	...	273	17,124	37	16	849	81	...	...
178	41,508	...	330	75,459	7,152	16	3,400	...	...	...
6	4,403	24	109	96,281	12,256	6	3,906	...	...	...
1,550	87,794	32	1,253	195,294	19,445	66	8,893	61	781	384

Details of holdings	Class (1) land cultivated by the hands of the occupants or holders			Class (2) land cultivated holders through the		
	Number of occupants or holders	Area held		Number of occupants or holders	Land belonging to members of the agriculturist class	
		Unalienated	Alienated		Area held	
					Unalienated	Alienated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>-Karachi District</i>						
1. Up to 5 acres	2,087	9,979	6	475	2,308	15
2. Over 5 and up to 15	3,500	29,392	73	1,077	10,275	28
3. Over 15 and up to 25	1,224	24,001	...	688	13,741	114
4. Over 25 and up to 100	1,588	62,522	...	1,461	69,645	93
5. Over 100 and up to 500	150	22,765	...	665	129,038	1,393
6. Over 500	1	1,149	...	137	137,441	38,872
Total	9,450	149,808	79	4,498	362,348	40,475
<i>Total for Sind</i>						
1. Up to 5 acres	60,419	177,518	166	6,149	20,028	179
2. Over 5 and up to 15	46,768	423,459	637	8,745	84,419	2,574
3. Over 15 and up to 25	17,893	349,805	251	5,972	120,157	805
4. Over 25 and up to 100	22,539	1,018,580	1,593	13,376	706,168	3,450
5. Over 100 and up to 500	2,073	330,152	1,896	7,909	1,504,461	30,992
6. Over 500	57	31,718	7,841	1,768	1,911,060	181,680
Total	139,749	2,320,232	12,983	43,119	4,346,373	219,680

V—continued

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by the occupants or agency of haris			Class (3) land leased out to tenants who cultivate it either with their own hands or through the agency of haris							
Land belonging to members of the non-agriculturist class			Land belonging to members of the agriculturist class			Land belonging to members of the non-agriculturist class			Total number of tenants in the village	
Number of occupants or holders	Area held		Number of occupants or holders	Area held		Number of occupants or holders	Area held		17	18
	Unalienated	Alienated		Unalienated	Alienated		Unalienated	Alienated		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Acres	Acres		Acres	Acres		Acres	Acres		
510	1,373	6	15	53	...	30	99	5	...	...
575	5,186	10	23	219	...	34	325	...	...	...
273	5,228	...	20	378	...	14	328	...	...	...
435	18,868	25	64	3,203	...	38	1,803	70	...	...
150	28,718	...	55	11,662	...	22	3,477	...	...	...
29	29,354	...	13	8,865	34,830	...	...	...	...	...
1,972	88,727	41	190	34,372	34,830	138	6,033	75	329	132
10,026	90,167	53	1,033	4,003	8	292	1,085	19	...	...
8,970	83,238	102	1,000	10,344	241	270	3,142	16	...	...
3,566	68,268	94	596	13,340	23	179	3,942	60	...	...
4,879	217,048	114	1,003	59,007	128	316	13,310	180	...	...
1,355	235,143	371	856	177,921	10,463	103	18,279	...	...	...
113	116,367	3,511	236	346,433	118,964	17	10,061	11,417	...	...
28,909	751,230	4,355	5,684	611,057	129,826	1,179	49,819	11,692	2,782	1,230

## STATEMENT A

*Statement showing the extent of agricultural loan business of Government for the Province of Sind for the years 1921-22 to 1925-26*

Year	Total amount of advances made under		Balances of advances of previous years outstanding	Total	Total recoveries	Amount written off	Balance remaining outstanding	Interest recovered
	Land Improvement Loans Act	Agriculturists Loans Act						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1921-22	5,30,293	11,07,844	48,13,683	64,51,820	24,68,696	260	39,82,964	2,96,660
1922-23	58,739	2,89,998	89,85,091	48,33,828	21,02,564	1,531	22,29,983	3,12,187
1923-24	69,344	15,097	22,29,946	23,14,287	10,32,913	3,902	12,78,172	2,14,254
1924-25	1,85,403	1,24,270	12,79,005	15,88,678	4,92,135	2,240	10,94,303	1,83,678
1925-26	96,809	88,084	10,94,784	12,79,687	3,89,282	14,717	8,75,688	93,221

*Annual Reports.*

Land Revenue Administration  
Report of the Bombay  
Presidency, including Sind,  
for the year 1926-27.

## GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. P—63/5450.

Bombay Castle, 19th June 1928.

Letter from the Commissioner,  
S. D., No. A.D.M.P.R.B. dated  
5th December 1927.

Letter from the Commissioner,  
S. D., No. A.P.L. dated 11th  
December 1927.

Memorandum from the Com-  
missioner in Sind No. P—84-B  
dated 12th December 1927.

Letter from the Commissioner,  
N. D., No. A.D.M.—13 dated 15th  
December 1927.

Letter from the Commissioner,  
N. D., No. A.D.M.—15 dated 24th  
December 1927.

Letter from the Commissioner,  
C. D., No. L.N.D.—0/121 dated  
7th January 1928.

Letter from the Commissioner,  
C. D., No. L.N.D.—0/121 dated  
20th January 1928.

Letter from the Commissioner,  
Bombay Suburban Division,  
No. A.D.M.P.R.—1 dated 27th  
January 1928.

Letter from the Commissioner,  
C. D., No. L.N.D.—0/121 dated  
25th February 1928.

Letter from the Commissioner,  
C. D., No. L.N.D.—0/121 dated  
8th March 1928.

Submitting the Land Revenue  
Administration Reports of  
their respective charges for  
the year 1926-27 together  
with those of the Collectors  
and certain Sub-divisional  
officers.

RESOLUTION.—The season 1926-27 was on the whole fair. In  
Sind, the inundation, though late, was satisfactory and the rainfall  
was generally well-distributed and helpful to the crops. In

Karachi, however, the cyclonic rains of September caused very serious damage, destroying many houses and much property and causing a breach in the protective bund of the river Indus. Special measures were taken to alleviate suffering and a Flood Relief Fund amounting to Rs. 25,000 was collected and spent on the organization of relief to the poor. Distress among the agricultural classes was also met by means of liberal remissions of land revenue, grants of takavi loans, and where necessary the free-grazing of cattle was permitted. Outside the flooded areas both the kharif and rabi crops were affected by visitations of locusts. In the Presidency proper the rains were generally sufficient, and especially in Gujarat where the average of the last five years was exceeded in every district. But the unseasonable character of the monsoon slightly affected the kharif yield in nearly every district except those of the Konkan which as usual did well. The almost total absence of rain in the months of October and November brought about a partial failure of the rabi crop in Ahmednagar, Poona, Bijapur, Belgaum, and Dharwar districts. In Ahmedabad the crops were damaged to a certain extent by locusts, frost and insect pests.

2. The supply of water for drinking and other domestic purposes was adequate except in parts of Sholapur, East and West Khandesh, Poona, Satara and Ahmednagar districts and the Bhal tract of the Ahmedabad District. In February 1927 Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 20,000 for the improvement of the water supply in the Bhal, but Rs. 3,197 only were utilized for the excavation of two tanks in Dhandhuka Taluka before the close of the year. A further grant of Rs. 50,000 was made available for the same purpose in April 1927, and of this sum Rs. 31,501 were spent up to the end of July in the excavation of thirteen tanks in Dhandhuka Taluka and ten in Dholka Taluka.

3. The supply of fodder was sufficient except in parts of the Panch Mahals and West Khandesh. On account of the late beginning of the monsoon in the Panch Mahals some grass had to be supplied in the first months of the season in the form of takavi and on cash payment in the Dohad Taluka, while the people of Kalol Taluka purchased a considerable quantity of grass from the depôts of the Forest Department. In West Khandesh grass was supplied from the Nawapur Forest at the concession rate of Rs. 5 per 1,000 lbs. and free grazing was permitted to all Bhil villages in the Taloda open forests.

The condition of cattle was good except in Sind where the total mortality from contagious diseases increased from 2,943 in the previous year to 4,197 in the year under report. The mortality would have been still greater but for the large number of timely inoculations.

4. Small-pox prevailed in all the districts of the Presidency and Sind, and was particularly severe in the districts of East Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara and Larkana, where the total mortality was 618, 419, 555, 247 and 204 respectively. Cholera made its appearance in almost all the districts of the Central and Southern Divisions and in Larkana, Nawabshah and Sukkur districts, but the worst outbreaks occurred in Sholapur and Satara where 2,179

and 1,934 persons succumbed. The total number of deaths from plague were 1,675, 1,454 of these occurring in Satara District alone.

5. The net revenue demand in the Presidency proper rose from Rs. 382.99 lakhs in 1925-26 to Rs. 391.30 lakhs in 1926-27. Collections amounted to Rs. 390.78 lakhs in 1926-27 as against Rs. 382.55 lakhs in the previous year. Remissions and suspensions to the extent of Rs. 16.31 lakhs and Rs. 41.76 lakhs were granted as against Rs. 19.99 and Rs. 46.93 lakhs respectively in the preceding year.

In Sind Rs. 111.60 lakhs were collected out of the total demand of Rs. 112.52 lakhs, the remissions and suspensions being Rs. 5.48 lakhs and Rs. 93,000 respectively. Throughout the Presidency there was a marked increase in the number of notices issued under section 152 of the Land Revenue Code, but the figures for all the other forms of coercive processes show only slight variations. Takavi was advanced to the extent of Rs. 28.61 lakhs as against Rs. 6.73 lakhs in the preceding year. The extraordinary increase of Rs. 21.88 lakhs is shared by all parts of the Presidency, but principally by Gujarat and Sind where large sums were liberally given to make good the losses incurred by reason of the heavy cyclonic rains.

6. The general depression in the textile industry continued throughout the year and the ginning and pressing factories throughout the Presidency worked for a much shorter period than usual on account of the poor outturn of the cotton crop. The sea-borne trade of the Port of Karachi showed a further decline, the total volume of trade both foreign and coastal being valued at Rs. 75.43 crores as against Rs. 84.03 crores for the preceding year. The mill-strike at Barsi terminated after a month's duration on the assurance from the Manager that the wages would be restored to their former level.

7. The rates of wages both for skilled and unskilled labour remained stable except for slight variations due to local conditions. In spite of the prevailing slump in business, there was no unemployment among the labouring classes. The prices of food grains remained stationary in the Central and Southern Divisions but fell slightly in the Northern Division and Sind.

8. The quinquennial statements of holdings show the expected increase over the figures collected five years ago, the present number of non-agriculturists being some 10 per cent. of the total and the area held by them being 13 per cent. of the total occupied area. The figures of the different divisions vary considerably and are—

	Percentage of non-agriculturist holders	Holdings
Northern Division	17	507,000
Central Division	8	1,003,000
Southern Division	5	624,000
Bombay Suburban Division	42	4,000
Sind	14	218,000

The size of holdings varies considerably. In the Northern Division the area under 5 acres is 17 per cent., in the Central Division 6 per cent., in the Southern Division 8 per cent., in the Bombay Suburban Division 27 per cent. and in Sind 2 per cent. These figures must, however, be regarded as approximate only, since it is impossible to arrive at a completely accurate classification of agriculturists and non-agriculturists.

9. In pursuance of the pledge which His Excellency the Governor gave to the Sind Mahomedans' Association in 1925, Mr. S. H. Covernton, I.C.S., was during the year under report placed on special duty with instructions to advise Government how far, in his opinion, legislation on the lines of the Punjab Land Alienation Act was desirable or possible in Sind. Mr. Covernton has since completed his enquiries and has submitted a report to Government which has now been published for the purpose of eliciting public opinion.

10. The reports submitted show that the administration of the land revenue was satisfactory throughout the year and the Governor in Council is pleased to commend the work of all the officers who have helped to achieve this result.

By order of the Governor in Council,

G. K. JOSHI,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,  
 The Commissioner, N. D.,  
 The Commissioner, C. D.,  
 The Commissioner, S. D.,  
 The Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division,  
 All Collectors, including the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier,  
 The Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records,  
 The Director of Agriculture,  
 The Manager, Encumbered Estates in Sind,  
 The Resident, Kolhapur, and Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country States,  
 The Accountant General,  
 The Director of Public Health,  
 The Registrar of Co-operative Societies,  
 The Director of Information and Labour Intelligence,  
 The Director of Public Instruction,  
 The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency,



The Superintending Engineer on Special Duty,  
The Water Diviner to Government,  
The Educational Department,  
The Home Department,  
The Political Department,  
The Public Works Department,  
The Finance Department,  
The General Department,  
The High Commissioner for India in London (by letter).

**DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES**

**BOMBAY PRESIDENCY**

# **ANNUAL REPORT**

**1926-27**



*Published by order of the Government of Bombay*

[Price—Annas 4 or 5d.]

**BOMBAY**

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1928

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DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES,  
OLD CUSTOM HOUSE :  
Bombay, 21st December 1927.

FROM

G. A. THOMAS, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.,  
Collector of Bombay, Department of Industries ;

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
General Department,  
Bombay.

*Subject.*—Annual Report, 1926-27.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Department of Industries for the revenue year 1926-27.

### PERSONNEL AND STAFF

2. The Office of Director of Industries was held for the first eight months of the year by Mr. F. E. Bharucha. This officer retired on March 31st, 1927, from which date the Department virtually ceased to exist as an active organisation, the routine duties being transferred to the Collector of Bombay together with a small clerical staff. The handloom weaving branch of the Department, which alone possessed an expert staff, was temporarily transferred on the 15th July 1927 to the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, who has greater facilities than the Collector of Bombay for supervising this important industry, pending the rehabilitation of the Department.

### EXPENDITURE

3. The expenditure incurred by this Department during the financial year 1926-27 and the three preceding years was as follows :—

				Rs.
1923-24	..	..	..	1,37,885
1924-25	..	..	..	65,800
1925-26	..	..	..	67,457
1926-27	..	..	..	88,341

The increase in the year under report over the expenditure of the previous year was due to the re-organisation of the office of the Director of Industries, the appointment of a Surveyor of Arts and Crafts and the participation by the Department in the Presidency Agricultural Show, Poona, and the Gujarat Kala Pradarshan, Surat.

### **TECHNICAL ADVICE AND HELP**

4. The supply of technical advice should be one of the most important features of a Department of Industries, but it necessarily postulates the existence of a technical staff and a properly qualified Director. Both of these requisites have been lacking since the virtual abolition of the Department on March 31st. During the first eight months of the year, however, the late Director is believed to have given what advice and assistance his personal training and experience allowed, but unfortunately he left no record of what he did in this direction and this report must therefore be silent on the point.

### **TOURING**

5. The late Director toured for 58 days during the first 8 months of the year, in the course of which he visited the following places. It is not, however, on record what was the object of his visits. I have, of course, been unable to do any touring myself.

Chikhli, Ambernath, Broach, Surat, Rander, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Hubli, Belgaum, Bhiyपुरi, Chinchvad, Muland, Karad, Kirloskarwadi, Bijapur, Sholapur, Barsi and Talegaon.

### **COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL INTELLIGENCE**

6. The appendix attached to this report contains a list of the inquiries made under this head, in addition to which there were 80 inquiries of a miscellaneous nature, which do not admit of classification. This is both a popular and useful branch of the Department of Industries and thanks to the careful collection of material since the Department was originally created it has been possible to continue the supply of information during the last four months of the year. Numerous letters of appreciation from various persons supplied with information testify to its usefulness.

### **DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES**

7. The bulk of last year's report was devoted to a description of factories in this Presidency based partly on material available in this office and partly on the personal inspections of the Director. As there is no fresh material available and I have had no opportunity of visiting any of these factories I can add nothing to last year's description. The only factory mentioned last year which has ceased to work is the Santa Cruz Match Works, which were burnt down.

## THE PAPER INDUSTRY

8. Special mention, however, may be made of the Paper Industry, which was referred to in paras. 45-47 of last year's report. In connection with the proposed scheme for manufacturing pulp from bamboos of the Kanara forests in the Southern Division, Government came to the conclusion from enquiries made with local officers regarding the annual yield of different species of bamboos in forest areas, possible site for the establishment of a pulp factory, etc., and on the report of Mr. W. Raitt, Officer in charge, Paper Pulp Section of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, that there is no possibility of setting up a workable scheme in the near future. In the forest areas of the Northern Circle, the only place worth considering as a site for a factory is reported to be the Dangs (Surat), but here the difficulties in the way of transport, labour supply, etc., make the cost of production prohibitive, while sufficient bamboo material to work a profitable concern is not available. In the Southern Circle Mr. Raitt visited the forest areas of Kanara and carefully investigated the possibilities of using the bamboo areas on the Kalanadi and Gangavalli rivers. His report goes to show that sufficient quantities of bamboo would not be available for some years to work any paper pulp factory in Kanara on profitable lines. In the rest of the Southern Circle and in the Central Circle there are no areas where the supply of bamboos is sufficient for a paper pulp factory.

9. Messrs. Kamat and Sons of Bombay who were given permission by Government in 1923 to erect a paper mill in the West Khandesh District in this Presidency within a period of 3 years, applied to this Department for recommending their case to Government for an extension of time for another 3 years on the grounds of increasing difficulties in floating a company in times of trade depression and tightness in the money market. They were recommended to Government for the extension of the period asked for, but the request of the firm was not granted with the result that the agreement which was executed by the firm was cancelled under the orders of Government.

10. The firm again made a representation for a reconsideration of the orders of Government. Government have now ordered that they are not prepared to reconsider the matter, but that if later on Messrs. Kamat and Sons find themselves in a better financial situation and can satisfy Government that they can raise the necessary capital, they can apply for the concession.

## POWER ALCOHOL

11. Under the orders of Government, the Director had, in the company of the Honourable Dr. Paranjpye, the then Minister for Excise, visited the Nasik Distillery in February 1927, with a view to inspecting the plant, etc.,

and discuss with him on the spot the possibility of utilising the distillery to its fullest capacity for the production of power alcohol, carbonic acid gas, etc., as it was thought that the distillery plant was capable of turning out a larger quantity of spirit. A report was submitted to Government embodying the suggestions of the Director. The matter was still under the consideration of Government when the Director left this Department on retirement.

### STATE AID TO INDUSTRIES

12. In the annual report for 1925-26 it was mentioned that two applications for loans were under consideration. The reference was in connection with the applications from (1) The Ogale Glass Works, Limited, Ogalewadi, and (2) The Rice Boiling Factory at Malir (Karachi), belonging to Gordhandas Hotchand. With regard to (1) Government were unable to give any loan to the Company while number (2) was not recommended to Government for a loan.

### EXHIBITIONS

13. This Department took part in organising a hand weaving section as a spare-time occupation for agriculturists and small cottage workers in the Agricultural Show held in Poona in October 1926 under the auspices of the Agricultural Department. Another exhibition held in Poona was organised by the Swadeshi Bazar and Industrial Exhibition, Poona, while a third was held in Surat by the Gujarat Kala Pradarshan Exhibition, Surat, in which Government contributed one-third of the total cost of the exhibition. The total cost of this exhibition amounted to Rs. 6,174-6-1, one-third of which, viz., 2,058-2-0 was debited to this Department as laid down by Government.

14. The organisers of the Swadeshi Bazar and Industrial Exhibition, Poona, applied for the grant of a free loan of Rs. 5,000 towards the activities of the exhibition that was proposed to be held in September of this year. Government were unable to accede to their request.

15. The H. M. Trade Commissioner for India, London, was undertaking the re-organisation of the exhibits in the Indian Gallery at the Imperial Institute, London, and required some fresh specimens of cottage industries and local manufactures. This Department was addressed with a view to obtaining some samples as exhibits for the Imperial Institute, London. Messrs. Godrej Oil and Soap Co., who were approached, agreed to send their samples of oils and soap to London.

16. The Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India also approached this Department to see whether samples of biscuits from wheat flour, cocogem from cocoanut oil, cigars and cigarettes from Indian grown tobacco, etc., could be sent to serve as exhibits in the Imperial Institute, London.

17. Messrs. Tata Sons and Co. were good enough to send some sample tins of their cocogem oil from this Presidency.

18. With regard to cigars and cigarettes and biscuits, it was found from enquiries made with the manufacturers that these samples were not considered by them to have reached the highest stage of manufacture and that by the time they reached London they would not be fit for show at the Imperial Institute, London.

## TECHNICAL EDUCATION

### Scholarships

19. Owing to the necessity of retrenchment of expenditure no State Technical Scholarships tenable abroad for higher study in industrial subjects were awarded since the work was transferred to the Director of Public Instruction. After the re-organisation of this Department in 1925, when this work was again retransferred to this Department in 1926, no new scholarships were awarded either in the previous year or in the year under report owing to the restricted budget provision in this department. The scholarships in Technical Chemistry and Electrical Engineering tenable in India which have hitherto been granted for some years past, were, however, continued to be given. Three new scholarships in Chemistry, all of which were tenable at the Indian Institute of Science, were granted during the year. In addition to these, two scholarships in Electrical Engineering tenable at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, were also granted, while the scholarships of two old scholars in Chemistry and two in Electrical Engineering were further extended for another year. As the holder of one of the scholarships in Chemistry died before he could take full advantage of it, the scholarship was granted to a suitable candidate recommended by the Selection Committee, for one year only. In all, nine scholars were maintained at these two institutions by the Government of Bombay during the year.

## SURVEY OF ARTS AND CRAFTS

20. Mr. G. P. Fernandes, Assistant Curator of the Art Section of the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, who was appointed by Government in July 1926 to carry out a survey of the chief arts and crafts of this Presidency which has been referred to in paragraph 95 of the annual report of this Department for 1925-26 has completed his work and submitted his report.

## COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

21. **Hand Weaving Industry.**—The Department of Industries continued to help and advance the hand weaving industry by means of weaving schools and demonstrations as before.

22. **Situation of Weaving Schools.**—The total number of weaving schools maintained by the Department was eight, at the following places :—

Parola (East Khandesh District).  
 Patherdi (Ahmednagar District).  
 Niphad (Nasik District).  
 Sonai (Ahmednagar District).  
 Gajendragad (Dharwar District).  
 Bijapur (Bijapur District).  
 Vandal (Bijapur District).  
 Broach (Broach District).  
 Surat (Surat District).  
 Chikhli (Surat District).

23. In December 1926 the school at Patherdi was closed, as it introduced a good number of looms in a short time, and was transferred to Sonai. In May, the Bijapur School was closed and was transferred to Vandal. On the whole the weaving schools in the Central Division have done very satisfactorily. The total number of looms introduced by these schools in the village and around it are as follows :—

Division	Name of Place	Number of fly shuttle looms introduced
Central Division	Parola	425
" "	Patherdi	126
" "	Niphad	33
" "	Sonai	13
Southern Division	Gajendragad	62
" "	Bijapur	66
" "	Vandal	1
Northern Division	Surat	98
" "	Broach	16
" "	Chikhli	7

24. **Weaving School for Agriculturists.**—A weaving school was opened at Ibrahimpur, district Dharwar, in June 1926, in order to instruct the local agriculturists in handloom weaving as an industry subsidiary to agriculture. As directed by Government, the boys in this school were taught to weave plain khaddar, gudar, plain bordered dhoties, shirting, chuddars, etc., and such other coarse cloth as used by the villagers. During the course of 12 months, 24 young agriculturists completed their weaving course and 10 flyshuttle looms were introduced in the village.

25. The school was visited by the Collector of Dharwar, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Southern Division, Mamlatdar, Navalgund; Auditor, Co-operative Societies and Honorary Organiser, Co-operative Societies,



Dharwar. The remarks passed by them and requests from the agriculturists to continue the school for a further period of two years at Ibrahimpur show that the progress of the school is satisfactory. According to recent orders from Government, arrangements are being made to transfer the school from Ibrahimpur to Harti—a village in the Dharwar District.

26. **Weaving Demonstrations.**—Eight weaving demonstrators were engaged by the Department during the year and these gave demonstrations at the following places :—

Nasirabad, Savda, Madha, Laul, Mulgund, Ron, Vantmari, Pachapur, Govinkop, Bilgi, Ashta, Palus, Pandoli, Bardoli, Vadtal.

27. These introduced number of looms as shown below :—

105, 12, 13, 35, 10, 7, 2, 6, 60, 35, 15, 10, 12, 7, 27.

28. **Demonstrations of Improved Preparatory Appliances and Automatic Handlooms.**—The Department carried out a sizing demonstration at Sholapur. In this demonstration automatic handlooms are also demonstrated. It is equipped with the following machines :—

Single Shuttle Hattersley Loom.

Hattersley's Six Shuttle Revolving Box Looms.

Salvation Army Looms.

Koshti Kalyan Looms.

Large Iron Hand Sizing Machine.

Cottage Warping and Sizing Set.

Warping and Creel Machine.

Combined Warping and Winding Machine.

Nagpur Pattern Fly-shuttle Looms.

29. As a result of the demonstration of the Large Iron Hand Sizing Machine, three men from Sholapur having made trials with the machine have started weaving factories and propose to prepare a machine of this type for their factories. Three sets of Cottage Sizing Set suitable for individual weaver were supplied—2 in Sholapur and 1 in Amritsar. These sets were supplied by the Sholapur District Weavers' Co-operative Union. Nine combined Warping and Pirn Winding Machines were prepared by the Sholapur Union for the use of its members. These machines are now freely copied by the local weavers. The Weaving Assistant in charge of this demonstration gave help to the Criminal Tribes Settlement in Sholapur in re-organising the weaving section of that settlement. It is understood that the settlement has started a scheme for opening a weaving school. It is proposed to fix the course in the school for 18 months ; in the first six months the students will be trained to spin yarn of various counts, in the second six months they will be taught to weave rough cloth of various designs on fly-shuttle looms, and in the last six months they will be taught to weave fine silk cloth, etc.

30. The Department arranged to give demonstrations in the Cottage Sizing Set designed by it and the first demonstration of its type was opened in Poona in December 1926. It was first opened in a private house in the Sadashiv Peth and remained there till the middle of February. It was then closed and transferred into the Tilak Mahavidyalaya compound in the same Peth. From that place it was subsequently transferred to the Seva Sadan Society. In this demonstration yarn of various counts was sized and then woven on a fly-shuttle loom. The demonstration proved a success and it was largely attended by weavers as well as non-weavers who take interest in the hand weaving. Both these Sizing Machines and the Combined Warping and Winding Machine were demonstrated at the Poona Agricultural Show and created a good impression on the weavers as well as on the factory owners. After the close of the exhibition, a number of enquiries were received for their particulars and supply. Most of these enquiries were either referred to the Sholapur Union or to the Tilak Mahavidyalaya.

31. In July 1926 Government sanctioned a post of a Wool Weaving Demonstrator. A fly-shuttle loom suitable for wool weaving was prepared at the Sholapur Demonstration. A headmaster of the weaving school from Gujarat was deputed to work on it but it was found that he could not show good work. Afterwards a wool weaver from Mhaswad was appointed on the post but he, too, failed to give good results. A new man has been recently appointed and it is hoped that good progress will be shown in this section. When the man is trained he will be deputed to demonstrate the improved method of wool weaving in the wool manufacturing centres.

### DYEING DEMONSTRATION

32. The dyeing demonstrator gave demonstrations at the following places :—

Karachi, Hyderabad, Poona, Bombay and Surat.

33. At Karachi, Bombay and Hyderabad, his work was mostly restricted to charitable institutes. At Surat and Bombay, he also helped the professional dyers. At Karachi the professional dyers did not take much interest in his work. However, two dyers took advantage of his visit and started work in fast colours in their works. In Bombay three dye-houses in Madanpura took advantage of the instructions given by the demonstrator and it is reported that they are doing satisfactorily. The following are the general observations of the demonstrator on the places visited by him regarding the dyeing industry :—

**“ Cotton, Mercerised Cotton.**—In certain dye-houses, sulphur, naphthol and indanthrene dyes are used, but in very few dye-houses

shades come out even. Ordinarily cotton is dyed with direct and basic colours. The yarn dyed with fast colours is sold at a higher cost.

“**Silk.**—It is all dyed with basic colours. Basic colours are the ordinary ‘cutchcha’ colours, sold in the market, but are very brilliant in shades and are dyed everywhere, but the procedure with which these colours are applied on to the fibre was not followed at all in any dye-house.

“**Artificial Silk.**—Artificial silk is rapidly coming into the market owing to the ever increasing demand for the same. The chief reason for the silk being used is that the silk has got good lustre which attracts the attention of the weavers and that is considerably cheap as compared with real silk. Though the silk is finding increasing demand for dyeing and weaving, the dying processes have not yet been improved. The silk with all its qualifications and good qualities lacks in tensile strength and especially so in a moist condition, hence particular precautions are to be observed during any operation in which the silk is handled. The silk is generally dyed with direct and basic colours and quite a number of shades are dyed.

“Silken cloth also is dyed with basic colours and direct colours.

“Calico printing also is done largely, mostly sarees are printed with single or multi-coloured designs. There was nothing that was to be introduced in printing except in discharging and the preservation of printing pastes. Some printing pastes, especially chrome colours and erganon colour pastes, coagulate after a day or two. Similarly for discharge printing, the prints were not coming out quite white. There was much to be improved in the discharge printing.”

34. The following dye-works in Surat sought the help of the Demonstrator :—

- (1) Dye-house of Mr. Dhanji Lala Kumbhar.
- (2) Dye-house of Mr. Khushal Moti.
- (3) Dye-house of Mr. Chhagan Vallabh.
- (4) Dye-house of Mr. Bhailal Patel.
- (5) Dye-house of Mr. Ardeshir Baria.
- (6) Dye-house of Mr. Chandulal & Co.
- (7) Dye-house of Mr. Uttam Ram Chevli.
- (8) Dye-house of Mr. Somabhai.

35. His visits to Hyderabad and Poona were in connection with the demonstrations in Jails and Agricultural Show respectively.

36. The clerical staff of the Department has worked zealously and efficiently and it is through the efforts of its members that the supply of commercial and trade intelligence has been adequately kept up since the routine work of the Department was transferred to the Collector of Bombay.

37. The Committee appointed by Government to advise on the question of the re-organisation of the Department of Industries submitted its report during the year and the orders of Government are awaited.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. A. THOMAS,

Collector of Bombay

(Department of Industries).

## APPENDIX

## COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ENQUIRIES 1926-27

Subject of enquiry	Number of enquiries
1. Acetate of Lime. Exporters of — .. .. .	1
2. Aerated Water Factories. List of — .. .. .	1
3. Agricultural Implements. Manufacturers of and dealers in — .. .. .	2
4. Aluminium Industry. Particulars of — .. .. .	1
5. Aluminium Ingots. Importers of — .. .. .	1
6. Asphalt. Dealers in — .. .. .	1
7. Bags—Sugar—Standard. Manufacturers of — .. .. .	1
8. Bar Soap (Flower Brand). Manufacturers of — .. .. .	1
9. Barks (Tanning.) Vernacular names of — .. .. .	1
10. Barytes. Mine-owners of — .. .. .	1
11. Bauxite Mines. Names of — .. .. .	1
12. Bhang Seed. Demand for— .. .. .	1
13. Biscuits and Confectionery—Statistics. Imports and Exports of — .. .. .	1
14. Bolts and Nuts. Imports and manufacturers of — .. .. .	1
15. Bolts and Nuts. Manufacturers of — in Bengal — .. .. .	1
16. Bones. Dealers in — .. .. .	1
17. Boots and Shoes. Importers of— in India .. .. .	1
18. Boots and Shoes. Manufacturers of— .. .. .	1
19. Bottles (Ink). Manufacturers of — .. .. .	1
20. Brass hinges, Iron weights, Bolts, etc. Manufacturers of — .. .. .	1
21. Buttons, Spring clips, Locks, etc. Dealers in — .. .. .	1
22. Camphor, Old newspapers, Wire-nails, etc.—Statistics. Imports of — .. .. .	1
23. Card-board boxes. Manufacturers of — .. .. .	1
24. Carreras, Limited. Address of Indian Agents of — .. .. .	1
25. Carrier stands. Machines for Manufacturing— .. .. .	1
26. Casein. Suppliers of — .. .. .	1
27. Cashew-nuts. Imports of — .. .. .	1
28. Celluloid wastes. Buyers of — .. .. .	1
29. Chemicals. Dealers in — .. .. .	1
30. Chloroform — Statistics. Imports and consumption of — .. .. .	1
31. Cigarettes and Matches. Manufacturers of — .. .. .	1
32. Cigarettes — Statistics. Output of — .. .. .	1
33. Cinema Theatres. List of — .. .. .	1
34. Cinema Theatres. Names of — in Africa — .. .. .	1
35. Coal tar. Manufacturers of — .. .. .	1
36. Commission Merchants (grain). Names of — .. .. .	1
37. Copper, lead, tin. Importers of — .. .. .	1
38. Crust leather hide. Market for — .. .. .	1
39. Dealwood. Dealers in — .. .. .	1
40. Electrical goods. Dealers in — .. .. .	1
41. Farina — Statistics. Imports of — .. .. .	1
42. Fibre Industry. Particulars of — .. .. .	1

Subject of enquiry	Number of enquiries
43. Fish Oil Factory—Government Madras. Address of — .. ..	1
44. Fish — Salted and dried. Market for — in Bombay — .. ..	1
45. Ginning and Pressing Factories. List of — .. ..	2
46. Glass bottle factory. Estimates for — .. ..	1
47. Glass and Glassware — Statistics. Imports of — .. ..	1
48. Goat skin. Market for — .. ..	1
49. Gold Mines. List of — .. ..	1
50. Gramophone Records. Manufacturers of — .. ..	1
51. Granite. Importers of — .. ..	1
52. Gums. Dealers in — .. ..	1
53. Gypsum. Dealers in — .. ..	1
54. Hat factories. Names of — .. ..	1
55. Hides and Skins. Market for — .. ..	1
56. Hydrogen plant. Buyers for — .. ..	1
57. Ice factories. Names of — .. ..	1
58. Incubators. Dealers in — .. ..	1
59. Industries. Information re — in the Presidency .. ..	1
60. Industrial Centres. List of — In India — .. ..	1
61. Jowari (yellow). Dealers in — .. ..	1
62. Kapok. Dealers in — .. ..	1
63. Ketki Fibre. Exporters of — .. ..	1
64. Khus-khus tatties. Suppliers of — .. ..	1
65. Lac-dye. Dealers in — .. ..	1
66. Laundry Industry. Particulars of — .. ..	2
67. Leather Tanning Institutes. Names of — .. ..	1
68. Lizard skin industry. Particulars of — .. ..	1
69. Local Boards. List of — .. ..	1
70. Machinery — Bidi making. Dealers in — .. ..	1
71. Machinery — Fibre. Dealers in — .. ..	1
72. Machinery — Thread balling. Manufacturers of — .. ..	1
73. Machinery — Tabloid and pill making. Manufacturers of — .. ..	1
74. Mills. List of — .. ..	1
75. Mining Contractors. Names of — .. ..	1
76. Monozite Sand (Travancore). Suppliers of — .. ..	1
77. Motor Engineering Institutes. Names of — .. ..	1
78. Mustard flour or powder. Manufacturers of — .. ..	1
79. Nail brushes. Manufacturers of — .. ..	1
80. Oil—Ajwan and Rosha. Dealers in — .. ..	1
81. Oil—Fish. Manufacturers of and dealers in — .. ..	2
82. Oil—Mahuva. Suppliers of — .. ..	1
83. Oils—Mineral. Dealers in — .. ..	1
84. Oil—Neem. Dealers in — .. ..	1
85. Oil—Palm. Dealers in and Exporters of — in South Africa — .. ..	1
86. Oil and Oil seeds — Statistics. Imports and Exports of — .. ..	1
87. Oil Mills—Cotton Seed. Particulars re — .. ..	1
88. Ore—Chrome. Sources of — in the Presidency — .. ..	1

Subject of enquiry	Number of enquiries
89. Ore—Chromite. Exporters of—	1
90. Petrol. Market rates of—	1
91. Pickers (hide). Information re—	1
92. Pig lead and tin ingots. Manufacturers of—in Burma	1
93. Pine or soft-wood for packing cases. Sources of—	1
94. Ploughs. Manufacturers of—	1
95. Potteryware. Dealers in—in the Punjab	1
96. Poultry. Literature on—	2
97. Power Sewing Machines. Percentage of depreciation allowed on—	1
98. Printing Presses. List of—	2
99. Ramie Fibre. Sources of—	1
100. Rice Mills. Names of—	1
101. Rosin, quick-lime and fish oil. Dealers in—	1
102. Rubber. Information re—Import duty on—	1
103. Saw Mills. List of—	1
104. Scales and Weights. Manufacturers of—	1
105. Sillimanite. Producers of—	1
106. Silverwares and German silverwares. Manufacturers of—	1
107. Sisal fibre. Dealers in—	1
108. Soap colours. Dealers in—	1
109. Soap Stones and Mica. Dealers in—	1
110. Soap Stones and Tobacco. Exporters of—	1
111. Soap, Sulphuric acid, oil, paper, etc. Particulars re manufacture of—	1
112. Spent Tan. Market for—	1
113. Sugar factories. Names of—	1
114. Sugar (Foreign)—Statistics. Imports of—	1
115. Tailoring Institutions. Names of—	1
116. Tanneries. List of—	1
117. Tanning Industry. Facilities for training in—	1
118. Tea and Coffee. Dealers in—	1
119. Tea Chests—Lead and Aluminium lined. Manufacturers of—	1
120. Technical Institutions. List of—	1
121. Tiles (flooring)—Statistics. Exports of—from Bombay—	1
122. Timber. Dealers in—in Lahore—	1
123. Tin cans. Manufacturers of—	1
124. Tobacco and Tobacco leaves. Market for—	1
125. Toys—Statistics. Imports of—	1
126. Trade Marks. Registration of—Information re—	1
127. Turwad Seed. Dealers in—	1
128. Vegetable Ghee—Statistics. Imports of—	1
129. Weights and Measures—Standard. Manufacturers and suppliers of—	1

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**RURAL SECTION PUBLICATION—15**

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## ACCOUNTS OF DIFFERENT SYSTEMS OF FARMING IN THE CANAL COLONIES OF THE PUNJAB

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[The Board of Economic Inquiry, Punjab, does not hold itself responsible for any opinions expressed or conclusions reached by the writers.]

1927.

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## INTRODUCTION.

During 1923-24 an inquiry was started in the Lyallpur District into the expenditure and income connected with different systems of farming. The accounts of a holding, farmed partly by direct cultivation and partly by tenants on half *batai* rates during that year, have appeared as a publication of the Board of Economic Inquiry, Punjab.\* The investigation is being continued over a number of years in order to secure reliable information on the economics of different systems of farming on canal irrigated land in the Punjab, and it is hoped to extend it later so as to include cultivation on well-irrigated and *barani* lands. The data now presented give the results obtained during 1925-26.

The investigation of 1923-24 was confined to one farm which was located very near Lyallpur. It has been continued on that farm, but it has been extended considerably and now includes farms situated in various parts of the Lyallpur and Montgomery Districts. Some of these are farmed by direct cultivation and some by tenants on the *batai* system where half, or more than half, the produce is taken by the landlord. One instance is given of a farm cultivated on the *Siri* system. In this case the land is cultivated directly by the landlord and the labourers receive a fixed proportion of the produce instead of cash wages, whilst they also pay a fixed proportion of certain of the items of expenditure.

The income statements in the earlier inquiry represent the actual net return to the cultivator and do not include that part of the produce paid in kind, as is customary, to *kamins*, or for harvesting, winnowing and other charges. The statements of expenditure also do not take any account of these items. In *batai* farming usually such payments are made from the common heap before division between landlord and tenant, and hence do not come within the produce weighed. In the present instance all receipts and payments of this nature have been recorded and appear in the income and expenditure statements. In the income statements the rates quoted for produce are either the actual rates obtained for produce sold, or the same rates for that part of the produce consumed, or, in the case of crops not sold, the current rates prevailing locally for those crops.

In the accounts of those farms whose labour sheets have been kept it will be seen that labour has been stated in terms of the acreage held. As in the previous inquiry the labour figures are for

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\* "Some Aspects of *Batai* Cultivation in Lyallpur District of the Punjab" by H. R. Stewart. (Board of Economic Inquiry, Punjab, Rural Section Publication No. 12.)

one man or one pair of bullocks, as the case may be. This method appears clearer than that previously adopted of stating labour in terms of the complete holding. Thus, the cost of upkeep of a pair of bullocks on one holding was Rs. 339/- for the year, whilst on another it was Rs. 175/-. From this it might be calculated that the expenses under this head in one case were almost double those in the other. Based on the areas cultivated, however, the costs were Rs. 14/9/3 and Rs. 12/8/5 per acre respectively. From the data collected the manual labour performed varied from 17 to 20 days of one man per acre of holding. Bullock cultivation was almost constant at 9 days of one pair of bullocks per acre.

The items of expenditure incurred in the cultivation of the land have been set out in terms of acreage in the final statement relating to each farm. The statement also shows the amounts of each item paid by landlord and tenant respectively in the case of land cultivated on *batai* rates. Land revenue and water rate charges are shared equally, as a rule, by landlord and tenant. Seed is supplied practically in all cases by the tenant alone. The tenant also provides and maintains the bullocks necessary for cultivation. In those cases where improved implements were used, these were provided by the landlord free of cost for the use of his tenants. Payments to *kamins* are shared equally in all cases by landlord and tenant. The number of *kamins* maintained on the various farms appears to vary, as also do the rates at which they are paid.

The custom relating to the harvesting of the wheat crop would appear to be the same on all the farms for which accounts were kept, *viz.*, that the tenant is made to harvest a part of the crop himself whilst the remainder is harvested at the joint expense of tenant and landlord. The proportion, however, for the harvesting of which the tenant is solely responsible is very variable. Thus, in one case, out of 25 acres of wheat, 20 acres had to be harvested by the tenant alone without assistance from the landlord. In a second case,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  acres out of 10 acres were harvested by him. Yet again, out of  $17\frac{1}{2}$  acres the tenant harvested  $7\frac{1}{2}$  acres alone, and in still another case, all the crop was harvested jointly but the tenant had to provide one man free. This amounted to the tenant harvesting one quarter of the crop at his own expense and the remainder jointly with the landlord. The proportion of the cost of harvesting which the tenant pays seems to depend on the liberality of his landlord. The greater the proportion harvested by the tenant the less the expenses of the landlord. Harvesting rates were uniform throughout, and amounted to four bundles of the harvested crop per acre.

The custom with regard to winnowing is also variable. In some cases a part was winnowed by the tenant alone, and the remainder at the joint expense of tenant and landlord. In others the entire cost of winnowing was borne jointly, whilst in one instance the tenant alone had to winnow the whole crop. The usual charges varied from 4 per cent. to 5 per cent. of the amount winnowed in the case of wheat and gram and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in that of *toria*.

Cotton was picked by hired labourers who were paid in kind. The rate of payment depended on the condition of the crop. For first and last pickings (when the yield was small), as much as one-eighth of the amount picked was given as wages. In the middle pickings (when the bulk of the crop was harvested) only one-sixteenth was allowed. The average over the whole crop has been taken as one-twelfth.

The cost of upkeep and maintenance of bullocks for the cultivation of the land varies. On those farms in the Lyallpur District for which accounts were kept, the expenditure per acre of holding lay between Rs. 12/11/- and Rs. 15/14/-, with an average of Rs. 14/10/- per acre. In the Montgomery District the cost ranged from Rs. 7/7/- to Rs. 12/9/-, with an average of Rs. 9/10/- per acre. This item, in addition to cost of food, includes depreciation and interest on the money invested in bullocks. In the Montgomery District on none of the farms where accounts were kept were the bullocks as good as those on similar farms in the Lyallpur District. Omitting from the average of the Lyallpur figures those farms cultivated by *khudkasht* (direct cultivation), whose bullocks were consistently superior in quality to those owned by tenants and were also better fed, the average cost of upkeep of bullocks per acre by tenants on these few farms in the Lyallpur District amounted to Rs. 13/14/-, in contrast to Rs. 9/10/- in the case of Montgomery tenants.

As there is no actual charge for labour in the case of *batai* cultivation, the only data available in the present investigation for cost of labour in cultivation is to be had from the farm of 110 acres near Lyallpur. In 1924-25 this item amounted to Rs. 22/8/- per acre of holding and in 1925-26 to Rs. 23/2/- per acre.

The cost of seed varied from Rs. 2/- to Rs. 2/12/- per acre of holding and on the average of all the farms amounted to Rs. 2/5/- per acre.

On the directly cultivated area of the estate where accounts were kept in 1922-23 the net income obtained amounted to Rs. 70/14/- per acre. In the accounts now presented it will be seen that on the same farm the net income in 1924-25 was Rs. 72/1/- and that in 1925-26 Rs. 57/14/- per acre. The 1925-26 net income corresponded very closely with that got in the same year on the

farm cultivated directly on the *Siri* system, *viz.*, Rs. 56/7/- per acre. The lower rates prevailing for farm produce should be noted in connection with the fall in the last year's income.

On the two farms cultivated on *batai* rates in the Montgomery District the results obtained were very similar. In the case of the larger one, landlord and tenant each secured a gross income of Rs. 41/8/- per acre. After deducting the expenses incurred by each, the net incomes obtained were Rs. 31/12/- and Rs. 19/9/- respectively per acre. On the second farm the corresponding incomes were Rs. 35/13/- and Rs. 19/6/- per acre.

The returns got from the farms in the Lyallpur District were higher than those in Montgomery. On one farm, where ordinary agricultural practice was followed, the gross incomes of landlord and tenant were Rs. 50/10/- per acre each, whilst the net income got by the former was Rs. 40/9/- per acre and by the latter Rs. 26/- per acre. On the farm where more up-to-date agricultural practices were adopted the average gross income of the three tenants was Rs. 61/6/- per acre, the landlord receiving an equal amount, whilst after paying their respective shares of the expenditure the average net income to the landlord was Rs. 52/13/- per acre and to each of the three tenants Rs. 34/5/- per acre.

## PART I.

Accounts of a farm of 28 acres in the

Lyallpur District farmed by *Batai*

cultivation during the year

1st June 1925 to 31st May 1926.



This farm is situated at a distance of about 12 miles from Lyallpur, and is cultivated by a tenant on half *batai* rates. Its area is 28 acres. The tenant's family contains five males aged 64, 60, 35, 30 and 14 years respectively.

From the statements it will be seen that the labour performed on cultivation during the year was equivalent to 617 days of one man and 232 days of one pair of bullocks, or an average of 22 days of a man and  $8\frac{1}{2}$  days of a pair of bullocks per acre of land held. The latter appears to be a normal figure, but the former is somewhat higher than usual. This is accounted for by the fact that the area under sugarcane was double that normally grown in the Lyallpur Colony, whilst tobacco and vegetables also were grown. These crops all demand more manual cultivation.

Hired labour was employed to harvest  $6\frac{1}{2}$  acres of wheat and was paid in kind at the rate of four bundles per acre. Each bundle is valued at 16 seers grain and 24 seers *bhusa* (a seer is roughly 2 lbs.). Winnowing of wheat was paid for in kind at the rate of 5 per cent. of the amount winnowed. Picking of cotton was paid in kind. The rate varied from  $\frac{1}{8}$ th to  $\frac{1}{16}$ th of the amount picked, according to the condition of the crop and is calculated on an average of  $\frac{1}{12}$ th.

The *kamins* on this farm were carpenter, blacksmith, barber, *dhobi* (washerman), water-carrier and pot-maker.

Payments made in kind to each *kamin* are shown below in seers :—

	Black-smith.	Car-penter.	Barber.	<i>Dhobi</i> .	Water-carrier.	Pot-maker.
<i>Gur</i> ..	2	2	2	2	3	4
Cotton ..	2	2	2	2	..	..
Maize ..	40	40	40	40	40	..
Wheat ..	60	46	46	46	64	..

Expenditure on land revenue, water rates, *kamins* and winnowing charges was borne jointly by landlord and tenant. For the harvesting of wheat done by the tenant the landlord incurred no expense, but that harvested by paid labour was borne equally by both. The upkeep of cattle and the cost of seed were met by the tenant alone.

The tenant's share of the fodders produced amounted to Rs. 229/-, but for the maintenance of his live stock fodder to the value of Rs. 313/10/- was required. The difference was bought in from the landlord's share.

Landlord and tenant each got a gross return of Rs. 50/10/10 per acre. After deducting expenditure the net income of the former was Rs. 40/9/- per acre and of the latter Rs. 26/- per acre.

*Labour Sheet showing number of Days' work performed by Men and Bullocks.*

	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	Total days.	Average days per one plough area.	Average days per acre.
Farm Cultivation (men) ..	74	37½	60½	38½	35½	56½	46	43	20	35½	94½	76	617½	308½	22
Bullocks' Cultivation ..	6	20½	40½	15½	12½	29½	22	23	2	1	22½	38	232½	116½	8½

*Income and Expenditure of Landlord and Tenant.*

	Gross Income.	Expenditure.	Net Income.	Gross Income per acre.	Expenditure per acre.	Net Income per acre.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Landlord	.. 1,418 14 0	283 0 3	1,135 13 9	50 10 10	10 1 9	40 9 1
Tenant	.. 1,418 14 0	690 5 6	728 8 6	50 10 10	24 10 6	26 0 4

## INCOME.

Area of Farm—28 acres.

Crop.	Outturn.		Rate per maund.*	Value.
	Mds.	Srs.*	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat ..	200	0	4 8 0	900 0 0
Wheat <i>bhusa</i> ..	300	0	0 14 0	262 8 0
Cotton ( <i>desi</i> ) ..	16	20	11 0 0	181 8 0
Sugarcane ( <i>gur</i> ) ..	27	20	6 14 0	189 1 0
Sugarcane ( <i>shakar</i> ) ..	27	0	7 9 0	204 3 0
Gram ..	24	0	4 0 0	96 0 0
Gram <i>bhusa</i> ..	24	0	0 6 0	9 0 0
Maize ..	35	0	3 0 0	105 0 0
Maize stalks ..	..	..	..	20 0 0
<i>Masar</i> ..	..	..	..	7 3 0
<i>Toria</i> ..	10	0	6 12 0	67 8 0
Tobacco ..	12	12	10 0 0	123 0 0
Chillies ..	..	..	..	26 0 0
Potatoes ..	8	0	4 0 0	32 0 0
Onions ..	..	..	..	6 0 0
Lucerne ..	..	..	15 0 0 <i>per</i>	30 0 0
<i>Senji</i> ..	..	..	8 0 0 <i>kanal.</i>	142 0 0
<i>Chari</i> ..	..	..	7 0 0 <i>..</i>	156 0 0
<i>Raya</i> ..	..	..	7 0 0 <i>..</i>	14 0 0
<i>Sarson</i> ..	..	..	..	30 0 0
Maize and <i>guara</i> ..	..	..	15 0 0 <i>..</i>	66 0 0
<i>Total</i> ..	..	..	..	2,666 15 0

\*A maund = 40 seers =  $82\frac{2}{7}$  lbs.

	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward ..	2,666 15 0

## ADD THE FOLLOWING PAID IN KIND—

			Mds.	Srs.	
<b>(a) Kamins—</b>					
<i>Gur</i> .. ..			0	15	2 9 0
Cotton .. ..			0	8	2 3 0
Maize .. ..			5	0	15 0 0
Wheat .. ..			6	22	29 8 0
Wheat <i>bhusa</i> .. ..			..		1 0 0
<b>(b) Harvesting Charges—</b>					
Wheat .. ..			10	16	46 13 0
Wheat <i>bhusa</i> .. ..			15	24	13 10 0
Cotton ( $\frac{1}{12}$ th of outturn) .. ..			..		15 2 0
<b>(c) Winnowing Charges—</b>					
Wheat .. ..			10	0	45 0 0
<i>Gross Income</i> ..					2,837 12 0

			A.	K.	M.
Area Cropped ..			32	4	0
Intensity of Cropping ..			116 per cent.		
Gross Income ..			Rs. 2,837/12/0		
Gross Income per acre ..			Rs. 101/6/0		

## EXPENDITURE.

	Landlord.	Tenant.	Per acre.	
			Landlord.	Tenant.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Land Revenue and Water Rates.	197 13 9	197 13 9	7 1 0	7 1 0
Seed .. .. .	..	56 10 3	..	2 0 0
*Upkeep of Bullocks..	..	350 11 0	..	12 8 5
Kamins .. .. .	25 2 0	25 2 0	0 14 4	0 14 4
Harvesting Charges ..	37 8 6	37 8 6	1 5 6	1 5 6
Winnowing Charges ..	22 8 0	22 8 0	0 12 10	0 12 10
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>283 0 3</i>	<i>690 5 6</i>	<i>10 1 8</i>	<i>24 10 1</i>

## \* ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE ON BULLOCKS.

<i>Upkeep of bullocks—</i>	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
4 bullocks worth .. .. .	350 0 0	
Interest and Depreciation @ 20%		70 0 0

*Fodders consumed on farm—*

Green fodder .. .. .	313 10 0
Bhusa .. .. .	135 12 0
	<hr/>
	449 6 0

## Total stock of 8 animals—

Bullocks share— $\frac{1}{2}$	..	224 11 0
Grain fed—14 maunds gram @ Rs. 4/-		56 0 0
		<hr/>
Total ..		350 11 0
		<hr/>

## PART II.

Accounts of a farm of  $46\frac{1}{2}$  acres in the Lyallpur

District farmed by direct cultivation

on the *Siri* system during the year

1st June 1925 to 31st May 1926.

The special features of this farm are as follows:—

The owner is a military pensioner who was given a square (about 28 acres) of land as a reward for his services.

In addition to these 28 acres he rented a further  $18\frac{1}{2}$  acres for Rs. 635/- for the year.

The whole area of  $46\frac{1}{2}$  acres is worked by two pairs of bullocks. In canal colonies it is usual to employ two pairs of bullocks per square unless in the case of large holdings where the ratio of bullocks to land is reduced somewhat, e.g., on another farm whose accounts are presented herein  $6\frac{1}{2}$  pairs of bullocks, instead of 8 pairs, are employed in the cultivation of 110 acres.

This farm is run on the *Siri* system (*siri* = a sharer or partner). For its cultivation the owner kept two labourers who received no cash wages, but who, in return for their work, were given a share of the produce of each crop except fodders and *bhusa*. The share given to each of these men in the present instance was  $\frac{1}{12}$  th of the produce. They were fed also by the landowner, each receiving 5 maunds 16 seers of wheat in June and a similar amount of maize grain in January. Should maize not be produced these men are given a quantity of wheat corresponding to what would have been the value of the maize.

Each of these two labourers paid  $\frac{1}{12}$  th of the total land revenue and water-rates.

In addition to the two *siri* labourers the following additional labour was employed at the rates shown:—

- (a) One man was engaged on 15th November for seven months at Rs. 40/- for the whole time plus food, shoes and clothing. The cash payment was made in advance, and the value of shoes and clothing was reckoned at Rs. 2/- and Rs. 5/-, respectively.
- (b) One man for 15 days at annas 8 per day plus food (annas 4) for wheat sowing in November.
- (c) One man for 3 days at annas 12 per day for harvesting *chari*.
- (d) One man for 3 days at Re. 1/- per day.
- (e) One man for 3 days on food only.

Twenty acres of wheat were harvested by the ordinary labour of the farm and of the remaining five acres, four acres were harvested on cash payment at the rate of Rs. 5/- per acre and one acre in kind at the common rate of 4 bundles of the harvested crop per acre.

Of the wheat grain produced 112 maunds were winnowed by the *siri* labourers and the remainder by labour paid in kind at the

rate of 4 per cent. of the amount winnowed. All the gram crop was winnowed on payment in kind at the same rate.

Concentrates were fed to the working bullocks at the following rates :—

June to August ..  $1\frac{1}{2}$  seers grain daily per bullock.

September .. None.

October and November 2 seers grain plus 1 seer wheat flour  
per bullock daily.

December to May .. None.

The farm is situated some thirteen miles from Lyallpur and eight miles from the nearest railway station. The produce was sold through the Commission Agent residing in the village; when transported to Lyallpur the charges for cartage are—(a) for cotton annas six per maund of *kapas*, (b) for wheat annas 4 per maund, or if to the nearest railway station annas  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per maund.

The *Kamins* to whom dues were paid on this farm were four in number, *viz.*, carpenter, blacksmith, *begari*\* and barber. As two pairs of bullocks were cultivating an area normally worked by at least three pairs, the farm for the purpose of *kamins'* dues was treated as  $1\frac{3}{4}$  squares and the *kamins* were paid at certain rates per square and not per plough, as is customary. The rates per square paid to each *kamin* are given below :—

*Carpenter and Blacksmith each got—*

24 seers wheat grain,

4 bundles of harvested wheat. (In this locality one bundle is reckoned at 12 seers grain and 18 seers *bhusa*),

24 seers maize,

$1\frac{1}{2}$  bundles (total) harvested maize.

[No cotton, *gur* or *toria* was given, but one bundle of fodder in *rabi* and one in *kharif* were allowed for the whole area.]

*Begari*\*—

16 seers wheat grain,

16 „ maize,

1 bundle wheat,

1 „ maize.

*Barber*—

12 seers wheat grain,

12 „ maize,

1 bundle wheat,

1 „ maize.

\*A labourer who in return for these dues renders certain services to visitors.



The upkeep of bullocks, averaging Rs. 338/- per pair for the year, is very high in comparison with the costs found in other farms, and it is only due to the fact that they commanded almost double the area usually worked per pair that the cost per acre for bullock labour works out at the moderate figure of Rs. 14/9/3 per acre. The high cost of upkeep is due to a large quantity of green fodder being consumed and to this fodder being valued at much higher rates than is customary. The rates charged, however, were said to be those which the fodders would fetch in the neighbourhood of the farm.

The gross income obtained from this farm is Rs. 100/1/6 per acre, and the expenditure connected with cultivation Rs. 43/10/0 per acre leaving a net income from the land amounting to Rs. 56/7/6 per acre. In these figures the fact has not been taken into consideration that for 18½ acres of this land the cultivator paid an annual rental of Rs. 635/-. Adding this amount to the ordinary expenditure, it is seen that after paying Rs. 34/5/0 per acre as rent this cultivator still made a net profit of Rs. 22/2/4 per acre on the land rented.

#### INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

	Total.		Per acre.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Gross Income .. ..	4,654	5 0	100	1 6
Expenditure .. ..	2,027	11 0	43	10 0
Net Income .. ..	2,626	10 0	56	7 6

## INCOME.

Area of Farm—46½ acres.

Crop.	Area.	Outturn.	Rate per maund.	Value.
	A. K. M.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat .. ..	25 0 2	405 14	4 8 0	1,824 1 0
Wheat <i>bhusa</i> .. ..	.. ..	600 0	0 14 0	525 0 0
Gram .. ..	3 2 10	24 20	3 12 0	91 14 0
Gram <i>bhusa</i> .. ..	.. ..	24 0	0 6 0	9 0 0
Cotton ( <i>desi</i> ) .. ..	9 6 5	71 0	10 6 0	736 10 0
<i>Sarson</i> .. ..	0 4 0	4 10	7 0 0	29 12 0
Gram and barley	1 1 2	<i>Kharaba</i>	( <i>i.e.</i> not matured)	..
<i>Masar</i> .. ..	0 1 8	0 10	4 0 0	1 0 0
Wheat .. ..	0 2 4	..	17 0 0 <i>per</i> <i>kanal.</i>	37 6 0
Sugarcane .. ..	0 6 12	..	30 0 0 "	197 8 0
<i>Sarson</i> .. ..	2 2 0	..	16 0 0 "	288 0 0
Oats .. ..	0 4 14	..	17 0 0 "	79 14 0
<i>Chari</i> .. ..	5 0 10	..	10 0 0 "	405 0 0
Maize .. ..	2 1 17	<i>Kharaba</i>	( <i>i.e.</i> not matured)	..
<i>Senji</i> .. ..	1 1 0	..	10 0 0 "	90 0 0
Lucerne .. ..	0 7 16	..	20 0 0 "	156 0 0
Garden .. ..	0 2 4	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> .. ..	53 4 4	..	..	4,471 1 0

ADD THE FOLLOWING PAID IN KIND :—

		Mds. Srs.	Rs. a. p.
(a) Harvesting	Wheat grain ..	1 24	7 3 0
	„ 4 bundles <i>bhusa</i> ..	2 16	2 2 0
	Cotton .. ..	.. ..	66 0 0
(b) Winnowing	Wheat .. ..	11 12	50 13 0
	Gram .. ..	1 0	3 12 0
(c) <i>Kamins</i> .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	53 6 0
	<i>Gross Income</i> .. ..	..	4,654 5 0

Area cropped .. ..	A. K. M.	53 4 4
Intensity of cropping .. ..	115 per cent.	
Gross Income .. ..	Rs. 4,654/5/0	
Gross Income per acre .. ..	Rs. 100/1/6	

## EXPENDITURE.

1. <i>Land Revenue and Water Rates—</i>									
Total paid	..	..	..	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
				494	15	0			
$\frac{1}{8}$ th share paid by labourers	..	..	..	82	8	0			
				<hr/>					
Actual paid by cultivator	..	..	..				412	7	0
2. <i>Seed</i>	..	..	..				102	15	0
3. <i>Upkeep of Bullocks—</i>									
4 bullocks worth Rs. 415/-									
Interest and Depreciation @ 20%	..	..	..	83	0	0			
Fodders consumed on farm—									
				Rs.	a.	p.			
Green fodder	..	..	..	1,253	12	0			
Bhusa	..	..	..	195	0	0			
				<hr/>					
				1,448	12	0			
Total stock 14 animals.									
Hence bullocks share— $\frac{2}{7}$ th	..	..	..	413	15	0			
Concentrates	..	..	..	181	0	0			
				<hr/>					
							677	15	0
4. <i>Labour—</i>									
(a) <i>Permanent.</i>									
$\frac{1}{8}$ th wheat produced	..	..	..	304	0	0			
$\frac{1}{8}$ th gram	..	..	..	15	5	0			
$\frac{1}{8}$ th cotton	..	..	..	122	12	0			
$\frac{1}{8}$ th sarson	..	..	..	5	0	0			
10 maunds 32 seers wheat	..	..	..	48	9	0			
10 „ 32 „ maize	..	..	..	44	8	0			
				<hr/>					
							540	2	0
(b) <i>Casual.</i>									
1 man for 7 months—									
Wages	..	..	..	40	0	0			
Shoes and clothing	..	..	..	7	0	0			
Food	..	..	..	27	2	0			
1 man for 15 days @ As. 12/- per day	..	..	..	11	4	0			
1 „ 3 „ As. 12/- „	..	..	..	2	4	0			
1 „ 3 „ Re. 1/- „	..	..	..	3	0	0			
1 „ 3 „ As. 2/- „	..	..	..	0	6	0			
				<hr/>					
							91	0	0
5. <i>Harvesting—</i>									
4 fields harvested @ Rs. 5/- each..	..	..	..	20	0	0			
1 field harvested @ 4 bundles (1 maund 24 seers grain and 2 maunds 16 seers <i>bhusa</i> ).	..	..	..	9	5	0			
Picking of cotton	..	..	..	66	0	0			
				<hr/>					
							95	5	0
6. <i>Winnowing—</i>									
				Mds.	Srs.				
Yield of wheat	..	..	..	405	14				
Winnowed by cultivator	..	..	..	112	0				
Winnowed on payment @ 4%	..	..	..	293	14				
= 11 maunds 12 seers @ Rs. 4/8/-	..	..	..				50	13	0
Yield of gram	..	..	..	24	20				
All winnowed on payment @ 4%	..	..	..						
= 1 maund @ Rs. 3/12/-	..	..	..				3	12	0
				<hr/>					
							54	9	0
Carried forward	..	..	..				1,974	5	0

Brought forward .. Rs. a. p. 1,974 5 0

## 7. Kamins—

	Mds.	Srs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(a) Carpenter.				
24 seers wheat per square	1	2		
4 bundles of wheat per square	2	4		
3 maunds 6 seers @ Rs. 4/8/-	..		14 3 0	
Bhusa 3 maunds 6 seers @ As. 14	..		2 12 0	
24 seers maize per square	1	2		
1½ bundles majze	0	18		
1 maund 20 seers @ Rs. 3/-	..		4 8 0	
				21 7 0
(b) Blacksmith.				
Same as the carpenter	..			21 7 0
(c) Begari.				
16 seers wheat @ Rs. 4/8/-	..		1 13 0	
16 „ maize @ Rs. 3/-	..		1 3 0	
1 bundle wheat	..		1 11 6	
1 „ maize	..		0 14 6	
				5 10 0
(d) Barber.				
12 seers wheat @ Rs. 4/8/-	..		1 5 6	
12 „ maize @ Rs. 3/-	..		0 14 6	
1 bundle wheat	..		1 11 6	
1 „ maize	..		0 14 6	
				4 14 0

53 6 0

Total Expenditure .. .. 2,027 11 0

## ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE.

		Total.	Per acre.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Land Revenue and Water Rates	..	412 7 0	8 14 0
Seed	.. ..	102 15 0	2 3 5
Upkeep of bullocks	.. ..	677 15 0	14 9 3
Labour	.. ..	631 2 0	13 9 3
Harvesting	.. ..	95 5 0	2 0 10
Winnowing	.. ..	54 9 0	1 2 9
Kamins	.. ..	53 6 0	1 2 6
Total	..	2,027 11 0	43 10 0

## PART III.

Accounts of a farm of 110 acres situated near

Lyallpur and farmed by Direct Cultivation

during the two years

1st June 1924 to 31st May 1925

and

1st June to 31st May 1926

Last year the writer published the 1923-24 accounts of a farm situated near Lyallpur.\* Part of this farm was cultivated by tenants and some four squares by direct labour. The accounts of the directly cultivated area have been continued during the two succeeding years and are given in the statements which follow.

The present accounts are more exhaustive than those previously published, and, in addition to actual cash income and expenditure include all transactions in kind connected with the farm.

The area under direct cultivation during each of the two years was 111 acres. The intensity of cropping in 1924-25 was slightly under 100 per cent., which is low for this farm. The figure of 111.5 per cent. in 1925-26 represents more nearly the normal cultivation. It will be seen that although the area cropped was considerably more in the latter year than in the former the gross return per acre obtained was less by Rs. 12/-. This is mainly due to the lower rates obtained for farm produce and in particular for cotton, wheat and sugarcane.

One acre of wheat was harvested by the cultivator's ordinary labourers. The remainder was harvested by hired labour paid in kind at the rate of four bundles of the harvested crop per acre. Each bundle is considered in this District to be equivalent to 16 seers grain and 24 seers *bhusa*. The rates paid to cotton pickers have been taken as one-twelfth of the produce.

Winnowing of wheat, gram and *toria* was done by hired labour paid in kind. The rate of wages given was 4 per cent. of the grain winnowed in the case of wheat and gram and 2½ per cent. in that of *toria*.

The blacksmith and carpenter were the only *kamins* who were paid from the farm produce and the rates paid to each per plough were the same as those given in 1923-24, viz. :—

Wheat	.. 25 seers grain plus one bundle.
Maize	.. 16 ,, grain.
Cotton	.. 2 ,, <i>kapas</i> .
Gur	.. 2 ,,

These dues were given at the rate of 6½ ploughs for the whole area. In 1924-25 the *kamins'* share of wheat was paid in kind but all other crops in cash, whilst in 1925-26 all *kamins'* dues were paid in cash reckoned on the basis shown above.

The high net profits got by this cultivator are largely contributed to by his garden and the area under *paunda* sugarcane. The 2¼ acres of the former gave a gross return of over Rs. 500/- per acre, whilst 2½ acres of the latter realised about Rs. 600/- per acre.

The lower net return on the whole farm of Rs. 58/- per acre in 1925-26 against Rs. 72/- in 1924-25 is due to the lower market rates of farm produce in the former year.

\* Vide pp. 28-32 "Some Aspects of *Batai* Cultivation in the Lyallpur District of the Punjab," (Board of Economic Inquiry, Punjab, Rural Section Publication No. 12).

## INCOME, 1924-25.

Area of Farm—111 acres.

Crop.	Area.			Outturn.		Value.		
	A.	K.	M.	Mds.	Srs.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat ..	25	5	18	525	12	2,495	5	6
Wheat <i>bhusa</i> ..				788	0	689	8	0
<i>Toria</i> ..	11	0	10	130	38	847	15	3
Gram ..	14	2	0	61	10	229	13	0
Gram <i>bhusa</i> ..						22	14	0
Cotton ..	25	0	10	306	0	5,192	12	3
Sugarcane ..	2	6	18	106	23	745	14	3
Sugarcane, <i>paunda</i> ..	2	4	0			1,500	2	0
<i>Chari guara</i> ..	5	5	18					
<i>Senji</i> ..	7	5	8					
Turnips ..	4	4	8					
Lucerne ..	0	4	10					
Garden ..	2	1	18			1,193	0	0
Onions ..	1	4	16					
Water melons ..	4	4	0			300	0	0
<i>Total</i> ..	108	2	14			13,920	4	3

ADD THE FOLLOWING PAID IN KIND;—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Sugarcane kept for seed ..	53	4	0
Sugarcane <i>paunda</i> kept for seed ..	83	0	0
Cotton picking ..	432	12	0
Wheat harvesting ..	237	10	0
Wheat and Gram winnowing ..	109	0	0
<i>Toria</i> winnowing ..	21	3	0
<i>Kamins</i> , wheat ..	31	7	0

968 4 0

Gross Income .. .. 14,888 8 3

## EXPENDITURE, 1924-25.

		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Land Revenue and Water Rates .. ..				1,136	8	0
2.	Labour—						
	1 man throughout the year on Rs. 20/- per mensem	240	0	0			
	"    "    "    "    Rs. 23/-    "    "	276	0	0			
	6 men    "    "    "    Rs. 22/-    "    "	1,584	0	0			
	Daily paid labour .. ..	400	0	0			
					<hr/>		
					2,500	0	0
3.	Upkeep of Bullocks—						
	Green Fodder grown .. ..	703	0	0			
	Bhusa (1923-24 crop) .. ..	806	4	0			
					<hr/>		
	Total .. ..	1,509	4	0			
	Total stock on farm .. 27						
	Bullocks on farm .. .. 13						
	Bullocks' proportion of fodder i.e. $\frac{13}{27}$ th ..	723	0	0			
	Concentrates @ 1 seer per day per bullock ..	415	4	0			
	Interest and Depreciation @ 20% on Rs. 3,120/-	624	0	0			
					<hr/>		
					1,762	4	0
4.	Seed—	Mds.	Srs.				
	Wheat .. ..	15	18	74	0	6	
	Toria .. ..	0	28	4	13	0	
	Gram .. ..	5	28	19	9	0	
	Cotton .. ..	2	20	14	1	0	
	Chari guara .. ..	3	18	20	7	6	
	Senji .. ..	4	26	19	15	0	
	Turnips .. ..	0	9	18	0	0	
	Lucerne .. ..	0	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	0	0	
	Sugarcane .. .. 23 marlas			53	4	0	
	Sugarcane, paunda .. 30 ..			83	0	0	
					<hr/>		
					310	2	0
5.	Implements—						
	Interest @ 8 %						
	Depreciation and repairs @ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ %						
					} on Rs. 1,314 8 0		
					269	7	0
6.	Kamins—						
	(a) Cash Payments—						
	26 seers toria .. ..			4	6	0	
	26 ,, cotton .. ..			10	11	6	
	26 ,, gur .. ..			3	4	0	
	4 maund 35 seers maize .. ..			19	8	0	
	(b) Payment in kind—	Mds.	Srs.				
	Wheat .. 13 12 .. ..			63	3	0	
	Bhusa .. 7 32 .. ..			6	13	0	
					<hr/>		
					107	13	6
	Carried forward				6,086	2	6



		Rs. a. p.
Brought forward		.. 6,086 2 6
<b>7. Harvesting Expenses—</b>		<b>Rs. a. p.</b>
Cotton picking @ $\frac{1}{12}$ th of produce	..	432 12 0
Wheat harvesting @ 4 bundles per acre :—		
102 bundles less 4 bundles (1 acre) harvested by own labour.      Mds.      Srs.		
98 bundles   grain	39      8	.. 186 4 0
<i>bhusa</i>	58      32	.. 51 7 0
(1 bundle=16 seers grain plus 24 seers <i>bhusa</i> ).		
Wheat winnowing @ 4 % of produce	..	99 13 0
Gram            "      @ 4 %      "	..	9 3 0
<i>Toria</i> "      @ 2½ %      "	..	21 3 0
		800 10 0
<i>Total Expenditure</i>		.. 6,886 12 6

**ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE, 1924-25.**

	Total.		Per acre.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Land Revenue and Water Rates	1,136	8 0	10	3 10
Labour	2,500	0 0	22	8 4
Upkeep of bullocks	1,762	4 0	15	14 0
Seed	310	2 0	2	12 8
Implements	269	7 0	2	6 10
<i>Kamins</i>	107	13 6	0	15 7
Harvesting Expenses	800	10 0	7	3 4
<i>Total</i>	<b>6,886</b>	<b>12 6</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>0 7</b>

Intensity of Cropping

97.6 per cent.

		Rs. a. p.
Gross Income	.. ..	.. 14,888 8 3
Expenditure	.. ..	.. 6,886 12 6
Net Income	.. ..	.. 8,001 11 9
Gross Income per acre	.. ..	.. 134 2 1
Expenditure      "	.. ..	.. 62 0 7
Net Income       "	.. ..	.. 72 1 6

## INCOME, 1925-26.

Area of Farm—111 acres.

Crop.	Area.			Value.		
	A.	K.	M.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat .. ..	24	7	8	2,342	8	3
Wheat <i>bhuso</i> .. ..	..	..	..	555	0	0
Gram .. ..	24	2	11	1,157	7	6
Gram <i>bhusa</i> .. ..	..	..	..	115	8	0
Cotton (American) .. ..	34	7	10	4,706	6	0
Sugarcane, <i>paunda</i> .. ..	2	2	0	1,114	2	6
Sugarcane .. ..	2	1	12			
<i>Chari guara</i> .. ..	9	5	14	909	0	0
<i>Senji</i> .. ..	8	7	12			
Turnips .. ..	3	3	18			
Lucerne .. ..	0	4	12	1,180	0	0
Garden .. ..	2	1	18			
Onions .. ..	4	1	4	587	12	9
Melons .. ..	1	0	18			
Other vegetables .. ..	4	4	4			
Onions seedlings .. ..	0	3	12	29	12	0
<i>Total</i> .. ..	123	6	13	12,697	9	0

ADD THE FOLLOWING PAID IN KIND:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Sugarcane kept for seed .. ..	53	4	0
Sugarcane <i>paunda</i> kept for seed .. ..	83	0	0
Cotton picking .. ..	392	3	0
Wheat harvesting .. ..	225	9	0
Wheat and gram winnowing .. ..	140	0	0
	<hr/>		
		894	0 0

Gross Income .. .. 13,591 9 0

## EXPENDITURE, 1925-26.

			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1. <i>Land Revenue and Water Rates</i>	..	..				1,279	11	6
2. <i>Labour—</i>								
1 man throughout year on Rs. 20/- per mensem			240	0	0			
1 „ „ „ „ Rs. 23/- „ „ ..			276	0	0			
6 men „ „ „ Rs. 22/- „ „ ..			1,584	0	0			
Daily paid labour	..	..	465	12	6			
						2,565	12	6
3. <i>Upkeep of bullocks—</i>								
Green fodder produced on farm	..	..	909	0	0			
Green fodder got from tenants	..	..	21	4	0			
<i>Bhusa</i> (1924-25 crop)	..	..	712	6	0			
			1,642	10	0			
Deduct fodder sold	..	..	40	0	0			
			1,602	10	0			
Stock same as in 1924-25.								
Bullocks proportion— $\frac{13}{27}$ th	..	..	771	10	0			
Concentrates @ 1 seer per bullock per day	..	..	445	1	0			
Interest and Depreciation @ 20 % on Rs. 3,120/-	..	..	624	0	0			
						1,840	11	0
4. <i>Seed—</i>								
Wheat	..	..	71	14	0			
Gram	..	..	36	6	0			
Cotton	..	..	19	11	0			
<i>Senji</i>	..	..	23	10	0			
Turnips	..	..	14	0	0			
Lucerne	..	..	3	0	0			
Sugarcane	..	..	53	4	0			
Sugarcane, <i>paunda</i>	..	..	83	0	0			
						304	13	0
5. <i>Implements—</i>								
Interest @ 8 %								
Depreciation and repairs @ $12\frac{1}{2}$ % ..								
			1,549	8	0	317	10	0
6. <i>Kamins</i> (paid in cash at following rates) :—								
			Mds.	Srs.				
Wheat	..	..	13	12	63	3	0	
Wheat <i>bhusa</i>	..	..	7	32	5	14	0	
Cotton	..	..	0	26	8	7	0	
<i>Gur</i>	..	..	0	26	4	9	0	
Maize	..	..	4	35	19	8	0	
						101	9	0
Carried forward	..	..	6,410	3	0			



## PART IV.

Accounts of an area of 88 acres in

the Lyallpur District farmed by

*Batai* Cultivation during the year

1st June 1925 to 31st May 1926.

The accounts which follow are those of three *batai* tenants on a large farm about three miles from Lyallpur. All the seeds, implements and methods of cultivation recommended by the Agricultural Department are used and the farm is supervised by a manager and *muqaddams*.

The intensity of cropping practised averaged about 110 per cent. which compares favourably with that done on surrounding farms. The labour performed on the farm in the case of the tenants whose accounts are given here averaged 17 days of one man and  $9\frac{1}{4}$  days of one pair of bullocks per acre during the year. Other employment consisted mainly in levelling old mud walls around paddocks and laying out new water channels.

The income shown is the gross return from the land in each case and includes payments made in kind to *kamins*, harvesters and winnowers.

Fodder crops were valued separately according to the appearance and condition of the crop in each case.

The *kamins* to whom payments in kind were made were the carpenter and blacksmith only, and the rates paid to each *kamin* per square (27·8 acres), were :— cotton, *toria* and *gur*, four seers of each, wheat 1 maund 30 seers.

Cotton and *toria* were sold through a Commission Agent whose charges were paid jointly by tenant and landlord. Other crops were sold directly.

No land revenue was paid on this farm, and, consequently, all the water rates, which, as a rule, along with land revenue are borne jointly by landlord and tenant, were paid by the tenant. The landlord provided up-to-date implements for the use of the tenants free of charge, to the value of Rs. 3,653/- for the whole estate of 1,078 acres. The use of these implements by the tenant was compulsory. Interest and depreciation on these amounted to Rs. 730/- during the year. In addition spares and renewals purchased amounted to Rs. 195/10/-. The total charge for the whole farm is, therefore, Rs. 925/10/- for the year or Rs. 0/13/9 per acre of holding.

Management charges include the full pay of the farm manager, storekeeper and supervising staff. The total cost to the landlord under this heading is Rs. 3,000/- for the whole estate or Rs. 2/12/6 per acre per annum.

As will be seen from the accounts the tenant bears all the cost of water rates, seed and upkeep of bullocks, the landlord all that of implements and management, whilst expenditure on *kamins*, harvesting, winnowing and commission on sales is borne equally by both.

On the average of these three tenants the landlord secured a net profit of Rs. 52/13/4 per acre and tenant received Rs. 34/5/6 per acre, whilst the total gross income from the land amounted to Rs. 126/7/- per acre. These figures when compared with those of other farms in the District presented herein indicate something of the advantages which can be derived from better seeds, better cultivation and the use of up-to-date implements. The land of the farm is of average quality and is no better and no worse than the average land of the District.

Labour Sheet : Showing number of Days worked by Tenants and Bullocks throughout the Year.

Tenant.		June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	Total days.	Average days per one plough area.	Average days per acre.
A.	Farm cultivation ..	48	33	30	38½	46½	63	17	38	32½	21½	65½	69½	503	251½	16½
	Other employment ..	..	14½	10½	10	2	3	2	1	2	11	11	..	67	33½	..
	Labour from outside ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	35	17½	..
	Bullock labour ..	28	27½	22½	26½	33½	47	11	2	6½	16	10½	54	286	142½	9½
B.	Farm cultivation ..	36½	46	38½	41½	41½	48	20½	42	24	25½	62½	64	490½	245	17½
	Other employment ..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	1	..	9	19	2	41	20½	..
	Labour from outside ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	30	15	..
	Bullock labour ..	20	21	28½	27½	30½	32½	..	10	7	18½	10	43	248½	124½	9
C.	Farm cultivation ..	64	41	39½	36	36½	49	22	18½	26½	29½	83	63½	509	254½	17½
	Other employment ..	5	14	7	7	2	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	41	20½	..
	Labour from outside ..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	41	3	58	29	..
	Bullock labour ..	32	24	31	25	24	37½	6	4½	14	12½	28	40	278½	139	9½



**INCOME.**

	A.			B.			C.		
	Area.	Outturn.	Value.	Area.	Outturn.	Value.	Area.	Outturn.	Value.
	A. K. M.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. a. p.	A. K. M.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. a. p.	A. K. M.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. a. p.
Cotton (American) ..	7 5 12	99 19	1,423 12 3	6 7 12	87 35	1,257 9 3	7 6 4	55 35	799 14 0
Sugarcane ..	0 2 4	9 4	63 9 9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toria ..	3 2 4	20 4	150 12 0	3 2 14	22 14	167 10 9	3 2 14	20 1	150 1 6
Wheat ..	14 2 15	275 8	1,341 9 6	13 5 7	242 34	1,183 14 3	14 3 4	310 14	1,513 0 3
Wheat bhusa ..	..	340 0	255 0 0	..	321 0	240 15 0	..	380 0	285 0 0
Gram ..	1 0 18	622 0	29 1 0	0 4 10	13 0	57 11 0	..	..	..
Gram bhusa ..	..	622 0	2 8 0	..	13 0	4 14 0	..	..	..
Masar ..	..	..	..	0 4 9	2 36	11 9 6	..	..	..
Fodders—									
Gram fodder ..	..	..	..	0 4 8	..	50 0 0	1 0 18	..	102 5 6
Maize ..	1 2 18	..	104 8 0	0 6 12	..	87 7 3	1 0 18	..	120 0 0
Chari quara ..	0 4 6	..	30 1 6	1 0 18	..	60 1 3	1 0 16	..	41 13 0
Chari bajra ..	0 4 9	..	17 12 9	1 0 16	..	41 12 9	..	..	..
Bajra quara ..	0 2 4	..	5 8 0	0 2 6	..	13 12 9	..	..	..
Bajra ..	0 2 8	..	8 6 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senji ..	1 3 2	..	83 4 6	1 5 7	..	106 12 9	0 6 0	..	26 0 0
Turnips ..	0 6 0	..	48 0 0	0 4 9	..	35 9 6	0 5 10	..	27 4 0
Senji wheat ..	0 7 2	..	60 5 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barley oats ..	0 1 16	..	18 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oats ..	0 2 7	..	19 15 6	0 2 16	..	14 0 0	0 2 2	..	6 4 9

**ADD THE FOLLOWING PAID IN KIND—**

Harvesting—Wheat ..	..	119 15 6	..	..	102 0 0	..	..	126 4 0
Cotton ..	..	108 0 0	..	..	101 13 0	..	..	73 15 6
Toria ..	..	3 12 0	..	..	4 3 0	..	..	3 12 0
Gram ..	..	0 11 6	..	..	1 7 0	..	..	..
Sugarcane ..	..	2 5 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kamins ..	..	22 13 3	..	..	21 7 0	..	..	21 7 0
<b>Gross Income</b>		<b>3,919 12 0</b>			<b>3,564 10 0</b>			<b>3,359 8 3</b>

	Area held.	Area cropped.	Intensity of cropping.	Gross return.	Gross return per acre.
	A. K. M.	A. K. M.	Per cent.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Tenant A ..	30 7 18	33 2 13	107.6	3,919 12 0	126 7 0
" B ..	27 5 16	31 4 4	113.5	3,564 10 0	128 7 0
" C ..	29 4 16	32 1 14	109.0	3,359 8 3	113 7 0
	<b>86 2 10</b>	<b>97 0 11</b>	<b>110</b> (average)	<b>10,843 14 3</b>	<b>122 12 0</b> (average)

## EXPENDITURE.

	A.		B.		C.	
	Landlord.	Tenant.	Landlord.	Tenant.	Landlord.	Tenant.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Water rates ..	..	171 5 0	..	147 2 0	..	160 5 0
Seed ..	..	75 4 0	..	68 6 6	..	68 5 9
Upkeep of bullocks..	..	479 3 0	..	410 3 6	..	376 14 6
Commission on Sales	17 2 3	17 2 3	15 6 6	15 6 6	10 2 0	10 2 0
Kamins ..	11 6 6	11 6 6	10 11 6	10 11 6	10 11 6	10 11 6
Harvesting and winnowing ..	128 13 0	128 13 0	115 7 0	115 7 0	112 11 3	112 11 3
Implements ..	26 10 0	..	23 13 0	..	25 7 0	..
Management ..	86 4 0	..	77 4 0	..	82 7 0	..
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>270 3 9</i>	<i>883 1 9</i>	<i>242 10 0</i>	<i>767 5 0</i>	<i>241 6 9</i>	<i>739 2 0</i>

## EXPENDITURE PER ACRE.

	A.		B.		C.		AVERAGE.	
	Landlord.	Tenant.	Landlord.	Tenant.	Landlord.	Tenant.	Landlord.	Tenant.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Water rates ..	..	5 8 5	..	5 4 10	..	5 6 7	..	5 6 8
Seed ..	..	2 6 10	..	2 7 5	..	2 4 11	..	2 6 4
Upkeep of bullocks ..	..	15 7 4	..	14 12 6	..	12 11 7	..	14 5 3
Commission on Sales ..	0 8 10	0 8 10	0 8 10	0 8 10	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 7 9	0 7 9
Kamins ..	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 2	0 6 2	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Harvesting & winnowing ..	4 2 6	4 2 6	4 2 6	4 2 6	3 12 10	3 12 10	4 0 7	4 0 7
Implements ..	0 13 9	..	0 13 9	..	0 13 9	..	0 13 9	..
Management..	2 12 6	..	2 12 6	..	2 12 6	..	2 12 6	..
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>8 11 7</i>	<i>28 7 11</i>	<i>8 11 9</i>	<i>27 10 3</i>	<i>8 2 7</i>	<i>24 15 5</i>	<i>8 8 7</i>	<i>27 0 7</i>

## ANALYSIS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

Tenant.	LANDLORD.			TENANT.		
	Gross Income	Expenditure.	Net Income.	Gross Income	Expenditure.	Net Income.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
A. ..	1,959 14 0	270 3 9	1,689 10 3	1,959 14 0	883 1 9	1,076 12 3
B. ..	1,782 5 0	242 10 0	1,539 11 0	1,782 5 0	767 5 0	1,015 0 0
C. ..	1,679 12 0	241 6 9	1,438 5 3	1,679 12 0	739 2 0	940 10 0
<i>PER ACRE.</i>						
A. ..	63 3 6	8 11 7	54 7 11	63 3 6	28 7 11	34 11 7
B. ..	64 3 7	8 11 9	55 7 10	64 3 7	27 10 3	36 9 4
C. ..	56 11 3	8 2 7	48 8 8	56 11 3	24 15 5	31 11 10
<i>Average ..</i>	<i>61 6 0</i>	<i>8 8 8</i>	<i>52 13 4</i>	<i>61 6 0</i>	<i>27 0 6</i>	<i>34 5 6</i>

PART V.

Accounts of a holding of 50 acres in the

Montgomery District farmed by *Batai*

cultivation during the year

1st June 1925 to 31st May 1926.

The farm whose accounts are given here is situated in the Montgomery District at a distance of six miles from the town of Montgomery and of three miles from the nearest railway station. It is farmed on *batai* rates for the landlord by a tenant whose male members are :—one man aged 60 years, one man aged 27 years, one boy of 15 years and one of 12 years.

Labour given to the land for cultivation amounted on an average to  $17\frac{3}{4}$  days work of one man per acre and 10 days of one pair of bullocks per acre. These figures compare satisfactorily with those obtained in the Lyallpur District. The 50 acres were cultivated by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pairs of bullocks.

The landlord's share in this case amounted to more than half the produce of the land. This is due to his taking *malikana* from the tenant at the rate of two seers per maund of produce. This was deducted from the common heap which was then divided equally between landlord and tenant.

The income shown includes all payments made to *kamins* and winnowers. Wheat *bhusa* was reckoned in this district to be equal in weight to the grain, and not  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times as in some Districts. The rate for maize is higher than that for wheat. This is unusual and was said to be due to the very small area under this crop in the district and the fair demand for maize. The tenant had to harvest  $7\frac{1}{2}$  acres of the area under wheat, whilst the remainder was harvested by the labour paid jointly by him and by the landlord. The customary rate of four bundles per acre was paid. The bundle in this District is reckoned at 16 seers of grain and 16 seers of *bhusa*. Cotton picking charges were borne equally by both parties and the average rate of payment calculated at one-twelfth of the weight picked.

The *kamins* receiving dues in kind from the farm and the rates per square at which these were paid were as follows :—

	Cotton.	Toria.	Gur.	Maize.	Wheat.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Blacksmith ..	3	3	3	60	60
Carpenter ..	3	3	3	60	60
Begari ..	..	..	..	30	30
Chamar ..	..	..	..	20	20
Barber ..	..	..	..	20	20
Sweeper ..	..	..	..	5	5
Charity ..	..	..	..	40	40

The cost of upkeep of bullocks amounted to only Rs. 9/12/- per acre. This figure is much lower than in the Lyallpur District, and is accounted for by the poor quality of the working bullocks and the poor feeding given to them.

From the analysis of expenditure it will be seen that land revenue, water-rates and *kamins'* dues were paid in equal parts by landlord and tenant. The tenant met the extra cost of upkeep of cattle and winnowing of the grain, whilst the landlord supplied certain improved implements for the free use of the tenant. About 45 per cent. of the wheat crop was harvested at the sole expense of the tenant and the remainder jointly by him and the landlord. The landlord shared the expense of seed for the wheat and cotton crops with the tenant who supplied the seed for all other crops at his own expense.

The landlord's gross income from this holding was Rs. 43/12/- per acre and the tenant's Rs. 38/6/- per acre. After meeting the expenditure the landlord had a net income of Rs. 35/13/6 per acre whilst the tenant got Rs. 19/6/0 per acre.

*Labour Sheet showing number of Days' work performed by Men and Bullocks.*

	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	Total days.	Average days per one plough area.	Average days per acre.
Farm cultivation .. ..	54	94½	87½	78	46	66	58	23	31	49½	162½	138½	888½	252½	17½
Other employment .. ..	1½	..	½	..	1½	½	2½	½	½	3½	..	..	11	..	..
Labour performed outside ..	1	8	3	1	2	1	½	4½	4	5	..	..	30	..	..
Bullocks cultivation .. ..	33½	64½	60½	61	23½	45	20½	5	26	29½	52½	83	503½	143½	10
Other work (bullocks) .. ..	½	..	½	..	1½	½	1½	½	½	2½	..	..	8	..	..
Bullocks working outside ..	1	8	3	1	2	1	½	4½	4	5	..	..	30	..	..

*Income and Expenditure of Landlord and Tenant.*

	Gross Income.	Expenditure.	Net Income.	Gross Income per acre.	Expenditure per acre.	Net Income per acre.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Landlord .. ..	2,188 4 0	395 10 0	1,792 10 0	43 12 0	7 14 6	35 13 6
Tenant .. ..	1,918 11 0	950 8 6	968 2 6	38 6 0	19 0 0	19 6 0

## INCOME.

Area of Farm—50 acres.

Crop.	Area.			Outturn.		Rate per maund.			Value.		
	A.	K.	M.	Mds.	Srs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Cotton (American) ..	8	4	0	60	28	12	6	0	751	1	0
Cotton ( <i>desi</i> ) ..	6	4	0	57	28	10	12	0	620	4	0
Wheat ..	17	4	0	305	36	4	4	0	1,300	1	0
Wheat <i>bhusa</i> ..				306	0	0	14	0	267	12	0
<i>Toria</i> ..	4	4	0	30	30	6	12	0	207	9	0
<i>Sarson</i> ..	0	4	0	8	8	7	0	0	57	6	0
<i>Alsi</i> ..	0	4	0	1	0	8	0	0	8	0	0
Barley ..	2	4	0	27	14	4	0	0	109	6	0
Barley <i>bhusa</i> ..				34	0	1	0	0	34	0	0
<i>San</i> hemp ..	0	2	0	0	30	20	0	0	15	0	0
Gram ..	3	0	0	19	9	4	0	0	76	14	0
Gram <i>bhusa</i> ..				20	0	0	12	0	14	10	0
Maize ..	2	0	0	13	30	5	0	0	68	12	0
Maize stalks ..						10	0	0	20	0	0
<i>Chari guara</i> ..	1	0	0			(per acre).					
Maize <i>guara</i> ..	1	0	0								
<i>Methi</i> ..	1	0	0								
Turnips ..	0	4	0			10	0	0	360	0	0
<i>Senji</i> ..	0	4	0			(per kanal).					
<i>Sarson</i> ..	0	4	0								
<i>Total</i> ..	50	2	0						3,910	11	0

ADD THE FOLLOWING PAID IN KIND :—

Harvesting—

	Mds.	Srs.	
Wheat ..	16	0	68 0 0
Wheat <i>bhusa</i> ..	16	0	14 0 0
Cotton ..	( $\frac{1}{12}$ th of outturn)		114 4 0

Gross Income .. 4,106 15 0

Intensity of cropping ..	100 per cent.
Gross income ..	Rs. 4,106 15 0
Gross income per acre ..	Rs. 82 2 0



## EXPENDITURE.

	Landlord.	Tenant.	Per acre.	
			Landlord.	Tenant.
Land Revenue and Water Rates	Rs. a. p. 173 7 3	Rs. a. p. 173 7 3	Rs. a. p. 3 7 6	Rs. a. p. 3 7 6
Seed ..	32 0 0	58 8 6	0 10 3	1 2 9
*Upkeep of bullocks ..	..	487 15 0	..	9 12 0
Harvesting Charges ..	98 2 0	98 2 0	1 15 4	1 15 4
Winnowing Charges ..	..	73 7 0	..	1 7 6
<i>Kamins</i> ..	59 0 9	59 0 9	1 2 11	1 2 11
Implements ..	33 0 0	..	0 10 6	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>395 10 0</i>	<i>950 8 6</i>	<i>7 14 6</i>	<i>19 0 0</i>

## ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE ON BULLOCKS.

*Upkeep of bullocks--	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
4 bullocks worth ..	550 0 0	
3 bullocks worth ..	190 0 0	
	<u>740 0 0</u>	
		Rs. a. p.
Interest and depreciation @ 20 % on Rs. 550/-	..	110 0 0
Interest @ 8 % on Rs. 190/-	..	15 3 0
†Actual depreciation on Rs. 190/-	..	60 0 0
		<u>185 3 0</u>
Fodders consumed on farm--	Rs. a. p.	
Green fodder produced ( $\frac{1}{2}$ share)	190 0 0	
Green fodder purchased	55 0 0	
<i>Bhusa</i> purchased	68 0 0	
<i>Bhusa</i> produced	108 2 0	
	<u>421 2 0</u>	
Total stock 10 animals.		
Bullocks' share-- $\frac{7}{10}$ th	.. ..	294 12 0
Grain fed--2 maunds grain @ Rs. 4/-		8 0 0
	<u>Total</u>	<u>487 15 0</u>

†At the end of the year the three bullocks were sold for Rs. 130/-, hence the actual depreciation of Rs. 60/- is included, instead of the usual 12 per cent.

PART VI.

Accounts of an area of about Seven Rectangles

(*i.e.* 175 acres)

in the Montgomery District, formed by

*Batai* Cultivation during the year

1st June 1925 to 31st May 1926.

This farm is situated about three miles from Montgomery and is farmed partly by tenants and partly by direct cultivation. The accounts given here are those for the seven rectangles farmed by tenants on half *batai* rates. The first four tenants each cultivated one rectangle, whilst the fifth and sixth in addition to cultivating one rectangle each separately, farmed one square jointly sharing all expenditure equally and receiving the produce in equal shares.

The cultivation given to the land by tenants A, B, C and D varied from 18 to 20 days work of one man per acre and averaged 9 days for a pair of bullocks. Tenants E and F each held 50 per cent. more area than any of the others. Their cultivation seems to have suffered accordingly, as it averaged only two-thirds of that given by any of the remaining tenants.

The intensity of cropping practised varied from 100 per cent. to 88 per cent. according to the tenant with an average of 93 per cent. The cropping is less intense in the Montgomery District than at Lyallpur, due to a smaller supply of irrigation water. As no land revenue was paid on this farm, tenants met the full water rates. They also maintained the working bullocks at their own expense. It will be seen that the cost of maintenance of bullocks varied from Rs. 7/8/- to Rs. 12/8/- per acre and averaged Rs. 9/6/- per acre. This is low in comparison with tenants on the farms whose accounts were kept in the Lyallpur District and is due largely to poor feeding.

The landlord provided half the cost of sugarcane used for seed and the tenants supplied all other seed.

Harvesting of wheat was done at the usual rate of four bundles per acre, but the tenant had to provide one man—equivalent to one bundle per acre. The cost of the other three bundles was borne equally by landlord and tenant. The harvesting of the one bundle may be done by the tenant himself in which case no expenditure would be involved, or he may engage a labourer and pay him in kind. The cost has been charged in these accounts against the tenant.

The charge for winnowing of wheat was 5 per cent. of the amount winnowed and was given from the common heap.

Picking charges of cotton, averaging one-twelfth of the amount picked, were borne equally by tenant and landlord.

The *kamins* paid from the farm produce were a carpenter and a blacksmith. The rates paid to each of these per rectangle were as follows:—

Wheat	..	1 maund grain <i>plus</i> one bundle (total 1 maund 16 seers grain and 24 seers <i>bhusa</i> .)
Cotton	..	10 seers <i>kapas</i> .
Gur	..	4 „
Toria	..	4 „
Fodder	..	1 bundle in <i>kharif</i> and 1 in <i>rabi</i> .

On this farm a *begari* and tracker was kept. He was paid in kind at the rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  seers per maund of all produce except fodders. This was paid from the common heap before distribution between landlord and tenant. His total wages for the year amount to Rs. 362/-, which are equivalent to the average net income got by the tenants from 19 acres of land. The rates paid to him appear to be excessive for the amount of work which he usually does.

Improved implements were provided by the landlord for the free use of the tenants and were used on the three rectangles under direct cultivation as well as on the area farmed by tenants.

Accordingly only seven-tenths of the interest and depreciation on these implements is charged against the tenants' area. The total value of implements provided for the whole farm of 250 acres is Rs. 2,084/12/-.

The landlord provided a manager and *muqaddams* who had other duties in the District in addition to the management of the farm. Against the tenants' area are charged one quarter of the pay of the manager and the full pay of one *muqaddam*. This item is borne by the landlord alone.

The total expenditure on the running of this farm is divided between landlord and tenant as follows:—

1. The landlord alone met the costs of improved implements and management.
2. The tenant alone paid the full water rates and maintained the working bullocks. He also provided all the seed except half that for the sugarcane crop.
3. Landlord and tenant bore equally the cost of the *kamins* and the *begari*, the winnowing of the gram and the picking of the cotton crop.
4. The tenant harvested one quarter of the wheat crop himself and landlord and tenant divided the expenses of the remainder.

The gross income got from the farm averaged Rs. 83/- per acre and was as high as Rs. 92/- and as low as Rs. 72/- in the case of individual tenants. This was divided equally between landlord and tenant. The landlord's expenses in connection with cultivation averaged Rs. 9/12/- per acre with only a few annas variation between individual tenants. The tenant's expenditure varied from Rs. 20/- to Rs. 25/- per acre with an average of Rs. 21/15/-. The landlord's highest net income from a tenant was Rs. 36/- per acre and from the lowest, Rs. 26/7/-. It averaged Rs. 31/12/- per acre. The highest net profit got by a tenant was Rs. 24/5/- per acre and the lowest Rs. 14/12/-. The average net profit for all tenants was Rs. 19/9/- per acre.

*Labour Sheet showing the number of Days worked by Tenants and Bullocks throughout the Year.*

Tenant.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	Total days.	Average days per one plough area.	Average days per acre.
A. { Farm cultivation ..	38½	33½	56½	29½	28½	26	35½	36½	38	43½	62	45½	473	236½	20½
	Bullock labour ..	11½	23½	38½	17½	19½	17½	9½	9½	6	15½	22½	217½	105½	9
B. { Farm cultivation ..	34½	39½	42	24	34½	30½	38	31½	18½	39½	58	54½	455	227½	19½
	Bullock labour ..	13½	24½	27	16	16½	22½	13	2½	..	22½	21	32½	212½	106
C. { Farm cultivation ..	42	39½	45½	18½	15½	25½	25	42½	26	32	62½	55½	430	215	18½
	Bullock labour ..	17½	30½	32	10½	12½	13½	10	½	..	25	20½	208½	104½	9
D. { Farm cultivation ..	26½	31½	47½	21½	20½	26½	35	35	29	15½	69½	54	412½	206½	17½
	Bullock labour ..	9½	22½	36½	8½	6½	15½	14	6	2½	9½	30	30½	190½	95½
E. & F. { Farm cultivation ..	54	69½	85½	20½	62½	78½	66	75	37½	74½	119	141½	883½	147½	12½
	Bullock labour ..	17	50½	63½	½	29½	49½	26	..	5	43½	41	86½	412½	68½

## TENANT (A) INCOME.

Crop.	Area.			Yield.		Rate.	Value.
	A.	K.	M.	Mds.	Srs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat	7	6	8	81	33	4 11 6	386 1 9
Wheat <i>bhusa</i>	..	..	..	81	33	0 14 0	71 9 6
Cotton (American)	2	1	16	10	26	13 7 0	143 2 9
Cotton ( <i>desi</i> )	3	6	14	40	38	12 2 0	496 8 3
<i>Toria</i>	1	0	18	3	9	7 0 0	22 8 3
Gram	1	5	8	3	5	4 0 0	12 8 0
Gram <i>bhusa</i>	..	..	..	3	5	0 6 0	1 2 9
Tobacco	0	0	18	0	20	12 0 0	6 0 0
Chillies	0	0	18	..	..	..	3 0 6
Sugarcane (Co. 205)	0	1	14	9	32	8 0 0	78 8 0
Do.	0	0	6	..	..	40 0 0 <i>per kanal</i>	12 0 0
Sugarcane ( <i>Katha</i> )	0	2	16	..	..	30 0 0 „	84 0 0
Do.	0	0	3	..	..	30 0 0 „	4 8 0
<i>Chari guara</i>	1	0	18	..	..	6 8 0 „	57 13 6
Lucerne	0	4	18	..	..	20 0 0 „	98 0 0
<i>Chari guara</i>	0	4	0	..	..	4 0 0 „	16 0 0
Do.	0	5	0	..	..	3 8 0 „	17 8 0
<i>Sarson</i>	0	4	18	..	..	2 0 0 „	9 12 9
<i>Toria</i>	1	0	18	..	..	2 0 0 „	17 12 9
<i>Senji</i>	0	4	0	..	..	3 8 0 „	14 0 0
<i>Masar metha</i>	0	4	0	..	..	<i>Kharaba</i>	..
Total	23	0	11	..	..	..	1,552 8 9

ADD THE FOLLOWING PAID IN KIND:—

Harvesting wheat	..	31 bundles	..	..	69 8 1
Cotton picking	..	$\frac{1}{12}$ th	..	..	53 5 0
Winnowing wheat	..	5 per cent.	..	..	19 4 11
<i>Kamins and Begari</i>	..	..	..	..	74 9 0

Gross Income .. 1,769 3 9

## TENANT (B) INCOME.

Crop.	Area.			Yield.		Rate.			Value.		
	A.	K.	M.	Mds.	Srs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat ..	7	2	10	82	38	4	11	6	391	6	9
Wheat <i>bhusa</i> ..	..	..	..	82	38	0	14	0	72	9	6
Cotton ..	6	2	5	78	12	12	0	0	939	11	0
Sugarcane (Co. 205)	0	1	8	5	6	8	0	0	41	3	3
Do.	0	0	9	..	..	40	0	0	18	0	0
Do.	0	0	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	0	0
Sugarcane ( <i>Katha</i> )..	0	2	16	..	..	24	0	0	67	3	3
Do. ..	0	0	9	..	..	..	..	..	10	12	9
Gram ..	1	4	0	3	35	4	0	0	15	8	0
<i>Masar</i> ..	0	2	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	8	0
<i>Toria</i> ..	0	4	0	5	20	7	0	0	38	8	0
Do. ..	0	3	0	..	..	2	0	0	6	0	0
<i>Metha</i> and Gram ..	0	6	0	<i>Kharaba.</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Chari</i> ..	2	2	10	..	..	6	0	0	63	0	0
Do. ..	0	4	0	..	..	4	8	0	18	0	0
Do. ..	0	2	0	..	..	3	8	0	7	0	0
<i>Guara</i> ..	0	2	0	..	..	2	0	0	4	0	0
<i>Sarson</i> ..	0	2	0	..	..	0	12	0	1	8	0
<i>Senji</i> ..	0	5	15	..	..	10	0	0	51	8	0
<i>Sarson</i> ..	0	2	10	..	..	2	0	0	5	0	0
Total ..	22	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	1,757	6	6

ADD THE FOLLOWING PAID IN KIND :—

Harvesting wheat ..	30 bundles	..	..	67	4	3
Cotton picking ..	$\frac{1}{12}$ th ..	..	..	78	5	0
Winnowing wheat ..	5 per cent.	..	..	19	9	0
<i>Kamins</i> and <i>Begari</i> ..	..	..	..	85	1	0

Gross Income .. 2,007 9 9

## TENANT (C) INCOME.

Crop.	Area.			Yield.		Rate.	Value.
	A.	K.	M.	Mds.	Srs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat ..	9	4	8	125	7	4 8 0	563 4 6
Wheat <i>bhusa</i> ..	..	..	..	125	7	0 14 0	109 12 6
Sugarcane ..	<i>Kharaba.</i>			..	..	..	..
Do. ..	0	3	0	10	33	8 0 0	87 5 0
Cotton ..	6	7	6	66	15	12 2 0	804 12 9
<i>Masar</i> ..	0	2	0	..	..	20 0 0	40 0 0
<i>Chari guara</i> ..	0	4	0	..	..	6 0 0	24 0 0
<i>Kharbuza</i> ..	0	1	0	..	..	2 0 0	2 0 0
<i>Chari</i> ..	0	2	17	..	..	2 0 0	5 11 6
Do. ..	0	2	0	..	..	5 0 0	10 0 0
Do. ..	1	0	0	..	..	3 2 0	25 0 0
Turnips ..	0	2	0	..	..	1 0 0	2 0 0
<i>Toria</i> ..	1	5	0	..	..	8 8 0	110 8 0
<i>Metha</i> ..	0	4	0	..	..	4 8 0	18 0 0
<i>Senji</i> ..	0	2	0	..	..	4 4 0	8 8 0
<i>Metha</i> ..	0	4	0	<i>Kharaba.</i>		..	..
Total ..	22	5	11	..	..	..	1,810 14 3

## ADD THE FOLLOWING PAID IN KIND:—

Harvesting wheat ..	38 bundles	..	..	81 9 3
Cotton picking ..	$\frac{1}{12}$ th	..	..	67 1 0
Winnowing wheat ..	5 per cent.	..	..	28 2 8
<i>Kamins</i> and <i>Begari</i> ..	..	..	..	87 10 0

Gross Income .. 2,075 5 2



## TENANT (D) INCOME.

Crop.	Area.			Yield.		Rate.	Value.
	A.	K.	M.	Mds.	Srs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat ..	7	5	4	88	5	4 8 0	396 9 0
Wheat <i>bhusq</i> ..	..	..	..	88	5	0 14 0	77 1 9
Cotton ( <i>desi</i> ) ..	6	5	8	98	17	12 2 0	1,193 6 3
<i>Bajra</i> and <i>Mash</i> ..	1	0	18	1	12	..	7 8 0
<i>Chari bajra</i> ..	1	5	16	..	..	3 8 0 <i>per</i>	46 10 3
<i>Sarson</i> ..	1	2	8	..	..	3 0 0 „	31 3 0
<i>Toria</i> ..	1	3	10	..	..	9 0 0 „	103 8 0
Gram ..	0	3	0	<i>Kharaba.</i>	..	..	..
Total ..	20	2	4	..	..	..	1,855 14 3

## ADD THE FOLLOWING PAID IN KIND:—

Harvesting wheat ..	30 bundles	..	..	64 7 3
Cotton picking ..	$\frac{1}{12}$ th	..	..	99 7 2
Winnowing wheat ..	5 per cent.	..	..	19 12 10
<i>Kamins</i> and <i>Begari</i> ..	..	..	..	92 11 0

*Gross Income* .. 2,132 4 6

## TENANT (E) INCOME.

Crop.	Area.			Outturn.		Rate.			Value.		
	A.	K.	M.	Mds.	Srs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat ..	8	0	6	97	4	5	0	0	485	8	0
Wheat <i>bhusa</i> ..	..	..	..	97	4	0	14	0	84	14	0
Cotton ( <i>desi</i> ) ..	1	7	15	20	18	12	2	0	247	15	0
Cotton (American)..	5	0	0	15	38	13	7	0	214	5	3
Gram ..	2	5	0	2	14	4	0	0	9	6	3
Gram <i>bhusa</i> ..	..	..	..	2	14	0	6	0	0	13	9
Sugarcane (Co. 205)	0	1	14	7	11	8	0	0	58	3	3
Do.	0	0	6	..	..	30	0	0	9	0	0
Sugarcane ( <i>Katha</i> )	0	2	0	..	..	18	0	0	36	0	0
Maize <i>chari</i> ..	0	6	0	..	..	7	0	0	42	0	0
<i>Kharbuza</i> ..	0	2	0	..	..	3	8	0	7	0	0
<i>Chari</i> ..	0	2	0	..	..	2	0	0	4	0	0
<i>Guara</i> ..	1	4	0	..	..	3	8	0	42	0	0
Turnips ..	0	6	0	..	..	6	0	0	36	0	0
<i>Senji</i> ..	0	6	0	..	..	7	0	0	42	0	0
Total ..	22	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1,319	1	6

## ADD THE FOLLOWING PAID IN KIND :—

Harvesting wheat ..	..	..	..	32 bundles	..	75	4	0
Cotton picking ..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{12}$ th	..	38	8	4
Winnowing wheat ..	..	..	..	5 per cent.	..	24	4	0
<i>Kamins and Begari</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..	70	0	0
				Total	..	1,527	1	10
Add half share of additional rectangle ..	9	3	5			962	15	2
<i>Total Area Cropped</i>	<u>31</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>			<i>Gross Income</i> ..	<u>2,490</u>	<u>1</u> <u>0</u>

## TENANT (F) INCOME.

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Crop.	Area.			Outturn.		Rate.			Value.		
	A.	K.	M.	Mds.	Srs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat ..	7	0	8	74	21	5	0	0	372	10	0
Wheat <i>bhusa</i> ..	..	..	..	74	21	0	14	0	65	3	0
Sugarcane (Co. 205)	0	1	17	5	37	8	0	0	47	8	0
Do.	0	0	3	..	..	30	0	0	4	8	0
Sugarcane ( <i>Katha</i> )	0	3	4	..	..	23	0	0	73	9	6
Cotton ( <i>desi</i> ) ..	4	0	4	56	6	12	2	0	680	13	0
Cotton (American)..	2	2	16	18	24	13	7	0	249	9	6
<i>Toria</i> ..	0	4	0	2	19	7	0	0	17	5	0
<i>Kharbuza</i> ..	0	2	0	..	..	3	0	0	6	0	0
Maize ..	0	4	0	..	..	6	8	0	26	0	0
Lucerne ..	0	3	8	..	..	20	0	0	68	0	0
<i>Chari guara</i> ..	0	7	8	..	..	6	8	0	47	13	0
Maize <i>guara</i> ..	0	5	0	..	..	1	0	0	5	0	0
Turnips ..	0	4	0	..	..	4	0	0	16	0	0
<i>Toria</i> ..	0	4	0	..	..	4	0	0	16	0	0
<i>Sarson</i> ..	0	1	8	..	..	5	0	0	7	3	0
<i>Metha</i> ..	0	2	0	..	..	1	0	0	2	0	0
<i>Senji</i> ..	0	2	0	..	..	6	0	0	12	0	0
Gram ..	2	0	16	6	6	4	0	0	24	9	6
Gram <i>bhusa</i> ..	..	..	..	6	6	0	6	0	2	13	0
<i>Masar</i> ..	0	2	0	1	5	4	0	0	4	8	0
Total ..	21	2	12	..	..	..	..	..	1,749	0	6

## ADD THE FOLLOWING PAID IN KIND :—

Harvesting wheat ..	..	..	..	28 bundles	..	65	13	6
Cotton picking ..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{12}$ th	..	77	8	6
Winnowing wheat ..	..	..	..	5 per cent.	..	18	10	0
<i>Kamins and Begari</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..	86	11	6
Add halfshare of additional rectangle	9	3	5	..	Total	1,997	12	0
						962	15	2
Total Area Cropped	30	5	17		Gross Income	2,960	11	2

## TENANTS (E) AND (F) INCOME.

Crop.	Area.			Outturn.		Rate.	Value.
	A.	K.	M.	Mds.	Srs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat ..	7	6	6	88	11	5 0 0	441 6 0
Wheat <i>bhusa</i> ..	..	..	..	88	11	0 14 0	77 3 9
Cotton ( <i>desi</i> ) ..	6	5	8	79	31	12 2 0	967 4 6
Gram ..	1	0	18	8	32	4 0 0	35 4 0
Gram <i>bhusa</i> ..	..	..	..	8	32	0 6 0	3 5 0
<i>Chari guara</i> ..	1	4	18	..	..	5 8 0 <i>per kanal</i>	70 15 0
<i>Senji</i> ..	1	0	0	..	..	6 0 0 „	48 0 0
Turnips ..	0	5	0	..	..	3 0 0 „	15 0 0
	18	6	10	..	..	..	1,658 6 3

ADD THE FOLLOWING PAID IN KIND :—

Harvesting wheat ..	..	31 bundles	..	72 14 4
Cotton picking ..	..	$\frac{1}{12}$ th	..	80 9 8
Winnowing wheat ..	..	5 per cent.	..	22 1 0
<i>Kamins and Begari</i> ..	..	..	..	91 15 0

Gross Income .. 1,925 14 3

Divided equally between E and F.

	Area cropped.			Income.	
	A.	K.	M.	Rs. a. p.	
E	..	9	3	5	962 15 2
F	..	9	3	5	962 15 2

**EXPENDITURE.**

Tenant.	Water rates.	Seed.	Upkeep of bullocks.	Kamins.	Begari.	Harvesting, Winnowing, Picking.	Implements.	Management.	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.
A. { Landlord ..	..	5 0 0	..	11 10 0	21 1 6	62 6 0	41 11 6	74 6 0	216 3 0
{ Tenant ..	112 9 0	61 14 0	256 9 0	11 10 0	21 1 6	79 12 0	..	..	543 7 6
B. { Landlord ..	..	5 0 0	..	11 10 0	26 5 6	74 2 7	41 11 6	74 6 0	233 3 7
{ Tenant ..	121 15 3	53 3 6	289 7 0	11 10 0	26 5 6	90 15 8	..	..	593 8 11
C. { Landlord ..	..	5 0 0	..	11 10 0	27 10 0	78 3 4	41 11 6	74 6 0	238 8 10
{ Tenant ..	121 8 6	57 14 3	172 6 0	11 10 0	27 10 0	98 9 7	..	..	489 10 4
D. { Landlord ..	..	..	..	11 10 0	30 2 6	83 12 9	41 11 6	74 6 0	241 10 9
{ Tenant ..	108 10 6	43 5 0	218 5 0	11 10 0	30 2 6	99 14 6	..	..	511 15 6
E. { Landlord ..	..	4 0 0	..	17 7 0	33 11 3	98 15 2	62 9 3	111 9 0	328 3 8
{ Tenant ..	159 3 9	79 5 3	274 0 0	17 7 0	33 11 3	126 14 0	..	..	690 9 3
F. { Landlord ..	..	5 0 0	..	17 7 0	42 1 0	111 5 4	62 9 3	111 9 0	349 15 7
{ Tenant ..	168 7 0	75 11 0	314 0 0	17 7 0	42 1 0	137 8 10	..	..	755 2 10

*EXPENDITURE PER ACRE.*

Tenant.	Water rates.	Seed.	Upkeep of bullocks.	Kamins.	Begari.	Harvesting, Winnowing, Picking.	Implements.	Management.	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.
A. { Landlord ..	..	0 3 6	..	0 8 0	0 14 7	2 11 2	1 12 10	3 3 6	9 5 7
{ Tenant ..	4 13 10	2 10 10	11 1 6	0 8 0	0 14 7	3 7 2	..	..	23 7 11
B. { Landlord ..	..	0 3 6	..	0 8 0	0 14 7	3 3 3	1 12 10	3 3 6	9 13 8
{ Tenant ..	5 4 5	2 4 10	12 9 2	0 8 0	0 14 7	3 15 0	..	..	25 8 0
C. { Landlord ..	..	0 3 6	..	0 8 0	0 14 7	3 6 1	1 12 10	3 3 6	10 0 6
{ Tenant ..	5 4 2	2 8 0	7 7 3	0 8 0	0 14 7	4 4 3	..	..	20 14 3
D. { Landlord ..	..	..	..	0 8 0	0 14 7	3 10 0	1 12 10	3 2 6	10 0 11
{ Tenant ..	4 11 2	1 14 0	9 7 0	0 8 0	0 14 7	4 5 1	..	..	21 11 10
E. { Landlord ..	..	0 2 9	..	0 8 0	0 14 7	2 13 8	1 12 10	3 3 6	9 7 4
{ Tenant ..	4 9 5	2 4 7	7 14 5	0 8 0	0 14 7	3 10 6	..	..	19 13 6
F. { Landlord ..	..	0 3 6	..	0 8 0	0 14 7	3 3 4	1 12 10	3 3 6	9 13 9
{ Tenant ..	4 13 8	2 2 11	9 0 10	0 8 0	0 14 7	3 15 6	..	..	21 7 6
<i>AVERAGE.</i>									
Landlord ..	..	0 2 10	..	0 8 0	0 14 7	3 2 4	1 12 10	3 3 6	9 12 1
Tenant ..	4 14 4	2 4 9	9 6 8	0 8 0	0 14 7	3 14 8	..	..	21 15 0

## AREA CROPPED AND RETURN.

Tenant.	Area held.		Area cultivated.		Intensity of cropping.	Gross return.	Gross return per acre.
	A.	K. M.	A.	K. M.	Per cent.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
A. ..	23	1 0	23	0 11	100	1,769 3 9	76 8 2
B. ..	23	1 0	22	1 15	96	2,007 9 9	86 13 0
C. ..	23	1 0	22	5 11	98.1	2,075 5 2	89 11 11
D. ..	23	1 0	20	2 4	87.7	2,132 4 6	92 3 3
E. ..	34	5 10	31	6 6	91.6	2,490 1 0	71 12 7
F. ..	34	5 10	30	5 17	88.6	2,960 11 2	85 5 8
Total ..	161	7 0	150	6 4	93.1 (average)	13,435 3 4	83 0 0 (average)

## SUMMARY OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

Tenant.	LANDLORD.			TENANT.		
	Gross Income	Expenditure.	Net Income.	Gross Income	Expenditure.	Net Income.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
A. ..	884 9 10	216 3 0	668 6 10	884 9 10	543 7 6	341 2 4
B. ..	1,003 12 10	233 3 7	770 9 3	1,003 12 10	593 8 11	410 3 11
C. ..	1,037 10 7	232 8 10	799 1 9	1,037 10 7	489 10 4	548 0 3
D. ..	1,066 2 3	241 10 9	824 7 6	1,066 2 3	511 15 6	554 2 9
E. ..	1,245 0 6	328 3 8	916 12 10	1,245 0 6	690 9 3	554 7 3
F. ..	1,480 5 7	349 15 7	1,130 6 0	1,480 5 7	755 2 10	725 2 9
Total ..	6,717 9 7	1,607 13 5	5,109 12 2	6,717 9 7	3,584 6 4	3,133 3 3
<i>PER ACRE.</i>						
A. ....	38 4 1	9 5 7	28 14 6	38 4 1	23 7 11	14 12 2
B. ..	43 2 10	9 13 8	33 5 2	43 8 7	25 8 0	18 0 7
C. ..	44 14 0	10 0 6	34 13 6	44 14 0	20 14 3	23 15 9
D. ..	46 1 7	10 0 11	36 0 8	46 1 7	21 11 10	24 5 9
E. ..	35 14 3	9 7 4	26 6 11	35 14 3	19 13 6	16 0 9
F. ..	42 10 10	9 13 9	32 13 1	42 10 10	21 7 6	21 3 4
Average	41 8 0	9 12 1	31 11 11	41 8 0	21 15 0	19 9 0

## GLOSSARY OF VERNACULAR TERMS.

- ALSI .. Linseed (*Linum usitatissimum*).
- BAJRA .. Bulrush or spiked millet (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).
- BARANI .. Land dependent on rainfall.
- BATAI .. A system of farming where the rent is a certain proportion of the produce, *cf. metayer system*.
- BEGARI .. A labourer who in return for certain dues renders certain services to visitors.
- BHUSA .. Straw crushed and broken into short lengths by stamping with bullocks during the process of threshing.
- CHAMAR .. Leather-worker.
- CHARI .. Great millet (*Andropogon sorghum*) grown for fodder.
- CHHATTAK .. 1/16th of a seer—a little over 2 ozs.
- COLONY .. The name given to a large area brought under cultivation as a result of a canal project.
- DESI .. Country ; indigenous.
- DHOBI .. Washerman.
- GUARA .. A leguminous fodder crop (*Cyamopsis psoralioides*).
- GUR .. Raw sugar in lumps—unrefined sugar.
- KAMINS .. Menials.
- KANAL .. 1/8th of an acre in canal colonies and certain districts—1/10th acre in some of the older districts.
- KAPAS .. Cotton from which the seed has not been extracted.
- KATHA—  
(SUGARCANE). .. A variety of red thin cane commonly grown for production of raw sugar in districts having low rainfall.
- KHARABA .. Not matured.
- KHARBUZA .. Melon (*Cucumis melo*).
- KHARIF .. Monsoon or summer crops.
- KHUDEASHT .. Direct cultivation.
- MALIKANA .. An additional part of the produce deducted by the landlord from the tenants' share after taking his *batai* portion. Supposed to be used towards the cost of entertainment of visitors.
- MARLA .. 1/20th of a kanal.
- MASAR .. Lentil (*Lens esculenta*).
- MASH .. A kind of pulse (*Phaseolus radiatus*).
- MAUND .. 40 seers = 82  $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.
- METHA .. A leguminous fodder crop (*Trigonella fenumgræcum*).
- METHI .. A smaller variety of *metha* grown as a pot-herb and spice crop.



- MUQADDAM .. An overseer.  
 PAUNDA— A variety of thick cane grown mostly for chewing.  
 (SUGARCANE).  
 RABI .. Winter crops.  
 RAYA .. A kind of rape grown either for green fodder or for the  
 production of oil seeds.  
 RECTANGLE .. A division of land in certain canal colonies, 25 acres in  
 area : size 1,100 feet by 990 feet.  
 SAN .. Hemp. A plant grown for fibre (*Crotalaria juncea*).  
 SARSON .. Rape seed (*Brassica campestris*, var. *glauca*).  
 SEER—(SER) .. 1/40th of a maund=32·9 ozs.  
 SENJI .. Indian clover (*Melilotus parviflora*).  
 SHAKAR .. Raw sugar reduced to a coarse powder.  
 SIBI .. A sharer or partner.  
 SQUARE .. A division of land in certain canal colonies, size 1,100 feet  
 by 1,100 feet. Is equivalent to 25 *killas* or 27·8 acres.  
 TORIA .. A variety of oil seeds (*Brassica campestris*, var. *toria*).