

## CHAPTER IV.

### PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

#### AGRICULTURE.

There was during the year under review a decrease in the <sup>Area cultivat-</sup> area under cultivation throughout the whole Presidency, including Sind, as will be seen from the detailed comparative statement in the Appendix (IV.—A 1). But the principal decrease was in Sind; in the Northern Division of the Presidency proper there was also a decrease, but it was more than counterbalanced by the increase in the Southern Division. The total area of culturable land in the whole Presidency, exclusive of the collectorates of Kánara and Karáchi, for which the figures have not been reported, is given as acres 29,763,754-39-13 and \* bighas 844,818-17-9. The area cultivated during the year under review is shown as acres 23,148,534-15-13½ and bighas 444,630-17-8½, while in 1872-73 it was acres 23,442,193-1-5¼ and bighas 526,515-6-5¼. In these figures the area cultivated in Kánara is not included, as the Collector states that owing to a limited portion only of the district having been surveyed and settled the information cannot be given, but they include the cultivated area in Karáchi, which has been reported, though the culturable area has not. The decrease shown above is acres 293,658-25-8¼ and bighas 81,884-8-17¼. In Sind it was acres 365,288-12-0; in the Northern Division acres 17,536-8-10¾ and bighas 81,722-8-17¼, while there was an increase in the Southern Division of acres 89,166-32-2½, from which, however, must be deducted a decrease in unsurveyed districts of bighas 162-0-0. There was, therefore, in the Presidency proper an increase of acres 71,630-26-7¼, but a decrease of bighas 81,884-8-17¼. The extent of the bigha varies in different places, but, roughly speaking, 1½ bighas make an acre. On this calculation there would be an increase in the Presidency proper of about 17,041 acres. It may further be remarked that throughout the Presidency

\* Where the district has been surveyed, the area is given in acres; where not surveyed, in bighas.

there is an increase in the cultivation of garden lands, that in the Northern Division the decrease is only in the cultivation of dry-crop lands, that in the Southern Division there is an increase in the cultivation of all classes, and in Sind a decrease in all but garden lands, of which the total area is insignificant.

Causes of  
increase and  
decrease.

Cultivation in Sind depends almost entirely on artificial irrigation, and the cultivated area, therefore, fluctuates considerably, according to the nature of the inundation, which during the year under review was unusually bad. The increase in the Presidency proper is not large, considering the area of the Presidency, and does not appear to be due to any exceptional cause. In Dhárwár, Poona, and Sholápur cultivation has on the whole extended, notwithstanding the introduction of revised rates and an unfavourable season, and although 1,300 acres are said to have been thrown up in one taluka of the last-named district in which the rates were lately revised. It must not be forgotten, however, that as the survey progresses, a larger area is generally shown to be under cultivation than is entered in the Collector's books, and in other respects the returns may not be perfectly correct, though they are believed to be on the whole fairly accurate. In some districts in which the survey is not in progress cultivation has advanced, in others declined, without any assignable cause.

Products of  
the several  
divisions.

A second statement in the Appendix (IV.—A 2) shows the area upon which each product was grown in the several collectorates during the year under review. It appears therefrom that by far the largest proportions were sown with jowari and bajri, which was to be expected, as they are the ordinary food grains of the common people. They occupied respectively 23·6 per cent. and 18 per cent. of the whole cultivated area. Cotton comes next with a percentage of 7·6, while 6·8 per cent. and 6·3 per cent. of the whole cultivated area were taken up with rice and wheat respectively. It will be observed, however, that Kánara, where rice is largely grown, is not included in the statement. It may also be noted that in the Northern Division most land is devoted to bajri, in

the Southern Division to jowari, and in Sind to rice. This indicates the nature of the food used by the lower classes in the different divisions, and as rice is more nutritious than either of the other two grains, it shows that the standard of subsistence is higher in Sind than in the Presidency proper. It is to be regretted that a higher class of food is not more generally used in the Presidency proper, for as the bulk of the population now depend on the lowest class grains, there would be nothing lower to fall back upon, if they failed.

Other products do not call for particular remark, but as cotton is the principal article of export from this Presidency, as the whole course of trade and the progress of the country depend so largely upon it, and as much trouble has been taken and much expenditure incurred by Government to improve the staple, it is necessary to describe the cultivation of it during the year under review with some minuteness.

A comparative statement will be found in the Appendix (IV.—A 3) exhibiting the area under cotton cultivation and the estimated produce during the year under review as contrasted with the figures for the preceding year. The following abstract shows the results in the several divisions :—

Cotton cultivation more fully described.

Area of cotton cultivation and estimated out-turn.

Divisions.	Season 1872-73.		Season 1873-74.		Increase in 1873-74.		Decrease in 1873-74.		Total Increase in 1873-74.	
	Land under Cotton.	Actual Yield.	Land under Cotton.	Estimated Yield.	Land under Cotton.	Yield.	Land under Cotton.	Yield.		
	Acres g.	Candies lbs.	Acres g.	Candies lbs.	Acres g.	Candies lbs.	Acres g.	Candies lbs.	Acres g.	Candies lbs.
Northern Division ..	1,049,853 17	66,510 637½	1,166,463 15	105,382 180	116,599 38	88,671 324½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern Division ..	1,068,549 38½	29,888 610½	1,084,716 35½	81,848 267½	16,166 36½	1,959 441½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sind .. ..	50,084 14	14,176 136	51,267 27	13,165 52	1,178 18	.....	.....	1,011 84	.....	.....
Native States*	1,508,492 22½	103,787 408½	1,747,234 7½	98,953 141½	238,741 25	.....	.....	4,834 264½	.....	.....
Total ..	3,676,980 11½	214,363 222½	4,049,682 4½	349,348 540½	372,701 32½	40,830 766½	.....	5,845 346½	872,701 32½	34,936 417½

\* The Baroda district is not included in this return, as no information has been received of actual yield for the year 1872-73 nor of estimated yield for 1873-74. The acreage under cotton for the year 1872-73 was estimated in the previous report at 173,922 acres 30½ goontas, and the estimated yield 27,496 candies 460 lbs.; the acreage for the past season 1873-74 as amounting to 197,492 acres 23 goontas and the actual acreage for 1872-73 at 202,841 acres 4 goontas.



It thus appears that there is again a general increase in the land under cotton cultivation, amounting, on the whole, to acres 372,701-32 $\frac{2}{3}$ , and that the estimated yield exceeds the actual out-turn of the previous year by 34,985 candies 418 $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs., representing an increase of 69,971 bales. This is attributed by the Inspector-in-Chief partly to favourable weather at the period of sowing, and partly to more land being brought under the plough. This would appear to be true of the Southern Division, where there has been an increase in cultivation generally, but in the Northern Division and in Sind, where the cultivated area has been shown to have been less during the year under review than during the preceding year, the increase in cotton cultivation must have been accompanied by a greater decrease in the cultivation of other products. The following statement shows the total area under cotton cultivation for the past five seasons:—

Years.	Actual Acres.
1869-70 .....	4,525,328-11
1870-71 .....	3,736,272-2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1871-72 .....	3,379,937-19 $\frac{3}{4}$
1872-73 .....	3,879,801-15 $\frac{3}{4}$
1873-74 (estimated) .....	4,247,154-32 $\frac{2}{3}$ —(including Baroda).
Total	...19,768,494 $\frac{7}{8}$
Average...	3,953,698-32 $\frac{1}{10}$

It thus appears that the acreage under cotton cultivation during the year under review exceeds the average of the five years by 293,456 acres, while it falls short of the largest area, that of 1869-70, by 278,174 acres.

The statements of the actual out-turn of 1872-73, received since the publication of the last report, show that in that year 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres were required to produce one candy of cotton while the estimate was 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres. This gives the average number of pounds of cotton produced on each acre as 45·7; the estimate for the year under review is 48·2 lbs., or an increase of 6·5 per cent.

The total increase in the acreage and out-turn has been stated above; but it is desirable to show also the increase or decrease in the acreage under indigenous and exotic cotton respectively, and in the out-turn of each, as compared with those of the preceding year. The information is exhibited in the following statement:—

Divisions.	Indigenous Cotton.				Exotic Cotton.				Total increase Indigenous and Exotic Cotton.		Total decrease Indigenous and Exotic Cotton.										
	Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.														
	Acres	g.	Candies	lbs.	Acres	g.	Candies	lbs.	Acres	g.	Candies	lbs.	Acres	g.	Candies	lbs.					
Northern Division..	18,326	81	1,371	480	....	....	98,273	7	87,499	631	....	....	116,599	85	39,871	325	....	....			
Southern Division ..	....	....	1,844	821	2,870	11	....	....	18,837	8	115	119	....	....	16,166	36	1,959	440	....	....	
Sind .. ..	1,178	11	....	....	1,350	819	....	....	539	235	4	38	....	....	1,173	13	....	....	1,011	84	
Native States ..	241,099	86	....	....	6,168	122	....	....	1,333	64	2,398	11	....	....	238,761	95	....	....	4,834	264	
Total..	260,804	38	3,216	17	2,870	11	7,518	441	117,110	16	39,338	60	....	....	272,701	32	40,830	766	....	5,845	348
Total Increase in Area and Crop...										112,701	32	34,935	419								

There is thus an increase, both in the area under indigenous and in that under exotic cotton; but in the estimated out-turn of indigenous cotton there is a decrease of 4,302 candies, while in that of exotic there is an increase of 39,288 candies. The decrease is almost entirely in Native States, where an average of 40 lbs. to the acre is given, whereas the average in the British territory is 57 lbs. to the acre.

The estimated yield per acre is shown in the following statement, prepared by the Inspector-in-Chief from the returns of the Revenue officials:—

Collectorates, &c.	Actual 1872-73, lbs.	Estimated 1873-74, lbs.	Increase 1873-74, lbs.	Decrease 1873-74, lbs.
Haidarábád ... ..	251·97	249·77	.....	2·20
Thar and Parkár ... ..	215·73	286·60	70·85	.....
Shikárpur ... ..	180·82	67	.....	113·82
Máhi Kánta ... ..	145·69	170·19	24·50	.....
Bewa Kánta ... ..	109·26	107·65	.....	1·71
Kaira ... ..	86·10	70·42	.....	15·68
Surat ... ..	86·84	91·96	5·12	.....
Karáchi ... ..	73·62	79·18	5·56	.....
Pahlanpur ... ..	72·48	51·86	.....	20·62
Kolhápur, with the States of S. M. Country ... ..	70·13	88·69	18·56	.....
Broach ... ..	59·22	61·22	2·0	.....
Frontier of Upper Sind... ..	56·49	99·32	42·83	.....
Káthiáwár ... ..	55·65	41·58	.....	14·7
Násik ... ..	52·81	35·95	.....	16·86
Poona ... ..	45·40	39·30	.....	6·10
Khándesh ... ..	44·90	84·88	40	.....
Sátára ... ..	44·88	63·59	18·69	.....
Ahmedábád ... ..	39·90	37·13	.....	2·77
Ahmadnagar ... ..	33·83	37·80	3·97	.....
Sholápur ... ..	31·94	26·16	.....	5·78
Dhárwár... ..	30·44	33·68	3·24	.....
Kacch ... ..	27·60	20·52	.....	7·8
Akálkot ... ..	18·64	10·0	.....	8·64
Belgaum ... ..	9·27	*7·96	.....	1·31
Kaládgi ... ..	8·50	10·02	1·52	.....

\* The Collector of Belgaum gives 40 to 45 lbs. as the out-turn for an average year, but is of opinion that the last season's crop was very far below the average, owing to a bad season.

Cotton Frauds  
Act.

The Cotton Frauds Act is now worked throughout the several districts in the Presidency, including Sind, by 13 Inspectors and 10 Sub-Inspectors, under the orders of the chief Revenue authorities. Other Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors are engaged under the supervision of the Inspector-in-Chief in preventing adulteration and fraud at the numerous presses in the Presidency town. There were in all 53 cases brought to trial during the year under report, the number of persons prosecuted being 59. Thirty-three cases resulted in conviction and the punishment of 37 persons. Some officers are of opinion that it is difficult to prove cases under the Act in its present form. A Commission was appointed by Government during the year under review to inquire into its working and alleged deficiencies, and has lately closed its sittings, but the report has not yet been published.

Method of  
cultivation.

To turn from the products of the Presidency to the manner of producing, it cannot be said that any marked improvement in agriculture is visible. At the same time it must be admitted that although the Native processes appear rude, it is doubtful if any have been discovered which are generally better suited to the country. English ploughs have been tried, and appear to have succeeded in black soft soils. In Ahmedábád, in particular, they are reported to be coming into requisition; sixteen are now in use in one village, and applications for them are constantly received. But the Native instrument is, in the opinion of many competent persons, better suited to hard red soils, which indeed it is hardly possible, if desirable, to plough deeply.

Agricultural  
stock.

Perhaps the greatest drawback to the improvement of agriculture in the Presidency is the impracticability under present circumstances of properly combining it with stock-keeping. The richest land must sooner or later get exhausted, unless something is returned to it, and the most economical method of keeping up its fertility is to maintain stock upon it at intervals. But so long as the great bulk of the population do not use animal food, there is little chance of a due proportion of animals being kept. In

almost all collectorates some sheep and cattle are fed for butcher-meat and milk, and in some which are close to lines of railway and in the vicinity of large towns considerable flocks are kept. But generally speaking cattle are maintained only in such numbers as are required for cultivation and carrying purposes, and are too few for properly manuring the land. In the Appendix will be found a statement (IV.—A 4) of the agricultural stock in the several districts of the Presidency during the year under review. The returns for some districts are said to be fairly accurate, but for others they are not believed to be reliable. So far as the statement is to be depended upon, however, it shows, as compared with that of the previous year, a slight increase of agricultural stock in the Presidency proper, except in a few collectorates, though sheep and goats appear to have generally declined in numbers. The increase has naturally taken place simultaneously with the increase of cultivation above shown, and the opening up of the country by new roads and the improvement of old ones is gradually developing an increase in carts and cattle used for carrying purposes, which is especially noticeable in a prosperous district like that of Dharwar. On the other hand, it may be mentioned that towards the close of the year and subsequently a disease resembling rinderpest appeared in a few districts. In Tanna it attacked 2,400 cattle, and in Násik and Sátára it also prevailed to some extent. It is also reported to have appeared at Haidarábád, and in the Upper Sind Frontier a disease called "Sarli" carried off some cattle. In Khándesh a disease, the nature of which has not been definitely ascertained, suddenly broke out, and foot and mouth disease of a mild form was observed in Dhárwár. It is probable, however, that these causes will affect the statistics of the current year more than they have affected those of the year under review.

Horses are little, if at all, used for agricultural purposes in this Presidency, but they are usually classed as agricultural stock, and the measures which have been taken during the year for the improvement of the breed may here

Horse breed-  
ing.

be briefly noticed. There were 62 stallions employed during the year, 7 English, 1 Australian, 52 Arabs, 1 Gulf Arab, and 1 country-bred; 6 were purchased during the year at an average price of Rs. 1,150; 1 was presented to the stud, while 1 died and 1 was sold. The number of mares covered was 1,724 against 1,384 in the previous year. The average for each stallion was a little over 27, while in 1872-73 it was 22·87. Káthiáwar has 11 stallions as in the previous year, but three of them, which used to be most in demand, became sick, and the number of mares served in that province fell from 310 to 214. Khándesh has risen from 189 to 254, and Sirur from 125 to 222. At Jacobábád only 22 mares were covered by two horses in 1872-73, and the same horses covered 115 in the year under review. They were only employed for three months, however, in the former year. Most of the stallions are kept at the expense of Government, but at Karáchi, Haidarábád, and Shikárpur they are paid from Local Funds. A very general decrease in the cost of their keep is noticed, the average being only Rs. 26-15-5 against Rs. 29-0-3 in 1872-73. This is doubtless attributable to the fall in prices. The proportionate cost of each mare covered has also greatly decreased everywhere, except in Káthiáwar, Káládgi, and Belgaum, but the increase in those districts has raised the average from Rs. 14-12-3 to Rs. 15-6-7. The total cost, exclusive of supervision at Sirur and in Káthiáwar, was Rs. 19,343-8-6 against Rs. 18,976-8-3 in the previous year.

Horse shows. The improvement of the breed of horses is also stimulated by horse shows, which have the further advantage of exhibiting the effect of the operations of the Government stud, special prizes being usually offered for the produce of Government stallions. Shows were held at seven places during the year under review as during the previous year, and with the exception of that at Rájkot, where the animals are said to have been of a poor description, they were successful. They are evidently stimulating an improvement in the breed, and the good effects of maintaining Government stallions are annually becoming more apparent.

Of general measures taken by Government during the year under review, with the view of fostering a better system of agriculture, the publication of new rules under the Land Improvement Act of 1871 was perhaps the most important. It must be explained, however, that it has long been the custom in this Presidency to grant advances for agricultural purposes other than agricultural improvements as defined in the Act in question, and the remarks of the late Lord Mayo on the passing of Act XXVI. of 1871 show that it was not the intention of the Government of India to interfere with that custom. The principal of such objects are the purchase of seed and of cattle, and in unsurveyed districts the construction or purchase of carts, and even before the passing of the Act above mentioned, the construction of new wells, tanks, bandaras, whether for irrigation or other purposes, or the repair of similar old works, was deemed a proper object for an advance, and in the Deccan collectorates in particular was encouraged in every possible way. But the intention has always been to confine advances for the purchase of seed or cattle to seasons of general drought or of murrain. The following statement shows the districts in which advances were made during the past year and the amount granted for permanent improvements and the purchase of seed or cattle or other purposes respectively:—

Name of Collectorate.	For purchase of Seed, Cattle, &c.		For permanent improvements.		Total.	
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Northern Division.</i>						
Surat ... ..	...	310	799	2,165 0 0	799	2,475 0 0
Tanna ... ..	671	10	...	...	671	10 0 0
Khándeah ... ..	11,120	6,524	64,708	11,081 0 0	75,828	17,605 0 0
Násik ... ..	10,440	1,500	12,197	6,025 0 0	22,637	7,525 0 0
Panch Maháls ... ..	1,764	704	...	...	1,764	704 0 0

Names of Collectorate.	For purchase of Seed, Cattle, &c.		For permanent improvements.		Total.	
	1873-74.	1873-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
<i>Southern Division.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmadnagar ... ..	...	...	15,534	8,292 0 0	15,534	8,292 0 0
Poona ... ..	...	...	2,250	...	2,250	...
Sholapur... ..	...	900	6,975	1,585 0 0	6,975	1,585 0 0
Kaládgi ... ..	...	100	6,850	4,500 0 0	6,850	5,400 0 0
Sátára ... ..	...	...	25,225	2,480 0 0	25,225	2,580 0 0
Belgaum... ..	...	1,116	2,900	900 0 0	2,900	900 0 0
Rainágiri ... ..	1,096	2,018	...	...	1,096	1,116 0 0
Kánara ... ..	...	...	670	145 0 0	670	2,163 0 0
<i>Sind.</i>						
Karáchi ... ..	...	30,000	...	...	...	30,000 0 0
Shikárpur ... ..	...	...	...	2,610 8 0	...	2,610 8 0
Total.....	25,091	43,182	1,38,108	39,783 8 0	1,63,199	82,965 8 0

Advances for purchase of seed or cattle and other purposes.

The advances other than those made under the Act appear to have been principally granted for the purchase of seed and cattle; the large sum of Rs. 30,000 in Karáchi was advanced in seed to zemindars who had been ruined by the bad season. Those given in Násik were for re-building houses destroyed by the floods of 1872, and settling Bhils as cultivators; in the Panch Maháls they were made to sufferers from fire.

Advances under the Land Improvement Act.

Most of the advances made under the Act appear to have been expended on the construction of wells and other means of irrigation. This is so far satisfactory; but it cannot be said that the total amount applied for shows a general desire to carry out improvements with the assistance of Government. It is said that in Kaládgi no advances have been made since the issue of the new rules, and other Collectors attribute the backwardness of the ryots in taking them to the formidable nature of the documents to be executed, the strictness about executing the works, and the uncertainty of being able to repay the amount within the prescribed time. Government are considering whether any modification in the rules is necessary, but precautions for the



recovery of the money advanced and against its being devoted to the payment of debts or other illegitimate purpose cannot be dispensed with. It has also been represented that the interest is now too high, but it is moderate as compared with that for which ryots can borrow from money-lenders, and Government itself cannot borrow under 4 per cent. It is probable that the want of enterprise on the part of the cultivators, and the fact that many are already in debt to sow-cars and cannot borrow from Government without being pressed for what they owe and cannot pay, are causes which have more effect than any of those above referred to.

The institution of model farms is a more direct, though Model Farms. less general, measure adopted by this Government for improving the agriculture of the country. Up till the beginning of the year under review there had been only two such farms in the Presidency, one at Bhadgám in the Khándesh Collectorate, and one at Salaru in the Haidarábád Collectorate in Sind. During the year a third was established at Dhárwár, and it was in contemplation to have a fourth in the Surat Collectorate, but it has now been decided to watch the effect of instructions lately issued with regard to the management of the farms already in existence before any others are established.

The Khándesh model farm had at the close of the year <sup>Khándesh</sup> under review an area of 3,040 acres, of which acres 464-37½ <sup>Farm.</sup> were sown with 40 crops of different sorts. It is to cotton, however, that special attention is given, other crops being used principally for the purpose of rotation. Seven fields of about 67½ acres were sown with seed of the Hinganghat variety grown on the farm, and are said to have yielded an average net profit of 47.29 per cent., although the land was in no case manured for this crop. Other varieties were tried but with less success. It seems to be established that that district is not suited for exotic cotton such as the Egyptian and New Orleans, and attention will now be given principally to the improvement of the Hinganghat variety. Many other experiments were made on the farm. The attempt to

rear the sunflower plant is promising, but Carolina rice and jute failed. Some apparently successful results have been attained with tobacco, but the Shiraz and Havannah tobacco seeds got mixed together, so that the experiment was not so satisfactory as it might have been. The trial of different kinds of manures is said to have shown that superphosphate is best adapted for cotton. The whole receipts on account of this farm for the year under report amounted to Rs. 5,655, while the expenditure was Rs. 16,957. The deficit for the year was, therefore, Rs. 11,302.

**Sind Farm.**

The Salaru farm in Sind is also devoted principally to cotton cultivation. Seven kinds of cotton were tried, and the result seems to show that American (New Orleans) and Nankin are the only exotics which promise well. The former gave an out-turn almost equal to that of the Sind Native, and cultivation for it is not more expensive, while the staple, if it does not deteriorate, is far more valuable. The great drawback at present to its introduction in the neighbourhood is the difficulty which the farmer would experience in finding a ready local market. The Sind Native cotton grown on the farm gave very favourable results, as also the Nankin, but other non-local and exotic varieties were more or less of a failure. The receipts of the year were Rs. 4,109, the disbursements Rs. 5,570, the loss thus shown being Rs. 1,461.

**Dhárwár Farm.**

The Dhárwár farm, having been established during the year, had many difficulties to contend with. The land was not got till the end of May, cattle had to be hired to till it, and in addition to all, the season was unfavorable. This notwithstanding, it is the only one of the three farms which does not show a deficit. The expenditure was Rs. 1,080-14-3, while the receipts amounted to Rs. 1,090. About 29½ acres were sown with indigenous and Dhárwár-American, and no less than 1,400 lbs. of good seed were saved for distribution and future sowings. The supply of seed will probably be one of the most useful objects of the farm. The Dhárwár-American is said to have deteriorated considerably in various

localities owing to indifference and carelessness on the part of the cultivators in selecting their seed.

Although no farm has yet been established in the Surat Collectorate, one of the four Superintendents of Cotton Experiments sent out some time ago by the Secretary of State is stationed there, and has a small sum annually placed at his disposal to devote to the improvement of agriculture. He was during the year under review employed in making experiments with the view of establishing the best mode of utilizing the sandy and salt tracts along the coast, some of which have lately been reclaimed by private individuals. His attention was directed to the eligibility of sandy tracts for the growth of certain useful plants, such as bamboo, casuarina, baobab, aloe, &c., and also to the best means of speedily divesting reclaimed land of its excess of salt, so as to fit it for ordinary crops. He further, with the permission of the owners of an estate on the sea-shore, employed himself in selecting plants with strong running and elastic roots which are likely, when planted in embankments, to interlace and bind the soil together. He is reported to have propagated a large number of plants, and the bamboo raised in salt land from cuttings or side branches is said to promise well. If it be successful, it will remove the difficulty now experienced in rearing it from seed only.

There were few other experiments of any importance made during the year under review. Several Collectors sowed Carolina rice, but except at Ratnágiri, where the out-turn on one acre was 17 maunds, it appears to have failed, as it did also at the Khándesh model farm. The private experiments made by the Collector of Dhárwár with sunflower seed seem to promise success. The seed has been distributed largely, and 70 acres have been sown by ryots, the Collector guaranteeing them personally against loss. He expects it to become a staple crop in the district from the current year. At the other extremity of the Presidency, the Upper Sind Frontier, potatoes, linseed, and maize were grown, and are reported to have done well. The object in view is to get a rotation of crops, and thereby do away with the

Experiments  
in Surat.

Other experi-  
ments.

necessity of fallows. No other experiments made during the year are deserving of mention, except a few which will be more appropriately spoken of under the head of horticulture.

Instructions  
respecting the  
future ma-  
nagement of  
model farms.

Finally, it may be mentioned that the working of the model farms in this Presidency during past years has been carefully considered, and that explicit instructions have now been laid down with regard to the management of them in future. Both the Khândesh farm and the Salaru farm had annually showed a deficit from the commencement, and the former much more than the latter owing to its having had a much more extensive area. Besides credit was taken for the increased value of the property, and it appeared that a large proportion of the expenditure had been devoted to this purpose. These facts seemed to show that the proper object of a model farm had been to some extent lost sight of, as the loss could hardly have been so great, if the aim had been to improve the cultivation of the district by gradual and cautious changes. It was believed that experiments of the probable result of which nothing was known had been made on a large scale, when they might have been made with equal effect on a small; and when they failed, as many of them did, the loss was greater than was necessary. Instructions have now been given to adopt, in the first instance, the most approved Native system, and to introduce improvements gradually, to make no experiments on a large scale when they can be as well made on a small one, and not to incur a large expenditure on any which a previous trial on a small scale has not shown to have a fair hope of success. The superintendents have been directed to bear particularly in mind that the test of success is not the production of more produce on a given area than had been produced before, but the production of more at a less proportionate cost. It is believed that if these instructions be carried out, the farms cannot be so unprofitable as they have been, but Government have expressed their intention of abandoning the whole scheme if after stocking the farms, as has been done, and providing the salaries of the superintendents and establish-

ments, the receipts cannot be made to cover the expenditure. The fact that this has been done by the Dhárwár farm in the very first year of its existence seems to show that even more may fairly be expected, but it is not to be forgotten that the cost of superintendence is necessarily greater than under any ordinary system of cultivation, and that improvements cannot be effected without experiments, some of which are sure to fail. If a better system of cultivation can be introduced without any further charge to Government than the cost of superintendence, it will be a matter for congratulation. The farms are already to some extent emporia for the supply of good seed, and they are likely to effect more good in this direction in future. The superintendents have been directed to consider it the principal part of their duty to instruct the cultivators in the neighbourhood, to induce them to adopt every well-established improvement, and otherwise to do all in their power to improve the agriculture of the country.

## WEATHER AND CROPS.

Before proceeding to speak of the weather in the several districts during the year under review, it is deemed advisable to describe at some length that of the town and island of Bombay, where there is a Government Observatory and scientific observations are daily made. It is not of course to be expected that where the area is so extensive as this Presidency, and the conditions so dissimilar, the climate of one place is any index of that of the rest. But some of the causes which affect the meteorological elements of the island of Bombay have doubtless more or less influence throughout a large portion of the Presidency proper, and the coast districts are in many respects similarly situated to the Presidency town. It may be further remarked that without some account of the typical climate, with which to compare the weather of a particular year, the account of the latter loses much of its interest. The following general remarks on the climate of Bombay, based on the observations of many years, by Mr. Chambers, F.R.S., Superintendent <sup>Climate of Bombay..</sup>

of the Colaba Observatory, are here given in full, as they contain a standard with which the accounts of the weather in past or future years may be compared :—

“To acquire distinct notions of the general nature and peculiarities of a particular season or year, it is necessary that a definite standard of comparison should be present to the mind, and it is convenient, if practicable, that the normal climatic conditions of the place should constitute that standard. A description of these conditions will, therefore, properly introduce the consideration of the weather of any particular year, and it must be premised that the data from which the climatic characteristics of a normal year are derived are the meteorological observations taken at the Colaba Observatory, between the years 1847 and 1870, as regards rainfall, barometric pressure, and cloudiness, from 1866 to 1870 as regards temperature and moisture of the air, and from 1867 to 1870 as regards the wind. The heart of the Native Town of Bombay is about 4 miles N.N.E. of the site of the Colaba Observatory, and a marked difference exists in the rainfall at the two places, but generally the level of the whole town (exclusive, however, of Malabar Hill and the Parel Hills) lying low, the meteorological character of it may be assumed to be very approximately represented by that of Colaba.

“The most marked weather characteristic of Bombay is undoubtedly the division of the year into a dry and a wet season, the latter commencing about the 5th June and ending about the 5th October. Thus the season, which regarding only the latitude of the place would be the hottest, is tempered not only by reason of the proximity of Bombay to the sea, but by the circumstance of the rains falling in great abundance at that season, and by their being accompanied by an almost perpetual flow of cool, damp air from the sea: the wind at this season blows from the west-south-west direction, and it forms a part of that great system of winds which prevails over a very large district under the name of the South-West Monsoon. The commencement and conclusion of the monsoon is

generally marked by storms—accompanied with thunder and lightning—sometimes of considerable violence, called ‘Elephantas,’ a name which they appear to derive from the fact of their reaching the town of Bombay from the direction of the Island of Elephanta. For several days preceding these storms during the afternoon the eastern and south-eastern skies become lurid with thunder clouds, and as night approaches, these keep up fitful discharges of lightning which increase in intensity and nearness, until the storm, which is not unfrequently repeated on successive days, breaks in earnest over Bombay, bringing with it heavy showers of rain; the fall of rain, though often continuous for several hours, is not by any means uniform, but like the wind, which is subject to modification by occasional severe squalls from the south-eastward, is heaviest when these squalls occur.

Elephanta  
Storms.

“The monsoon almost invariably opens in the manner described, but is rarely fully developed in its main characteristics of a strong west-south-west wind and almost continuous rain till the latter part of June; and the intervening period is made up of days of fine but cloudy weather, of such days with a little light rain, and of days of much rain—sometimes in the early part of June with a repetition of the ‘Elephantas’—interspersed in all varieties of ways.

“On the average of a great number of years the rainfall is heaviest just after the middle of June and just after the middle of July, and a marked period of less rain intervenes: from about the 27th May till the middle of June the increase in the average daily rainfall is gradual, as is also the decrease from the middle of July to about the 7th August; thenceforward till the 18th September there is little change, after which the fall is resumed and continues till near the middle of October, but before this time the monsoon proper has almost always ceased. In any individual year, however, the progression described as holding on the average is broken by days and successions of days of rainless weather: thus there are

Rainfall.

on the average eight rainless days in June, four in July, and five in August—a day being considered rainy if only a hundredth of an inch of rain falls; in September the rainless days have reached eleven, and in October twenty-six; for May and November the average of rainy days is less than two, and for the aggregate of the remaining months only about one. On the other hand, the progression is also interrupted in individual years by occasional falls of extraordinary quantities of rain in a short time. Thus the average number of times that more than two inches of rain falls in one day is in June 3·2, in July 3·9, in August 1·2, in September 1·1, in October and in November 0·1, and in the rest of the year 0·0. The heaviest falls on record in short times are 4·22 inches between 3 and 4 p.m. on the 12th June 1847, and 7·20 inches between 10 p.m. and midnight of the 12th September 1872. The total annual rainfall in the Fort of Bombay and at Byculla is always greater than at Colaba, a consequence probably of the greater nearness of those places to the low hills which have already been mentioned. The average fall of rain in a year is 70·82 inches, the maximum (in 1849) was 114·89 and the minimum (in 1871) 40·58 inches.

## Cloudiness.

“During the months November to March the cloudiness extends to only one-seventh of the whole extent of the sky, whilst in July and August it is almost complete, in June and September it is about three-fourths; in May and October less than one-half, and in April one-fourth; it is to this cause mainly, which is itself due to the prevalence of the west-south-west wind, that must be attributed the principal interruption that occurs during the monsoon months in the regular seasonal variations of temperature; for in these months the clouds stop the radiant heat of the sun and prevent a great part of it from ever reaching the ground, whilst at the same time they themselves radiate heat—though in less degree but more continuously—to the ground, thus moderating the daily rise and fall of temperature, but also decreasing the absolute temperature of the air near the earth’s surface: the latter result is also

Temperature.  
Annual variation.



contributed to by the consumption of radiant heat in producing evaporation simply—unattended by increase of the sensible heat of the soil. Accordingly it is found that from the middle of July till the end of September the temperature of the air—exclusive of diurnal change—is almost continuously within a degree of the mean temperature of the year ( $79^{\circ}$ ); there is then a slight rise (of less than  $2^{\circ}$  in the aggregate) till the middle of October, after which the fall is fairly regular till the end of the year; throughout the month of January the temperature is on the average almost uniform; it then begins to rise and continues to do so till near the break of the monsoon in the early part of June; then follows a fall till about the 20th June, uniformity till the 4th July, and then another fall till the middle of July. It is remarkable that the cessation of fall of temperature, from some days before till some days after the end of June, is simultaneous with the diminution of rainfall that has been already noticed, and with a marked increase of barometric pressure, all of which are probably attributable to the sun's passage to the northward of the parallel of latitude in which Bombay lies; it may be noted, however, that as with temperature variations generally, so here the phenomena follow the sun—that, for instance, as the hottest day of the northern summer does not occur till some time after the 21st June, neither does the middle term of these phenomena. The range of mean daily temperature in the year is from  $72.8^{\circ}$  to  $85.3^{\circ}$ , or  $12.5^{\circ}$ , the maximum occurring just before the commencement of the monsoon, and the minimum early in February. Diurnal variation.

“An excessive or unseasonable fall of rain is generally attended by a depression of temperature, which ceases as soon as the normal rainfall is restored, or, if in the dry season, as soon as the rain water has disappeared by drainage or evaporation. The reason of this is that the rain drops, coming from an elevated region whose temperature is below that of the ground surface, and partaking of the coolness due to that region, cool the ground directly

on reaching it, and thus produce the rapid fall of temperature which is at first noticed; and besides the radiant heat from the sun or clouds, which is usually effective in increasing or maintaining the temperature of the soil, is at these times consumed in evaporating the surface water.

“The law which is followed by the variations of temperature of the air from hour to hour of the day is of very nearly the same character throughout the year, but the range of the variation, whilst only  $4.9^{\circ}$  on the average for the monsoon months June to September, is as much as  $12.0^{\circ}$  during the months November to February, and has intermediate values in the other months. The minimum temperature occurs at 6 A.M., and the maximum at 2 P.M., and between 6 A.M. and 6 P.M. the variation is of a very simple character, following almost exactly what is called the law of sines: from 6 P.M. to 6 A.M. the fall of temperature is continuous, and—except at the earlier hours when the fall is somewhat more rapid—almost uniform. There is, however, one remarkable departure from uniformity in the behaviour of the air thermometer at different seasons in another respect besides range of oscillation—*viz.*, that the rise from the minimum seems to commence immediately after sunrise, and in the dry season quickly acquires a marked acceleration, whilst in the monsoon the acceleration is of slow growth. Thus in the months November to February the rapid rise has not commenced till 7 A.M., whilst in the rest of the year it appears at 6 A.M., and in the months May, June, and July there is even a slight rise of temperature between 5 A.M. and 6 A.M. There is also a corresponding lateness in the summer months in the change of the variation about the time of sunset from the day to the night character, but this is less strongly marked than the difference at sunrise.

Wind.

“The advantage of a proper analysis in simplifying the consideration of meteorological phenomena is specially manifest in the case of the wind; for a complete measure of which two independent elements—the direction and the velocity—have to be observed. The wind at any given

moment is, therefore, regarded as comprised of (1) the normal wind of the year, *plus* (2) the annual inequality for the particular season, *plus* (3) the diurnal inequality for the given hour and *plus* (4) the abnormal wind of the moment. Each of the first three components is then found to be of definite value, and the second and third to be subject to variations of a comparatively simple character, whilst if the attention were directed to the whole composite wind, its changes are of so complicated a character as to make it impossible to infer any but the most general laws of succession of those changes.

“The direction of the normal wind of the year is <sup>Annual variation.</sup> west-north-west, and its velocity 6·5 miles per hour. The first noticeable point is that—disregarding that part of the wind which goes through a complete cycle of change in a day—the normal wind *throughout the year* blows from the same side of the direction line which is at right angles to the normal for the whole year—in other words, that the normal always blows from the western side of the direction line through north-north-east and south-south-west; consequently the normal wind oscillates in the course of the year about its mean direction, but never through so large an angle as 90°, and there is never a complete rotation of it. From November to May the velocity of the normal wind remains with little variation at about 7 miles per hour, and commencing with the direction north by east, passes round through north to north-west, that is, by what is called a left-handed direction of rotation, by the latter part of March, and onward to due west, which is the direction during the greater part of the month of May, by the end of June the monsoon has become well established, the normal wind being from the west-south-west and of velocity 17 miles per hour, but during the earlier half of June the frequent squalls from the south-east, which attend the Elephanta storms, and which, it may be inferred from their short duration, are doubtless of local origin, tend markedly to mask the *regular* progression of the normal wind towards the true monsoon

direction and force. From June to September the direction of the normal wind rotates in a right-handed direction, being at the end of September again due west and of velocity 6 miles, and having passed through the maximum velocity of about 18 miles towards the end of July, when the direction was still only a little north of west-south-west, and as the rotation progresses further the strength of the normal wind gradually diminishes. The right-handed rotation continues till near the end of November, the lightest normal wind of the year occurring in the interval, that is, during the early part of October, when the normal velocity has fallen to 4 miles an hour.

Diurnal variation.

“But throughout the comparatively cloudless months October to April the variations of the wind from hour to hour have, in the course of the whole day, a greater range than the extent of the normal winds of those months, and thus the diurnal variation is the most influential in the dry season in determining the actual wind that will blow at any given hour; but in the very cloudy months July and August the case is exactly the opposite, for the diurnal variation has to a large extent vanished, whilst the normal wind is then greatest, and consequently the actual wind blows persistently from nearly the same direction, and with but slight change of force from hour to hour. And in the intervening months May and June and September, as the conditions are intermediate between those of the two periods described, and progressively changing from one to the other, so the actual winds conform to a progressively and suitably varying type. The principal feature of the diurnal variation of the wind is the land and sea breezes, in the directions W.N.W. and E.S.E., with a maximum range of velocity of about 18 miles per hour; this is persistent throughout the year, being traceable even in the monsoon months July and August, when, however, its range has fallen to 4 miles an hour. A satisfactory explanation of this phenomenon is afforded by a modification of Hadley's theory of the Trade Winds, in which for the equatorial hot regions is substituted the

heated continent, and for the cooler regions north and south of the equator the cooler region over the Indian ocean,—these conditions by day producing the sea breeze, and the reverse conditions by night the land breeze. The maximum sea breeze occurs at 4 P.M. and the maximum land breeze at about 7 A.M. in the summer and 8 A.M. in the winter months. A less marked feature of the diurnal variation, having a range of velocity of only 6 miles an hour at its season of maximum, is that of the wind blowing in a direction at right angles to the land and sea breezes; its maximum velocity from the northward occurs at about 7 P.M. and its maximum from the southward about 1 P.M.; it has also secondary maxima of smaller force, occurring about 1 A.M. and 6 A.M. from the southward and northward respectively; and this, like the land and sea breezes feature, has its greatest range during the least cloudy months of the year, and almost vanishes in those months when the cloudiness becomes complete and perpetual.

“With respect to abnormal winds it may be stated <sup>Abnormal Winds.</sup> generally that—setting aside the diurnal variation which is of extremely regular occurrence—the probabilities are that in no part of the year will the normal wind ever be completely over-ridden, doubled in strength, or changed in direction so much as 45°, that is to say, more than half the winds which blow lie within these limits; and if it be remarked how absolutely small the force of the normal wind is from October to May, this implies a very considerable degree of regularity in the recurrence of what is normal as against what is abnormal or irregular. The same inference may not, however, be drawn from the monsoon months when the absolute velocity of the normal wind is much larger, for in these months the variability is also great as compared with the rest of the year. The most remarkable abnormal winds occur in the first half of the month of June, being those which accompany the Elephanta storms at the break of the monsoon; and again in the first half of August the strength of the monsoon

wind seems to be more variable than either before or after that time. Severe wind storms are of so infrequent occurrence that they have generally little influence in increasing the average abnormality of a particular season; they occur chiefly in the months May to November, and in them the characteristics of a cyclone are sometimes well marked but generally only imperfectly so and with irregularities and oscillations that find no explanation in the general theory of cyclones.

Barometric  
Pressure.

“ With only two deviations, which will be mentioned, the variations of the normal barometric pressure during the year follow very closely the law of sines—the maximum pressure occurring about the 1st January and the minimum about the 1st July—the interruptions to this law consisting in an almost complete arrestation of the fall of the barometer from the 25th April to the 13th May, followed by a compensating more rapid fall till near the middle of June; and a very marked reverse oscillation between the middle of June and middle of July, having a maximum at the beginning of July and a range of  $\cdot 02$  inch of mercury. The maximum normal barometric pressure for any day in the year is  $29\cdot 947$  inches, and the minimum  $29\cdot 637$ . The diurnal movements of the barometer are very regular, exhibiting a double oscillation in the twenty-four hours with a maximum of  $+\cdot 056$  inch at 9 A.M., a minimum of  $-\cdot 046$  at 4 P.M., a maximum of  $+\cdot 022$  at 10 P.M., and a minimum of  $-\cdot 029$  at 3 A.M., these being all reckoned above or below the normal pressure ( $29\cdot 808$ ) of the year. The night oscillation with turning points at 10 P.M. and 3 A.M. is subject to very little variation throughout the year, but the day oscillation, with maximum at 9 A.M. and minimum at 4 P.M., is extended or contracted at both hours in subjection to an annual period, so that whilst its range for the months from November to April is  $\cdot 120$  inch, it is in the months June to August only  $\cdot 072$  inch, and in July only  $\cdot 064$  inch; in May, September, and October its range is intermediate between the two former values. Storms of any duration

are generally, though not invariably, accompanied by a considerable depression of the barometer, the greatest strength of the storm sometimes coinciding with, but also often following, and rarely preceding to any extent, the upward turn of the barometer: the periods which are most subject to large abnormal movements, particularly depressions of the barometer, are near the beginning and near the end of the monsoon, and these are the periods too when the tendencies northward and southward of the normal wind currents are contending against each other, and when storms accompanied by thunder and lightning almost exclusively occur.

“The pressure of vapour, which indicates very nearly <sup>Pressure of Vapour.</sup> the quantity of moisture present in the air, is influenced at Bombay chiefly by the direction of the prevalent wind—winds from the seaward being highly charged with vapour, whilst land winds are comparatively dry, and this is shown as well in the diurnal as in the seasonal changes of vapour pressure. The minimum normal vapour pressure (0.558 inch of mercury) occurs early in February, and the maximum (0.938 inch) in the first half of June: after the latter point has been passed there is little change all through the monsoon till near the middle of October, and then a rapid fall brings down the pressure more than 0.2 inch in forty days: so with the prevailing wind, it is permanently from the seaward during the former period (February to October), and from the land side during the latter period (October to February.) The wind continuing to be from landward till February, there is little variation of vapour pressure, but after February, when it gets to be from the seaward for a greater and greater part of the whole day, the pressure rises at a nearly uniform rate till the maximum is attained in June. As regards the diurnal variation of vapour pressure, it follows, during the months June to September, when the wind blows all but permanently from the same direction, almost exactly the same law as the temperature variation, with a mean range of .050 inch; but during the remainder of the year the correspondence

between the two phenomena is entirely obliterated by the influence of the land and sea breezes, and the range during the months of November becomes as high as 0.125 inch, whilst the total diurnal range of barometric pressure is only 0.120 in that month."

The above remarks show the typical climate of Bombay, and the departures from the typical character that appear in the weather phenomena of the year 1873 may now be described. The calendar year is here taken as the period of review, as all the tables are compiled for that period.

**Rainfall.**

The days of heavy rainfall during the year 1873 were decidedly numerous, and 19 of the most marked of such days, occurring between the 2nd June and the 25th September, gave an aggregate fall of 48.72 inches. But, since the total rainfall of the year (69.70 inches) was slightly below the average annual fall, there were of necessity continued periods of defective rainfall, one such extending from July 9 to August 22, giving a defect, for itself alone, of 20.84 inches: during this period the nominal fall of the season was reached on only 3 of the 45 days. On the other hand, for five successive days, from June 30 to July 4, more than 2 inches fell every day, and on June 3, August 24, 28, and 30 the respective falls were 4.47, 6.23, 5.86, and 3.28 inches. The monsoon rains commenced on May 28, and although a few hundredths of an inch fell on four later days up to the 5th October, they may be said to have ended on the 25th September. The number of rainy days in the year was 101, including the 16th February, when a sharp shower in the early morning brought down .05 inch of rain. The total rainfall of the year in the Fort was 82.65 inches, and at Byculla 87.42 inches.

**Temperature.**

The year 1873 was subject to alternations of temperature in excess or defect of the normal temperature of the several seasons, which were greater in a marked degree, and especially in the first two months, than those of the preceding year. In 1872 it was noted that on one day only in the whole year did the mean temperature differ so much as 5° from the



normal temperature of the season, but in 1873 this limit was greatly exceeded on three separate occasions. From January 5 to 10 was a cold period, reaching a maximum of depression of  $8^{\circ}$  on the 7th: the abnormal winds of the period were northerly, but those immediately preceding and following were from the southward: the vapour pressure was simultaneously depressed: with an interruption of only a single day (the 12th) this depression of temperature continued, with an average amount of  $2^{\circ}$ , until the 23rd. From February 1 to 16 was a warm period, reaching a maximum of  $7^{\circ}$  of abnormal temperature on the 3rd, and then falling till the 7th, after which until the 16th the average excess above the normal temperature was  $2^{\circ}$ . A depression on June 2, 3, and 4, with a maximum of  $7^{\circ}$  on the 3rd, was evidently caused by heavy rainfall: the barometer was rising steadily from the beginning to the end of the period. Other continued depressions of less extent with their average amounts were as follows—January 19 to 22 of  $3^{\circ}$ , February 26 to 28 of  $3^{\circ}$ , April 9 to 15 of  $2^{\circ}$ , June 10 to 13 of  $5^{\circ}$ , June 24 and 25 of  $4^{\circ}$ , June 30 to July 3 of  $4^{\circ}$ , August 23 to 31 of  $3^{\circ}$ , September 24 and 25 of  $3^{\circ}$ , October 31 to November 5 of  $2^{\circ}$ , December 5 to 11 of  $2^{\circ}$ , and December 26 to 28 of  $2^{\circ}$ ; and other warm periods, with their average elevations were—March 19 to 27 of  $2^{\circ}$ , March 30 to April 4 of  $3^{\circ}$ , and December 13 to 17 of  $2^{\circ}$ . Besides these there were no persistent elevations or depressions throughout the year, but the temperature oscillated by small amounts, never exceeding  $3^{\circ}$ , above and below the normal temperature of the season. The gradual fall of temperature from the 21st to 24th August was accompanied by a similar fall of the barometer. Besides the instance already mentioned, that of June 2 to 4, the depressions of temperature on June 10 to 13, June 24, June 30 to July 4, August 23 to 30, and September 24 and 25, as also depressions of short duration on May 28, July 8 and September 6, all periods of heavy rainfall, ceased or moderated when the rain did so; so that the coolness of more than half the number of notably cold periods which occurred during the year is explainable as being due to the cooling influence of rain.

## Winds.

With the exception of the period from May 30 to June 10, during long intervals of which strong abnormal winds from the south-east quadrant were blowing continuously, and of the 25th and 30th June and 24th August, the whole year's winds conformed closely to the typical character, the velocity of the abnormal wind of no single day reaching 15 miles an hour. This limit was, however, reached on May 30, June 1, 5, 10, 25 and 30, July 1, and on August 24, and a velocity of 20 miles an hour was exceeded on June 4, 8, and 9. The greatest absolute velocity of the wind at any time in the year was 43 miles an hour, and the time of its occurrence between 3 A.M. and 4 A.M. of the 1st June, the direction at that time being south.

## Statistical information.

The values of the meteorological elements for 1873 shown in the first table in the Appendix (IV.—B 1) are the means of observations taken at the hours 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M., corrected for each month by the difference between the means for the typical year of the hours named and of the 24 hours. The extreme values of barometric pressure and pressure of vapour at the hours named are exhibited in a second table in the Appendix (IV.—B 2), as also the absolute extremes of temperature of the air, fall of rain, and velocity of wind.

## Weather in Mofussil Districts, Presidency proper.

The rainfall in the districts of the Presidency proper, outside the city of Bombay, appears to have been on the whole rather above than below the average. In Sind the opposite was the case, but there the character of the season is, estimated rather according to the inundation than the rainfall. In the Appendix will be found a statement (IV.—B 3) showing the quantity of rain gauged at the different district stations in the Presidency. It will be observed therefrom that in 10 stations in the Presidency proper the fall was above the average of the five preceding years, and that in eight, exclusive of the city of Bombay, it was below it. In Sind it was below the average in three districts and above it in one; the fall at Karáchi has not been reported.

It must be remembered, however, that the rainfall in different parts of the same district often varies as much as in different districts, and that so far as the crops are concerned the character of the season depends perhaps less on the quantity of rain than on its falling at opportune or inopportune periods. When viewed in this light the season was on the whole perhaps less favourable than would be inferred from the statement of rainfall. In the most northern districts the rainfall was below the average, but in Ahmedábád to a very slight extent. Yet the out-turn of the crops in that district was from 15 to 25 per cent. below the average. In Kaira and the Panch Maháls the rabi crops suffered from the insufficiency of the later rains. In Broach and Surat, on the contrary, the rainfall was not only above the average, but seasonable, and the crops turned out well. In the former collectorate the yield of cotton was  $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{1}{3}$  above that of the previous year, and better than it has been for many years. In the Konkan districts the season was generally a fair one, but the rain at Tanna, though considerably above the average, was unseasonable, and the crops suffered. In Kolába the rainfall was both plentiful and seasonable. In Ratnágiri and Kánara it was below the average, and the crops were injured by drought, particularly those on high lands in the latter district, during long breaks in August and September. In the Northern Deccan Collectorates the season was on the whole favourable. The rainfall in Khándesh was much above the average, but there were some long and ill-timed breaks, and the early sown young crops also suffered from grass-hoppers, but the rabi crops were good. In Násik the rainfall though below the average was timely, and the crops did well, but towards the end of the year drinking water was scarce. In Ahmadnagar also the season was above the average, though the kharif crops suffered slightly from the want of rain between the middle of July and the end of August, and the rabi crops from want of rain immediately after being sown. Respecting the Central Deccan Collectorates a somewhat less favourable report has been given. In Poona the rainfall

Nature of the  
season.

Northern Dis-  
tricts.

Konkan Dis-  
tricts.

Northern Dec-  
can Districts.

Central Dec-  
can Districts.

## Winds.

With the exception of the period from May 30 to June 10, during long intervals of which strong abnormal winds from the south-east quadrant were blowing continuously, and of the 25th and 30th June and 24th August, the whole year's winds conformed closely to the typical character, the velocity of the abnormal wind of no single day reaching 15 miles an hour. This limit was, however, reached on May 30, June 1, 5, 10, 25 and 30, July 1, and on August 24, and a velocity of 20 miles an hour was exceeded on June 4, 8, and 9. The greatest absolute velocity of the wind at any time in the year was 43 miles an hour, and the time of its occurrence between 3 A.M. and 4 A.M. of the 1st June, the direction at that time being south.

## Statistical information.

The values of the meteorological elements for 1873 shown in the first table in the Appendix (IV.—B 1) are the means of observations taken at the hours 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M., corrected for each month by the difference between the means for the typical year of the hours named and of the 24 hours. The extreme values of barometric pressure and pressure of vapour at the hours named are exhibited in a second table in the Appendix (IV.—B 2), as also the absolute extremes of temperature of the air, fall of rain, and velocity of wind.

## Weather in Mofussil Districts, Presidency proper.

The rainfall in the districts of the Presidency proper, outside the city of Bombay, appears to have been on the whole rather above than below the average. In Sind the opposite was the case, but there the character of the season is, estimated rather according to the inundation than the rainfall. In the Appendix will be found a statement (IV.—B 3) showing the quantity of rain gauged at the different district stations in the Presidency. It will be observed therefrom that in 10 stations in the Presidency proper the fall was above the average of the five preceding years, and that in eight, exclusive of the city of Bombay, it was below it. In Sind it was below the average in three districts and above it in one; the fall at Karáchi has not been reported.

It must be remembered, however, that the rainfall in different parts of the same district often varies as much as in different districts, and that so far as the crops are concerned the character of the season depends perhaps less on the quantity of rain than on its falling at opportune or inopportune periods. When viewed in this light the season was on the whole perhaps less favourable than would be inferred from the statement of rainfall. In the most northern districts the rainfall was below the average, but in Ahmedábád to a very slight extent. Yet the out-turn of the crops in that district was from 15 to 25 per cent. below the average. In Kaira and the Panch Maháls the rabi crops suffered from the insufficiency of the later rains. In Broach and Surat, on the contrary, the rainfall was not only above the average, but seasonable, and the crops turned out well. In the former collectorate the yield of cotton was  $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{3}{4}$  above that of the previous year, and better than it has been for many years. In the Konkan districts the season was generally a fair one, but the rain at Tanna, though considerably above the average, was unseasonable, and the crops suffered. In Kolába the rainfall was both plentiful and seasonable. In Ratnágiri and Kánara it was below the average, and the crops were injured by drought, particularly those on high lands in the latter district, during long breaks in August and September. In the Northern Deccan Collectorates the season was on the whole favourable. The rainfall in Khándesh was much above the average, but there were some long and ill-timed breaks, and the early sown young crops also suffered from grass-hoppers, but the rabi crops were good. In Násik the rainfall though below the average was timely, and the crops did well, but towards the end of the year drinking water was scarce. In Ahmadnagar also the season was above the average, though the kharif crops suffered slightly from the want of rain between the middle of July and the end of August, and the rabi crops from want of rain immediately after being sown. Respecting the Central Deccan Collectorates a somewhat less favourable report has been given. In Poona the rainfall

Nature of the season.

Northern Districts.

Konkan Districts.

Northern Deccan Districts.

Central Deccan Districts.

was above the average, but was not seasonable, and the crops, though generally fair, suffered in some places from the want of rain. In Sâtára they were, with a few exceptions, good. But in Sholápur the season was not favourable, and it is said that, where the rain was over the average the crops were bad, where it was under the average they were good. The first fall augured well for the early crops, but they afterwards suffered much from drought. Where the rabi crops were sown late, the rain was insufficient. The Southern Marátha Collectorates exhibit the greatest variety. The season at Kaládgí is said to have been an average one, though the rainfall was below the average, and owing to its coming late the kharif crops were only fair. The rabi crops also do not appear to have been very good. In Belgaum the rainfall was above the average, and, except in the eastern talukas, was seasonable for kharif and rice crops, though the latter were afterwards injured by locusts. On the whole, the kharif crops were up to the average, and the rabi crops were good, but the cotton crop was bad. In Dhárwár, on the contrary, the season was exceptionally unfavourable. The rainfall was extremely scanty in some talukas, and in others, though not far below the average, it was not seasonable. The jowari crops were an utter failure. On the black soil there was no grass, and karbi had, therefore, to be purchased at a high price for working cattle, all the spare cattle being sent to forest talukas. Considerable distress was also experienced from the scarcity of drinking water. In the black soil districts the people have to depend on tanks, as the wells are brackish, and they had to go long distances for water. Special local fund works, in the form of tank evacuations and roads, were proceeded with for the relief of the labouring classes. The distress was fortunately put an end to by an early fall of rain in the month of May.

Southern Marátha Collectorates.

Season in Sind In Sind, as has been already mentioned, the rainfall was below the average, but cultivation there depends principally on the inundation, and it was unfavourable. The season in Karáchi is said to have been the worst that has been known

for 10 years. The inundation fell suddenly in July; every canal was lowered, and the rice crop in two divisions was left dry. Besides, all the crops in three sub-divisions of Shahbunder and most of those in the rest were destroyed by blight, caterpillars, crabs, and rats. In another division breaches of a canal lowered the water, and floods followed, while other places suffered from want of water. There was, however, no famine, but the scarcity of grass was much felt. In Haidarábád also the inundation was fitful and below the average; rain was scanty; and damage was caused by floods in one taluka, and by rats in another. In Shikárpur the rice-plants were damaged by rain, which was here above the average, though there was a want of river water. In one district of Thar and Parkar, where cultivation depends on the rainfall, there was nothing to complain of, though it was generally below the average and unseasonable. The rabi crops suffered from the early frost in this district, and also in the Upper Sind Frontier.

A comparison of the facts above mentioned with the state-<sup>Prices of pro-</sup>ment of prices of produce given in the Appendix (IV. B 4)<sup>duce.</sup> shows that the variations in the latter have not been entirely caused by good or bad harvests. It is to be regretted, however, that the table does not furnish the means of accurate comparison even for two years. The prices for 1873-74 are the averages for the whole year, but in many cases it has been necessary to enter those for one month of 1872-73, as given in the last report, and as the prices of a particular time rise or fall according to the actual supply and demand in the market, it may be more misleading than instructive to compare them with the averages of a whole year. It is also to be admitted that the month of December is a period when many kinds of produce would be brought to market in abundance, and the prices of such articles would, therefore, be temporarily lower than they would be for a lengthened period. Taking the figures, however, as they are, it will be observed that prices in the Presidency proper have generally fallen in the year under review as compared with the previous year except at Kolába. It is especially noticeable

where the averages for both years have been given, as in Bombay, Khándesh, Kaládgi, and Dhárwár. Bombay is supplied from many districts, and its market, therefore, probably indicates in the long run the course of prices over a large area. In Khándesh and Kaládgi the season was not above the average, and in Dhárwár it was exceptionally unfavourable, yet in these collectorates the fall in prices is most marked. The season in Kolába is reported to have been very favourable, but the course of prices, if correctly reported, is most surprising and inexplicable. Bajri and jowar are not given for the year under report, but wheat, gram, and rice of the best sort rose considerably, while common rice fell, as also did salt, dall, and ghee, and firewood fell from 9 annas 10 pies to 5 annas 5 pies. It is unnecessary to particularize other collectorates in the Presidency proper, where the prices have been given for one month in 1872-73 only, but the figures given for them also show that on the whole the course of prices was downward, that this was so equally in districts where crops were good and in districts where crops were bad, and that it cannot, therefore, be accounted for by abundant harvests. In Sind the season was so unusually unfavourable and produce so scarce that despite other influences the prices of food-grains generally could not but rise.

Prices of labour.

Wages are less sensitive to temporary influences than the prices of commodities, but in the long run they are regulated by the latter and follow them. The statement in the Appendix (IV.—B 5) shows that wherever they have changed in the Presidency proper during the past two years, they have fallen, with the one exception of Kaládgi, and that only in the case of skilled labour. In Sind wages have risen, but for this again there was an exceptional cause, the demand created by the Indus Valley Railway.

Cause of the fall in prices.

As prices represent the relation between money and all commodities, any general change in that relation must be owing either to causes affecting all commodities simultaneously or to causes affecting money. It has been shown



that good harvests are not the cause of the fall in prices in the Presidency proper, as it has equally taken place where the season was unfavourable, and it may be added that the fall is much more marked if the comparison be made for a series of years instead of two. It has been shown that there was in the Southern Division an increase in the area under cultivation, and the fall in prices has been attributed by some people to this cause. But, on the one hand, it will be observed that the fall in prices is by no means confined to the districts in which the area under cultivation increased, and on the other hand, the general theory is that the exchange value of agricultural produce is in the long run regulated by the cost of producing that which is produced under the most unfavourable circumstances, and consequently that it tends to rise as the margin of cultivation extends. It is true, however, that in a country which does not produce the precious metals, and in which the amount of money in circulation is limited, an increase in the quantity of agricultural produce, whether owing to a better season or to more cultivation, is likely to be attended with a fall in the price or value estimated in money as distinct from the real value. As it has been shown that the fall in prices is not entirely due to causes affecting all commodities, it follows that it must be owing to a change in the currency of the country or in the measure of value. Due allowance must of course be made for special fluctuations in particular places, such as the failure of one article of produce and a good harvest in the case of another; and it is further to be remembered that the improvement of communications is tending to equalize prices, to raise them in one place and to lower them in another. But the general fall which is observable can, under the circumstances explained, be due only to a change in the proportion of money to all commodities and services for which it is exchanged.

The above explanation may seem inconsistent with a fact which will be noticed under the head of Trade, that there was a larger import of treasure and a smaller export in 1873-74

Contraction  
of the circ-  
ulation shown.

than in 1872-73. But it is certain that a considerable portion of the treasure in this country is manufactured or hoarded, and it will be shown hereafter that, as a matter of fact, the bullion transferred to the Currency Department in the past year was less by 33 lakhs than in the previous year. In addition to this it will appear that the paper currency in circulation at the end of the year was little above half of that in circulation at the end of the preceding year, and has not been so low since 1864. Paper currency is not so good an index of the gross circulation in India as in a more advanced country, and in most districts, perhaps, is not in general use, but it does form no insignificant portion of the circulation, and a fact like that above mentioned is reliable evidence that the quantity of money in circulation has decreased.

Circulation in  
Sind.

In Sind the course of affairs was almost exactly the reverse. There was an increase in both the imports and the exports of treasure, but in the latter to a somewhat greater extent than in the former. On the other hand, the paper currency, and probably the whole currency in circulation, increased. There was also, however, a special cause for the rise of prices in the unusually unfavourable season.

Consequences  
of the fall in  
prices.

The fall in prices which is attributable to a contraction of the circulating medium is not an evil in itself. Wages and the price paid for services in general probably fall in a less proportion than the price of food-grains, for which reason it is a positive advantage to many of the lower classes. All other people with fixed money incomes and claims gain by it. But, on the other hand, all persons with fixed money liabilities lose by it. Debtors who borrowed money when it was plentiful, and its value was therefore low, have now virtually to pay more than they borrowed, and in this category unfortunately many of the ryots of this Presidency have to be ranked. The money assessment payable to Government also represents a larger proportion of the produce than it did some years ago, although that proportion is still generally very small. As trade revives, of which there is a prospect, the proportion of currency to

produce will probably increase, but it is not likely to rise to what it was during the American War period, and, except for the relief of debtors, it is not desirable that it should.

#### HORTICULTURE.

During the year under review experiments were made with European artificial manures at the Botanical Gardens, Ganesh Khind. The result was not satisfactory. It seems that the method of using them in this country has still to be learned. It was, however, proved that silt from the drains of Poona city is a valuable manure, equal, for one year's crop at least, to dung from oil-cake fed cattle. Some cork-trees were planted about three years ago, and although many have died and a few appear to be struggling for life, one has grown 6½ feet high, is 4 inches in circumference, and appears to be in a perfectly healthy state. This shows that the climate is not unsuitable. The Secretary of State has been requested to arrange for the despatch, under the most favourable conditions, of periodical supplies of cork-tree acorns. Many new ornamental plants have been introduced during the year, the most valuable of which is the *Eaogonium Purga*, the plant which yields the drug jalap. Researches in paper-making material are in progress. The income from the sale of produce during the year was Rs. 3,522-9-11, and the expenditure was Rs. 12,224-1-2. The cost of the new laboratory building, Rs. 5,586-2-1, was paid from accumulated profits called the Laboratory Fund. A balance belonging to this fund of Rs. 9,163-12-2 is in the Poona Treasury.

The Government cinchona plantation at Lingamalla in the Sátára District can hardly be deemed successful in a financial point of view. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,983-8-6, the average of the 9 preceding years was Rs. 6,504-9-2, and there is as yet no prospect of a proportionate return. The Collector is, however, of opinion that its present condition is not discouraging, though the extremes of heat and moisture must affect its permanent success. There were 13,757 plants in the ground during the year, of which 668 died.

Garden at the  
Khándesh  
Model Farm.

There is a garden in connection with the Khándesh Model Farm, but there has been little done in the way of horticultural or arboricultural operations since the drought of 1871. There are now, however, a considerable number of seedlings ready to be planted out, among which are the Australian Eucalyptus Globulus, Baobab, Logwood, and Basias. English vegetables have also been grown with success, though there is little demand for them.

General  
experiments.

The Collector of Kaládgi made experiments with various sorts of tobacco and sunflower, but the result has not been reported. The Eucalyptus Globulus was planted at Násik, and is said to be thriving fairly; it was also tried at the Upper Sind Frontier and other places with less success. Seeds of the Baobab were planted in several districts but failed. The experiments made with the seeds of various classes of trees by the Conservators of Forests will be spoken of in the following section.

#### FORESTS.

Establish-  
ments—Re-  
distribution  
of charges.

During the year under review the charges subordinate to the Conservator of the Northern Division were re-distributed. They now consist of 9 circles, each of which is administered by a Deputy or Assistant Conservator, called a District Forest Officer, who has in some cases one or more Assistants under him. The Northern Circle is made up of the Ahmedábád and Kaira Collectories and the Panch Maháls; the Gujarát Circle, of the Surat and Broach Collectories and the leased Dangs. The Kolába Collectory and the Dapuli Taluka of the Ratnágiri Collectory form a third circle; and the Tanna, Sátára, Poona, Násik, Khándesh, and Ahmadnagar Collectories constitute each a distinct charge. In the Southern Division a Sub-Assistant Conservator with an establishment, costing in all Rs. 275 per mensem, was towards the end of the year entertained for the collectory of Kaládgi where hitherto little has been done in the way of forest operations. Accordingly there are now 5 sub-

divisions under the Conservator of Forests, S. D., each of which is in charge of a gazetted officer. Kánara is divided into two charges, and each of the Dhárwár, Belgaum, and Kaládgi Collectorates constitutes one. An additional 2nd grade Assistant is employed in selecting and demarcating forest reserves in Belgaum. With the above exceptions there has been no change in the permanent establishments. It appears, however, that in some places in the Regulation Districts the sanctioned staff is occasionally insufficient, and it is then necessary to employ additional hands, whose services are dispensed with when no longer required.

The following comparative statement shows the receipts and expenditure on account of forests during the year in the several divisions and collectorates of the Presidency, as contrasted with the figures for the previous year. For Sind the totals only are given, as the details relating to the different collectorates of that province have not yet been furnished :—

Collectorate,	Receipts.		Expenditure.		
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Northern Division.	Tanna ... ..	70,804	80,989	44,059	57,923
	Kolába ... ..	41,564	54,448	25,609	36,744
	Ratnágiri ... ..	4,993	4,268	4,437	2,342
	Khándesh ... ..	34,840	48,043	19,653	23,214
	Násik ... ..	14,117	17,278	14,289	19,517
	Ahmadnagar ... ..	13,282	12,696	12,213	11,170
	Poona ... ..	48,156	44,980	40,372	33,902
	Sátára ... ..	11,857	33,884	11,166	13,630
	Sholápur ... ..	2,459	3,262	2,130	1,642
	Surat ... ..	59,848	63,350	37,945	43,084
	Bronch ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Kaira ... ..	10,008	14,805	16,731	15,901
	Ahmedábád ... ..	197	354	86	.....
Conservancy, N. D. ... ..	.....	.....	*	20,540	
Total for N. D....	3,12,125	3,78,357	2,28,690	2,79,609	

Collectorate,	Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Southern Division. { Kánara ... ..	4,20,775	4,04,046	2,36,462	1,65,483
{ Dhárwár ... ..	58,575	52,403	45,219	33,724
{ Belgaum ... ..	84,284	92,947	47,595	26,396
{ Kaládgi ... ..	770	1,517	647	640
Conservancy, S. D. ... ..	.....	.....	•	18,712
Total S. D....	5,64,404	5,50,913	3,29,923	2,44,955
Sind. ... ..	2,69,876	2,59,415	1,55,036	1,81,892
Grand Total...	11,46,405	11,88,685	7,13,649	7,06,456

General results.

It thus appears that the receipts of 1873-74 exceeded those of 1872-73, while the expenditure was somewhat smaller. The net revenue of the year under review was Rs. 4,82,229, while that of the previous year was Rs. 4,32,756. There was thus an increase in favour of the past year of Rs. 49,473. This notwithstanding, it will presently appear that most of the operations were carried on with a view to the future requirements of the country rather than to present revenue.

Results in the Northern Division.

In the Northern Division the receipts amounted to Rs. 3,78,357, and the expenditure to Rs. 2,79,609, whereas the figures for the previous year were respectively Rs. 3,12,125 and Rs. 2,28,690. There was thus an increase both in the receipts and the expenditure, but to a greater extent in the former than in the latter. The net revenue exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 15,313. The increase in the expenditure is attributed to the fact that more work was done departmentally, and under the head of establishment

\* The salaries of the Conservators were during 1872-73 distributed among the different collectorates; for the year under review they are shown separately.

there was an increase of Rs. 8,679 on account of the salaries of 3 young officers who joined the department.

The receipts in the Southern Division aggregated Rs. 5,50,913 against Rs. 5,64,404 in the previous year, and the expenditure Rs. 2,44,955 against Rs. 3,29,923. There was here, therefore, a decrease in both receipts and expenditure, and in the latter much more than in the former. The net revenue shows an increase of Rs. 71,477. It will be observed that the falling off in the receipts was principally in Kánara, which yields about half the forest revenue of the Regulation Districts. It is attributed to the fact that in Dhárwár, which is mostly supplied from Kánara, the demand for wood and consequently the price fell owing to the unfavourable season.

In Sind the receipts were less and the expenditure was greater than in the previous year, and there was a falling off in the net revenue to the extent of Rs. 37,317. The sales of wood, however, considerably increased owing to the larger consumption of steam fuel; the demand for which is steadily rising. The decline in the revenue was to a certain extent only nominal, inasmuch as the recoveries on account of former years was in 1872-73 nearly Rs. 12,000 more than in 1873-74, but the receipts from other sources than the sale of wood were considerably less than in the previous year. The area of land let out for cultivation was reduced, and the revenue on this account fell from Rs. 32,488 in 1872-73 to Rs. 16,777 in the year under report, while owing to the closing of the Shikárpur forests, which was mentioned in last report, the grazing fees were considerably less.

The work of selecting and demarcating forest reserves in the Regulation Districts has steadily progressed during the year under review. In the Tanna Collectorate three 1st class reserves aggregating 29½ square miles were selected, as well as several 2nd class reserves, besides which the Deputy Conservator undertook the preliminary demarcation of 9,790 acres of 1st class and 1,048 acres of 2nd class reserves. In the Poona Collectorate the 1st Assistant Col-

Results in the  
Southern  
Division.

Results in  
Sind.

Forest re-  
serves.  
Northern  
Division.

lector demarcated 157 square miles, consisting of forests of 3 descriptions, viz., 1, the moist forests on the crest of the Ghats; 2, the dry or teak range on hills farther inland; and, 3, the babool and jambool preserves on the banks of rivers. In Kolába and Khándesh also something was done, but the sudden transfer of officers, one of whom was deputed to the famine districts in Bengal, prevented much progress. In the latter collectorate the private lands in the Transpurna reserve mentioned in last year's report were bought up. In Ahmadnagar a large number of *kurans* (grazing grounds) and hill numbers were selected and transferred to forests, and in the Tanna Collectorate also some *warkas* numbers, (*i.e.*, fields of an inferior soil suitable only for inferior grains) were marked off. The boundaries of the 1st and 2nd class reserves in the Chalisgam and Jamner Talukas of the Khándesh Collectorate were laid down, and a fire-path was cut around those in the Panch Maháls.

Southern  
Division.

Turning to the Southern Division it is observed that 1,395 acres were added to the Deshnur reserve in the Belgaum Collectorate. This reserve has now an area of 2278 square miles, around which a belt has been made and the sites of cairns selected. Its importance consists in the facts that it is near the towns of Belgaum and Sampgam, and that the neighbouring forests of the Sánгли State are being rapidly cleared of wood. In the Bidi Taluka of the same collectorate 101.75 square miles were selected, and the Conservator examined 243 square miles of the large and wild tract which lies between that taluka and the State of Sawant Wári and Goa, and reserved 133 square miles. This will allow 29,470 acres of land set apart by the Survey Department for forests and 16,061 unoccupied numbers in the Bidi Taluka to be released for cultivation. It may here be remarked that in all these operations the requirements and rights of the ryots appear to be duly considered. In the rest of the Southern Division little has been done for various reasons. In the Dhárwár Collectorate the work of selection has been finished in all but one taluka, and the Collector made some selections in it during the year, but



the particulars have not been furnished. Stone pillars were erected around the reserves in other talukas. In Kaládgi an establishment was but recently entertained, as mentioned above, and no operations were carried on during the year. With reference to Kánara, it has hitherto been supposed that forest reserves are unnecessary, as all land not set apart for cultivation is considered forest. The Conservator is, however, now of opinion that the necessity of defining the forests is becoming apparent. The question will be duly considered.

In each division much attention has been paid to planting and sowing during the year under review, and the results are on the whole encouraging. The total expenditure on this account in the Northern Division was Rs. 15,940. In the Deccan Collectories 946 acres on the banks of rivers and streams were ploughed and sown with babool seeds, and extensive areas of hilly ground were sown broadcast with mixed seeds. In Sátára alone 900 acres were fenced with aloe and sown. In Khándesh 1,526 acres of open ground inside the demarcated reserves were planted, the black and deep soil with babool, which is found to grow well in it, while teak and other seeds were sown broadcast on the hilly soils. A nursery of 14 acres was prepared and sown with teak in the reserve at Dhúlia for providing transplants for the rains of 1874. 23 acres of the Gunadeva plantation at Surat were planted with teak seedlings, and the blanks in the plantations of previous years were also filled up, while 68 acres were prepared to receive transplants. In the Goema plantation 22½ acres were covered with teak seedlings, and 19½ acres prepared for transplants. An experimental plantation for firewood near the railway at Thásra in the Kaira Collectory is worthy of notice, but it is not yet sufficiently advanced to judge of its prospects. The operations in the Dangs, the Konkan, and Panch Maháls appear to have been confined to filling up blanks.

The most important planting operations of the Southern Division were those carried on in Kánara, and the results

Planting and sowing.

Northern Division.

Southern Division.

are reported to be most satisfactory. 124 acres were cleared, and 186 planted with teak seedlings, while many blanks in previous years' plantings were filled up, and the total cost was Rs. 7,915. In the previous year 69 acres were planted, 67 sown, and 126 cleared at a cost of Rs. 9,769. The casuarina plantation at Karwar was also extended, and continued to make progress. In Belgaum and Dhárwár the season was unfavourable. In the former collectorate the operations were almost confined to broadcast sowings, which were only partially successful, as many of the seedlings disappeared and had their roots exposed in the cracks caused by excessive drought. In the Deshnur reserve teak, mango, sandalwood, and matti plants were transplanted from nurseries into blanks, and the results are promising. The roadside babool sowings were also successful, except in the eastern districts. In Dhárwár the operations were stopped for want of rain, but several plants of several kinds were established, and some réboisement was done. In Kaládgi quantities of bamboo seeds were sown broadcast, but withered owing to the drought. The total expenditure on planting and sowing operations in the Southern Division during the year was Rs. 13,170.

**Sind.**

The operations in Sind appear to have been confined to filling up blank spaces in forests. 2,458 acres were taken in hand. The results are reported to be satisfactory, except that the babool seedlings suffered from frost, especially in Upper Sind.

**Other im-  
provements.**

Much other work was done during the year for the improvement of the forests and reserves. Young plantations were thinned, many reserves were cleared of creepers, and large areas were made available for planting and pasturage by the rooting out of prickly-pear.

**Experiments.**

Experiments with Australian Eucalyptus seeds, some of which were brought from Australia by Major Goodfellow, R.E., V.C., were made by the Conservator of Forests, S. D. They at first failed in the Belgaum nurseries, but there are now a large number of seedlings in Belgaum, Dhárwár and Kánara, and they appear to give some promise. Major

Peyton doubts, however, whether they can thrive under an altitude of 5,000 feet. Similar experiments were made at Násik and on the Saptashring hills, and the Collector reports that at the former place both the blue and red gum species are thriving fairly. If the tree can be naturalized in this country, it will be a matter of much congratulation, as, independently of its other useful qualities, it is said to destroy miasma, and is reported to have entirely changed the climatic condition of one of the most unhealthy parts of the Cape of Good Hope. Himalaya Pine seeds were also tried in the nurseries in the Deccan, but there was no germination.

The stock of forest produce in hand in the Northern Division <sup>Forest produce.</sup> at the commencement of the year was valued at Rs. 37,682, and the yield of the year at Rs. 2,27,514. Rs. 2,25,655 were realized by sales and issues. The value of the produce yielded by the forests in the Southern Division is not stated, but from a comparison of the out-turn of the several kinds of wood in each district in the year under report and the previous year the yield of the past year appears to be very much less. It is stated, however, that much wood arrived at the depôts prior to 31st March 1874 which there was not leisure to measure, and which consequently does not appear in the returns. The value of the wood sold in Sind during the year was Rs. 1,81,074, which exceeds that of the previous year by Rs. 17,999.

For the supply of towns wood is brought to depôts and <sup>Requirements of surrounding population.</sup> sold in some cases by retail, in others by auction. The latter mode is almost universal now in the Southern Division. But ryots who live within forest limits have certain prescriptive rights, and are allowed to take some specified kinds of wood free. In Kánara these privileges are defined by permit rules, which, it has been urged, might with modifications be advantageously introduced elsewhere. Government, however, during the year issued specific orders respecting the privileges of ryots where forests have been reserved, and they may now be defined as follows. First-class reserves cannot be entered without the permission.

of the Forest Department. The ryots of villages in which second-class reserves are situated are allowed the privilege of cutting in them *rab*, or brushwood, for manure and firewood. They can also get wood for agricultural implements and for repairing their houses, provided the previous permission of the Forest Department is obtained. It was also ordered that where people have enjoyed grazing rights in forest reserves, they must be scrupulously respected. It may be added that free grants of wood are made to the poorer classes within forest limits, the value of which during the year under review aggregated Rs. 10,739 in the Northern Division and Rs. 4,791 in the Southern Division. On the whole it appears that the wants and requirements of the people in respect to timber have been fairly attended to. Government have strongly impressed on all connected with the Forest Department that their aim should be to conciliate the villagers in forest tracts, and endeavour to secure their co-operation by liberal treatment in respect to their domestic wants, and by giving them employment as much as possible.

**Powers of  
Forest  
Officers.**

In last report the necessity of caution in the matter of a special Forest Act was explained, and His Excellency in Council has not seen reason to change his opinion on the subject, although the need of an Act has been frequently urged. It was further suggested that magisterial powers should be conferred on forest officers with a view to their disposing of petty cases of theft, and that special powers should be delegated to forest officers to arrest without warrant persons who may have obstructed them in the discharge of their public functions. Government, however, did not deem it expedient to adopt either suggestion. It has not been shown that the ordinary provisions of the law are insufficient.

**Casualties.**

The great danger to the forests in a climate like that of the Bombay Presidency is necessarily from fire. In the Khândesh reserves and in Dhârwâr considerable damage resulted from this cause. But it is particularly in the dry climate and

soil of Sind that its effects are of much consequence, and the damage appears to be increasing every year. During the year under report 58 fires occurred, against 36 in 1871-72, and 38 in 1872-73, and 6,953 acres were injured against 1,590 in 1871-72 and 5,139 in 1872-73. These conflagrations are believed to be caused by cattle-owners, and consequently every forest in which a fire occurred was closed against grazing, but this does not appear to have had much effect. The loss from erosion in Sind during the year was 5,897 acres against 10,500 in 1872-73, while the gain in fresh alluvial deposits was 13,225 against 11,561 in the previous year.

There was a considerable decrease in the number of <sup>Forest</sup> forest offences. 776 cases were tried in the whole Presidency including Sind, 593 convictions were obtained, being less by 149 than those of the preceding year, and fines aggregating Rs. 6,276 were inflicted.

#### MINES AND QUARRIES.

Hitherto little has been known of the mineral wealth of <sup>Mineral</sup> the Bombay Presidency, and it has been supposed that there <sup>wealth dis-</sup> is a deficiency of everything of that nature except useful <sup>covered.</sup> stone for building purposes, of which there are abundant stores. It cannot be said that much information on the subject is yet forthcoming, but during the year under review some discoveries have been made which tend to show that the country may be richer in minerals than has been imagined.

There are indications of mines of iron ore in several <sup>Iron ore.</sup> districts, but the resources of the country in this respect have not yet been well investigated. In the report of 1872-73 it was stated that iron ore is mined and smelted at Teagar in the Dhárwár Collectorate, but that the works were not extensive owing to the scarcity of fuel. During the year under review Mr. Burgess, Archæological Surveyor of this Presidency, brought a piece of ore from Kotapur, a village in the same collectorate on the Malprabha River, which was

pronounced by the Chemical Analyzer to Government to be a variety of red hæmatite, and to contain no less than 89.62 per cent. of ferric oxide, corresponding to 62.73 per cent. of metallic iron. Mr. Burgess states that the ore appears to be plentiful, and that he was surprised to find so much smelted in so small a village. It is not improbable that much iron ore still lies hidden in other parts of the Presidency, the discovery of which would add incalculably to the country's wealth.

Gold, graphite, and marble in Dhárwár.

A more surprising discovery made during the year was that of the existence of gold in the Dambal hills of the Dhárwár Collectorate. Mr. Bruce Foote, of the Geological Survey, examined these hills, and got in quartz from one vein a visible piece of the metal which, although the analysis of the ore has not yet been reported, is said to show unmistakably one source of gold, and may be an indication of smaller particles sufficient to make the ore worth crushing. Major Goodfellow found near Gadak in the same collectorate some ore which was pronounced by Mr. Foote to be graphite, and several very fine beds of marble, both grey and banded greenish grey, which may become very valuable both for lime and as a cheap building stone of great beauty.

Quarriable stones in Kaládgi.

It is reported that in the Bagalkot Taluka of the Kaládgi Collectorate there exist good slates, limestones, and sandstones. The slates are soft and easily worked, and are capitally adapted for building and other purposes; the limestone is highly crystalline, of beautiful texture, and can be worked into richly ornamental marbles, while the softer species can be used for lithographic tables; the sandstones are worked into grind-stones, mill-stones and flags of remarkably durable properties. At Gaddankeri in the same collectorate there is a reef of gypsum (sulphate of lime) of enormous size, from which plaster of Paris might be made. This part of the country appears to be very rich in quarriable stones, and if cheap carriage were procurable they might become an article of valuable export.

Quarries in Ratnágiri.

The only other district of the Presidency containing quarries deserving of mention is that of Ratnágiri. Slate-stone

is found at Achre in the Malwan Taluka, large quantities of which are exported to Bombay. At Ramgad and Asgami in the same taluka there exists a soft saponaceous blue stone, which, as stated in the report of 1871-72, is worked into cups and vessels. These have a good sale locally, but are not now exported.

## MANUFACTURES.

The most prominent manufacturing industry now in the Presidency is that of spinning and weaving cotton by steam. <sup>Spinning and weaving mills.</sup> In the Appendix (IV.—C) will be found a statement showing the mills actually in work during the year under review, the average number of hands employed, and the quantity of raw cotton converted by them into yarns and piece goods in 1872-73 and 1873-74 respectively. It will be observed therefrom that there was a very considerable increase in the amount of work done at these mills during the year under review, the number of pounds of raw cotton used in the past and preceding years being respectively 45,320,969 and 38,581,010. It might have been expected that the import of cotton piece goods would be prejudicially affected by the increase of these home manufactures. Whatever may be the case in the future, that branch of the trade of Bombay did not fall off during the year under review, but on the contrary shows a considerable improvement. This may be in some measure due to the transfer to Bombay of the Calcutta orders, when the prices there had fallen owing to the famine, as explained under the head of Trade, but it is not to be forgotten that anything which tends to lessen the cost of production and the price of an article tends also to increase the demand for it. It is not improbable that the increased consumption of cotton piece-goods may for some time exceed what the mills now at work can supply, and while they operate to cheapen such goods, whether made at home or abroad, the quantity imported may not materially fall off for some time to come.

Not only, however, is the quantity of cotton manufactured by existing mills generally increasing, but the number of <sup>Increase in the number of mills during</sup>

the year under review.

mills is rising. No less than 9\* joint stock companies for this purpose were registered during the year under review. 6 large mills are likely to be added to those now working before the current year closes, 3 of which are in Bombay, 1 at Jalgam in the Khándeash Collectorate, 1 at Broach, and 1, to which presses are attached, in the Native State of Bhauánagar.

Importance of these manufactures to the country.

The importance of these manufactures has already been alluded to. It is no small matter to save the country the cost of exporting raw produce to a distant place and importing it in a manufactured form, and to lessen the cost of an article in universal use. But this is not the sole nor perhaps the principal advantage of the introduction of manufactures on an extensive scale into a country. It has already been pointed out that in many of the outlying districts in this Presidency there is no lack of agricultural population nor of agriculture. But so long as there is no extensive foreign demand for the produce, and the ryot has no other aim than to satisfy his immediate wants, there is little hope of his standard of comfort being raised, or of the resources of the country being fairly utilized. The establishment of manufactures on an extensive scale in such districts would afford the means of employing the surplus agricultural population, would create a demand for agricultural produce, would thereby stimulate improved methods of agriculture, and would gradually raise the ryot's standard of subsistence. The prospect of such a result is hopeful. It is true that most of the existing mills are in the Presidency town, and that such as are outside these limits are near lines of railway. But the establishment of manufactures must go hand in hand with improved communications, and they have a reciprocal effect on each other. When the beneficial effects of large manufactures become apparent they will be extended to other districts, and in the meantime contiguous places will have some share in the advantage.

Steam ginning factories, and ginfactory.

The number of steam factories for ginning cotton is also rapidly increasing, and employment is thereby given to



a large number of people. Steam ginning is, however, as yet confined to the more thriving towns, and, with the exception of Dhárwár, where there is one factory, to places near a line of railway. It cannot be expected to supplant hand ginning for many years to come. There are 8 factories in Ahmedábád, 24 in Broach, and 15 in Surat. The total number of gins worked by steam during the year was 2,290, being 9 more than in the previous year. In Dhárwár there is, besides the steam ginning factory above mentioned, a factory for the manufacture of gins worked by hand, and several branch factories for the same purpose. These are all under the supervision of the Collector, but cost nothing to Government. It has been represented that most of the 3,000 gins worked by manual power in this district are wanting in repair and thereby doing incalculable damage to the staple of the acclimatized New Orleans cotton introduced at so much expense to Government. A system of licensing the gins so as to ensure their being kept in proper repair has been proposed and is now under consideration.

The pressing of cotton is not a manufacture in the strict Cotton Presses. sense of the term, but the saving in the cost of carrying an article intended for manufacture, and consequently in the cost of the manufactured article which it effects, is so great that it may not inappropriately be mentioned here. As might be expected, little if any unpressed cotton now leaves the port of Bombay for a foreign country. Much raw cotton, however, still comes to Bombay by sea or otherwise, either unpressed or half-pressed. No less than 700,000 were full-pressed in the Presidency town during the year under review. But the practice of pressing cotton at or near the place of its growth is gradually extending, and near lines of railway the practice of half-pressing cotton appears to be dying out. The quantity of this description of cotton carried by the B. B. and C. I. Railway during the latter half of 1873 was less than 1 per cent. of the whole, and there was a decrease of 4 in the total number of half-presses licensed. While many presses, therefore, are still required in Bombay for pressing such cotton as is either unpressed or half-pressed, the establishment

of presses up-country is rapidly progressing. The following statement shows the number of full and half presses at work in various districts during the year under review :—

District.	Full Presses.	Half Presses.
Ahmedábád....	3	105
Kaira ... ..	0	20
Surat ... ..	1	2
Broach ... ..	10	54
Sholápur ... ..	5	3
Kánara ... ..	6	0
Total...	25	184

There has been a decrease of 14 in the number of presses worked by steam during the year, but this is chiefly confined to Bombay, where some are said to be out of repair and others out of date. It has already been mentioned that pressing is proposed to be combined with manufacturing cotton in the mill at Bhauánagar, and it may be added that an influential company now constructing a mill in Bombay also intends, as appears from the name, to press as well as to manufacture cotton.

Other factories.

The only other factories in the Presidency deserving of mention are a silk factory at Tanna, a dyeing factory at Wassind, tanning factories at Bandora, and brick fields at Kallian. At Uran, Chembur and Bhandup there are liquor distilleries on a larger scale than any in the rest of the Presidency, which supply almost all the liquor consumed in the city of Bombay. All these factories are in the Tanna Collectorate, and have doubtless sprung up in that district owing to its vicinity to the Presidency town.

Textile fabrics.

As stated in last report, textile cotton fabrics are woven by hand in almost every village, and in many places silk cloths or cloths of silk and cotton mixed are also made. These are principally for local consumption, but in some places they are made for export to places where the supply

does not equal the demand. In Násik not only are coarse cotton cloths woven by hand-loom weavers, but a finer sort is also made from English or imported yarn, and textile fabrics of silk are common. In Broach towels, napkins, and table-cloths of an inferior description are made. Silk piece goods and *kinkhob* (silk interwoven with gold tissues) are exported from Ahmedábád. Surat also supplies not only cotton cloth and printed goods, but silk with gold or silver lace and borders. In Kolába cotton and silk for local requirements are manufactured, and in Ratnágiri some inferior *saris* are woven, but the supply is not equal to the demand. In Poona coarse cotton cloths, inferior turbans, and *saris* are made, and there are a few manufactures of the silk cloth called *petamber*. In Belgaum cotton-yarn spinning is carried on extensively, and *dhoters* and *saris* with silk edging are woven. Dhárwár produces coarse cloths, *dhoters*, and *saris*, both plain and of silk and cotton mixed, for export as well as home consumption. Gulutgud in the Kaládgi Collectorate is famous for *saris* and bodices of both cotton and silk. In Sátára, Ahmadnagar, and Sholápur only coarse cloths for common use are made. The printing of cotton appears to be carried on more extensively in Kaira, Surat, Broach, and Khándesh than elsewhere. The Panch Maháls, Tanna, and Kánara are not shown to be concerned in the manufacture of cloth. Turning to Sind, cloths of silk or silk and gold, and boobuck rugs are made in Karáchi, but the manufacture of the latter among the people is dying out, as the only demand is supplied from Muscat or the Karáchi and Haidarábád jails. Coarse cotton cloths are made in almost every village of the Karáchi Collectorate, and coloured cloth and silk with gold, silver, and silk embroideries are manufactured in Haidarábád. In Thar and Parkar superior woollen blankets are made, but Shikárpur and the Upper Sind Frontier appear to have no manufactures, if the coarsest articles for local consumption be excepted.

Paper used to be manufactured extensively at Juner in the Poona Collectorate, but now, owing to the introduction of European paper, it is made only in sufficient quantities to

Other manu-  
factures.

meet the requirements of the district. Country paper for account books and registers is also manufactured in Broach and Khándesh, but the processes are rude. Soap and glass are made at Kapparvanj in the Kaira Collectorate. Oil of various kinds is extracted in large quantities in the Panch Maháls, from which district 25,000 Indian maunds are annually exported. A considerable quantity of oil is also made in Khándesh. The copper and brass pots in use among Natives are made in almost every bazaar, but perhaps more extensively in Násik and Ahmadnagar than in other parts of the Presidency outside the town and island of Bombay.

Manufacture  
of ornaments.

With regard to ornaments as well as other indigenous manufactures above mentioned, the last report contains a full account of them and of the processes by which they are made. As such manufactures do not change from year to year, they need not be further described here. Surat has still a name for inlaid boxes and ivory ornaments, Poona for small clay-coloured figures descriptive of Hindu castes and trades. Bison horns are worked into cornucopiæ and flower vases in Ratnágiri, while Kánara is famous for its carved sandal-wood, and Haidarábád for its ivory and lacquered work, enamelled gold and silver ornaments, and glazed pottery.

## TRADE.

### EXTERNAL TRADE.

#### 1.—PORT OF BOMBAY.

Value of Ex-  
ternal Trade  
of Bombay.

There has been a slight increase in the value of the trade of Bombay during the past year. It will be remembered that it had fallen off to a great extent in 1872-73. The total value of the trade for that year was shown to be less by about 8½ millions sterling than that of the previous year, and less by more than 10½ millions sterling than the average of the five preceding years. The total value of the trade for the year under review is nearly 44 millions

sterling, or nearly 2½ millions greater than it was in 1872-73. But it is still far below the trade of 1871-72, or the average of the five years referred to above.

The following table shows the value of the trade in Government stores, treasure, and private merchandise for the past three years :—

Proportion of Government Stores, Treasure, and Private Merchandise.

Imports, Exports, and Re-Exports.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Stores ..	39,18,330	* 38,05,640	1,07,21,387
Treasure .....	8,32,28,758	4,53,50,393	4,68,91,300
Private Merchandise.	41,67,02,202	36,76,41,961	38,19,50,103
Total...	50,38,49,290	41,67,97,994	43,95,62,790

The value of the private trade may also be classified as follows :—

Private Trade classified.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Re-Exports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1871-72	14,81,93,772	23,62,92,795	3,22,15,635	41,67,02,202
1872-73	14,18,06,777	19,10,91,394	3,47,43,790	36,76,41,961
1873-74	14,86,01,684	19,87,34,985	3,46,13,434	38,19,50,103

It will thus be seen that the value of the private trade has increased by nearly 1½ millions sterling, though it is still below that of 1871-72 and the preceding years.

The following table shows the distribution of the trade of Bombay in 1873-74 between foreign ports, foreign Indian ports, and ports in other Presidencies :—

Distribution of Trade.

\* This figure is greater than that shown in the Administration Report of 1872-73, the returns for two months of that year not having been received in time.

	Foreign Ports.		Ports in other Presidencies.		Foreign Indian Ports.		Total.
	Merchandise	Treasure.	Merchandise	Treasure.	Merchandise	Treasure.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Imports .....	11,32,60,842	3,39,08,555	2,39,99,300	21,998	1,12,41,542	4,19,650	18,29,81,787
Exports .....	19,08,99,704	....	61,83,419	....	21,51,862	....	19,87,34,988
Re-Exports ....	1,63,74,644	79,22,574	1,51,20,655	36,95,368	31,18,135	9,13,258	4,71,44,631

The proportions of former years have been maintained, except in the case of imports from ports in other Presidencies, which bear a smaller proportion to the total, and the re-exports to ports in other Presidencies, which are slightly in excess of the re-exports to foreign ports, instead of being as hitherto slightly below them.

#### *Imports.*

It was stated in last report that there was in 1872-73 a decrease of over 63 lakhs in the value of the private imports other than treasure. This falling off has been more than met in the present year by an increase of nearly 70 lakhs in the value of imports, which is about 4 lakhs higher than the value of the imports of 1871-72. The largest fluctuations appear in the following articles:—

#### *Increases.*

*Raw Cotton.*—This cotton is chiefly imported from Kacch, the Persian Gulf, and Karáchi; it forms about one-tenth of the cotton trade of Bombay, the remaining nine-tenths being produced in the Presidency or imported by land.

*Cotton Piece Goods.*—The increase (19 per cent.) is greater than might have been expected when the large number of cotton manufactories recently es-

1871-72...	Rs. 1,13,14,566
1872-73...	76,89,028
1873-74...	1,05,33,474

1871-72...	Rs. 4,11,74,061
1872-73...	4,07,23,139
1873-74...	4,82,04,147

established in India is considered. It is understood that this is owing to the transfer to Bombay of the Calcutta orders when the prices had fallen owing to the famine.

*Twist.*—The increase of 16 lakhs, or about 29 per cent., is due to the sudden fall in prices at home inducing large orders from India, which were executed at the close of the year under report.

1871-72 ...	Rs. 52,14,669
1872-73 ...	" 56,33,565
1873-74 ...	" 72,56,110

*Machinery.*—The increase is due to the large increase in the number of mills and consequent demand for cotton machinery.

1871-72 ...	Rs. 13,18,221
1872-73 ...	" 23,74,694
1873-74 ...	" 35,54,488

*Woollen Piece Goods.*—There seems to be a steady increase in this trade, which is chiefly carried on with the United Kingdom. The market for merinos and cloth is glutted.

1871-72 ...	Rs. 17,89,237
1872-73 ...	" 21,36,681
1873-74 ...	" 23,51,478

*Railway Materials.*—The falling off in 1872-73 was attributed to there being less lines of railway under construction. The imports of 1873-74, though higher in value than those of the preceding year, are still far below what they once were. The value of materials for State railways does not appear in these figures, but is shown under "Government Stores".

1871-72...	Rs. 24,13,121
1872-73...	" 3,45,427
1873-74...	" 8,41,466

*Silk Piece Goods.*—The increase is due to larger importations from China.

1871-72...	Rs. 26,82,047
1872-73...	" 24,95,499
1873-74...	" 27,19,001

*Sugar and Sugar-candy.*—In last report the demand of 1872-72 was said to be limited owing to its being the Sinh-wasta year, during which the celebration of marriages and other ceremonies among Hin-

1871-72...	Rs. 93,29,833
1872-73...	" 56,74,577
1873-74...	" 74,99,963

dus is prohibited. There being no such prohibition during the year under review, the consumption and consequently the imports have increased.

*Raw Silk.*—There has been an increase of about 16 per cent. in the value of raw silk imported, but the value is still less than it was in 1869-70 and 1870-71.

1871-72...	...	Rs. 59,67,970
1872-73...	...	59,52,557
1873-74...	...	69,95,060

*Ivory and Ivory Ware.*—The increase is almost entirely due to greater imports of tusks and teeth. There seems to have been a great demand in England and Europe of late years.

1871-72 ...	...	Rs. 14,71,902
1872-73 ...	...	15,53,396
1873-74 ...	...	19,06,470

*Fuel.*—This fuel is chiefly coal, the value of the imports of which have largely increased. The value of the coke imports has fallen off. The erection of new mills seems to account for the increase.

1871-72 ...	...	Rs. 31,74,222
1872-73 ...	...	34,10,013
1873-74 ...	...	45,27,210

*Timber, and Manufactures of Wood.*—The increase of about 4 lakhs, or 20 per cent., is chiefly owing to larger imports from Indian ports.

1871-72 ...	...	Rs. 18,15,707
1872-73 ...	...	20,78,897
1873-74 ...	...	24,55,125

*Iron.*—The value of the import trade in iron, though greater than that of 1872-73, has not yet recovered its former position.

1871-72 ...	...	Rs. 35,12,606
1872-73 ...	...	26,91,026
1873-74 ...	...	29,48,047

*Tin.*—Tin and iron are the only metals in which there has been an increase of imports.

1871-72 ...	...	Rs. 2,23,512
1872-73 ...	...	2,76,834
1873-74 ...	...	5,05,371

The fluctuations in the items noted above account for an increase of about 194 lakhs, against which must be set a falling off in the value of the following items:—



*Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores.*—The value of Decreases.

			these stores, which for some
1871-72	...Rs.	3,53,724	years had been ranging rather
1872-73	... "	3,55,779	high, has fallen off in the year
1873-74	... "	2,41,744	under report, owing to the

prohibitory orders of the Government of India.

*Dyeing and Colouring Materials.*—There has been less im-

			portation of aniline dyes from
1871-72	...Rs.	22,35,680	Europe, and the tariff value
1872-73	... "	24,15,052	has been reduced from 8 annas
1873-74	... "	20,33,115	to 4 per ounce.

*Grain and Pulse.*—There was little or no import from

			Calcutta or the eastern ports
1871-72	...Rs.	91,30,758	during the past year. This
1872-73	... "	96,69,639	accounts for the decrease.
1873-74	... "	41,45,733	

*Ale, Beer, and Porter.*—There is a decrease as compared

			with the value of 1872-73,
1871-72	...Rs.	6,51,022	but a slight increase as com-
1872-73	... "	8,30,253	pared with that of the preced-
1873-74	... "	6,68,162	ing season.

*Wines and Spirits.*—The large imports of 1871-72 were

			indirectly due to the effect of
1871-72	...Rs.	35,63,266	the firman privilege enjoyed by
1872-73	... "	30,22,559	Portuguese vessels at Surat,
1873-74	... "	26,02,296	and the revocation of that privilege has caused a decrease.

*Lucifer Matches.*—It is under-

			stood that matches are now
1871-72	...Rs.	2,19,534	manufactured in Bombay.
1872-73	... "	2,93,448	
1873-74	... "	1,58,543	

*Copper.*—The remarkable falling off in the value of copper

			imported referred to in the Ad-
1871-72	...Rs.	19,77,957	ministration Report of 1872-73
1872-73	... "	15,98,901	continues. Copper (Australian
1873-74	... "	9,07,607	cake) to the value of Rs. 83,000 was imported from the

United Kingdom in 1872-73, but none was imported during the past year.

*Oils.*—It was stated in last report that the market was overstocked, and the imports have, therefore, apparently been checked. This is especially the case as regards cocoanut oil imported from Madras and Ceylon. The imports of dutiable oil have, however, increased, as explained under the head of Customs.

1871-72 ...	...Rs. 22,05,851
1872-73 ...	... " 25,44,741
1873-74 ...	... " 14,89,271

overstocked, and the imports have, therefore, apparently been checked. This is especially the case as regards cocoanut

oil imported from Madras and Ceylon. The imports of dutiable oil have, however, increased, as explained under the head of Customs.

1871-72 ...	...Rs. 4,64,608
1872-73 ...	... " 6,24,935
1873-74 ...	... " 4,32,540

*Paints, &c.*—The importations of 1872-73 seem to have been exceptionally large.

*Precious Stones and Pearls.*—The importation of pearls from the Persian Gulf and China has fallen off during the year.

1871-72 ...	...Rs. 16,07,313
1872-73 ...	... " 16,37,474
1873-74 ...	... " 13,13,222

*Spices.*—The falling off is chiefly in cloves, owing to the destruction of the trees by hurricane in Zanzibar. The market value of cloves has increased in an extraordinary

1871-72 ...	...Rs. 16,98,448
1872-73 ...	... " 19,22,234
1873-74 ...	... " 14,59,455

proportion, or nearly five-fold.

*Tea.*—The production of Indian tea undoubtedly tends to diminish the value of the imports from China.

1871-72 ...	...Rs. 12,49,735
1872-73 ...	... " 16,00,051
1873-74 ...	... " 11,37,821

*Raw Wool.*—The value of the imports has fallen off, the receipts from Karáchi being less than those of previous years in consequence of direct shipments to other countries

1871-72 ...	...Rs. 56,69,861
1872-73 ...	... " 58,80,372
1873-74 ...	... " 43,43,952

from that port. During the three years named in the margin the imports by sea amounted to Lbs. 5,06,85,850 with a declared value of Rs. 1,58,94,185, and the exports by sea amounted to Lbs. 5,55,26,844 with a declared value of Rs. 2,17,07,133. The difference between imports and exports is due to railway traffic and interportal trade. The

following table shows the importations of raw wool into the United Kingdom during the last nine years :—

	1873.	1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.
Bales.	70,307	67,470	68,915	44,573	58,907	54,930	47,010	79,732	54,228

*Coffee.*—The falling off in imports is in Mokka coffee. It is understood that a large trade is now carried on direct from Hododa and Aden to Europe, and Mokka coffee no longer comes to Bombay as an emporium of the coffee trade in such large quantities as formerly.

*Fruits and Vegetables.*—There is a great decrease in the importation from the Malabar Coast of cocoanuts and copra in consequence of inferior crops.

#### Exports.

The export private trade has not recovered in value to the same extent as the import trade. There was a falling off in 1872-73 of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  millions sterling, or about 20 per cent., as compared with the value of 1871-72; and though there has been during the year under review an increase of about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a million, the value is still  $3\frac{1}{2}$  millions less than it was three years ago. The following articles exhibit the largest fluctuations :—

*Cotton, Raw.*—The crop has been good, and though the home prices were not encouraging, the exportations increased.

1871-72 ...	..	Ra. 14,63,07,070
1872-73 ...	...	" 9,96,88,134
1873-74 ...	...	" 10,70,18,757

*Cotton Piece Goods.*—The increase is due to local manufactures.

1871-72 ...	..	Ra. 16,70,710
1872-73 ...	...	" 19,13,364
1873-74 ...	...	" 25,45,711

*Grain and Pulse.*—The increase is due chiefly to the abolition of the export duty on wheat, and partly to the demand for grain in the famine districts in Bengal.

1871-72 ...	...Rs.	46,44,004
1872-73 ...	... "	34,13,906
1873-74 ...	... "	52,49,051

*Indigo.*—The export of indigo to the Persian Gulf has increased from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,28,000, and is supposed to be caused by the necessity of dyeing in Persia the larger exportation of grey piece goods. There is also a large quantity shipped from Bombay in the form of samples of Calcutta shipments and sent overland to consignees in Europe.

1871-72 ...	...Rs.	1,56,462
1872-73 ...	... "	1,58,214
1873-74 ...	... "	2,28,942

*Opium.*—45,391½ chests have been exported, against 42,463 chests in 1872-73.

1871-72...	...Rs.	5,84,49,455
1872-73...	... "	5,81,56,238
1873-74...	... "	5,83,69,737

*Seeds.*—These are almost entirely rated at tariff values. The increase is shown in linseed, owing to excellent crops and low prices. The trade is chiefly with the United Kingdom and North America.

1871-72...	... Rs.	20,55,329
1872-73...	... "	9,74,465
1873-74...	... "	41,17,843

*Silk Piece Goods.*—The imports having increased by upwards of 2 lakhs, there is a corresponding increase of about one lakh in the exports.

1871-72 ...	...Rs.	3,90,886
1872-73 ...	... "	3,68,381
1873-74 ...	... "	4,84,974

*Tobacco.*—The tobacco is chiefly produced in Gujarát and shipped to the Red Sea and Aden.

1871-72 ...	...Rs.	5,86,640
1872-73 ...	... "	4,91,590
1873-74 ...	... "	5,83,012

Against the increase shown in the above items must be set a falling off in the following articles:—

Decreases.

*Coffee.*—The great falling off in the exports of coffee during the last two years is accounted for by deficient crops. The value of the exportation from the Madras ports had fallen from 138 lakhs in 1871-72 to

1871-72 ...	...Rs.	9,61,809
1872-73 ...	... "	4,55,255
1873-74 ...	... "	2,19,333

113 lakhs in 1872-73, and the shipments from Cochin to Europe had fallen from 63,000 cwts. to 31,000 cwts. The importations to the United Kingdom are reported as follows:—

Ports.	1871.	1872.	1873.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Mocka ... ..	759	763	457
East Indian ... ..	11,502	11,117	6,677
Ceylon ... ..	37,967	31,368	40,612

*Cotton Twist.*—The exportation of cotton piece goods having increased, the demand for twist has fallen, especially in Calcutta. The exports to foreign ports have increased.

The railway traffic affects these exportations as regards Indian ports.

*Dyeing and Colouring Materials.*—The falling off has been in gall-nuts and myrabolams. The demand in London and other places was very limited.

*Hides and Skins.*—The great demand for hides and skins in London, which caused the extraordinary rise in the exports of last year, no longer exists, and the exports have been reduced again to the dimension of 1871-72, which, however, was in excess of previous years. The supply from the Persian Gulf was much the same as in 1872-73, viz., Rs. 1,59,000.

*Horns.*—The decrease is due to the same cause as that of hides and skins.

1871-72 ... ..	Rs. 2,55,404
1872-73 ... ..	3,64,192
1873-74 ... ..	2,39,762

*Naval Stores.*—The exports of coir yarn from Bombay and other Indian ports, especially Cochin, have been very large and the home markets were glutted. The exports of 1873-74 though less than those of 1872-73 are still in excess of those of 1871-72 and the preceding season.

1871-72	...	Rs.	3,55,377
1872-73	...	"	6,62,196
1873-74	...	"	4,34,562

*Oils.*—The exports have decreased in consequence of the falling off explained under the head of imports.

1871-72	...	Rs.	8,69,786
1872-73	...	"	7,46,380
1873-74	...	"	5,73,730

*Spices.*—A large quantity of pepper is shipped direct from Cochin to the United Kingdom, and the demand for cardamoms has fallen off.

1871-72	...	Rs.	11,61,511
1872-73	...	"	10,34,948
1873-74	...	"	8,07,495

*Raw Wool.*—The decrease is due to the diminished supplies from Sind, referred to under the head of imports.

1871-72	...	Rs.	79,30,581
1872-73	...	"	72,47,507
1873-74	...	"	65,29,045

*Wool—Manufactures of Shawls.*—The home demand was very limited, owing partly to Indian shawls having gone out of fashion and partly to the glut caused by the large exportations of 1871-72.

1871-72	...	Rs.	5,91,883
1872-73	...	"	11,72,050
1873-74	...	"	8,02,370

#### *Re-Exports.*

The value of the re-export trade of the year under review was nearly the same as that of 1872-73. Against an increase in the value of the re-exports of ivory, iron, tin, and raw silk, must be set a decrease in the value of the re-exports of cotton piece goods and twist, of drugs, gums, liquors, and copper.

#### *General.*

Cotton.

The tabular statement at page 387 of last year's Administration Report is printed here with the figures for 1873-74 added. The value of this table is, however, affected by the fact that there is no duty on raw cotton, and

that the declared values are not, therefore, subjected to revision and correction like dutiable articles :—

Years.	Total Quantity of Cotton, Raw, exported from Bombay to Foreign External Ports.		Of which was exported to the United Kingdom.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Ra.
1863-64 ...	40,50,79,508	27,91,21,172	38,63,50,796	26,54,17,230
1864-65 ...	38,05,23,707	30,37,04,827	35,95,60,504	28,81,49,087
1865-66 ...	52,70,65,714	25,53,41,751	50,50,57,882	24,56,12,290
1866-67 ...	27,69,13,646	11,99,96,631	26,16,47,596	11,34,29,344
1867-68 ...	44,54,94,788	15,55,71,474	39,22,52,587	13,74,69,780
1868-69 ...	49,31,44,134	14,97,20,619	39,80,78,285	12,07,79,846
1869-70 ...	38,46,91,169	14,19,77,010	31,13,64,293	11,48,66,529
1870-71 ...	43,30,61,674	15,62,10,658	35,47,76,644	13,02,08,431
1871-72 ...	53,24,59,670	14,62,66,548	37,81,15,994	10,36,72,821
1872-73 ...	32,02,04,354	9,96,77,226	23,35,43,804	7,28,71,958
1873-74 ...	39,09,10,558	10,69,80,943	28,89,87,048	7,95,65,278

Another tabular statement will be found in the Appendix. (IV.—D 1) showing the exports from the whole of India during 1873-74. It will be perceived that out of 504 millions of pounds exported, 391 millions were sent *from* the port of Bombay, and 367 millions were sent to the United Kingdom.

The following table shows the great impetus given to wheat trade in wheat by the abolition of the export duty. More wheat was exported in 1873-74 than in the five years preceding, and the figures for the three months of 1874-75 that have passed promise an even larger trade in the current year. The trade has increased at one bound from an average of five lakhs to upwards of 25 lakhs, and this has

resulted from the judicious sacrifice of a revenue which for five years had averaged only Rs. 19,630 a year :—

Years.	Weight	Declared Value.
	Cwt.	Ra.
1868-69 ... ..	46,219	2,43,527
1869-70 ... ..	47,124	2,39,993
1871-72 ... ..	61,915	3,33,978
1871-72 ... ..	1,61,746	8,21,024
1872-73 ... ..	96,624	5,07,299
1873-74 ... ..	4,52,944	25,42,029
April, May and June 1874	1,74,564	9,24,534

Other grains. It is remarkable that there is a decrease of £552,000

Years.	Weight.	Exports.
	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73 ... ..	96,69,639	34,13,906
1873-74 ... ..	41,45,733	52,49,051
	55,23,906	18,35,145

in the value of the *imports* of all sorts of grain into Bombay and an increase of nearly £184,000 in the value of the exports; and that notwithstanding this enormous diminution

in the supply of food grains for local use, amounting in value to nearly three-quarters of a million, the prices in the interior have shown a steady tendency to fall, and reached at the end of the year under report a lower figure than has been observed since the commencement of the American War.

Rice.

The following table shows the quantity and value of rice imported from Bengal, from Burmah, and from other ports, during 1873-74 and the four years preceding. From this statement it will be noticed that the importations from Bengal fell off to one-half, and those from Burmah to one-seventh, of the former average. On the other hand it may be stated that the exportation of rice from Bombay fell off from an average of 5,94,282 cwts. in the preceding four years to



13,16,774 cwts. in 1873-74. Rice has not been exported to a larger extent from Bombay to Bengal in the famine year than in the other years noticed :—

Years.	From Bengal		From Burmah.		From other Ports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
1869-70 ...	10,02,907	56,72,613	3,94,049	16,02,468	3,61,843	19,19,691
1870-71 ...	16,57,635	93,53,819	2,00,063	9,34,319	1,55,091	7,69,051
1871-72 ...	14,45,352	76,25,566	62,552	2,61,948	47,762	2,47,822
1872-73 ...	14,39,417	75,01,197	1,35,280	5,79,784	45,651	1,80,562
Average for 4 years ...	13,86,328		1,97,986		1,52,587	
1873-74 ...	6,32,677	31,50,824	29,754	1,37,329	45,039	1,64,241

The transactions in treasure during the year may be summarized as follows :—

1873-74.	Imported.	Re-Exported.	Total.
	£	£	£
Gold ...	10,175,490	2,339,595	12,515,085
Silver ...	24,184,613	10,191,602	34,376,215
Total...	34,360,103	12,531,197	46,891,300

There has been an excess of imports over exports to the extent of about 2½ millions, made up by ¾ million of gold and 1½ millions of silver. As compared with the previous year there has been a large decrease in the imports of gold and exports of silver and an increase in the exports of gold and imports of silver. On the whole there is a larger import of treasure and a smaller export; the excess of imports over exports having been £1,201,948 in 1872-73 and £2,182,891 in 1873-74, as the following tables show :—

## 1.—Gold.

Years.	Imported.	Exported.
	£	£
1871-72 ... ..	19,609,348	1,154,521
1872-73 ... ..	13,459,405	824,065
1873-74 ... ..	10,175,490	2,339,595

## 2.—Silver.

Years.	Imported.	Exported.
	£	£
1871-72 ... ..	49,279,641	13,185,248
1872-73 ... ..	15,225,534	15,841,389
1873-74 ... ..	24,184,613	10,191,602

## 3.—Total Gold and Silver.

Years.	Imported.	Exported.	Rest or excess of Imports.
	£	£	£
1871-72 ... ..	68,888,989	14,339,769	54,549,220
1872-73 ... ..	28,684,939	16,665,454	12,019,485
1873-74 ... ..	34,360,103	12,531,197	21,828,906

Balance of  
trade.

Including the value of Government stores and private merchandise, the exports have largely preponderated, and the following statement shows for the last five years the excess in the value of exports, together with the excess in the imports over exports of treasure as a set-off, and the net result. The details will be found in the Appendix (IV.—D 2) :—

Years.	Excess in Value of Exports and Re-exports over Imports for all Government Stores and Private Merchandise.	Excess in Value of Imports over Exports for Treasure only.	Net Result, being excess in value of Exports over Imports.
1869-70 ... ..	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ Millions.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Millions.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Millions.
1870-71 ... ..	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ " "	2 " "	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " "
1871-72 ... ..	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ " "	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ " "
1872-73 ... ..	8 " "	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " "	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ " "
1873-74 ... ..	8 " "	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ " "	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ " "

The following statement shows the value of the export trade from, and import trade to, different countries. It will be seen that the exports to all the principal places out of India exceed in value the imports from those places; whereas in regard to foreign ports in India and ports in the other Presidencies the imports exceed the exports:—

Names of Ports.	Exports to	Imports from
	Rs.	Rs.
Great Britain ... ..	9,68,87,674	7,79,50,478
China ... ..	6,16,91,294	1,21,00,607
North America ... ..	8,60,612	3,39,541
France ... ..	1,02,93,464	92,564
Rest of Europe ... ..	1,82,88,226	1,34,23,984
Arabian and Persian Gulf ... ..	1,02,84,714	53,72,650
Other places beyond India ... ..	86,53,690	87,46,858
Total ...	20,69,59,674	11,80,26,682
Ports in other Presidencies ... ..	2,13,67,536	2,40,61,874
Foreign Ports within the Presidency	52,69,997	1,13,41,542
Grand Total ...	23,35,97,207	*15,34,30,098

It is interesting to compare the facts above mentioned with the rates of exchange which prevailed during the year under review and the previous year. The following statements, for which Government are indebted to the courtesy of the President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, show the weekly rate of exchange for 60 days' sight bank bills on England, and the rate of exchange by each China steamer for similar bills for 100 dollars on Hongkong, during the two years:—

\* This includes Government stores imported during February and March 1873.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Exchange with England.

1872-73.				1873-74.			
1872.		1872.		1873.		1873.	
April 8	1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$	October 14	1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$	April 7	1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nov. 3	1/10 $\frac{1}{2}$
15	1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	1/10 $\frac{1}{2}$
22	1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	1/10 $\frac{1}{2}$
29	1/10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nov. 4	1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$	May 5	1/11	24	1/10 $\frac{1}{2}$
May 6	1/10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	1/10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dec. 1	1/10 $\frac{1}{2}$
13	1/10 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$	June 6	1/10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	1/10
20	1/10 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	1/10 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	1/10
27	1/10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dec. 2	1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	1/10 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	1/10 $\frac{1}{2}$
31	1/11	9	1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$	July 4	1/10 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	1/10 $\frac{1}{2}$
June 7	1/11	16	1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	1/10 $\frac{10}{12}$		
14	1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	1/10 $\frac{10}{12}$		
21	1/10 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$	August 1	1/10 $\frac{10}{12}$		
28	1/10 $\frac{1}{2}$			8	1/10 $\frac{10}{12}$	January 5	1/10 $\frac{1}{2}$
July 5	1/10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1873.		15	1/10 $\frac{10}{12}$	12	1/10 $\frac{1}{2}$
12	1/10 $\frac{1}{2}$	January 6	1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	1/10 $\frac{10}{12}$	19	1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$
19	1/10 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	1/11	5	1/10 $\frac{10}{12}$	26	1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$
26	1/10 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sept. 5	1/10 $\frac{10}{12}$	Feb. 2	1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$
August 2	1/11	27	1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	1/10 $\frac{10}{12}$	16	1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$
23	1/11 $\frac{10}{12}$	Feb. 3	1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	1/10 $\frac{10}{12}$	23	1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$
30	1/11	17	1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$	October 6	1/10 $\frac{10}{12}$	March 2	1/10 $\frac{10}{12}$
Sept. 6	1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	1/10 $\frac{10}{12}$	9	1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$
13	1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$	March 3	1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	1/10 $\frac{10}{12}$	16	1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$
20	1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	1/10 $\frac{10}{12}$	23	1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$
30	1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$					30	1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$
October 7	1/11						
Average for the year				Average for the year			
1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$				1/10 $\frac{10}{12}$			

Exchange with China.

1872-73.				1873-74.			
1872.		1873.		1873.		1874.	
April 3	Rs. 220	January 6	Rs. 222 $\frac{1}{2}$	April 1	Rs. 226	January 5	Rs. 222 $\frac{1}{2}$
	per \$ 100		per \$ 100		per \$ 100		per \$ 100
17	222	14	223	28	227	8	222
22	223 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	223 $\frac{1}{2}$	May 17	229	10	221
29	227	Feb. 3	224	27	231	13	220
May 3	228	March 24	226	June 25	230	14	218 $\frac{1}{2}$
June 1	229			July 22	228	16	217 $\frac{1}{2}$
18	227 $\frac{1}{2}$			August 11	227	21	219
July 4	223 $\frac{1}{2}$			29	224 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	218
August 2	225			Sept. 12	223 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	217
Sept. 6	226			October 15	225	Feb. 2	219
13	227			29	225 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	220
October 7	226			Nov. 15	223 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	219 $\frac{1}{2}$
29	225			Dec. 3	224 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	218 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nov. 18	220			5	225	26	221
25	219			22	224	March 6	220 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dec. 2	219 $\frac{1}{2}$			27	223	12	218
9	221					16	218 $\frac{1}{2}$
30	222					23	217
Average for the year				Average for the year			
Rs. 224 per \$ 100.				Rs. 222 per \$ 100.			

It is to be observed that as London is the great monetary centre of Europe, and almost all commercial transactions with the western world are financed for through it, the rates of exchange with England are affected by the whole of the trade of Bombay with European countries and America. China is the principal of the other countries with which Bombay trades, and so the rates of exchange with England and China together may be regarded as an index of the balance of trade between Bombay and the rest of the world.

The fact that the exchange with England is unfavourable to Bombay, notwithstanding a very large excess of exports to Europe and America over imports from these countries, is generally explained by the effect of the home drafts on India for other than mercantile purposes. Assuming that the total value of these drafts in 1873-74 did not materially differ from the value in 1872-73, the comparatively larger increase of private imports than of private exports during the year under review was a reason for the exchange becoming more unfavourable to Bombay. But it is somewhat surprising that notwithstanding this fact there was a larger import of treasure and a smaller export in 1873-74 than in 1872-73. Indeed it seems inconsistent with the theory of the exchange being an index of the movements of treasure, that treasure should under the circumstances come from Europe at all, and yet this is the case to a considerable extent, though much has naturally come from China. A full explanation cannot be attempted here, but it may be pointed out that on the one hand many imports come to Bombay which are ultimately intended for other places, and that on the other hand many money transactions are doubtless carried on through Bombay on account of trade between other places, and notably that which takes place directly between Karáchi and other countries, which will hereafter be shown to be considerable. And it may be added that the large decrease in the imports of gold and exports of silver and increase in the exports of gold and imports of silver, in conjunction with the other facts above alluded to, seem to point to the conclusion of which there is other evidence, that the value of silver in compari-

Comparison  
of the ex-  
change with  
the move-  
ments of  
treasure.

son with gold is depreciated. If this be so, the exchange with England, where gold is the measure of value, is nominally more unfavourable to Bombay than it is in reality.

Course of trade during 25 years.

Two tables in the Appendix (IV.—D 3 and 4) illustrate the course of trade in Bombay during the last quarter of century, or from 1849-50 to 1873-74. The first exhibits the value of the exports and imports, exclusive of treasure, for each of the 25 years, together with the value of 19 principal articles of trade *with external ports only* (9 being imports and 10 exports), and is arranged in periods of five years, the average of each quinquennial period being given. The second shows the number and tonnage of square-rigged vessels, steamers, and Native craft entered at Bombay, arranged in the same manner; and, to admit of a comparison with the Calcutta shipping, the figures for that port are added.

Proportion of Exports to Imports during 25 years.

As regards the first table, it is to be noticed that the proportion of exports to imports has increased during the last 25 years—the value of the exports during each period bearing the following ratio to Rs. 100 worth of imports:—1st period, Rs. 127; 2nd period, Rs. 131; 3rd period, Rs. 167; 4th period, Rs. 166; 5th period, Rs. 161. The period of 25 years under review opens with a trade (import and export) valued at 1,249 lakhs or 12½ millions. It reached a climax in 1864-65, when the value was 6,392 lakhs, or nearly 64 millions. It is now 3,868 lakhs, or 38½ millions. The average of each quinquennial period is as follows:—

1st period...	1849-50 to 1853-54 ...	13½ Millions.
2nd	„ ... 1854-55 „ 1858-59 ...	19½ „
3rd	„ ... 1859-60 „ 1863-64 ...	38 „
4th	„ ... 1864-65 „ 1868-69 ...	49½ „
5th	„ ... 1869-70 „ 1873-74 ...	41 „

Fluctuations in principal articles of Export and Import during 25 years.

The following table presents clearly the fluctuations in the value of the principal items of export and import during the period selected. It is a summary of a portion of the longer statement in the Appendix (IV.—D 3):—

Years.	Imports (from Foreign Ports).										Exports (of Indian Produce to Foreign Ports).									
	Cotton Piece Goods.	Twist.	Spirits.	Wines.	Metals.	Silk.	Sugar.	Tea.	Woolen Piece Goods.	Cotton.	Cotton Piece Goods.	Twist.	Grain.	Hides and Skins.	Opium.	Wool.	Oils.	Seeds.	Spices.	
1849-50 to 1853-54.	152½	29½	4½	7½	44	2½	20½	4	6½	258	3	..	3½	½	275½	7	1	5½	..	
1854-55 to 1858-59.	200½	29½	7½	8½	56½	30½	19½	8½	8½	341	4½	..	8½	2½	367	24½	6	4½	..	
1859-60 to 1863-64.	372½	42	13	11½	136½	38	28½	8½	14½	1,285	3½	1	6	2½	617½	55½	3	52½	..	
1864-65 to 1868-69.	509	68	14½	13½	154½	50½	51	11½	26½	1,961	4	5½	9	1½	521½	59½	1½	14½	2	
1869-70 to 1873-74.	433½	66	16	13½	94½	71½	67	12	20	1,302½	8½	9	25½	17½	583	61½	4	16	5	
Year 1873-74...	478	69	13	12	59½	69½	52½	11	23½	1,070	14½	12½	36½	17	583½	65½	4	38½	4	

It will be observed that the value of certain articles of trade show a decided tendency to increase. These are:—

Articles tending to increase and decrease respectively.

Imports.	Exports.
Spirits and Wines. Tea. Sugar. Silk.	Cotton Piece Goods. Twist. Grain. Hides and Skins. Wool. Spices.

There are other articles, the value of the trade in which rose steadily during the first three and four quinquennial periods, but has now a tendency to fall. These are:—

Imports.	Exports.
Cotton Piece Good. Twist. Metals. Woolen Piece Goods.	Cotton. Oil.

Tonnage.

The statement of tonnage at the ports of Bombay and Calcutta (IV.—D 4) shows that, with occasional variations, these two ports have kept pace with each other in a remarkable manner:—

*Average Tonnage.*

Periods.	Bombay.	Calcutta.
1st Period ... ..	3,87,000	4,04,000
2nd „ ... ..	6,19,000	6,23,000
3rd „ ... ..	7,36,000	7,22,000
4th „ ... ..	8,90,000	8,20,000
5th „ ... ..	9,48,000	9,13,000

The advance in the proportion borne by the number of steamers to the number of sailing vessels, especially in Bombay, is very remarkable:—

Periods.	Bombay.			Calcutta.		
	No. of Sailing Vessels.	No. of Steamers.	Proportion of Steamers to 100 Ships.	No. of Sailing Vessels.	No. of Steamers.	Proportion of Steamers to 100 Ships.
1st Period ... ..	308	36	12	656	57	9
2nd „ ... ..	459	61	14	860	79	9
3rd „ ... ..	529	95	18	809	114	14
4th „ ... ..	629	235	37	728	186	26
5th „ ... ..	410	431	105	609	286	47

The number of Native craft entered at the Port of Bombay is its most remarkable feature, and distinguishes it from Calcutta, where the Native craft forms a very insignificant item, representing far less than 1 per cent. of the total tonnage of the port. The following figures show the state of the Native craft of Bombay for each of the five periods:—



*Native Craft.*

Periods.	Number.	Tonnage.	Average Tonnage of each Vessel.
1st Period ... ..	4,561	1,88,700	41 Tons
2nd „ ... ..	6,062	2,32,057	39 „
3rd „ ... ..	6,840	2,66,716	39 „
4th „ ... ..	5,676	2,27,416	40 „
5th „ ... ..	5,532	2,55,435	46 „

These figures, it should be remembered, do not include the number or tonnage of Native craft engaged in interportal trade within the limits of the Presidency, but only show the number and tonnage of Native craft entering from ports beyond the Bombay Presidency, such as the Malabar Coast, the Persian Gulf, Aden, Zanzibar, Kachh, Káthiáwár, Sind, &c.

## 2.—CONTINENTAL PORTS.

There are altogether 83 ports on the Bombay coast, <sup>Nature of the</sup> some of which are accessible during the fair season to large <sup>trade.</sup> vessels. As yet, however, they are principally used as distributing channels for the various articles of European manufacture imported into Bombay, and as centres for the collection of cotton and other Indian produce which they transmit to Bombay for shipment thence to all parts of the world. A considerable interportal trade is also carried on, and grain, cotton seeds, and other articles are exported to Goa and foreign ports in Káthiáwár; while cocoanuts, betelnuts, catechu, dates, dried fruits, &c., are imported from Quilon, Goa, Zanzibar, Muscat, and the Persian Gulf.

About 90,000 vessels were entered inwards at the different <sup>Value of the</sup> outports during the year, and about the same number cleared <sup>trade.</sup> outwards from them. The declared value of the trade carried by these vessels was Rs. 8,70,00,000. The following table shows the total value of the export and import trade

for each division for the year 1871-72, 1872-73, and 1873-74:—

Years.	Northern Division.		Southern Division.		Total.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
1871-72 ...	80,10,342	1,88,62,934	2,31,25,248	4,06,92,166	3,11,35,590	5,95,55,100
1872-73 ...	86,85,249	1,14,79,467	2,56,71,220	4,05,03,511	3,43,56,469	5,19,82,978
Average of 1871-72 and 1872-73 ...	83,47,795½	1,51,71,300½	2,43,98,234	4,05,97,838½	3,27,46,029½	5,57,69,039
1873-74 ...	54,85,491	1,37,01,049	2,07,23,007	4,70,66,547	2,62,08,498	6,07,67,596
Increase ...	.....	.....	.....	64,68,708½	.....	49,98,557
Decrease ...	28,62,304½	14,70,151½	36,75,227	.....	65,37,531½	.....

Causes of decrease in the Northern Division.

The decrease in the value of both exports and imports for the Northern Division is due to the fall in the prices of commodities, which has affected all local trade. The B. B. and C. L. Railway, which runs parallel with the coast throughout its length, has also a prejudicial effect on the coasting trade; but during the year under review there was a decrease, as will be hereafter shown, in the goods traffic carried by it. As regards individual ports, the greatest falling off is in the cotton trade of Gogo and Dholera, which is affected both by the recent extensions of the railway to Viramgám and Wadwán, and by the attractions offered by the neighbouring foreign port of Bhauánagar. There is an increase in the trade of the ports of Bulsar and Billimora, which are competing, and apparently successfully, with Surat.

Cause of increase in exports and decrease in imports in the Southern Division.

The trade of the Konkan and Kánara ports has not been affected to any great extent by railway extensions. A general increase is observable in the value of the export trade of these ports during 1873-74, due chiefly to the increase in the exports of grain to Goa and of cotton to Bombay. The falling off in the value of the imports is due to the ordinary fluctuations of trade.

## 3.—SIND PORTS.

The declared value of the whole sea-borne trade, exclusive of Government stores, of the Province of Sind for the year under review as contrasted with that of the preceding year shows an increase of Rs. 29,45,288. The details are exhibited in the following statement:—

	1873-74.	1872-73.	Increase in 1873-74.	Decrease in 1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Imports.</i>				
Merchandise ... ..	1,50,68,479	1,63,27,363	.....	12,58,884
State Railway Material.	17,38,334	74,924	16,63,410	.....
Treasure ... ..	4,68,597	3,71,708	96,889	.....
<b>Total Imports...</b>	<b>1,72,75,410</b>	<b>1,67,73,995</b>	<b>Net 5,01,415</b>	<b>.....</b>
<i>Exports.</i>				
Merchandise ... ..	2,12,89,660	1,98,25,767	14,63,893	.....
Treasure ... ..	19,69,778	89,798	9,79,980	.....
<b>Total Exports...</b>	<b>2,23,59,438</b>	<b>1,99,15,565</b>	<b>24,43,873</b>	<b>.....</b>
<b>Total Merchandise ...</b>	<b>3,63,58,139</b>	<b>3,61,53,130</b>	<b>2,05,009</b>	<b>.....</b>
" State Railway				
Material ... ..	17,38,334	74,924	16,63,410	.....
" Treasure ... ..	15,38,375	4,61,506	10,76,869	.....
<b>Grand Total.</b>	<b>3,96,34,848</b>	<b>3,66,89,560</b>	<b>29,45,288</b>	<b>.....</b>

It thus appears that there was a decrease of Rs. 12,58,884 in the value of imports of merchandise, and an increase of Rs. 14,63,893 in the value of exports of merchandise, and that there is thus a net increase of Rs. 2,05,009 in the total value of merchandise imported and exported. The value of imports of state railway material imported for the indus valley railway increased from Rs. 74,924 in 1872-73 to Rs. 17,38,334 in 1873-74, and there was an increase of Rs. 96,889 in the imports, and of Rs. 9,79,980 in the exports, of treasure. The latter increase is attributed to larger exports on account of Government.

Countries with which the trade is carried on. In the Appendix (IV.—D 5) will be found a statement showing the value of the imports from and exports to each country trading with Sind for the year under review and the preceding year. It will be observed therefrom that while most of the trade, and particularly the import trade, takes place with Bombay, a considerable trade is carried on direct with the United Kingdom and other places in Europe, and the Persian Gulf, as well as with other ports in India.

#### *Imports.*

Decrease in the imports of merchandise. The table above given shows that the increase in the total value of imports amounting to Rs. 5,01,415 is due to the larger imports of state railway material and treasure. The imports of private merchandise, as already mentioned, show a decrease of Rs. 12,58,884.

Articles in which there was a decrease. In the imports of cotton piece goods both from the United Kingdom and from Bombay there was a decrease to the extent of Rs. 8,21,660. Grain and pulse fell off owing to the famine in Bengal. The declared value of the imports of coconuts also fell from Rs. 3,64,326 in 1872-73 to Rs. 2,45,105 in 1873-74 the imports of previous years having overstocked the market. The imports of hides and skins are not one-fifth of what they were in 1872-73, though they are in excess of those of previous years. They are sent to Karáchi from Bombay during the rains for the purpose of being cured in the drier climate of Sind before being exported to foreign ports. There were likewise less imports of machinery for the purpose of navigation and manufacture; and iron, spelter, and steel also were imported to a less extent, while copper shows but a slight improvement. The imports of spices fell off considerably, as previous years' imports had overstocked the market and low prices prevailed.

Articles showing increase. There has been, on the other hand, an increase of Rs. 1,01,360 in the imports of coal, considerable quantities of which were brought from Australia and Calcutta for the first time. Gunny-bags and cloth, timber, ale, beer and porter

are other articles of which the imports have considerably increased. Other articles do not call for remark.

### *Exports.*

The declared value of merchandise exported in the year under review has been shown to exceed that of the previous year by Rs. 14,63,893. The increase is in exports to foreign ports, amounting to upwards of half a million sterling; in the exports to Indian ports there has been a falling off to the extent of Rs. 42,23,599. Increase in the value of Ex-ports.

The exports of raw cotton were less by Rs 5,51,939 in the year under review than in the previous year. The shipments to the United Kingdom fell off by nearly one-half owing to the low rates ruling in the Europe market. The exports to China exceed those of the previous year by about 2½ lakhs. The exports of hides and skins have fallen from Rs. 13,39,540 in 1872-73 to Rs. 5,16,337 in 1873-74. The large exports of the former year were due to enhanced rates and to excessive mortality amongst cattle from scarcity of pasture and water. The quantity of raw wool exported to Bombay in the year under review fell short of that of the preceding year by over one-third, but the quantity shipped direct to the United Kingdom has more than doubled, owing to the large tonnage available by the Suez Canal. The total exports of this staple in 1873-74 as contrasted with those of the preceding year exhibit a decrease in quantity amounting to Lbs. 725,178, but an increase in the declared value of Rs. 59,945. The increase in value is said to be due to the superior quality of the wool exported to the United Kingdom during the year under review, and to its having been for the most part properly washed and cleaned, whereas in 1872-73 a large quantity of unwashed wool was exported. The declared value of exports of grain and pulse is greater than that of the preceding year by Rs. 10,09,640. The increase is entirely in wheat shipped and despatched by steamers through the Suez Canal. The shipments of this product during the year under review are the largest on record, and exceed in value the total exports of wheat during the pre- Increase and decrease in the principal articles of Ex- port.

ceding five years by Rs. 16,52,161, and the exports of the preceding year by Rs. 28,98,932. The exports of other sorts of grain to foreign ports fell off largely, and those of all grain and pulse to Indian ports were little more than a third of those of the previous year. The markets for food stuffs in Bombay, Gujarát, Kacch, and Káthiáwár were not favourable. The exports of oil seeds have increased four-fold, which is attributed to a more sufficient and seasonable rainfall. They have been principally sent to ports in Europe and Bombay; the exports to Kacch and Gujarát have fallen off.

*General.*

Number and tonnage of vessels.

The total number and tonnage of sailing vessels and steamers entered and cleared at the ports in Sind during the year under review as compared with those of the preceding year were as follows :—

	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1873-74 ...	1,484	1,77,197½	1,503	1,77,755
1872-73 ...	2,194	1,70,194½	2,213	1,73,073½

Thus the total number of vessels entered and cleared in 1873-74 has fallen off by 710 each, which is owing to the smaller number of Native craft trading to and from the ports in Sind. The tonnage is in excess of the preceding year by 7,003½ tons in arrivals and 4,681½ tons in departures. This increase is due to the greater number of steamers of larger burthen trading with Karáchi *via* the Suez Canal, and to the running of bi-weekly mail steamers between Karáchi and Bombay for 8½ months of the year instead of the one weekly mail steamer,

The following figures exhibit the number and tonnage of steam vessels running *via* the Suez Canal, entered and cleared at Karáchi, during the past two years:—

	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Nº.	Tonnage.
1873-74 ...	10	8,301½	33	29,671.
1872-73 ...	5	4,390	6	5,390
Increase ...	5	3,911½	27	24,281

## 4.—ADEN.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of Aden during the year under review amounted to Rs. 26,90,820. The import trade from the interior of Arabia will be noticed separately.

The value of the imports by sea was Rs. 1,61,55,490; in 1872-73 it was Rs. 1,28,08,948. There was thus an increase of nearly 25 per cent. The following are the articles in which there was a marked increase:—

	Increase.
	Rs.
Animals, living ... ..	23,346
Coffee, clean ... ..	6,44,644
Cotton, raw ... ..	22,701
" Piece Goods ... ..	10,70,749
" Twist ... ..	1,10,089
Coals ... ..	6,60,670
Ivory ... ..	39,945
Liquor ... ..	25,916
Metal, wrought ... ..	47,777
" unwrought ... ..	37,637
Shells ... ..	1,06,201
Spices ... ..	65,052
Sugar ... ..	89,950
Tobacco ... ..	75,165

Value of Ex-ports.

The export trade in 1873-74 including specie amounted to Rs. 1,00,35,330, against Rs. 77,46,330 in 1872-73. There was thus an increase of Rs. 22,89,000. In the following articles there was a marked increase:—

	Increase.
	Rs.
Coffee ... ..	6,99,184
Cotton Piece Goods ... ..	2,93,502
Drugs and Medicines ... ..	23,845
Fruits and Vegetables... ..	52,615
Gum ... ..	42,122
Ivory ... ..	56,351
Provisions and Oilman's Stores ... ..	45,273
Shells ... ..	1,45,609
Treasures ... ..	8,58,776

Causes affecting the trade of the year.

Among the causes which influenced the imports and exports of the past year, the presence of Turkish troops in Yemen may be noticed. A considerable demand for articles of food and clothing was created thereby. The establishment of a monthly mail steamer to Zanzibar is developing a trade to and from the East African Coast, and the effect of the opening of the Suez Canal on the trade at Aden as elsewhere in India is annually becoming more apparent. In last report it was said that as the Turkish power in Yemen becomes consolidated, the coffee trade at Aden will cease to exist, as that port is not the natural outlet of the coffee country. During the year under review, however, this anticipation has not in any degree been realized, for, as above shown, both the imports and exports of coffee have largely increased.

Shipping.

An increase is again noticed during the year under review in the number and tonnage of vessels visiting Aden. Fewer square-rigged vessels entered the port than in the previous year, but steamers and Native Craft show a marked increase. The following statement shows the number and tonnage of



vessels which arrived during the years 1872-73 and 1873-74 respectively :—

Years.	Steamers.		Square-rigged Vessels.		Native Craft.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1872-73 ...	631	762,521	71	63,292	919	35,921
1873-74 ...	708	902,252	51	50,168	1,154	48,845

Of the 708 steamers 512 were British, and all the rest, except one Japanese and one Peruvian, were from other countries in Europe. The square-rigged vessels were principally coal ships, 47 being British, 2 Arab, 1 Turkish, and 1 American.

#### INTERNAL TRADE.

Generally speaking no record is kept of the internal trade of the Presidency, and accordingly no satisfactory account can be given of it. Such information, however, as is forthcoming may here be collated, and from it some general inferences may be drawn.

It will be hereafter shown that there was during the year 1873 a net increase in the merchandise traffic on the G. I. P. Railway of Rs. 3,54,793, and that the greater part of the increase is due to the larger receipts of the latter half of the year, and therefore belongs to the year under report. The article in which the principal increase is shown is cotton; whereas the quantity of grain and piece-goods carried fell off considerably. On the B. B. and C. I. Railway there was a considerable decrease in the goods traffic earnings, and this was principally in the receipts on account of cotton. It is to be remarked, however, that this railway has to compete with the sea, and the goods traffic receipts on it do not, therefore, furnish the means of gauging with any accuracy the state of trade in the districts through which it runs. The statistics do not show between what places the goods were carried, nor does it appear

No record of Internal Trade.

Goods traffic on the guaranteed Railways.

what was carried to and from Bombay. There can be little doubt, however, that the traffic on the G. I. P. Railway was mainly affected by the increased imports by sea into Bombay, and that these were not carried to the same extent into the districts through which the B. B. and C. I. Railway runs.

Trade with  
Foreign States  
within the  
Presidency.

Land customs are collected on goods passing between Goa and the Belgaum and North Kánara Collectorates and the Sawant Wári State, on the traffic between Hubsan and the Kolába district, and on that between Damaun and the districts of Tanna and Surat. Salt, cocoanuts, copra, and betelnuts are imported, particularly from Goa, and grain and other articles are exported, but there is no accurate record of the quantities. The land customs have fallen off in the year under review, and this may be partly owing to an unfavourable season in Goa affecting the trade with that place, but it is believed that a good deal of smuggling is carried on.

Trade between  
different dis-  
tricts.

Respecting the trade between different districts nothing but general facts can be stated. Some districts export manufactures and surplus produce, or produce for which they are especially suited, to other districts where there is a demand for them. Oil, grain, timber, and maura are produced in the Panch Maháls to a larger extent than the people of the district require. Broach, as has already been mentioned, exports cloth, towels, napkins, and table-cloths. In Tanna there is a considerable trade in rice and timber. Khándesh supplies country-made cloth to other places. At Násik there used to be a considerable trade in finer cotton cloth made from imported yarns, but it has fallen off owing to the competition with English and Bombay made cloth. Fine cloth, especially silk with woven borders of gold and silver thread, is exported from Yeola in the Násik Collectorate to Bombay, Khándesh, and other places. There is in the same district a large and growing trade in wood and cereals, particularly wheat and bajri, which has been developed by the G. I. P. Railway, and sheep are supplied to Bombay. Sátára also exports jowari, bajri, tobacco, chillies, and cotton, and imports salt, cloth, and cocoanuts. Cotton is the chief export

from Dhárwár and Belgaum. That produced in the former district is sent by the ports of Karwar and Coompta to Bombay. At Karwar it is pressed, and occasionally sent direct to Europe. Some of the garden produce of Kánara, particularly areca-nuts, pepper, and cardamoms, is sent to Bombay; paddy is exported to Calicut and Mysore, whence clean rice of the better description is brought. Kánara has also an extensive trade in timber, gall-nuts, catechu, and salted fish, and, as mentioned above, salt is imported from Goa.

With regard to the internal trade of Sind, the only facts <sup>Internal trade of Sind.</sup> worth recording are that in Thar and Parkar there is a considerable trade in bullocks, ghee, raw hides, and bajri; that grain is sent in large quantities to Marwar; and that arrangements for rendering the Narra, Mitrau, and Thar canals available for navigation are under consideration. The principal exports from the Upper Sind Frontier are wheat, linseed, wool, and skins. 1,20,000 maunds of wheat were sent to Karáchi during the year under review.

Local trade is principally carried on at fairs and mar- <sup>Local trade.</sup>kets, which are numerous in almost every district. Some of the largest of them are religious gatherings, but are naturally taken advantage of by dealers and others for buying and selling wares. Others are expressly got up for the purpose of trade. The largest is that annually held at Mahiji in the Khándesh District. It was not so well attended during the year under review as usual, though better than in the preceding year. In 1874 goods of the value of Rs. 11,48,554 changed hands, against Rs. 10,29,963 in 1873. The other fairs are of less mercantile importance, and are not worthy of special mention.

The internal trade of the year is almost universally re- <sup>Slackness of internal trade.</sup>ported to have been exceptionally dull. In some places there were special reasons for a falling off in the demand, but generally the low prices, which have been so frequently referred to in this report, seem to have caused a depression in all branches of industry; the nominal earnings at least

of the trading and manufacturing classes as well as of the labouring classes have diminished, and this has naturally caused a curtailment of the demand.

Trade of Aden with the interior of Arabia.

The trade of Aden by land with the interior of Arabia remains to be noticed. Of this there are accurate statistics. Goods of the value of Rs. 14,37,697 were during the year under review imported into Aden by camels, of which an average of 627 arrived daily. The principal articles brought were coffee, fruits and vegetables, wood and charcoal, fodder, grain, and water. Merchandise of the total value of Rs. 8,14,241 passed into Arabia from Aden. In the previous year the value was Rs. 5,94,546. There was thus an increase of Rs. 2,19,695 in favour of the year under review, which may be accounted for by the presence of the Turkish troops in Yemen.

## PUBLIC WORKS.

Grants and outlay.

The total sum at disposal from all sources was 113 lakhs, of which 102½ lakhs were spent, leaving an unexpended balance of nearly 10½ lakhs. The precise details will be found in the following tabular statement:—

Works.	Grant.	Outlay.	Saving.	Excess.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial, Ordinary ...	20,21,660	19,10,613	1,11,047	.....
Do. Agricultural ...	18,51,802	16,22,011	2,29,791	.....
Provincial Funds ...	33,45,010	30,11,491	3,33,519	.....
Contributions ...	8,32,913	7,57,769	75,144	.....
Local Funds ...	11,43,782	8,97,588	2,46,194	.....
Total...	91,95,167	81,99,472	9,95,695	.....
<i>Establishment.</i>				
Imperial, Ordinary ...	5,08,000	4,70,164	37,836	.....
Do. Agricultural ...	5,96,198	5,62,242	33,956	.....
Provincial Funds ...	8,33,720	8,94,245	.....	60,525
Contributions ...	4,638	7,408	.....	2,770
Local Funds ...	1,68,824	1,34,098	34,726	.....
Total...	21,11,380	20,68,157	1,06,518	63,295
Grand Total...	1,13,06,547	1,02,67,629	11,02,213	63,295

The cost of establishment amounted to Rs. 20,60,749, which gives a percentage of 27·69 on the outlay exclusive of contributions, of 25·22 including contributions. In the Appendix will be found a more detailed statement (IV.—E 1) showing the expenditure from all funds under the different service heads, and a second statement (IV.—E 2) showing the details of the provincial expenditure.

#### *Military Works.*

The project for providing a water-supply to the camp at Aden. Aden by damming the Kussuf Valley has been mentioned in the account of the settlement given in a previous chapter. When completed it will not only increase the water-supply, but will save the expenditure necessary to repair roads and buildings, which on two occasions, in 1859 and 1860, cost about Rs. 90,000. The cost is estimated at Rs. 2,39,400. The second artillery barrack in camp which was mentioned in last report as being in progress has been completed, and handed over for occupation. An upper-storied barrack for the battery at Steamer Point was commenced and completed, and a canteen for the garrison battery taken in hand.

Five of the new infantry barracks at Belgaum were completed, and handed over to the military authorities for occupation. The two remaining barracks are in progress, and are expected to be completed during the current year. The artillery barracks were all but completed.

Harness rooms and a workshop have been constructed for Poona and the Royal Artillery at Kirki. In the Ghorepuri barracks Kirki doors, half glaze and half panels, were substituted for plank doors; lavatories were added, which will conduce very much to the cleanliness and comfort of the men.

The paving of the barracks at Deoláli was completed Deoláli during the year; the quarters of the Commanding Officer, Medical Officer, and Adjutant, and the canteen, library, serjeants' mess and coffee shop were also finished. The hospital is still in progress, though nearly completed.

**Ahmedábád.** Solitary cells and a lavatory were provided during the year for the Royal Artillery at Ahmedábád, as well as harness and store-rooms. A gymnasium shed for the European troops is under construction.

**Jacobabád.** At Jacobabád the accommodation for one regiment of the Sind Horse was completed. The protective works, which consist of strengthening the banks of canals and constructing masonry regulating heads to branches in the vicinity of the cantonment, may be mentioned under this head. The estimated cost of the works was Rs. 35,692, and Rs. 17,161 were expended upon them during the year under review. It was through these works that Jacobabád was saved during the flood of 1874, which seriously threatened its destruction. The immense injury which is caused every year to kharif crops in the Frontier Districts and the northern portion of Shikárpur, and the number of villages destroyed by the Indus floods have been brought prominently to the notice of Government; and since the floods of 1874 have demonstrated the absolute necessity of some extensive works for their protection, the construction of a large embankment has been sanctioned.

*Civil Buildings.*

**Revenue Buildings.**

A treasury and police court building is under construction in the camp at Aden, and is rapidly approaching completion. New mamlatdárs' kutcheries are in progress at Ratnágiri, Mahim, Kalwán, Chándor, Bhosáwal and Juner; and kutcheries have been completed at the following places:—Jalgam, Ahmód, Kálol, Viramgám, and Tasgám. Improvements were made to several kutcheries and Collector's offices. The registration offices at Dhárwár, Kalol, and Ahmedábád were completed. Additional buildings for the Salt Department were commenced at Khárágora and Ahmedábád.

**Post Offices.**

A portion of the tiled flooring of the new Bombay Post Office which remained unfinished at the end of the previous year was completed, and excepting the iron porches the building is finished. The stables are approaching completion. Post-office buildings have been completed at Coompta, Athni,

Hungund, Bagalkot, and Poona, and some additional accommodation has been provided in the old post office at the latter place.

The new Telegraph Office building at Bombay was nearly finished. Offices were completed at Bhosáwal, Ahmedábád, and Baroda, and signallers' quarters provided at Ganesh Khind. Telegraph  
Offices.

The additional accommodation at the Mint, *i.e.* the pre-melting, cutting, and burning rooms, approached completion. The Native General Hospital was all but completed at the end of the year. Civil hospitals were constructed at Kaira, Jacobabád, and Umarkot, and a similar building is under construction in Kánara. Dispensaries were constructed and in progress at Hallial and Gokak respectively. A dead-house was added to the Sassoon Hospital at Poona, and two wards to the Lunatic Asylum at Haidarábád (Sind). The house for the Civil Surgeon at Godra was completed. The ground-floor of the new Sailors' Home, which was mentioned in last report as being under construction, was completed during the year under report, and the upper floor is in progress. The General Mews were commenced; the building erected is only one side of the quadrangle, which form they will assume when the work is completed. Fittings in the new Secretariat building for the offices allotted to the Collector of Bombay and the Accountant General were added. General  
works.

The Church of St. Peter at Mazagon was enlarged at a Ecclesiastical cost of Rs. 15,000, a portion of the amount being met by contributions. The Belgaum Church was supplied with a new pulpit and altar furniture.

The University Senate Hall was completed. The cost was Educational Rs. 3,73,000, including Sir Kavasji Jehanghir's donation of one lakh. The Library was nearly completed, the work which remained being half of the ground-floor, the stuccoed ceilings, laying down the Minton tiles, &c. The Clock-tower was raised to a total height of 84 ft. The new Elphinstone High School made good progress. The Dhárwár High School was completed, and the Training College requires little more to be done. The Rájárám High School

at Kolhápúr, erected at the cost of the Kolhápúr State, was under construction. School-houses were either completed or in progress at several talukas in Belgaum, Kaládgi, Poona, Sholápúr, Northern Konkan, Surat, Broach, Kaira, Ahmedábád, and Karáchi.

## Judicial.

The High Court building at Bombay was raised 10 feet above the 1st floor, and the work is progressing satisfactorily. Court-houses were under construction at Coompta, Gadak, and Chiplun. Additions and improvements were made to the House of Correction and its apothecary's quarters, and also to the Common Jail. The new jail at Karwar was completed, its cost being Rs. 1,30,000. The Yerauda Central Jail was approaching completion at the end of the year, as also was the jail hospital at Shikárpur. Police lines were under construction at five places in the Sátára Districts. The lines at Ahmadnagar were in progress and nearly completed at the end of the year. The police lines at Indápúr were finished. At Haidarábád two blocks of lines including stabling were completed.

*Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*

## Municipal.

The Bombay esplanade between the main road and the Queen's Road was drained, the sidings on the Cotton Green re-arranged, a side and foot path constructed along the sea face of the Back Bay Reclamation, and the reclamation at Sonapore and at Colaba was in progress. The Pandharpur water-supply project was completed at a cost of 2 lakhs. The water is distributed by means of stand-pipes and closed cisterns with pressure cocks, and it is delivered throughout the city and neighbouring villages of Gopálpur. The first portion of the sewage scheme for Pandharpur has been completed, but a project is under consideration to connect the sewage scheme with the water-supply. Bands were erected at Kotri and Ghoteki to check the overflow of water.

## Harbour improvements.

A baggage shed with lost-luggage office and a men's kitchen were fitted up at the Carnac Bunder. At Karwar the slope along the sea-shore was pitched and secured. The masonry wall in front of the Dutch Bunder at Surat was in



progress. At Dholera a portion of the Khom Bunder was reconstructed, and some improvements made to it. The sea wall at Gogo was likewise attended to. At the Karáchi Harbour Works the Chinna Creek final stoppage was completed in July, and the diversion of water established. The entrance channel has been dredged, and the east slope of the north approach of the Napier Mole Bridge completed. The Manora break-water, which was completed during the previous year, stood the moonson of 1873 very satisfactorily, and required but slight repairs. The shelter afforded by it has so far proved ample. Vessels drawing above 20 feet have entered the harbour, and attention has been drawn to the necessity of more anchorage room, for which further dredging will be required.

At the Prongs Lighthouse the landing stair was completed, signal gallery and lantern erected, furnishings put in, and the erection of the apparatus commenced.

(a).—ROADS.

In the city of Bombay roads have been constructed from <sup>Bombay.</sup> near the "Cooperage" to the Colaba main road, from the Wellington Fountain to near the "Cooperage", and from the latter place to the Band-stand.

In Kánara the metalling of the Arbail Ghat was completed. <sup>Kánara.</sup> The road from Hallial to Belgaum was finished, and opened for traffic. The bridges at Agsur and Sankotta have been completed. The bridge over the Tattihalla nullah near Hallial was in progress, and that over the same stream near Tergam almost finished.

The drainage of the road from Tenai to the Goa frontier <sup>Dhárwár.</sup> in the Dhárwár Collectorate has been completed. The following bridges were constructed in the same district:—one at Nalaudi on the Bellari Karwar road; one at Budrápur on the same line, both screw pile; and a third at Lingamat. The Sawarkop bridge was in progress.

In the Belgaum Collectorate the provision of parapet walls <sup>Belgaum.</sup> over the Párpuli Ghat road was approaching completion at

the end of the year. Improvements were made to the road from Vingorla bazaar to the bunder, Bijápur to Kolhápur, and Bail Hangal to Kittur and Saundatti. The Gotor bridge was in progress, and two masonry bridges were constructed, one over the Hegud nullah, and the other at Marihal.

Kolhápur.

The work of embanking the Kolhápur and Gaib Khind road was completed, as well as the improvements to the Kolhápur and Ambah Ghat road. As mentioned in the account of the administration of the Kolhápur State, work was in progress on several other roads at the cost of the Kolhápur State. The Panchganga bridge was completed.

Ratnágiri.

The work on the Chiplun road in Ratnágiri was in progress; the improvements to the Khed-Poladpur road were completed, as well as the bridges and drains on the Deoghar and Phonda Ghat road.

Sátára.

In the Sátára Collectorate the Mahábleshwur Ghat road has been opened for traffic to Ambenulla; the Quorna bridge on the line has been nearly completed. The metalling of the Kumbharli Ghat was in progress. The drainage of the Kurar-Tasgám road has been completed, as well as the provision of a flying bridge over the Bhima River at Takli.

Sholápur.

In the Sholápur Collectorate the road from the Bársi Road station to Pandharpur was in progress.

Poona.

The approaches to the new bridge on the Goas River in the Poona Collectorate have been completed. A road has been made over the Malsej Ghat, 14 miles in length, and another, 17 miles in length, has been made from the Poona City in a westerly direction to Pour. A very useful road has been made connecting the old and new roads from Poona to Sátára, rendering it easy for carts to pass the rough country at the foot of Purandhar. The new bridge over the Muta at the Sangam was in progress.

Northern  
Konkan.

A road from Khansatwádi to Mhet was under construction, and the first portion (the Khansatwádi Ghat) has been opened for traffic. The upper portion of the Mhet Ghat has been finished, and the lower portion was approaching completion at the end of the year.

In Khándesh the Kajgám to Parola road has progressed satisfactorily during the year.

The works on the road from Broach to Ahmod are in progress; as also the road from Anklesar to Hansot. Surat and Broach.

A road from the town of Sanund to the railway station Ahmedábád at Ahmedábád was commenced.

In Kaira the improvements to the roads from Thasra to Kaira. Páli and from Simlaj to Thasra were in progress, as also the completion of a metalled road of the section of the Anand-Godra line between Thasra and Páli. The works on the Godra-Dohad line are approaching completion. The road from Kalol to Jambughora has been completed. An experimental mile of train near the Neriad railway station is under construction, the cost being met from local funds.

In the Karáchi Collectorate a bridge was constructed over the Narra, and two others are under construction at Pingári and Kharu Phitta.

Small bridges are under construction on the Ahmedábád—Haidarábád. Haidarábád road.

(b).—RAILWAYS.

The railway undertakings under this Government in 1873-74 were the same as in 1872-73 :— Railways under the control of this Government.

Gauge.

3' 3" State Lines, Southern Marátha Country ... ..	469	} under survey.
3' 3" Native State Line, Viráwul to Junagarh ... ..	66½	

Miles.

5' 6" Great Indian Peninsula Railway (guaranteed).	1,273
5' 6" Do. Mopáni branch (coal line).	12½
5' 6" Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway (guaranteed) ... ..	389
5' 6" Patri Salt Line (State Railway light rail).	22
5' 6" Anand Dákor (opened this year) ... ..	16½
2' 6" Miagam Dhaboi (Native State Railway) ... ..	21

Branches of  
the G. I. P.  
Railway not  
under this Go-  
vernment.

The following branches of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway are not under the control of this Government :—

	Miles.
5' 6" Jalam to Khamgam ... ..	8
5' 6" Badnera to Amráoti ... ..	5½
5' 6" Wardha to Hinganghat and Warora ...	69

The two former are under the Resident, Haidarábád, but are worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The latter has been opened for traffic this year. It is under the administration of the Central Province, but is to be worked under arrangement with the G. I. P. Railway.

5' 6" Wádi to Haidarábád ... .. 116.

This railway is the property of H. H. the Nizam. It will be worked, when open, by the G. I. P. Railway Company.

3' 3" Khandwa to Indor, 96 miles—Holkar's State Railway. About 40 miles of this line are already open for traffic.

Engineering  
works.

The principal engineering works carried on this year or completed were—

*Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway.*

- (1). The Dakor Branch of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.
- (2). Consolidation of iron bridges.
- (3). Bombay (Colaba) Terminus and line across the Esplanade, and also erection of passenger station at Church Gate Street near the Fort.
- (4). Lowering the embankments at the Kolak and Umbika Rivers, and making weirs to allow floods to pass over the line.
- (5). Laying of sidings on the Ran at Khárágora for the Salt Department, and erecting chokies for police.
- (6). Laying of goods sidings on the Gun Carriage premises for the landing and despatch of the Company's own material, engine-shed and turn-table.
- (7). Deepening half the Apollo Basin in connection with the above.

- (8). Erection of light coal sheds at Parell, Golwad, Amroli, Baroda, Ahmedábád, and Viramgám.
- (9). Finishing up many works in connection with the Patri Line, the salt depôts at Khárágora, Ahmedábád, and Broach.
- (10). Sanction of the Government of India has been received for the water-supply at Lilápur.

*Great Indian Peninsula Railway.*

*Konkan and South-East Line.*

- (1). Re-construction of the Umra Bridge.
- (2). Completion of Kistna Viaduct.
- (3). Additional station and bungalow accommodation.

*North-East Line.*

- (4) Miscellaneous works.
- (5) Re-construction.

The Dakor Branch was commenced by the B. B. and C. I. Railway as part of their guaranteed undertaking in November last, and was completed and opened in the short space of five months. The line is laid with pot sleepers and 60 lbs. rails on the standard gauge. Its cost has probably not exceeded £4,000 a mile, exclusive of rolling stock. It traverses a thickly populated district, rich in cultivation and cattle. There is also a Hindu temple at Dakor, which attracts large numbers of pilgrims, and the passenger traffic is already most promising, although the railway has only been open a very short time. Applications for extensions of this branch to Thasra and Páli and Kapparvanj have been made by the B. B. and C. I. Railway as part of their own guaranteed undertaking, but Government have not acceded as yet to the surveys being undertaken.

Many of the iron bridges on the Baroda Railway, notably those over the two Bassein creeks, were badly constructed in the first instance, and remedial measures have from time to time been adopted to remove inherent defects and strengthen weak points in the original design; piles have in some instances been screwed deeper, in others extra piles and

B. B. & C. I.  
RAILWAY.  
Dakor Branch

Consolidation  
of iron brid-

covering girders have been added; cross bracings have been strengthened, and steel clamps applied to secure the pile joints, &c. Application has recently been made to the Government of India for sanction to extend the strengthening measures, which have as yet only been carried out to certain of the worst piers of the Bassein bridges, to all the other piers. The principal feature in the proposal is adding a fourth pier of iron piles, and in some cases a fifth, and putting a continuous iron girder to connect the head of the piles to make them strong enough to bear the roadway and even the trains, though the piles of a single pier might be removed. The weight of the train loads is in this way much more evenly distributed over the foundations, and enables repairs and re-screwing of piers to be easily effected without stoppage of the traffic. The maintenance of the bridges is no light charge, for the bolts and other small portions soon dissolve away, and divers have continually to be on the alert to renew them. The expense of the bridges is, however, considerably increased by these additions to the piers without any prospect of returns in proportion. It is not to be understood that Government recommended these additions to the bridges without strong representations on the part of the Railway Company for the necessity of them. The Bombay Government in passing on the estimates to the Government of India for sanction stated that they did so, rather than that by refusing sanction they should incur any responsibility for the future failure of works which were inherently defective.

Colaba Ter-  
minus.

The B. B. and C. I. Line has now been extended to Colaba, where a station has been built to accommodate the local traffic. In connection with this extension a pretty station has been built in the Swiss cottage style at Church Gate Street, the principal thoroughfare of the Fort. An overbridge is under construction near the Cooperage, on the new road from the Fort to Colaba, along the sea-face of the reclamation in Back Bay. Sidings have been extended from the Colaba station across the Colaba high road on to the Gun Carriage premises for use in the store-yard of the B. B. and C. I.

Railway Company. The cost of these works has been estimated at Rs. 6,40,727. Already there is a good passenger traffic over this length, as many as 24 trains a day appearing in the time table.

The laying of sidings on the Ran at Khárágora has been executed by the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the Salt Department, under the direction of the Consulting Engineer. They have been laid chiefly with old material taken at a valuation from the Back Bay Reclamation Works. The sidings are very extensive, and are designed to admit of the salt from the pans being loaded direct into the railway trucks. The Ran is covered with the floods in the rains, and it has not been thought worth while to embank or ballast the sidings: they have consequently to be adjusted every working season.

Siding at  
Khárágora.

The Gun Carriage sidings have been laid for a double line so as to run across the Colaba road down to the wall of the basin. Materials can thus be loaded at once into the trucks and despatched up-country. The other works connected with the B. B. and C. I. Railway mentioned above do not call for particular notice.

Gun Carriage  
Siding.

The viaduct over the Kistna was opened for traffic in October. Owing to an unusually early monsoon the work of getting in the foundations for the cylinders was very much interrupted, and when floods in the river prevented any further use of boats and rendered the causeway unfit for railway traffic, there were still two spans wanting in the viaduct, and a pier, the founds of which were laid, had still to be erected. By means of rope communication, however, from pier 29 to 31, the cylinders of pier 30 were completed; and on these piers standards were erected, on which a suspension bridge was formed. The compression beams were put together by aid of the suspension bridge, and the struts and ties by a hanging platform from the beam; the bridge was thus finished and the line opened for traffic some two or three months earlier than it otherwise would have been, had work been suspended during the monsoon. The viaduct is designed for a double line of rails, of which only a single line is carried out, and consists of 36 103-feet Warren girder-

GREAT IN-  
DIAN PENIN-  
SULA RAIL-  
WAY.  
Konkan and  
South-East  
Line.  
Kistna  
Viaduct.

spans supported on concrete piers about 60 feet above the river bed. The work was commenced in January 1871 and completed in October 1873. The total cost up to 31st March last was Rs. 12,92,387.

North-East  
Line.

The North-East Line was flooded during the monsoon in two places near the 286th mile, and the mail train narrowly escaped a bad accident. In consequence of the deficient waterway thus brought to light, 3 5-foot culverts have been replaced by 3 10-foot girder openings.

MISCELLANEOUS.  
Sabarmati to  
Disa Extension.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway Company submitted in October a plan and estimate for the first 37 miles of the Sabarmati to Disa Extension from Ahmedábád to Masana, to cost Rs. 51,349 a mile for 5' 6" gauge, which was sent to the Government of India. The country over this portion is favourable, and within some miles of the proposed line on either side is in the plains, and does not offer any obstacle to the location in any direction desired. The plans, however, were referred by the Government of India to Mr. Collet, who has now been engaged for many months in surveying various alternative lines, and nothing has been done as yet to push on this much-desired railway from the Bombay end. The Bombay Government have strongly expressed their opinion that the line should have been constructed on the 5' 6" gauge to the Ganges valley, forming a junction with the East Indian. It thus would form a through line of great importance to the interests and commerce of Bombay and the Punjab and North-West. It is understood, however, that the districts to be surveyed have begun to be opened up with a narrow gauge from the other end tending to feed the East Indian. The despatch from the Bombay Government to the Government of India in reply to a communication, forwarding a report of Mr. Collet's for any remarks the Bombay Government might desire to make, is of such importance to this Presidency that an extract or two may be here quoted:—

“3. His Excellency is of opinion that it is very greatly to be regretted that the line from Ahmedábád to Agra was not projected throughout on the standard gauge of 5' 6". It is one of the main arterial lines of India, and forms a side of



the great triangle whose angles are at Bombay, Allahabad, and Agra. It is difficult to over-rate the importance to Bombay of connecting Ahmedábád with Agra by rail, as at present the trade of the place is very greatly hampered by the high G. I. P. tariff—a tariff which is forced on that Company by the difficulties of their line as regards curves, gradients, and Ghat inclines, and consequent high cost of haulage.

\* \* \* \* \*

“The circumstances are such that the difference between a standard gauge line with lighter rails and a metre gauge would not be very great. The Consulting Engineer calculates this difference at from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000 a mile.”

Agreements have been executed with the Chiefs of Wad-<sup>Agreements.</sup> wán, Laktar, Bagana, and Patri, who have ceded to Government the jurisdiction over the territory assigned by them for the railway. The 2nd article of the agreement provides that all railway employes committing offences within the Native States, and beyond the limits of the railway line, shall be apprehended and dealt with by the constituted authorities in the respective States under advice of the officers of the Political Agency.

The Government of India have sanctioned the erection of <sup>Telegraphs.</sup> a third wire on the B. B. and C. I. Railway at a cost of Rs. 62,213 for working on the Block system. The transfer of the telegraph on this line to Government has at last been agreed to by the Railway Board. No similar arrangement has yet been concluded for the G. I. P. It is calculated that considerable economy in first cost and maintenance will result from the amalgamation of the Railway and Government telegraphs, and endeavours are being made to effect it. No telegraph has been erected on the Dabhoi or Dakor branches.

After a short suspension of operations the Narbadda Coal <sup>Coal.</sup> Company recommenced to supply coal from the 1st of March 1873. The deliveries during the year amounted to

10,461 tons. The quantity consumed on the whole railway for the year was 70,000 tons. Thus the Company did not supply above  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the whole. Government have endeavoured to encourage the use of native coal on the portions of the G. I. P. Railway nearest to the sources of supply. Sanctoria coal has been experimented on by the Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Mr. R. D. Sanders, who gave the relative value, weight for weight, of English, Sanctoria, and Maupáni coal as 1·0, ·75, and ·62. Accordingly the G. I. P. Company have been instructed to arrange to work the eastern portion of their railway with Sanctoria coal. The distance to which this can profitably be used depends of course on the rate for carriage over the East Indian and Jabalpur branch. More than a year ago the E. I. Railway offered to deliver coal at Jabalpur at  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a pie a maund, or about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  pies a ton a mile. The prospects from the Warda coal field are so good that Government, after making a railway 18 miles long to Hinganghat, have recommended sanction to an extension to Warda expressly for working the coal there, which it is confidently expected may supply the working of the G. I. P. as far down as Khandwa on the north-east line, and Kalian on the main line. Intimation of the sanction of this by the Secretary of State was received by the Bombay Government in April last.

The Karwar  
Railway.

The subject of the Karwar Railway has been brought up in connection with surveys for extensions to Bellari. It is estimated that the whole line from Karwar *via* Kopal to Bellari might be made for Rs. 72,000 a mile. The Madras Railway have recently applied to be conceded an extension of their line to Gadak, having regard to which the Bombay Government expressed their opinion, that "though it was abundantly clear that a railway from Bellari to Gadak would not serve this part of the country so well or earn so large a revenue as a railway from Bellari or even from Gadak to Karwar would do, yet they would rather see such a line constructed than none at all, feeling sure that sooner or later it would be found necessary to continue it to Karwar, and to carry out the original proposal." A rather novel offer has been made

by Messrs. Nicol & Co. of Bombay to guarantee Government against loss of interest on the capital expended in the Karwar Railway, which is now under reference to the Government of India.

In the Appendix (IV.—F) will be found a statement showing in detail the traffic receipts, expenditure, and other statistics of the two guaranteed railways for the years 1872\* and 1873. In the following remarks the prominent statistical facts connected with each are spoken of.

In the years 1872 and 1873 the general financial results of the G. I. P. Railway were as follows:—

Financial  
results of the  
G. I. P. Rail-  
way.

	1872.	1873.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Receipts ... ..	1,87,23,265	1,88,51,120
Expenditure ... ..	1,20,32,009	1,20,81,128
Net Profits... ..	66,96,256	67,69,992

It will be seen that the gross receipts in 1873 exceeded those in 1872 by Rs. 1,22,855; of this excess only Rs. 18,043 were contributed in the first half year, the balance Rs. 1,04,812 being gained in the latter six months. The increase is due entirely to higher receipts from the goods traffic, the receipts from coaching traffic having fallen off by more than 1½ lakhs. This loss may be partially attributed to the abnormally large receipts under this head in 1872, owing to the Viceroy's visit to Bombay in November of that year.

The following statement exhibits the receipts from passenger traffic for the last 4 years, and shows very forcibly the advantage of low fares. There has been a positive falling off of over 5½ lakhs in the receipts of the three upper classes

\* The calendar year is taken as the period of review, as the accounts of Indian railways are made up for the calendar year.

since the year 1870, when the line was opened to Jabalpur, while in the lowest class there has been a gain of 8 lakhs :—

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class ... ..	2,99,931	3,25,235	3,50,882	3,06,104
2nd do. ... ..	3,19,157	3,33,969	3,45,316	3,19,646
3rd do. ... ..	18,45,427	16,46,341	16,01,800	12,79,978
Total...	24,64,515	23,05,545	22,97,998	19,05,728
4th Class ... ..	12,91,558	16,51,626	18,03,647	20,99,397
Grand Total...	37,56,073	39,57,171	41,01,645	40,05,125

Merchandise Traffic.

The net increase in public merchandise traffic receipts is Rs. 3,54,793, contributed as follows :—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.
On the G. I. P. Railway ... ..	6,87,548	.....
Through Traffic with the E. Indian & S. P. D. Lines.	.....	4,07,717
Do. B. B. & C. I. do...	.....	1,917
Do. Madras do...	76,829	.....
Total...	7,64,427	4,09,634
Deduct Decrease...	4,09,634	
Net Increase...	3,54,793	

The principal increases and decreases on the G. I P. Line are as follows :—

	Increase.		Decrease.
	Rs.		Rs.
Cotton ... ..	8,27,091	Cocoanuts ...	1,26,976
Linseed ... ..	2,20,466	Grain... ..	2,87,294
Teel Seed ... ..	1,58,239	Piece Goods...	1,16,953
Total...	12,05,636		5,31,223

The balance is distributed generally amongst the other descriptions of goods. In the through traffic with the Madras Line the articles producing the increase are chiefly metals and hardware, *inwards*, and food grains and hides, *outwards*. The decrease in the traffic with the E. Indian and Punjab Lines is due almost entirely to the altered movements in grain. As regards the Baroda Railway, the principal exports are food grains and sugar; the imports, salt and tobacco. The practice of half-pressing cotton would appear to be rapidly dying out, the quantity of this description carried in the latter half-year of 1873 having decreased to less than 1 per cent. of the whole; on the other hand the establishment of presses up-country is rapidly progressing, and as the Company's rates for full-pressed bales are much lower than for unpressed docras, the receipts are proportionately affected, but there is no loss on this account, as the working expenses are at the same time lessened.

It appears, not only from the above facts but from the results of 10 years' operations, that the passenger traffic does not keep pace with that of the goods. In this respect the G. I. P. Railway does not differ from other Indian railways but it is much to be doubted whether the 3rd class fares, which are shown above to be most remunerative ones, have been lowered sufficiently to meet the circumstances of a population mostly poor and agricultural.

Goods and passenger traffic compared.

The total working expenses for 1873 exceed those for 1872 by Rs. 49,119, the increase occurring in the latter six months; the percentage of expenses to gross receipts is, however, slightly less, being 64.08 against 64.24 in 1872. The working expenses are still very high, which is largely due to insufficient locomotive shop accommodation, and to the large European element employed on high salaries. There is, however, some appearance of a reduction, as they have only increased .41 per cent. during the year, while the traffic has increased .65 per cent.

Expenses.

The Berár State Railways to Amráoti, 6 miles, and to Khangaon, 8 miles, were worked by the Company during the year. The actual cost of working was charged by the

Branches from the G. I. P. Railway.

Company, and the lines were maintained by the Berár Government. The receipts for the first half-year on the Amráoti Branch were Rs. 20,778 and on the Khangaon Rs. 17,678, the working expenses, including maintenance, being 83.83 and 86.48 per cent. respectively of the gross receipts; during the monsoon the Amráoti Line was closed for 3 months, while the Khangaon Branch was only open for 21 days in December.

B. B. & C. I. Railway. General financial results. The general financial results of the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the years 1872 and 1873 were as follows:—

	1872.	1873.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Receipts ... ..	56,49,315	55,89,798
Expenditure ... ..	33,87,867	33,10,942
Net Profits ... ..	22,61,448	22,78,856
Percentage of Expenditure to Earnings...	59.97	59.23

Receipts.

The passenger traffic earnings have risen from Rs. 19,26,521 in 1872 to Rs. 21,03,291 in 1873, an increase mainly obtained by a judicious extension of the suburban traffic in and around Bombay. The opening of the new terminus station at Colaba and the consequent extension of the line to that point have also proved satisfactory, and an experimental issue of third-class season and daily return tickets made for the first time in 1873 bids fair to be productive of the happiest results. A decrease in the cotton receipts accounts principally for a falling off in the goods traffic earnings, but vigorous measures have been and are being taken to draw all this description of traffic to the line. The new mart at Wadwán has already done much, and arrangements have been made for the cartage of cotton in connection with the railway from various districts in Káthiáwár. The Patri branch line up to the Government salt-works at Kharágora promises to be a most valuable addition to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. The full effect has not as yet been felt, owing to the Government arrange-

ments for storage of salt, &c., being incomplete, but an increase of Rs. 91,987 in the receipts for carriage of salt during the past year over those of 1872 may perhaps fairly be attributed to it.

The decrease in expenditure compared with that of 1872, notwithstanding the additional length of line worked, may be attributed in a great measure to the large outlay rendered necessary in 1872 by the flood damages.

On the Dhaboi branch all working expenses are re-im-<sup>Dhaboi Branch.</sup> bursed by the Gaikawár to the Company, who also get 12½ per cent. with a minimum of Rs. 250 per mensem on the expenditure for superintendence. The line was opened on the 10th March 1873, but the net profits up to the end of the year amounted only to Rs. 262, a result mainly attributable to the prohibitively high duties imposed by the Baroda State. As far, however, as this year has run, a decided improvement in the earnings generally has taken place.

The average rates in pies of all merchandise goods per ton will, for the year under review, compare as under with the rates in 1872 :—<sup>Tariff of Railway Charges.</sup>

	G. I. P.		B. B. & C. I. R.	
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
Special ... ..	6.77	6.6	9.0	9.0
1st ... ..	10.03	10.4	12.9	12.0
2nd ... ..	17.9	20.7	15.8	14.9
3rd ... ..	27.4	29.8	20.5	20.3
4th ... ..	34.0	35.0	32.0	30.2
5th ... ..	48.5	53.1	42.9	42.2
Average...	15.4	16.0	14.5	13.9

The returns of traffic interchanged with E. I. and Madras Railways show a falling off of *outward* traffic from E. I. Railway to the G. I. P., which amounted to 36,946 tons <sup>Interchange of traffic.</sup>

against 55,253 in the former year. This is accounted for by a decreased quantity of food grains and cotton being sent from Cawnpur. The inward traffic to E. I. Railway from the G. I. P. shows an increase, the figures being 16,331 tons against 8,210. This is due to an increased quantity of grain being sent to Mirzapur. Inward traffic to Madras has remained about the same, 9,730 tons. The outward, however, shows a large increase, being 26,272 tons against 6,720, which is almost entirely due to a large item of 21,268 tons from Eroda, consisting of Nizam's State Railway material brought from the Great Southern India Railway.

Accidents.

Accidents on Indian railways, owing to the lines not yet being worked up to their full economical capacity, owe their origin mainly to neglect of rules and fallibility of human agency, and in this respect the great mass of the casualties requires to be viewed in a different light from those occurring on English lines. There are few disastrous collisions and little loss of life on Indian railways. Although the accident returns show 16 and 3 collisions on the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway respectively, they have only resulted in the death of 5 passengers. The following table shows the number, causes, and result of accidents which occurred during the years 1872 and 1873 respectively:—

Mean Mileage open.	Railway.	Classification of Accidents.					Passengers.		Servants.		Other Persons.		Total.		Number of Passengers carried.	Average Number of Servants employed.		
		Collision.	Getting off proper Lines.	Fire.	Running over Cattle.	Other Causes.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.				
1,269	G. I. P. Railway.	1872.	14	23	11	72	30	450	1	12	24	57	13	3	38	73	3,326,825	24,862
		1873.	16	26	8	40	24	114	2	17	14	40	8	7	24	64	3,333,714	23,511
323 403½	B. B. & C. I. Railway.	1872.	4	13	..	27	..	44	..	1	19	7	7	..	26	8	2,972,939	7,004
		1873.	2	10	..	22	4	39	2	11	8	14	5	3	15	28	3,175,445	7,331



This shows a decrease both in the number of accidents and in the number of persons killed and injured. The accidents which were fatal arose in one case from a collision owing to a station-master giving clear line to two trains on a single line; in another from a train getting off the line at a culvert, the approaches to which had been washed away; in a third case a lorry was run into by a ballast-train engine owing to a breach of the standing rules respecting lorries. One passenger was killed in trying to get into a train, and another trying to get out of a train in motion.

(c).—CANALS.

There are no navigable canals in this Presidency, but, as <sup>Indus Conservancy.</sup> in last report, a brief account may be given of the conservancy of the Indus. It has been observed under the head of Forests that the loss from erosion in that department was less than during the previous year, but in other respects the destruction does not appear to have been less, and is said to be observable in every portion of the river from Multan to the sea. The river was never very high, but it was exceedingly vacillating, and the course of the channel frequently changed. The danger to navigation was thereby increased, and necessitated a constant watch. The number of trees imbedded in the river do not appear to have been so large as during the previous year, 2,261 having been removed in 1873-74 against 2,469 in 1872-73; but they are said to have been, as a rule, larger, and required greater efforts to remove them. 2,400 lbs. of powder were expended in blasting operations against 1,350 lbs. in the previous year. In other places hard masses of clay, brush-wood, sand, and small trees were mixed up together, and would have seriously injured any vessels which struck on them. They were all removed by small charges of powder. 4 wrecks were removed against 2 in the previous year.

The expenditure of the Indus Conservancy Department <sup>Financial results.</sup> has not been reported. The total income amounted to Rs. 49,210-7-0 against Rs. 51,836 in the previous year, thus

again showing a falling off. Of the total amount, Rs. 29,995 were derived from registry fees and Rs. 19,215-7-0 from other sources. There is a falling off under the former head of Rs. 1,224, which is attributed to dullness of trade. It has been shown that there was a considerable increase of exports from Sind during the year under review; but it is in the traffic from the North-West Provinces that the deficiency arises.

## (d).—TELEGRAPH.

Telegraph  
Lines in the  
Bombay Division.

On the 31st March 1874 the Bombay Division of the Government Telegraph Department was composed of the following lines :—

From Bombay to Disa.

From Ahmedábád to Wadwán.

From Wadwán to Dholera.

From Wadwán to Rájkot.

From railway station Virangám to Khárághora. (This line is used by the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.)

From Bombay to Kalian.

From Kalian to Bhosáwal, with loop lines to Násik and Máligám, from the railway stations Násik Road and Munmár respectively.

From Máligám to Dhulia.

From Parell Railway Station a loop line to Government House, Parell.

From Bombay (Church Gate Street) to the Lighthouse, Colaba.

From Bombay (Church Gate Street) to Government House Malabar Point.

From Marine Lines Railway Station to Colaba Railway Station.

From Kalian to Poona, with a loop to Matheran from Railway Station Narell, and another loop from Kirki to Ganesh Khind.

From Poona *viá* Sholápur to Raichor.

From Sháhábád *viá* Waddi to Haidarábád, Deccan.

From Poona to Ahmadnagar.

From Poona *via* Sátára and Kolhápur to Belgaum.

From Sátára to Mahábleshwar.

The total length of the above lines was 1,566.35 miles, and the total of miles of wire 4,425.95.

There were 23 telegraph offices open in the Bombay Telegraph Division during the year, viz. :—

Ahmedábád.

Ahmadnagar.

Baroda.

Belgaum.

Bombay.

Broach.

Byculla.

Deoláli.

Dholera.

Dhulia.

His Excellency the Governor's office was opened at Parell or Ganesh Khind as required.

Kolhápur.

Limri.

Mahábleshwar (from April to June 1873, and from October to March 1874).

Máligám.

Matheran (during October and hot season only).

Násik.

Poona.

Rájkot.

Sátára.

Sholápur.

Surat.

Wadwán.

The office at Limri was opened to the public on the 1st April 1873, and was the only new office opened in the division during the year.

A destructive fire occurred in the Surat office on the 19th February, on which occasion the whole of the instruments, office fittings, and records of the office were completely destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been the result of an accident. The loss to the department was considerable, but the amount is not yet definitely known. Fire at Surat.

There were no interruptions to communication of an usual character, and generally the lines were in a state of efficiency. Efficiency of lines.

These telegraph lines are not under the control of this Government, and no statistics of the year's operations have been received. The Superintendent of the Bombay Division regrets he cannot furnish a statement of the receipts at various offices, as the requisite information is not now supplied to him. Want of statistics explained.

Indo-European Telegraph.

From a report on the working of the Persian Gulf section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, a copy of which has been furnished to this Government by the Deputy Director, it appears that the various branches and stations in the Gulf were maintained in a state of efficiency during the year. The cables worked satisfactorily, and were kept in repair by H. M.'s S. "Amberwitch", which, as mentioned under the head of Marine, was employed in connection with the Indo-European Telegraph during the year, except during a short time she was undergoing repairs. The land-line between Karáchi and Jask was also kept in good order notwithstanding the difficulties of the country and the climate, and the malicious propensities of the inhabitants, who often injure the insulators and poles.

Financial results.

The number of messages transmitted during the year was 29,527, including 1,144 on Her Majesty's service. During the previous year the number was 20,199. The gross receipts, which include payments to other administrations for onward transmission, amounted to Rs. 13,11,371 against Rs. 9,09,118-13-2 in 1872-73, and the net revenue credited to Government was Rs. 5,56,252 against Rs. 4,09,920-3-2. These figures not only show an improvement on the preceding year, but compare favourably with any year since the opening of the duplicate route *viá* the Red Sea. The increase is attributed to the interruption on the latter line, and to the introduction of 10-words' messages, which promises to be productive of the happiest results. The actual expenditure in India during the year was Rs. 3,06,141. There was thus a surplus in favour of the Persian Gulf section of Rs. 2,50,111.

(e).—POST OFFICE.

Information confined to the District Post.

The internal administration of the Imperial Post is neither under the control nor the cognizance of this Government, and the Post Master General is not allowed to submit a copy of his whole annual report without orders. For this reason the only information available under this section is that

which concerns the working of the District Post, which is under the control of this Government, and respecting which an extract from his report has been submitted by the Post Master General. It has been shown in previous years that the Imperial Post and the District Post are so intimately connected with each other that no review of the latter can be complete without some account of the former, but the following statement will give some idea of the strength of the District Post and of what has been done by it during the past year.

At the close of the year there was only one District Post Office open, viz., that at Jambughora in the Panch Maháls, and the only District Post line is that between Halol and Jambughora.

There were 488 District Post rural messengers in employment at the close of the year 1872-73, and 54 additional rural messengers were sanctioned by this Government in April 1873. The total number of District Post rural messengers employed during the past year was thus 542.

In the Appendix will be found a statement (IV.—G.) showing the number of covers sent for delivery by the District Post establishment in each collectorate during the year and the number undelivered. The following is an abstract of it:

	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
Total number of Covers sent for delivery.....	622,421	910,247	87,826	....	10.67
Total number received back undelivered .....	62,610	63,742	11,132	....	21.17
Total number received for despatch .....	171,954	286,048	116,094.	....	67.51

It thus appears that 87,826 more letters were sent for delivery than in the previous year, and that 93 per cent. of correspondence was delivered by the District Post Agency, and 7 per cent. returned undelivered, a percentage somewhat higher than that of the previous year, which was 6.40 ;

but it is stated that under this latter head are included covers returned by rural messengers for re-direction or re-issue, many of which are subsequently disposed of. His Excellency in Council is nevertheless of opinion that in some districts the percentage of undelivered covers is far too high, and that there is still room for improvement in this respect. In the correspondence posted, *i.e.*, brought by rural messengers for despatch, there was an increase of 116,094 covers, or 67.51 per cent. This result is satisfactory, and is attributable partly to the employment of more rural messengers, but also to the better performance of work by the superior class of rural messengers obtainable for the lately increased rates of pay.

Financial results.

Owing to the intimate connection between the Imperial and District Posts above spoken of, accurate accounts cannot be kept of the value of District Post correspondence, and owing to the discontinuance, under the New Manual, of value returns, and the non-entry of paid correspondence in chullans, it has not been practicable to prepare a return of the value of the correspondence treated in the District Post. But the value during the past year is estimated at Rs. 63,776-10-0 against an expenditure of Rs. 79,645, showing an excess of expenditure over estimated receipts of Rs. 15,868-6-0. In the previous year the estimated receipts were Rs. 59,711-2-0, and the expenditure Rs. 64,088. There was thus an increase during the year under report of Rs. 4,065-8-0 in receipts and of Rs. 15,557 in expenditure.

Cause of increase in expenditure.

The increase in expenditure is owing to the employment of 54 additional rural messengers and to the rate of pay being raised from Rs. 7 and 8, for which efficient men could not be obtained, to Rs. 9 and 10, at which rates a superior class of men is being gradually attracted to the service. There is still a saving of Rs. 180 per month in the District Post Grant.

Revision of Supervising Agency.

The supervising agency was revised last year by the creation of two additional first grade Sub-Inspectors and the abolition of one second grade Sub-Inspector, the clerk

to the Inspector of the Konkan Division having been made a second grade Sub-Inspector. The following shows the establishment for the two years :—

## In 1872-73.

7 First Grade Sub-Inspectors at Rs. 75...100 per mensem.	
6 Second do. do. „ 50... 70 „	

## In 1873-74.

9 First Grade Sub-Inspectors at „ 75... 95 „	
5 Second do. do. „ 50... 70 „	

## IRRIGATION.

The grant for Imperial agricultural works was 18½ lakhs, <sup>Grants and outlay.</sup> and the outlay, as shown in Appendix (IV.—E 1), was about 16½ lakhs. There was a saving of 4½ lakhs on the Extraordinary, and an excess of 2½ lakhs on the Ordinary, grant, which is due to the expenditure on the Jamda Canal, debited in previous years to Loan Funds, being adjusted by debit to Ordinary, and also to the adjustment under Ordinary of the outlay on the Nawab Alli Mahommed Canal in Sind, for which provision was made in the Civil Budget. The remainder of the saving under Extraordinary is due to grants for the Ekruk Canal, Muta Canal, and Tools and Plant not being utilized to the extent provided. The principal works on which the expenditure took place are mentioned below.

## 1.—Presidency Proper.

Improvements to three of the old tanks in Dhārwar were <sup>DHA'RAWA'S</sup> executed at a cost of Rs. 1,395, of which Rs. 203 were <sup>Old Tanks.</sup> contributed by the ryots. Seven old tanks were repaired, and surveys for repairs to two others taken in hand, the total outlay being Rs. 2,831, of which Rs. 280 were contributed by the ryots.

The proposal, referred to in the last report, to reduce the <sup>Madak Tank.</sup> rate for the irrigation of cold-weather crops from the Madak

Tank was sanctioned, and the Right Bank Canal was extended for a length of two miles at a cost of Rs. 2,692. The area irrigated was larger than in the previous year.

**KALADGI.**      The project for the Bankeri Tank, which has been referred  
Bankeri Tank. to in the annual reports for the past three or four years, has now been abandoned. The district is much in want of irrigation works, as the average rainfall in the Badami Taluka is only 14½ inches, and the present area irrigated only 504 acres out of a total of 391,319 acres, but the project was condemned on account of the heavy compensation that would have to be paid for land submerged, which was estimated at Rs. 62,000 out of a total of Rs. 1,75,000, exclusive of establishment charges.

**BELGAUM.**      The plans and estimates for the Gokak Canal have been  
Gokak Canal. revised in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India. The canal, as now designed, has a carrying capacity of 430 cubic feet a second, is 40 miles long, and commands an area of 66,835 acres. The estimate amounts to Rs. 9,62,307, or to Rs. 12,03,000 if 25 per cent. for establishment, tools and plant, &c., be included. The water-supply will suffice for an area of 38,200 acres, which with moderate rates will give a net return of 9 per cent. on the whole outlay. The estimate includes the cost of distributing channels.

**SA'TARA.**      In last report the Krishna Canal was reported complete,  
Krishna Canal. with the exception of modules and distributing channels. These works are being carried out as they are required, and an expenditure of Rs. 1,049 was incurred on them during the year, the balance of the expenditure being for land compensation. The area irrigated by the work was not so large as in the previous year. The falling off was principally in irrigation for the cold-weather crop, and was due to an unusually good rainfall during the months of September, October, and November. There was a falling off also in the area of perennial irrigation, which is attributed to the difficulty of obtaining manure. An experiment is being



made with a view of supplying this want by the introduction of artificial manures, and an expenditure of Rs. 244 was incurred during the year in purchasing guano. The receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 9,958, or Rs. 775 less than in the previous year. The expenditure on maintenance was Rs. 3,437.

The Gondauli Canal is also complete and in operation. Gondauli Canal. An expenditure of Rs. 269 was incurred during the year in giving it two additional escapes to pass cross drainage. The area irrigated was in excess of that of the previous year, and the revenue amounted to Rs. 736. The expenditure on repairs was Rs. 476.

All the works connected with the Mahini Tank reservoir Mahini Tank. have been completed, with the exception of the coping to the waste weir. Owing to the limited amount available for ordinary works, the canal could not be proceeded with, and a portion of the allotment had to be re-appropriated to cover unavoidable expenditure on other works. The tank partially filled, and the canal works, which are now in progress, are expected to be ready in time to allow of the water being used for irrigation next cold weather.

The Yerla canals are in operation, but are not entirely Yerla Canals. complete, the tail portions having been omitted owing to the water-supply not proving so reliable at all seasons as was anticipated. It is proposed to increase the supply for these and many other existing works by the construction of a reservoir of moderate size, and a project has been drawn up with that object. An expenditure of Rs. 2,693 was incurred during the year in settlement of claims for compensation for land taken up for the works. The revenue from the work during the year was Rs. 901, and the expenditure on repairs Rs. 878.

The Chikli and Rewári Canals were maintained at a cost Chikli and Rewári Canals of Rs. 1,010. The revenue was Rs. 2,345, slightly less than in the previous year. The decrease was on the Rewári Canal, and was owing to the favourable rainfall.

Mhusáwad  
Tank.

Plans and estimates for the Mhusáwad Tank have been drawn up. It is situated in the eastern districts of the Sátára Collectorate. The rainfall of the district is one of the lightest and most uncertain in the Presidency. The average assessment of 5 villages, comprising an area of 31,710 acres, of which only 642 acres are now irrigated, is Re. 0-2-8 per acre only, that of 1st class soil being Re. 0-15-0. The area of land directly under command of the canal is 100,000 acres. The works proposed consist of a reservoir formed by an earthen dam, situated 12 miles below the village of Mhusáwad, with a canal 28 miles long, which is to be carried on to the water-shed, and to command the whole area between the Bhima and Mann rivers in the vicinity of the large town of Pandharpur. The area of irrigation is estimated at 29,000 acres, and the net revenue at about Rs. 1,00,000, which would give a return of 5·3 per cent. on the whole outlay, which including 25 per cent. for tools and plant and establishment is estimated at Rs. 18,80,000.

Nehr Tank.

The survey for a reservoir on the Yerla River has been completed. It is situated on the upper portion of the Yerla River, the area of the catchment basin being 50·39 miles. The dam, as designed, is of earth, 4,395 feet long and maximum height 63 feet. The contents of the tank are 222 millions of cubic feet, and during an average season it will fill 3 times. It is calculated that it will furnish a supply of water for an area of 5,390 acres, the water being distributed by means of existing channels, of which there are a large number, and by the Yerla Canals recently constructed by Government. It is estimated with moderate rates to yield a revenue of Rs. 17,840, which, after deducting working expenses, would give a net return of 6 per cent. on the estimated cost, which amounts to Rs. 2,48,419, including compensation and cost of establishment.

SHOLA'PUR.  
Ekruk Tank.

The perennial canal of the Ekruk Tank has been opened up to the end of the 24th mile. The works executed during the year were unimportant, being simple passages for cross drainage and permanent crossings for two of the

canals across the waste-weir channels at the tank. Some further expenditure was incurred on repairs in connection with the damage done by the extraordinary flood of the previous year. The total expenditure on repairs amounted to Rs. 16,390, of which Rs. 107,40 were for special repairs. An expenditure of Rs. 450 was incurred in tree planting on the canal banks, the trees being watered and taken care of by the chokedars employed to clear the canals of silt and weeds. The revenue from the work amounted to Rs. 2,409, or Rs. 780 more than that of the previous year. The rainfall, though not so large as in the previous year, was favourable, and there was but little demand for irrigation.

The dam across the Muta River has been raised through-  
 out to a height of 92 feet above the river-bed, and over the  
 sluices to the full height, to admit of the erection of the gear  
 for raising the sluices. The waste weir has been completed  
 to a level of 72 feet above the river-bed, and the wing wall  
 in connection with it, to prevent flood water from eroding  
 the ground in the rear of the dam, has been completed. The  
 turbine and canal sluices, for both Right and Left Bank  
 Canals, have been finished. The canal has been completed  
 up to Poona with all the masonry works, except some of the  
 escapes which have not yet been raised to the level of full  
 supply. The portion of the canal beyond Poona, including the  
 second tunnel through part of the cantonment, is in progress.  
 Piping arrangements for distributing the water in the city,  
 cantonment, and station of Poona are in progress. The water  
 was admitted to the tanks and nullas in the camp in  
 November, and has since been distributed by pipes over the  
 greater part of the cantonment and civil station. The water  
 has been laid on to a large number of houses, and the  
 question of the levy of a water-rate on houses is under  
 consideration. In February the canal was opened for  
 irrigation. The water has been made use of both for old  
 gardens and newly terraced land, the former paying readily  
 Rs. 18 and the latter Rs. 9 per acre for perennial irrigation.  
 Water has also been taken for ordinary crops requiring 4  
 months' irrigation. The new gardens are promising well,  
 and on

POONA.  
 Muta Reser-  
 voir and Canal

the whole the prospects are good as far as the canal has been carried. The wells situated below the canal have benefited greatly, the spring level having been raised several feet—an indirect benefit acknowledged by the ryots, and for which, in the opinion of the Irrigation Department, the work ought to get credit by an enhancement of the land revenue. The canal has been planted with trees for a length of 8 miles, on which an expenditure of Rs. 1,187 was incurred during the year. The short outlay was due to a revision of the plans and estimates for the canal beyond Poona not being ready in time to admit of the work being proceeded with.

**Nira Project.** The plans and estimates for the Nira project are ready. Further action was suspended pending an investigation of the results of other works already undertaken. The work comprises a reservoir situated on one of the Ghat tributaries of the Nira River, with a canal starting from Vir and extending to the Bhima valley beyond the town of Indāpur. Its length is 129 miles, and maximum carrying capacity 945 cubic feet per second. It commands an area of 437 square miles (279,680 acres), in an extremely dry tract of country, between the Nira and Bhima rivers, where the rainfall is more scant and uncertain than in other parts of the Deccan, and remissions have been frequent. It is considered that this project is one of the first new works that ought to be undertaken. The work will furnish water for an area of 105,529 acres, and good drinking water for man and beast to a large number of villages. The direct revenue with very low rates—Rs. 8, 4, 2, and 1—is estimated at Rs. 4,93,481, and the net return at 7.6 per cent. on the outlay, Rs. 54,70,000, which includes 25 per cent. for establishment and tools and plant.

**AHMADNAGAR  
Lakh Canal.**

The Lakh Canal is complete, with the exception of modules and distributing channels, which are in progress. For the reason mentioned in last report—the small population and poverty and apathy of the cultivators—the progress of irrigation is very slow. The area irrigated

during the year under report was less than in the previous year, the revenue being only Rs. 636. The fall of rain was abundant. The value of the work is, however, shown in a year of deficient rainfall like that of 1871-72, when an area of 728 acres, principally of the ordinary staples of the district, was irrigated, and the crops, which would otherwise have totally failed, were saved. The expenditure on repairs during the year 1873-74 was Rs. 3,217. The canal banks have been planted with fruit and other trees.

The completion of the dam forming the Bhátodi Tank Bhátodi Tank has been deferred, pending the completion of the waste-weir channel, which was the only work in progress during the year. The tank already affords a supply of water, which is being made use of for irrigation. The revenue from the work during the year was Rs. 496, and the expenditure on repairs Rs. 615.

The weir and head-works and canal up to the 4th mile Wojar Canal. have been completed, and the work is now in operation.

The necessary repairs to the weir on the Palkir Canal NA'SIK. were effected, and the canal has been opened, and the water Palkir Canal. made use of for irrigation. The work appears to be very popular among the ryots, and it is expected that a considerable area will be irrigated next season.

Some very extensive repairs to the old works in Khándesh Maintenance and repair of existing works in Khándesh and Násik. and Násik, rendered necessary by the flood of 1872, were undertaken during the year. The number repaired was very large, as all had suffered more or less. The expenditure from Imperial Funds was Rs. 27,534, in addition to which repairs to the earthwork and clearances of silt were executed from the Patphalla Fund subscribed by the villagers themselves.

The Jamda Canal is complete and in operation. The revenue KHANDESH. from the work was Rs. 2,667, and the expenditure on Jamda Canal. repairs Rs. 3,065. The year was one of favourable rainfall, and the area of irrigation was restricted in consequence.

It has also been represented that the people have not yet recovered from the heavy losses they sustained in 1872, when the heaviest flood which has ever been known in Khândesh destroyed their crops and houses, and the canal has felt the effect of their poverty.

Mukti Reser-  
voir.

The main dam of the Mukti reservoir has been raised three feet, and the outlet arrangements have been completed. All that remains to be done is to complete the waste-weir arrangement, which is deferred, until the works have been brought into operation, and the full supply of water is required.

SURAT.  
Tapti Canal.

Complete revised plans and estimates for the Tapti Canal project were submitted to the Government of India for sanction during the year; but additional information has been called for respecting famines which have occurred in Gujarât, and also respecting the arrangements to be entered into with His Highness the Gaikawâr, a portion of whose territory is traversed by the canal.

AHMEDA'BA'D  
Hathmati Ca-  
nal.

This work is complete with the exception of distributing channels and modules, which are in progress. The canal was opened in June, and Government granted the water free for the first year. Applications were made for water for an area of 1,657 acres, principally for cold-weather crops. The actual area irrigated was only 847 acres, owing to the unwillingness the people expressed to make even minor distributing channels. This difficulty is gradually being overcome, and in many cases the people who at first refused to make their field channels have since made them. It appears probable that the number of distributing channels Government will have to make will be larger than was at first anticipated; but there has been a large saving on other portions of the work, and no excess on the estimate is anticipated.

Khari Sluices.

The Khari sluices, which command an irrigable area of 10,000 acres, were maintained at a cost of Rs. 411 during the year, and a new sluice was built for the village of Naika at

a cost of Rs. 1,742. One sluice was widened at a cost of Rs. 797, and two new sluices were commenced. The outlay on them was Rs. 1,359.

Plans and estimates for the Sabarmati Canal have been prepared. The project as designed comprises a canal 25 miles long on the right bank of the Sabarmati River, with head-works at the large town of Ahmedábád. The canal commands an area of 100,000 acres, and has a carrying capacity of 420 cubic feet a second. The area it would irrigate is estimated at 26,500 acres, and the net revenue at Rs. 2,65,000, including mill power, or 15·4 per cent. on the capital, Rs. 17,20,000. It is proposed to make the canal navigable so as to connect the large town of Dholka (which is at present isolated owing to the absence of roads) with the railway and Ahmedábád. In explanation of the large return it should be stated that the district in question is a very populous one, the soil rich and the produce of irrigated lands very valuable.

Sabarmati  
Canal.

## 2.—Sind.

The expenditure on irrigation in Sind is necessarily very much larger than in the Presidency proper. The rainfall in that province is totally insufficient for purposes of agriculture, and the value of land, therefore, entirely depends on an artificial supply of water. Without irrigation the country is a barren desert; with it it yields luxuriant crops. It is clear, therefore, that in a province so circumstanced private individuals can do little without the assistance of Government, and of late years it has been found necessary to expend large sums on increasing the water-supply by the construction of new canals and the improvement of old ones. The maintenance of these irrigation works requires a large annual expenditure, particularly as breaches are constantly caused by the floods in the Indus.

Larger expen-  
diture in Sind  
accounted for.

Under the circumstances above mentioned it seems necessary that the land revenue system should be regulated principally according to the supply of water furnished at the expense of Government. The system introduced by the Settlement Department is that areas of land are assessed and

Connection  
between Irriga-  
tion and the  
Land Revenue  
System.

allotted to cultivation on the assumption that a large proportion of the allotment will be left fallow. But it has not been found feasible to regulate the distribution of water, or to ensure the cultivator taking only so much water as will suffice for the irrigation of that portion of land which the revenue officers contemplated would alone be cultivated. The cultivators who hold land near the heads of the canals have taken advantage of the increase of water to irrigate the whole or nearly the whole of their holdings; and while they are wasting the supply, so that the cultivators at the tails of the canals obtain no advantage from the increase of water, the Government is not benefited by the increased demand for water. The feasibility of distributing the water by measurement has been discussed, but it is deemed impossible to carry out such an arrangement in so large a tract of country, where the canals depend on the character of the inundation, which varies considerably from year to year. If the assessment were paid on the area actually irrigated in each year, the cultivator would have a direct interest in regulating his use of the water, while Government would secure a return for their outlay on canal works proportionate to the water supplied. If this system, however, were adopted, there would be difficulties attending the inspection of fields, and the principle of an unvarying demand, which is followed in other parts of the Presidency, would be sacrificed. The subject is still engaging the careful consideration of Government.

Principal  
Works.

The principal irrigation works carried out in Sind during the year under review are mentioned below.

KARA'CHI COL-  
LECTORATE.

Manchar  
Lake drainage

The Manchar Lake drainage works were continued. The dredge commenced work at the Arul outlet, and considerably deepened the channel. It was afterwards moved up to the Manchar end of the Arul, where it has been at work ever since. The punts have been converted from tank into saddle-backed punts, by which arrangement they can be more easily emptied. Until the river Indus returns to its former course the dredge will be required to aid the Arul in draining the lake.



The four sluices in the Western Narra were completed and ready for use last inundation at a cost of Rs. 23,815. Sluices in the Western Narra.

The outlay for the maintenance of canals in the Karáchi Collectorate amounted to Rs. 85,702. The inundation of 1873 was a very bad one. The river acted injuriously upon the heads of two principal canals, the Buggaur and the Kulri. Arrangements have been made for an improved supply entering them next inundation, supposing the river not to alter its course at all in their favour. Maintenance of Canal.

In connection with the scheme for the improvement of canals in the Shahadpur Taluka a new head was given to the Maruk Canal, and it was completed nearly up to the Ganjbahr. The main portion of the project may be said to be finished, and very favourable results are anticipated. HAIÐARÁBÁÐ RORI CANAL DIVISION Improvements to canals in Shahadpur Taluka.

The total outlay for the maintenance of canals in the Haidarábád Rori Division amounted to Rs. 89,841. The clearances have been well executed, and the canals are in good order. Maintenance of canals.

The new head to the Sanhi Guni and the opening of that canal as far as the 12th mile have been completed, and provision has been made for the escape of the tail waters. New heads to the Ghar Lohari and Ghar Kaddan have also been completed. Some progress has been made with the regulating sluices to the Sherewah, Ghar Lohari, and Ghar Kaddan. FULAILI DIVISION.

To ensure an equal distribution of the water among the three canals which form the tails of the Guni, a triple sluice is being constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,385. The expenditure is Rs. 7,523, and the work will be finished before the coming inundation. Regulating Sluices.

The total outlay for the maintenance of canals in the Fulaili Division amounted to Rs. 1,10,305. There is a very large consumption of water in this division, and the canals in the Mohbat Dhera Taluka particularly work under considerable disadvantages. The canals in the Haidarábád Maintenance of canals.

Taluka may be said to have been fully cleared; those in the other talukas have been cleared for the purpose of immediate requirements. The line of bunds near Hajipur had to be reconstructed in parts and repaired at a cost of Rs. 4,862, and a new bund, between the Mir and Wassin Canals, had to be constructed, at a cost of Rs. 2,973, to protect low lands from the Indus floods. Bed stones, laid to a proper gradient with the level, have been fixed in the Imam Husri, Alibahr, Pirwah, Imam Janobi, and Sanhi Guni, with tally stones upon the banks of these and several other canals, at a cost of Rs. 3,280.

**SHIKARPUR.  
GHAR DIVI-  
SION.**

Improvements  
to the Kak-  
kolwah Canal.

The object of the Kakkolwah improvement was to increase the irrigating capacity of the canal, and lessen the liability to breaching, by regulating its section throughout its length according to requirements, and opening out the tail into a natural depression, constructing and restoring embankments in low places, and providing masonry heads to all karias in low or dangerous ground. All this has been completed at a cost of Rs. 12,189.

**Maintenance  
of canals.**

The total outlay for the maintenance of canals in the Ghar Division amounted to Rs. 61,448. Here the canals flow at a high level, and a large establishment is required to regulate the water-supply and prevent breaches in the canal banks and bunds. Last inundation three breaches occurred in the Western Narra, two of which were closed almost immediately, but it was considered advisable to leave the third open. With the exception of one in the Nassirwah, no other breaches of any size or importance occurred on Government canals. The cost of the establishment was Rs. 32,730 out of the total outlay of Rs. 61,448. The balance, Rs. 28,718, was expended in repairing breaches caused by the Julli flood, removing obstructions in the bed of the upper part of the Ghar, opening the mouth of the Nasrat, clearing the Kaduwah and Shah-jo-kur, the Kudan, and giving the Wahurwah a new head.

**BIGARI DIVI-  
SION.**

The enlargement of the Bigari Canal, from the 16th to the 33rd mile, was nearly completed. The north bank from

the 68th mile to Khari Garhi has been raised. On the Sir Canal the north-bank regulator has been raised and strengthened. The Sind Hollow floods again caused considerable damage, breaching the southern bank of the Bigári in many places. It is stated that this canal and its extension into the Sir will never work securely and satisfactorily, until these injurious floods from the Indus are shut out by a regular system of embankments located beyond the limits of the erosive action of the river.

Bigári and  
Sir Canals.

The Abad Mehláni Bund was necessitated by the erosive action of the river, which swept away the former bund in 1872 and reproduced the Lakki flood, which had not occurred for several years. The new bund stood the inundation of 1873 and prevented overflow. It has two masonry sluices in it for irrigating purposes, and cost Rs. 6,515.

Abad Mehláni  
Bund.

The total outlay for the maintenance of canals in the Bigári Division amounted to Rs. 56,627, of which a sum of Rs. 23,101 was expended on the Bigári which, as above explained, received much damage from flood water. The balance of Rs. 33,526 was expended on simple clearances and repairs to bunds, which need no special remarks.

Maintenance  
of canals.

The new Rahuja mouth worked well; but, owing to the silted up considerably, there was a scarcity of water towards the end of the season. This will be provided against in future by maintaining a channel through the bar, and when this fails, by opening the main regulator at Sakhar, the canal from its head to the junction with the Rahuja channel, about 4 miles, being cleared for this purpose. The scouring channel past the head regulator has been carried on as rapidly as possible, and although there is no prospect of its being completed in one season, still the work has been arranged so as to give a clear run for the water, by which means its effect towards preventing the accumulation of silt in front of the regulating gates may be fairly ascertained. Some slight additions and alterations have been made in the sluice gates to facilitate their working. The spoil banks

Sakhar Ca-  
nal.

of the canal, where injured by the Jalli flood or otherwise weak, have been strengthened.

**Jalli Bund.** The Jalli Bund has been raised and strengthened at a cost of Rs. 26,034, of which the sum of Rs. 15,962 was expended in the year. A large breach occurred in one of the hollows opposite Aladadáni, and it could not be closed during the inundation of 1873. Substantial repairs have since been effected. Nine masonry heads or regulators have been constructed in this bund for irrigation purposes.

**Maintenance.** The outlay for the maintenance of canals in the Bigári Division was abnormally high, amounting to Rs. 54,333. In addition to several breaches caused by the Lakki floods in 1872 and the Jalli flood in 1872 and 1873, which increased the deposit of silt in the bed of the Sakhar Canal, and injured its banks in several places, the clearance of the upper 4 miles of the main canal was taken in hand during the past year. Nothing had been done to this section since it silted up in 1871. The sluice-gates have been thoroughly overhauled and made as water-tight as possible. The bar of silt in the bund has been cut through to give a timely supply to the Rahuja mouth of the canal.

**JACOBARA'D.** The foundations of the regulating bridge at Kasmor have  
**Desert Canal.** been laid. The old spoil banks of the Maksudáwah are being removed to the position necessary for the formation of the new canal. This work extends over 22 miles. Two diversions to improve the line and gradient have been commenced, and the bed of the old canal has been lowered from 1 to 3 feet for a distance of 30½ miles to adjust it to the gradients of the new canal, and it has been widened for the same length from 2 to 10 feet. Water was admitted in June, and work could not be resumed till December. For this reason the expenditure has only been Rs. 66,573 against an allotment of Rs. 1,07,052. The estimated amount is Rs. 9,57,388.

**Maintenance of canals.** The ordinary clearances and repairs of the branches on the right bank of the Bigári Canal have been executed at a

cost of Rs. 22,816 under the immediate superintendence of the Political Superintendent, Frontier Upper Sind. The Sind Hollow floods cause these clearances and repairs to be much heavier than they otherwise would be.

The Mitrau Canal is now almost completed. The expenditure of Rs. 20,824 was incurred during the year in making masonry flooring to bridges, ghats for travellers and cattle, heads to karias, and finishing the 1st class chowkey at the 79th mile. The canal is now in excellent working order and the revenue is annually increasing.

TAHAR AND  
PARKAR;  
EASTERN NAR-  
RA DIVISION.  
Mitrau Canal.

The Jallab Bund, which forms part of the reservoir from which the Mitrau Canal draws its supply, has been raised and strengthened at a cost of Rs. 25,402; a little work still remains to be executed, the estimated amount being Rs. 26,930. In 1872 this bund was seriously breached in several places. In 1873 only one breach occurred which was soon closed.

The clearances of the Mitrau Canal have been effected at a cost of Rs. 5,972 and the expenditure on maintenance has been Rs. 9,980. The maximum supply admitted into the canal was 1,835 cubic feet per second, or 135 cubic feet per second more than last year. The greatest depth at the head, outside the regulator at Bakhora, was 13.50 feet against 14.50 in 1872. Two breaches had, however, to be made in the Makki Bund to relieve the pressure against the Jallab Bund.

Clearance and  
maintenance,  
Mitrau Canal.

The clearances of the Thar canals have been effected at a cost of Rs. 3,069, and the expenditure on maintenance has been Rs. 5,018. The maximum supply admitted into the canal was 740 cubic feet per second, or 306 cubic feet per second less than last year. This was principally owing to the presence of weeds in the bed of the Narra at the head of the canal and in the upper two miles of the canal itself, which owing to the water not drying up could not be properly cleared.

Clearance and  
maintenance,  
Thar Canals.

## CHAPTER V.

## REVENUE AND FINANCE.

General financial results. The financial results in several departments have been shown in previous sections, and those in others will be separately shown below; but for the sake of convenience the general financial transactions of all departments during the year under report as compared with those of the previous year are here shown together as they appear on the Accountant General's books:—

Revenue and Receipts.	Actuals for 1872-73.	Actuals for 1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Imperial ... ..	9,51,28,170	9,49,90,343	.....	1,37,827	
Provincial Services (Net Receipts)... ..	14,19,494	15,37,743	1,18,249	...	
Military Department ... ..	21,60,069	22,08,316	48,247	...	
Public Works do. ... ..	2,59,596	2,82,459	22,862	...	
Do. Irrigation do. ... ..	24,271	64,615	40,344	...	
Telegraph do. ... ..	8,33,104	8,42,351	9,247	...	
Total ...	9,98,24,704	9,99,25,826	2,38,949	1,37,827	1,01,122
Expenditure.	Actuals for 1872-73.	Actuals for 1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Decrease.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Imperial ... ..	4,31,00,355	4,18,30,205	...	12,70,150	
Provincial Services (minus Imperial allotment) ... ..	1,91,518	21,94,463	20,02,945	...	
Military Department ... ..	2,53,95,130	2,46,34,704	...	7,60,426	
Public Works do. ... ..	87,77,593	80,51,351	...	7,26,242	
Irrigation do. ... ..	24,04,320	21,84,253	...	2,20,067	
Telegraph do. ... ..	15,27,853	14,43,336	...	84,517	
Total ...	8,13,96,769	8,03,38,312	20,02,945	30,61,402	10,58,457
Surplus ...	1,84,27,935	1,95,87,514	11,59,579		
Total ...	9,98,24,704	9,99,25,826			

It will be observed from the above tables that the surplus of the years 1873-74 was more by Rs. 11,59,579 than that

of the former years. This improvement is the result of a net increase of Rs. 1,01,123 in the revenue, and a net decrease of Rs. 10,58,456 in the expenditure for 1873-74 as compared with 1872-73.

The opening and closing balances of 1873-74, including Balances. those of the Military and Public Works Departments, were as follows :—

On 1st April 1873, Rs. 4,30,31,200.

On 31st March 1874, Rs. 2,58,03,610.

The distribution and the amount of balances at the close of the last and five previous years are shown in the subjoined table :—

	Cash.						Mint.	Grand Total.
	General Treasury.	Revenue Treasuries.	General and Political Treasuries.	Military.	Public Works.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1868-69 ..	27,88,135	1,55,45,050	15,47,482	10,53,190	3,36,746	2,12,70,603	2,32,714	2,15,03,317
1869-70 ..	1,29,33,794	1,97,14,803	11,93,317	7,77,796	95,001	3,47,14,711	2,76,371	3,49,93,082
1870-71 ..	97,01,924	2,17,63,406	15,57,522	11,06,061	34,337	3,41,83,250	3,37,549	3,45,20,799
1871-72 ..	4,32,67,670	1,81,48,997	12,47,846	7,01,685	83,157	6,16,49,355	10,70,447	6,27,19,802
1872-73 ..	2,19,08,978	1,83,15,794	12,17,497	7,18,835	4,52,625	4,26,76,719	3,54,481	4,30,31,200
1873-74 ..	79,31,054	1,38,76,352	10,09,711	4,44,906	24,274	2,32,76,297	25,27,313	2,58,03,610

The closing balance of the year under review exhibits a reduction of Rs. 1,72,27,590 as compared with that of 1872-73. This was caused by large remittances to Calcutta and Patna in order to strengthen the treasuries in the famine districts.

(a).—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

The principal sources of Imperial revenue will be separately treated below in the order prescribed by the Government of India, but it will be convenient to show in the first instance the general results of transactions in connection with Imperial Services.

rial services as they appear on the Accountant General's books, and other matters of a financial nature which do not fall properly under any of the subdivisions prescribed. It is necessary, however, to explain at the outset that in many cases the figures given by the Accountant General do not tally with those given in other departmental reports. One reason is that the former show the actual collections within the official year ending on 31st March, while the land revenue year ends on 31st July, the excise statements are made out for the same period, and the departmental reports are not so strictly confined to actual collections within the fixed dates. Other reasons will be given hereafter, but it is impossible in a report of this nature to give a detailed account of all the discrepancies.

## 1.—GENERAL FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Receipts and Expenditure.

The actual receipts and expenditure under the major heads of Imperial services for the past two years are contrasted in the following statement:—

Heads of Revenue.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue ... ..	3,75,10,504	3,68,34,611	...	6,75,893
II. Tributes and Contributions from Native States.	9,23,370	9,40,728	17,358	...
III. Forests ... ..	11,46,404	11,88,089	41,685	...
IV. Excise on Spirits and Drugs ... ..	41,87,467	38,80,697	...	3,06,770
V. Assessed Taxes ... ..	11,00,980	62,536	...	10,38,444
VI. Customs ... ..	66,78,259	72,42,297	5,64,038	...
VII. Salt ... ..	68,50,134	73,47,771	4,97,637	...
VIII. Opium ... ..	2,61,48,979	3,74,18,954	12,69,975	...
IX. Stamps ... ..	52,73,829	50,09,521	...	2,64,308
X. Mint ... ..	3,86,519	3,85,025	...	1,494
XI. Post Office ... ..	14,50,543	14,19,913	...	30,635
XIII. Law and Justice ... ..	2,96,770	3,53,384	56,614	...
XIV. Marine ... ..	6,44,757	7,88,818	1,44,061	...
XV. Interest ... ..	10,32,092	5,38,459	...	4,93,633
XVI. Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances ... ..	12,01,022	12,00,016	...	1,006
XVII. Miscellaneous ... ..	2,96,536	3,79,524	82,988	...
Total ...	9,51,28,170	9,49,90,343	26,74,356	28,12,183



Heads of Expenditure.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. Interest on Service Funds and other accounts ...	9,60,356	9,71,920	11,564	...
3. Refunds and Drawbacks ...	7,70,250	7,88,545	18,295	...
4. Land Revenue ...	64,90,302	64,41,074	...	49,228
5. Forests ...	7,11,476	7,10,274	...	8,202
6. Excise on Spirits and Drugs.	4,51,503	32,099	...	4,19,404
7. Assessed Taxes ...	44,391	9,246	...	35,145
8. Customs ...	8,19,865	7,99,315	...	20,550
9. Salt ...	4,09,152	4,57,001	47,849	...
10. Opium ...	36,365	35,553	...	812
11. Stamps ...	1,73,449	1,55,101	...	19,348
12. Mint ...	3,00,978	2,48,702	...	52,276
13. Post Office ...	13,20,040	16,17,720	2,97,680	...
15. Administration ...	15,89,024	16,62,592	73,568	...
16. Minor Departments ...	2,53,862	1,83,383	...	70,479
17. Law and Justice ...	40,89,319	40,50,035	...	39,284
18. Marine ...	15,71,749	16,41,157	69,408	...
19. Ecclesiastical ...	3,05,861	3,13,624	7,763	...
20. Medical Services ...	2,83,047	2,79,707	...	3,340
21. Political Agencies ...	12,08,097	8,68,261	...	3,39,836
22. Allowances and Assignments.	74,98,943	73,63,813	...	1,35,130
24. Superannuation ...	12,44,988	12,76,885	31,897	...
25. Loss by Exchange ...	18,89,204	18,22,931	...	66,273
26. Miscellaneous ...	1,38,872	2,23,354	84,482	...
27. Allotments for Provincial Services ...	1,05,32,262	98,77,913	...	6,54,349
Total ...	4,31,00,355	4,18,30,205	6,42,506	19,12,656

The subjoined abstracts exhibit the receipts and expenditure under Debt and Remittance heads:—

Debt and Remittance Accounts.	Receipts 1873-74.	Expenditure 1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.
Miscellaneous Loans ...	4,77,555	5,77,142
Service Funds ...	11,88,202	10,40,520
Provincial Services ...	1,14,79,528	1,21,66,669
Local Funds ...	55,52,494	61,28,537
Marine Funds ...	3,47,528	3,14,879
Deposits ...	49,76,190	56,77,278
Savings Bank Deposits ...	54,19,925	32,37,667
Overland Money Orders payable ...	6,92,687	6,09,206
Local Bill Remittances ...	1,17,21,003	1,20,25,925
Local Cash Remittances ...	9,68,78,410	9,73,96,014
Miscellaneous Debt Account Advances, Recoverable, &c. ...	28,73,935	28,69,344
Mint Certificates ...	1,65,65,778	1,65,68,428
Revenue Account of the Bombay Port Trust Fund ...	3,31,754	3,31,754

Debt and Remittance Accounts.	Receipts 1873-74.	Expenditure 1873-74.
	Ra.	Ra.
Account Current with London... ..	25,12,921	2,52,61,317
Do. India ... ..	4,21,71,633	4,08,91,238
Do. Oudh ... ..	1,38,360	70,570
Do. Central Provinces ... ..	6,85,044	37,10,448
Do. British Burmah ... ..	670	1,08,535
Do. Bengal ... ..	38,148	1,12,554
Do. N. W. Provinces ... ..	4,17,762	11,37,771
Do. Punjab ... ..	31,58,879	37,96,517
Do. Madras ... ..	40,76,650	44,43,537
Public Works Department ... ..	71,97,679	1,18,54,221
Telegraph Department, ... ..	13,07,460	17,78,241
Military Departments, Bengal ... ..	2,95,656	2,45,239
Do. Madras ... ..	14,419	19,077
Do. Bombay ... ..	26,76,172	2,39,47,761
Supply Bills payable other Governments ... ..	1,74,100	1,37,05,966
Remittance Transfer Receipts payable other Governments ... ..	6,29,586	25,80,044
Money Orders payable other Governments ... ..	8,99,364	12,00,196
Total...	22,48,97,492	29,33,06,436

## Miscellaneous Loans.

Under the head of Miscellaneous Loans are recorded transactions in connection with the different loans to the Bombay and district municipalities and private individuals under the Local Public Works Loan Act and the Capital Account of Loan to the Bombay Port Trust. The chief receipts were Rs. 2,22,275 paid into the General Treasury during the year under review by the Bombay Municipality in liquidation of the loans noted in the margin, and Rs. 1,06,707 received to the credit of the Capital Account of the loan to the Bombay Port Trust on account of the sale proceeds of stores, &c., belonging to the Port Trust.

*Bombay Municipality.*

Vebar Water Works Ra. 33,158

15 Lakhs Loan of 1869 " 1,42,981

Do. 1872 " 46,136

Ra. 2,22,275

## District Municipalities.

The repayments on account of loans to district municipalities amounted to Rs. 31,711, of which Rs. 26,711 were received from the Pandharpur and Rs. 5,000 from the Broach Municipalities.

The chief receipt under the head of Loans to Native States and Private Individuals was Rs. 40,563 recovered from the Talukdári estates in Gujarát.

The expenditure consists of the following loans:—

To the Talukdárs in Gujarát	...	Rs. 2,92,298
Bombay Port Trust	...	77,288

Loans to Native States and Private Individuals.

Expenditure.

*Municipalities and Local Funds.*

Pandharpur	...	Rs. 11,941
Broach	...	16,000
Kánara	...	18,500
Shikárpur	...	30,000
Bhivandi	...	15,000
		<u>91,441</u>
Native States and Private Individuals...		63,032
		<u>5,24,059</u>

The last item of Rs. 63,032 contains the large loan of Rs. 53,082 made to the Pant Sachev of Bhor in 1873-74.

The subjoined memo. gives the details of transactions connected with Service Funds, which require no comment:—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
Civil Annuity Fund	5,22,023	6,54,457
Provident do.	6,04,892	3,69,771
Uncovenanted Family Fund	32,861	...
Bombay City Police Superannuation Fund	28,426	16,293
	<u>11,88,202</u>	<u>10,40,521</u>

The total gross payments on account of the drawings of the R. H. the Secretary of State amounted to Rs. 2,68,62,391. If the loss by exchange, amounting to Rs. 18,20,546, is debited to "loss by exchange", there remain Rs. 2,50,41,845 to be charged under this head.

Cash remittances aggregating Rs. 1,33,60,455, as shown below, were received during the year from other Governments and provinces:—

*India.*

The Currency Department ...	Rs. 37,00,000	
Remittances in Bombay Circle		
notes ... ..	18,33,190	
His Highness Tukuji Holkar		
on account of Railway Loan ...	11,00,000	
Remittance from Mauritius ...	4,00,000	
		<u>70,33,190</u>

*Central Provinces.*

Currency Department ... ..	3,23,080	
Remittance in Bombay Circle		
notes ... ..	2,50,000	
		<u>5,73,080</u>

*Madras.*

Currency Department ... ..	22,29,000	
Bills ... ..	16,58,500	
		<u>38,87,500</u>

North-West Provinces in Bombay		
Circle notes ... ..	4,12,770	
Punjab Circle notes ... ..	14,53,915	
		<u>18,66,685</u>

Total Rupees...1,33,60,455

On the other hand Rs. 3,32,73,580 were sent to the following Governments during the year :—

*India.*

Currency Department ... ..	Rs. 20,00,000	
Specie ... ..	1,67,17,030	
Currency notes ... ..	1,05,000	
Bills ... ..	83,84,550	
		<u>2,72,06,580</u>

Oudh ... ..	37,000	
Central Provinces ... ..	7,00,000	
North-West Provinces ... ..	10,22,000	
Punjab ... ..	2,08,000	
Madras ... ..	41,00,000	
		<u>61,66,000</u>

Total Rupees...3,32,73,580

From the preceding two paras. it will be seen that the supply to other Indian Governments exceeded the amount of aid received from them by Rs. 1,99,13,025. This unusual supply was specially made to strengthen the Treasuries of the famine-stricken districts.

## 2.—MONETARY ARRANGEMENTS.

### (1).—*Mint.*

A reference to the tables in pp. 406-7 will show that there was little difference between the Mint receipts of 1873-74 and those of 1872-73, but the expenditure for the year under review was less by Rs. 52,276 than that of the previous year. The decrease is accounted for by fewer local purchases of stores, and less employment of extra labour.

The subjoined statement shows the Mint certificates paid and new coin received into the Bombay General Treasury during the year under report as contrasted with the transactions for the preceding 5 years :—

Years.	Mint Certificates issued.	New Coin paid into the General Treasury.
	Rs.	Rs.
1868-69	3,68,81,121	3,79,08,000
1869-70	3,51,76,600	3,64,81,908
1870-71	67,56,576	75,93,722
1871-72	2,39,33,865	2,40,02,019
1872-73	1,53,21,211	1,67,81,417
1873-74	1,65,63,778	1,43,17,973

So much bullion was received during the last three months of the year that the Mint could not keep pace with the payment of certificates. The amount of these certificates exceeded by Rs. 17,45,805 the new coin received into the General Treasury. This sudden and extensive importation was owing to the low prices of silver and urgent commercial demand for money in Bombay, which probably arose from the limited accommodation allowed by the New Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Bengal, which had then to meet unusual demands for money from the Government of India in connec-

tion with the late famine in Bengal. In the early part of the year, when the importation of bullion was slack, the Mint worked up small silver coin to the extent noted in the margin. These coins were specially required to meet large demands received from other Governments and provinces. The total payment of new coins into the General Treasury and the Currency Department amounted to Rs. 1,57,91,032.

Half Rupees	11,47,720
Quarter do. ...	12,85,638
Eighth do. ...	11,67,643
	<u>36,01,001</u>

(2).—Paper Currency.

*Bombay Circle.*

Number and value of notes received and issued. The number of notes received and issued in 1873-74 was greater than that of 1872-73 by 1,90,390 pieces, and their value exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 5,19,34,800, as will be seen from the following statement :—

Years.	Number.	Value.
		Rs.
1873-74 ... ..	2,499,934	30,30,94,675
1872-73 ... ..	2,309,895	25,11,59,875
Increase in 1873-74 ... ..	190,039	5,19,34,800

Receipts and payments in coin.

The receipts and payments in coin were—  
 In 1873-74 ... Rs. 8,52,19,005  
 In 1872-73 ... „ 7,38,68,635  
 or more by Rs. 1,13,50,370 in 1873-74.

Value of Bombay Circle notes in circulation.

The value of Bombay Circle notes in circulation at the close of each month during the year 1873-74 was as follows :—

			Rupees.
April	1873	...	3,90,24,415
May	„	...	3,75,09,640
June	„	...	3,36,71,875
July	„	...	3,31,66,930
August	„	...	3,39,69,160
September	„	...	3,45,31,185

			Rupees.
October 1873	...	...	3,36,72,160
November „	...	...	3,22,85,715
December „	...	...	2,77,66,590
January 1874	...	...	2,79,98,290
February „	...	...	2,53,39,390
March „	...	...	2,41,13,120

The gross circulation stood at Rs. 4,19,89,455 on 31st March 1873, and at the close of the year under review represented a value of Rs. 2,41,13,120 only. The decline has been steady throughout the year, if slight increases at the end of August and September 1873 and January 1874 be excepted. The circulation has not been so low since 7th April 1864.

The causes of this decline in the gross circulation are two—less bullion transferred to the Currency Department and a large decrease in the amount of notes of this circle withdrawn by other offices of issue. With regard to the former cause it may be mentioned that the bullion transferred to the Currency Department was less by 33 lakhs than in the previous year; with regard to the latter that the average amount held by other offices averaged 17 lakhs in the past against 61 in the previous year. The chief cause of this reduction in foreign holdings has no doubt been the famine in Bengal. 1½ crore of rupees were paid in coin to the Bank of Bengal, besides 17 lakhs placed in reserve on account of Calcutta circulation in exchange for Bombay notes presented through the same agency.

During the year, 7,51,750 notes were cancelled, which is an increase of 92,800 pieces as compared with 1872-73.

Half and mutilated notes of the aggregate value of Rs. 15,810 were paid on indemnity bonds during the year.

The amount of small silver coin paid to the public during the year was—

Half rupees	...	...	2,12,845
Quarter do.	...	...	2,36,425
One-eighth do....	...	...	2,14,520

There have been no receipts in gold during the year, the market value of the sovereign and the mohur being higher

Causes of decline.

Notes cancelled.

Notes paid on indemnity bonds.

Small silver coin.

No receipts in gold.

than that at which the Currency Department is authorized to receive them.

**Forged notes.** During the year 1873-74 one forged note for Rs. 1,000 was presented at the counter of the Bombay Currency Department, and the bearer was made over with the note to the police. Three other notes, 2 of Rs. 100 each and 1 of Rs. 50, were forwarded for inspection by local banks and firms.

**Composition of the currency.** The composition of currency used in trade during the month of March 1874 shows the following percentages:—

	Specie.	Notes.	Bills.
Bank ...	4.43 ...	45.88 ...	49.69
Merchant...	0.61 ...	30.08 ...	69.31

The subject of establishing currency agencies is still before the local Government.

**Transactions in notes at the several treasuries.** The following statement shows the transactions in notes in the several treasuries under this Presidency, including Sind, viz. :—

Division.	District.	Opening Balance.	Total Receipts.	Total Issues.	Remaining in Store.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay ...	Collector's Treasury ...	2,695	2,32,555	2,34,235	1,015
	Ahmadnagar ...	34,845	2,70,590	2,58,090	47,355
	Belgaum ...	56,010	3,40,680	3,80,170	16,520
	Kánara ...	40,960	3,54,275	3,63,500	31,735
Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.	Dhárwár ...	52,655	1,18,745	1,52,335	19,065
	Kaládgi ...	23,465	1,07,540	1,26,985	4,020
	Poona ...	25,000	15,06,770	15,11,770	20,000
	Ratnagiri ...	59,070	2,64,965	2,66,040	57,995
	Sátára ...	92,115	4,31,000	4,55,040	68,075
	Násik ...	44,455	3,98,365	4,08,105	34,715
	Sholápur ...	23,580	1,21,365	1,25,195	19,759
	Ahmedabád ...	76,205	3,87,105	4,19,365	43,945
	Khándesh (Dhulia) ...	3,97,030	4,08,730	7,00,730	1,05,031
	Kaira ...	47,440	1,84,250	1,99,145	32,545
Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.	Súrat ...	77,260	6,02,880	5,57,145	1,22,995
	Tanna ...	1,39,670	10,93,955	11,50,395	83,230
	Broach ...	64,135	2,32,140	2,55,095	41,180
Commissioner in Sind.	Karáchi... ..	3,55,000	58,27,200	60,14,930	1,67,360
	Shikárpur ...	14,350	5,36,040	5,03,835	46,555
	Haidarábád ...	33,150	4,54,845	4,45,790	42,205
Political Agent.	Káthiáwár (Rájkot) ...	11,185	1,84,520	1,68,931	26,775
	Kaoch (Bhuj) ...	17,720	22,475	20,235	19,960
Political Resident.	Aden ...	255	43,255	38,895	4,615
	Baroda ...	3,855	52,875	52,270	4,460
Total ...		16,92,105	1,41,77,210	1,48,08,215	10,61,100



*Sind Circle.*

In the Sind Circle of Issue the average circulation during the year was Rs. 24,79,367 in value against the average of the past year of Rs. 20,30,310, showing an increase of Rs. 4,49,057. The highest circulation was Rs. 54,17,365 during the month of June 1873 against Rs. 52,15,090 in the month of July 1872. The circulation at the commencement of the year was Rs. 45,54,275, and at the close of the year Rs. 32,98,480. The lowest circulation was in the month of January 1874, being Rs. 31,71,635.

Of the value of notes (Rs. 32,98,480) in circulation on 31st March 1874, Rs. 2,35,930 were held by the treasuries in Sind and Rs. 11,31,420 by other offices of issue, leaving Rs. 19,31,130 actually in the hands of the public.

The following statement shows the transactions of the Karáchi Office of Issue with the public as contrasted with those of the previous year, viz., 1872-73 :—

Notes issued.		Notes received.	
1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
54,97,550	47,31,020	50,60,735	59,86,815
Decrease ... ..	7,66,530	...	...
Increase ... ..	...	...	9,26,080

The increase and decrease are attributable to the stagnation of trade, the exchange of notes for cash for supplementing local treasuries, remittances to meet the requirements of the Indus Valley State Railway, and a remittance of 8 lakhs of rupees in coin made to the Bombay Currency Office in exchange for a like amount of notes of the Sind Circle cancelled.

In this circle of issue the three lower denominations of notes, viz. Rs. 5, 10, and 20, appear, as regards the number of pieces, to have the greatest circulation. From this it may

be inferred that notes of the smaller denominations are best suited as a medium for retail business. Those of the larger denominations are probably used for purposes of remittance.

**Coin reserve.** The coin reserve of this circle at the commencement of the year was Rs. 16,26,000 and at the close Rs. 3,66,000, showing a reduction of 12,60,00, which is due mainly to a remittance of 8 lakhs made to Bombay in exchange for Sind notes cancelled there, and the balance went to supplement the Sind Treasuries of Haidarábád and Shikárpur and the exchange operations with the public.

**Government securities.** From the 27,00,106 rupees' worth of Government securities held on 1st April 1878, 7 lakhs' worth were transferred to Nagpur Circle, leaving a balance of 20,00,106 at the close of the year.

**Notes cancelled, paid on indemnity bonds or lost.** The notes cancelled during the year were 28,884 pieces. During the year under report half and mutilated notes of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,755 were paid to the public on indemnity bonds. 48 pieces, of the aggregate value of Rs. 4,750, of different denominations were reported as lost during the year.

**Forged notes.** No forged notes or notes of a suspicious nature were presented for encashment during the year.

**Transactions in gold.** No transactions in gold took place in the course of the year under report.

**Small silver coin.** Rs. 1,620 worth of small silver coin were received, and Rs. 1,701 issued during the year.

**Composition of currency.** The following are the percentages of the composition of currency employed by the banks, merchants, and traders, viz. :—

	Specie.	Notes.	Bills, &c.
Banks and merchants ...	63·52	20·31	16·17
Traders ... ..	13·85	47·27	38·88

The dealings in notes among traders appear to be higher than among the banks and merchants, but the returns received are supposed to be untrustworthy.

The following statement shows the transactions in notes Transactions at different in the Huzur and Taluka Treasuries contrasted with the pre-treasuries-vious year :—

	Karáchi.		Haidarábád.		Shikárpur.	
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts from public in pay- ment of Government dues.	1,78,130	12,60,275	3,520	4,565	11,340	45,850
Ditto in exchange for silver ... ..	84,420	13,32,205	2,62,840	2,30,685	2,93,010	5,12,760
Ditto for other Notes ...	12,425	3,18,735	...	100	1,000	1,300
<b>Total Receipts...</b>	<b>2,74,975</b>	<b>23,11,215</b>	<b>2,66,360</b>	<b>2,35,350</b>	<b>3,05,410</b>	<b>5,59,910</b>
Issues to public in payment of Government dues ...	24,135	21,80,435	28,675	1,30,255	27,180	23,845
Ditto in exchange for silver ... ..	2,33,390	13,86,635	4,17,375	2,61,590	5,44,250	6,61,290
Ditto for other Notes ...	6,580	14,08,000	155	735	5,300	1,300
<b>Total Issues...</b>	<b>2,64,105</b>	<b>49,75,070</b>	<b>4,46,205</b>	<b>3,92,580</b>	<b>5,76,730</b>	<b>6,86,435</b>

It appears from the above statement that there is an in-crease in the receipts of notes from the public in payment of Government dues, both in the Haidarábád and Shikárpur Treasuries, and also a decrease in the Haidarábád Treasury and an increase in the Shikárpur Treasury of notes in exchange for silver. The table does not furnish the means of instituting a comparison between the Karáchi receipts of the year under review and those of the previous year, as the figures for 1872-73 show the transactions of the subordinate treasuries only, while those of 1873-74 show the transactions at both the Huzur and subordinate treasuries. The same remark applies to the Karáchi issues.

The following statement shows the number of notes supplied to the Huzur Treasuries as contrasted with the number supplied in the previous year :—

	1872-73.		1873-74.	
	Ra.		Ra.	
Karáchi ... ..	22,00,000	25,00,000		
Haidarábád ... ..	1,62,000	1,53,000		
Shikárpur ... ..	1,77,500	2,05,500		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>23,39,500</b>	<b>28,58,500</b>		

Notes supplied to the Huzur Treasuries.

(3).—*Deposit and Remittance Transactions.*Government  
Savings Bank.

The amount deposited in the Savings Bank during 1873-74 exceeded the amount of withdrawals by Rs. 21,82,259. The result as compared with that of 1872-73 is an increase of Rs. 9,86,283, which is attributable to numerous deposits of the mercantile community in consequence of stagnation in trade and the high price of Government paper.

Overland  
Money  
Orders.

A comparison of the transactions under the head of Overland Money Orders for the last two years is given below:—

Years.		Receipts.	Payments.
		Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	... ..	2,22,156	3,03,286
1873-74	... ..	6,92,687	6,09,006
	Increase...	4,70,531	3,05,720

This shows a large increase in receipts and payments as compared with those of 1872-73, but as the new system came into operation only from October 1872 the transactions for 1872-73 were for part of the year only, while those for 1873-74 relate to the entire year.

Money Order  
Agencies (In-  
land).

The following statement gives a comparative view of the transactions relating to Money Order Offices (Inland) in this Presidency for the years 1872-73 and 1873-74:—

Years.	Total number of Orders issued.	Value of Orders issued.	Commis- sion realized.	Total number of Orders paid.	Value of Orders paid.	
		Rs.	Rs		Rs.	
1872-73	29,350	16,20,771	17,656	30,404	19,44,062	
1873-74	26,920	13,29,484	14,665	26,040	15,43,659	
	Decrease...	2,430	2,91,287	2,991	4,364	4,00,403

The decrease in the amount of issues and payments of money orders during the year under report is accounted for by the closing of the Money Order Agencies named in the margin, extensive use of currency notes for remittance purposes, favourable rates of Native hundis and bank bills. Since the establishment of the Zanzibar Mail Service Bombay merchants instead of remitting money to their constituents at Zanzibar by means of money orders send specie from Aden, repaying their bankers there by Government bills or Native hundis drawn on Bombay. In the early part of the year 1873-74 the work hitherto performed by the Money Order Agents was transferred to the Huzur Treasury establishment of each district, and consequently the Agencies referred to in the foregoing para. had to be closed.

Chiplun.	Mhow.
Disa.	Nandgám.
Hubli.	Rájapur.
Igatpurí.	Vingurá.
Máligám.	

by the closing of the Money Order Agencies named in the margin, extensive use of currency notes for remittance purposes, favourable rates of Native hundis and bank bills.

Since the establishment of the Zanzibar Mail Service Bombay merchants instead of remitting money to their constituents at Zanzibar by means of money orders send specie from Aden, repaying their bankers there by Government bills or Native hundis drawn on Bombay. In the early part of the year 1873-74 the work hitherto performed by the Money Order Agents was transferred to the Huzur Treasury establishment of each district, and consequently the Agencies referred to in the foregoing para. had to be closed.

In consequence of urgent demands for money from the Local Bills and Cash Government of Remittances.

Ra.		Ra.	
Ahmedábád... 8,00,000	Násik ... 4,50,000	Belgaum ... 6,27,000	Ratnágiri ... 4,03,000
Broach ... 25,50,000	Surat ... 28,86,000	Dhárwár ... 21,61,000	Tanna ... 21,17,000
Kánara ... 9,35,000	Káthiáwár ... 7,67,000	Kaira ... 20,62,000	
Khándesh ... 34,76,000			<u>1,92,34,000</u>

India during the year under review, large withdrawals from District Treasuries, aggregating Rs.

1,92,34,000, were effected, as particularized in the margin.

Requisitions for currency notes from the District Treasuries noted in District Treasuries.

Ra.		Ra.	
Kaira ... 2,71,625	Ahmadnagar... 84,750	Kalédgi ... 1,20,500	Dhárwár ... 49,500
Ratnágiri ... 91,500	Khándesh ... 40,000	Násik ... 2,49,500	Baroda ... 8,000
Poona ... 8,05,000	Broach ... 20,000	Sholapur ... 63,500	Ahmedábád ... 62,000
Satara ... 2,68,000	Aden ... 37,000	Belgaum ... 2,47,500	Kacch ... 8,700
Kánara ... 1,60,500		Káthiawár ... 87,000	
			<u>26,74,575</u>

the margin, aggregating Rs. 26,74,575, were complied with from the Bombay General Treasury, notwithstanding the

heavy remittances to Bengal and the Government of India.

## LAND REVENUE.

Land Revenue year taken as the period for comparison.

In the last Administration Report it was pointed out that within the financial year ending the 31st March portions of both the *kharif* and *rabi* revenue of two seasons are collected. Then, however, the actual collections within the financial years 1871-72 and 1872-73 were compared, and the increases and decreases were accounted for according to the general state of the districts and the nature of the seasons. But in carrying out this system it is impossible to explain with any accuracy the difference in the results of the two years; and as the actual collections of land revenue within the financial year have already been shown, it is deemed advisable to compare here the results of the land revenue years 1872-73 and 1873-74.

Gross Land Revenue, Revenue to be realized, and Collections.

In the Appendix will be found a statement (V.—A 1) showing the gross land revenue, the revenue to be realized, and the actual realizations in the two years, in each district of the Presidency. The following abstract shows the general results in the several divisions:—

Divisions.	Gross Land Revenue.		Revenue to be realized by Government.		Realizations up to 31st July.	
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division ...	1,78,04,657 7 10	1,76,44,049 13 6	1,49,51,957 14 5	1,45,50,139 3 11	1,48,17,868 8 4	1,44,51,215 15 0
Southern Division ...	1,44,13,603 8 8	1,43,42,613 6 1	1,15,33,770 2 9	1,12,85,122 11 9	1,13,82,890 8 0	1,10,66,683 11 6
Sind ... ..	49,09,338 8 6	44,51,286 10 0	42,16,560 7 7	37,65,226 6 6	40,00,589 13 8	35,07,017 8 5
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>3,71,27,599 8 7</b>	<b>3,64,37,949 13 7</b>	<b>3,07,02,288 8 9</b>	<b>2,96,00,488 6 2</b>	<b>3,02,01,348 13 9</b>	<b>2,90,24,917 2 11</b>

To the above sums must be added the receipts on account of ground rents and certain bunders in the town and island of Bombay, which are credited to land revenue, but cannot be conveniently shown in the statement above referred to. The demand under these heads, including the balance of the previous year, amounted to Rs. 2,43,123-15-11, and the collections were Rs. 2,16,102-6-1 against Rs. 2,31,567-2-8 in the previous year.

General decrease accounted for.

It will be seen from the figures above given that there was a decrease in the gross land revenue of the whole Presidency of Rs. 6,89,649-6-0 or nearly 1·8 per cent., in the revenue to be realized by Government of Rs. 11,01,800-2-7 or more than 3·5 per cent., and in the actual realizations of Rs. 11,76,431-10-10 or 3·8 per cent. The decrease is general throughout the three divisions, and may be attributed principally to less cultivation on the whole owing to a less favourable season combined with the fall of prices, although due weight must be given to special causes in operation at particular places. The Jammabandi reports are not yet due, and detailed explanations of the several increases and decreases are accordingly not forthcoming; but some of the causes which affected the revenue of the year, as shown in the Collectors' administration reports, are here given.

Northern Division.

In the Northern Division the gross land revenue fell off by Rs. 1,60,607-10-4 or ·9 per cent., the revenue to be realized by Rs. 4,01,818-10-6 or 2·7 per cent., and the realizations by Rs. 3,66,652-9-4 or nearly 2·5 per cent. In the last two cases, however, the figures include the outstanding balances of previous years, which were considerably larger in 1872-73 than in 1873-74. The difference in the realizable revenue of the year was Rs. 1,08,096-0-7 or ·74 per cent., and in the revenue of the year realized Rs. 76,993 or ·53 per cent. It has already been shown that there was a decrease in cultivation in the Northern Division, and this accounts largely for the falling off in the gross land revenue. The remissions were smaller during the year under review, but there was an increase in the alienations, which was largest in the Kaira Collectorate. It has been shown in a previous section that the



alienation settlement operations are in progress in the Panch Maháls, the accounts of which are included in those of the Kaira Collectorate, and many more claims to alienated lands were confirmed than disallowed. Remissions and revenue not collected by Government having been deducted, the revenue to be realized in the Northern Division and the collections still show a decrease as above mentioned. The only collectorates in which there was an increase are Broach, Tanna, and Kolába, in the first and last of which it is due to revised rates having been introduced in some places; the increase in Tanna seems to be due to more land being under cultivation. In Khándesh the decrease is most marked, and is owing to land having been thrown up in consequence of the poverty of the people. In the rest of the districts also the decrease is attributable to a decrease in the cultivation, and to less being realized by the sales of occupancy rights and of grazing grounds. It is satisfactory to observe that the outstanding balance in the Northern Division at the end of the year under review was less by Rs. 35,166-1-2 than at the end of the previous year.

The decrease in the gross land revenue in the Southern <sup>Southern Di-</sup> <sub>vision.</sub> Division seems at first sight inconsistent with the fact shown in a previous section, that the area under cultivation had increased, especially if the revision of assessment which has been in progress in some districts be taken into account. The explanation seems to be that the small increase which should result from the extension of cultivation was more than counterbalanced by the smaller amount realized at the auction sales of occupancy rights and of grass, and other miscellaneous items. It will be observed that the decrease in the gross land revenue amounted for the whole division to only Rs. 70,989-13-2 or 49 per cent., and the increase in the area under cultivation was inconsiderable. The remissions granted during the year exceeded those of the previous year, but they were not large, except in Poona, Sholápur, and Kánara, where revised rates were introduced into certain districts, but not collected in the year, the excess being entered as a remission according to custom. It was only

in Poona, however, that the remissions on this account exceeded those of the previous year; in Sholápur and Kánara they were less. In the Karwar Taluka also large remissions were made, because, owing to the opposition to the revision of assessment, the revenue could not be realized by distraint. The deductions on account of alienated land were less during the year under review than during the previous year, notwithstanding the grant of some villages in Poona and Sátára to Sir Dinkar Rao in exchange for lands held elsewhere in India. The decrease in the deductions is attributable to the progress of the alienation settlement and the lapse of inam holdings. In the realizable revenue of the Southern Division there was a decrease of Rs. 2,48,647-7-0 or 2·1 per cent; in the collections there was a decrease of Rs. 3,16,206-12-6 or of 2·7 per cent. These figures, however, include the outstanding balances of previous years. The decrease in the realizable revenue of the year was Rs. 46,218 or 41 per cent.; the decrease in the collections of the revenue of the year was 87,800 or 79 per cent. The only collectorates in which there was an increase in the revenue to be realized and in the collections were Sholápur, Belgaum, and Kaládgi, in the first and last of which it is attributable to the introduction of revised rates; in Belgaum it was due to an extension of cultivation. In none of these collectorates, however, did the increase in the collections come up to the increase in the demand, and in the first and last it was far short of it, owing to the opposition to the revised rates. The decrease of Rs. 1,63,551-12-5 in the realizable revenue for the Poona Collectorate and of Rs. 2,23,933-6-3 in the revenue realized is due to a similar cause, and to large remissions granted after the Jammabandi settlement in the Bhintadi Taluka, under the sanction of Government, in consequence of an unfavourable season. In Ahmadnagar and Sátára the decreases in the realizable revenue were Rs. 59,695-15-0 and Rs. 58,506-13-7, and in the collections Rs. 58,909-5-11 and Rs. 54,492-11-10 respectively. In the former collectorate the falling off is attributed to less cultivation; in the latter to the transfer of kurans or grazing grounds to the Forest Department, to less amounts

bid at auction sales of grass, and to the grant of a village to Sir Dinkar Rao above mentioned. In other districts the falling off is less marked. In Ratnágiri it is attributed to a reduction in commutation rates where revenue is payable in kind, in Dhárwár to a decrease in the amounts bid at auctions of grass lands. In Kaládgi the decrease is very slight. The balance outstanding at the end of the year under review exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 67,559-5-6.

As was to be expected from the insufficiency of the in-<sup>Sind.</sup>undation and other causes unfavourable to cultivation described in a previous section, Sind shows a proportionately larger falling off in land revenue than either of the other divisions. The decrease in the gross land revenue was Rs. 4,58,051-14-6, or more than 9 per cent. Further, the remissions granted amounted to Rs. 4,03,643-6-8 against Rs. 3,80,366-1-11 in 1872-73. In Karáchi alone they were Rs. 2,60,233-14-0, being the heaviest ever given. Deducting them and the revenue of alienated lands, which was somewhat less during the year under review than in the previous year, the revenue to be realized was Rs. 37,65,226-6-6 against Rs. 42,16,560-7-7 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 4,51,334-1-1, or 10·7 per cent. In the actual collections there was a falling off of Rs. 4,93,572-5-0 or 12·3 per cent. Taking the revenue of the year by itself there was a decrease of Rs. 4,69,058, or 11·4 per cent. in the amount to be realized, and of Rs. 5,32,840 or 13·5 per cent. in the amount realized. The decrease is general throughout the several districts, but is largest in Karáchi and Haidarábád. The causes have already been described in the section on Agriculture. The balance outstanding in Sind at the end of the year under review exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 42,238-3-11.

Finally, it may be observed that in some districts so much <sup>Difficulty in realizing the revenue.</sup> of the revenue as was realized was not realized without difficulty, and this was to be expected from the condition of the people as described in a previous section. The following table shows the number of notices served and of cases of distraint in each district :—

District.	Notices.	Distrain.
Ahmedábád	2,663	376
Kaira	14,513	138
Panch Maháls	181	47
Surat	8,923	92
Brosch	4,104	402
Tanna	6,413	2,979
Kolába	4,454	39
Khándesh	7,425	1,004
Nasik	6,133	603
Ahmadnagar	7,173	44
Poona	19,346	302
Sholápur	9,117	893
Kaládgí	1,732	5
Satára	6,683	7
Belgaum	1,142	3
Dhárwár	4,240	28
Ratnágiri	11,476	3,484
Kánara	6,575	1,193
Karachi	109	86
Haidarábád	4,857	110
Shikárpur	7,737	122
Thar and Parkar	.....	.....
Upper Sind Frontier	.....	.....

It will be observed that in some districts the number of distraints is small in comparison with the number of notices served. This with other facts led Government to believe that the village officers exercised little or no discrimination in the matter, and had begun to think their responsibility ended with the issue of notices. The rules which have now been laid down respecting the realization of the revenue have been already described, and they, it is believed, will prevent the indiscriminate use of notices which, it would appear from the above table, had been resorted to. The cases of distraint are not numerous, except in the Konkan Districts, Khándesh, and Sholápur. In the last district and in Kánara pressure is necessary owing to the opposition manifested to the revised rates. Elsewhere it is said some of the people who are distrained should have been in the position of day-labourers.

## CANAL REVENUE.

Share of the Land Revenue due to Irrigation. In accordance with the decision referred to at p. 466 of the last Administration Report, the share of the land revenue due to irrigation has been estimated separately, and is given

for each collectorate along with the year's expenditure in a statement in the Appendix (V.—A 2): It will be observed that the revenue derived from irrigation is given as Rs. 35,62,096, but only Rs. 70,105 are entered as direct receipts credited to the Public Works Department, and a reference to the statement in p. 404 will show that the amount brought to account in the Accountant General's books as the actual revenue of the Irrigation Department in the financial year 1873-74 was Rs. 64,615. As the statement has been prepared for the official year ending on 31st March, while the land revenue statement is for the year ending 31st July, the proportion which that share bears to the land revenue in any collectorate cannot be stated with any accuracy. In Sind the area of land which depends on rain-water for cultivation is comparatively insignificant, and almost the whole land revenue of that province is accordingly regarded as due to canals. In the Presidency proper the collectorates of Dhárwár, Násik, Khándesh, Kaira, and Sátára, in which a considerable expenditure was incurred in past years, owe much to irrigation. In other collectorates, where much expenditure was not incurred before the past year, the amount credited to irrigation is not large. In the Konkan Districts the rainfall is abundant, and canals are not required.

The irrigation works on which the expenditure was Expenditure. incurred during the year under review have already been enumerated, and the financial results have been described. The statement in the Appendix shows that, taking the whole Presidency together, Rs. 9,79,579 were expended during the financial year 1873-74 on new works, and Rs. 6,66,412 on repairs. The total expenditure of the Irrigation Department, as shown by the Accountant General, was Rs. 21,84,253, which compared with the two sums above mentioned leaves a balance of Rs. 5,33,262 for salaries and contingencies. The total expenditure shows a decrease of Rs. 2,20,967 as compared with that of 1872-73, and as contrasted with the revenue estimated to be due to irrigation shows a surplus of Rs. 13,77,843.

SOURCES OF IMPERIAL REVENUE OTHER THAN  
THE LAND.

## SEA CUSTOMS.

## (1).—Port of Bombay.

Gross Customs Revenue of the port of Bombay.

The Customs revenue of the Port of Bombay in 1873-74 was £62,390 more than in the preceding year (1872-73), and £46,623 more than in 1871-72, as the following figures show:—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Imports.</i>			
On General Trade ... ..	53,53,106	53,03,752	57,26,371
On Spirits ... ..	3,79,105	3,42,763	5,03,265
On Tobacco... ..	15,484	14,833	16,020
Total...	57,47,695	56,61,348	62,45,656
Exports ... ..	4,03,132	3,31,781	3,71,403
Grand Total...	61,50,827	59,93,129	66,17,059

Increase in Import Duties on general trade.

The import duties on general trade have increased by Rs. £42,262. The increase is chiefly perceptible in the following articles:—

Articles of Import.	Increase in Declared Value.	Increase in Customs Duty.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton—Twist ... ..	16,22,545	47,876
„ Piece Goods ... ..	74,81,008	3,75,323
Glass and Glassware ... ..	1,92,020	14,075
Ivory and Ivoryware ... ..	3,53,074	33,618
Silk and Silk Piece Goods... ..	12,66,005	88,031
Sugar, &c. ... ..	18,25,386	82,427
Woollen Piece Goods ... ..	2,14,797	13,969

Although the declared value of “oils” and “fruits and vegetables” is less than in 1872-73, these items show an increase of duty of Rs. 7,817 and Rs. 9,695 respectively. This is due

to a great falling off in the importations from the Madras Presidency of cocoanuts, copra, and cocoanut oil, which are free, coupled with an increase in the importation of dates from the Persian Gulf, and linseed and kerosine oils, which are dutiable.

Against the above increases must be set a decrease in the duty collected on apparel, drugs, arms and ammunition, dyeing and colouring materials, matches, copper, lead and zinc, paints, spices, and tea, the declared values of all which articles have fallen off, as is explained under the head of Trade.

The following statement shows the declared value of the liquor imported in each of the three years, and the duty collected. It will be observed that the duty collected in 1873-74 is nearly one lakh greater than in 1872-73, although the declared values of the importations in 1873-74 are less by 5½ lakhs than the declared value of the importations of 1872-73. This is chiefly owing to a large quantity of the importations of former seasons having remained in bond :—

Liquors.	1871-72.		1872-73.		1873-74.	
	Declared Value.	Duty.	Declared Value.	Duty.	Declared Value.	Duty.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ale, Beer, and Porter.	6,51,022	16,498	8,30,253	20,754	6,88,162	17,117
Spirits ... ..	21,24,513	4,19,347	15,72,949	3,60,979	13,60,725	4,97,326
Wines ... ..	14,38,753	1,56,357	14,49,610	2,00,315	12,41,571	1,61,747
Total ... ..	42,16,288	6,22,202	38,52,812	5,82,048	32,90,458	6,76,190

The export duties realized during the year show an increase of about £ 4,000 as compared with those of 1872-73. The increase would have been greater but for the abolition of the export duty on wheat, the

	Rs.
1873-74 ... ..	3,71,403
1872-73 ... ..	3,31,781
Difference, Rs. ...	<u>39,622</u>

Increase in Export Duties.

value of the grains exported showing an increase of about 18½ lakhs in favour

Year.	Declared Value.	Duty.
1872-73 ... ..	Rs. 34,13,906	Rs. 1,49,802
1873-74: ... ..	52,49,051	92,934
	18,35,145	56,878

of the year under report, while the duty was less by nearly Rs. 57,000. Cotton piece goods, twist, and seeds have yielded an in-

creased duty; while there has been a falling off in respect to "hides and skins", "oils", and "spices", as well as in "grain and pulse".

Customs Duties not an exact criterion of extent of Trade.

It is worthy of remark that the amount realized by Customs duties in any one year is not an exact criterion of the extent of trade. This is well exemplified by comparing the years 1871-72 and 1873-74. The declared value of the trade in the former year was 7 millions sterling greater than that of 1873-74, but the Customs revenue of the latter year is greater by £46,000, notwithstanding several decreases in the tariff scale and the abolition of the export duty on wheat. This want of analogy between the trade and the customs of any one year is attributable to variations in the value of transactions in treasure and free goods, to the retention of goods in bond, and to difference in the declared values of such goods as are not rated at tariff values. The discrepancy alluded to is illustrated by the following table, from which treasure and Government stores have been excluded:—

Years.	Value of Imports.	Import Duty collected.	Percentage of Duty on Value.	Value of Exports.	Export Duty collected.	Percentage of Duty on Value.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs		Lakhs.	Lakhs.	
1871-72 ... ..	1,482	57½	3.88	2,363	4	.170
1872-73 ... ..	1,418	56½	3.99	1,911	3½	.173
1873-74 ... ..	1,486	62½	4.20	1,987	3½	.186

Bonded Warehouses.

Bonded warehouses passed under the control of the Trustees for the Port of Bombay on the 26th June 1873, by virtue of Act I. of that year; and the establishment maintained at them, costing Rs. 1,103 per mensem, was



likewise transferred from the 1st December last. The revenue hitherto received at the Custom House on account of wharfage fees and warehouse rent, and amounting to about Rs. 40,000 a year, is now received by the Port Trustees, to whom also the collection of port dues is now entrusted. The value of goods in bond has decreased, and it is believed that the decrease is chiefly owing to the stoppage of the firman privilege enjoyed by the Portuguese at Surat. While this privilege lasted, spirits, &c., imported at Bombay were placed in bond and re-exported to Damaur, and thence taken in Portuguese bottoms to Surat, where they were landed on a small *ad valorem* duty. As the privilege is now abolished, there is not the same inducement to bond spirits here. The following table shows the entries for three years:—

1	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	2	3	4
	Ba. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Balance of last year ...	3,28,732 7 7	3,10,347 11 10	6,25,948 5 2
Goods bonded during the year ...	26,24,096 9 3	23,11,504 2 9	10,30,488 6 4
Goods cleared from Bond during the year ...	26,42,481 5 0	19,95,903 9 5	11,99,917 6 5
Goods remaining in Bond at the end of the year ...	3,10,347 11 10	6,25,948 5 2	4,56,519 5 1

No new Acts relating to Customs have been passed during the year, but a modification has been made in the Customs Tariff Act XIII. of 1871 in respect to the following items:—

Alteration in  
Tariff value.

1. Paraffine candles, the valuation of which has been reduced from annas eight to annas five per pound, in accordance with the Government of India's Notification No. 1010, dated 12th June 1873.
2. Roseine and Magenta dyes in the form of crystals, the valuation of which has been reduced from eight to four annas an ounce avoirdupois, the other sorts of aniline dyes being assessed *ad valorem*, under Notification by the Government of India, dated 29th August 1873, No. 2729.

**Customs Establishment.**

The establishment maintained under the Commissioner of Customs and Reporter General stood as follows at the close of the year under report:—1 Deputy Commissioner, 6 Assistant Commissioners, 138 ministerial officers of grades entitling to pension, 63 gatekeepers, 1 Superintendent of the Preventive Service and 1 Deputy Superintendent, 89 preventive officers, 7 wharfingers, 302 peons, carpenters, scalemen, and packers, and 114 tindals and boatmen. The total number, including the Commissioner, was 723. The monthly salaries amounted to Rs. 37,428, of which Rs. 34,642-8-0 were paid from Imperial Funds and Rs. 2,785-8-0 by the owners of private wharves, &c. The total annual charge on account of salaries represents a percentage of 6·7 per cent. on the revenue collected during the year. If the charge on Imperial Funds be alone considered, and a reduction of one-tenth made therefrom to represent the control exercised over the administration of the opium revenue, the cost will be reduced to 5½ per cent.

**Detention of goods and confiscation on penalties.**

There were during the year 143 cases where goods were seized and detained; of these 117 cases were brought up by the Preventive Service and 26 by other departments of the Custom House. Confiscation or penalty (including double or treble duty) was adjudged in 130 cases. The sale value of the goods confiscated and the fines or penalties amounted to Rs. 8,841-13-9. Rs. 3,683-1-6 were disbursed as rewards under Section 229 of the Customs Act.

**Fees for permission to work on Sundays, and other extra work.**

During the year permission was given in 101 cases (exclusive of coal and ballast) to work on Sundays. The realizations from fees for this and other extra work were as follows:—

For work on Sundays ... ..	Rs. 1,518
For work on holidays ... ..	„ 470
For work at night ... ..	„ 7,056
For extra officers ... ..	„ 2,899

Total Rs. 11,943

**Prosecutions.**

Six cases were prosecuted before the Police Magistrates during the year—three under the Customs Act

three under the Passenger Act. In five cases the parties were convicted, and fines to the extent of Rs. 620 imposed.

During the year under report a consignment of 1,500 pieces of white dhoties was entered for duty on importation at a valuation of Rs. 3,054-3-0, but was valued by the Custom House appraiser at Rs. 3,557-15-9. The owner being unwilling to pay duty on this ascertained value, the goods were retained under Section 27 of the Consolidated Customs Act VI. of 1863, and sold for Rs. 4,025-3-0. Another consignment of 23 bags of chemel seeds was declared for duty on exportation at a valuation of Rs. 308-7-9, and was similarly dealt with and sold for Rs. 347-0-8.

Realization from sale of undervalued goods.

(2).—Continental Ports.

The customs revenue collected by the Salt Department at continental ports is made up of the items shown in the following table. Particulars are given for the last five years for purposes of comparison:—

	1873-74.	1872-73.	1871-72.	Average of 5 years ending 1873-73.
	Ra. a p.	Ra. a p.	Ra. a p.	Ra. a p.
Import Sea Customs ..	33,536 6 11	43,849 6 1	33,848 9 2	30,164 9 2
Export do ..	34,928 0 5	25,812 2 9	35,205 4 8	35,043 10 0
Anchorage Fees ..	375 13 8	397 1 5	385 9 9	464 1 5
Registry Fees ..	4,849 10 9	4,087 5 6	4,181 0 6	5,452 0 10
Warehouse Rent and Wharfage Fees ..	654 8 1	677 6 0	910 12 7	585 7 4
Fees for nautical and duplicate copies of documents ..	295 10 9	565 6 0	597 2 0	536 15 5
Sale proceeds of derelict articles ..	145 7 2	101 9 1	....	220 2 5
Miscellaneous ..	301 1 3	....	....	....
Total....	75,080 12 8	75,290 6 10	75,126 6 8	72,464 15 7

The total sea customs collections in 1873-74 fell short of those of 1872-73 by Rs. 3,215, of those of 1871-72 by Rs. 1,996, and of the average realizations of the last 5 years by Rs. 8,383.

The decrease is in the duties collected at Surat on spirits imported from Damaun, and is due to the suspension of the firman privileges of the old Portuguese factory which have

Explanation of differences.

been described in previous reports. The following table illustrates the effect on the customs revenues of the firman trade and its suspension :—

Years.	Import duty collected at the Surat Custom House at Firman rates, i.e., at 2½ per cent.	Duty at Tariff rates.	Loss of Imperial Revenue.	Duty collected on Spirits imported into Bombay.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1869-70 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	6,81,971 0 0
1870-71 .. .. .	1,350 1 2	30,782 0 0	29,431 14 16	5,89,543 0 0
1871-72 .. .. .	16,355 0 2	3,00,074 8 0	2,83,719 7 10	3,79,105 0 0
1872-73 .. .. .	18,064 10 7	3,14,327 8 0	2,96,262 13 5	3,42,762 0 0
1873-74 .. .. . (Privilege suspended)	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	5,03,264 0 0

It will be noticed that the collections of duty on spirits imported into Bombay have not yet reached the average of the years preceding the firman trade. This is probably due to the circumstance that the whole of the spirits imported into Surat under firman privileges have not yet been consumed. Omitting these duties from the account, the sea customs revenue collected by the department in 1873-74 exceeds that of 1872-73 by Rs. 17,464, that of 1871-72 by Rs. 14,728, and the average of the five years ending 1872-73 by Rs. 8,892. The chief increase is in the item of export customs, and is due to a large increase in the exportations of food grains from ports in the Ratnágiri Collectorate to Goa, where the harvest was short. The increases and decreases in the other items of revenue are insignificant, and do not call for special remark.

Decrease in collections at outports.

The abolition of interport duties and the constant addition of articles to the free list have greatly reduced the sea customs collections at the outports. Their trade in dutiable goods now consists for the most part in grain and cotton seeds, which are exported in considerable quantities to Goa and foreign ports in Káthiáwár: and in cocoanuts, betelnuts, catechu, dates, and dried fruits which they import direct from Quilon, Goa, Zanzibar, Muscat, and the Persian Gulf. Their importance, however, must not be measured by the amount of their collections. As regards the revenue the chief use

of their establishments and the chief object of enforcing customs regulations at them is to protect the customs revenues of the port of Bombay.

The whole balances outstanding on the 31st March 1873 of customs duties assessed in 1872-73 were collected during 1873-74. Nothing was outstanding on the 31st March 1874.

Outstanding  
balances.

(3).—*Sind Ports.*

The total receipts at Sind ports on account of customs dues on goods imported and exported in the year under review amounted to Rs. 3,74,961-13-0 against Rs. 4,35,413 in the preceding year, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 60,451-13-4. Rs. 3,453-15-9 were realized on account of miscellaneous customs receipts against Rs. 5,773-10-3 in 1872-73, and from other sources, such as port dues, cotton fees, fishing licenses, &c., the receipts were Rs. 36,059-4-7 against Rs. 33,069-4-9 in the preceding year. Thus the aggregate collections for 1873-74 amounted to Rs. 4,14,475-1-4 against Rs. 4,74,256-9-4 in 1872-73. This would give a decrease of Rs. 59,781-8-0; but when the refunds and drawbacks of the two years are deducted, the decrease is Rs. 60,877-8-9. The details are shown in the following comparative statement:—

Aggregate  
collections.

Items.	1873-74.	1872-73.	Increase in 1873-74.	Decrease in 1873-74.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Customs.</i>				
Import duty ...	2,34,492 1 6	2,31,346 4 4	3,145 13 2	.....
Export duty ...	1,40,469 11 6	2,04,067 6 0	.....	63,597 10 6
Total ...	3,74,961 13 0	4,35,413 10 4	3,145 13 2	63,597 10 6
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
Customs receipts ...	3,453 15 9	5,773 10 3	.....	2,319 10 6
Other sources ...	36,059 4 7	33,069 4 9	2,989 15 10	.....
Grand Total ...	4,14,475 1 4	4,74,256 9 4	6,135 13 0	65,917 5 0

Items.	1873-74.	1872-73.	Increase in 1873-74	Decrease in 1873-74.
<i>Deduct.</i>				
	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
Refunds and Drawbacks ...	5,182 13 7	4,075 0 10	1,107 12 9	.....
Refunds of Port Dues ...	.....	11 12 0	.....	11 12 0
Total ...	5,182 13 7	4,086 12 10	1,107 12 9	11 12 0
Net collections from all sources.	4,09,292 3 9	4,70,169 12 6	5,028 0 3	65,905 9 0
			Net Decrease...	60,877 8 9

**Import duty.** It will be observed that the import duty collected in 1873-74 is in excess of the amount collected in the preceding year by Rs. 3,145-13-2. The principal increase was from "liquors", the collections under this head exceeding those of the previous year by Rs. 23,278. There was also an increase of Rs. 1,771 in the realizations from "fruits and vegetables" owing to larger imports of dates from the Persian Gulf, and of Rs. 7,440 in those from railway material. The *pro forma* duty assessed on state railway material imported during 1873-74 was Rs. 29,889; in the previous year it was Rs. 1,545 only. On the other hand the import duty for the year under review on "cotton goods" falls short of that of the preceding year by Rs. 19,561 owing to less imports of cotton piece goods direct from the United Kingdom, on "provisions and oilman's stores" by Rs. 2,728 owing to less imports of ghee from the Persian Gulf, on "silk and manufactures of silk" by Rs. 1,198 owing to less imports from the Persian Gulf, and on "apparel" by Rs. 1,889.

**Export duty.** The collections on account of export duty are less by Rs. 63,597-10-6. This is not due to a falling off in the value of the export trade, which, on the contrary, has increased by Rs. 14,63,893, as shown in a previous section. But in consequence of a less demand in Kacch and Káthiáwár for

grain and pulse, and the operation of Government Notification No. 41 of the 4th January 1873 exempting wheat from duty, the receipts on this account have largely fallen off. The decrease when distributed between the different ports gives the following proportions :—

Karachi.....	Rs. 631
Khetti Bandar (mouth of Indus) ..	60,523
Srigunda.....	2,443

It thus appears that the principal decrease is at Khetti, where the export duty on "grain and pulse" for 1872-73 amounted to Rs. 86,227, while for the year under review it was only Rs. 28,552. The export duty on this commodity at all the ports in Sind for 1873-74 amounted to Rs. 63,379 against Rs. 1,80,250 in 1872-73. The realizations from export duty on "oil seeds" rose from Rs. 7,075 in 1872-73 to Rs. 57,337 in 1873-74 owing to larger shipments of rape and gingelly seed, and there was also an increase of Rs. 3,853 in the collections from indigo owing to larger exports to the Persian Gulf.

The following statement shows how much of the revenue from import and export duties was derived from each port :—

Porta.	1873-74.		1872-73.		Increase in 1873-74.	Decrease in 1873-74.
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		
<i>Import Duty.</i>						
Karachi ...	2,33,898	10 2	2,30,487	15 4	3,410	10 10
Khetti Bandar...	481	1 4	783	15 3	.....	302 13 11
Srigunda ...	112	6 0	74	5 9	38	0 3
Total of Import Duty...	2,34,492	1 6	2,31,346	4 4	3,448	11 1
<i>Export Duty.</i>						
Karachi ...	1,00,220	12 3	1,00,851	9 11	.....	630 13 8
Khetti Bandar...	30,227	6 2	90,750	7 8	.....	60,523 1 1
Srigunda ...	10,021	9 1	12,465	4 10	.....	2,443 11 9
Total of Export Duty...	1,40,469	11 6	2,04,067	6 0	.....	63,579 10 6

Distribution  
of realizations  
from Import  
and Export  
Duty between  
the different  
ports.

Ports.	1873-74.	1872-73.	Increase in 1873-74.	Decrease in 1873-74.
<i>Total of Import and Export Duty.</i>	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.
Karáchi ...	3,34,119 6 5	3,31,339 9 3	2,779 13 2	.....
Khetti Bandar...	30,708 7 6	91,534 6 6	.....	60,825 15 0
Srigunda ...	10,133 15 1	12,539 10 7	.....	2,405 11 6
Grand Total...	3,74,961 13 0	4,35,413 10 4	2,779 13 2	2,63,231 10 6
			Deduct Increase...	2,779 13 2
			Net Decrease in 1873-74...	60,451 13 4

## LAND CUSTOMS.

Land Customs  
where collect-  
ed and  
amount.

Land customs at ordinary tariff rates are collected by the frontier establishments on goods passing between Goa and the Belgaum and North Kánara Collectorates and the Sawant Wári State, on the traffic between Hubsan and the Kolába District, and on that between Damaun and the districts of Tanna and Surat. The following table shows the collections of the year 1873-74 as compared with those of previous years :—

	1873-74.	1872-73.	1871-72.	Average of 5 years ending 1872-73.
	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.
Land Frontier Duties on Imports and Exports ..	56,740 10 0	58,469 6 1	55,549 4 5	63,736 3 10
Government Share of Land Customs and transit duties levied in the foreign territories of Cambay, Bansda, and Dharampur .. ..	12,332 1 4	13,379 2 5	13,846 4 5	15,337 15 4
Proceeds of confiscations under Act XXIX. of 1857.	162 0 8	101 10 1	108 15 9	108 14 11
Total....	69,234 12 0	71,850 2 7	69,601 8 7	79,183 1 1

Causes of  
Decrease.

The decrease in the customs collections above shown is due to smaller importations into Belgaum and Wari of coconuts, copra, and betelnuts, owing to the unfavourableness of the season in Goa. There is a slight increase in both items as compared with the returns for 1871-72.



The details of the collections on each frontier are given in the following table :—

Details of collections.

	1873-74.	1872-73.	1871-72.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Goa Frontier .....	45,548 3 4	48,503 13 4	47,865 9 9
Hubsan, or Rájpurí Frontier.....	698 9 6	763 4 6	737 0 6
Damann, or Bugwára Frontier.....	9,797 2 4	9,202 4 2	7,245 10 2
Total....	56,043 15 2	58,469 4 1	55,848 4 5

#### OPIMUM.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of chests of opium brought under passes from Málwa and Gujarát during the year, and the amount realized on account of passes has likewise increased :—

Years.	Málwa or Indur.	Gujarát or Ahmedábád.	Total.	Pass Fees.	Pass Fees on Opium brought for use in Ahmedábád.	Total.
	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra. a. p.
1871-72.	37,979	1,246	39,225	2,35,35,000	.....	2,35,35,000 0 0
1872-73.	42,379	1,163	43,542	2,61,25,200	.....	2,61,25,200 0 0
1873-74.	42,653	2,998	45,651	2,73,90,600	17,071 5 10	2,74,07,671 5 10

With the exception of the imports for the year 1862-63, this is the highest figure the opium trade has as yet reached. It will be noticed that the quantity imported from Gujarát has more than doubled, and forms one-fifteenth of the whole supply.

Exportations  
to China and  
quantity left  
in Bombay.

The exportations to China have been as follows:—

Months.		No. of Chests.
April	1873	2,639½
May	"	3,293
June	"	5,126
July	"	4,052
August	"	3,513½
September	"	3,420
October	"	3,871
November	"	3,321
December	"	5,942½
January	1874	3,382
February	"	3,534½
March	"	3,206
Total...		45,301

If to this total of 45,301 chests exported there be added 90 chests purchased for the supply of licensed dealers, it would appear that 260 chests remained in Bombay at the close of March 1874; but the quantity was in reality far greater, because a large portion of the exports consisted of chests that had been imported before the 1st April 1873.

Cost of col-  
lection.

The cost of collection pertaining to this large revenue may be shown as follows:—

- (1.) One-tenth of salaries of establishment of  
" Bombay Custom House ... .. 41,568
- (2.) Special establishment in Bombay ... .. 3,660
- (3.) Establishment in Malwa ... .. 14,580
- (4.) Establishment at Ahmedábád ... .. 1,260

Total Rs.... 61,068

or less than one quarter per cent. on the realizations from pass fees.

Successful  
result of the  
operations for  
the year.

There has been no single instance of difficulty or mismanagement during the year in the administration of this important branch of the opium revenue—a result which is gratifying to Government and highly creditable to the officers of this department.

Section 7 of Act VI of 1873 (for regulating the tranship-  
ment of opium) has not been made use of during the year  
1873-74.

Transhipment  
of Opium.

A pass fee, at the rate of Rs. 600 per chest of 140 lbs.,  
was likewise levied on about 49 maunds or 28½ chests of  
opium imported from the Gaikawár's territory into the city  
of Ahmedábád for consumption there. The amount thus  
credited to Government (Rs. 17,071-5-10) has been added  
to the amount shown above as realized from pass fees, al-  
though the opium referred to would not in all probability  
have been imported to Bombay, and no passes were issued to  
cover it. The importation was made as an experiment, and  
at the same time that the result was reported it was proposed,  
not only that opium should continue to be obtained from the  
Gaikawár's territory for local consumption in the city of  
Ahmedábád and the districts, but that supplies of Maiwár  
opium should be procured from Udaipur direct, or from  
Sámláji, so that in time Gujarát and Káthiáwár might be  
made independent of the Málwa drug, which, it was con-  
tended, owing to its quality and great cost, had been a fruit-  
ful source of dissatisfaction, and tended to encourage illicit  
trade. But the general question of a change in the opium  
system in Gujarát was at the time under the consideration  
of Government, and these proposals were not entertained.

Importations  
from Gaika-  
wár's terri-  
tory into  
Ahmedábád.

The revenue derived from the fees for selling opium  
during 1871-72 amounted to Rs. 1,66,312, in 1872-73 it  
was Rs. 1,58,265, and in 1873-74 the sum of Rs. 1,50,725  
was realized. To this last figure must be added Rs. 14,757,  
which were credited in the Panch Maháls on account of the  
transit duty on opium levied there. It appears that the  
license system is not found to answer in that district, and  
that a transit duty is, therefore, levied. This it has hitherto  
been the practice to credit to the Local Fund, but under the  
Government Resolution No. 5547 of the 7th November 1872  
it is now credited to opium revenue. The following table  
shows the fluctuations in the revenue from licenses during  
the last five years :—

Internal  
Trade.

	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay ... ..	6,930	13,720	14,850	* 7,617	18,740
Aden ... ..	2,809	2,396	2,181	1,866	1,917
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>9,739</b>	<b>16,116</b>	<b>17,031</b>	<b>9,483</b>	<b>20,657</b>
<i>Northern Division.</i>					
Tanna, including Kolába ...	2,196	2,395	2,567	2,763	2,974
Surat ... ..	1,817	2,429	2,641	2,132	2,700
Broach ... ..	1,602	1,937	2,092	1,644	956
Kaira ... ..	1,030	1,692	† 1,722	1,310	† 313
Ahmedábád ... ..	6,753	3,823	2,614	2,531	2,993
Khándesh ... ..	24,501	24,270	22,949	20,962	9,970
Násik ... ..	6,242	13,275	12,596	11,957	5,630
<b>Total Northern Division...</b>	<b>44,141</b>	<b>49,731</b>	<b>47,181</b>	<b>43,299</b>	<b>25,536</b>
<i>Southern Division.</i>					
Pooná ... ..	16,474	17,057	18,651	18,745	17,735
Ahmadnagar ... ..	9,581	7,510	8,305	7,341	7,879
Sholápur ... ..	8,940	8,788	6,259	9,632	6,662
Sátára ... ..	4,793	5,321	6,219	6,048	5,913
Kaldgi ... ..	464	557	422	633	520
Belgaum ... ..	1,659	2,028	2,516	2,763	2,944
Dhárwár ... ..	2,975	3,245	3,609	3,621	3,970
Kánara ... ..	213	315	548	930	639
Ratnágiri ... ..	900	1,040	1,001	846	884
<b>Total Southern Division...</b>	<b>45,999</b>	<b>45,861</b>	<b>47,532</b>	<b>50,559</b>	<b>47,146</b>
<i>Sind.</i>					
Karáchi ... ..	21,594	21,819	19,977	20,000	20,965
Haidarábád... ..	29,526	30,387	27,778	28,622	30,247
Shikárpur ... ..	6,981	6,774	6,813	6,302	6,174
<b>Total of Sind...</b>	<b>57,101</b>	<b>58,880</b>	<b>54,568</b>	<b>54,924</b>	<b>57,386</b>
<b>Grand Total...</b>	<b>1,56,980</b>	<b>1,70,588</b>	<b>1,66,312</b>	<b>1,58,265</b>	<b>1,50,725</b>

\* The figures for 1872-73 given at page 475 of last year's Administration Report show the book entries and not the actual revenue results of the year. The correct figures have, therefore, been inserted here.

† Excluding the transit duty in the Panch Maháls of Rs. 4,800 in 1871-72 and Rs. 14,757 in 1873-74.

The increase in Bombay is due to the recovery from the depression in the preceding year caused by combination among the retail dealers, who were dissatisfied with the reduction in the number of shops and the alteration in their localities, as well as in the rules for their supervision. The bids for 1872-73 were consequently unduly low, and the bids for the year under report have recovered in the most satisfactory manner.

Cause of increase in Bombay.

In the Northern Division there is a great falling off in Násik, Khándesh, and Kaira. This is accounted for, in Násik, by a strong combination to resist the recent orders that all license-holders should purchase from the Government depôt a supply of opium at least equal in value to eight times the amount bid for their farms. The falling off in Kaira and Broach is attributed to the same cause. As regards Khándesh the Collector states as follows :—

Cause of decrease in certain districts.

“The amounts bid in October last at the auction of opium licenses were so absurdly small that I was obliged to write in to Government and obtain their sanction to the establishment of departmental shops; but, owing to the great extent of foreign territory with which this district is surrounded, the facilities for smuggling are so great that an illicit trade in opium is largely carried on; consequently the experiment of departmental shops has proved a failure, and a considerable loss of revenue has been the result.

“There has been of late years so much combination among contractors for abkári and opium licenses against Government that I was determined to make a stand against it, and in the case of the liquor shops I was successful. I have no doubt that my refusal to sell the opium licenses last year will cause higher bids this year.”

The decrease in Sholápur (Southern Division) is accounted for, in the Collector's opinion, by the contractors having failed to cope with the smuggling to which that district is peculiarly exposed from its geographical position as regards surrounding Native States. The other figures seem to call for no remarks.

Realizations from licenses and quantity purchased by Government in Bombay for licensed vendors for five years.

The following table shows, for each of the last five years, the realizations on account of opium licenses, excluding those in Sind, the quantity of opium purchased in the Bombay market for the supply of the licensed dealers, the price paid for it, and the price at which it is issued to the dealers. The difference between columns 4 and 5 is profit to Government. It should be noticed that the opium required for the licensed dealers in Sind is procured on the spot, and not supplied from Bombay:—

Years.	Revenue from Opium Licenses.	Quantity of Opium purchased by Government in Bombay.	Price paid by Government.	Price charged to the Licensed Dealers.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Mds. a.	Rs.	Rs.
1869-70 ...	99,879	212 29	1,80,182	1,98,539
1870-71 ...	1,11,708	222 36	1,89,101	2,08,836
1871-72 ...	1,11,744	208 30	1,75,530	1,93,784
1872-73 ...	1,03,340	166 30	1,31,781	1,44,634
1873-74 ...	93,339	*202 2	1,61,593	1,82,758
Average of 5 years ...	1,04,002	202 26	1,67,637	1,85,710

Proof of illicit trade.

This table suggests several considerations, but perhaps the most important is that the average quantity taken by the vendors during the five years cost them Rs. 1,85,710, and at the ordinary retail price of opium (2½ tolas for a rupee) would have brought them a profit of Rs. 73,682, or Rs. 20,320 than the amount paid for licenses to sell. It is evident, therefore, that it is not for the sake of the legitimate profit on the sale of the opium supplied by Government that these licenses are taken out.

\*Smuggling.

Seventeen cases of opium-smuggling, &c., were prosecuted before the Court of Petty Sessions and the Police Magistrates under Regulation XXI. of 1827. Of these 14 were brought by the police and 3 by the opium

\*This includes the (about 49 m. supplied to licensed retail. purchased on the spot

tors. In 10 cases the parties were convicted and fined. The quantity of opium confiscated was 26 Indian seers and 72 tolas; it realized on sale Rs. 383, or Rs. 14½ per Indian seer. Much correspondence has taken place respecting opium-smuggling up-country, which, there is every reason to believe, is carried on very extensively. The revenue derived from opium in some collectorates is said not to amount to the duty which should be levied from the quantity of the drug consumed in a second-class town. The question has received the earnest attention of Government, and at present awaits a reply from the Government of India on one important point connected with it.

Opium is supplied for local consumption in Káthiáwár <sup>Supply of Opium to Káthiáwár!</sup> free of the Imperial Pass duty of Rs. 600 per chest, under the following special arrangements. The Political Agent informs the Commissioner of Customs and Opium of the quantity required during the year. The Málwa Opium Agency is then authorized to purchase this quantity, and it is forwarded from Indur by the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay Baroda and Central India Railways to Káthiáwár. It is there distributed at a rate calculated to cover all expenses and to leave a small margin of profit over and above the interest on the purchase money. The following table shows the transactions during the last year as contrasted with those of the five years immediately preceding:—

Years.	Opium received from Malwá.	Cost Price and Carriage Expenses paid by H. M.'s Government.	Opium sold.	Amount realized by Sale to Vendors in Káthiáwár.	Deduct Expenses.			Gain.
					Original Price paid for the quantity sold.	Salaries and Contingent Expenses of the Agency.	Total.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1868-69	900	4,20,849	543	3,46,983	2,91,594	776	2,92,370	54,613
1869-70	550	2,64,681	571½	3,43,594	2,69,375	781	2,70,156	73,438
1870-71	700	3,37,599	664½	3,72,218	3,16,319	928	3,17,245	54,973
1871-72	400	1,99,180	614½	3,47,53	3,00,414	2,637	3,03,051	44,480
1872-73	700	3,00,552	661½	3,61,927	3,05,872	2,805	3,08,677	53,250
Average	650	3,04,572	611	3,54,451	2,96,715	1,585	2,98,300	56,151
1873-74	650½	3,05,360	632	3,40,527	2,79,313	2,736	2,82,049	58,478

## SALT.

Duties of the Salt Department.

In addition to the superintendence of the salt revenue the Salt Department, which is now presided over by a special Collector, is entrusted with the management of sea customs and port conservancy at all the ports of the Presidency except Bombay, with preventive duties and the collection of land customs on the foreign frontiers, with the coast guard service, and with the management of the distilleries at Uran, Bhandup, and Chembur, which supply the town and island of Bombay with country liquor. The customs revenue has already been treated of, and that which is derived from the distilleries above mentioned will be shown hereafter.

Extent of charge.

The charge of the department extends over 800 miles of land customs line, and the stretch of coast, 500 miles in length, which lies between the head of the Gulf of Cambay and the borders of the South Kánara District of the Madras Presidency, and comprises 588 salt-works, 83 seaports, 192 land customs stations, 22 distilleries, 12 lighthouses, and 23 port and beacon lights. It is divided into two divisions, the northern and the southern, which again are subdivided into 42 talukas.

Strength of the Department.

The establishment, as it stood on the 31st March 1874, was as follows :—

- 1 Collector.
- 1 Deputy Collector.
- 10 Assistant Collectors.
- 1 Superintendent, Coast Guard Service.
- 17 coast guard inspectors.
- 26 preventive and frontier inspectors.
- 4 superintendents of salt depôts.
- 30 sir-karkuns.
- 18 darogas.
- 2 supervisors of distilleries.
- 66 English writers.
- 777 karkuns.
- 1 rissaldar of sowars.
- 44 sowars.
- 230 jemedars, havildars, and naiks.
- 3,356 sepoy, kullassis, and menials.



The operations, and the receipts and charges, of the Bombay Salt Revenue Department for the year under review were as follows :—

No. of Maunds of Salt weighed for Excise or free Export or for Import on payment of Duty.	Gross Receipts.	Total Charges.	Percentage of Charges on Receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.	
56,74,006	80,90,432	7,51,119	9.28

Of the 56,74,006 Indian maunds of salt delivered from works in the Bombay Presidency, no less than 17,52,178 Indian maunds paid no duty in this Presidency. If duty at the Bombay rate had been levied on this quantity the receipts would have been raised to Rs. 1,12,66,254, and the percentage of charges on receipts reduced to 6.66. The gross expenditure in 1873-74 amounted to Rs. 7,51,119 against Rs. 7,51,878 in 1872-73, showing a slight decrease of Rs. 759, due to the circumstance that the whole of the sanctioned establishment was not maintained throughout the year.

The coast guard service, which consisted of only three inspectors and three boat karkuns, has been reorganized and strengthened by the addition of a superintendent and 17 inspectors. The duties of this establishment are to patrol the sea-board and creeks in the neighbourhood of salt-works, to examine salt-laden vessels leaving the works, to prevent the clandestine landing of salt on the coast, to prevent the shipping and landing of goods at unauthorized places, to check the plundering of cotton and other goods by the crews of the boats carrying them, to supervise the bunder establishments, to superintend the numerous small lighthouses and bunder and beacon lights on the coast, and to maintain in proper position and repair the buoys and

beacons which mark rocks and other dangers and the passages over the bars of navigable rivers and back waters. A portion of the salary of these officers is debited against the Port Funds, and much good is anticipated to result from their entertainment as soon as they are provided with boats and become accustomed to their work.

Preventive Establishment on the Northern Frontier.

The preventive establishment on the section of the northern frontier which separates Káthiáwár and Kacch from Gujarát has been reorganized, and strengthened by the appointment of 7 additional inspectors, 250 sepoy, a russal-dar, and 44 sowars. It is the duty of this establishment to prevent the smuggling into Gujarát of salt from Kacch and Káthiáwár, and the passage of untaxed opium from the Gaikawár's districts in the opposite direction.

Khárágóra, Ahmedábád, Broach and Surat Salt Depôts.

During the year the Native officer in charge of the new salt-works at Khárágóra was raised to the rank of inspector, and an assistant was appointed to help him. Superintendents have been appointed to the charge of the salt depôts at Khárágóra, Ahmedábád, Broach, and Surat, and an establishment, consisting of an accountant and 6 English writers, 16 weigh clerks and karkuns, and 160 sepoy and scalesmen, has been sanctioned for the works and depôts combined.

Revenue Collections.

The salt revenue collected during the year under report amounted to Rs. 72,96,139, exceeding that of the previous year by Rs. 4,76,040, that of 1871-72 by Rs. 9,42,274, and the average of the five years ending 1872-73 by Rs. 8,14,045, as the following table shows :—

	1873-74.	1872-73.	1871-72.	Average of five years ending 1873-73.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Excise Duty on Permits issued ..	67,25,532 9 2	62,87,842 14 1	68,72,688 11 5	69,66,245 13 2
Differential Duty on excess deficiencies on shipments of salt free and at nominal rates .. ..	1,01,351 5 9	77,995 8 2	61,369 3 3	92,067 9 5
Duty on importations by sea .. ..	1,01,310 11 0	1,10,394 3 1	1,22,556 4 7	78,740 5 3
Duty on importations by land.. ..	2,19,842 9 9	2,36,585 15 5	1,49,168 15 5	1,91,848 6 2
Miscellaneous .. ..	1,48,621 7 6	1,37,300 2 7	1,48,097 7 2	1,33,190 2 6
<b>Total..</b>	<b>72,96,138 11 2</b>	<b>68,20,098 11 4</b>	<b>68,53,864 9 10</b>	<b>64,83,092 4 7</b>

The following table shows the gross totals of the stock account for the last three years, and the average totals for the years ending 1872-73 :—

Years.	Stock on hand at the commencement of the year.	Manufactured during the year.	Removed during the year.		Loss and Wastage.	Percentage of loss on Stock.	Stock on hand at the close of the year.
			On payment of full duty.	Duty free, or on payment of nominal duty.			
	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.		Mds. s.
1873-74 .....	24,34,785 30	70,51,211 10	37,44,916 8	17,52,178 0	4,81,847 9	5.08	35,07,055 23
1872-73 .....	9,67,910 3	19,01,974 10	24,96,150 27	21,38,125 20	7,00,522 25	7.90	24,34,785 30
1871-72 .....	81,59,475 11	43,53,023 84	33,80,392 24	15,02,045 20	17,62,149 39	23.45	9,67,910 3
Average of five years ending 1872-73 .....	26,57,026 18	62,27,668 13	35,21,674 20	18,94,152 28	11,40,743 1	13.84	23,37,121 19

The quantity of salt manufactured during 1873-74 falls short of the produce of 1872-73 by Indian maunds 8,50,763, but exceeds the average produce of the five preceding years by Indian maunds 8,23,546. Including the balance on hand at the commencement of the year, the stock available for sale during the season amounted to Indian maunds 94,85,997, exceeding that of the previous year by Indian maunds 6,16,113 and the average of the five preceding years by Indian maunds 6,01,305. The market, therefore, was unusually well supplied during 1873-74. The loss and wastage are principally nominal.

The total quantity of salt delivered from the works and imported into the Presidency during 1873-74 was Indian maunds 56,74,006; of this, Indian maunds 39,21,823 paid full duty, and Indian maunds 17,52,178 were exported duty free, chiefly to places beyond the limits of the Presidency. There is an increase in the full-duty paid deliveries of Indian maunds 2,48,765 in favour of 1873-74 over the previous year, and one of Indian maunds 4,64,523 over 1871-72. It is impracticable to give statistics which would show accurately how the salt issued from the works and imported at the seaports in the Presidency is ultimately distributed for

consumption among the different provinces and districts supplied from Bombay. The following may be relied on as tolerably correct:—

	1873-74.	1872-73	Increase.	Decrease.
	I. Mds.	I. Mds.	I. Mds.	I. Mds.
Carried by Railway across the Inland Customs Line.	9,85,861	8,96,882	88,979	...
Carried by Railway to Stations beyond Sholápur for the Nizam's districts ...	3,87,752	3,98,705	...	10,953
Carried to Nizam's districts via Khandesh ...	55,934	19,772	36,162	...
Exports to Calcutta, Malabar, &c. ...	16,79,612	21,16,836	...	4,33,224
Removed under permits for Málwa ...	91,545	1,11,123	...	19,578
Removed under permits for the Kargun district ...	4,640	17,309	...	12,669
Estimated exports to South Kánara and Mysore ...	40,000	40,000	...	...
Total Increase and Decrease.	...	...	1,25,141	5,26,424
Deduct Increase ...	...	...	...	1,25,141
Total quantity exported beyond the Presidency ...	32,45,344	36,46,627	...	4,01,283
Total deliveries and imports ...	56,74,006	59,22,000	...	2,47,994
Quantity consumed in the Bombay Presidency ...	24,28,662	22,75,373	4,01,283	2,47,994
			Increase ...	1,53,289

Average consumption per head.

The total population of the Bombay Presidency according to the census of 1872 is 19,208,963. The salt consumption of the whole Presidency has, therefore, averaged 10·4 lbs. per head in 1873-74, against an average of 9·7 lbs. per head in 1872-73, and the pressure of the salt tax has averaged 3 annas and 4 pies per man. The average rate of consumption per head in Gujarát is 8·28 lbs., while in the rest of the Presidency the rate of consumption amounts to 11·43 lbs. per head. The low rate in Gujarát is due chiefly to smuggling from Káthiáwár, which will in time be checked. But the increase in the licit consumption of the whole Presidency has averaged nearly  $\frac{3}{4}$  lb. per head; and as the present rate of licit consumption is more than 1 lb. per head in excess of that of the decade 1860-70, during which

period the rate of duty was Re. 1-4-0 and Re. 1-8-0 instead of Re. 1-13-0, some advance would appear to have been made towards the effectual prevention of salt smuggling, which was the main object of the constitution of the department as it now exists.

There is an increase, which deserves notice, in the year <sup>Salt carried by railway.</sup> under report of Indian maunds 88,979 in the quantities of Bombay salt carried by railway across the inland customs line, which amounted to Indian maunds 9,85,861. Bombay salt, especially Barágára, or the large crystallised variety manufactured in the Ran, is gradually displacing Rajputána salts in the markets which used to be supplied through the Sagar and Hoshangábád divisions of the inland customs line, and this has been going on ever since the opening of the branch railway to Virangám and Khárágora. In 1867-68 only 2,731 maunds of this salt crossed the line. In 1873-74 the importations had increased to Indian maunds 2,26,942. In the Nurbudda Valley it is fast displacing all other salts, even Konkan, although it has to travel 360 miles further. An additional advantage from this trade is obvious, as each maund carried pays 8 annas more railway freight than the same quantity of Konkan salt. Barágára has not yet made much advance in the Berars, or in the Nagpore Division; but some few consignments have lately been made to Nagpore. On the E. I. Railway it has travelled as far as Cawnpore, but Sutna is the furthest railway station (1,107 miles from Khárágora) to which it is taken in any large quantities. The conservatism of the natives of this country in the choice of the particular description of salt they eat has often been noticed, and could not be better illustrated than by the return of Barágára to the Nurbudda Valley with the opening of cheap railway communication after its long banishment brought about by the heavy cost of bullock-carriage combined with the high rate of duty levied on the inland customs line. The railways are fast driving the Brinjaris out of the field in the competition for the carriage of salt in this Presidency. The following table shows the gross quantities of

salt carried by each railway from stations in the Bombay Presidency during the last two years :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
G. I. P. Railway Co. ...	14,57,760	16,35,665	1,77,905
B. B. and C. I. Railway Co.	3,44,331	8,02,602	4,58,271

The very large increase in the quantities carried by the B. B. and C. I. Railway is due to the closing of the salt-works on the coast of Gujarát and the opening of the Khárágora Salt Branch Railway, and to the wise reduction in rates which the Agent has recently introduced.

The effect upon consumption of the successive enhancements of the salt excise.

The following table is interesting as illustrating the effect upon consumption of the successive enhancements of the salt tax in the Bombay Presidency. It shows the average quantities of salt excised to full duty (on importation, and on removal from home works), the quantities delivered duty free, the gross deliveries and imports, and the gross realizations of salt revenue, for each of the series of years during which a different rate of duty prevailed :—

Averages.	Rate of Duty per maund.	Deliveries and Imports on payment of full duty.	Deliveries duty free or at nominal rates.	Total Deliveries and Imports.	Realizations.
	Rs. a. p.	I. Mds.	I. Mds.	I. Mds.	Rs.
1843-44. ... ..	0 8 0	36,19,809	6,11,296	42,31,105	18,25,993
From 1844-45 to 1858-59 ... ..	0 12 0	31,61,915	9,90,570	1,52,485	23,89,514
.. 1859-60 to 1860-61 ... ..	1 0 0	33,16,964	19,22,942	2,39,906	33,97,654
.. 1861-62 to 1864-65 ... ..	1 4 0	30,53,391	16,50,317	47,03,708	38,63,987
.. 1865-66 to 1868-69 ... ..	1 8 0	30,69,164	16,07,010	46,76,174	45,55,286
.. 1869-70 to 1871-72 ... ..	1 13 0	36,60,472	17,13,020	53,73,492	63,50,742
.. 1872-73 to 1873-74 ... ..	1 13 0	38,02,851	19,95,152	57,98,003	70,58,128

The following table shows the quantities of salt exported duty-free or at nominal rates for the last three years, and the averages for the five years ending 1872-73 :—

Years.	Calcutta, duty free.	Malabar Coast and Travancore on payment of nominal duty.	Straits Set- tlement, duty-free.	Allowances to Native Chiefs, free and at nomi- nal rates.	Total.
1873-74 ... ..	4,31,483 0	12,02,929 0	45,200 0	72,566 0	17,52,178 0
1872-73 ... ..	7,76,198 0	13,59,038 0	27,600 0	75,289 20	22,38,125 20
1871-72 ... ..	2,57,580 0	11,38,086 0	54,370 0	52,009 20	15,02,045 20
Average of 5 years ending 1872-73 ...	6,08,738 0	11,52,286 0	65,090 0	58,037 36	18,84,151 36

For many reasons the system of free exports, entirely apart from the uncommon facilities it affords for salt smuggling, has entailed for years past a very serious sacrifice of Imperial revenue. The withdrawal of the privilege has formed the subject of much correspondence, and it was decided to make the prepayment of full duty compulsory in all cases from the 1st October 1874.

The Act for consolidating and amending the law relating to salt in this Presidency and the survey of the Konkan salt-works have been noticed in previous sections. Among other events of the year the most noteworthy was the final opening of the Khárágora salt-works. When the railway was opened to Ahmedábád it was proposed to close the salt-works which supplied the country between Cambay and Bassein, five of which were on the Ran and fourteen on the sea coast, and to open one large work on the Ran. It was anticipated that the result would be a large saving in establishments and a great diminution in smuggling. To enable this scheme to be carried out, a branch railway had to be constructed from Viramgám to Khárágora which has already been spoken of. A large work with about 250 pans, each 250 feet in length by 60 feet in breadth, has been opened, and sidings being laid down throughout, salt can be loaded into waggons at the side

of the pan and carried, as many hundred tons have been, direct to a thousand miles away. There is a depôt at the works and subsidiary depôts at Surat, Broach, and Ahmed-ábád. But at every railway station in Gujarát salt can be obtained from a contractor, employed and paid for by Government, at the uniform price of Rs. 2-2-0 a maund, either loose or in bags, in quantities of a maund upwards. This is a great boon to the people. There are still one or two sea-side works kept open, as many people in Gujarát do not like Khárágora salt, and it may be necessary to retain one or two permanently. In the meantime a saving of Rs. 22,377 in establishments alone has been effected. But this is but small compared with the revenue which is saved from smugglers, or with that which will be derived from the sale, which is increasing annually, of Khárágora salt in Rájputána and Central India.

Sind Salt Revenue.

The Sind salt revenue is managed by the Collectors of the several districts. It appears that the following amounts were realized during the year under review :—

Karáchi... ..	Rs. 15,406
Haidarábád and Thar and Parkar ..	23,946
Shikárpur and U. S. Frontier ... ..	39,405
	Total Rs...78,757

The expenditure on establishments was Rs 12,263; the net revenue was, therefore, Rs 66,694. The Government of India have lately negatived a scheme for levying the same rate of duty on salt in Sind as is levied in the Presidency proper, principally on account of the hardship which would thereby be caused to the fishermen.

#### EXCISE.

Revenue included in the term "Excise"

As the revenue derived from opium and salt has been already noticed, there remain to be treated of in this section only the receipts on account of fees and licenses for the ma-



nufacture and sale of liquor and intoxicating drugs. These are exhibited in detail for each collectorate in the statement in the Appendix (V.—A 3). Here again it is to be remembered that while the figures given by the Accountant General in the statement at p. 406 exhibit the actual collections within the financial year, the farms and licenses are in almost all cases given for the year ending 31st July, and the statement in the Appendix shows the amounts realized for that period.

Under the head of sudder distilleries an increase in the revenue is shown amounting to Rs. 53,675-8-0. The only collectorates in which there are sudder distilleries are Ahmedábád, Surat, Broach, Poona, and Shikárpur. The principal increase is in the Surat Collectorate, and is due to the establishment during the year of an additional distillery at Balsar. At Poona also an increase is shown, and is attributed to better arrangements for the prevention of smuggling country liquor, and the levy from the cantonment contractor of a premium fee of Rs. 5,000 on account of the monopoly of supplying liquor to district shops from the sudder distillery at Mundhwa. The falling off at Ahmedábád and Broach are due to less consumption. The large increase at Shikárpur has not been explained, but is probably attributable to the Indus Valley State Railway.

The distilleries situated at Bhandup and Chembur in the island of Salsette, and at Uran in the island of Karanja, which supply the greater portion of the country spirits consumed in Bombay, are not included in the statement in the Appendix (V.—A 3). They are under the control of the Collector of Salt Revenue. The excise is levied in the form of still-head duty, and the removal of spirit for exportation elsewhere than to Bombay is prohibited. The Uran distilleries, twenty in number, are the most important. The owner of the Bhandup distillery had for a long time the contract for supplying arrack to the Commissariat Department; but as it was found a few years ago that rum could be imported from the Mauritius at cheaper rates, the contract was not renewed, and the distillery has lately been standing almost idle. The distillery at Uran

has only lately been established, and its machinery is not yet in full working order. The number of gallons excised at these distilleries and the amount of duty collected in each of the last two years are shown in the following statement :—

	1873-74.		1872-73.	
	Gallons.	Amount of Duty.	Gallons.	Amount of Duty.
		Rs. a p.		Rs a p
Uran ...	541,149.2	5,67,754 14 7	56,525 4	5,64,525 0 0
Bhandup ...	3,496	3,496 4 3	13,168.2	13,168 8 0
Chembar ...	1,133	1,133 1 9	.....	.....
Total...	545,778.2	5,72,384 4 7	577,693.2	5,77,693 8 0

Up to the 30th September 1873 the rate of still-head duty was Re. 1 per gallon for spirit of proof strength, but it was then increased to Re. 1 per gallon for spirit 25° under proof; and as most of the spirit exported from Uran and Bhandup is about 80° of proof strength, the collections for the year under review ought to have been in excess of those of the preceding year. The returns, however, show a decrease of Rs. 5,309 in the collections, and of 31,915 gallons in the quantity excised. One cause has already been shown for a decrease in the exports from Bhandup; and another was that the owner neglected to take out a license for some months in the year. The Uran distillers, who are Pársis, closed their establishments during the Bombay riots, and also when the rate of still-head duty was increased, and when the Bombay Municipality contemplated raising the rates of duty on imported spirit from 2 as. to 4 as. per gallon. But another cause is represented to have been at work for some time back and will be understood from showing the other source from which liquor is supplied to Bombay.

Distilleries within the city of Bombay.

In addition to the distilleries above mentioned, there are distilleries within the town of Bombay at which spirit is extracted from the juice of date, brab, and cocconut trees growing in the island. These are under the control of the Collector of Bombay, and, as shown in the statement in the

Appendix, they yielded a revenue of Rs. 1,66,728-7-10 against Rs. 1,72,499-1-4 in the previous year. It is impossible to say whether the decrease is due to the reduced circumstances of the inhabitants or to a growing taste for foreign liquor. The spirit produced at these distilleries is excised by the levy of a tax on the trees from which the toddy used in the manufacture is drawn. The tree tax is levied only on trees actually tapped, and in it is included the excise leviable on toddy consumed in the raw state. The present rates are Rs. 6 per annum for brab and cocoanut trees and Re. 1 per annum for date trees. They were fixed in 1859, when the still-head duty was Re. 1 per gallon of proof strength, and it was then supposed that the incidence of the tree tax and of the still-head duty was about equal on both classes of spirits. But the still-head duty was raised on the 1st August 1873 to Re. 1 per gallon of spirit 25° under proof, and spirit imported into Bombay is further subject to a town duty of 2 annas per gallon, from which spirit distilled within the island is free. The Municipality is authorized by Act III. of 1873 to raise the town duty to 4 annas a gallon, and it was in contemplation to exercise the power from the 1st January 1874; but it was not carried out owing to the Uran distillers striking work, and representing to the Municipal Commissioner that the increase of town duty, unless counterbalanced by a corresponding increase of taxation on the spirits distilled in Bombay, would kill the trade. It is clear, therefore, that, under the present state of the abkári law, the distillers at Uran, Bhandup, and Chembur cannot compete with the toddy distillers in the town of Bombay, who are permitted to distil spirits of any strength and in any quantity on payment of a fixed cess on each tree tapped, and Government have for some time had under consideration measures for equalizing the position of the two classes of distillers. The inequality will be partially removed by levying an additional sum of Re. 1 per tree on all licenses to distil from 1st January next.

Turning to the revenue derived from liquor excise in Mo-fussíl districts other than that from sudder distilleries, it may be remarked that the abkári system is still in the same unsa-

Necessity for reforming the Abkári system.

tisfactory condition as was reported last year. Spirits are differently manufactured in almost every collectorate, and there is in consequence a great want of uniformity in the rules. The right to distil and to sell country liquor is generally sold by auction, and farms for the retail sale of spirits and toddy separately and combined are also similarly sold. The persons who hold licenses for stills often distil more than they dispose of to licensed vendors, and there is seldom a preventive establishment to hinder it. In other respects, which it would take too much space to describe in detail, the system is unsatisfactory, and measures for a complete reform of the abkâri law are under consideration.

Farms of Spi-  
rits and  
Toddy.

The receipts from farms of spirits, toddy, and toddy and spirits combined, for the year under review, contrasted with those of the previous year, were as follows:—

	1872-73.		1873-74.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Spirits ...	15,88,063	9 1	16,26,504	7 10	38,435	14 9	.....	.....
Toddy ...	2,30,505	14 7	2,44,830	13 2	14,324	14 7	.....	.....
Spirits and Toddy ...	4,05,895	10 7	3,40,352	4 8	.....	.....	65,543	5 11
	22,24,470	2 3	22,11,687	9 3	52,760	13 4	65,543	5 1

This shows a decrease on the whole of Rs. 12,782-7-7. Owing to the farming system, and the smuggling which is believed to be carried on, it cannot be said that a decrease so small indicates a smaller consumption. The decrease in Dhârwâr is most marked, and is attributed to the bids being higher in the previous year owing to the expectation that the Karwar Gadak Railway would be constructed. The decrease in Kânara is similarly accounted for. In Belgaum also there was a large falling off, which is supposed to indicate that less capital was lying idle. In the Panch Mahâls the Bhils are allowed to distil liquor in private stills free of charge on certain holidays, and at 4 annas per maund on marriage, funeral, and certain occasions, and this practice must to a certain extent affect the revenue. In Tanna there was an increase in the revenue owing to better bids and more liquor being

manufactured from the maura flowers, for which privilege an extra fee is levied, except where contracts provide the opposite. The large increases in Sind are attributable to the State railway. Other differences do not call for special explanation. They are due to more or less competition for various causes. It may be mentioned that the large amount under the head of spirit farms in Poona includes what is paid by the proprietor of the sudder distillery for the monopoly of supplying the cantonment and city shops, which he holds for five years on a lump payment of Rs. 10,000 a month, or Rs. 1,20,000 per annum, *plus* local fund cess.

The receipts on account of fees for the sale of Europe and foreign liquors are not large. There was, however, an increase of Rs. 204-1-3 in the year under review, the receipts for 1872-73 and 1873-74 being respectively Rs. 11,731-1-9 and Rs. 11,935-3-0. These licenses are not sold by auction but given at fixed rates to respectable shopkeepers. In some places the full, instead of reduced, rates were taken during the year under review, and at others more licenses were granted.

The fees for licenses for the sale of drugs other than opium amounted during the year to Rs. 1,18,513-0-7 against Rs. 1,13,957-6-10 in 1872-73. If the fees realized be taken as a criterion, the consumption was by far the largest in the three Sind Districts of Karáchi, Haidarábád, and Shikárpur. Khándesh, Poona, and Dhárwár are the three districts of the Presidency proper where the revenue on this account was greatest, but they are the most populous and thriving collectorates, and in none was the amount realized very high. Enquiries instituted during the year under review showed that the consumption of preparations of the hemp plant, which are the only drugs other than opium consumed, is not in this Presidency a widespread evil as yet, and that what is consumed has not worse effects than opium or intoxicating liquors. Nor is there any reason to believe that any extensive system of smuggling is carried on.

Exclusive of the distilleries under the control of the Salt Department, the whole revenue from liquor and intoxicating drugs other than opium amounted to Rs. 27,87,222-1-1

Europe and  
foreign  
liquors.

Sale of drugs.

General re-  
sults.

against Rs. 27,47,340-0-2 in 1872-73. There was thus a net increase of Rs. 39,882-0-11. In the Northern Division there was an increase of Rs. 74,054-7-1; in the Southern Division a decrease of Rs. 77,848-5-7; in Sind an increase of Rs. 49,446-8-11; and in the town and island of Bombay a decrease of Rs. 5,770-9-6.

## STAMPS.

General results of the year's administration.

The results of the administration of stamps during the past year as compared with those of 1872-73 are shown in detail in the General Statement of Receipts and Disbursements (V.—A 4 [a]) appended to this Report. The following abstract of it is here given:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.
Income under General Stamp Act.	21,28,569	20,48,807
Do. under Court Fees Act ...	31,51,808	29,62,535
	52,80,377	50,11,342
Charges ... ..	2,04,716	2,06,093
Net income ... ..	50,75,661	48,05,249

Gross Receipts.

This abstract shows that the gross receipts for the year were Rs. 50,11,342, against Rs. 52,80,377 in 1872-73, being a decrease of Rs. 2,69,035, or 5.3 per cent.

Process Fees.

Process fees have been during the year paid in stamps, and thus form part of the stamp revenue receipts. The cost of the process-serving establishments cannot be correctly estimated, as no information on this head has as yet been received from several collectorates. So far as the returns already rendered can be taken as a ground-work for an approximate estimate, the whole cost may be set down in round numbers as Rs. 2,51,000.

Foreign bill stamps are used exclusively for foreign bills of exchange and for hundis drawn out of the British territories in India. The receipts realized from the sale of them amounted to Rs. 62,144, against Rs. 49,829 in the preceding year. The increase is Rs. 12,315, or 24 per cent. This is a sign of a revival in this branch of the stamp revenue, which had been in a progressively declining state for several years, there being in 1870-71 a decrease of 26 per cent., in 1871-72 of 39·2 per cent., and in 1872-73 of 0·28 per cent.

Adhesive  
Stamps—  
Foreign Bill  
Stamps.

The realizations under the head of India revenue stamps and share transfer stamps amounted to Rs. 1,41,757 as compared with Rs. 1,34,676 in 1872-73, showing an increase of Rs. 7,080, or 5·2 per cent.

India Revenue  
Stamps and  
Share Trans-  
fer Stamps.

It will be observed that, as regards adhesive stamps under the General Stamp Act, there has been a large increase in the receipts over those for 1872-73. This result is attributable to the revival of trade, the value of which has been shown to exceed that of the preceding year by about 1½ millions sterling. In Surat, Ahmedábád, Kaira, Kaládgi, and Dhárwár, where the increase is most manifest, it may be attributed to the measures taken to make the requirements of the law in regard to foreign bills more widely known, in pursuance of the letter from the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 3619 of 1873.

Increase  
under Adhe-  
sive Stamps  
accounted for.

The revenue derived from the sale of bills of exchange and stamped hundi paper was Rs. 2,55,895, against Rs. 2,27,895, in 1872-73. Here again there is an increase of 12 per cent. The districts where an increase is shown are Bombay, Ahmedábád, Broach, Haidarábád, and Karáchi. In all other districts there has been a decrease. The increase is attributable to the exertions of the revenue officers to put a stop to the hitherto prevalent practice of post-dating hundis. The decreases are accounted for by the general stagnation of local trade, which does not appear to have revived like foreign trade with the port of Bombay, and by the increasing use of currency notes and money orders. Government have expressed their opinion that the use of the former for

Bills of Ex-  
change includ-  
ing Hundis.

purposes of remittance is objectionable, and should be discouraged by every legitimate means. Treasury officers have been directed to refuse notes of a large value when they have reason to believe that it is intended to use them for that purpose.

Other General  
Stamps and  
Court Fee  
Stamps.

The gross receipts from other General Stamps, bicolor and denoted, were Rs. 15,65,743, and from Court Fees Stamps Rs. 29,58,476-4-0, viz., Rs. 12,77,883 from bicolor and Rs. 16,80,593 from adhesive stamps. In 1872-73 the receipts under the former head were Rs. 16,87,593-8-0, under the latter, Rs. 31,47,128-5-3.

Decrease in  
Presidency  
town explain-  
ed.

Taking both together there is found a decrease of income of 6·4 per cent., and this decrease extends to the whole of the districts, with the exception of Kánara, Kaládgi, and Káthiáwár. The decrease at the Presidency town is Rs. 14,593, or 1·7 per cent. It will be observed, however, that this decrease is entirely in Court Fees Stamps. The receipts from other General Stamps show a slight increase, which is doubtless due to the higher value of foreign trade. The receipts from Court Fees Stamps in the Small Cause Court are lower than those of the preceding year by Rs. 19,373, but this is more than counterbalanced by an increase in the receipts in the High Court of Rs. 19,623. The decrease to be accounted for is, therefore, in Court Fees Stamps used for other purposes, and is due to fewer applications having been made to the customs and other offices, and partly to the remission of stamp duty on applications for refunds and renewal of stamps, in accordance with the Notification of the Government of India, No. 1041, dated 13th June 1873.

Decrease in  
districts  
explained.

The districts where the percentage of decrease is the highest are Ahmedábád, Ahmadnagar, Haidarábád, Kairá, Ratnágiri, Sholápur, and Tána. The Collector of Ahmedábád attributes the falling off of revenue in a great measure to less litigation in the Courts, and the Collector of Ahmadnagar attributes the decrease from non-judicial bicolor stamps to "the better season relieving the agricultural class of people to a greater extent from the necessity of contract-



ing loans by nominally transferring or mortgaging their estates". Similar causes may have had some effect in other districts, but taking the whole Presidency together the season was less favourable than the previous one, and there was more irrigation.

From a comparison of the figures in Statement (V.—A 4 [a]) in the Appendix it appears that a little under three-fifths of the stamps sold are Court Fees Stamps, and a little over two-fifths General Stamps. The average of 1872-73 and 1873-74 is the same, the percentage of gross receipts obtained by the sale of General Stamps in each year being 40.

The total realizations of stamp duty and penalties by Civil Courts and Collectors on unstamped or insufficiently

Stamp Duty and Penalties realized on unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents.					Stamp Duty and Penalties realized by Civil Courts and Collectors.
By Collectors.		By Civil Courts.		Total.	
Stamp Duty and Penalty.		Stamp Duty and Penalty.			
Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
1872-73	7,136 10 0	15,375 10 0	22,512 4 0	22,512	4 0
1873-74	8,310 4 0	12,196 10 0	20,506 14 0	20,506	14 0

stamped documents were Rs. 20,506, against Rs. 22,512 in 1872-73, as exhibited in the margin. It will be observed that there is a decrease both in the receipts realized by Collectors and in those realized by the Civil Courts. This result may be regarded as an evidence that the requirements of the law are more respected by the people.

The stamp duty and adjudication fees received under Section 39 of the General Stamp Act amounted to Rs. 1,626. Of this sum Rs. 1,560 were realized in Bombay, viz., Rs. 105 as adjudication fees and Rs. 1,455 as stamp duty. In the districts Rs. 65 only were realized under this section. No separate accounts have been rendered, showing how much of this sum is adjudication fees and how much stamp duty.

Rs. 177 5-11 were obtained on account of cost of the new stamp paper granted in lieu of spoiled stamps returned under Section 45 of the General Stamp Act. In the year

Proportion of Revenue from Court Fee Stamps and General Stamps respectively,

Stamp Duty and Penalties realized by Civil Courts and Collectors.

Stamp Duty and Adjudication Fees under Section 39 of Act XVIII. of 1869.

Realizations under Section 45 of Act XVIII. of 1869.

1872-73 the sum derived from this source was Rs. 78-3-7 only. The cause of the difference may be attributed to the Notification of the Government of India, No. 1041, of the 13th June 1873, which extended the concessions of the law relating to the renewal and refund of the value of spoiled or useless stamps.

**Recoveries of Duty in suits heard in *forma pauperis*.** A sum of Rs. 4,059-2-7 was also recovered for Government on account of stamp duty in suits heard in *forma pauperis*. The sum recovered in 1872-73 on this account was Rs. 4,679 8-0. There was thus a decrease of Rs. 620 in the past year.

**Miscellaneous receipts.** The other miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 955-8-7, realized in several ways which need not be explained in detail.

**Charges.** The total charges have increased from Rs. 2,04,715 in 1872-73 to Rs. 2,06,093 in 1873-74, or .06 per cent., the difference being Rs. 1,378. The proportion which charges bear to gross income has also risen from 3.87 to 4.1 per cent. The results under the three main heads of charges are compared in the statement below :—

	Total Sums.		Difference.	
	1872-73.	1873-74.	Amount.	Percentage.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Discount .....	1,19,257 13 3	97,259 8 2	21,998 5 1	-18.4
Refunds .....	60,745 12 10	68,236 1 10	7,490 5 0	+12.3
Miscellaneous Charges.....	24,712 3 0	40,598 3 1	15,886 0 1	+64.3
	2,04,715 13 1	2,06,093 13 1	1,378 0 0	.06

**Charges under Discount.** In charges on account of discount there has been a diminution of Rs. 21,998, or 18.4 per cent. This is mainly attributable to the operation of the rules for the sale of Court Fees Stamps, published in the *Government Gazette* of the 11th December 1873, which were subsequently cancelled by Government Resolution No. 1384 of the 17th March 1874. These rules introduced the sale of Court Fees Stamps by Government officers

and no discount was allowed on the sale of such stamps. By the Government Resolution quoted above, however, the old system of sale by stamp vendors was re-introduced, and discount at the rate of Rs. 2 per cent. was allowed to the vendors on all Court Fees Stamps purchased by them. The rates of discount on General Stamps were the same as during the preceding year.

The charges under the head of "Refunds", as compared with those of 1872-73, show an increase amounting to Rs. 7,490, or 12·3 per cent. This increase is in some measure attributable to the return of old impressed and bicolor stamps, which under Section 45 of the General Stamp Act would have been ineligible either for refund or renewal; but under the Notification of the Government of India, No. 1041 of 13th June 1873, such stamps were received, and the value of them either refunded to the owners, or fresh stamps granted in exchange for them. But the principal cause of the increase in charges under refunds was the large sums repaid to licensed vendors for Court Fees Stamps and General Stamps which were returned by them on the publication of the rules above mentioned, which confined the sale of Court Fees Stamps to *ex-officio* vendors. Many licensed vendors on the introduction of the rules gave up their licenses for the sale of both General and Court Fees Stamps.

The charges under the head of "Miscellaneous" show an increase of Rs. 15,886 over those of last year. But this increase is nominal, as Rs. 16,122 on account of Judicial Process-serving Establishment have been included under this head by the Collector of Sátará, contrary to the practice hitherto observed in this Presidency. It has now, however, been ruled that the expenditure on this account should henceforth be included in the general charges for stamps, as process fees are paid in stamps, and the proceeds credited to stamp revenue under the Court Fees Act.

There is little difference in the number of non-official vendors for the past two years. In 1872-73 there were 998, in 1873-74 1,018. In Poona there was an increase of 19

in the year under review. In Kánara 13 licensed vendors only are employed, who cannot be sufficient to supply the whole collectorate with stamps. It is believed that the number might be generally increased with advantage to the revenue and greater convenience to the people, and that traders and small shopkeepers would be glad to be licensed as stamp vendors. Instructions have been given that an attempt should be made to effect an improvement in this respect.

Breaches of  
the Stamp  
Law.

From the Statement (V.—A 4 [c]) in the Appendix it will be observed that 314 persons have been convicted of breaches of the stamp law during the year, against 88 in 1872-73. It also appears that the Civil Courts impounded and sent to Collectors 119 documents, and Registering Officers and Collectors impounded 788 documents. The Collectors took action in 169 cases, and the result led to convictions in 167 instances, on which fines to the amount of Rs. 1,765-8-0 were imposed. The fines realized were credited to "Law and Justice", and not to stamp revenue. The first of these facts seems inconsistent with the conclusion which was drawn from the decrease in the realizations from stamp duty and penalties for unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents, that the requirements of the law have been more respected by the people, but it may also be regarded as an evidence that the law has been more strictly administered.

General  
Stamps used  
for Court Fee  
purposes and  
*vice versa*.

There have been a few instances in which General Stamps have been used for Court Fee purposes and *vice versa*. This misuse of stamps has taken place in Belgaum, Karáchi, and Sátára. Some of the Collectors, however, have omitted in their reports to notice the subject.

New Rules.

The new rules under Section 48 of the General Stamp Act and Section 34 of Act VII. of 1870, introducing the sale of Court Fees Stamps by Government officers only, have already been referred to. They were promulgated under date the 8th December 1873, and remained in force until 17th March 1874. They were not, however, found to work well,

and the Government of India permitted a return to the old practice of the sale of Court Fees Stamps by licensed vendors, to be remunerated by the grant of discount on the value of stamps purchased by them. *Ex-officio* vendors and salaried vendors for these stamps were also continued according to arrangements made by the Local Government. The return to the old system is unanimously approved by the Collectors of this Presidency, and has relieved the District Treasuries of arduous duties. The old system is both more economical and more convenient to the public than the one which was tried in its stead. New revised rules for the sale of Court Fees Stamps have been drawn up, and sanctioned by the Government of India.

#### OTHER SOURCES OF IMPERIAL REVENUE.

A reference to the statement at p. 406 will show the other sources of Imperial revenue than those above described in detail. These are all under the immediate control of the Accountant General, and the explanations furnished by him of the differences in the actual transactions of the past two years may here be given.

The increases in receipts are accounted for as follows :—

*Tributes and Contributions from Native States.*—The increase of Rs. 17,358 under this head is owing to the recovery of the arrears of the contribution from the State of Jamkhandi and Miraj.

*Law and Justice.*—This head exhibits an increase of Rs. 56,614, which is due partly to greater realizations on account of escheated property and partly to a larger collection from fines in Magisterial Courts during 1873-74.

*Marine.*—There has been a net increase of Rs. 1,44,061 in marine receipts, as detailed below :—

Dockyard services and supplies to private individuals ... ..	Rs.	55,427
Sale proceeds of vessels and stores ... ..	„	2,15,921
Registration and other fees.....	„	1,406

Total Increase... 2,72,754

Deduct decrease as under—

Recoveries on account of capi- talized pensions ...	Rs.	1,180
Miscellaneous... ..	„	1,27,513

Total Decrease... Rs. 1,28,693

Net Increase... „ 1,44,061

The increases shown above are due to the recovery in 1873-74 of bills against the Royal Navy for the previous year; also to the recovery in the year under review of the cost of repairs and supplies of stores made to six vessels of that service in the preceding year. Moreover, coal sent out from England for the use of the Indian Troop Service Department is now treated as marine coal under orders from the Secretary of State, and the value thereof is debited to that service by credit to "Marine". The fees realized by the shipping office, Aden, are also now adjusted as marine receipts.

The following are the causes of the decreases above referred to:—Less receipts on account of capitalized pensions owing to the absence, on sick certificate to Europe, of two officers of the late Indian Navy. In 1872-73 there was an extraordinary receipt under marine on account of difference between the value of coal taken over from the Abyssinian Expedition and the price paid; and the balance, amounting to Rs. 91,400, to the credit of the Port Fund, Bombay, was transferred to Marine.

*Miscellaneous.*—The transfer in 1873-74 to the credit of Government of the long unclaimed balance in the Government Savings Bank, aggregating Rs. 61,609, and the gain by exchange, amounting to Rs. 21,375, on bills purchased for remitting money to Calcutta, and the Káthiáwár tributes to Bombay are the chief causes of the increase of Rs. 82,988 under this head.

The following are the explanations given of the decreases <sup>Decreases in receipts.</sup> in the receipts of the year under review as contrasted with those of the previous year :—

*Assessed Taxes.*—The abolition of the Income Tax in the year under report caused the large decrease of Rs. 10,38,444 under this head.

*Interest.*—The decrease of Rs. 4,73,633 under this head occurred in consequence of the postponement, till this year, with reference to Act I. of 1873, of the payment of a large portion of interest due to Government on the loan to the Bombay Port Trust.

*Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances.*—A net decrease of Rs. 1,006 appears under this head. But it is the difference between the large decrease in the receipt on account of subscriptions, &c., to the Military and Medical Funds and the increase in the amounts of transfers from the deposit accounts of the funds to meet excess payments on account of funds, less the contribution to pension and gratuities as shown below :—

Subscription to the Funds, 1872-73	...Rs. 6,43,246	
Do. do. 1873-74	... „ 5,95,180	
		48,066

*Deduct—*

Transfer on account of excess		
payment, 1873-74...Rs. 6,04,158		
Do. in 1872-73... „ 5,57,776	46,382	
		1,684
Less contribution...	678	
Net Decrease...Rs. 1,006		1,006

The increases in the expenditure in the departments under <sup>Increases in expenditure.</sup> the immediate control of the Accountant General are explained as follows :—

*Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts.*—The increase of Rs. 11,562 is the result of the differences under the minor heads exhibited below :—

*Increases.*

Interest on the balances of the Service Funds, except Civil Annuity Fund	... ..	Rs.	10,835
On Government Savings Bank	... ..	„	28,304
On Administrator General's deposits	... ..	„	2,487
			<hr/>
			41,676

*Deduct Decreases.*

Interest on the balances of Civil Annuity Fund	... ..	Rs.	9,019
On soldiers' deposits in the Savings Bank	... ..	„	11,507
On railway traffic receipts	... ..	„	3,466
On miscellaneous accounts	... ..	„	6,122
			<hr/>
			30,114
		Rs.	<hr/>
			11,562

The above increases are due to the annual augmentation of the Service Funds balances, to more deposits in the Savings Bank than withdrawals, and to the deposit of a larger amount in 1873-74 by the Administrator General. On the other hand the decreases are owing to the reduction of the balances to the credit of the Civil Annuity Fund and soldiers' deposits in the Savings Bank, and the adjustment effected in 1872-73 on account of arrears of interest due on private contributions towards public works.

*Refunds and Drawbacks.*—Larger refunds of land revenue and judicial receipts in 1873-74 have caused the increase of Rs. 18,275 under this head.

*Administration.*—The increase of Rs. 73,568 under this head has arisen from increases and decreases in the expenses of the following establishments:—

*Increases.*

Staff and household of Governor	... ..	Rs.	12,071
Council	... ..	„	15,224
Civil Secretariat	... ..	„	19,942



Bombay, 1873-74.]

SOURCES OF IMPERIAL REVENUE, &c.

471

Currency Department	...	...	...	Rs.	5,537
Stationery	...	...	..	..	15,639
½ Freight	...	...	...	..	3,728
Allowances to the Presidency Banks	...	..	..	..	28,040

---

1,00,181

*Deduct Decreases.*

Commissioner in Sind	...	...	Rs.	3,793
Revenue Commissioners	...	...	..	16,252
Civil Office of Accounts and Audit.	..	..	..	3,629
Money Order Offices	...	...	..	2,126
Miscellaneous	...	...	..	813

---

26,613

Net Increase...Rs. 73,568

---

The above increases have been caused by the sumptuary allowance having been drawn in full in 1873-74, larger payment of travelling allowance to the officers with His Excellency on tour, deputation allowance to the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs (then officiating Member of Council), annual increments to establishments, payment for the first time in 1873-74 of postage on packets received and sent from the Secretariat, freight on currency notes forwarded to the Karáchi issue office, larger local purchases of stationery for the Central Press, freight on importation of stationery and heavy commission paid to the Bank of Bombay on the numerous deposits made in the Government Savings Bank during the year under report. The decreases, on the other hand, are attributable to savings in the salaries of the Assistant Commissioner in Sind and the Deputy Accountant General, abolition of commission to Money Order agents consequent on the transfer of the duties to Treasury establishments, and to the absence of arrear payments to the Commissioner, Northern Division, and to smaller payments on account of other Presidencies.

*Marine.*—There has been a net increase of Rs. 69,408 in the expenditure under this head as detailed below :—

Master Attendant and Marine Establishment and Dockyard ... ..	Rs. 11,338
Pilotage, Pilot Establishment, and Vessels...	433
Coals imported and purchased in the country, and coal and steam agencies ... ..	39,194
Timber, stores, &c., purchased in the country. ..	12,758
Miscellaneous ... ..	88,373
<b>Total Increase...</b>	<b>1,52,096</b>

*Deduct*—Decrease as shown under

Marine Pay and Allowances ...	Rs. 22,008
Lighthouses and ships ... ..	3,647
Building and repairs of ships ... ..	40,733
Victuals purchased in the country for crews of ships and vessels ... ..	16,300

**Total Decrease... Rs. 88,688**

**Net Increase... ,, 69,408**

The increases shown above are chiefly owing to the following causes :—Creation of the appointment of port surgeon at Aden, entertainment of a clerk for the shipping office at that port, payment of  $\frac{2}{3}$  freight and cost of coal imported from England for the Indian Troop Service, which is now treated as a marine charge under orders from the Secretary of State, larger local purchases of stores in 1873-74 than in the previous year, more payments on account of gratuities to discharged engineers and boiler-makers, hire of the Abyssinian steamers "Lord Elphinstone" and "Earl Canning" credited to the Imperial Government, and the adjustment, as a charge of the Indian Government, of the value of stores, coal, and Dockyard services supplied to the vessels of the Royal Navy detailed for services in the Persian Gulf.

The decreases are due to the following causes :—Discharge of the crews of the steamers "Goolanar" and "Satellite" sold,

temporary reductions in the crews of sea-going vessels when at the Presidency, and casual savings in their pay and contingent charges, transfer to the "Provincial Services" of the Perim Lighthouse and the office establishment of the Deputy Surgeon General, reduction in the number of European mechanics, and savings caused by the non-employment of the full establishment of Native artificers owing to slackness of work in the Dockyard, and, lastly, to decrease in the cost of provisions for crews of vessels owing to the lowness of Commissariat contract rates for 1873-74.

*Ecclesiastical.*—The payment of higher salaries to chaplains according to length of service has caused an increase of Rs. 7,763 under this head.

*Superannuation.*—Additional grants of pensions and a larger donation to the Civil Annuity Fund to make up the deficiency of unappropriated funds are the causes of the increase of Rs. 31,897 under this head.

*Miscellaneous.*—The increase of Rs. 84,482 under this head is chiefly due to the payment in 1873-74 of Rs. 1,37,500 on account of a further call on the shares held by Government in the New Bank of Bombay, and to a larger expenditure incurred for withdrawing specie from the District Treasuries. The gross increase amounts to Rs. 1,48,913, but in other items there is a decrease of Rs. 64,439, caused chiefly by the transfer of charges on account of European vagrants to Provincial Services, and by the adjustment of Rs. 47,277 effected in 1872-73 on account of charges for telegraph messages in connection with the late Abyssinian Expedition.

The decreases in the expenditure are thus explained :—

Decreases in  
expenditure.

*Minor Department.*—This head exhibits a decrease of Rs. 70,479, which is chiefly owing to the abolition of the Cotton Commissioner's office, to the transfer of the expenditure on account of botanical gardens to Provincial Services, and to less payment made on account of the census and the Bombay Exhibition.

*Law and Justice*—The decrease of Rs. 39,284 under this head has arisen from the following variations:—

*Decreases.*

High Court (Appellate Side) ... ..	Rs. 5,915
Civil and Session Court... ..	„ 27,460
Court of Small Causes ... ..	„ 3,504
Criminal Courts ... ..	„ 87,825
Coroner's do. ... ..	„ 102
	<hr/>
	1,24,806

*Deduct Increases.*

High Court Judges ... ..	Rs. 50,230
Original Side ... ..	„ 7,085
Law Officers ... ..	„ 18,719
Justices of Peace ... ..	„ 3,699
Judicial Commissioner in Sind ... ..	„ 4,984
Miscellaneous ... ..	„ 805
	<hr/>
	85,522

Net Decrease ..Rs. 39,284

Savings in the salaries of the Reporters of the High Court and the Chief Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court, who were on leave, less payment on account of grain compensation and of diet money to witnesses, and the transfer of charges relating to lock-ups to Provincial Services, are the main causes of the above decreases. On the other hand increases have been caused by the appointment of an additional Judge to the High Court, the engagement of an establishment for him, heavy expenditure on account of law charges, and to the payment of the salaries of the Judicial Commissioner in Sind in arrears.

*Political Agencies.*—The chief causes of the large decrease of Rs. 3,39,836 are attributable to the transfer of the charges on account of the Agencies at Bushire, Muscat, and Zanzibar to the Government of India, the non-payment of the subsidy to the Khan of Khelat during 1873-74, and to the non-adjustment of any payment to His Highness Syed Turkee.

*Allowances and Assignments, &c.*—Fewer adjustments on account of alienated revenue and fewer payments to inam-dárs in 1873-74 account for the decrease of Rs. 1,35,130 under this head.

*Loss by Exchange.*—The decrease of Rs. 66,273 is owing to a less amount of bills having been drawn by the Secretary of State during 1873-74.

*Allotment for Provincial Services.*—In 1873-74 there was a net decrease of Rs. 6,54,349 arrived at in the following way :—During 1872-73 special grants were made to the extent of Rs. 9,82,000 on account of buildings for the Salt Department and the Court of Small Causes, whereas no such grants were made in 1873-74. But, on the other hand, the subjoined additions were made to the allotment for 1873-74. Consequently by deduction of the one from the other the net decrease above shown is arrived at :—

*Additions.*

Petty constructions and repairs to Salt		
Buildings ... ..	Rs.	9,000
Office rent of the Forest Department ... ..	„	2,220
Perim Lighthouse ... ..	„	8,060
European General Hospital, Aden ... ..	„	5,000
Disa Cantonment Lock-up ... ..	„	1,000
Do. Police ... ..	„	480
European vagrants ... ..	„	13,000
Office rent, rates, taxes, and ground rent ... ..	„	1,476
Office establishment of the Deputy Surgeon		
General, Presidency ... ..	„	768
Botanical Gardens ... ..	„	13,600
Lock-up for prisoners under trial ... ..	„	47,168
Rent for Small Causes Court, Bombay ... ..	„	14,028
Arrear charges Disa Lock-up ... ..	„	1,889
Do. Police... ..	„	593
Salt Buildings ... ..	„	1,00,000
Compensation for disallowance of I anna cess		
on Excise Revenue ... ..	„	1,48,270
Strangers' Friend Society ... ..	„	3,000
Extra Police Force, Sholápur ... ..	„	2,804

Total additions... Rs. 3,72,356

Special allotment for Botanical Gardens for 1872-73	Rs.	17,000
Sale proceeds of old records	"	2,763
Pay of clerk re-transferred from printing to the Secretariat	"	2,400
Rent of Small Cause Court capitalized	"	21,600
Total deductions	Rs.	43,763

## (b). REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

## PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

The following tables exhibit the actual income and expenditure under the several heads of Provincial Services of the year under review as contrasted with the results of the previous year :—

Heads of Revenue,	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial allotment for Public Services	1,05,14,422	98,77,913	...	6,36,509
Provincial, Local Rates, and Taxes	4,31,209	...	...	4,31,209
1. Jails	1,17,032	3,30,752	2,13,720	...
2. Registration	3,07,933	2,76,010	...	31,923
3. Police	1,81,574	4,28,420	2,46,846	...
4. Education	1,42,982	2,27,257	84,275	...
5. Medical	38,221	45,919	7,698	...
6. Printing	15,158	31,034	15,876	...
7. Cemeteries	2,611	2,055	...	556
8. Miscellaneous	21,352	61,602	40,250	...
9. Public Works	1,61,422	1,34,694	...	26,728
Total	1,19,33,916	1,14,15,656	6,08,665	11,26,925

Heads of Expenditure.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial and Local Rates and Taxes ... ..	16,963	...	...	16,963
1. Refunds ... ..	18,375	34,540	16,165	...
2. Jails ... ..	6,81,174	8,09,167	1,27,993	...
3. Registration Department ...	2,46,930	2,46,441	...	489
4. Police ... ..	38,61,887	40,14,541	1,52,654	...
5. Education ... ..	10,64,875	10,12,995	...	51,880
6. Medical ... ..	8,76,432	8,24,977	...	51,455
7. Printing ... ..	3,64,571	2,60,521	...	1,04,050
8. Cemeteries ... ..	5,675	5,335	...	340
9. Office-rent, Rates and Taxes.	2,28,880	2,42,803	13,923	...
10. Minor Departments ... ..	24,785	59,031	34,246	...
11. Marine ... ..	...	6,541	6,541	...
12. Miscellaneous ... ..	1,68,714	1,86,554	17,840	...
13. Public Works ... ..	31,46,679	40,02,128	8,55,449	...
14. Allotments to Local Funds...	...	3,66,802	3,66,802	...
Total...	1,07,05,940	1,20,72,376	15,91,613	2,25,177

The following are the explanations of the increases and <sup>Revenue.</sup> decreases in the actual revenue of 1873-74 as compared with that of 1872-73:—

*Imperial Allotment.*—Decrease, Rs. 6,36,509. The special allotment for salt buildings and Small Causes Court in 1872-73 was Rs. 9,82,000, whereas it was only Rs. 1,00,000 in 1873-74 for the former. Several additions and deductions were also made in 1873-74 on account of certain transfers to and from Provincial Services, full particulars of which will be found in the previous section.

*Provincial Local Rates and Taxes.*—Decrease, Rs. 4,31,209. The non-agricultural cess was placed in abeyance during 1872-73, and the police rates under Act II. of 1871 were suspended from 1873-74; hence the decrease in 1873-74.

*I. Jails.*—Increase, Rs. 2,13,728. This increase is attributable to the transfer of the Jail Local Funds with the balances of 31st March 1873 to Provincial Services in 1873-74.

*II. Registration.*—Decrease, Rs. 31,923. The decrease of 1873-74 is chiefly due to the receipts of 1872-73 including the large register stamp for the purchase of the Elphinstone Land Company's property.

*III. Police.*—Increase, Rs. 2,46,846. The increase in 1873-74 is attributable to the following causes:—The municipal police in Sind in 1872-73 were paid by the Government, whereas in 1873-74 they were paid by the municipalities, and their cost adjusted in the civil accounts owing to Act I. of 1873 being placed in abeyance. The adjustments for the railway police force were also fully made in 1873-74 and several local police funds retained in the hands of the superintendents of police were, under the orders of the Government of India, paid into Her Majesty's Treasury to the credit of Government.

*IV. Education.*—Increase, Rs. 84,275. The transfer of the fees of all higher and middle class schools from local funds to Provincial Services owing to the separation of higher from lower education, together with the balances of the "Fee Fund" and the "Poona College Fund," is the cause of the increase in 1873-74.

*V. Medical.*—Increase, Rs. 7,698. The increase in 1873-74 is owing to the receipt of a larger amount of fees from paying patients and miscellaneous receipts, both of which are of a fluctuating nature.

*VI. Printing.*—Increase, Rs. 15,876. The increase is mainly attributable to the receipts in 1873-74 on account of the Khandesh Collector's Press and the High Court Press; also to certain miscellaneous receipts of the Central Press, such as work done for the Military and Postal Departments, and the Baroda Commission, binding work, and the sale of printed forms of the Customs and Salt Departments.

*VII. Cemeteries.*—Decrease, Rs. 556. The decrease is owing to the non-payment, within the year, of the full amount of the receipts for 1873-74 by the Chaplain of the Sewree Cemetery.

*VIII. Miscellaneous.*—Increase, Rs. 40,250. This increase is composed of Rs. 31,158 on account of botanical gardens for 1872-73 and 1873-74, and Rs. 9,055, the balance of the Laboratory Fund at Hewra, transferred in 1873-74 to Provincial Services.



*IX. Public Works.*—Decrease, Rs. 26,728. The decrease is explained as follows :—

In 1872-73 the surplus toll collection in excess of the fixed contributions for Provincial Road Repairs was credited to this head and amounted to ... .. Ra. 34,500

Short receipts in 1873-74 under Provincial Stock	„	6,000
Do. do. Miscellaneous Receipts	„	800
Do. do. Tools and Plant	„	2,000
		<u>43,300</u>

Less excess receipts in 1873-74—

For fines and refunds	... ..	7,500
Rent of buildings...	... ..	1,000
Sale of do.	... ..	8,000

16,500

Net decrease in 1873-74... Ra. 26,800

The following are the explanations of the increases and Expenditure. decreases in the actual expenditure of 1873-74 as compared with that of 1872-73 :—

*Provincial Local Rates and Taxes.*—Decrease, Rs. 16,963. This head was expunged from the accounts of 1873-74, as Acts I. and II. of 1871 were placed in abeyance, and the small amount disbursed in 1873-74 for collection on account of arrear charges was debited to “Miscellaneous.”

1. *Refunds.*—Increase, Rs. 16,165. The increase is due to a refund of Rs. 12,480 on account of surplus toll collections on provincial roads; also to a refund of Rs. 2,164 of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art, and Rs. 1,400 on account of an erroneous credit for the late Gujaráthi Press.

2. *Jails.*—Increase, Rs. 1,27,993. The increase is due chiefly to the charges hitherto paid from Jail Local Funds on account of jail manufactures having been transferred to Provincial Services from 1873-74.

3. *Registration.*—Decrease, Rs. 489. This small decrease is owing to savings under contingent charges.

4. *Police*.—Increase, Rs. 1,52,654. The increase is due to the municipal police in Sind in 1872-73 being paid by Government, whereas in 1873-74 they were paid by the municipalities and their cost adjusted in the civil accounts owing to Act I. of 1871 being placed in abeyance. The railway police adjustments were also fully made in 1873-74.

5. *Education*.—Decrease, Rs. 51,880. There is a decrease owing to the transfer of the charges of the lower class schools—the Gujaráthi Provincial College Fund and the Rustomjee Jejeebhoy Gujaráthi School Fund—as an allotment to Local Funds; and, on the other hand, there is an increase on account of salaries of the Poona College. The transfer of the charges of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art and the charges paid from fees and cess of the higher class schools resulted in a net decrease of about Rs. 52,000.

6. *Medical*.—Decrease, Rs. 51,455. The decrease under this head is mainly attributable to the more favourable rates of contract for supplies during 1873-74.

7. *Printing*.—Decrease, Rs. 1,04,050. This decrease is in miscellaneous printing charges, owing to the formation of the Government Central Press.

8. *Office Rent, Rates and Taxes*.—Increase, Rs. 13,923. The increase is due to additional sanction for expenditure on account of municipal rates and taxes.

9. *Minor Departments*.—Increase, Rs. 34,246. The increase is owing to the transfer of the botanical gardens to Provincial Services from 1873-74.

10. *Marine*.—Increase, Rs. 6,541. The increase is on account of the Perim Lighthouse transferred to Provincial Services from 1873-74.

11. *Miscellaneous*.—Increase, Rs. 17,840. There is a decrease due to the transfer of the donation to the Káthiáwár Road Fund and the grant to station funds, aggregating Rs. 20,000, to "Allotment to Local Funds" from 1873-74; and, on the other hand, there are the following increases:—Rs. 9,300 on account of District Dák charges, Rs. 3,000 on account of the Strangers' Friend Society, Rs. 7,000 on account

of charges for removing and furnishing the Accountant General's Office, Rs. 5,000 donation to the sufferers by the Khán-desh floods, Rs. 8,000 deficit of the Victoria Charitable Dispensary, Surat, and Rs. 5,500 on account of arrear charges for the collection of the non-agricultural tax, resulting in a net increase of Rs. 17,840.

12. *Public Works*.—Increase, Rs. 8,55,449. This increase is owing to a large outlay by Public Works officers.

13. *Allotments to Local Funds*.—Increase, Rs. 3,66,802. The increase is owing to this head being opened from 1873-74 only. The charges consist of transfers from "Education" and "Miscellaneous". There is also an adjustment made in 1873-74 of Rs. 1,48,370 on account of allotment to Local Funds for compensation for the loss of the one-anna cess on excise revenue.

In the Appendix will be found a statement (V.—B.) showing in detail the actual receipts and disbursements of the year under review as contrasted with the budget estimates. This statement excludes debt accounts, which are not estimated for. The increases and decreases in the actual receipts as compared with the budget estimates need not be here explained in detail. The increase in the Imperial allotment for Provincial Services has been shown in the previous section. The transfer of the balance of the Fee Fund from Local Funds to Provincial Services caused the increase shown under the head of Education Revenue, and the transfer of Botanical Gardens with the balance of the Hewra Laboratory Fund to Provincial Services and the receipt of arrears of the non-agricultural cess caused the increase under Miscellaneous Receipts. The payment of the local police funds in the hands of the police superintendents to the credit of Provincial Services caused an increase in the receipts under the head of Police, and the Public Works Department made short estimates on account of fines, refunds, &c. The receipts from registration fees fell off in the year under review. Turning to the disbursements, the largest discrepancies between the actuals and the estimates are found under *Medical*, the increase being due to the

re-transfer of "Medical Establishment" to Imperial, under "Allotment to Local Funds," owing to the additional allotment in compensation for the one-anna cess on excise revenue, and under *Public Works* and *Jails*, which show a decrease owing to savings. Other discrepancies do not call for remark.

General result  
of Provincial  
Services.

The result of Provincial Services during the year under review is a surplus of Rs. 15,66,364, as shown below:—

Actual balance on 1st April 1873	...	Rs.	22,53,505
Actual receipts during the year, including			
Imperial allotment	... ..	„	1,14,79,528
		Total...	Rs. 1,37,33,033

*Deduct—*

Expenditure	... ..	„	1,21,66,669
-------------	--------	---	-------------

Balance on 31st March 1874...	Rs.	15,66,364
-------------------------------	-----	-----------

If the debt accounts be excluded, the receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 1,14,15,655-15-6, and the disbursements to Rs. 1,20,72,376-4-4, thus showing a deficit of Rs. 6,56,720-4-10. This has been met from the balance to the credit of Provincial Services, which during the year under review was reduced from Rs. 22,53,505-0-11 to Rs. 15,66,363-15-8. Government have observed this result with considerable apprehension, as the balance will soon be exhausted if it is necessary to appropriate it annually to meet additional expenditure.

Working of  
the Provin-  
cial Services  
Scheme.

To show how the Provincial Services scheme has worked, statements have been lately prepared, showing in detail the receipts and expenditure under Provincial Services from 1871-72 compared with the allotment from Imperial Funds, and the expenditure for the three years prior to 1871-72 on account of the heads of service transferred to Provincial Services. These statements show that the expenditure under the heads of Registration, Police, Public Works, and Printing has been above the assignment (including departmental receipts), the average annual deficit being Rs. 2,60,408. Under other heads the expenditure has been below the assignment (including departmental receipts), the annual surplus on that

account being Rs. 1,65,428. There has thus been an average deficit for the three years of Rs. 94,980. If the annual contribution of Rs. 90,000 to the Bombay Municipality for the police had been continued, the deficit would have been still greater, and the whole sum of Rs. 4,00,860 granted to begin the scheme would have been exhausted, and a balance of Rs. 1,54,080 been shown against Provincial Services. The principal cause of the deficit is expenditure on public works in excess of the allotment besides departmental receipts, which for the three years from 1871-72 to 1873-74 aggregated Rs. 2,84,940. Yet it is shown that the expenditure on public works since Provincial Services came into force has been Rs. 3,45,694 less than the average of the three years from 1868-69 to 1870-71, and it may be added that, taking the seven main heads of Provincial Services—Jails, Registration, Police, Education, Medical, Printing, and Public Works—the annual expenditure has been less by Rs. 5,70,696 than it was before the scheme of Provincial Services came into force. This is the result of economy, which is constantly inculcated. Government are now considering whether any further reductions can be made. It has been observed that the receipts of the Registration Department are considerably below, while the disbursements are considerably above, the original assignments, and it threatens therefore to become a burden on the insufficient funds available for provincial expenditure. The Inspector General has been directed to report how the original proportion between receipts and disbursements can best be observed. But it must not be forgotten that in this and other departments, except that of Public Works, the great bulk of the expenditure is on establishments, and it is doubtful if any further reductions can be made in them consistently with maintaining efficiency. It appears to be certain that reductions cannot be made to such an extent as to bring the expenditure within the annual revenue (including the Imperial allotments) as it now stands, and if the assignments are not increased, there will be no alternative but to resort again to provincial taxation, to which this Government are much averse.

## LOCAL FUNDS.

Financial results of all.

The local funds of this Presidency were classed and described in the last Administration Report (pp. 500—502). Those which are required to be spent within the districts in which the collections are made, and which are principally derived from the one-anna cess on land and sayer revenues, are the most important and worthy of special notice. But, before speaking of them in detail, it is deemed advisable, as in previous sections, to show the whole financial results of local funds together.

Receipts and expenditure.

The following statements show the receipts and expenditure in connection with the several classes of funds :—

Heads of Revenue.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase in 1873-74.	Decrease in 1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Road Fund...	41,22,518	29,43,042	...	11,79,476
Baria Tribute Balances ...	15,342	1,09,312	93,970	...
Esplanade Fee Fund ...	92,998	1,26,954	33,956	...
Káthiáwár Institution Fund.	28,982	27,290	...	1,692
Cotton Improvement Fund...	1,65,444	1,57,183	...	8,261
Jail Local Fund ... ..	1,45,888	...	...	1,45,888
Infanticide Funds ... ..	42,194	19,200	...	22,994
Káthiáwár Mohasali Fund ...	75,004	51,291	...	23,713
Káthiáwár Local Corps Fund	31,055	13,764	...	17,291
Káthiáwár Police Fund ...	...	17,975	17,975	...
Káthiáwár Rájasthanik Court Fund ... ..	...	75,637	75,637	...
Station Improvement Fund...	98,641	51,511	...	47,130
Indus Conservancy Fund ...	56,707	55,636	...	1,071
Dispensary Funds ... ..	26,135	36,067	9,932	...
Port Funds ... ..	5,39,099	2,92,004	...	2,47,095
Public Works Tolls... ..	...	4,18,319	4,18,319	...
District Education Fund ...	13,86,972	13,17,404	...	69,568
College and School Funds ...	30,640	14,325	...	16,315
Scholarship and Prize Fund..	13,933	17,120	3,187	...
Minor Funds... ..	1,92,453	1,31,016	...	61,437
Total...	70,64,005	58,75,050	6,52,976	18,41,931

Heads of Expenditure.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase in 1873-74.	Decrease in 1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Road Fund... ..	37,77,258	30,42,156	...	7,35,102
Baria Tribute Balances ... ..	86,442	85,602	...	840
Esplanade Fee Fund ... ..	52,844	1,62,369	1,09,525	...
Káthiáwár Institution Fund	10,050	42,864	32,814	...
Cotton Improvement Fund... ..	2,02,577	1,72,587	...	29,990
Jail Local Fund ... ..	94,888	70,992	...	23,896
Infanticide Fund ... ..	17,897	60,615	42,718	...
Káthiáwár Mohasali Fund... ..	63,952	47,066	...	36,886
Káthiáwár Local Corps Fund	28,813	21,506	...	7,307
Káthiáwár Police Fund ... ..	...	4,688	4,688	...
Káthiáwár Rájasthánik Court Fund ... ..	...	50,021	50,021	...
Station Improvement Fund	88,986	48,152	...	40,834
Indus Conservancy Fund ... ..	62,157	69,977	7,820	...
Dispensary Funds ... ..	80,416	23,577	...	56,839
Port Funds ... ..	4,69,736	2,70,902	...	1,98,834
Public Works Tolls... ..	...	4,15,705	4,15,705	...
District Education Fund ... ..	13,82,850	14,55,600	72,750	...
College and School Funds ... ..	87,575	14,614	...	72,961
Scholarship and Prize Fund	1,11,454	12,131	...	99,323
Minor Funds ... ..	6,72,931	1,46,888	...	5,26,043
Total...	73,10,826	62,18,012	7,36,041	18,28,855

The increases under the *Káthiáwár Police* and *Rájasthánik Court Funds* and *Public Works Tolls* represent the entire receipts and charges of 1873-74, as the funds were newly formed in that year. On the other hand the *Jail Local* Explanation of increase and decrease.

*Fund* was transferred to Provincial Services, and there were therefore no receipts in the year under review. The Infanticide Funds of Ahmedábád and Kaira were abolished and the establishment in Káthiáwár of the Rájasthánik Court and Police Funds, into which the Káthiáwár Mohasali and Local Corps Fund will ultimately merge, caused a decrease in the receipts and charges under the latter heads. The transfer of colleges and high schools to Provincial Services caused a decrease in the receipts of the College and School Fund, and owing to the transfer of the Bombay Port Fund to the Bombay Port Trust, a decrease in the receipts and charges under the head of *Port Funds* is shown. Other variations in funds other than those administered by the district local fund committees do not call for detailed explanation.

Special application of the term "Local Funds."

The above tables show the financial results of the year under review with regard to all the funds in this Presidency classed as local. But the term "Local Funds" is specially applied to those provided in each collectorate by the one-anna cess on land and sayer revenues and from a few other sources, and which are administered by local fund committees. These are of such importance to this Presidency that a more detailed account of the administration of them during the year under review is necessary.

Funds under the Local Fund Committees.

The funds which are under these committees were enumerated in the last Administration Report. The principal sources are the one-anna cess on land and sayer revenues, road and ferry tolls, the fees levied at travellers' bungalows, the proceeds of pounds, and a few miscellaneous items, such as sand and quarry fees, sale proceeds of building sites, and contributions by private persons. The one-anna cess is of all by far the most important. The revenue yielded by it was, however, somewhat diminished during the year under review by a ruling of the Government of India above alluded to that it was no longer to be levied on imperial excise revenue. By Bombay Act III. of 1869 it was declared lawful for Government to levy, for the purposes of providing funds for local works of public utility and for making better pro-



vision for education and sanitary improvements, a cess not exceeding one-anna on every rupee that is assessable to the ordinary land revenue, or that would have been so assessable had there been no alienation of such revenue, and on every rupee payable by a farmer of land or sayer revenue. It was understood by the Government of Bombay that abkari was included in sayer revenue, and it had accordingly been the custom to levy the cess on abkari contracts. The Government of India, however, decided that sayer revenue is equivalent only to miscellaneous land revenue, and that the cess on abkari revenue was not to be continued, though it might be levied on payments under current contracts. They afterwards determined to add to the provincial allotment a sum equal to the income obtained for local purposes from the excise revenue, on condition that the cess on this revenue ceased at the end of the year or when current contracts came to an end. The amount available for expenditure on local works of public utility will not, therefore, be lessened, but the receipts under the head of Local Funds show a falling off. The making over the surplus proceeds of all pounds in municipal limits to municipalities on the understanding that all expenses in connection with the pounds be borne by these bodies, as mentioned in a previous section, and the transfer of the receipts from provincial tolls and staging bungalows on provincial lines of road to the Public Works Department also curtailed the sources of local fund revenue to some extent.

In the appendix will be found a statement (V.—B 2) showing the receipts and disbursements in connection with the local funds in question in each collectorate during the year under review, those which are expended on public works being shown separately from those expended on education. A comparison of this statement with that given in the last Administration Report shows that, with very few exceptions, the receipts of the year under review are less than those of the previous year. One reason for this has already been shown, and another is that there was, generally speaking, a decrease in the land revenue, on which the one-anna cess is

Falling off in  
the Receipts.

principally calculated. The increase in the Kaira Collectorate was only nominal, as a large sum was contributed by Government and the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the construction of a road. In the Panch Maháls there was a decrease owing to a special cause. That district differs considerably from the rest of the Presidency with regard to its local fund. The only place where the one-anna cess is levied is the taluka of Kalol, and there is no committee. Transit duties constitute the main source of the revenue, and during the year under review these duties on opium were ordered to be credited to Government, as mentioned in a previous section. Other differences are due to the general causes referred to above.

Expenditure  
within the  
Taluka.

The standing rule with regard to the expenditure of the one-anna cess is that the collections in a taluka or mamlat-dár's charge should be expended within it. It has been represented that this is productive of waste, for it necessitates works being carried out slowly and by pieces, and they are too scattered for the exercise of proper supervision. But Government are, as observed in a previous section, thoroughly convinced of the propriety of so regulating the expenditure that all who contribute towards the cost of the works may derive some benefit from them. They have expressed an intention of treating exceptionally works of great and general utility. It must be remembered that the local fund system is not designed for carrying out works of great magnitude and very extensive use, which are properly left for Imperial and Provincial revenues, but for gradually opening out the districts, improving their sanitary condition, and extending education among the common classes. Except in collectorates where it was necessary in order to complete works in one taluka to transfer sums from other talukas, the rule in question was adhered to in the Presidency proper. In Násik, however, it was necessary to transfer to works in progress during the past year some sums of this year's sanctioned Budget, which will be made good by re-appropriation in the current year. It is repre-

Bombay, 1873-74.]

sented that it is not practicable to carry out the rule referred to in Sind.

For the reason shown in the last paragraph, no very large works can be referred to as having been executed during the year under review at the expense of local funds. The leper hospital at Ratnágiri is perhaps the most important, and contributions were made to several extensive works in other collectorates. But the following table will show that the local fund system is steadily succeeding in opening up the country, improving the water-supply, and increasing the institutions and buildings for bettering the health and comfort of the people. What has been done during the year in the way of education through local funds will be shown hereafter:—

Principal objects of expenditure.

Name of Collectorate.	ORIGINAL WORKS.							REPAIRS.						
	Roads in miles.	Bridges.	Tanks.	Wells.	Dharam-shalas and Travellers' Bungalows.	Dispensaries.	Chowries.	Other Works.	Roads in miles.	Tanks and Wells.	Dharam-shalas and Travellers' Bungalows.	Dispensaries.	Road-side Trees.	Other Works.
<i>Northern Division.</i>														
Ahmednád .. .. .	15	2	8	24	26	1	..	16	196	58	48	6	1,873	24
Kaira .. .. .	17	1	17	14	16	1	..	36	71	24	6	3	..	38
Burét .. .. .	26	18	1	29	..	1	..	56	300	45	16	3	1	47
Tanna .. .. .	56	..	..	7	..	..	..	13	100	..	..	..	..	..
Koldha .. .. .	34	4	2	43	4	..	..	12	80	84	12	2	..	41
Khandesh .. .. .	22	4	1	30	..	1	..	8	123	13	25	1	..	38
Nasik .. .. .	24	2	..	24	3	1	..	26	23	40	42	..	..	41
Panch Maháls .. .. .	19	1	1	28	4	3	..	8	101	20	17	1	..	6
.. .. .	35	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	86	5	8	1	..	13
Total..	197½	32	25	213	53	8	..	162	1,089	234	177	16	1,874	248
<i>Southern Division.</i>														
Ahmadnagar .. .. .	9½	1	..	5	15	..	..	..	314	22	8	..	6,306	2
Poona .. .. .	87	1	1	31	19	1	3	25	366	10	56	..	..	6
Sholapur .. .. .	30½	..	..	12	14	..	..	54	123	2	5	..	..	21
Katárdgi .. .. .	71	1	1	8	10	..	..	20	67½	5	29	1	5,776	14
Sátára .. .. .	40	4	2	17	6	..	..	68	517	..	58	..	..	45
Belgaum .. .. .	26½	..	5	2	2	2	..	24	594	1	8	..	15,176	6
Dhárwar .. .. .	94	2	4	18	5	..	..	23	464	5	19	..	89,169	2
Ratnágiri .. .. .	34	..	..	4	6	..	..	32	557	31	61	..	12,482	37
Kánara .. .. .	34½	17	7	13	9	2	..	13	457½	..	45	4	33,419	9½
Total..	424	31	33	114	85	5	3	259	3,489	77	288	6	101,819	79
<i>Sind.</i>														
Karachi .. .. .	30	40	2	5	3	..	..	4	671	23	62	..	11,516	193
Haidarábád .. .. .	6	14	3	11	..	..	..	7	1,367	13	57	..	7,564	41
Shikárpur .. .. .	23½	91	33	..	..	..	..	59	1,748	20	91	1	..	141
Thar and Parkar .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frontier, Upper Sind .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..	59½	145	38	16	3	..	..	70	3,776	55	210	1	19,070	375
Grand Total..	681½	208	96	343	143	13	3	511	8,354	368	676	22	122,283	902

In addition a vaccinator is kept up in almost every taluka at the expense of local funds, and in other respects much good is done. With regard to Thar and Parkar it will be observed from the statement in the Appendix (V.—B 2) that although no new works were carried out, and no other works are shown in the above statement, some expenditure was incurred on repairs and medical and other charges. Until the protective works are completed at Jacobabad, it is of little use carrying out others. The past year was the first that the local fund system was in force in the Upper Sind Frontier.

The manner in which the district local funds are administered was described in last Administration Report. Administration of Local Funds. Efforts have been made during the year under review to induce the non-official members of committees to take an increased interest in the progress of the works, but it cannot be said that they have been attended with much success. Some are constant in their attendance at meetings and occasionally offer useful suggestions, but few display much public spirit in inspecting works in progress or bringing irregularities to notice. With regard to the execution of works a different system prevails at different places. Generally speaking, works, except those of special importance, are carried out by overseers or surveyors under the supervision of the officers in revenue charge of the district. But some of the more thriving collectorates, in which the annual local fund revenue is large, have a local fund engineer of their own. Elsewhere works of importance requiring a knowledge of professional detail are carried out under the supervision of the Executive Engineer. The comparative merits of the two systems have been thoroughly discussed during the year in connection with a proposal to place all local fund works of importance under the supervision of the Executive Engineer. The matter is still under consideration.

#### ROAD CESS.

As explained in the last Administration Report the term Application of the term. "Road Cess" is applied to the principal item of the District Public Works Funds, consisting of two-thirds of the

one-anna cess levied under the Local Funds Act III. of 1869. It will have been gathered, however, from what has been said in the last section that the term is not very appropriate. In the rules published under Section 12 of the Bombay Local Funds Act III. of 1869 it is laid down that the share of the one-anna cess in question shall be expended on roads and communications, and works subordinate thereto, *i.e.*, on dharamsálas or rest-houses, on water-supply, on the plantation of avenues of trees, and on objects calculated to promote the public health in the taluka, and it will be seen from what has been said in the last section that the construction and repair of roads, though among the principal objects of expenditure, is by no means the sole object either of the one-anna cess in particular, or the District Public Works Funds generally. Road and ferry tolls and the fees levied at travellers' bungalows are intended to be more exclusively devoted to the improvements of communication and the convenience of travellers, but they also are amalgamated with the local fund revenue derived from other sources. It is unnecessary, therefore, to add anything relating to the road cess separately to what has already been said of District Public Works Funds generally. The amount of revenue derived from the one-anna cess credited to the District Public Works Funds in each collectorate is separately shown in the statement in the Appendix (V.—B 2).

#### EDUCATIONAL CESS.

Application  
of the term.

One of the rules published under Section 12 of the Bombay Local Funds Act III. of 1869 runs as follows :—“ A third of the proceeds of the one-anna cess leviable under Bombay Act III. of 1869 shall be held to belong to the Educational Department for expenditure in the taluka in which it is levied, and the annual accounts of this portion of the Local Fund Cess shall be incorporated with the general Local Fund accounts of the district.” This share of the one-anna cess bears the name of the Educational Cess in this Presidency, and the amount credited to the Educational Department on account of it in each collectorate dur-

ing the year under review is shown along with the other sources of local educational revenue in the statement in the Appendix (V.—B 2).

This branch of the local fund is administered by the district and taluka committees under similar rules as are applicable to the District Public Works Funds, and for this purpose the Educational Inspector is an *ex-officio* member of every district committee in his division, and the Deputy or Assistant Deputy Inspector of every taluka committee in his subdivision. But although this branch of the Educational Fund is under the control of the local fund committees, the administration of all the educational funds is more particularly the province of the Educational Department, and the results of the local fund system, so far as it affects education, will, therefore, be more appropriately shown along with other educational matters in a subsequent chapter.

Administration of the educational branch of the Local Fund system.

#### MUNICIPAL REVENUES.

In the Appendix will be found a statement (V.—B 3) of the receipts and expenditure of each municipality in the Presidency, except the municipality of Bombay. The statement explains itself with regard to each municipality, and the general conclusions which it suggests have been spoken of under the head of Municipal Administration. It will be sufficient to state here what the gross revenue and expenditure of all the municipalities outside the city of Bombay amounted to during the year under review.

Mofussil Municipalities.

The total receipts are set down as Rs. 30,56,468-10-11, but this includes the balance of the previous year and debt. The actual income of the year was Rs. 20,59,847-11-1, of which Rs. 12,44,471-2-3 were yielded by octroi duties, Rs. 1,67,118-4-11 by house-tax, Rs. 1,35,526-4-1 by tolls and wheel-tax, Rs. 1,77,900-0-1 by assessed taxes, and Rs. 3,34,831-15-9 by miscellaneous sources. The average incidence per head of all municipal taxation was Rs. 1-0-1-8, as shown in a previous section.

Receipts.

Expendi-  
ture and ba-  
lance.

The total expenditure of municipalities, exclusive of that of Bombay, was Rs. 18,95,763-8-10, of which Rs. 2,81,952-10-4 were spent on public safety, Rs. 6,10,812-9-11 on public health, Rs. 69,753-0-3 on public instruction, and Rs. 7,10,361-13-5 on public convenience. Establishment cost Rs. 2,22,883-6-11, the gross debt amounted to Rs. 1,45,014-10-1, and the balance at the end of the year was Rs. 10,15,690-8-0.

Municipality  
of Bombay.

The statement in the Appendix is not suited for the municipality of Bombay. The revenue derived by it from different sources in the calendar year 1873 has already been shown, the total amounting to Rs. 33,24,107-9-5. The total expenditure was Rs. 30,44,577-4-5.



## CHAPTER VI.

### VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

#### THE RESULTS OF THE CENSUS.

Within the registration districts or collectorates of the Bombay Presidency the total population, as enumerated on the 21st February 1872, was 16,288,774. This is the purely civil or general population, but it excludes the railways, for it was difficult to assign their numbers to the several districts through which they run: so they have been treated as independent strips, the total for the two lines being—

G. I. P. R.	B. B. and C. R.
5,014	3,736

Within the limits of its own Government the area of the Bombay Presidency exceeds that of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, is larger than that of the Central Provinces or the Punjab, much larger than that of the North-West Provinces and of Oude put together. Its numbers are little more than half those of the United Kingdom or of Madras, or of the North-West Provinces, but they are rather more than three times the estimated numbers for the whole of Persia.

The average density of its population is 130 persons to the square mile.

The Deccan Division has an area of 54,201·11 square miles, and a population of 7,966,061. Its percentage of the total Presidency area is 43·55, and of the total population 49·09. The density per square mile is 146·97.

The Konkan Division has an area of 13,576·64 square miles, and a population of 3,259,776. Its percentage of the Presidency area is 10·91, and of the total population 20·09. Its density per square mile is 240·10.

Gujarat  
Division.

The Gujarát Division is the smallest. Its area is only 10,082 square miles, and the population numbers 2,810,522. Its percentage of the Presidency area is only 8·10, and of the population 17·3. Its density per square mile is 278·77, nearly twice that of the Deccan.

Sind Division.

The Sind Division is extra tropical. It has an area of 46,598 square miles, and its population is 2,192,415. Its percentage of the Presidency area is 37·44, and of the population 13·51. The density per square mile is only 47·03.

Statistical  
information.

In the Appendix will be found a statement (VI.—A) showing for each collectorate the area, towns and villages and houses, and the population by religion, by caste or nationality, by education, by occupations, and by residence.

#### BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Births regis-  
tered.

In 1873 the number of births registered was 290,319—more by 23,376 than in 1872, and by 37,710 than in 1871. The proportion of male births to female was 100 to 90. By months the average of the last three years gives the greatest number of births in July, and the least in February; in this year the maximum was in October, and the minimum in February, the numbers being 27,916 and 18,884 respectively.

Deaths regis-  
tered.

In 1873 there were registered 290,972 deaths from all causes, the annual average of 7 years being 239,209·43. Of these deaths 157,040 were of males and 133,932 of females, a proportion of 100 to 85·3. Of males dying to males living the ratio per 1,000 was 18·51, and of females dying to females living it was 17·28. The mean death-rate for the 8 years from 1865 to 1872 is 18·2 per 1,000: so the rate for 1873 is just below the mean. For the 7 years ending with 1872 the annual average number of deaths has been 239,309·43: so the number for 1873 exceeds the average by 51,762·57.

Born dead.

Of the 290,972 deaths registered 6,075 were those of children "born dead", and for the last 3 years the number of these "still-born" has averaged 21·14 per 1,000 births.

Taking the deaths by ages it is found that out of every 1,000 <sup>Deaths</sup> children born 77·60 died before completing their first year. <sup>by ages.</sup> On the total of deaths one out of every six is that of a child under 1 year. Excluding "still born" the mortality under 6 years is rather more than one-third of the total mortality, from 6 to 20 it decreases, from 20 to 30 it is nearly doubled, from 30 to 50 there is no very marked difference, but after 50, although the record of age is lost, the death-rate is 82·86 per 1,000. Between 12 and 20 the mortality is higher amongst females than amongst males of the same age, but at all other periods it is less. For those years it is about as much higher as at other times it is lower, and the causes are obvious.

It must be remembered, with regard to the facts above noticed, that there is one noticeable ground of distinction <sup>Ratio now calculated on an enumerated population.</sup> between the statistics of 1873 and those of previous years. There is now an enumerated in place of an estimated population, and it is found that while in a few places the estimate has been above the reality, it has generally been below it, and the population of the whole Presidency has been under-estimated by 2,629,643. This shows that the ratios given for previous years must have been very inaccurate, and for the purpose of comparison with those of the year under report they must be rather misleading than instructive.

There are other reasons, however, why little reliance can be placed on the figures for statistical purposes, and it is to <sup>Registration inaccurate, but now improving.</sup> be regretted that as yet a higher death-rate or birth-rate shows not that more have actually died or been born, but that more have been registered. This is especially so in the case of births. It is believed that the birth-rate in this Presidency is higher than in England. In England it is known to average about 35·0 per 1,000. The registration of births has been carried on here only since 1871, and the results are given as follows for the whole Presidency—

1871.	1872.	1873.
17·7 per 1,000.	17·6 per 1,000.	17·9 per 1,000.

In the city of Bombay the figures are—

1871.	1872.	1873.
7·2 per 1,000.	21·1 per 1,000.	20·3 per 1,000.

This seems to show that registration is gradually improving in the city of Bombay, but not so much in the rest of the Presidency. It is hoped, however, that more accurate returns will hereafter be obtained. Government have strongly impressed upon district officers the desirability of attaining this end, and a theoretically good system is in force, the whole Presidency being divided into collectorates, collectorates into circles, and circles into villages. If the village officers register properly the returns must be accurate, and they are in a position to register properly. It may be added that though there is still much room for further improvement, there can be little doubt that the registration was much better during the year under review than it was during the two previous years, as the following figures show :—

					Excess of deaths over births.
1871	...	...	...	...	27,117
1872	...	...	...	...	89,017
1873	...	...	...	...	653

Deaths from specified causes.

The details of deaths by specified causes are here contrasted with those for 1872 :—

				1873.	1872.
Deaths from cholera	...	...	...	233	15,642
" " small-pox	...	...	...	9,935	26,699
" " fever	...	...	...	188,201	206,747
" " bowel complaints	...	...	...	26,259	33,664
" " accident and violence	...	...	...	5,951	5,804
" " all other causes	...	...	...	60,343	67,404
				290,972	* 355,960

General health.

The history of the chief diseases during the year will be given hereafter, but it may here be noted that although the mortality of the year under review is shown by the tables compiled by the Sanitary Commissioner to have been above the average of seven previous years, it is very much less

\* This excludes 11,007 deaths in Shikárpur. The details for this collectorate were too imperfect to be given.

than that of the previous year, and the chief diseases, and particularly epidemic diseases, were much less prevalent. The statistics for troops, which are presumably more reliable than the general returns, also tend to show that the general health was better in 1873 than in 1872, but the former do not show nearly so great a difference between the two years as the latter. There were invalided during the year 34.5 per mille against 32.3 in 1872, but the deaths were only 10.0 against 12.9 per mille.

## EMIGRATION.

There was no emigration to speak of from this Presidency during the year under review. Some years ago emigration to the Mauritius was suspended by order of the Secretary of State for India, as the Mauritius Government did not erect a depôt and take other steps deemed necessary for the protection of emigrants, and it has not since been resumed.

## MEDICAL RELIEF.

(1).—*Civil Hospitals.*

In the year 1873-74 the number of civil hospitals was as follows:—

Presidency Division	...	...	...	17*
Poona Division	...	...	...	13†
Northern Division	...	...	...	5
Sind Division	...	...	...	5
Total...				40

as Number of  
Civil Hospi-  
tals.

The total number of sick treated was, as compared with 1872-73, as follows:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase in 1873-74.	Decrease in 1873-74.
In-patients	19,572	18,949	...	623
Out-patients	1,74,727	1,90,083	15,356	...
Total...	1,94,299	2,09,032		

Number of  
sick treated,  
and number  
of deaths.

\* Includes Byculla School Hospital, two hospitals at Aden, one at Muscat, and one at Bushire.

† Includes Khândesh Bhil Corps Hospital, and the Roman Catholic Orphanage, Poona.

The total number treated was, therefore, 14,733 more than in the year previous. The year, however, was generally a healthy one. There were but two cases of cholera treated in civil hospitals, though there were 253 deaths from this cause in the whole Presidency, and the only disease noticeable was the appearance of small-pox and dysentery in an epidemic form in the Southern Konkan. The deaths amounted to 1,783 amongst in-patients, a percentage of 9·40 to treated, a proportionate diminution of 149 on the year before. Deaths amongst out-patients are put down at 48 as against 82, but these last figures are not much to be trusted.

Caste of patients.

The castes of the patients were as follows :—

	In.	Out.	Total.
Christians—			
European ... ..	2,086	2,403	4,489
Eurasian ... ..	292	540	832
Native ... ..	1,763	7,703	9,466
Mahomedans ... ..	5,332	61,517	66,849
Hindus ... ..	8,798	1,10,004	1,18,802
Parsis ... ..	522	6,574	7,096
Jews ... ..	4	...	4
Other castes ... ..	152	1,342	1,494
			2,09,032

Percentage of principal diseases to total treated.

The percentage which the principal diseases bore to the total treated was as follows :—

	In-patients.	Out-patients.
Malarious Fever ... ..	16·08	21·01
Rheumatic Affections ... ..	4·12	3·85
Diseases of the Lungs ... ..	5·92	6·11
Diarrhœa ... ..	3·29	2·55
Dysentery ... ..	4·53	1·92
Abscess, Ulcers, Skin Disease, and others of this class ... ..	17·28	25·11
Other diseases of the Stomach and Intestines ... ..	3·55	16·37

Surgical operations.

There were performed upon in-patients 722 major and 4,196 minor surgical operations, and the figures in respect of out-patients were 196 and 1,494 respectively. The deaths following the major operations were very few, only 26 in number.

It may be interesting here to compare the principal statistics of civil medical institutions in the Presidency for 1873-74 with the same in 1863-64. The number of persons treated was as follows:—

Statistics of civil medical institutions for 1873-74 compared with those for 1863-64.

	1863-64.	1873-74.	Increase.	Percent- age In- crease.	De- crease.	Percent- age De- crease.
Lunatics—						
Asylums... ..	615	810	195	31·7	...	...
Civil Hospitals....	104	305	201	193·2	...	...
Civil Hospitals—						
In-patients ...	20,413	18,949	...	...	1,464	7·2
Out-patients ...	1,12,126	1,90,083	77,957	65·5	...	...
Police ... ..	8,402	9,403	1,001	11·91	...	...
Jails ... ..	12,472	5,884	...	...	6,588	52·82
Dispensaries ...	80,069	4,55,363	3,75,314	468·7	...	...

The total cost of the various institutions was as follows:—

	1863-64.	1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Lunatic Asylums ... ..	53,822	93,063	39,241	
Civil Hospitals ... ..	3,26,920	6,81,993	3,55,073	
Dispensaries ... ..	36,854	2,17,823	1,80,969	
Rs....	4,17,596	9,92,879	5,75,283	

Part of the expenditure in 1873-74 was paid for from several sources—*e.g.*, local funds and municipalities—the receipts from which, together with receipts from patients, &c., were as follows:—

Lunatic Asylums ... ..	Rs.	9,349
Civil Hospitals ... ..	„	42,158
Dispensaries ... ..	„	90,144

Total Rs. 1,41,651

leaving the total cost to Government at Rs. 8,51,228. To make the figures complete, those relating to vaccination

may be added. The total number vaccinated in 1863-64 was 2,85,184; in 1873-74, 652,223. The cost was Rs. 56,907-3-7 in the former against Rs. 2,16,076 in the latter year; the charge on the State being in 1873-74 only Rs. 1,05,198, the remainder being contributed by Municipal and Local Funds and Native Chiefs. There were only 40 dispensaries in 1863. There are now 103.

The figures for 1863-64 are confessedly imperfect. For instance, the cost of medicines and of repairs to buildings is not included as in the past year. But the above is sufficient to show what great strides have been made in the last decade in the way of medical relief.

Payment for  
medicines.

Last year, as the orders about payment for medicines seemed to have been an entire failure, permission was given for the old system of gratuitous issue being resorted to, except when there were chemists' shops, and enquiries were made as to the practice in other presidencies. The replies which have come show that there is no general system of payment for medicines in any other province, but there is a rule in Bengal under which stocks of quinine and the more commonly used drugs are supplied to medical officers and sold to the public at cost price. The introduction of this system into Bombay is contemplated.

Financial  
results.

The total cost of civil hospitals in the year under review was Rs. 6,81,993, a net decrease on the previous year of Rs. 40,103. Of this Rs. 3,34,982 is due to the salary of medical officers. The cost of the hospitals themselves may, therefore, be put down at Rs. 3,47,011. There is an increase of Rs. 8,558 under the heading "Medical Officers' Salary," which is due to the promotion of different officers in charge. There is also an increase of Rs. 6,420, consequent on additions and alterations to the two great Bombay hospitals. On the other hand, there is a decrease of Rs. 25,123 under diets, principally due, as in other departments, to the fall in prices; Rs. 25,029 under miscellaneous: *e.g.*, clothing, furniture, &c., besides other savings under English and bazaar medicines, and wines and spirits. The aggregate



cost of diets was Rs. 1,09,332, the average cost of each ranging from 3 annas in the Northern Division to 4 annas 11 pies in the Presidency Division. In some hospitals it was as low as 1 anna 5 pies. At the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital it was 5 annas 7 pies, and at the European General Hospital only 13 annas 4 pies. This item will always be somewhat heavy, owing to the number of paupers who come to the hospitals.

Turning to the reports on the several hospitals, it is observed that at the European General Hospital there were 1,916 persons treated, being 300 more than in 1872-73. In-patients were 1,043 and out-patients 873 in number. There were 38 deaths, or 3·64 of the total in-patients, being 63 less than in the previous year. The average daily sick was out-door 23, in-door 55·7. The number of major surgical operations was 12.

At the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital there were 352 European and 31,230 Native out-patients; the in-patients numbering 69 and 6,056 respectively: a small falling off in each case, which will probably be enhanced when the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital is in full working. There was only one death amongst Europeans, but as many as 10·15 or 16·13 per cent. amongst the Natives, which is higher by 1·31 than in the year before. There were 467 major operations in this hospital. The Obstetric Ward at this hospital is increasing in popularity, the number of lying-in cases having been 110 in the year under report, a much larger number than the average.

The Ophthalmic Hospital continues to do good work. There were 17 European and 371 Native inmates in the year under report; on those 202 major and 141 minor operations were performed. The out-patients were 49 and 5,000 respectively, a falling off from last year.

In the Sassoon Hospital at Poona the average daily number of in-patients was 66·6, being 8·2 less than in 1872-73; the total number treated being 1,640, or 73 more than in the previous year, while there were 13,596 out-patients, an increase of 2,032.

Hattesing  
Hospital at  
Ahmedábád.

The Hattesing Hospital at Ahmedábád shows a very slight diminution under in-door patients, the numbers being 1,701 males, 280 females, and 167 children. There were also 8,433 out-patients treated.

Surat.

At Surat there were 702 in-patients, or 131 more than in the previous year. There were 6,199 out-patients also. There were 8 major and 6 minor operations.

Karáchi.

At Karáchi there were 428 in-patients, or a decrease of 39. There were also 9,902 out-patients, an increase of 2,119. The number of surgical operations at this institution is said to have been 22 against 5 in the year previous.

General.

Other hospitals do not require special mention, but the following general facts are deserving of notice. It seems to have been established that step wells are calculated to engender guinea-worm, and Collectors have been advised to see that their use or construction is avoided in districts where the disease prevails. Leprosy is a disease which has attracted much attention of late, and it is hoped that the establishment of a leper hospital at Ratnágiri, the building of which is in progress, will be of great use. The experiments made at the Jansetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital with [the chaulmogra oil and the extract of the cashewnut show that these remedies are of considerable use in mitigating the disease. The class for training midwives at Haidarábád in Sind, noticed in last year's report, has not yet been very successful, though a beginning has been made.

(2).—*Dispensaries.*

Number of  
dispensaries.

In the year under review there were 102 dispensaries, classified as follows:—

85 Grant-in-aid.

10 Government.

7 Endowed.

No new dispensary was opened during the year under report.

Finance of  
dispensaries.

As regards the finance of dispensaries, except in the case of those which have been partially endowed by private

persons and which Government have engaged to maintain at their own cost and others which are maintained in connection with quasi civil surgeoncies, Government have agreed to pay half the expenses, limiting their contribution to Rs. 2,000, the population of the town forming the basis of calculation. The remainder has to be provided locally.

The management of dispensaries is now in the hands of Management committees, so that the duties of the Medical Department <sup>of dispensa-</sup> <sub>ries.</sub> are limited to checking and controlling expenditure. Payment for medicines being extremely unpopular, it has for the present been left to the local committees to make such charges as they deem fit with the view of economizing resources. Municipal and Local Funds contributed Rs. 78,208 and Government Rs. 1,36,681, or Rs. 58,473 in excess of local grants.

There has been a small increase of Rs. 1,042 in the total Expenditure. expenditure for the year, as compared with that of 1872-73. In-patients increased by 131 and out-patients by 69,390, and the increase has been spread over all forms of disease.

The cost of diets forms but a small portion of the ex- Cost of diets. penditure, amounting only to Rs. 3,879-7-0, the average number of in-patients being only 154 daily. The daily cost for each in-patient has ranged from 3 annas to 2 annas, the average for the whole Presidency being 2 annas 6 pies.

As remarked under "Civil Hospitals" no cholera in a se- Statement of rious form appeared during the year, nor was small-pox pre- diseases treated at dis- valent. The number of fevers of the more serious kind was <sup>pensaries.</sup> only about one-half of that of the previous year, while under General. ordinary fever there was an increase of 13,000 cases, with the mortality slightly decreased. The increase under syphilis and rheumatism was large, 1,240 and 2,282 cases respectively.

Affections of the nervous system show an increase also, Local. diseases of the eye 10,518 and of the lungs 6,601, diarrhœa 1,128, dysentery 1,083, over the previous year—the rate of

mortality in the last two being less. Of the less serious affections of this class there was an increase of 15,829. There was a slight increase in the following :—diseases of the liver and spleen, gonorrhœa, abscess, and guinea-worm, for which 125,608 were treated, being an increase of 27,071, while there was a moderate increase in diseases dependent upon old age and debility. Poisons show an increase of 359 cases and 5 deaths. There were fewer cases of snake-bite, the mortality being 5·4 per cent. as compared with 6 per cent. in 1872-73. There was under the head of injuries an increase of 3,178 cases and 11 deaths.

Old age.  
Poisons.  
Snake-bite.

Injuries.

In-patients. In-patients show an increase of 131 with a decrease of 42 in the mortality. Altogether there were 4,207 in-patients. This gives only 41 for each dispensary or  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per mensem, which cannot be regarded as quite a satisfactory result. The reason was in many cases the want of means of support.

Death-rate. The death-rate of in-patients was 8·1 per cent. compared with 9·4 per cent. in the previous year.

Surgical operations.

There were 83 major surgical operations, or an increase of 25; 3,555 minor, being an increase of 1,048 on those of the previous year.

Increase in the attendance.

Reports from all parts of the Presidency show the year to have been fairly healthy. The increased attendance may, therefore, fairly be accepted as a proof of the usefulness of these institutions. The total so treated is said to have been 455,383, an increase of 89,521 on the number of the previous year.

Weak point of the system.

The want of sufficient interest on the part of influential persons on the spot is the weak point of the system, but this may be expected to improve. The inspection of dispensaries is also a matter of some difficulty and expense. When possible, Government have directed civil surgeons to undertake the task, and they have also imposed on the superintendents of vaccination the duty of inspecting all those in their re-

spective circles. In this way the subordinates in charge are looked after independently of the inspections carried out by the Deputy Surgeons-General.

The attendance of Christians, Europeans, and Eurasians was of an average kind. In Native Christians there was a considerable increase amongst males, females, and children, the last two being 1,101 and 1,200 respectively. Mahomedans also show an increase as compared with the number in 1872-73, amounting to 16,759 in all three classes, females forming 2,966 and children 5,250 of the total. The largest increase was amongst the Hindus, being 64,911, of whom 11,657 were women, and 21,299 children. The attendance of Pársis was also larger. The total number treated was as follows :—

	Adults.		Children.	Total.
	Male.	Female.		
Europeans ... ..	665	40	83	788
Eurasians ... ..	30	10	20	60
Native Christians ... ..	8,488	3,388	4,075	15,951
Mahomedans ... ..	64,689	20,466	33,112	118,267
Hindus ... ..	161,324	55,830	85,361	302,515
Pársis ... ..	4,919	3,959	5,784	14,662
Jews ... ..	2	...	...	2
Other races ... ..	1,241	394	748	2,383
Total...	241,358	84,087	129,183	454,628

*Note.*—This table excludes 756 treated in the Bombay Marine, the totals of which are not given.

It is clearly deducible that dispensaries are growing in favour with all classes, and that the families of Hindus, Mahomedans, and Pársis are in increasing numbers availing themselves of the benefits of these institutions: all castes having contributed to the numbers attending in fairly equal proportions.

(3).—*Lunatic Asylums.*

Number of  
insanes under  
treatment.

The total number of insanes under treatment was as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In asylums .....	676	134	810
In civil-hospitals .....	308	65	376*
Total.....	984	199	1,186

The total number in 1872-73 was 1,080, giving an increase in the year under report of 106. Out of the total, however, 87 in 1872-73 and 71 in 1873-74 must be deducted, who were transferred to asylums, and have, therefore, been counted twice over. The net results are, therefore, 993 and 1,115 respectively, with an increase in 1873-74 of 122.

Causes of insa-  
nity.

The causes of insanity have not been ascertained in a great many instances for reasons that are sufficiently obvious, and for the year under report in only 54·5 per cent. cases amongst males and 58·1 per cent. amongst the females has information on this point been recorded. The details of these are as follows :—

	Males.	Females.
Physical causes .....	40·5	37·3
Moral do. ....	8·6	14·9
Predisposing causes .....	5·6	4·4

Government have frequently directed that Magistrates and others concerned should do all they can to send the true history of cases to the superintendents of the asylums, not merely for statistical purposes, but because it much facilitates the medical officers in the proper treatment of their patients. Of the known causes which are given, the following are the principal :—

Ganja to which .....	91 cases are attributed.
Opium .....	10

\* Includes 3 children, the sexes of whom have not been given.

Hemp to which .....	49 cases are attributed.
Debauchery and intemperance	57
Poverty .....	18
Fever .....	29
Epilepsy .....	13
Loss of money .....	15
Religion .....	13

It is probable, however, that, as a matter of fact, intoxicating drugs are really only contributors to the insanity, which is too often entirely attributed to their use, and that the true causes lie deeper in the social life of Natives.

As regards kinds of insanity, it is noticed that the form assumed in the vast majority of cases was mania, which is one of the most capable of cure. The results of the treatment were as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cured .....	81	17	98
Improved and removed.....	32	3	35
Not improved and removed.....	12	4	16
Escaped .....	2	...	2
Sent to Europe .....	74	3	77
Died .....	47	11	58
Remained .....	428	96	524
Total...	<u>676.</u>	<u>134</u>	<u>810</u>

These results when (compared with those) of Bengal in 1872 are found to be closely approximate to them. It is stated that by far the largest number of recoveries takes place within a few months, which shows the value of early treatment.

Amongst Europeans insanity was most prevalent between the ages of 20 and 25, there being 32 cases amongst men of that age. There were 25 cases between 25 and 30, 15 between 30 and 35, and 12 between 35 and 40, leaving 8 cases, 1 of which was below 20 and 7 above 40. Somewhat different results are shown by the Native returns. Out of 705 cases of which the ages are given, 99 were between 20

and 25, 121 between 25 and 30, 129 between 30 and 35, and 119 between 35 and 40. The fact that insanity attacks Europeans more early than Natives is doubtless due to climate. As regards race, the asylum population was divided as follows :—

Europeans .....	92
Eurasians .....	13
Native Christians .....	39
Hindus .....	393
Musalmans .....	225
Pársis .....	35
Jews .....	1
Other castes .....	12

Health of lunatics.

The health of lunatics is always bad, mental being generally associated with bodily ailments. The principal diseases in 1873-74 were fever, diarrhœa, and dysentery. The following table shows the relative sickness in asylums amongst Natives. (Almost all the Europeans being soldiers on their way to England, and the Eurasian lunatics being few in number, separate figures for these classes need not be quoted) :—

	Total Insanes.	Treated for bodily disease.
Colaba .....	321	301
Ahmedábád .....	142	84
Haidarábád .....	140	23
Poona .....	72	9
Dhárwár .....	30	...

This shows that the Colaba asylum is really the most unhealthy of all, in spite of its unusually healthy situation ; and its insalubrity may be attributed to insufficient water-supply, confined space, and want of garden and out-door employment. The total deaths in lunatic asylums were 53 in number, or 8 per cent. on the total treated.

Employment of lunatics.

The employment of lunatics during the year and the work done by them are somewhat unsatisfactory. At Ahmedábád,



however, out of a daily average of 87 males 61·6 were employed regularly. Instructions have been issued with the view of effecting a general reform in this direction.

There were 76 criminal lunatics, the same as in 1872-73. <sup>Criminal lunatics</sup> Of these 48 have been guilty of murder or culpable homicide, 6 of grievous hurt, 14 of theft, and the remainder of miscellaneous offences.

The total cost of the five asylums amounted to Rs. 93,063, <sup>Financial results.</sup> or Rs. 17,852 less than in the previous year, the net cost after deducting cash receipts and the estimated value of lunatics' labour, &c., being Rs. 83,713. The average annual cost of each European and Eurasian was Rs. 310-6-7, being <sup>Cost of each patient.</sup> Rs. 71-11-11 less than in 1872-73, the cost of each Native being Rs. 154-11-5, an improvement by Rs. 28-9-10. The inclusion of Colaba in the general averages last quoted makes a considerable difference, since, as pointed out, there is a medical officer there in sole charge; whereas the asylums at other places are merely adjuncts to the civil surgeon's ordinary duties. The following are the figures as regards Natives for each asylum separately, receipts being deducted from the gross expenditure. At Colaba each Native Christian (including Pársis and Jews) cost Rs. 217-1-8 against Rs. 272-4-2 in the previous year, the cost of each Hindu or Mahomedan being Rs. 203-3-7 against Rs. 258-10-7. At Poona the cost of each Native was Rs. 187-3-4, a slight increase over 1872-73, due to a large expenditure on new bedding. At Dhárwár the cost was Rs. 136-8-5, almost the same as before, while at Ahmedábád the cost was reduced from Rs. 95-12-4 to Rs. 82-10-9, and at Haidarábád from Rs. 99-7-1 to Rs. 86-7-5. The average cost of each Native in relation to establishment varied from Rs. 37-1-7 at Ahmedábád to Rs. 105-9-2 at Colaba. The average cost in relation to diet, which is an important item, the charges on this account coming to about 40 per cent. of the total net expenditure, shows in all cases a great improvement. The dieting of Europeans at Colaba was Rs. 200-9-1 and of Native Christians, &c., Rs. 114-0-2 per head, as against

Rs. 220-0-6 and Rs. 159-11-0 in 1872-73. The cost of dieting Natives was as follows :—

	1873-74.		1872-73.		Percentage Increase.	Percentage Decrease.
	Rs. a.	p.	Rs. a.	p.		
Colaba ... ..	64	6 2	110	15 9	.....	41
Poona ... ..	65	0 5	87	4 5	.....	24
Dhárwár ... ..	41	14 3	42	5 0	.....	...
Ahmedábád ... ..	56	5 7	61	9 3	.....	8
Haidarábád ... ..	34	5 8	33	5 6	.....	...

The decrease is mainly due to the fall in prices of grain, which has enabled the superintendents to obtain supplies at a cheaper rate, but more careful administration has also effected a saving. The cost of diets at Colaba alone, which in 1871-72 came to Rs. 40,993, has diminished in two years by one-half, although the number of inmates has increased.

Receipts from paying patients.

The Ahmedábád and Colaba asylums were the only ones in which patients paying for their maintenance were confined, the sums of Rs. 722-3-4 and Rs. 4,503-9-8 respectively being received under this head. The numbers of paying patients were—at Colaba 86 Europeans and Eurasians (including soldiers), 19 Native Christians, Pársis and Jews, and 8 Hindus and Mahomedans; at Ahmedabad 11 Hindus—total Europeans 86, Natives 38. At Poona, Dhárwár, and Haidarábád most of the patients are paupers. Instructions have now been issued to ensure that the friends of well-to-do lunatics should pay for their maintenance, as there is no reason why the State should do so, when there are barely sufficient funds to meet the demands for medical relief, which every year increases.

Receipts from labour.

Cash was received for lunatics' labour in only two asylums—Ahmedábád and Haidarábád. At the former Rs. 811-1-9 were derived from sale of garden produce, and Rs. 61-4-4 from grinding grain. The labour expended at Colaba was on articles and work for the benefit of the asylum. The

estimated value of labour for which cash was not received was as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Colaba .....	934	4	6
Ahmedábád .....	1,013	0	1
Haidarábád .....	547	8	0

At Colaba the labour was spent on coolies' and domestic work. At the two other places the superintendents have buildings to show, and vegetables were grown for the benefit of the lunatics.

Besides the lunatic population in asylums, a large number of deranged people receive relief at civil hospitals, and the expenditure upon them is included in the accounts of those institutions. The number in the year 1873-74 was large. It began with 33 patients, and 343 were admitted during the year—total 376. Of these 106 were cured and discharged, 80 absented themselves, 71 were sent to asylums, 73 were transferred to friends, 9 died, and 30 remained.

It may be not out of place to add here that, while the opportunities for spending money on medical relief are practically unlimited, and, as has just been observed, the demand for such relief is growing greatly every year, the funds at the disposal of the Government are limited to the assignment made by the Government of India under Provincial Services. It has, therefore, been necessary specially to insist on the strictest economy in the management of all medical institutions. This has been followed, as has been seen, by a reduction in cost, though not with a decrease in efficiency, so that by pursuing the same policy it may be hoped that the progress which has been made will not be brought to a stand-still. There has always been too much of a tendency to look upon hospitals and asylums as places for the gratuitous treatment of all, even of the wealthy, who choose to come; but English medicines are now so popular and well known that this feeling can be safely checked. The gradual introduction of a system of charging the well-to-do will set free more funds for the indigent poor, or for aiding

the efforts of local bodies; and as educated Natives will then have greater inducements to establish themselves in private practice, the work of the Government institutions will be still more confined to really necessitous cases. Economy in expenditure and the restriction of gratuitous relief to paupers are, therefore, the two points in medical administration which the Government are steadily pursuing.

#### SANITATION.

Sanitary  
measures.

Respecting measures taken during the year to improve the sanitation of particular places little remains to be added to what has been stated in previous sections. The work done by the Health Department in the town and island of Bombay has been mentioned, and the experimental system of drainage in Sonapore described. The conservancy of Colaba, with the exception of the portion in the occupation of the military, will be undertaken by the Bombay Municipality from the beginning of next calendar year. It has been shown that 32.22 per cent. of the expenditure in municipal towns in the Mofussil has been devoted to public health, and that of this 35.5 per cent. has been spent on conservancy. The completion of a surface drainage scheme at Máligám has been mentioned, and the loans taken up by the municipalities of Karwar and Shikárpur for providing latrines and reclaiming swampy ground injurious to health have been referred to. In cantonments also, as has been mentioned in the military section, conservancy has been carefully attended to, and at Mhow, Asirgarh, and Nimach in particular considerable improvements have been made. For European troops the dry-earth system of conservancy is in force, and for Native troops generally the open trench. Both appear to have worked well during the year. It may be added that in places where there are not municipalities sanitary improvements are often carried out at the expense of Local Funds.

Tour of the  
Sanitary Com-  
missioner.

The Sanitary Commissioner visited two places during the year under review. One of these was the town of Pandharpur, where large religious gatherings periodically congregate. The condition of the place during the jattras in a

sanitary point of view is described as being as bad as it possibly can be. Proposals have been made for the ventilation of the temple, the conservancy and drainage of the town, and the disposal of nightsoil, and are engaging consideration. A thorough drainage system has been mooted, but opinions on the question are conflicting, and it still remains unsettled. The provision of an adequate water-supply in this town has already been mentioned. The other place visited by the Sanitary Commissioner was Alandi, which is also a place of pilgrimage, but of less note. The only proposal made respecting it was the ventilation of the temple, and Government were of opinion that it was not so necessary as to justify any interference with the religious feelings of the people.

It is hardly possible to estimate how much of the immunity <sup>Chief diseases.</sup> from disease in any year is attributable to improved sanitation, but as many diseases are generated by filth, it is desirable to show the course of the chief diseases in connection with the sanitary measures referred to. The following facts show that the year under review was a healthy one, and that there was a great diminution in epidemic diseases in particular.

Amongst the general population the total number of deaths <sup>Cholera.</sup> registered as caused by cholera in 1873 was only 283, whilst in 1872 it was 15,642. In 1872 out of every 23·46 deaths 1 was from cholera, and in the year under review it was 1 out of 1,028·17. In 1872 it carried off 1 out of every 903·35 living, but in the year under review it carried off only 1 out of every 57,369·65. The following are the results in the several divisions :—

Division.	1873.	1872.	Average of 7 years, 1866 to 1872.
Deccan ... ..	123	14,414	11,276·43
Kotkan ... ..	107	711	1,311·14
Gujarat ... ..	53	517	1,589·71
Sind ... ..	.....	.....	1,609·29
Total.....	283	15,642	15,876·57

Small-pox.

From small-pox the deaths were 9,935 against 26,609 in 1872, and they were distributed as follows :—

	1873.	1872.
Deccan ... ..	4,317	21,635
Konkan ... ..	3,111	4,272
Gujarát ... ..	2,427	522
Sind ... ..	80	270
Total.....	9,935	26,699

Fever.

The recorded total of the deaths from fever in 1873 was 188,201, distributed as follows :—

Deccan ... ..	81,029	1,01,583
Konkan .. ..	35,547	38,362
Gujarát... ..	53,918	48,474
Sind ... ..	17,707	17,328
Total.....	1,88,201	2,06,747
		1,88,201
		18,546 in 1872

It will be seen that in 1872 the mortality was higher by 18,546, and the respective death-rates for that year and for 1873 were 14·19 and 11·59. In Dr. Brydon's tables the mean rate for 13 years is 4·98, but this is for British troops, well housed, well fed, well clothed, well cared for.

Bowel complaints.

Under the heading of bowel complaints deaths from diarrhoea and dysentery were registered; the total for the year was 16,259 against 33,664 in 1872. They were distributed as follows :—

Deccan ... ..	16,479	24,144
Konkan ... ..	4,107	4,129
Gujarát ... ..	5,316	5,103
Sind ... ..	357	288
Total.....	26,259	33,664

In the year under review, as in the previous year, the maximum was at Dhárwár.

Finally, it may be mentioned that there is only one officer in this Presidency charged with the particular duty of attending to the progress of the country in sanitary matters. He has been directed to visit as many municipal towns and cantonments as he can in the course of the year, and in consultation with the persons in charge of these places to suggest what measures for improving their sanitary condition he deems necessary. But, as stated in a previous section, it is impossible that one man can make much impression on so vast an area as is included in the limits of this Presidency. His time is necessarily much taken up with the compilation of statistics, and these are, as above shown, of doubtful trustworthiness. Government have now under consideration proposals for utilizing the Vaccination Department for the preparation of reliable vital statistics, the periodical inspection of large towns with a view to the improvement of their water-supply, drainage, conservancy, and ventilation, and the discovery of the cause, with a view to supplying a remedy, of any unusual mortality or sickness in any particular locality, as evidenced by the statistical returns. It is also contemplated to give the vaccination officers authority to inspect the village registers of births.

Proposed association of the Vaccination with the Sanitary Department.

## VACCINATION.

The saving which was effected by the reorganization of the department in 1871 was, under the orders of Government, expended on the improvement of the department. There are now 9 circles, and the strength of the whole establishment during the year, as compared with that of 1872-73, was as follows:—

Strength of the Vaccination Department.

	Superintendent General.	Superintendents.	Assistant Superintendents.	Clerks.	Vaccinators.	Peons.
1872-73...	1	10	27	12	377	401
1873-74...	1	9	30	15	281	420

Only six of the vaccinators were paid by Government; the rest were paid by Local Funds, Municipalities, or Native States.

Vaccinations  
and re-vacci-  
nations.

The number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations during the year was 652,223, being 63,866 more than that of the previous year. The increase is distributed thus:—

Itinerary Establishment.....	61,684
Dispensary do. ....	1,358
Army do. ....	824

There is little doubt of the correctness of the returns, as a large percentage, nearly 50 per cent. on the average, was verified, and only one register was found incorrect. The whole result is an evidence of the good effects of the re-organization, and it may also be regarded as showing an increasing appreciation of vaccination on the part of the people.

Vaccination  
of infants.

There has been a large increase (37,059) in the vaccination of infants, who suffer most from small-pox, and have, therefore, most need of protection. In this respect Bombay stands highest, where the percentage was 65·3; it was lowest in the Southern Circle, being only 25.

Percentage of  
successful  
cases.

The success in primary vaccinations among the civil population was 94·8; in the army it was only 90·9. For re-vaccinations it was 65·7 in the general returns, 48·2 in the army.

Disparity be-  
tween number  
of males and  
females vacci-  
nated.

The returns still show a disparity between the number of males and females vaccinated. This is greatest in the city of Bombay, where the males number 55 per cent. of the whole. For the Presidency generally there are 52·8 males to 47·2 females vaccinated. The cause is probably to be found in the feelings and usages of Native society. It is satisfactory to observe, from a comparison of the results of previous years, that there is a gradual decline in the excess of males.

Expenditure.

There was an increase of Rs. 5,281-7-5 in the total expenditure during the year, owing principally to the increase of establishment. On the other hand there was a decrease of 6 pies in the cost of each successful vaccination, but it varies



considerably in the different establishments, being as follows:—

	1873-74.	1872-73.
	As. p.	As. p.
Municipal .....	5 2	5 10
Local Funds .....	2 10	3 3
Native States .....	3 3	3 5

It is highest in the city of Bombay, Re. 1-1-3. One cause of this is that there is a superintendent for so small a circle, his pay adding seven annas to the cost of each successful case. Elsewhere also the cost is largely influenced by the superintendent's pay. The total expenditure of the department during the year under report was Rs. 2,16,076-8-4, contributed by the different sources in the following proportions:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Imperial.....	1,05,198	11	9
Municipal.....	15,659	12	7
Local Funds.....	59,158	0	6
Native States.....	36,059	15	6
	<u>2,16,076</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>4</u>

The Superintendent General, assuming that the population of the Presidency is 24½ millions, estimates the births at 735,000 per annum. If one-thirteenth be written off for deaths, there would remain 678,462 children who might be primarily vaccinated. According to this calculation nine-tenths of the number were vaccinated last year, which is a result highly creditable to the department. The average number of operations of each vaccinator was 1,652, being 146 more than that of the previous year. It was highest in Sind, and lowest in the Presidency Circle. The least satisfactory general results are in the Southern Circle—particularly Belgaum and Dhárwár, and in the Presidency Circle. In Belgaum there are said to be too few vaccinators. The obstinacy of the Lingayets in some of the talukas in Dhárwár is the chief cause of the want of progress there. With regard to the falling off in Bombay, the Superintendent and

General results.

Superintendent General urge that they can do nothing more without a compulsory Vaccination Act, and that in a large city where small-pox is both endemic and epidemic such an Act is absolutely necessary. Government, however, consider that it is a measure to be approached with much caution, and seeing the satisfactory progress made elsewhere, are not yet convinced of the necessity of legislation of that character.

Progress in Native States.

It is satisfactory to observe that progress is being made in Native States. Baroda is an exception, and in Kacch also vaccination is in a very backward condition. It appears that there is little inspection or testing in these States, and without this there is little hope of improvement.

Vaccination at dispensaries.

An improvement has taken place in the vaccination at dispensaries. In the Southern Circle, however, and to a certain extent in the Eastern Circle, it appears to have fallen off. Government have directed that all students at the Grant Medical College should learn vaccination, and there is no doubt that in time assistant surgeons and hospital assistants will be more efficient in this respect.

Deaths from small-pox.

It may not be fair to credit to vaccination a decrease in the number of deaths from small-pox in any particular year, as many other causes may have been at work, but it is satisfactory to notice the large falling off in the year under review. The deaths from small-pox for the past two years are given as follows :—

Presidency generally.		City of Bombay.	
1872.	1873.	1872-73.	1873-74.
26,699	9,935	1,637	405

The figures are said to be not quite trustworthy, but they certainly show that the number of deaths from small-pox during last year was very much smaller than that of the previous year.

## CHAPTER VII.

### INSTRUCTION.

#### EDUCATION.

A table will be found in the Appendix (VII.—A 1) giving the whole educational expenditure of the year, with the exception of pension and leave allowances paid in England, and certain building charges paid from the Public Works Budget, and separately noticed below. The grand total given in the table comes to Rs. 30,61,487. But the ninth column includes expenditure from the private funds of aided institutions, and the cost of education in those Native States which consult the Government Inspectors and place their schools under inspection, but administer their own funds. The total of this ninth column comes to Rs. 7,10,036; and if this sum be deducted from the grand total already given, the actual expenditure from funds administered by Government officers will be Rs. 23,51,401.

The whole expenditure of 1873-74 shows an increase of Rs. 1,67,292 over the grand total of the previous year. But part of this increase is apparent only, more care having been taken to collect full returns for the ninth column of the table already noticed. If the figures of the ninth column are omitted for each year, the Government expenditure of 1873-74 as compared with that of 1872-73 shows an increase of Rs. 72,243 only. And this increase is divided between Government grants (Provincial Funds) and special educational funds (Local Funds) as under:—

---

\* e. g., the local cess or educational rate, fee receipts, and contributions from Native States, municipalities, and private benefactors.

INSTRUCTION.

*Expenditure.*

	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.
	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
From Provincial Funds ...	* 10,33,641	10,61,374	27,733
From Local Funds ...	† 12,45,512	12,90,027	44,515
Total Increase...			72,248

The increase against Provincial Funds is chiefly due to additional expenditure on *special* colleges and schools, on aided schools (*general*), and on the Sind Book Depôt. The increase against Local Funds is due to additional expenditure on establishments and buildings for vernacular schools.

Distribution of expenditure.

Roughly divided, the total expenditure of Rs. 23,51,401 from funds controlled by Government officers gives the following percentages as the approximate shares of the establishments entered in the table :—

1½ University.	1½ Technical Schools.	2½ Girls' Schools
1½ Direction.	11½ High Schools.	3½ Normal do.
¾ Inspection.	9 Middle Class Schools.	9½ Buildings.
9½ Colleges.	37 Primary Schools.	3½ Miscellaneous

Number of Schools and Scholars.

A second table given in the Appendix (VII.—A 2) gives the number of Government, aided, and inspected colleges and schools open at the end of the year under report. The same table shows the number of scholars on the rolls, the average daily attendance, and the caste or race of the scholars.

\* Includes Rs. 37,337 on account of Grant Medical College, and Rs. 300 on account of grant to Sassoon's Mechanics' Institute, omitted in last year's statement.

† Exclusive of Rs. 82,243, entered last year on account of Native States in the Southern Division, and now transferred to the ninth column.

The figures given in this table show an increase for the year as under :—

Increase of Schools and Scholars.

	Number of Schools.			Number of Scholars at the end of the year.		
	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.
Grand Total for all Institutions. ...	4,088	4,153	65	2,18,466	2,28,561	10,095
Total Increase—Schools...			65	Scholars...		10,095

The average monthly number on the rolls throughout the year rose from 2,17,370 to 2,23,786, and the average daily attendance from 1,65,916 to 1,73,195, and the ratio which the average daily attendance bears to the average monthly number on the rolls was 77 in the year under report against 76 in the previous year.

The increase of 10,095 scholars is divided between Government, aided, and inspected schools, as under :—

Increase how distributed.

	Schools.	Scholars.
Government Institutions ...	18	6,963
Aided do. ...	14	1,700
Inspected do. ...	33	1,432
	65	10,095

The increase now shown is chiefly due to the development of old schools—very few new schools having been established, as the charges are now up to or above the estimate of annual receipts.

Cause of increase.

Classified according to the quality of instruction, the schools of the Presidency give the following return :—

Classification of Colleges and Schools.

	Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars at the end of the year.			
	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.
Colleges .. .. .	8	7	..	1	797	984	187	..
School of Art .. .. .	1	1	..	..	129	92	..	37
Technical Schools .. .. .	2	3	1	..	127	158	31	..
High Schools .. .. .	41	43	2	..	7,167	7,148	..	19
Middle Class Schools .. .. .	176	164	..	12	16,612	16,582	..	30
Primary Schools .. .. .	3,595	3,683	87	..	1,82,147	1,91,730	9,583	..
Girls' Schools .. .. .	263	241	..	12	10,885	11,265	400	..
Normal Schools .. .. .	12	13	..	..	602	582	..	20
	4,088	4,153	90	25	2,18,466	2,28,561	10,201	106
	Deduct Decrease.			25	Deduct Decrease...			106
	Net Increase ..			65	Net Increase ..			10,095

Distribution  
of Colleges  
and Schools.

A third table given in the Appendix (VII.—A 3) shows the distribution throughout the Presidency of the colleges and schools connected with Government. The table shows the quantity and not the quality of the instruction given in each district or state, but institutions of the higher class are naturally most frequent in districts possessing the largest number of schools of all grades. In comparing the progress made in different districts, the figures in the eighth column of the table, which give the percentage of scholars to population, must be read together with the figures of the seventh column, which show the average number of square miles to each school; for it would be unfair to expect as good results in the rugged districts of the Konkan as those shown for the fertile plains of Gujarát; nor could the Páhalanpur or Rewa Kántha Agency be fairly matched with Káthiáwár.

Increase in  
Schools and  
Scholars how  
distributed.

It appears from the table that the net increase of the year was divided between the different educational divisions as under;—

		<i>Net Increase.</i>	
		Schools.	Scholars.
Central Division	... ..	17	2,355
North-East Division	... ..	8	475
Northern Division	... ..	45	5,710
Southern Division	... ..	12	543
Sind	... ..	...	1,012
Total...		82	10,095
Deduct nominal decrease of schools			
in Sind	... ..	17	...
Total...		65	10,095

The most important event of the year was the completion of the University Hall, the foundation stone of which was laid in 1868. The hall, which has been erected by Government according to the design and plan of Sir Gilbert Scott, is to be called the Kávasji Jehángir Hall in memory of the liberal benefactor of the University, who contributed a lakh of rupees for the building. The new hall with the University library, which is now approaching completion, is a noble addition to the architectural beauty of Bombay.

THE UNIVERSITY.  
Convocation Hall.

The annual meeting of the Senate was held in the new hall, and in the report of the Registrar the University acknowledged the munificent benefaction of Sir Kávasji Jehángir and the liberality of Government. Mention was also made of a gift to the University of Rs. 3,000, a sum subscribed for the purpose of founding an annual prize in honour of the late Mr. Karsondás Mulji. The thanks of the Senate were also offered to the joint administrators of the Bhauánagar State, who had made over to the University a scholarship fund of Rs. 25,000, set apart by His Highness Sir Jasvant Singji, K.C.S.I., the late Thákur of Bhauánagar, to commemorate the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to Bombay in 1870.

Examination results.

The following table shows the results obtained by the affiliated colleges in the University examinations during the year under report:—

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending up Candidates.			Number of Candidates sent up.				Number of Candidates passed.				Religious or national classification of passed Candidates.						REMARKS.
	Government Institutions.	Private Institutions.	Total.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Natives of India.					Europeans.	
												Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Others.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
<i>Entrances or Matriculation..</i>	24	27	51	445	375	205	1,025	217	108	30	355	34	251	1	73	...	6	
Arts. { First Arts ...	2	2	4	132	14	...	146	42	6	...	48	2	35	...	10	...	1	
Arts. { Bachelor of Arts ...	2	2	4	58	4	...	62	22	1	...	23	...	19	4	...	...	...	
Arts. { Master of Arts ...	2	1	3	8	...	...	8	3	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	
Law. — Bachelor of Law	1	...	1	7	...	...	7	3	...	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	
Medi- cine. { First L.M.S.	1	...	1	29	...	...	29	13	...	...	13	6	1	...	6	...	...	
Medi- cine. { L.M.S.	1	...	1	8	...	...	8	8	...	...	6	3	4	...	1	...	...	
Medi- cine. { M.D.	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engi- neering. { First L.C.E.	1	...	1	23	...	...	23	15	...	...	15	1	11	...	...	...	3	
Engi- neering. { L.C.E.	1	...	1	13	...	...	13	8	...	...	8	...	4	...	4	...	...	
Engi- neering. { M.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	29	29	58	724	393	205	1,323	331	115	30	476	36	329	5	95	...	11	

No candidate has as yet appeared at the examination for this Degree.



These figures compare favourably with those given for the previous year. In 1872-73 the total number of candidates in the higher examinations was 225, of whom 90, or 2 out of 5, passed. In the year under report the number of candidates was 297, of whom 121 passed—the relative proportion being something more than 2 out of 5, and the increase being shared by each of the four Faculties, although the Arts Faculty takes the largest share. Of the 121 students who passed one or other of these University examinations 78 were Hindus (mostly Brāhmins), 22 Pársis, 12 Native Christians, 5 Europeans, and 4 Mahomedans. The Hindus are divided between the different Faculties, but muster strongly in the Schools of Arts, Law, and Civil Engineering. The Pársis are distributed like the Hindus, but are also largely represented in the Medical College, where too most of the Native Christians are to be found. The four Mahomedans were passed in Arts, where European boys are beginning to show, although the Engineering Faculty still claims the largest number of them.

In the F.A. Examination there were 146 candidates, of whom 132 came from the two Government and 14 from the two aided colleges. The Government colleges passed 42, and the aided colleges 6 candidates—St. Xavier's passing 4, and the Free General Assembly 2, candidates.

For the B.A. Degree there were 63 candidates, of whom 4 came from the aided colleges. Of this number 23 passed, 2 in the first class—19 being Hindus and 4 Pársis. Of the 23 candidates who passed, 22 were from the Government colleges and 1 from St. Xavier's.

For the M.A. Degree there were 8 candidates, all but 1 from the Government colleges. Of these men 3 passed in languages, 2 in Sanskrit and 1 in Latin. 2 were Hindus from the Deccan College, and 1 was a European from St. Xavier's. There were candidates for the Philosophy and Mathematical Schools, who failed; but no candidates came forward for the Science School: The net result

of the year in the Arts Examinations is an increase of 23 passed candidates, of whom 4 belong to the aided and 19 to the Government colleges. The grants paid to the aided colleges on account of these passed candidates amounted to Rs. 1,200, or Rs. 200 more than the sum paid in the previous year.

**ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.**  
Increase in number of Students.

So far as numbers can be taken to indicate efficiency, the history of the Elphinstone College during the year is satisfactory. The number of fresh men admitted in 1873-74 was 125, or 7 more than the figure for the previous year; and the number on the rolls at the end of the year was 244 against 184 in 1872-73. Similarly the average monthly number on the rolls rose from 132 to 185, and the average daily attendance from 117 to 168. The fee receipts of the year show a corresponding advance, notwithstanding a reduction in the rates, the sum collected being Rs. 11,980, against Rs. 7,400 in the previous year.

**Caste of Students.**

The Elphinstone continues to be the largest and most popular college affiliated to the University. More than half of the whole number of students come from the Mofussil, and the total of 244 students includes 94 Bráhmans, 83 Pársis, 27 Baniás and Bhátias, 8 Mahomedans, and 7 Europeans, besides representatives of less important castes or races.

**Resident Students.**

About 60 of the students live in the college, and are so enabled to take full advantage of the excellent library and gymnasium provided by Government.

**THE DECCAN COLLEGE.**  
Increase in number of Students.

The Deccan College returns for the year show some advance and reflect credit on the management of the college. The number of new admissions was 49, or 4 more than the number in 1872-73; and the number on the rolls at the end of the year was 110, the highest number yet returned, and 11 more than the figure last recorded. The average monthly attendance for the whole year rose from 89 to 97, and the average daily attendance from 82 to 88. The fee receipts amounted to Rs. 4,020, or Rs. 600 more than the collections of 1872-73

Of the 110 students now in the college, no less than 96 are Bráhmans. Of the rest, 7 are lower caste Hindus, and 6 Pársis. There is also one European student; but the Mahomedans are not represented in the college. Caste of Students.

In the Deccan as in the Elphinstone College most of the students are the sons of Government officials or of clerks employed in Native States or in private offices. But the sons of 4 Chiefs or Sirdárs are returned as studying at Poona, and this entry may be taken as a sign that the higher classes of Native society are beginning to take an interest in the suitable education of their children. Status of Students.

The number of students residing in the college premises has risen to 76, and further accommodation is necessary and will be provided as soon as funds are available. It is also represented that houses for the professors and a gymnasium for the students are required before the college can be considered to be completely equipped. Resident Students.

The Law School appears to have made considerable progress, although the want of lecture rooms and of a room for the proper preservation of a valuable library has been severely felt. SPECIAL COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.  
LAW SCHOOL.

The number of pupils on the rolls has risen from 47 at the end of March 1873 to 80 at the close of the year under report, and the fee receipts rose from Rs, 1,007 to Rs. 1,739. Increase in number of Students.  
The 80 students now in the school are classified as under:—

Senior students	...	...	...	9
Junior do.	...	...	...	9
Students for the Pleader's Examination	...	...	...	4
Candidate Class	...	...	...	58

Total... 80

Most of these 80 students are returned as the sons of Government officials, or of persons engaged in trade, and 48 are put down as Bráhmans, 13 as Pársis, 4 as Portuguese, and 2 as Mahomedans. The rest belong to the non-Bráhmical Hindu castes. Caste of Students.

Examination  
results.

The Perry Professor of Jurisprudence held the usual examination in December and passed 15 candidates, the Government prize of Rs. 100 being awarded to a graduate of Elphinstone College. In the University examination for the LL.B. Degree there were 7 candidates. 4 were actually on the rolls, of whom 3 passed, while the fourth absented himself from the examination. The remaining 3, who were students of former years, failed. In 1872-73 there were 6 candidates for the LL.B., of whom 1 only passed.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE,  
Increase in  
number of  
Students.

Notwithstanding several changes in the teaching staff, the year was a prosperous one for the Grant Medical College; and the returns show an increase of 47 students for all departments of the institution. The figures for the year and the previous year are —

	Taught by the Professors.	
	1872-73.	1873-74.
Graduates and undergraduates ...	101	113
Unmatriculated and casual students ...	6	5
Hospital apprentices ...	63	98
Assistant apothecaries and hospital assistants ...	1	5
Taught by the Vernacular Teachers.		
Vernacular Classes ...	89	82
Midwife Class ...	4	8
	264	311

University  
Classes.

The number of graduates and undergraduates is 12 above the number in 1872-73, and more than seven times the number of 1866-67, "the period of the school's greatest depression". The number has steadily increased of late years; and the increase of the year under report is the more satisfactory, as it shows that the fees introduced in 1872 were not levied too soon. Indeed, the levy of fees appears to have a beneficial effect upon the attendance returns; and the Principal, in reporting that only 3 undergraduates left the college after a few months' attendance, remarks:—"This is a small number compared with that of last year, a fact which would seem to justify the opinion expressed then by

my predecessor, that those who have entered since the payment of fees was rendered compulsory are more earnest in their intention to continue their studies than in former times when instruction was given gratuitously."

In the first examination for the L.M. Degree there were 29 candidates from the college, of whom 13 passed the examination, 1 being placed in the first class. Of the successful candidates 1 was a Hindu, 6 were Pársis, and 6 Portuguese. In the examination for the Degree of L.M. there were 8 candidates, all of whom passed, 2 being placed in the first class. Of the successful candidates 1 was a Pársi, 4 were Hindus, and 3 Portuguese. For the M.D. examination there was only 1 candidate, who failed to pass. These results are satisfactory; and on the L.M. Examination the Principal remarks :—" In no previous year has so large a number obtained the L.M. Degree. The average for the last 7 years has been but 2·7. All passed very creditably; and in the 2 who head the list the Subordinate Medical Department, should Government require their services, will gain, I feel assured, most useful and zealous members"

Examination results.

It has lately been ordered that the number of sub-assistant surgeons in the Subordinate Medical Department should be limited to 35, and that nominations to vacancies should be made from the licentiates who pass in the first class, or, if there are no first class men, from the most distinguished graduates of the second class. From the remarks made by the Principal on this order it appears that the change is regarded as likely in the long run to be advantageous to the graduates of the college, and to develop a spirit of independence and professional union.

Sub-Assistant Surgeons how selected.

The lower departments of the college fall into two classes, as they are taught and examined by the Professors or by the vernacular teachers attached to the college and working under the supervision of the Principal.

Lower departments of the College.

Under the Professors are the casual students admitted to courses of lectures on payment of special fees, and the hospital apprentices, apothecaries, and assistants. Of

Classes taught by the Professors.

the 98 hospital apprentices the Principal reports that "14 students of this class presented themselves; all satisfied the examiners, and were consequently promoted to the grade of passed 'hospital apprentice', from which in due time, as vacancies occur, they will be further promoted to the class of assistant apothecaries in the Government service." Of the remainder "5 were transferred to stations in the Mofussil on account of impaired health disqualifying them for study, and 2 were discharged in the first year of their attendance as unfitted to acquire the requisite knowledge which would be demanded of them." Of the assistant apothecaries and hospital assistants the Principal reports that "3 of the former and 2 of the latter have attended the course of instruction to qualify them for promotion to the grade of sub-assistant surgeon, agreeably to G. G. O. No. 392, dated 17th June 1868." The Principal also reports that "5 sub-assistant surgeons in all have been examined at various periods during the year for departmental promotion, and were found qualified." Of these 4 were promoted from the 2nd to the 1st grade and the 5th was promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd grade.

Classes taught  
by the Vernacular  
Teachers

The vernacular classes include 44 Native medical pupils belonging to the Army Medical Department, and 38 pupils desirous of qualifying for employment in local hospitals and dispensaries. Of the Native medical pupils 8 passed the test prescribed before admission to the class of hospital assistants, "5 were transferred, 3 resigned, and 2 were discharged". In the other or civil class "5 passed their final examination, 5 resigned, 4 were discharged, and 1 died." The Principal remarks that the lengthening of the college course from two to three years for these vernacular classes, a change ordered two years ago, is now producing good results, and that more efficient practitioners will be obtained at a slightly increased cost. But the paragraph quoted below shows that some regulations are required to regulate the selection of medical pupils—"The vernacular pupils \* are admitted after

\* Candidates for employ in local hospitals and dispensaries.

passing an examination, which was this year held in October. On that occasion 134 candidates presented themselves to compete for 8 vacant stipends, and in consequence of this active competition we have been able to secure students for this class who have received a good preliminary education, probably not much inferior to that of the matriculated students." "The Native medical pupils, on the other hand, are admitted through the Medical Department, and, not being subjected to any such competitive trial, are inferior in mental calibre, and their success as students is, as might have been expected, very unsatisfactory." The vernacular classes have hitherto been taught in Maráthi only, and the Principal in his report points to the necessity of providing Gujaráthi teachers. Scholarships for a Gujaráthi class were given some years ago by private benefactors, and since the close of the year under report Government have sanctioned the additional expenditure required for the entertainment of competent Gujaráthi teachers.

In last year's report it was stated that the Maráthi Midwives Class for midwives had been discontinued, but the Principal reports that the class has again been established, and that 2 women have received instruction. The Gujaráthi Class, which was started in 1872-73 by the liberal assistance of Mr. A. H. Wadia, has also been continued; and 6 women have been under instruction, of whom only 1 ceased to attend. The Principal's report on the class is encouraging. The women "are regular in attendance, and evince a determination to continue in it so long as may be desired. Previous experience has shown that a twelve-months' course was too short to fit these women for their work, and the period of study has been extended to one and a half years. The fears that were expressed by Dr. Sylvester, that the prejudices existing in the Pársi community would militate against the success of this desirable scheme, will, I hope, be found not to be substantiated."

Some alterations have been made in the courses of lectures delivered by the Professors, and a valuable series of

General points  
connected  
with the  
College.

lectures on Meteorology has been added by the Professor of Hygiene. It is reported that the most careful attention is paid to clinical instruction, and that every appliance of modern medicine is available. The museum, too, has been improved by the skill and care of the Curator, assisted by the Medical Storekeeper. And the only pressing requirement of the college appears to be the want of a larger and better built dead-house, plans for which are under consideration.

Of the whole number of students in the college 119 are Christians, 97 Hindus (including 49 Bráhmans), 71 Pársis, 12 Mahomedans, and 10 Jews. The Christians include 76 Portuguese, 22 Eurasians, and 21 Europeans. The average monthly number on the rolls for the year was 294, and the average daily attendance 277. The fees collected amounted to Rs. 2,232.

POONA CIVIL  
ENGINEERING  
COLLEGE.

Increase in  
number of  
Students.

The past year has been the most successful year for the Poona Civil Engineering College since its establishment, with regard to both the number of students and the results of the examination. At the commencement of the year the total number of students in the college was 131, whereas the number reported at the end of last March was 170, distributed in the following classes :—

University Department	...	...	66
Second do.	...	...	33
Third do.	...	...	56
Workshop apprentices	...	...	15
			—
		Total...	170
			—

Examination  
results.

In the University examinations 23 candidates went up for the First Examination, of whom 15 passed, no less than 6 being placed in the first class. Of these 15, 11 were Hindus, 3 Europeans, and 1 a Portuguese. For the final Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering there were 13 candidates, of whom



8 passed—1 being placed in the first class. Of these 8, 4 were Pársis and 4 Hindus. The candidate who was placed in the first class also obtained the Berkley gold medal for Engineering and Engineering Drawing. He has since been appointed Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department. Of the remaining 7 who passed, one obtained the University Mangaldas Nathubhai Travelling Fellowship, and has in consequence left for Europe, and two others have found employment outside the Public Works Department of this Presidency, the one in Bombay and the other as Local Funds Engineer in Berar.

At the final examination of the senior class of the second or Overseer Department, conducted by a committee of engineers, 14 candidates passed out of 21 who presented themselves. The first three on the list will receive appointments from this Government, and the Principal has already been able to secure employment for some of the other members in other provinces. From his report it appears that the graduates and also the overseers turned out by the college, several of whom have now been tested by some years of work, have given satisfaction.

The third department consists of students taught through the vernacular, and trained in the workshops so as to become competent maistries; and the fourth department, which has been added to the college during the year under report, is intended for the training of apprentices as fitters, carpenters, joiners, or smiths. At present 15 apprentices are at work, and the Principal hopes to increase the number when the moulding shop is complete. It is expected that there will be no difficulty in finding employment for these apprentices, as skilled artizans are much in demand. For the support of the class Government has granted a number of stipends, and indigent boys come forward freely for admission. The only difficulty at present appears to be the eagerness of the apprentices to take employment before they are sufficiently trained.

**Workshop.** A considerable amount of work was done at the workshop during the year for different departments of Government and for private individuals; but the profits are of course small, the work being for the most part executed by apprentices and not by skilled workmen.

**Caste or Race of Pupils.** The total of 170 students in all departments includes 138 Hindus, 24 Christians, and 8 Pársis. The Hindus are mostly Bráhmans attending one of the first three departments. Among the Christians are 18 European or Eurasian boys, of whose conduct and capacities the Principal reports very favourably.

**SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHROY SCHOOL OF ART.** The average daily attendance at the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhroy School of Art has fallen from 79 to 68, and the Superintendent states that the Ajunta expedition and Mr. Burgess's explorations have affected his returns by drawing off some of his best pupils.

**Decorative Painting.** In decorative painting Mr. Griffiths reports that he has had 7 pupils under instruction, but that he requires 12 as soon as the Elementary School can supply that number. When the new building is finished, there will be accommodation for a still larger class. Mr. Griffiths also reports that the attendance in his atelier has been irregular, as several of the students employed in the Ajunta expedition have since suffered from fever. But the art experience gained has been of great practical value to the students who have been employed in copying and restoring some of the copies made of the Ajunta paintings.

**Architectural Sculpture.** In architectural sculpture Mr. Kipling has had 6 scholars and 5 workmen, and his atelier appears to be fully employed. He reports very favourably of the work done during the year, and he adds—"I am confirmed in my belief that the Natives of this country only need encouragement to do something really creditable in sculpture."

**Pottery Department.** Of the Pottery Department Mr. Terry reports that he has had much success in turning out glazed pots in

imitation of China ware, "used by the Natives for the preservation of ghee, honey, milk, oil, &c.—in fact, for such articles as are damaged by remaining long in contact with copper vessels or which would ooze through unglazed pottery." The results have proved most satisfactory; and Mr. Terry remarks that he is unable to meet the constantly increasing demand for these glazed pots, and that the only difficulty at present is the erection of a permanent kiln.

The annual examination of the school was held, as usual, Annual Examination. by a committee of examiners carefully selected. The pupils of the Elementary School, numbering 90 students, were arranged in 12 classes, and examined in geometry, perspective, and exercises in drawing of various degrees of difficulty. The examiners awarded 14 prizes, 6 of which were taken by stipendiary pupils of the Decorative and Sculpture Departments. Of all the practical departments the examiners reported favourably.

The reports of the Haidarábád Engineering School are SIND ENGINEERING SCHOOL. again unsatisfactory. The number of scholars has fallen from 14 to 9, and the Inspector reports that it is difficult to induce boys to join the school because of the bad results obtained of late years in the annual examination. The school is intended to train Natives of Sind for the subordinate grades of the Public Works Department; and in last year's report it was stated that, although the examination was not satisfactory, 5 out of 15 candidates had been taken by the Public Works Department on probation. In the year now under report the school was examined as usual by a committee of engineers, but out of 8 candidates not one succeeded in getting the minimum required in the essential subject of levelling and surveying, and the committee refused to recommend any students for even temporary employment. The failure is "due to bad instruction and the total want of knowledge of the present master of field work." It has not yet been possible to find a more practical teacher; but an assistant was given him in December, and changes

in the school course have been made in accordance with the recommendations of the committee, so that an improvement is expected during the current year.

**DHÁRWÁR  
FACTORY  
SCHOOL.**

The Collector of Dhárwár has opened an industrial school in connection with his saw-gin factory. The school is intended for the instruction of boys willing to serve as apprentices in the factory, and a number of boys have already been brought together from the different talukas of the collectorate. Out of factory hours these boys attend a vernacular school, and it is hoped that funds will hereafter be available for the pay of a competent drawing master. The aim of the school will be to turn out skilled workmen, and the Collector is sanguine of success. Towards the expense of the institution Government have made a grant of Rs. 2,400 ; but only a small part of this sum was spent in the year under report, as the preliminary arrangements were not completed till near the close of the year.

**High Schools  
University  
Matriculation**

The requirements of the University in the entrance or Matriculation Examination regulate the whole school course in English schools, and have a considerable influence on the course prescribed for vernacular schools in so far as that course is preparatory for the higher or English schools. In other words, the subjects of instruction in the first four vernacular standards, and in the whole of the six English standards which must be passed before a boy is considered fit for matriculation, are so arranged as to lead a Native student up to the University entrance standard after eleven years of school work. Other tests can be found and applied with advantage, but as a matter of fact the importance of the entrance examination is such that it is often accepted as the only test of the merits of a school.

**Examination  
results of past  
and previous  
years.**

The figures showing the results of the Matriculation Examination for the year under report and for the previous year are contrasted as under :—

Number of Institutions sending up Candidates.			Number of Candidates sent up.						Number of Candidates passed.			Religions or National Classification of passed Candidates.					
												Natives of India.					
Government of State.	Private.	Total.	From Government of State Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	From Private Tutors.	Total.	From Government of State Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	From Private Tutors.	Total.	Eurasians and Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Others.	Pure Europeans.	
..	..	..	405	504	..	909	203	175	..	378	25	263	2	72	5	9	
24	27	51	445	375	205	1,025	217	108	30	355	34	251	1	75	..	6	

Thus in the year under report there was an increase of 116 in the number presented, and a decrease of 23 in the number passed; and in 1872-73 considerably more than one-third of the candidates passed, while in the year under report the proportion was only just over the one-third. If Government and State schools are taken separately, their proportion for 1871-72 is nearly kept up, one passing out of every two candidates from these schools; while the proportion of successful candidates in private schools has fallen from something above one-third to something above one-fourth. But the exact fall here cannot be ascertained, as the returns for 1872-73 do not distinguish between candidates from private schools and pupils supposed to come from private tutors. The return for 1873-74 shows that the proportion of failures among these pupils of private tutors is very high, only one out of each seven candidates having passed the examination. This result is not surprising, as many of these candidates are students who have been refused certi-

ficates by the Government or private schools, and who, not acquiescing in the decision of their teachers, obtain certificates from some friend or acquaintance. Of the 355 who passed in the year under report, 97 passed in Sanskrit, 44 in Latin, 5 in Portuguese, 79 in Maráthi, 100 in Gujaráthi, 16 in Kánarese, 2 in Hindustáni, 8 in Persian, and 4 in Sindhi.

Government  
or State  
High Schools.

The high schools returned as Government or State schools passed the numbers shown in the margin. But three of these schools are outside the Presidency, Holkar's School belonging to Indur, and the Akola and Umráwati schools to Berár. Of the remainder, Kolhápúr, Rájkot, and Bhanánagar are State

schools managed by the Government Department. A State school has lately been opened by the Nawab of Junágarh ; but this school did not send up any candidates for matriculation. The new school at Shikárpur in Sind and the Alfred School in Kachh are also unrepresented in the list of successful schools.

The returns for all high schools connected with Government show a decrease of 19 scholars, notwithstanding an increase of 2 schools. And the averages of attendance in the Government schools are either stationary or lower than in the previous year. Many of the masters of Government schools complain that the number of aided schools affects their attendance returns. The masters of Ahmedábád and Kolhápúr add that the commercial value of an English education is not considered to be as high as it was some years ago ; and from Karáchi and other trading towns the complaint comes that English is not appreciated by the business classes, and

55 Elphinstone,	4 Poona Civil En-
29 Poona.	gineering College.
18 Ratnágiri.	4 Násik.
15 Ahmedábád.	4 Karáchi.
13 Surat.	3 Nariad.
12 Kolhápúr.	3 Haidarábád.
12 Belgaum.	3 Broach.
12 Dhárwár.	3 Ahmadnagar.
6 Rájkot.	3 Akola.
6 Sátára.	1 Bhanánagar.
5 Dhulia.	1 Umráwati.
5 Holkar's School.	

is only sought by boys desirous of Government service. On the other hand the examination returns of the Inspectors generally show increased efficiency in the Government schools : large grants are received by the aided schools, and the number of candidates for matriculation shows a steady increase year by year. There is also no doubt that the number of unrecognized schools and of private tutors is yearly increasing with the number of educated men sent out from the colleges ; and petitions in favour of the establishment of a Government or aided high school have lately been received from 3 of the 5 zillah towns as yet unprovided with such institutions.

Of the private schools which passed candidates in the matriculation, those named in the margin are intended for European and Eurasian children. St. Mary's has passed two more than the number recorded in 1872-73, while the Poona School has remained stationary, and the Scottish School has fallen off. The Panchgani School appears in the list for the first time. The other private schools fall into two classes, as they are maintained by Missionary Societies or started by Native teachers.

In the matriculation the Mission schools passed the number shown in the margin. The managers of some of these schools have entered into an understanding with the Government schools so as to prevent capricious changes on the part of pupils ; and it would be for the general benefit of all concerned if similar arrangements could be made in all cases of competition between rival schools.

The number of schools started by Natives who adopt teaching as a profession yearly increases, and the results

started by  
Natives.

obtained by these private schools in the Matriculation Examination are respectable; although with pupils migrating from school to school it is not always possible to say what credit is exactly due to each school. Of the private schools

- 13 Bombay Proprietary.
- 7 Sir J. J. Pársi Benevolent Institution, Bombay.
- 7 Bábá Gokhale's, Poona.
- 5 Bombay Private School.
- 4 Bombay Chandanvadi High School.
- 3 Bombay High School.
- 3 Sir Kávasji Jehángir Nowasári Zoroastrian Madressá.
- 2 Fort High School.
- 2 Sir Kávasji Jehángir Gándevis Madressá.
- 2 Native English School, Poona.
- 1 Poona Native Institution.

mentioned in the margin the first-named school is an independent school, chiefly attended by the sons of Pársi merchants, who are able and willing to pay high fees for instruction. Of the other schools, the two called after Sir Kávasji Jehángir are inspected only; while the remaining schools received Government grants according to results, except the Pársi Benevolent Institution, which, as a charitable school, receives a large fixed grant.

MIDDLE  
CLASS  
SCHOOLS.

Decrease in  
number.

Under middle class schools the returns for the whole Presidency show a decrease of 12 schools and 30 scholars. The decrease is due to the closing of some of the smaller Government schools, where the attendance of pupils was below the mark. The aided and inspected middle class schools show an increase, and nearly make up for the loss in Government schools.

Government  
Middle  
Class Schools

The Government schools of this class are divided into two grades according to their size and importance. The schools of the first grade are borne upon the Provincial Budget; while the second grade schools, which are generally small English classes attached to vernacular schools, are supported out of popular contributions and fee receipts. The decrease in the number has been noticed above. Otherwise the reports are generally favourable, and the efficiency of the remaining schools appears on the whole to have increased. An exception has to be made in the case of the second grade schools of the Northern Division, the examination returns for which are not satisfactory. The In-



Inspector suggests that the funds spent on these schools might more usefully be expended on scholarships at first grade schools, and the suggestion seems worthy of the attention of the municipal committees concerned.

The number of vernacular schools for boys now amounts to 3,682 schools with 1,91,730 scholars, the increase of the year being 87 schools and 9,583 scholars. These figures may be divided as under :—

	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Increase of Schools.	Increase of Scholars.
Government ... ..	3,176	1,69,218	39	7,272
Aided ... ..	108	6,992	14	897
Inspected ... ..	398	15,520	34	1,414
Total...	3,682	1,91,730	87	9,583

Towards the expenses of the Government vernacular schools the State makes a contribution of about two lakhs yearly. This sum is divided between the different subdivisions, and credited to the various district funds. Some of the large towns such as Bombay and Surat, and many of the Sind municipalities, pay yearly grants, which with a fair share of the Government grant cover the cost of their schools. But outside the boundaries of these towns the main support of vernacular education is the local cess fund, which in the year under report bore an expenditure of Rs. 8,15,919. The number of scholars in these cess schools, with the proportion which the children of cess-payers bear to the whole number on the rolls, is shown below :—

	Second grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools or Vernacular Schools with English Classes.			Vernacular Schools.		
	Total number on rolls.	Cess-payers.	Proportion per cent.	Total number on rolls.	Cess-payers.	Proportion per cent.
Central Division ...	825	497	60	45,518	31,690	69
North-East Division ...	956	523	55	30,416	18,626	61
Northern Division...	99	53	53	40,281	25,721	63
Southern Division...	1,327	711	53	21,964	14,104	64
Sind ...	1,168	42	3	10,818	348	3
Total...	4,375	1,831	41	1,48,997	90,489	60

As the cess-payers or owners do not always cultivate their land themselves, the number of cess-payers must not be taken to represent the number of children of the agricultural class who attend school. Of the number of these agricultural children under instruction it would be difficult to get trustworthy returns: and for the present it must be enough to state that the rules regarding fees in cess schools are as liberal as they can be made. The children of cess-payers pay a monthly fee of half an anna, while for other children the usual fee is two annas. In addition, poor boys are admitted free up to a maximum of 20 per cent. on the whole number of boys in a school.

Extension of  
Cess Schools  
hindered by  
want of funds.

The Director of Public Instruction states that for the extension of the system of cess schools throughout the districts and for the improvement of existing schools further funds are required; and he is of opinion that this assistance can best be given by a small annual increase to the Provincial grant until the limit fixed by the Government of India is reached, and the grant is equal to half the revenue from local sources. But during the year under report the district funds suffered a loss of Rs. 40,000 in consequence of the order prohibiting the levy of the cess on the excise revenue; and although the Government of India have now consented to

make good this loss by increasing the Provincial grant, still the expenditure in some districts was so closely up to the revenue that, on receipt of the first order, immediate steps had to be taken to effect retrenchments, and several schools were reduced or altogether closed.

The increase already shown under Government vernacular schools is divided between the several divisions as under:—

	No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.
Central Division ... ..	17	1,775
North-East Division ... ..	10	751
Northern Division ... ..	56	5,523
Southern Division ... ..	16	897
Sind ... ..	...	652
	—	—
	99	9,583
Deduct nominal decrease of schools in Sind	12	...
	—	—
Net increase ... ..	87	9,583
	—	—

The decrease in Sind is called nominal because departments of schools, as Hindu-Sindhi classes, are no longer shown separately, but included in the returns of the English or Arabic-Sindhi schools to which they are attached.

The figures for night schools have been included under vernacular schools. The separate returns for this class of schools show a decrease of 3 schools and 355 scholars. In last year's report doubts were expressed as to the efficiency of night schools, and a small monthly fee is now to be levied as a test of the sincerity of those who attend. Arrangements are also to be made, so that the interest of the teachers may be secured for their work, and when this is done, the schools can be left to work out their fate. Among Native gentlemen there is evidently a desire to give the system a trial, and two schools have lately been started in Bombay without any assistance from Government. In Sind the night schools are said to be doing good in

a humble way, especially among the Mahomedan artizans. The schools are established in the large towns ; and out of 223 pupils, 149, or two-thirds, are Mahomedans, whereas in the ordinary vernacular boys' schools less than one-third of the pupils are Mahomedans.

Schools for  
Mahomedans.

The schools for Mahomedans have also been included in the figures for vernacular schools. The separate returns show that besides Anglo-Hindustáni schools there are 26 Urdu schools or classes for Mahomedans in the Central Division, 28 in the North-East Division, 31 in the Northern Division, and 18 in the Southern Division. The Inspectors remark that there is absolutely no desire for education amongst the masses of the Mahomedan population, and that where any such desire exists it is ordinarily contented by the acquisition of a little power of reading or reciting the Koran. It is also difficult to get teachers, and the men selected for training have to be taught from the very beginning. Further, in the 26 Urdu schools of the Central Division there are only 923 scholars, while there are no less than 1,917 Mahomedans studying in the ordinary Maráthi or Gujaráthi schools of the division. The same is the case in the Northern Division. The Director of Public Instruction is of opinion that, except in a few localities, the study of Urdu is a sentiment only ; and that while the business of life is carried on in one or other of the western vernaculars, it will be a sufficient concession to that sentiment to train Mahomedans in the ordinary training college course, with the addition of Urdu reading and writing, and to appoint these men to the Maráthi or Gujaráthi schools in Mahomedan villages. This plan has been adopted in the Northern Division and has had the effect of increasing the number of Mahomedan pupils by 1,139.

Grants to Private Schools  
in Sind.

In Sind, however, there are many private schools attached to the mosques, and rules have now been published under which the teachers in these schools can obtain grants for boys taught Sindhi reading and writing, arithmetic, geography, and Persian. Under these rules instruction in

Sindhi is compulsory ; but after a boy has passed in this subject the master can present him for grants under such other headings as he may choose. The rules are offered to schools established in villages which are without Government schools, and the moolas have been informed that it rests with them to ask for the yearly examination and money grant on these simple conditions.

In all the Sind schools, and in the most important of the higher schools throughout the Presidency, provision has now been made for the teaching of Persian; but as yet the Mahomedans have not shown much inclination to take advantage of the opportunities offered them. Even in Sind, where the Musalman population is so much in excess of the people of other denominations, the number of Mahomedans attending our schools is not quite half that of Hindus; and the figures given in Appendix (VII.—A 2) show that few Mahomedans attend any of the colleges or schools of the higher class.

The number of girls' schools entirely supported by Government is 171 schools with 7,217 scholars, the decrease of the year being 13 schools and 97 scholars. The cost of these Government schools is returned at Rs. 46,171. The number of schools in the Central Division remains the same as in the previous year; but the attendance rose from 1,131 to 1,231 in consequence of a notice that the district committees would close all schools where the attendance fell below 50. The cost of these schools was Rs. 9,776, and the Inspector doubts whether the expenditure is "advisable, while education for boys is still so much wanted." On the other hand the committees are generally in favour of continuing the schools, and the mere habit of going to school may, if cultivated, lead to something better hereafter. Native gentlemen at times evince considerable interest in these institutions. In particular the Belgaum school is maintained at the sole cost of the municipality, and in Bombay Mr. S. S. Bengali makes a large monthly subscription for the support of the Government Gujarathi school,

Apathy of Mahomedans.

Female Schools.

which is now under a mistress with female assistants. In the Northern Division 5 schools were reduced, but the number of girls presented for examination rose from 1,027 to 1,169, and the number passed from 379 to 451. In the other divisions there is little change, except that in Sind, as in Gujarát, the closing of some 6 inefficient schools was accompanied by an increase in the number of pupils presented for examination. The schools which were closed have since been re-opened by the *Akhunds*, and will be eligible for grants-in-aid.

TRAINING  
SCHOOLS FOR  
MASTERS.

The number of Government institutions for the training of masters is 7 colleges and schools, as shown in the margin, with 510 students. Throughout the Presidency the proportion of trained teachers is increasing, and numbers of untrained men have been displaced by those who have passed at these schools and colleges. In Káthiawár new schools have been opened at the rate of 50 or 60 a year, while the Rájkot Training School turned out only from 14 to 18 certificated masters a year. But the school has now been enlarged and entirely reorganized; and, though the result will not be perceptible until the lapse of two or three years, it can hardly fail to be successful. The rates for the part payment of trained masters by results have also worked well. The maximum allowance hitherto drawn under them, in addition to fixed pay, is Rs. 21½, the average is Rs. 4-10-0, *per mensem*. The only place where the rules have not yet been put in force is the Southern Division; they will be introduced along with other changes which are required when the college is moved from Belgaum to Dhárwár on the completion of the new building.

TRAINING  
SCHOOLS FOR  
MISTRESSES.  
Alexandra  
Institution.

It is a matter for regret that training schools for mistresses, on which the progress of female education so thoroughly depends, have not been generally successful. Of the Alexandra Institution the Inspector writes:—

“ There were six Government scholars attending the institution at the commencement of the year. These were most irregular in their attendance, and the Head Mistress appeared quite unable to check their irregularity.” Three of these six afterwards absented themselves altogether; the other three were examined and found to be qualified in English, but very backward in the vernacular. In order to give them a chance of improving in this essential point the Inspector was requested to attach them as assistants to Gujaráthi schools under female teachers. But the girls will not leave Bombay, and there is only one Government girls’ school in the island; while the private schools do not appear to be desirous of employing the teachers trained by Government. Under these circumstances there is no choice but to close the Bombay class at the end of the year, and to rely upon the Poona and Ahmedábád schools, the pupils of which will serve in any part of the Presidency.

The report of the Poona school is favourable—four women Poona School. having passed out and accepted employment in the city schools, where they will work for a time under the close supervision of Mrs. Mitchell. By this arrangement two of the teachers who passed in previous years, and who had been working in Poona under Mrs. Mitchell, were set free for employment at outstations. Until the women have proved themselves to be capable and industrious, great caution is necessary in arranging their work and responsibilities; for in the report of the Northern Division it is noted that the female teachers placed in charge of an aided school at Ahmedábád nearly ruined it, and had to be replaced by male teachers.

The Female Training School at Ahmedábád did not send Ahmedabád School. out any teacher this year. No final examination could be held as in 1872-73, as no pupil was far enough advanced to enter on the Normal School course. In November 1873 six women were allowed to begin the first year’s course.

Of the Sind school there is as yet little to report. Nine Sind School. scholars attend; and the Ráo Sáheb Pribdás Anundráam

speaks favourably of the progress made. But there appears to be some difficulty in enforcing regular attendance, and in retaining the pupils for a regular course of instruction.

**AIDED  
SCHOOLS.  
Increase  
shown.**

The number of aided schools is shown in the table in the Appendix (VII—A 2) as 187 schools with 16,348 scholars, the increase of the year being 14 schools and 1,700 scholars.

**Expenditure  
and grants.**

The expenditure from the private funds of these institutions is returned at Rs. 3,60,637-10-7, and the grants paid by Government were—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Grants according to results	70,937	0	8
Fixed grants ... ..	31,332	15	11
Total...	1,02,270	0	7

**Grants accord-  
ing to results  
and fixed  
grants.**

The grants according to results show an increase of Rs. 6,500 over the payments for the previous year, while the fixed grants show a nominal decrease of Rs. 13,000, caused by the transfer of the School of Art to the Provincial Budget. The institutions still receiving fixed grants are :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
The Bombay Education Society's By- culla Schools (European) ... ..	5,230	0	0
Sir J. J. Pársi Benevolent Institution (English and Gujaráthi) .. ..	6,000	0	0
Rastamji Jamsetji Gujaráthi Schools..	2,260	0	0
David Sassoon's Reformatory ...	12,637	11	9
Alexandra Institution (Native Girls' School) ... ..	4,862	4	2
Indigenous Schools in Bombay and Násik ... ..	243	0	0
Total...	31,332	15	11

The first four of these are charitable institutions under Government inspection; while the Alexandra Institution receives a grant on condition of completing the education of the students already mentioned under Training Schools for



Mistresses. The grant to indigenous schools in the towns of Bombay and Násik is given without examination under standards.

The grant according to results was divided between 102 schools as under:—

Grants according to results how distributed.

	European	Missionary.	Native.	Amount of Grant.
				Rs. a p.
Colleges ... ..	.....	2	.....	1,200 0 0
High Schools ... ..	7	8	5	40,128 0 0
Middle Class ... ..	11	11	3	16,182 0 8
Lower do. ... ..	.....	27	6	4,017 8 0
Girls' Schools ... ..	7	7	8	9,409 8 0
Total...	25	55	22	70,937 0 8

The colleges, most of the high schools, and some of the middle class schools have been mentioned already in connection with the University examinations.

The Missionary schools and the private schools kept by Natives are chiefly in the large towns—the Missionaries having the larger number of pupils, except in the case of girls' schools. Of the Missionary establishments the primary schools are specially useful, as maintained from motives of charity, and as providing for the instruction of indigent children of the lower castes.

The schools for Europeans, which are also in the large towns, provide for the education of the whole European and Eurasian population. From the table in the Appendix (VII. —A 2) it will be seen that 869 pure Europeans attend these schools, while only 5 attend Government schools of the same class. The average attendance in these European schools was 1,385, and the cost to Government Rs. 22,031.

Besides the grants to indigenous schools in the towns of Bombay and Násik, small grants were paid from Local Funds to other schools in the Mofussil. These schools numbered 46 in the Central Division, 11 in the North-East

Division, and 6 in the Northern Division. In the Southern Division and in some parts of the Central Division the indigenous schools have died out and given place to the cess schools, but in Bombay and Poona and in the North-East Division many have remained, although they are altering their system and approaching the Government model. In the Northern Division the indigenous schools retain their old character, and do not care for Government assistance.

Schools in Native States.

The progress of education in the several Native States has already been noticed along with the other prominent facts of their internal administration in the section on our Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs. It only remains to show in a tabular form the amount expended by each on schools during the past year, and the extent to which the Educational Department of this Government is concerned with them. For this purpose the following statement is here given:—

(1).—Expenditure from funds administered by officers of the Government Department for Education—

		Rs.	a.	p.	
Northern Division.	{	Panch Maháls and Rewa Kántha	1,119	7	10
		Káthiáwár	1,24,547	10	3
		Máhi Kántha and Páhlampur	2,636	1	7
		Total...	1,28,303	3	8

(2).—\* Expenditure on schools not administered by the Department, but under inspection—

		Rs.	a.	p.	
Central Division.	{	Sáwant Wári	11,105	5	0
		Káthiáwár	1,05,106	11	4
Northern Division	{	Rewa Kántha	18,133	10	7
		Máhi Kántha	12,028	6	10
		Páhlampur	6,862	5	8
		Kachh	76,761	8	1
		Cambay	927	2	5

\* The returns are not complete.

## EDUCATION.

553

		Rs.	a.	p.
Southern Division	{ Kolhápur ... ..	65,154	10	11
	{ Miráj ... ..	7,064	7	2
	{ Mudhol ... ..	7,646	0	3
	{ Sângli ... ..	13,954	10	6
	{ Jamkhandi ... ..	2,932	12	2
Total...		3,27,177	10	11
Grand Total...		4,55,480	14	7

In addition to the figures given above there was expenditure in the Baroda, Jinjira, and other States, for which no official returns have been received.

The education of some young Chiefs has likewise been spoken of in the section above referred to; but the following interesting facts may be added, as showing more generally the steps taken and the progress made in this important matter during the year under report. The Chief of Sáwant Wári and the Pant Sarchev of Bhor, who are wards of Government, have continued under the care of the tutors selected for them. The Sáwant Wári Chief is said to have made good progress, and, as has already been mentioned, has had the advantage of mixing with companions of his own age during a long visit which he paid to Kolhápur. Of the progress made by the Pant Sarchev the reports are less satisfactory. A third ward of Government, the Chief of Jawár, is still attending the Poona High School, and is making fair progress in English, although he is backward in other subjects. The Chiefs of Phaltan and Aundh have made arrangements for the education of their sons, and the results are said to be satisfactory. One of the Deccan Sirdárs attends the Poona City School; and six boys, the sons of Jághirdárs, are returned as pupils in the Government English schools at Ahmadnagar and Dhulia. The most intelligent of these six boys comes from the Nizám's country. In Kolhápur, as previously stated, the Máharájá attends the Anglo-Vernacular school, and the Political Agent has brought together four other young Chiefs to be educated with the Máharájá, under the supervision of the Assist-

ant to the Agency. There are also 68 boys, the sons of Inámdárs, attending the Kolhápur schools. At Dhárwár the Nawáb of Sávanur attends the Government Marátha school; and at Belgaum three boys of some rank attend the English school. Two other schools in the Southern Division were attended by the sons of Jághirdárs, one of whom lately joined the Deccan College after passing the Matriculation Examination. In the Ahmedábád and Broach Districts the sons of several people of rank are said to attend the Government schools; and in the Rewa Kántha the sons of the Thákurs of Rámpur, Mándva, Naswádi, Ohora, Vajaria, Pá-lásni, Bhilodia, Agár, Sihora, and Cháliár, and of their Bháyáds attend the schools of their villages; while the Kumvárs of Chota Udepur and Nádodi are under private tuition. The Kumvár of Dharampur has also been under a private tutor selected by the Collector of Surat. Many other Chiefs of Gujarát are in the Ráj Kumár College or the Talukdári School, which are specially noticed below. It has already been stated that the Ráo of Kacch has appointed a tutor for his children, and that the Kumvár and also the daughter of the Ráo have made considerable progress. The Inspector also mentions that 19 of the Jádeja Bháyáds were examined during the year, and that he has received a favourable account of the progress made by a daughter of the Ráná of Ghedi. In Sind the grandsons of His Highness Mir Shere Mahomed, K.C.S.I., were examined by the Inspector, who recommended that the services of a fresh tutor should be secured, as the boys, though intelligent, had not made the progress which might have been expected.

Ráj Kumár  
College.

The report of the Ráj Kumár College shows an increase of 7 pupils during the year—12 new boys having joined, against 5 pupils withdrawn. This increase is more than the increase in any previous year, the number on the rolls since the opening of the college being—

			Number of Pupils.
April 1871	...	...	12
„ 1872	...	...	17
„ 1873	...	...	22
„ 1874	...	...	29

The college owes its origin to the liberality of the Káthiá-wár Chiefs ; but its usefulness is becoming extended beyond the limits of the province, as 5 of the new boys who joined in 1873-74 came from outlying States in the Rewa Kántha, the Mewa Kántha, or Páhlampur. In noticing this fact Government issued an order, which will strengthen the college :—  
 “ The Ráj Kumár College should be considered the regular place of education for the Chiefs of the whole of Gujarát, and for such of their Bháyád as can afford it ; and His Excellency in Council is pleased to direct that, unless there is any special reason to the contrary, minor Chiefs who are wards of Government should be sent to the college at the age of nine years. There can be no doubt that the training that the boys will thus receive will be a real benefit, not only to themselves, but to the States they will afterwards be called upon to administer ; and the Political Officers should use their best influence to the same end with those Chiefs who have sons, so that the boys not under the immediate control of Government may also be sent about the same age.”

Of the progress made by the boys in their studies the reports are very favourable. The strength of the college staff has lately been increased by the addition of a competent teacher of Hindustáni and Persian ; and provision has also been made for interesting lectures on physics and chemistry. The general conduct of the boys is reported to be good, and a healthy and manly spirit appears to be encouraged by the college rules. His Excellency in Council has commended the Principal and the Vice-Principal, who was in charge of the college for more than two months, for their efficient management of the college, and for the general progress made during the year. His Excellency also noticed the two chief difficulties of the college—the early withdrawal of pupils on their marriage, and the need of an endowment fund to secure the financial position and to extend the usefulness of the institution—

“ It is unfortunately the custom at present for young Chiefs to marry at an early age ; but a boy’s marriage need not interfere with his course of study, and His Excellency in Council

would lay it down, as a general rule, that the college education should be continued to the age of 18. After leaving college it would be well that the young Chiefs should see something of the other parts of India; and a year spent in travelling would be in every way desirable towards completing their education. 21 has been fixed by Government as the ordinary age of political majority, when the estate may be handed over to the management of a young Chief.

“ Reverting to the affairs of the college, it is very important to consider the financial side of the question. Through the liberality of His Highness Tukhut Singhji, of Bhauánagar, a beginning has been made in forming an endowment fund. And it is hoped that other Chiefs may follow this good example. But it must be borne in mind that the institution now depends for its maintenance entirely upon the fees received from the pupils, so that a prudent economy should be exercised, and fresh expenses should not be incurred without careful consideration. In order that Government may be able to estimate how far the present number of pupils and consequently the existing income is likely to be maintained, each of the Political Agents in Gujarát should forward a statement showing, for the next five years, what boys will in each year reach an age suitable for joining the college. It is important that the fees should not be so high as to exclude boys in other respects suitable by birth and position. And Government regret to observe that in two instances boys have been removed on the expenses being found too heavy for them. But it is hoped that those darbárs that can afford it will occasionally assist promising boys among their Bhayád so as to enable them to attend the college. For it would manifestly be for the credit, as well as for the advantage, of a young Chief to have about him educated young kinsmen as his companions and advisers.”

The liberal gift of His Highness Tukhut Singhji, mentioned in the last paragraph, was a present of Rs. 30,000 on his leaving the college after a residence of more than three years. Tukhut Singhji was the first pupil who entered the college

Bombay, 1873-74.]

EDUCATION.

557

in 1871, and throughout his career his conduct and influence have always been very good, and he is remembered among his school-fellows with sincere esteem.

A more precise and definite aim has been given to the Taluk-dári school by the introduction of the Government standards; and a sound education in the vernacular is in future to be the first object of the school. After the first four vernacular standards have been completed, the best pupils will be allowed to take up English as an extra subject, and those who succeed in the study of English, will be sent to the Government high school for further instruction. It is hoped that a spirit of emulation may thus be encouraged. At present the chief difficulties of the school are the tendency of the pupils to overstay leave, and the inequality of the classes under instruction. The assistance of the Settlement Officer may succeed in lessening or removing the first; and to meet the second difficulty, which is equally felt by the Rájkmár College, arrangements have been made for the strengthening of the teaching staff.

The expenditure on buildings and repairs shown in Appendix (VII.—A 1) amounts to Rs. 3,73,531-4-3. This sum includes Rs. 1,54,915-0-3 on account of buildings in Native States, and paid for out of the revenues of the States concerned. The balance is the expenditure from Government funds, which was distributed as under :—

	Provincial Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
95 new Buildings ...	10,310	0	2	1,61,562	12	2	1,71,872	12	4
Do. Grants-in-aid.	7,000	0	0	.....			7,000	0	0
Repairs ... ..	8,533	12	7	36,209	11	1	39,743	7	8
Total...	20,843	12	9	1,97,772	7	3	2,18,616	4	0
Add expenditure from the Public Works Department (Provincial) Budget, and not included in the table of educational expenditure—									
Repairs to colleges and other buildings ... ..							12,010	8	8
Minor works for colleges, &c. ....							2,271	6	2
*Larger works . . . . .							2,91,278	8	6
Total Public Works Department Budget...							3,05,560	7	4
Grand Total...							5,24,176	11	4

The expenditure from the funds of Native States was chiefly on account of middle class and lower schools, the only high schools included being the Kolhápúr High School and the Kacch High School at Mandavi. Of the expenditure shown against Government funds the amount provided in the Public Works Budget was mainly on account of colleges and high schools, while the sums disbursed from the educational budget were chiefly spent upon lower or primary schools.

MISCELLANEOUS.  
Supply of School Books.

The net cost of the depôts maintained for the regular supply of cheap school books was Rs. 21,971-13-10, including a large expenditure for the purchase and setting up of Sindhi printing presses. The value of the books sold was Rs. 1,31,218-0-9.

Vernacular Committees and Translators.

References to the four vernacular committees have been frequent, and during the last portion of the year under

	Rs.	a.	p.
*University Senate Hall, Bombay ... ..	1,37,020	15	8
University Library and Clock-tower, Bombay ...	73,625	5	7
Elphinstone High School ... ..	67,264	5	1
Workshops for the Engineering College ... ..	8,322	13	3
Printing Press Building Fund. ... ..	5,045	0	11

Total... 2,91,178 8 6



report the translators have had more work than usual, as the various recommendations of the book committee appointed by the Government of India necessitated the revision of many school books and the preparation of several new text books. The advice of the gentlemen who kindly consent to serve on the committees is most valuable, and with this assistance the Educational Department will be able to effect improvements in the books sanctioned for school use. But the preparation of suitable text books is everywhere a difficult matter, and time and combined and patient labour are required for the successful completion of the task.

The expenditure from the Dakshina Fund amounted to Rs. 20,381-13-0, and included the following charges :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Allowances to Bráhmans... ..	3,597	2	6
Allowances to teachers and students. ...	12,985	7	4
Rewards to authors... ..	1,035	0	0
Prize Committee, Examiner, and Accountant ... ..	2,764	3	2
Total...	20,381	13	0

The sums entered as allowances to Bráhmans were paid at Poona and Násik ; and the charges for teachers and students were paid in the arts colleges of Poona and Bombay, and in the Poona training colleges and girls' schools. The rewards to authors were given for compositions in Maráthi prose and verse.

The expenditure on account of the funds for the encouragement of literature and for the presentation of books gratis was larger than usual, owing to the payment of Rs. 9,000 for the second volume of Tukárám's Abhangs, ordered some years back. The total expenditure was Rs. 22,307-7-3. The college and many of the school libraries were presented with copies of such new works as were likely to be of use. Copies were also sent to the various libraries registered

throughout the country as worthy of such assistance. The number of these libraries is now—

Central Division .....	20
North-East Division .....	5
Northern Division .....	23
Southern Division .....	9
Sind .....	5
	—
Total.....	62
	—

## LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

**Expenditure.** The charges on account of the establishment of the Keeper of the Catalogue and Reporter on the Native Press amounted to Rs. 6,073-8-7, or Rs. 1,650-13-1 less than the expenditure reported last year. This decrease is caused by the omission of charges for printing done by the Government Central Press.

**LITERATURE.** The number of works entered in the catalogue of 1873 shows an increase of 97 over the total of the previous year, the figures for the two years being:—

	1872	1873.
Books ... ..	380	437
Pamphlets ... ..	12	19
Periodicals ... ..	83	117
Miscellaneous ... ..	7	6
	—	—
	482	579
	—	—

**Language used.**

Of these 579 works, 480 were written in one language, and 99 in two, three, or four languages. Of the works written in one language, Maráthi and Gujaráthi claim more than two-thirds, the other two vernaculars of the Presidency—Kánarese and Sindhi—being feebly represented. The exact figures are—Maráthi 168, Gujaráthi 166, English 82, Sanskrit 26, Hindustáni 20, Kánarese 9, Portuguese 4, and Persian 2. Arabic, Sindhi and Kacchi had each one work only. The works written in two or more languages are chiefly school books or works of a devotional character. In this class Latin, Zend, Mugadhi, and Márwári were repre-

sented, in addition to the languages already named. But the most common combinations were Maráthi or Gujaráthi with English or Sanskrit.

From the returns it appears that there were 83 presses <sup>Place of publication.</sup> at work during the year, the town of Bombay standing first with more than half of the whole number; while the Kánarese Districts and Sind are far behind Gujarát and the Maráthi Districts. Thus Bombay with 45 presses issued 365 works, Gujarát with 18 presses issued 98, and the Maráthi Districts with 15 presses issued 109. On the other hand the Kánarese Collectories show only 3 presses with 15 works, and Sind with two presses produced only four publications. The returns also show that printing is fast superseding lithography; only 74 works being lithographed in 1873 against 92 in a smaller total for the previous year.

Of the whole number of publications in 1873 more than <sup>Original Works.</sup> half, or 336, are returned as *original*, 55 as *translations*, and 188 as *republications*. Again, one-fourth, or 149, are *educational*, against 430 non-educational works. The number of educational works exceeds the number for the previous year by 52, and this increase under *education* accounts for more than half of the whole increase of the year.

According to the matter of the works, *Biography* has <sup>Classified by subject.</sup> 5, the *Drama* 8, *Fiction* 40, *History* 29, *Languages* 84, *Law* 16, *Medicine* 6, *Poetry* 95, *Politics* 2, *Philosophy* (including *Mental and Moral Science*) 17, *Religion* 69, *Science* (*Mathematical and Mechanical*) 20, *Sciences* (*Natural*) 12, *Voyages and Travels* 1, and *Miscellaneous* 175. This list, compared with that for the previous year, shows a large increase under *Languages*, *Fiction*, *History*, *Religion*, and *Miscellaneous*; and some advance in *Science* (*Mathematical*) and *Philosophy*. Under other heads little change is seen, except a decrease under the *Drama*, *Poetry*, and *Science* (*Natural*). These figures serve to indicate the direction of literary taste influenced in some measure by the Government system of education. But a more true idea of the

state of vernacular literature will be given if we omit from the list all school books, all publications in European languages, and all translations and reproductions. After these deductions have been made there remain only 217 works in one or other of the oriental languages to represent the original thought of the Presidency. In these 217 works are included 108 pamphlets and periodicals falling under the head of *Miscellaneous*. Of the remainder, *Poetry* and *Religion* take each 35 works, and *Fiction* 18. The other headings have 21 works between them, the *Drama* claiming 6, *Law* 4, *Languages* 3, *Biography*, *Medicine*, and *Philosophy* 2 each, and *History* and *Politics* 1 each: while the columns for *Science* and *Travels* are altogether bare.

Bombay Sanskrit Series.

The Bombay Sanskrit series edited by Dr. Bühler and Dr. Kielhorn has been enriched by three new numbers published during the year. Two of these contain new critical editions of works which have been published both in India and in Europe, and the third is the last number of Dr. Kielhorn's edition of Nāgoji-bhatta's difficult and famous grammatical work.

Search for Sanskrit MSS.

Dr. Bühler went on a three months' tour in Rājputāna to search for Sanskrit MSS., and visited Jodhpur, Jesālmir, Bikaner, and Bhātner. He appears to have been particularly successful in Jesālmir and Bikaner. In the former town he gained access to the ancient library of the Oswāl Jains which enjoys a great reputation among Native scholars on account of its supposed extent and importance. Dr. Bühler says regarding it:—"The MSS. which are now found in the Bhandâr belong to three classes. The first consists of palm-leaf MSS., the oldest of which is dated Samvat 1160, or A.D. 1104, while the youngest belongs to the beginning of the 15th century. To the second class belong a number of very old and beautiful paper MSS. dating from the 14th and 15th centuries, which, according to the special lists accompanying them, are Native offerings given by rich pilgrims. The third class contains modern paper MSS. which formerly were the property of monks who died at Jesālmir without spiritual descendants.

“It might be expected that a Jaina collection like the Jesálmir Brihajjúánakosha (great store-house of learning) would be composed entirely of religious books of the sect to which it belongs. But that is by no means the case. Fully one-third of the MSS. contain Bráhmancial or profane works by Jaina authors.”

Dr. Bühler has made arrangements to obtain copies of all the important new works found in this library. He thinks also that careful collations of all the old Bráhmancial MSS. should be made, as the present editions are based on much later and less trustworthy MSS. The total number of MSS. copied or purchased in Rájputána is upwards of two hundred. Besides, thirty MSS. have been acquired in Gujarát; several of these have been lent to Sanskritists in India and in Europe; and Dr. Bühler has an edition of the Vikramán-lakávyá in the press.

Omitting the English newspapers of Bombay and Poona THE PRESS. and the five school papers patronized by the Educational Number of Papers. Department, the Reporter returns 51 papers on his list for 1873-74. The figure for the previous year was 52; but 10 papers expired during the year under report, and only 9 new ones were started.

Of these 51 papers, 29 are Maráthi and 21 Gujaráthi. In Language used. Hindustáni there is one paper, but Kánarese and Sindhi are still unrepresented, except for the school papers already mentioned. Three of the Gujaráthi and four of the Maráthi papers regularly contain English articles and extracts, and nine other Maráthi papers occasionally print English matter.

The more important papers, or those published in the lar- Printed or lithographed. ger towns, are generally printed; while the less important papers to the number of 20 are lithographed.

The three oldest Gujaráthi papers printed in Bombay are Time of issue. dailies; but all other papers on the Reporter's list appears once a week, with the exception of two Maráthi papers, which have two issues a week, and one Gujaráthi paper, which gives mercantile news for Indian residents in China, and is published so as to be ready for the fortnightly China Mail.

Place of publication.

Of the Maráthi papers Bombay has 6; Sátára 4; Poona and Tanna 3 each; Ratnágiri, Dhárwár and Sholápur 2 each; and Belgaum, Ahmadnagar, Dhulia, Alibág, Násik, Kaládgi, and Jamkhandi 1 each. Of the Gujaráthi papers nine are published in Bombay, and nine others are equally divided between Ahmedábád, Surat, and Kaira. Karáchi, Broach, and Rájkot have each one Gujaráthi paper. The Hindustáni paper is published in Bombay. The only zillah towns which remain without a paper are Karwar, Shikárpur, and Haidarábád.

Prices and Edition.

The Gujaráthi daily papers, which are all of many years' standing, cost from 18 to 21 rupees per annum. For a weekly paper the highest price is Rs. 12, while the lowest is 13 annas, or 3 pies a copy. Many of the cheapest papers cannot be remunerative, and must be kept up for other reasons than the desire of profit; but, besides these inferior publications, there are several papers of old standing, 13 being more than 10 years old and 11 others having passed their twentieth year. Of the editors employed on these vernacular papers, 28 are Dekkani Hindus, 12 Gujaráthis, and 9 Pársis. One Mahomedan and one European are also returned in the list.

Character of the Press.

Of the papers entered in the Reporter's list, one is devoted to the extension of Christianity, and two are organs of the theistic association called the Prárthana Samáj. Of the others one is an illustrated paper in imitation of *Punch*, and several devote most of their space to information on trade and commerce. Some of the Mofussil papers occupy themselves chiefly with acrimonious articles and correspondence on the actions of Government officials of all grades and on suits pending in the local courts. The Gujaráthi papers were also generally taken up with discussions on the trial and defence of Pestonji Dinsha, the Towers of Silence case, the Mahomedan riots, and the Mhowa Mahajan case. In many papers complaints about the management of railways, the revision of the land settlement, and the decay of Indian arts and manufactures have been as frequent as usual. On this last subject

many suggestions have been offered for the revival of industrial arts, or for the introduction of new processes of manufacture; and the increasing attention paid to the subject may be a sign of a growing feeling that fresh outlets are required for labour and for accumulations of capital. A new subject for discussion has been given by the proceedings of the Finance Committee, and many suggestions have been offered as to the grievances which should be put before the Committee, and the manner in which witnesses should be selected and brought forward for examination. Much unfavourable comment has also been given to the various Bills before the Local Council, and to the Revenue Jurisdiction Bill before the Imperial Legislature; and the refusal of the Bombay Council to receive petitions in the vernacular was also commented on. On the other hand the abolition of the income tax and the appointment of a Native judge to the High Court were measures which were received with satisfaction; and the action of Government with regard to the Bengal Famine has been generally praised, although in connection with this subject the camp at Chinchwad was denounced as an ill-timed expense. The administration of the States of Káthiawár, Sámli, and Baroda has afforded the usual subjects for discussion; and, to go further from home, the death of the Emperor Napoleon and the state of France called forth many expressions of sympathy, while considerable interest has been here and there shown in the Ashantee expedition and in the progress of Russia in the East.

## ARTS AND SCIENCES.

All the paintings brought from Ajunta in the preceding <sup>Ajunta Paint-</sup> year were photographed, and the originals, after exhibition <sup>ings.</sup> at the Town Hall and Victoria Museum, were sent home to the Indian Museum. The Government of India have now sanctioned a repetition of the expedition at a cost of Rs. 5,000 yearly until the work is finished; and since the close of the year under report Mr. Griffiths has been sent to England to study the latest processes for the restoration of the paintings, and to make inquiries as to the possibility of removing

those paintings which are already partly detached, or which could be easily detached.

Victoria and  
Albert Mu-  
seum.

After the articles brought together for the exhibition of 1873 had been removed from the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Curator employed himself in re-arranging the various collections of the museum. The specimens of cereals, pulse, drugs, dyes, tans, oils, &c. &c., have been cleaned and classified. The same care has been taken with the collections of Zanzibar fishes, of fibres, and of crystals; and 20 new specimens of fibres have been collected. The collection of dried fruits and seeds has also been enlarged. The Curator has also been employed in investigating the comparative values of various substances likely to be of use for the manufacture of paper. A report on the subject together with nineteen specimens of raw material and three of paper has been prepared. The Government contributions received during the year include a number of maps, and specimens of Dhárwár silk, raw and manufactured. From the Ráo of Kacch the museum received some valuable specimens of Kacch work in silver; and the Agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway contributed a collection of specimens illustrating the various kinds of building stones to be found near the line of the railway. The number of visitors to the museum has averaged 300 daily throughout the year.

Government  
Observatory,  
Colaba.

During the year under review the instruments for meteorological and magnetical observations at the Colaba Observatory as well as the time-observing instruments were generally in good order and continued to work satisfactorily. Accidents happened to the thermograph and magnetograph clocks, but they were speedily repaired and adjusted. A loss of continuous registration for nearly two hours in one case and seven hours in the other resulted. For 344 days in the year the Harbour clock, which is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles nearer the shipping than the Observatory, was in proper correspondence with the electrical clock, and the time-ball was dropped correctly, without manual intervention, on 86 per cent. of the whole number of week days in the year. A proposal to modify the escapement, with the object of removing the irregularities to



which the clock is still subject, is under consideration. The electrical clock is compared with the standard sidereal clock three times a day.

The comparison of chronometers at the Observatory is a <sup>Continuation</sup> ~~work~~ of much practical value to seamen. 140 chronometers <sup>of chronometers</sup> were received for this purpose during the year, 12 of which belonged to Government and 128 to captains and others.

Some account has already been given in this report of <sup>of returns</sup> the principal meteorological elements at Banbury in the year 1871. Meteorological returns from the four provincial observatories have been examined, and those with copies of former year's registers of meteorological observations have been forwarded to the Royal Observatory at Greenwich. These registers, together with a large body of less reliable observations taken at the civil and military hospitals in this Presidency, and nautical returns collected by the revenue and medical officers of Government, will furnish the materials for an account of the principal features of the climate of this Presidency, which the Superintendent is now preparing. The desirableness of such a work was suggested by the Astronomer Royal some years ago, but it has hitherto not been practicable to prepare it owing to the want of materials.

The Library at the Observatory has received some valuable <sup>works</sup> ~~Scientific~~ additions during the year under review, among which may be mentioned some volumes of the Greenwich Observations, Astronomical, Magnetical, and Meteorological, which were required to complete the set. Government have also ordered for the Secretariat Library a copy of the Royal Society's "Catalogue of Scientific Papers", which will now be accessible for reference to all officers of Government engaged in any scientific research.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### ARCHÆOLOGY.

Archæological Survey of the Bombay Presidency.

During the past year a regular survey of the architectural and other archæological remains in the Bombay Presidency was commenced by Mr. Burgess. This survey originated in the despatch of His Grace the Duke of Argyll, No. 173 of 11th October 1871, in which it was proposed that arrangements should be made by this Government to carry into effect certain suggestions which had been made for the production of a complete work on the rock-cut temples of Western India.

Nature of the scheme proposed.

A detailed scheme was accordingly drawn out by the Honourable Mr. Gibbs, was fully concurred in by His Excellency in Council, and recommended to the Government of India in this Government's letter No.  $\frac{2869}{1060}$  dated 24th July 1873. This contemplated the employment of Mr. Burgess on this special duty for about three years, during which time he was to spend six months of the dry weather in the field and six months at home, elaborating the notes he had made during his tour, preparing the plans and drawings, and printing the photographs. The Government of India had in 1868 set apart Rs. 13,000 for this work in the Bombay Presidency, and this sum was not exceeded in the scheme proposed. But it was pointed out that with more liberal allowances for establishment the field work would be carried on much more rapidly and in the end the work would be proportionately cheaper. It was also proposed that the operations should extend over Haidarâbâd, the Berârs, and Central Provinces, in addition to the Bombay Presidency, and that whilst the main object of the survey would be the caves and other Buddhist remains scattered over this extensive area, careful surveys of some at least of the most interesting Brâhmanical and Jaina remains should be included.

The scheme was sanctioned by the Government of India on the understanding that the expense should not exceed the authorized grant of Rs. 13,000, and on the condition that the operations should be restricted to the Bombay Presidency. With regard to the latter limitation, Mr. Burgess points out that it excludes the Ajunta, Elora, and other groups of caves just outside the Bombay Presidency. It thus renders impossible the production of a complete work on the rock-cut temples of Western India such as was contemplated by the Secretary of State, and also prevents Mr. Burgess from utilizing the whole of the collections he had made privately in preceding years.

Mr. Burgess did not take charge of the duties of Archaeological Surveyor and Reporter till the 15th January 1874, and his actual work in the field did not begin till the 2nd February. He concluded it on the 16th April, as owing to a thunder-storm he apprehended his materials might be injured by rain. His first season was thus a very short one, and in addition he had other difficulties to contend against. He states that the means at his disposal were too limited for the organization of a proper staff, and that the allowance for photography in particular was manifestly inadequate. Owing to the bath being spoiled by impure silver, and eventually being broken, he was prevented for some time from getting any photographs.

On the whole, however, it appears that a good beginning has been made, and the amount of work done in so short a time is considerable. Mr. Burgess confined himself during the season to the Kánarese districts. The caves at Badámi and Aiwali, of which hitherto so very little was known, were surveyed, as also the ancient Jaina and Saiva temples at Belgaum, Pattadkal and Aiwali; and such other places of importance in an archaeological point of view as were easily accessible were also visited. At Pattadkal, however, no photographs were taken, owing to the accident to the bath above referred to. Between 25 and 30 inscriptions were copied, some of them very successfully by paper casts. 54 photo-

graphs in all were taken. The following list of them is here given, as it shows in a brief space the field over which the operations of the year extended :—

1. Belgaum.—Temple No. 1, outside the Commissariat Stores.
2. „ Temple No. 2, inside the Commissariat compound.
3. „ Roof of Temple No. 2.
4. „ Inner door „ „ 2.
5. „ Gateway of the Fort.
6. Old Temple at Konur.
7. Konur.—Temple of Mâhâlingesvara on the Ghât-prabha.
8. „ Temple of Mâhâlingesvara from the west.
9. „ „ „ „ Inscription.
10. „ Falls of Gokak, and Temples.
11. „ Cromlech or Dolmen, No. 1, near the village.
12. „ „ „ „ 2, in the jungle.
13. „ „ „ „ 3, in a field.
14. Kadaroli.—Old Temple in the bed of the Mâlprabha.
15. „ Inscribed stone of Silasasana in the village.
16. Sampgam Mosque.
17. Bail Hangal.—Old Temple.
18. Saundati.—A Silasasana.
19. Huli.—Front of the Temple of Panchalinga Deva.
20. „ Side view of „ „ (duplicate plate)
21. „ Old Temple on the face of the hill.
22. „ Old Temples at a tank.
23. Manauli.—Temples of Panchalingesvara.
24. „ Sculptured stones in „
25. „ A Silasasanam at „
26. Badâmi.—Front of Cave I.
27. „ 18-armed Siva, &c., at Cave I.
28. „ Front of Cave II. (in duplicate).
29. „ Vishnu, &c., in the veranda of Cave II.
30. „ Cave III from the north-east.
31. „ „ „ north-west (in duplicate).

32. Badámi.—Cave III. Pilaster and sculpture at the east end of the veranda.
33. " " Garuda and figures under the roof of the entrance, with brackets of central columns of the veranda.
34. " " West end of the veranda with figure of Nrisiṅha.
35. " " East end of the veranda with Vishnu on Ananta.
36. " " Varaha with Prithvi and pilaster with the old inscription.
37. " " Vishnu, &c., in conflict at the west side of the cave.
38. " Cave IV. The Jaina Cave.
39. " " West end of the veranda and figure of Parswanátha, columns, &c.
40. " " East end of the veranda; a Jina, columns, &c.
41. " View of the old Fort with several Temples (from two points).
42. Aiwalli.—Bráhmancial Cave and Monolith.
43. " " figures in the south corner of the hall.
44. " Sculptures in the Bráhmancial Cave, north corner of the hall.
45. " " east corner.
46. " The Durga Temple.
47. " Pillar in the porch of the Durga Temple.
48. " Door of " "
49. " Sculptured slabs lying outside "
50. " Siṅha, &c., and corner of basement of Temple.
51. " Two inscriptions on the gateway of "
52. " Columns in one of the old deserted Temples in the village.

53. Aiwali.—Ruined Gateway to a Temple near the village.

54. „ Group of Temples and Dolmén at the same place (in duplicate).

More detailed survey proposed.

Mr. Burgess has in his report, which has been separately printed, given a detailed description of the remains he visited during the season. It would be premature, however, to draw any general conclusions until the drawings and copies of inscriptions have been prepared. He is of opinion that the materials which he has yet collected do not adequately represent the antiquities of the Kánarese country, but only open up a field which would repay a much wider and more detailed survey.

Preparation of drawings.

The negatives and impressions of inscriptions were transmitted to London, and Mr. Burgess has been occupied since his return to Europe in working up the drawings and laying them down to scale.

Antiquarian researches of Mr. Fleet.

The antiquarian researches of Mr. J. F. Fleet, C.S., are also deserving of mention. During the year under review he examined the inscriptions at Gadak in the Dambal Taluka of the Dhárwár District, and published an account of them together with a transcription and translation of the largest of them, which relates to the kings of the Hayrala dynasty. He afterwards employed himself in preparing for publication some inscriptions previously collected relating to the Ratta chieftains of Saundatti and Belgaum, the Yadava kings of Devagiri, and the Vijayanagra dynasty, and in the early part of 1874 copied some fresh inscriptions at Narsgal in the Dhárwár District relating to chieftains of the Sindavamsa subordinate to the Chalukya kings. He reports that his paper on the Ratta chieftains of Saundatti and Belgaum is passing through the press for the Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society; but the others are not yet ready for publication.

Scheme for collecting and preserving ancient Kánarese inscriptions.

Finally it may be mentioned that it is now proposed to carry out a scheme for the collection and preservation of ancient Kánarese inscriptions which was suggested by

His Grace the Duke of Argyll in his despatch No. 4, dated 27th January 1870. This scheme contemplated the employment of a competent scholar to revise the transcripts of the Kánarese inscriptions prepared by Sir W. Elliott, and to add others not included in the collection, and it was suggested that when the revision and additions are completed the bulk of them should be printed in India in modern Kánarese; only those should be photo-lithographed which, in the opinion of the editor, present double readings, or are interesting for their great antiquity. In a minute recorded by the Honourable Mr. Gibbs on the 4th June last it is proposed that the work be divided into *two* portions, (1) the copying the inscriptions, (2) their decyphering and publication. As regards the first portion it is considered that the best plan is to have copies (Fr. : *estampages*) taken by means of the stout unsized paper used by those *savants* who have been engaged on similar duty in Egypt. It is recommended that the second part of the duty should be entrusted to Mr. Fleet.

---

## CHAPTER IX.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

## Number of Clergy.

The number of clergy in the Diocese at the close of the official year was 51. Of these 25 were senior and junior chaplains, 3 clergymen on the Additional Clergy Fund, Diocesan Committee, S. P. G., 2 missionaries of S. P. G. and C. M. S., drawing a stipend of Ra. 150 *per mensem* each for European and Eurasian charge in Bombay and Presidency prisons, 19 were S. P. G. and C. M. S. missionaries, and 2 were priests of the Bombay Church Union Mission.

## Chaplains.

The full complement of chaplains is 30,—17 senior and 13 junior, but 5 were absent on sick or other leave to Europe. All recognized stations, however, were filled, except Dhárwár with the Konkan coast, and Upper Sind.

## Additional Clergy.

Of the additional clergy one officiates at Mazagon in Bombay, and has in addition to his work in his district the funeral and other duties connected with the charge of the Anglican portion of the Sewree cemetery. Another is at Kotri for the benefit of the employés of the Indus Flotilla and Sind Railway companies. The third, whose stipend is partly provided out of the fund raised by the late Bishop Harding from the contributions of the G. I. P. Railway shareholders, is stationed at Egutpura, gives special attention to Egutpura, Bhosáwal, and Munmar, and itinerates along the line towards Calcutta. The Archdeacon and Commissary, who in the absence of the Bishop has been in charge of the Diocese for part of the current year, urges that a railway chaplain is much needed to reside at Lanauli, and itinerate between Callian and Madras. The need of a church and a school at Parell, which is a growing railway depôt, and is now gratuitously ministered to by the priests of the Bombay Church Union Mission, has also been strongly re-



presented, and the setting apart of a site for the purpose is now in contemplation.

It is only right to notice the services of the many mis-<sup>Missionaries</sup> sionaries of both the Societies, who without any remuneration regularly minister in stations without chaplains, such as Násik, Málígám, Kollápur, &c., to communities more or less connected with Government.

During the year under review the Bishop consecrated the <sup>Church</sup> church at Nasirábád. A grant was made from the Diocesan Church Building Fund towards the church at Sakhar in Sind; and St. Peter's, Mazagon, has been enlarged, improved, and adorned with a stained glass memorial window to subordinates of the P. & O. Company who were lost at sea with the "Carnatic."

After the rains the Bishop went to the station of Ah-<sup>Tour of the</sup> madnagar to superintend the missionary work there in <sup>Bishop.</sup> connection with the S. P. G. In November his lordship attended the meeting of the Indian bishops at Nagpore, and *en route* visited some stations along the line. Subsequently he made a tour during the cold weather in Rájputána, and visited Nimach, Nasirábád, Jaipur, Disa, and Abu, Ahmedábád and Surat, and returned to Bombay about the middle of March.

## STATIONERY.

The value of the stationery in stock at the commence-<sup>Value of</sup> ment of the year under review was Rs. 1,20,831-14-6. <sup>Stationery.</sup> The value of receipts from all sources during the year was Rs. 3,21,393-3-9, while that of issues amounted to Rs. 2,42,275-12-8. Consequently the value of the stock in hand at the close of the year was Rs. 2,00,003-5-7. The first supply of paper stamped with a cameo, and bearing the Royal Arms and the words "Government of Bombay" in accordance with a proposal acquiesced in by the Government of India, was received during the year under report.

Complaints have been made of the inferiority of the ma-<sup>Supply of</sup> chine-made foolscap paper supplied, but the Secretary of <sup>better paper.</sup>

State has now directed that a better description of paper should be furnished in addition to the usual kind of machine-made foolscap. The cost of the former is nearly double that of the latter.

Increase in  
the work of  
the Depart-  
ment.

The quantity of paper supplied to the Government Central Press during the year under review is very much in excess of that supplied in the previous year. For different offices also an increase of the authorized allowance of stationery has been asked for. These increases are due to the larger amount of work, which has also necessitated an addition to the number of clerks, &c. After the demands were checked and modified by the controlling officers and by the Superintendent of Stationery they were sanctioned by Government. The work of the Stationery Department appears to be increasing annually; the value of the stores sent from England was, during the year under review, considerably in excess of that of former years, and the want of godown accommodation has been more and more felt, but has now been partially met by Government making over a portion of the General Record Room at the Town Hall for the stowage of stores.

#### GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS.

Government  
Central Press.

The Central Press was formed at the close of June 1872: the year under review is, therefore, the first entire year that it has been at work. Its formation was necessitated by the heavy expenditure incurred on account of printing, and the desirability of bringing all the printing work of the Presidency with its expenditure under complete contrl. The financial results of the Press operations during the past year have realized the expectations of this Government in a considerable decrease in the expenditure for printing as compared with that of former years. A comparison of the expenditure of last year with the average of that for the five years preceding the formation of the Central Press shows a saving of Rs. 1,00,939. Nearly the whole of the printing work of the Presidency is executed at the Central Press—the printing and supply of forms to officers in all departments being greatly

facilitated by standard forms having been fixed for use in each department. The gross earnings of the Press during the past year were Rs. 2,59,784-4-6, of which Rs. 7,530-1-0 were cash receipts; the expenditure, excluding the value of plant purchased, was Rs. 1,79,020-14-2, showing a balance in favour of the Press of Rs. 80,763-6-4. New material of the value of Rs. 48,744-15-5 was purchased during the year. The rates at which the work executed by the Press is charged were framed by a committee appointed by Government, and were based on the lowest rates prevailing in Bombay for form work, and 25 per cent. below the lowest for printed matter: the past year's out-turn of the Press shows, therefore, the cost of printing to have been much less than it would have been if the printing had been executed at private presses. The system of keeping the Press accounts has recently been thoroughly examined by Mr. Gordon, the Acting Deputy Accountant General, who has reported favourably upon it, and suggested but few alterations. In future the accounts of the Press will be regularly audited by an accountant appointed by Government. The value of the work executed for different departments is shown below:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Secretariat Departments .. .. .	1,23,373	6	1
Officers of Government in Presidency Town .. .. .	43,888	9	4
Controller, Public Works Accounts, Bombay .. .. .	10,958	4	6
Members Revenue and Magisterial Officers... .. .	19,893	13	6
" Judicial Officers .. .. .	12,495	6	5
" Police Officers... .. .	2,379	6	0
" Treasury Officers .. .. .	3,123	3	1
" Educational Officers .. .. .	7,416	8	7
" Forest Officers... .. .	1,746	11	6
" Vaccination Officers .. .. .	654	1	3
" Survey Officers .. .. .	2,134	9	7
" Miscellaneous Officers of Government, &c. .. .. .	7,272	3	6
Political Agents and other Officers to whom bills for work done have been sent for adjustment .. .. .	5,448	6	2
Value of standard forms printed for stock .. .. .	11,266	10	0
Total...	2,52,954	3	6

The receipts for work done during the year 1873-74 at the Printing Press of the Commissioner in Sind were Rs. 17,771 in the English Department against Rs. 14,268-4-0 in the previous year, and in the Vernacular Department

Ra. 12,466-9-0 against Rs. 10,335. The value of plant and material in stock is said to be Rs. 23,176-9-2, and the cost of contingencies for tools and furniture was Rs. 1,321-15-6 against Rs. 1,038-2-3 in 1872-73. Owing to the publication of the Sind Official Gazette a few extra hands are employed, but they are entirely supported by the proceeds realized from subscriptions and advertisements. The cost of the establishment maintained at present is Rs. 1,341 per mensem, Rs. 471 of which amount are paid from Imperial Revenues, Rs. 125 from Local Funds, and Rs. 45 from the Sind Official Gazette. The press was originally established to afford assistance to the Commissioner's office, in which reductions were made to supply the requisite establishment, but its operations were subsequently extended, and it is now the central press for Sind.

Photozincographic Office.

The Photozincographic Office at Poona, which is under the control of the Survey Commissioner S. D., also worked successfully throughout the year. The total cost was Rs. 28,441, and the value of the work done Rs. 29,062, of which Rs. 5,529-4-7 were paid in cash, being on account of work done for Government Departments out of Bombay Presidency and for private parties.

---

---

APPENDIX

---

## APPENDIX.

### CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION. A.—LEGISLATIVE (ACTS).

(1).—*Statements of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Presidency of Bombay in the Year 1873-74 (between 1st April 1873 and 31st March 1874), and sanctioned as required by law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
Act No. II. of 1873. (An Act to alter and amend the Bombay Municipal Act of 1872.)	The Honourable E. W. Ravenscroft.	It was found impracticable, owing to the period at which the Bombay Municipal Act came into operation, to adhere strictly to the precise terms of the Act in the exercise of the powers conferred upon the Government by the 306th Section. This Act was, therefore, passed for the purpose of legalizing the arrangements made for the first election.	Assented to by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the 31st July 1873. Assented to by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General on the 15th September 1873.
Act No. III. of 1873. (An Act to legalize certain payments made from the proceeds of the Fees levied under (Bombay) Act IX. of 1863.)	The Honourable J. Gibbs.	Payments and advances had been from time to time made from the Cotton Frauds Fund for objects connected with the introduction of new sorts of seed and the general improvement of the cultivation of cotton, but regarding which doubts had arisen as to whether they came within the letter of Bombay Act IX. of 1863. This Act was, therefore, passed for the formal legalization of these payments and advances.	Assented to by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the 16th August 1873. Assented to by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General on the 13th October 1873.
Act No. IV. of 1873. (An Act to amend Bombay Act No. II. of 1864 providing for the periodical survey of Steam Vessels, and to provide for the examination of Engineers of Steam Vessels.)	The Honourable Colonel M. K. Kennedy.	Recent experience had shown Bombay Act II. of 1864 to be defective in some particulars. These defects could only be remedied by a legislative enactment similar in its nature to Bengal Act I. of 1868. This Act has been framed on the model of that Act. It authorizes Government to appoint any ports or places in the Bombay Presidency to be ports of survey for the purposes of Bombay Act II. of 1864 or of this Act, and to impose additional fees when the survey is made in any port of survey other than Bombay. Provision is made for the examination of engineers of steam vessels, and for the granting, suspension, and cancellation of certificates of competency, and clauses are inserted prohibiting the granting of a clearance to a steam vessel unless such vessel has a duly qualified engineer, and authorizing the imposition of a penalty on the master and owner of a steam vessel which has not in charge of its engines a person possessing the requisite certificate of competency or service. Power is also given to	Assented to by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the 17th November 1873. Assented to by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General on the 3rd February 1874.

11

[APPENDIX

Act No. V. of 1873. The Honourable  
(The Boiler Inspection Act 1873.) A. Rogers.

Act No. VI. of 1873. The Honourable  
(The Bombay District Municipal Act of 1873.) J. Gibbs.

the Governor in Council to direct an investigation to be made into the causes of any explosion occurring on board a steam vessel. By Clause 2 of Section 2 of the Act steam vessels holding a valid certificate from the London Board of Trade are exempted from survey.

In consequence of the extension, of late years, of steam machinery to the ginning and pressing of cotton in the Mofussil a great number of factories worked by steam power has started up in different parts of the country. These factories are in many instances managed by men who have but a very slight acquaintance with the nature and proper regulation of steam machinery, and there is reason to believe that in some cases the boilers and machinery in use are defective, old and almost, if not quite, worn out. The danger to human life arising from these causes had become a matter for serious consideration. Already accidents attended with loss of life and destruction of property had occurred at Broach and Ahmedabad. Act VI. (Bombay) of 1869 provided for the inspection of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers situated in the City of Bombay, but it contained no clause by which its operation could be extended to the Mofussil, and furthermore it included no provisions insisting upon the competency of the persons employed as factory engineers and directing the examination of such engineers with a view to testing their qualifications. In place of having two Acts on this subject, one relating exclusively to the City of Bombay and the other referring to the Mofussil only, it had been deemed advisable to repeal Act VI. (Bombay) 1869, to withdraw Bill No. I. of 1873, and to substitute for them a measure applicable to both the Mofussil and the City of Bombay, embodying, with certain modifications rendered necessary by its extended sphere of operation, the provisions of Act VI. of 1869, and providing for the examination of engineers and the management, by these persons only who are found to be competent, of steam machinery. To accomplish these objects this Act has been passed.

Act XXVI. of 1850 (an Act to enable improvements to be made in towns) having been found deficient in certain important provisions, was amended by Bombay Acts II. and IX. of 1862. The remedy, however, proved to be only partial, and a general concurrence of opinion that the working of Municipal Committees was so frequently unsuccessful as to render fresh legislation absolutely necessary, induced the Government in 1870 to

appoint a Committee consisting of the two Revenue Commissioners and other selected officers, as per margin, to consider the whole subject. The Committee submitted

a Draft Act, with a report, from which the following extract is taken:—

Assented to by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the 14th October 1873.

Assented to by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General on the 25th April 1874.

Assented to by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the 27th November 1873.

Assented to by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General on the 20th April 1874.

A.—LEGISLATIVE (ACTS)—*continued.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
		<p>“As Act XXVI. of 1850 has been in force for twenty years, and has in this Presidency extended to 96 towns of above 4,000 inhabitants (besides smaller places), the reports on its working made by the Collectors, many of whom have been personally concerned with it from the first, appear deserving of considerable weight when a measure of amendment is being framed.</p> <p>“From these reports, and the fact that only about one-half of the towns possessing a population of 4,000 inhabitants and upwards have applied for the introduction of the Act, it is evident that the permissive system of Act XXVI. pre-supposed an advancement and readiness for self-government which had no real existence. Whether it may or may not have been wise in 1850 to leave the introduction of Municipal Government to the will of the people it is not necessary to discuss, but it must be evident that at the present day, when it is indispensable that local needs of various kinds should be met from local resources, a system which enables one-half of the towns in the Presidency to escape reasonable burdens which are borne by the other half, with the result that the towns so escaping are either a burden on the Imperial resources in such matters, or wanting in the most obvious improvements of modern civilization, is both an individual wrong and a political mistake. We have, therefore, provided that the Governor in Council shall have power to constitute a Municipality in any place he may think proper. This course, we may remark, is the same as that already adopted in the Municipal Acts of the Bengal Presidency, and proposed in that now before the Madras Legislative Council.</p> <p>“Another defect, as it seems to us, in Act XXVI., which appears clearly from the papers submitted to us, is that it presumed a general equality of advancement in all the communities to which it might be applied, though no such equality existed or was likely to exist. The result evidently is, that while there are some towns in which the Act works on the whole fairly enough, as long as the <i>personnel</i> of the Commission is good, and a few cities in which even considerable progress towards efficient self-govern-</p>	

17

[APPENDIX



ment has been attained, there are others, and these a large majority, where self-government is, and for long must be, little more than a name, necessary improvements being either carried out by one or two individuals, usually Government servants, or neglected altogether, while occasionally corruption and jobbery run an unlimited course.

"We feel no doubt that the policy of enlisting the higher classes as much as possible in local administration is sound, and that any step of a more retrograde tendency than is absolutely necessary would be greatly to be deprecated. At the same time, a solemn farce covering neglect or misrule cannot be too soon put an end to. In accordance with these views we propose, therefore, to divide Municipalities into two classes. The first class, or 'City Municipalities,' would comprise places which have shown themselves entitled to considerable powers of self-government. In these the chief power would rest with the Commissioners as a body, and option would be allowed to adopt any form of executive government which circumstances and past experience might dictate, from a single officer holding relations to the Commissioners analogous to those existing between the Commissioner and Justice in Bombay, down to a Managing Committee with the right of ~~election~~. The second class, Town Municipalities, would virtually be worked by a local Government officer, under the direction of the Assistant or ~~Chief~~ Collector and the Collector, the other Commissioners enjoying ~~as usual~~ ~~there~~ in the current management as they were able and willing to take, and on great questions holding the position of assessors. Power would be reserved to the Governor in Council to raise a 'Town' into a 'City' Municipality whenever marked efficiency confirmed by public opinion rendered the measure desirable.

"Act XXVI. of 1850 differs from almost all the enactments by which it is being replaced in other parts of India in that it leaves all details regarding establishments, executive power, nature and mode of levying taxes, and conservancy, to be provided for in Rules, while they all enter with more or less minuteness into the whole of these matters. The principle which we have adopted is to put in the Act everything which is necessarily of general application, such as general meetings of the whole body of Commissioners, conservancy powers and penalties, Government control, and publicity of proceedings, but to reserve for the Rules everything which may be expected to vary in each individual Municipality, such as the nature and powers of the executive body, the particular taxes to be imposed, and the method of collecting them. A reference to Section XIV. of the Draft will make our meaning more clear.

A.—LEGISLATIVE (ACTS)—*continued.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
		<p>“Under Chapter III. of the Draft, relating to the Municipal property and fund, care has been taken to vest in the Municipality all public property, including that of existing Municipalities, which may be reconstituted under the new Act. Provision has also been made for raising, under sufficient restrictions, the funds for the construction of works of a permanent character, because we believe that it is only by permitting terminable loans, repayable in comparatively short periods, that the necessities of our great cities and towns with respect to drainage, water supply, or communications, as the case may be, can be adequately provided for.</p> <p>“The taxes which are by Section XXIII. allowed to be imposed comprise those which have already been legalised in one or other of the Acts which have recently been passed for other parts of India, together with a general clause inserted with the view of permitting the continuance of various taxes of long standing under local usage which already form part of the revenues of existing Municipalities, and also of legalising the special shop, poll, or other tax which in some cases long has been, and in all advantageously might be, levied for sanitary purposes from the frequenters of pilgrimages, fairs, and similar large gatherings of people. The definition of ‘bazaar’ and the concluding portion of Section IV. of the Draft have been framed with the special view of embracing such localities.</p> <p>“In Chapter IV. the objects to which Municipal Funds are applicable have been carefully defined and summarised. Under the head of ‘public safety’ provision has been made for the payment of one-half of the charges of the police <i>bond fide</i> employed in the Municipal limits. The Committee consider it much to be regretted that a charge of this kind, which has hitherto been borne by the Imperial Treasury, should be thrown upon purely Municipal resources, and there are perhaps no weightier reasons for selecting police than many other heads, but they have entered it in the Draft in accordance with para. 3 of the instructions they received.</p>	

\* \* \* \* \*

"The Conservancy clauses composing Chapter V, have been drawn up after a very careful collation of Bombay Act II, 1865, which is the most complete enactment on the subject, with the Bengal and Madras Acts and the Rules of the large cities of Poona, Surat, and Ahmedabad. It is believed that they will be found to confer all powers which it is reasonable and necessary that Municipalities, some of which are carrying out sanitary improvements on a large scale, should possess, but at the same time to contain suitable checks against mismanagement and harshness, and an absence of many technicalities which are probably indispensable in a Presidency town.

"Chapter VI, follows the existing law or Rules in all respects, and makes clear the point which was at one time considered doubtful, whether Municipal offences could be tried, and fines, penalties, and taxes levied by any Magistrate or not. That any Magistrate should have such power appears to the Committee clear, whether in consideration of the usual pettiness of the cases or the fact that there are no Magistrates P. P. resident in the majority of Municipal towns. This conclusion does not, moreover, contravene the present practice of the High Court.

"Chapters VII. and VIII. are based upon the existing law and Rules, and do not appear to call for any special remark."

The Committee of 1870 also considered very fully a proposal of Mr. Poile, the Director of Public Instruction, that provision should be made for primary instruction by imposing a house-tax or other impost on the non-agricultural classes, whom he stated to number about 50 per cent. of the population. Mr. Poile pointed out that only twenty-seven towns in the Presidency had availed themselves of Bombay Act II, of 1862 to assign Municipal revenues to education, and that the aggregate of their contributions was only Rs. 13,678, whereas there are 100 towns of above 4,000 inhabitants who might fairly be required to bear a burden for primary education similar to that imposed on the agricultural population through the One Anna cess. The majority of the Committee were in favour of making it obligatory on Municipalities to contribute two-thirds of the cost of primary education, the proportion being nearly similar to that paid by the Local Funds for schools in rural districts.

A.—LEGISLATIVE (ACTS)—concluded.

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
		<p>Circumstances rendered it at the time inexpedient to bring forward the Committee's Draft for enactment by the Legislative Council, but it was freely used in 1872 by the Committee over which General Marriott presided, in their Draft Act for the Bombay Municipality, and large portions of it, with amendments and additions, have become law for the Presidency Town as Bombay Act III. of 1872.</p> <p>Bombay Act III. of 1872 had in its turn been made use of in the revision of the Committee's Draft of 1870, and the recent legislation for the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, and Oude, and the Central Provinces, as also the debates in the Legislative Council of the Governor General on those measures, and the Bengal and Burmah Municipal Bills, had been taken into consideration. This Act has been framed in the light of recent thorough ventilation of the subject with respect to all parts of India.</p> <p>The principal features are those of the Draft of 1870, an explanation of which, taken from the Committee's Report, has been given above; but two important modifications have been introduced in consideration of popular opinion, and the rapid rise in intelligence of the public in many Mofussil towns. The first of these is, that the Government, before constituting a Municipal District in the first instance, and subsequently, before at any time imposing any tax, toll, or other impost, shall wait for and duly consider any objections which may be made by the inhabitants. The second is the admission, in the case of City Municipalities, of the principle of election of the non-official members and the limitation of the removal of City Commissioners by Government to certain specified occasions, instead of allowing it at will, as at present.</p>	

VII

[APPENDIX

<p>Act No. VII of 1873. The Honourable (The Bombay Salt Act 1873.)</p>	<p>A. Rogers.</p>	<p>As this Act provides for the payment of Police charges by Municipalities, and a consolidation of the law was in all cases most desirable, Bombay Act I. of 1871 has been repealed. The liability of the Municipalities has, however, been limited to one-half of the total Police charges, in consideration of the obligation to provide for primary instruction which has been imposed. The limitation of expenditure on primary education and on Hospitals, Dispensaries, &amp;c., to two-thirds has been struck out, since it was obviously unnecessary while the assignments were left to the discretion of the Municipality, and would have interfered in many cases with grants of larger proportion actually.</p> <p>Owing to successive enhancements of the rate of excise leviable on salt, the incentives to evade payment of the tax had much increased of late years, and the existing laws, which were enacted soon after the system of salt excise was first introduced into the Presidency of Bombay, had proved inadequate to the protection of the salt revenue. It, therefore, became necessary to make better and more stringent provision for controlling the manufacture, storage, possession and transport of salt in the Presidency of Bombay, and it was with this end in view that the present Act has been passed.</p>	<p>Assented to by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the 17th November 1873.</p> <p>Assented to by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General on the 2nd May 1874.</p>
--	-------------------	---	---

## A.—LEGISLATIVE (BILLS).

### (2).—Statement of Bills proposed and pending in the Legislature of the Presidency of Bombay.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what state.
Bill No. 1 of 1873. (A Bill to provide for the periodical inspection of Steam Boilers and prime movers attached thereto situate within certain Districts in the Presidency of Bombay.)	The Honourable A. Rogers.	The object of the Bill was to provide for the periodical inspection of steam boilers and prime movers attached thereto, situate within certain districts in the Presidency of Bombay, with a view to the security of persons and property.	3rd April 1873.	Withdrawn on the 23rd July 1873, and Bill No. 7 of 1873, which became law and was published as Bombay Act No. V. of 1873, was substituted.	
Bill No. 2 of 1873. (A Bill to amend the law relating to hereditary village offices.)	The Honourable A. Rogers.	This Bill was drafted with a view to remove the difficulties which had arisen in the administration of village offices under the provisions of Act XI. of 1843.	14th July 1873.	Withdrawn on 17th September 1873, and Bill No. 12 of 1873 introduced. <i>Vide</i> the statement of the objects and reasons of Bill No. 12 of 1873.	

Bill No. 6 of 1873. (The Honourable Colonel M. K. Kennedy.)

Bill No. 10 of 1873. (The Honourable E. W. Ravenscroft.)

Bill No. 11 of 1873. (The Honourable A. Rogers.)

Tolls have been levied in the Bombay Presidency under the provisions of Act No. XV. of 1864, but as this Act was not formally extended to this Presidency, it is now necessary to legalize the levy of these tolls. The opportunity has at the same time been taken to consolidate the law generally relating to the levy of tolls on public roads and bridges in this Presidency.

A careful survey of the Town and Island of Bombay, and a demarcation of the different properties therein situated, have recently been completed. Boundary marks erected at some expense, chiefly at the cost of Government, have been laid down, in order that the benefits of the survey and demarcation of estates might not be lost. During the progress of the work the officers employed thereon ascertained that many encroachments had been made on Government lands by the occupants of holdings adjoining such lands. With the view of equitably dealing with these encroachments, regulating the transfers of properties in the Collector's records, and providing for the permanent preservation of the Boundary marks defining the different estates, this Bill has been prepared.

The existing law relating to the management of the various classes of Jails in this Presidency has been found by experience to be defective in several respects, and the present Bill is introduced with a view to remedying these defects.

Under the law as it now stands the Inspector General of Prisons is unable to supervise or exercise any controlling authority over the Jails in the City of Bombay. It is, however, for many reasons desirable that he should be vested in respect to these Jails with the same powers which he possesses in regard to the Mofussil Jails, and for this purpose the provisions of Act VIII. of 1856 are by Section 2 of this Bill rendered applicable to the Jails situated in the City of Bombay, and the supervision of those Jails is vested in the Inspector General of Prisons. Under these circumstances the existence of the present Committee of Management of the House of Correction is no longer necessary, and Rule, Ordinance and Regulation No. III. of 1827, by which the Committee was constituted and its duties and powers defined, is consequently repealed.

26th July 1873.

4th September 1873.

6th September 1873.

This Bill was finally passed on the 6th October 1874 and has been submitted for the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy.

To be read a first time.

The Bill has been reported on a second time by the Select Committee. It is now to be read a second time.

A.—LEGISLATIVE (BILLS)—*continued.*

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what state.
		<p>At present there is no law authorizing the infliction of the punishment of whipping on convicts in the Bombay County Jail, and the necessity for some enactment legalising such punishment has more than once been brought to the notice of Government. In the case of prisoners confined in the House of Correction the punishment of whipping has been authorised by Bombay Act V. of 1865. The present Bill provides in Section 28 for the infliction of corporal punishment on prisoners confined in Criminal Jails, and as this provision is applicable alike to the Mofussil and the Bombay City Jails, no separate measure legalising the infliction of the punishment of whipping in the Bombay County Jail is requisite, nor is it any longer necessary to retain in the Statute book Bombay Act V. of 1865, which is accordingly repealed.</p> <p>Amongst the punishments authorized by Section 26 of Bombay Act IV. of 1865 penal diet was not included. This particular form of punishment has, however, been found to be very efficacious both in England and in other parts of India where it is had recourse to in the Criminal Jails, and it has consequently been deemed expedient now to legalise the award of penal diet in the Jails of this Presidency, due restrictions being placed on the number of consecutive days for which it can be inflicted and on its frequent repetition.</p> <p>Experience has proved the necessity for some alterations in the existing law concerning Subordinate Jails. Under Section 13 of Act (Bombay) IV. of 1865, prisoners, sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding one month, must be sent to the</p>			



Subordinate Jail, if a Jail of that description is nearer to the place where sentence is passed upon them than is the District Jail. It is, however, in many instances found to be impossible to provide any kind of hard labour in Subordinate Jails for prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, and consequently to carry out adequately the sentence passed upon them. The result is that convicts sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three or four weeks frequently spend the period of their sentence in idleness, and therefore the punishment awarded to them loses much of its deterrent effect, and simply amounts to mere confinement without any occupation in a lock-up. As the entire abolition of Subordinate Jails is undesirable, and in many cases it is advisable that such Jails should be maintained for the confinement of prisoners sentenced to very short terms of imprisonment by Criminal Courts situated at a long distance from the District Jail, the defect in the existing system will, it is considered, be best met by reducing from one month to fourteen days the maximum term of imprisonment to undergo which a convict can be sent to a Subordinate Jail. This will materially diminish the number of prisoners who must be sent to the Subordinate Jails, and will therefore tend to facilitate the obtaining of suitable labour for the reduced number of convicts confined in those Jails, and at the same time ensure the subjection in the District Jail to proper jail discipline and hard labour of all persons sentenced to longer terms of imprisonment than fourteen days.

By the Bill the power of appointing the Jailors of all Jails is granted to the Inspector General of Prisons, and a considerable portion of the authority and responsibility vested in the Jailor under Bombay Act IV. of 1865 is transferred from that official to the Superintendent of the Jail, a measure which recent experience has shown to be highly necessary.

The other modifications effected are of comparatively minor importance.

**A.—LEGISLATIVE (BILLS)—continued.**

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what state.
<p>Bill No. 12 of 1873. (A Bill to amend the law relating to hereditary offices.)</p>	<p>The Honourable A Rogers.</p>	<p>This Bill is introduced in the place of Bill No. 2 of 1873, which has been withdrawn to obtain the same objects and for the same reasons. In its main principles it differs but little from the provisions of the Bill withdrawn, but in the phraseology employed, in the classification of its provisions, and the arrangement of its sections it varies from and is much clearer and more concise than Bill No. 2 of 1873.</p> <p>The statement of objects and reasons of Bill No. 2 of 1873 ran as follows :—</p> <p>A Committee, consisting of the two Revenue Commissioners and other experienced Revenue Officers, assembled at Poona in 1870, under instructions from Government, to consider the advisability of legislation with regard to the future relation towards the State, under the changed aspect of affairs, now that the operations of the Revenue Survey and Settlement have rendered their services more or less unnecessary, of Hereditary District and Village Officers. This Committee submitted a Draft of an Act for the purpose of placing matters on a more definite and satisfactory footing, and it is on that Draft, omitting the Sections only applicable to the former class of officers, which subsequent proceedings have to a certain extent done away with the need for enacting, that the present Bill, relating only to Village Offices, is based.</p> <p>It provides different methods of proceeding with regard to those superior officers, such as Pátols for Village Head-men and Kulkarnis or Accountants, whose rights in their Wat-</p>	<p>17th September 1873.</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>Has been read a second time. To be considered in detail.</p>

ans, or Hereditary official emoluments, service, and dignities were regulated by Act XI. of 1843, and the inferior classes of village servants, such as watchmen, sweepers, &c., whose services had by the usage of the country come to be rendered hereditary, but which had never been regulated by any written law.

With regard to the former the provisions of Act XI. of 1843 have been found to be quite inadequate, and to work very unsatisfactorily, especially in the settlement of questions relating to succession and service in Watans in which the right to serve in rotation was claimed by different individuals or families. Section IV. of that Act merely laying down in general terms that when the performance of the duties was claimed in rotation by different sharers they should nominate some one to serve, and in the event of their not so nominating the Collector or other controlling officer should exercise the power of selection, but not providing any rules for fixing the order of rotation, it has become the practice, not unnaturally, for the Collectors to set on foot inquiries to ascertain whose right to succeed or serve was the highest, and as a necessary result of the acknowledgment in the section quoted of the existence of the right of service in rotation, to determine as far as possible, in the absence of any rules for their guidance, in what cases such right existed, and the order of rotation in such cases. The right of service, although not attended with any great pecuniary profit, is highly prized on account of the social dignity it confers, and is sought for by resort to most unscrupulous means, to the demoralisation of the subordinate revenue officials, and the wasting of the time and patience of their superiors. These evils it is sought to remedy in the Draft Bill by legalizing the preparation of an authentic Register of all Village Watans, by which it shall be determined once for all in which of them the practice of service by rotation shall be recognized, and what and in whom vested shall be the order of such rotation where it is admitted. All the other provisions of the Draft with regard to the Watans of the Higher Village Officers are subsidiary to this main end.

A.—LEGISLATIVE (BILLS)—concluded.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what state.
		<p>With regard to the inferior classes of village servants it is considered advisable to provide means by which they shall be enabled to recover from those by whom their haks or customary emoluments are paid what may be due to them according to village usage, without recourse to the expensive and tedious processes of the Civil Courts. This by Section IV. of the Draft Act will be through a Panchayat or jury of arbitration. Further, while maintaining, as far as appears consistent with the public interests, the custom of hereditary service among these classes, it has been considered advisable to place in the hands of the local Officers, who are in the best position to judge of what is required, extensive powers for the regulation of the methods by which succession and service are to be determined. It is hoped that by a combination of the hereditary and stipendiary principles more efficient service will be secured on the part of these very useful, though comparatively humble, classes of officers. Lastly, it is proposed to exempt from liability to question in the Civil Courts any decisions passed by competent authority in matters coming under the provisions of the Act in which the public interests are concerned, such as the regulation of the method of succession, rotation of service, official emoluments, &amp;c., leaving the jurisdiction of those Courts in such as relate to the rights of private parties <i>inter se</i> intact. This appeared both reasonable and indispensable, inasmuch as the officers of the State are the most competent to judge what manner and kind of service are required for its purposes, and one of the main objects of the proposed legislation, <i>vis.</i>, to settle matters, would be frustrated if finality were not given to the decisions to be passed under it.</p>			

*N.B.*—The Mofussil Burial and Burning Ground Bill, stated in the Administration Report for 1872-73 to have been passed and submitted for the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy, has been vetoed by His Excellency.

The Bill to extend and make compulsory the practice of vaccination in the City of Bombay is still pending, as stated in the Administration Report for 1872-73.

---

CHAPTER III **B.**—POLICE

---

(1).—STATEMENT showing Strength, Cost,

District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.								Cost of Police.																		
	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial Revenues.								Strength of Cantonments, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial Revenues.		Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (Column 2) and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.			Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents, Column (3), (2).		Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.		Other Expenses of Column 2.		Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Columns 4 and 5), (4).		Total pay of Constables of all classes (3, 7, and 8).		Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Columns 11, 13, and 14.		Average Pay of	
	Commissioner of Police, Inspector General, Deputy and Assistant Inspector General.	Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1).	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 (1).	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.	Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (Column 2) and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents, Column (3), (2).	Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Other Expenses of Column 2.	Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Columns 4 and 5), (4).	Total pay of Constables of all classes (3, 7, and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Columns 11, 13, and 14.	Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.									
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.									
Ahmed-Abád ..	2	3	226	99	896	..	..	..	..	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,200	Rs. 3,084	Rs. 62,292	Rs. 1,29,680	Rs. 1,630	356	104										
Kaire ..	1	1	142	35	575	..	..	..	..	Rs. 9,600	Rs. 2,400	Rs. 2,111	Rs. 34,136	Rs. 70,363	Rs. 1,233	346	100										
Panch Maháls ..	2	2	111	36	673	..	6	30	..	Rs. 9,696	Rs. 3,360	Rs. 2,863	Rs. 25,241	Rs. 74,036	Rs. 1,300	335	90										
Broach ..	1	2	77	32	315	..	..	..	..	Rs. 6,859	Rs. 1,656	Rs. 1,322	Rs. 21,553	Rs. 40,157	Rs. 1,018	352	102										
Surat ..	1	2	118	23	506	..	..	..	..	Rs. 7,141	Rs. 2,441	Rs. 2,064	Rs. 26,468	Rs. 48,171	Rs. 1,355	352	100										
Tanna ..	1	2	146	..	655	..	1	3	..	Rs. 8,559	Rs. 2,390	Rs. 2,149	Rs. 39,085	Rs. 65,465	Rs. 1,832	..	100										
Kolába ..	1	1	64	..	236	..	..	..	..	Rs. 5,143	Rs. 1,892	Rs. 1,404	Rs. 14,889	Rs. 26,409	Rs. 900	..	100										
Násik ..	1	2	119	29	469	..	8	36	..	Rs. 8,365	Rs. 2,518	Rs. 2,153	Rs. 33,748	Rs. 65,117	Rs. 2,040	355	90										
Khás-desá ..	2	3	275	83	1,358	..	..	..	..	Rs. 17,274	Rs. 5,267	Rs. 4,326	Rs. 70,657	Rs. 1,67,392	Rs. 3,609	353	110										
Police Commissioner, N. D. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 5,307	..	..	..	..	..	..	..										
Total ..	13	18	1,368	327	5,798	..	15	69	..	Rs. 5,307	Rs. 35,637	Rs. 28,123	Rs. 21,486	Rs. 3,38,068	Rs. 6,76,789	Rs. 14,917	..	..									

(1) Columns 4 and 5 include European Constables according to pay. (4) Column 12 includes local and personal. (5) Columns 34 to 37. A "Town" contains at least 5,000 inhabitants. (7) Columns 36 and 37, one policeman. Paid by the Municipality of Ahmedshád. Paid by the Báriá Tribute Fund. Paid by the Municipality of Surat

POLICE.

Distribution, and Employment of Police.

Unexpended and unexpended balance carried in Columns 11 to 17. Total Cost. Payable from Imperial Revenues. Payable from other sources.				Distribution of Force.										Proportion of Police (Officers and Men)									
				In District.										To Area (6).		To Population (7).							
				Onwards at District, Central, or subsidiary Jails.		Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or as Escort to Prisoners & Treasuries.		On other duties.		On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.		In Cantonments.		Area of whole District in square miles.		Population of whole District.		Of the whole District.		Of District exclusive of Towns (6).	Of Towns (6).		Of the whole District.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37						
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.																				
1,720	2,20,630	2,13,586	7,050	5	45	13	64	133	566	382	..	3,844	8,29,637	5.13	4.6	43	676	620	702				
8,098	1,27,961	1,27,961	..	4	24	19	90	111	421	85	..	1,561	7,82,733	2.07	2.1	2 to 1	1,038	1,049	951				
4,160	1,20,561	1,16,897	3,664	16	118	39	121	76	444	80	..	1,731	2,40,743	2.19	2.25	15 to 1	806	268	737				
8,212	75,776	75,776	..	1	8	13	46	55	128	68	..	1,363	8,50,322	3.26	3.90	4.5	840	1,003	79	990			
6,201	93,941	89,315	4,626	..	..	13	54	85	361	136	..	1,588	7,30,939	2.5	3	23	1,112	943	913				
7,775	1,25,305	1,37,981	824	..	..	17	103	95	439	25	123	4,052	6,47,424	5.03	4	4 to 1	1,054	389	867				
1,318	51,954	51,954	..	1	6	9	53	46	192	..	..	1,432	3,50,405	4.84	7	1	1,113	965	947				
10,189	1,24,133	1,18,173	5,960	1	3	16	110	93	431	44	2	8,116	7,34,386	11.27	12.08	1 to 865	1,020	1,062	648				
10,122	2,69,647	2,67,547	1,100	3	48	55	303	201	1,052	30	..	10,182	10,28,642	5.90	4.33	1 to 43	597	524	2,526				
..	5,307	5,307	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
58,735	12,17,121	11,94,307	22,814	37	232	173	942	795	4,154	900	147	32,899	28,96,228	4.56	..	..	794	..	..				

not travelling allowances. (3) Column 14 includes the cost of all enrolled Officers and Men employed on office duties.  
 (6) Columns 34 and 35, i.e., in Districts, one policeman to so many square miles; in Towns, so many policemen to one square mile, to so many of the population.  
 d Paid by the Kelve Mahim Municipality. e Paid by the Peint State. f Paid by the Political Department.

## B.—POLICE

(1).—STATEMENT showing Strength, Cost,

District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.								Cost of Police.										
	Commissioner of Police, Inspector General, Deputy and Assistant Inspector General.	Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid for, wholly or in part from Imperial Revenues.			Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial Revenues.			Officers.	Men.	Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (Column 2), and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total Pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Column 3) (2).	Other Expenses of Column 8.		Total Pay of Subordinate Officers (Columns 4 and 5) (4).	Total pay of Constables of all classes (6, 7, and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or casual, not included in Columns 11, 12, and 14.	Average Pay of	
			Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1).	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 (1).	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Pay and travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Column 3) (2).					Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments (3).				Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
										Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Abmadnagar ..	1	2	99	26	445	..	..	3	25	..	11,400	2,400	2,124	30,432	62,404	1,920	920	5,980	
Belgaum ..	1	1	120	9	565	..	..	..	..	..	12,000	2,400	2,064	29,657	56,634	1,500	255	6,930	
Dhárwár ..	1	2	120	28	699	..	..	4	59	..	11,400	2,400	2,544	33,664	68,700	1,280	790	7,720	
Kaldgi ..	1	1	109	27	617	..	..	..	..	..	7,200	2,400	2,628	27,948	57,192	1,260	785	6,590	
Kánara ..	1	2	114	..	580	..	..	..	..	..	11,400	2,400	2,124	30,240	61,080	1,800	..	7,610	
Poona ..	1	3	182	25	834	..	..	2	63	..	11,760	2,400	3,504	46,528	1,00,128	2,160	890	11,490	
Ratnagiri ..	1	2	123	..	639	..	..	..	..	..	7,200	2,400	2,064	33,084	60,756	2,040	..	7,820	
Sátara ..	1	2	196	18	832	..	..	..	..	..	12,138	2,400	2,604	49,104	86,436	2,280	610	10,630	
Sholapur ..	1	2	86	15	382	..	..	..	3	..	7,500	1,960	1,200	23,016	45,336	1,020	450	5,240	
Total ..	1	9	15	1,151	148	5,393	..	9	130	4,920	92,000	21,150	20,856	3,05,573	5,88,666	16,260	4,710	69,810	

- (1) Columns 4 and 5 include European Constables according to pay. (2) Column 12 includes local and personal, but (4) Does not include horse and travelling allowance. (5) Columns 34 to 37. A "Town" contains at least 5,000 inhabitants. (7) Columns 36 and 37, one policeman

The total of Column 11 (Rs. 4,920) has been added to the totals of Columns 21 and 22.



—continued.

Distribution, and Employment of Police—continued.

Continuances and all expenses other than as included in Columns 11 to 17.				Distribution of Force.										Proportion of Police (Officers and Men).				
				In District.										To Area (5).		To Population (7).		
				Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails.		Guards over lock-ups and Treasuries, or as Escort to Prisoners & Treasuries.		On other duties.		On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.		In Cantonments.		Area of whole District in square miles.		Population of whole District.		Of the whole District.
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Area of whole District in square miles.	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns (6).	Of Towns (6).	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns (6).	Of Towns (6).		
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.																
823	1,09,200	1,04,931	3,372	..	..	11	66	79	337	79	2	4,847	773,933	1 to 11,051	1 to 12,7 to 1	1 to 137,74	1 to 136,59	1 to 739-6
196	1,06,451	1,08,451	..	..	..	6	36	106	470	69	12	4,591	938,754	1 to 8,591	1 to 7,18 to 1	1 to 134,77	1 to 135,14	1 to 131,816
133	1,23,241	1,18,705	4,536	..	..	13	62	103	623	63	..	4,564	938,037	1 to 5,751	1 to 6,10 to 1	1 to 124,594	1 to 124,583	1 to 125,186
164	1,01,722	1,01,722	..	5	30	16	63	59	418	..	..	5,695	816,037	1 to 8,691	1 to 8,18 to 1	1 to 124,585	1 to 126,702	1 to 713-36
730	1,16,774	1,16,774	..	4	30	19	120	71	274	70	1101	4,235	398,408	1 to 6,061	1 to 7,3 to 1	1 to 571-6	1 to 547-13	1 to 872-11
421	1,75,903	1,70,623	5,280	..	..	14	64	105	515	277	133	4,983	907,233	1 to 4,491	1 to 5,69 to 1	1 to 215,06	1 to 200-29	1 to 321-49
492	1,17,806	1,13,806	..	8	17	29	102	88	481	44	..	3,789	1,019,138	1 to 4,951	1 to 5,9 to 1	1 to 133,2	1 to 134,49	1 to 110,675
490	1,63,463	1,63,102	360	4	19	15	98	159	652	105	..	5,378	1,116,064	1 to 5,121	1 to 6,8 to 1	1 to 1,063-91	1 to 1,112-38	1 to 533-59
35	84,327	84,117	210	..	..	11	53	56	247	99	24	3,809	662,983	1 to 6,291	1 to 6,11 to 1	1 to 1,353-03	1 to 1,433-27	1 to 774-9
21	10,68,889	10,82,101	13,758	16	96	133	711	850	3,915	905	25	3,781	7,630,571	1 to 6,361	1 to 7,17 to 1	1 to 1,111-86	1 to 1,154-25	1 to 731-58
	4,920	4,920	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(1) travelling allowances. (2) Column 14 includes the cost of all enrolled Officers and Men employed on office duties.  
 (3) Columns 34 and 35, 4 & 6, in Districts, one policeman to so many square miles; in Towns, so many policemen to one square mile.  
 (4) so many of the population.  
 a 2 Vacancies.      b 2 Vacancies.      c 3 Vacancies.      d 12 Vacancies.

## B.—POLICE

## (1).—STATEMENT showing Strength, Cost, Distribution

District.	Established Strength of Police Force.										Cost of Police.																			
	Commissioner of Police, Inspector General, Deputy and Assistant Inspector General.					Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid in part from Imperial Revenues.					Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial Revenue.				Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (Column 2) and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.					Other Expenses of Column 2.										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19											
	Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.					Number of Subordinate Officers on Ra. 100 and upwards (1).					Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Ra. 100 (1).					Number of Mounted Police Constables.					Number of Foot Police Constables.					Number of Water Police Constables.				
	Officers.										Men.																			
	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents, Column (3). (2)										Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Columns 4 and 5). (4)																			
	Total pay of Constables of all classes (6, 7 and 8).										Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Columns 11, 12, & 14.																			
	Mounted Constables.					Foot and Water Constables.					Average Pay of																			
KAWA'CHI.	..	..	2	4	150	160	550	..	28	328	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.											
HAI DAR A'BA'D.	..	..	1	4	130	137	539	..	..	164	..	6,000	4,400	3,084	46,812	83,493	2,780	579	162											
SHIKA'RPUB.	..	..	1	4	149	155	635	..	19	103	..	9,400	4,400	3,084	46,176	1,10,268	3,660	3,610	5,678											
UPPER BUND FRONTIER.	..	..	..	1	3	43	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	225	1,138	..	13	7											
THAR & PAKHAR.	..	..	..	1	23	356	107	..	..	31	..	..	..	3,456	12,307	1,12,538	616	331	110											
Total..	1	4	15	443	864	1,930	..	..	47	610	..	32,400	7,200	12,617	1,56,233	4,22,256	9,295	534	150											

(1) Columns 4 and 5 include European Constables according to pay.

(2) Column 12 includes local and personal tax.

(3) Column 13 includes local and personal tax.

(4) Does not include horse and travelling allowance.

(5) Column 14 to 17. A "Town" contains at least 5,000 inhabitants.

(6) Column 18 and 19, one Policeman.

\* There is evidently some error in these figures, and so

—continued.

on, and Employment of Police—continued.

Continued from page 10. Contingencies and all expenses other than those included in Columns 11 to 17.				Distribution of Force.										Proportion of Police (Officers and Men).															
				In District.										To Area (6).		To Population (7).													
				Payable from Imperial Revenues.		Payable from other sources.		Guards at District, Central or subsidiary Jails.		Guards over Look-ups and Treasuries, or as Escort to Prisoners & Treasuries.		On other duties.		On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.		In Cantonments.		Area of whole District in square miles.		Population of whole District.		Of the whole District.		Of District exclusive of Towns (5)		Of Towns (6)		Of the whole District.	
Total Cost.				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Area of whole District in square miles.	Population of whole District.	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns (5)	Of Towns (6)	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns (5)	Of Towns (6)	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns (5)	Of Towns (6)	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns (5)	Of Towns (6)		
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.																										
7,279	1,96,436	1,96,436	44,636	5	36	43	287	90	363	297	92	14,092	426,722	1 to 11.5 square miles.	1 to 16.29 square miles.	13 per square mile.	1 to 345.6	1 to 390	1 to 247										
22,670	1,71,138	1,56,914	14,244	5	46	13	84	80	387	329	30	8,781	568,073	12	14	5	824	865	484										
14,779	1,91,167	1,76,579	14,588	6	60	13	120	125	610	133	..	8,809	776,227	7.83	7.83	70.25	600.5	727.1	62.84										
53	1,518	1,518	..	..	..	..	..	1	61	34	..	1,913	95,584	16.49 square miles.	23.56 square miles.	11 per square mile.	1 Police-man to 824 inhabitants.	1,034	219										
4,704	1,33,524	1,33,524	3,334	1	54	5	172	17	337	31	..	12,729	1,80,761	54.63 miles.	..	..	349.63	..	..										
49,497	6,83,943	6,84,971	76,992	17	190	73	663	523	1708	874	113	46,344	3,047,367	1 to 10.6 square miles.	..	..	1 to 469	..	..										

not travelling allowances.

(3) Column 14 includes the cost of all enrolled Officers and Men employed on office duties.

(4) Columns 34 and 35, & c., in Districts, one policeman to so many square miles; in Towns, so many policemen to one square mile, to so many of the population.

explanation has been called for, but is not yet furnished.

**B.—POLICE**

(2).—RETURN showing Equipment, Discipline

District.	Total sanctioned Strength.		Armament of the Force.			Punishments.											
			Number provided with firearms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Dismissed.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate.									
	Officers.	Men.				Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own departmental officers.		Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter 9 of Penal Code.		Other offences.			
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Ahmedabad .. .. .	229	997	400	826	..	1	14	66	219	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Kaira .. .. .	143	610	301	452	..	1	36	58	227	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Panch Mahals .. .. .	113	709	566	256	..	..	7	12	72	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Broach .. .. .	79	337	180	236	..	..	16	30	105	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..
Surat .. .. .	120	528	261	384	12	..	18	31	127	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Tanna .. .. .	148	655	330	473	..	2	7	10	19	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolaba .. .. .	65	250	122	133	..	..	6	24	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nasik .. .. .	121	598	261	458	..	5	33	32	123	1	10	9	1	..	..	..	..
Khandesh .. .. .	273	1,441	1,004	791	..	..	35	30	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..	1,286	6,125	3,315	4,060	12	9	172	235	1,067	1	13	9	1	..	2	5	20

\* 16 vacancies.

NOTE.—This statement does not refer to Assists

—continued.

and General Internal Management of the Force.

Rewards.		Education.				Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the Force during the year.							Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of Force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of Force.
By year included.	By month rewards.	Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.					On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (Columns 7 and 8).	By discharge others as shown under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.		
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.												
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	7	111	207	38	117	76	665	460	2	13	19	15	18	..	18	28.71	1.46
141	30	69	99	21	132	62	329	362	..	3	9	37	6	..	9	10.1	1.2
18	1	35	120	20	146	58	461	303	1	3	27	7	..	4	16	25.70	2.04
18	112	60	160	..	62	43	185	188	1	..	16	16	..	1	9	32	2.16
5	14	66	68	3	65	74	314	260	2	16	19	18	6	..	8	4	1.25
19	..	55	68	12	100	44	474	285	..	6	13	9	7	..	10	38.2	1.2
24	..	15	25	6	51	23	155	125	..	2	10	6	2	..	5	1.296	1.639
14	12	67	79	21	74	98	224	397	2	20	14	38	1	1	11	8.41	1.53
21	45	225	460	3	25	186	1,455	11,024	1	3	19	35	..	1	16	2.48	.94
138	221	673	1,271	124	752	666	3,292	3,413	9	63	146	181	30	7	102	..	1.3

† 24 vacancies.

† 2 Superintendents or officers of higher rank.

† 2

## B.—POLICE

(2).—RETURN showing Equipment, Discipline, and

District.	Total sanctioned Strength.		Armament of the Force.				Punishments.											
			Number provided with firearms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Dismissed.		Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own departmental officers.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate.								
	Officers.	Men.				Officers.	Men.	Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 345, Penal Code.		Under Chapter 9 of Penal Code.		Other offences.				
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Ahmadnagar .. ..	104	496	248	30	323	..	9	3	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Belgaum * .. ..	121	574	373	27	395	1	9	30	40	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	4	3
Dhárwar † .. ..	126	666	451	32	309	2	24	12	81	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Kaládgí ‡ .. ..	116	544	406	28	220	..	18	10	92	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	6
Kánara § .. ..	116	590	404	25	266	..	9	17	33	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
Poona .. ..	164	924	516	42	550	2	45	19	25	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	4
Ratnágiri .. ..	125	639	456	34	374	..	..	10	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sátára .. ..	198	850	476	44	523	..	13	16	87	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Sholápur .. ..	69	400	212	24	253	1	5	7	55	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Grand Total..	1,173	5,673	3,443	287	3,117	7	133	114	449	1	12	2	3	2	1	..	17	34

NOTE.—This statement does not refer to Assistant

\* There were 2 vacancies of Police Constables at the close of the year 1873.

† One place of Chief Constable and 1 of Head Constable at the close of the year 1873.

‡ There were 3 vacancies at the close of 1873.

§ There were 13 vacancies at the close of the year 1873.

Continued.

General Internal Management of the Force—continued.

Number of Police rewarded during the year.	Education.				Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the Force during the year.							Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of Force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of Force.
	Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.					On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (Columns 7 and 8).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.		
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.												
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
19	62	180	81	271	80	199	371	..	..	6	9	1	..	6	17	1
1	59	151	84	216	32	277	384	1	..	6	10	9	..	7	5.02	1
3	64	116	21	207	46	447	297	3	1	7	26	..	..	11	14.6	1.48
..	43	77	67	464	25	334	292	..	..	4	18	3	..	4	23	0.6
21	90	126	..	25	61	336	297	..	10	9	9	15	..	17	12	2
22	80	182	8	98	118	611	379	40	..	14	49	4	..	8	21.4	0.7
..	65	255	..	33	7	141	616	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	29	..
6	124	200	..	93	29	407	612	1	2	3	13	1	..	9	19.6	0.85
..	44	145	10	40	41	261	187	..	..	3	6	..	..	1	56	0.005
81	633	1,412	171	1,447	389	3,013	3,425	45	14	59	140	32	..	71	21.95	0.848

strict Superintendents or officers of higher rank.  
1873.

Class were vacant on the 31st December 1873.

**B.—POLICE**

(2).—RETURN showing Equipment, Discipline, and

District.	Total sanctioned Strength.		Armament of the Force.			Punishments.											
			Number provided with firearms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Dismissed.		Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own departmental officers.		Punished judicially by Magistrate, and dismissed.							
	Under Police Act.									Under Sections 350, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.		Other offences.			
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Karachi .. .. .	183	1,062	535	692	8	1	46	48	136	..	7	2	5	..	..	..	21
Haidarabad .. .. .	124	676	424	376	..	..	15	40	231	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sikarpur .. .. .	171	953	535	599	..	6	67	41	131	2	6	..	..	..	3	..	18
Upper Sind Frontier .. .. .	1	115	115	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thar and Parkar .. .. .	23	494	463	31	..	..	26	10	23	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	14
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>602</b>	<b>3,290</b>	<b>2,072</b>	<b>1,689</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>65</b>

\* In this column of statement for 1872, 35 was the number shown.

† These figures do not tally with those given in the previous

NOTE.—This statement does not refer to Assistant District



concluded.

Internal Management of the Force—concluded.

Years.	Education.				Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the Force during the year.							Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of Force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of Force.	
	Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.					On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (Columns 7 and 8).	By discharges otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.			
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.													
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
25	2	73	122	..	..	201	678	356	..	7	79	47	..	7	26	11	9
26	..	40	146	..	40	112	472	216	..	6	48	15	28	..	15	29-25	1-67
27	45	61	80	82	576	182	771	353	..	6	75	63	14	1	23	12-45	2-07
28	..	1	14	..	..	14	41	60	..	..	9	2	..	..	3	..	2-58
29	..	7	33	..	..	55	361	101	..	..	17	26	..	1	11	19-92	2-12
30	47	139	365	83	625	564	1,323	1,096	..	19	228	153	42	9	76	..	2-06

.. had only reference to the children of Policemen Instructed.

.. .. An explanation has been called for.

.. .. of Officers of higher rank.

C.—CRIMINAL

(1).—STATEMENT showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate, day of the

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in square miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating Number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualifications of Judges previous to appointment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Village Officers ... ..	16,384	8	731	20,177	One Patel...	Powers as defined in Bombay Act VIII. of 1867.	None ...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising Criminal powers only, paid.	157	605	79,660	196	One Judge	Powers of 2nd or 3rd Class Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure.	Prescribed qualification.
Ditto ditto unpaid ...	20	917	11,914	20	Ditto ...	Powers of 3rd Class Magistrate under ditto.	Ditto ...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising Criminal and Revenue powers, paid.	159	444	60,738	277	Ditto ...	Powers of 2nd or 3rd Class Magistrate.	Ditto ...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising Criminal and Civil powers, paid.	6	1,536	24,583	6	Ditto ...	3 2nd Class Magistrates: one of the 3 is vested with Civil powers to try cases up to Rs. 200, the other 2 up to Rs. 50. The remaining are 3rd Class Magistrates with Civil powers to try cases up to Rs. 50 only.	Ditto ...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising Criminal, Revenue, and Civil powers.	8	3,182	4,590	8	Ditto ...	Judicial powers of 2nd Class Magistrate and Civil powers to try cases up to Rs. 200 only.	Ditto ...
Mofussil Small Cause Courts ...	7	934	188,006	7	Ditto ...	Small Cause Courts suits not exceeding Rs. 500 in value.	Ditto ...
Subordinate Judges exercising only Civil powers.	84	2,347	214,452	93	Ditto ...	Powers as defined in Act XIV. of 1859.	Ditto ...
Unpaid local Tribunals exercising Civil powers only.	8	37	3,197	3	Ditto ...	One with powers as defined in Act XIV. of 1859 and two with Civil powers under Regulation 13 of 1859, Section 1, Clause 1.	Being 3rd Class Magistrates, they have been empowered with powers of 1st Class Magistrate.
District and First Class Magistrates exercising Criminal powers only, paid.	8	1,482	171,151	13	Ditto ...	Powers of 1st Class Magistrate	Prescribed qualification.
Ditto ditto unpaid ...	...	...	...	1	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...
Ditto exercising also Revenue powers, paid.	68	2,601	506,052	107	Ditto ...	Powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure.	Ditto ...
Ditto ditto unpaid ...	...	...	...	1	Ditto ...	...	...
Ditto exercising also Revenue and Civil powers.	3	4,830	142,278	6	Ditto ...	One of these tribunals is the District Magistrate and Extra 1st Assistant Collector, and two exercise the powers of 1st Class Magistrates, and they also exercise the powers of an Assistant Judge under Act XIV. of 1859. These are 2nd Assistant and Deputy Collectors.	Prescribed qualification.
Ditto exercising also Civil powers.	...	...	...	1	Ditto ...	1st Class Magisterial powers, and is empowered to entertain suits under Act III. of 1859.	Ditto ...
District Judges and Session Judges, inclusive of Joint Judges and Assistant Judges.	18	6,497	942,278	25	One Judge with 2 Assessors.	Powers as prescribed by law.	Civil Service
Agent to the Governor exercising the powers of a District and Session Judge.	1	1,731	340,743	1	One Judge.	The Extra 1st Assistant Collector and District Magistrate is the Agent to the Governor for the exercise of the powers of a District and Session Judge.	Prescribed qualification.

NOTE.—The Patels are paid from the Revenue Department; hence some of the Judges have not shown the cost of these tribunals. Deputy Collectors have been shown in this Return. A moiety is debited to the Revenue Department.

JUSTICE.

Judicial and Appellate, existing in the Presidency of Bombay on the last Year 1873.

Total Number of Judges.				Average Annual Salary of each paid Judge.		Total Cost of Tribunals.	Net Receipt from Stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average Number of Days in the year devoted to judicial work.	Average Number of Advocates & Pleas attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the year.			
European.		Native.		European.	Native.						Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
			20,177	...	16	1,98,168 1 9	1 0. 0		57	...	706	...	...	...
10	1	2	184	2,764	341	74,613 4 9	4,364 7 0	Most of these aid in the collection of revenue and other sundry duties.	126	...	16,891	...	...	...
			20	...	...	241 7 3	60 8 0	None.	136	...	117	...	...	...
7	1	1	267	2,258	823	2,92,878 6 10	20,091 8 9	Revenue duties.	223	...	31,592	336	7,203	...
				...	156	1,345 8 0	447 4 0		33	...	168	89	...	...
				...	512	6,733 0 8	1,986 13 0		47	...	329	217	...	...
	1	3	12,010	12,800	75,584 0 0	1,63,333 0 0		None.	217	23	...	21,721	...	...
	2	95	4,200	2,523	7,33,649 1 7	18,78,914 8 8			241	8	2	162,364	...	87
				...	...	330 0 0	800 0 0	One has power to collect revenue of his village under Act XIII of 1842.	81	2	...	218	...	...
3	6	6	4	2,304	2,453	76,520 10 7	2,411 15 0		219	...	3,381	...	...	...
49	7	15	16	6,188	2,203	5,62,168 8 8	6,148 12 3	None.	3	...	1	...	...	...
				...	...	...	...		169	...	6,357	...	243	2,780
2	2	...	1	7,925	7,880	23,371 15 3	1,368 15 0		241	...	81	7	...	...
				...	...	...	...		175	...	469	116	...	109
	1	...	...	13,534	...	19,010 8 6	4,956 12 0		296	...	642	1,548	...	...
23	1	...	1	20,014	12,421	6,30,009 14 8	1,42,908 6 0		182	12	1,045	399	...	6,381
1	...	...	...			307 12 0	605 10 0	Political Agent, Narukst, and District Registrar.	46	...	15	7	...	4
				The salary is included among District and 1st Class Magistrates exercising Revenue & Civil powers.										

Half the salary and cost of tribunals of paid Magistrates, such as Mamuldaris, Head Carikuns, and Collectors, Assistant Collectors and

## C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—continued.

(2).—STATEMENT of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for each offence in the Presidency of Bombay (exclusive of the City of Bombay) in the Year 1873.

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>CLASS I.</b>						
<i>Relating to Coins, Stamps, Weights and Measures.</i>						
Counterfeiting Coin (Sections 231 to 236) ... ..	16	30	16	12	...	2
Diminishing or altering Coins (Sections 246 to 249).	1	1	...	1	...	...
Passing or possessing bad or altered coin (Sections 239 to 243, and 250 to 254) ... ..	107	120	57	57	3	4
Using as genuine counterfeit stamps, or effacing or altering same (Sections 260 to 263) ... ..	2	2	1	1	...	...
Making, using, or possessing false weights or measures (Sections 264 to 267) ... ..	130	150	58	90	2	...
	256	303	132	161	4	6
<i>Offences against Public Justice.</i>						
Personating public servant or soldier (Sections 140, 170, 171) ... ..	21	24	8	16	...	...
Concealing design to commit offence (Sections 118—120) ... ..	2	2	1	1	...	...
Omitting to give information of offence or giving false information (Sections 176, 177, 181, 182, 202, 203) ... ..	183	224	88	128	...	8
Causing disappearance of evidence (Secs. 201, 204).	27	43	31	8	...	4
Resisting, obstructing or omitting to assist public servant (Sections 183 to 187, 189, 190) ... ..	316	639	330	301	5	3
Disobedience of lawful order, causing injury (Sections 188) ... ..	184	259	72	186	...	1
Intentional insult or interruption in judicial proceeding (Sections 228) ... ..	57	67	4	63	...	...
Harbouring an offender (Sections 212, 216) ... ..	26	44	28	9	3	4
Taking gift to screen offender (Sections 213 to 215).	48	69	39	30	...	...
Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue or escape from lawful custody or transportation (Sections 224 to 226)... ..	205	307	81	198	16	12

**C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—continued.**

(2).—*STATEMENT of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, &c.—continued.*

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>CLASS L.—continued.</b>						
<i>Offences against Public Justice—continued.</i>						
Violation of condition of remission of punishment, (Section 227) ... ..	2	2	...	2	...	...
Absconding from, avoiding or disobeying summons, or notice or order to attend, or produce, or refusing to answer or sign (Section 172 to 175, 178 to 180) ... ..	640	776	204	571	...	1
	1,711	2,456	886	1,513	24	33
<i>Offences by Public Servants.</i>						
Taking valuable thing by or to influence public servant (Section 161 to 165) ... ..	80	106	62	35	1	8
Public servant acting illegally to injure any person (Sections 166, 167) ... ..	18	39	25	11	...	3
Public servant unlawfully trading (Sections 168, 169) ... ..	1	2	...	...	...	2
Public servant fraudulently defeating punishment or forfeiture (Sections 217, 218) ... ..	18	22	8	12	...	2
Public servants wilfully making order or decision contrary to law (Sections 219, 220) ... ..	4	5	5	...	...	...
Public servants intentionally omitting to apprehend or permitting to escape (Sections 128, 130, 221, 222) ... ..	9	11	5	6	...	...
Public servants negligently suffering escape ... ..	70	109	35	68	6	...
Breach of Police Act by Police officers ... ..	63	94	19	75	...	...
<i>False Evidence, False Complaints or Claims, and Forgery.</i>	283	388	159	207	7	15
Giving or fabricating false evidence (Sections 193, 196) ... ..	288	371	144	194	4	29
Making, issuing or using false statements or certificates (Section 197 to 200) ... ..	4	4	3	1	...	...

## C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—continued.

(2).—STATEMENT of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, &amp;c.—continued.

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>CLASS I.—continued.</i>						
<i>False Evidence, False Complaints or Claims, and Forgery—continued.</i>						
False personation in judicial proceeding (Sections 205, 229) .....	11	12	4	7	...	1
Fraudulent claim to, or concealment of, property or suffering of decree (Section 206 to 208, and 421 to 424) .....	37	55	32	23	...	...
False claim in Court of Justice (Sections 209, 210). .....	14	22	19	4	...	...
False charge of offence (Section 211) .....	124	152	78	73	1	...
Frivolous or vexatious complaint (Section 209) .....	98	130	54	76	...	...
Forgery or fraudulently using or possessing forged document (Sections 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 471, 474) .....	132	459	274	151	6	28
Fraudulent cancellation or destruction of will or valuable security (Section 477) .....	4	7	5	2	...	...
Making or using false trade marks (Section 482 to 489) .....	2	3	...	3	...	...
	714	1,215	612	534	11	58
<i>Public Nuisance.</i>						
Public nuisances under Penal Code (Section 269 to 294) .....	1,030	1,459	298	1,157	1	3
Nuisances under Police or Municipal and Local Acts .....	4,349	5,171	642	4,525	2	2
	5,379	6,630	940	5,682	3	5
<i>Relating to the Public Peace.</i>						
Rioting or unlawful assembly (Sections 143 to 153, 157, 158) .....	334	2,312	1,551	736	13	12
Affray (Section 160) .....	100	551	202	349	...	...
Offences relating to religion (Section 295 to 298) .....	6	18	12	2	4	...
	440	2,881	1,765	1,087	17	12

## C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—continued.

(2).—STATEMENT of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, &amp;c.—continued.

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>CLASS II.</b>						
<i>Offences against the Person.</i>						
Murder by robbers ... ..	13	19	7	2	...	10
Murder by poison for sake of robbery ... ..	2	3	...	3	...	...
Murder by poison from other motives ... ..	18	39	28	10	...	1
Other murders from motives connected with women ... ..	55	134	65	51	...	18
Other murders from other motives ... ..	168	401	249	105	5	42
Attempt to murder (Section 307) ... ..	50	81	44	14	4	19
Culpable homicide (Section 304) ... ..	79	115	63	33	4	15
Attempt to commit culpable homicide (Section 308) ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	1
Attempt to commit suicide (Section 309) ... ..	164	152	61	86	1	4
Causing miscarriage (Sections 312 to 316) ... ..	31	61	40	17	1	3
Exposure of infant or concealment of birth (Sections 317, 318) ... ..	58	71	26	41	...	4
Grievous hurt (Sections 325, 326, 335) ... ..	449	1,055	568	413	19	55
Hurt (Sections 323, 324, 334) ... ..	15,569	35,778	28,127	7,401	132	118
Administering stupefying drugs (Section 328) ... ..	31	43	23	17	...	3
Causing hurt to extort property or confession, or to deter public servant from his duty (Sections 327, 330, 332) ... ..	45	185	132	45	3	5
Causing grievous hurt to extort property or confession, or to deter public servant from his duty (Sections 329, 331, 333) ... ..	7	15	10	5	...	...
Act dangerous to life or safety (Sections 336, 338) ... ..	22	26	11	15	...	...
Wrongful restraint (Section 341) ... ..	306	496	381	114	1	...
Wrongful confinement (Sections 342, 346) ... ..	120	221	149	53	15	4
Wrongful confinement to extort property or confession (Sections 347, 348) ... ..	13	14	7	7	...	...
Assault or use of criminal force (Sections 124, 352, 353, 355, 356) ... ..	6,668	13,138	10,997	2,103	13	23
Assault or use of criminal force to a woman to outrage her modesty (Section 354) ... ..	83	116	70	46	...	...
Criminal intimidation or insult (Sections 504, 509) ... ..	4,216	8,352	6,721	1,595	32	34
Causing annoyance in a state of intoxication (Section 510) ... ..	45	57	10	47	...	...

## C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—continued.

(2.)—STATEMENT of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, &amp;c.—continued.

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>CLASS II.—continued.</b>						
<i>Offences against the Person—continued.</i>						
Unlawful compulsion of labour (Section 374) ...	3	6	4	2	...	...
Kidnapping or abduction (Sections 363, 365, 367, 369) ...	52	123	73	27	...	23
Abducting a woman to compel marriage or for defilement (Section 366) ...	18	72	50	11	...	11
Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for purposes of prostitution (Sections 372, 373) ...	9	23	20	3	...	...
Enticing a married woman with criminal intent (Section 498) ...	425	741	598	100	7	36
Fraudulent and unlawful marriages (Sections 493, 496) ...	84	221	190	21	...	10
Adultery (Section 497) ...	155	213	164	21	1	27
Rape (Section 376) ...	137	157	119	26	4	8
Unnatural offences (Section 377) ...	24	24	16	7	...	1
Defamation (Sections 500, 502) ...	140	278	221	50	3	4
	29,260	62,459	49,244	12,591	245	379
<b>CLASS III.</b>						
<i>Offences against Property with Violence.</i>						
Dacoity (Sections 395, 397, 398) ...	140	897	504	256	7	120
Dacoity with murder (Section 396) ...	4	14	6	...	...	8
Preparation or assembly for dacoity (Sections 399, 402) ...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon (Sections 394, 398)—						
By poison or stupefying drugs ...	10	21	18	3	...	...
By other means ...	43	90	62	26	1	1
Robbery (Sections 392, 393) in a dwelling house ...	101	155	112	41	2	...
Do. do. on the highway ...	101	193	103	66	2	22
Do. do. elsewhere ...	187	360	266	77	7	10
Extortion (Sections 384, 389) ...	90	161	121	32	...	8
House-breaking or lurking house-trespass (Sections 453, 456) ...	438	123	54	65	...	4



## C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—continued.

## (2).—STATEMENT of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, &amp;c.—continued.

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>CLASS III.—continued.</b>						
<i>Offences against Property with Violence—continued.</i>						
House-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit theft (Sections 451, 454, 457) ... ..	1,752	1,965	730	1,163	34	38
House-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit an offence other than theft (Sections 449, 450, 451, 454, 457) ... ..	170	250	111	135	1	3
House-breaking or house-trespass with preparation for or attempt at hurt (Sections 452, 455, 458, 459, 460) ... ..	63	81	46	34	1	...
	3,100	4,301	2,134	1,898	55	214
<i>Offences against Property without Violence.</i>						
Theft of cattle (Sections 379, 380, 381, 382) ... ..	2,242	3,330	1,365	1,872	39	54
Theft, ordinary ( do. ) ... ..	12,501	17,353	7,172	9,823	154	204
Dishonestly receiving stolen property (Sections 411, 414) ... ..	1,747	2,560	1,261	1,536	32	31
Dishonest misappropriation of property (Sections 403, 404) ... ..	1,212	1,909	1,004	813	51	41
Criminal breach of trust (Sections 406, 409) ... ..	769	941	663	258	3	17
Cheating (Sections 417 to 420) ... ..	723	1,217	925	268	15	9
	19,194	27,610	12,390	14,570	294	356
<i>Malicious Offences.</i>						
Mischief, ordinary (Sections 426, 427, 430 to 433, 440) ... ..	2,569	5,694	4,476	1,177	17	24
Mischief by poisoning or killing cattle (Sections 428, 429) ... ..	220	434	332	96	...	6
Mischief by destroying landmarks (Section 434) ... ..	48	72	35	36	...	1
Serious mischief by fire (Sections 435, 436, 438) ... ..	201	342	254	55	3	30
Criminal trespass or house-trespass (Sections 447, 448) ... ..	1,722	3,001	2,226	741	20	14
Breaking closed receptacle (Sections 461, 462) ... ..	35	16	8	8	...	...
	4,795	9,559	7,331	2,113	40	75

## C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—continued.

(2.)—STATEMENT of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, &amp;c.—continued.

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>CLASS IV. *</b>						
<i>Not included in the above classes.</i>						
Vagrancy without ostensible means of livelihood (C. P. C. 504) ... ..	102	172	53	117	...	2
Bad habit and repute (C. P. C. 505, 506) ... ..	115	179	60	118	...	1
Criminal breaches of contracts of service (Sections 490, 492) ... ..	13	20	11	9	...	...
Attempt to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment or transportation, if not punishable under special Section 511 ... ..	29	117	65	45	1	6
Aiding and abetting an offence (Sections 352, 109)... ..	16	24	18	8	...	...
Contempt of Court (Section 435) ... ..	11	11	1	10	...	...
Breaches of recognizance of accused and securities (Section 396 to 398) ... ..	4	4	2	2	...	...
Breaches of the public peace (Sections 489, 490, and 497) ... ..	15	73	12	61	...	...
Disobeying the conditions mentioned in recognizance and security bonds (Sections 502, 513, 514, Criminal Procedure Code) ... ..	3	3	...	3	...	...
	308	605	222	373	1	9
<i>Breaches of special laws for the protection of the Revenue, &amp;c.</i>						
Excise on spirits and drugs ... ..	619	925	220	689	7	9
Opium ... ..	119	143	31	110	2	...
Salt and saltpetre ... ..	328	573	108	464	...	1
Sea and land customs ... ..	91	158	43	110	5	...
Stamps ... ..	188	399	42	343	7	7
Post Office ... ..	18	20	10	8	...	2
Municipalities ... ..	623	714	230	483	1	...
Jails ... ..	19	21	5	16	...	...
Ferries ... ..	51	67	20	47	...	...
Railways ... ..	207	301	60	237	...	4

## C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—continued.

(2.)—STATEMENT of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, &amp;c.—continued.

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Breaches of special laws for the protection of Revenue, &amp;c.—continued.</i>						
Tolls ... ..	3	5	3	2	...	...
Stage coaches ... ..	103	127	34	93	...	...
Gaming and lotteries ... ..	130	560	179	351	...	...
Wandering and dangerous lunatics ... ..	...	3	...	3	...	...
Cattle trespass ... ..	1,032	2,475	1,824	638	1	12
Possession of arms ... ..	60	66	13	50	...	3
Village Police ... ..	589	949	505	444	...	...
District Police ... ..	196	223	32	196	...	...
Cantonment Act III. of 1867 ... ..	1,038	1,283	165	1,117	...	1
Registration Act VIII. of 1871, Section 80 ... ..	9	17	7	10	...	...
Refusing or neglecting to serve on inquests in cases of unnatural deaths (Bombay Act VIII. of 1867, Section XI., Clause 2) ... ..	95	119	28	91	...	...
Petty assault or abuse, mischief or petty theft, (Bombay Act VIII. of 1867, Sections 12 and 14) ... ..	19	32	14	18	...	...
Causing obstruction, annoyance, risk, danger or damage to residents or passengers (Bombay Act VIII. of 1867, Section 31) ... ..	78	88	7	81	...	...
Female Infanticide Act XVIII. of 1870 ... ..	14	15	3	12	...	...
Cotton Frauds Act IX. of 1863 ... ..	35	37	17	20	...	...
Boundary Marks Act III. of 1846 ... ..	475	709	15	694	...	...
Breaches of Contracts Act XIII. of 1859 ... ..	22	23	14	12	2	...
Unlawful exactions as revenue demands (Regulation XVII. of 1827) ... ..	5	6	...	6	...	...
Using a vessel without registering it under Act 19 of 1838 ... ..	11	15	6	9	...	...
Relating to marriage and divorce among Parsis (Act XV. of 1865) ... ..	1	1	...	1	...	...
Non-compliance with order to give bond (Section 497, Criminal Procedure Code) ... ..	3	8	6	2	...	...
Receiving property from regimental soldiers (Section 19 of Regulation 22 of 1827) ... ..	1	2	1	1	...	...
Violating rules sanctioned by the Magistrates (Regulation XIV. of 1827, Section 23) ... ..	15	10	...	10	...	...

## C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—continued.

(2).—STATEMENT of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, &amp;c.—concluded.

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Breaches of special laws for the protection of Revenue—continued.</i>						
Mutiny Act of 1870 ... ..	5	6	1	5	...	...
Merchant Shipping Act ... ..	3	6	3	3	...	...
In default of appearance mentioned in the recognizances (Sections 219, 220, Criminal Procedure Code Act XXV. of 1861) ... ..	2	2	1	1	...	...
Under Section 391 of Act X. of 1872 ... ..	1	2	2	...	...	...
Suspected to be stolen property (Act X. of 1872, Section 415) ... ..	15	25	21	...	4	...
	6,223	10,145	3,670	6,407	29	39

C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—continued.

(3).—STATEMENT showing the Number of Persons dealt with, and how disposed of, by each class of Tribunals in the Presidency of Bombay in the Year 1873.

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS	NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH.						PERSONS DEPRIVED OF.						REMARKS.			
	Persons dealt with in previous year.	Dealt with by Police.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions.	By Juries.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Accepted.	Condemned.	Confined or reformed.	Dealt with or reformed.	Dealt with and sentenced of year.		Average number of days spent in each case.	Number of Witnesses who attended.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Village Officers	...	802	...	43	231	...	1,105	200	917	638	...	...	...	5	1,207	
Unpaid Magistrates	...	167	...	78	434	...	697	205	466	380	...	...	...	3	1,376	
Local and Subordinate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Judicial Magistrate	803	29,112	7,181	63,868	1,752	685	102,103	40,224	25,062	33,039	1,873	416	550	5-4	187,376	
Justices of the Peace	357	12,028	2,749	6,035	407	610	23,811	7,702	4,353	9,208	2,045	65	334	5-0	65,219	
District Magistrates	12	400	0	62	20	343	931	162	141	661	11	32	18	3-8	1,800	
Sub-judges exercising powers under Section 635 of the Code of Criminal Procedure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Magistery	870	42,135	10,103	71,091	2,617	1,693	128,086	41,677	29,002	44,610	4,008	510	618	3	207,116	
Sessions Courts	177	1	...	...	...	2,283	2,407	26	1,092	1,211	77	6	126	4	11,700	
Grand Total	1,053	42,136	10,103	71,091	2,617	4,252	131,102	48,703	30,903	45,840	4,077	531	1,011	...	258,818	

\* This total is greater than that shown in the previous statement. This was remaining at the end of the previous year were not entered in the latter, and it appears that in this figure persons transferred have in some cases been entered twice.

C.—CRIMINAL

(4).—STATEMENT showing the Punishments inflicted by various

CLASS OF TRIBUNAL.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO											PERSONS ORDERED TO FINE OR GIVE BOND OR TO BE KEPT IN GOOD BEHAVIOUR.								
	Death.	Transportation.		Penal Servitude.	Imprisonment.				Whipping.	Surety of the Peace.	Recognizance.	Directives for Good Behaviour.								
		For Life.	For a Term.		Rigorous.		Simple.	Forfeiture of property.					Fine.							
					With Solitary Confinement.	Without Solitary Confinement.								With Imprisonment.	Without Imprisonment.					
											In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.								
Village Officers .. .. .							899		40	154										
Unpaid Magistrates .. .. .						19	2		10	286			2							
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates .. .. .					9	8,129	1,421		4,856	19,482	54	447			1					
First Class Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district .. .. .					6	3,836	212		1,179	4,173	93	353	284	135	1					
Divisional Magistrates .. .. .						15			10	19			3	2	1					
District Magistrates .. .. .					5	358	12		116	182	12	11			3					
Subordinate Judges exercising powers under Section 438 of the Criminal Procedure Code .. .. .										2										
					20	13,367	2,046		6,216	24,253	159	820	288	140	1					
Session Courts .. .. .	67	98	60		8	738	16		123	23	14	32	1	1						
	67	98	59		28	14,093	2,064		6,333	24,276	173	852	287	141	1					

The total number of persons sentenced to imprisonment does not agree with the detail of punishment, as some of the Judges have

JUSTICE—continued.

Criminal Tribunals in the Presidency of Bombay in the Year 1873.

DETAIL OF PUNISHMENT.

No. of cases under	Fine.						Imprisonment.										Whipped.						
	100	50	100	500	1,000	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of Fines.	Amount realized.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 Days.		6 Months.		2 Years.		7 Years.		Above 7 Years.		10 Stripes and under.	20 Stripes and under.	30 Stripes and under.	
										Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.				
							Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.														
1							200 2 0	167 2 0	.....	..	369	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	14						849 1 11	787 1 11	66 8 0	10	1	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	3,791	242	71				1,90,772 2 1	1,51,896 0 5	9,514 11 6	3,139	1,304	7,124	235	11	..	..	..	..	..	129	191	120	51
4	940	279	134	32			1,31,938 10 3	62,424 5 3	10,739 5 8	238	110	1,894	110	1,876	12	2	..	..	..	53	133	110	149
5	8	2	1	3			3,786 0 0	539 0 9	32 0 0	4	2	5	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
6	17	33	33	4	8		40,840 0 2	11,180 3 3	1,782 16 9	1	3	69	5	267	21	..	..	..	..	3	5	8	6
7	1						35 0 0	35 0 0	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	4,872	555	339	39	9		3,68,416 0 5	2,27,028 13 9	22,145 9 1	3,382	1,817	9,128	351	2,164	33	2	..	..	..	187	336	249	208
9	49	41	211				56,399 8 0	10,943 10 7	1,393 3 6	11	10	112	6	225	3	15	..	..	..	..	8	10	28
10	4,916	604	280	41	20		4,74,815 14 5	2,37,972 8 4	23,538 12 7	3,393	1,827	8,240	357	2,359	36	517	..	..	..	187	344	259	234

..... the number of persons sentenced to fine and imprisonment from detail of punishment (imprisonment).

**C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—concluded.**

**(5).—STATEMENT showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Presidency of Bombay during the Year 1873.**

TRIBUNAL.	Number of Appellants or Persons applying for revision under Section 404, Code Criminal Procedure.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.									REMARKS.
		Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	Further inquiry or evidence ordered.	Cases referred for revision to High Court.	Pending.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
First Class Magistrates ... ..	1,191	157	628	171	296	24	5	4	13	The total of columns 3 to 10 exceed the No. of persons in col. 2 owing to the same persons appearing in more than one column.	
Divisional Magistrates ... ..	192	14	94	25	54	.....	2	.....	4		
District Magistrates ... ..	2,331	239	1,195	254	495	33	46	99	34		
	3,714	410	1,017	450	845	57	53	103	51		
Sessions Courts ... ..	2,192	545	1,284	184	275	8	28	48	35		
<i>High Court.</i>	5,906	955	3,201	634	1,120	65	81	151	86		
Number of Appellants ... ..	687	401	82	162	35	1	6	.....	.....		
Number of Persons applying for revision ... ..	151	113	14	9	14	1	.....	.....	.....		
Number of persons in cases referred to the High Court under Section 230 of the Criminal Procedure Code ... ..	304	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	176	10		

XIV

[APPENDIX



---

CHAPTER III. D.—PRISONS.

---

(1).—STATEMENT showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts

1	2	3		4		5		6				7			8			9		
		No.	Jail.	Remained on the 31st December 1872.	Imprisoned during the year.	Total.		Received from other Jails.		Total Population.	Daily average number.		Transferred to other Jails.							
						A.		B.			A.			B.						
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.		
1	Aden ..	75	3	197	59	372	61	..	..	..	..	272	61	333	67	5	72	..	..	
2	Poona ..	334	30	836	70	1,170	100	76	7	8	..	1,264	107	1,361	376	23	409	174	27	
3	Yaranda ..	1,148	..	1	..	1,149	..	596	..	..	..	1,745	..	1,745	1,251	..	1,251	41	..	
4	Ahmadnagar ..	205	20	458	29	663	49	13	..	..	..	676	49	725	185	16	201	53	1	
5	Dhulia ..	355	22	938	190	1,391	122	..	..	..	..	1,291	122	1,413	308	23	331	65	11	
6	Sholapur ..	132	10	547	52	679	62	7	..	..	..	696	62	748	172	14	186	2	1	
7	Sátara ..	127	20	482	46	609	66	..	..	..	..	609	66	675	163	23	186	89	2	
8	Belgaum ..	133	5	655	58	788	63	1	..	..	..	789	63	852	143	10	153	54	2	
9	Kaladgi ..	200	25	419	50	619	75	..	..	..	..	619	75	694	197	23	220	21	..	
10	Dhárwar ..	411	28	546	39	967	61	34	2	2	..	993	63	1,056	411	23	434	2	16	
11	Karwar ..	153	7	331	13	496	20	..	..	..	..	496	20	506	142	5	147	38	..	
12	Ratnágiri ..	89	9	186	30	274	39	45	..	..	..	319	39	358	126	17	143	..	..	
13	Tanna ..	629	37	1,317	89	1,946	126	48	..	116	18	2,110	144	2,254	657	38	695	156	7	
14	Ahmedábád ..	378	19	1,301	78	1,679	97	28	1	1	..	1,709	98	1,807	441	25	466	350	10	
15	Dhullákot ..	327	..	3	..	329	..	649	..	..	..	977	..	977	414	..	414	2	..	
16	Kaira ..	94	6	868	33	952	39	3	..	..	..	955	39	994	128	5	133	290	2	
17	Surat ..	179	11	822	35	1,001	46	17	..	2	..	1,020	46	1,066	399	11	210	111	5	
18	Dohad ..	177	4	260	2	437	6	..	..	..	..	437	6	443	179	3	182	1	1	
19	Rájkot ..	43	..	88	3	131	3	..	..	..	..	131	3	134	42	1	43	20	..	
20	Karachi ..	301	3	855	14	1,156	17	30	..	9	..	1,195	17	1,212	425	3	428	50	11	
21	Haidarábád ..	469	11	1,044	32	1,503	43	52	..	..	..	1,555	43	1,598	524	11	535	130	3	
22	Shikárpur ..	434	15	924	35	1,368	50	..	..	..	..	1,359	50	1,408	568	13	581	1	4	
23	Bukhur ..	72	2	67	5	139	7	..	..	344	16	483	23	506	46	1	47	347	19	
	Total....	6,457	287	13,131	865	19,568	1,152	1,599	10	482	34	21,669	1,196	22,865	7,164	303	7,467	1,957	28	33
	1872....	6,572	289	13,061	804	19,654	1,093	1,682	10	152	17	21,494	1,130	22,614	6,450	285	6,735	2,221	14	71

PRISONS.

in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1873.

10										11		12		13		14		15		16			1
Released during the year.										Trans- ported beyond sea.		Trans- ferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Execut- ed.		Died.		Remaining on the 31st December 1873.			No.
A.		B.		C.		D.																	
On ap- peal.		On expiry of sentence.		On pay- ment of fine.		By order of Government.																	
						e.		f.															
						On account of sickness.		For good conduct.															
M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M.	F.	Total.			
1	..	213	68	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	82	3	55	1		
18	..	564	89	42	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	12	..	2	1	8	1	406	28	434	2	
10	..	436	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	8	..	1,245	..	1,245	3	
20	..	832	29	51	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	1	1	..	904	18	922	4	
28	1	899	89	74	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	6	..	292	26	318	5		
30	3	452	41	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	189	18	207	6		
11	2	825	32	12	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	7	1	2	1	157	25	182	7	
8	..	536	53	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	3	..	170	7	177	8		
21	3	385	53	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	9	2	2	..	216	19	235	9	
23	6	456	33	23	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	11	1	424	22	446	10		
21	1	263	14	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	150	5	155	11	
12	..	144	19	7	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149	18	167	12		
43	3	1,145	81	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	20	..	719	53	772	13		
60	3	700	65	109	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	11	1	461	25	487	14		
13	..	458	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	397	..	397	15		
14	..	881	27	155	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	125	9	134	16		
20	1	641	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	206	16	224	17		
..	..	342	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	164	4	168	18		
1	..	62	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	40	..	40	19		
40	..	660	14	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	19	..	503	2	505	20		
22	..	769	33	24	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	4	..	43	..	557	10	567	21	
65	2	593	33	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	27	1	659	14	673	22	
12	1	93	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	34	..	34	23	
59	22	10,578	765	654	29	3	..	11	1	..	..	3	..	31	..	37	3	190	5	7,512	322	7,834	
60	28	11,101	716	511	34	2	1	3	1	150	23	5	..	25	..	55	6	194	2	6,457	287	6,744	

## D.—PRISONS

(2).—STATEMENT showing the Religion, Age, and previous Occupation of the

1 No.	2 Jail.	3 RELIGION.														4 AGE									
		A.														B.		C.		D.		A.		B.	
		Christians.						Mahome- dans.	Hindus.				All other Classes.				Under 18.		18 to 40.						
		a.		b.		c.																			
		Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.																			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
1	Aden...	37	..	..	..	2	..	198	56	13	..	23	5	57	18	197	43								
2	Poons .. ..	6	..	..	..	20	2	71	8	1,052	90	21	..	64	..	971	..								
3	Yerauda .. ..	1	..	..	..	4	..	123	..	925	..	96	..	..	..	1,039	..								
4	Ahmednagar .. ..	..	..	..	..	4	..	64	4	585	45	10	..	7	2	575	43								
5	Dhulla .. ..	..	..	2	..	6	..	279	16	936	108	18	..	32	6	1,124	108								
6	Sholapur .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	5	617	57	5	..	6	1	594	55								
7	Sabará .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	36	5	571	61	1	..	5	..	538	53								
8	Belgaum .. ..	..	..	..	..	13	2	100	4	670	57	5	..	19	7	707	47								
9	Kalédgi .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	9	538	66	..	..	3	4	567	59								
10	Dhráwár .. ..	..	..	..	..	3	2	209	18	726	41	19	..	8	3	843	47								
11	Karwar .. ..	..	..	..	..	47	3	43	1	333	16	13	..	12	..	390	20								
12	Rainá giri .. ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	37	3	227	34	7	..	5	1	198	23								
13	Teona .. ..	..	..	..	..	54	5	181	4	1,675	116	36	1	8	4	1,647	99								
14	Ahmedábád .. ..	..	..	..	..	6	..	223	17	1,439	80	11	..	20	..	1,504	..								
15	Dhulákot .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	56	..	272	..	..	..	..	..	315	..								
16	Kaira .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	5	860	34	..	..	57	1	821	33								
17	Surat .. ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	156	5	839	41	4	..	16	1	833	33								
18	Dohad .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	411	6	..	..	2	..	414	6								
19	Rájkot .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	29	..	101	2	..	..	..	..	124	..								
20	Karáchi .. ..	2	..	1	..	3	..	991	17	153	..	1	..	15	..	1,055	16								
21	Haiderábád .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,408	40	95	3	..	..	18	..	917	27								
22	Shikárpur .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,211	43	109	4	28	3	23	..	1,134	35								
23	Bukhur .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	6	37	1	..	..	..	..	106	6								
	Total....	46	..	3	..	177	15	5,753	268	13,302	860	307	9	322	49	16,522	914								
	1872....	59	..	8	..	185	7	5,975	250	13,118	829	309	7	368	57	17,036	906								

—continued.

Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1873.

C.		D.		PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.											6			7	
				Males.						Females.					Total.			No.	
				A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	L.	Total.			No.
				Of independent property.	Agriculturists.	Labourers.	Shop-keepers and Traders.	Artizans.	Domestic Servants.	Professional.	Government Servants.	No occupation.	Married.	Unmarried.	Prostitutes.	M.	F.	Total.	No.
M.	F.	M.	F.																
18	..	..	..	5	2	134	7	3	34	3	10	16	16	14	31	272	61	333	1
135	..	..	..	..	276	635	79	26	117	2	8	27	94	..	6	1,170	100	1,270	2
86	..	4	..	..	847	218	104	15	229	..	..	30	..	..	..	1,149	..	1,149	3
71	4	10	..	..	183	437	16	..	9	..	16	2	45	..	4	668	49	712	4
125	13	10	..	..	412	447	78	55	87	..	36	120	116	4	2	1,391	122	1,412	5
73	6	6	..	..	168	302	33	40	33	15	18	70	58	..	4	679	62	741	6
69	18	2	..	2	288	133	19	50	21	27	37	33	66	..	..	609	66	675	7
60	8	2	1	1	359	264	64	..	..	68	23	9	41	4	18	788	63	851	8
40	12	4	..	..	267	223	28	84	..	..	17	..	72	1	2	619	75	694	9
90	9	7	2	2	291	431	77	73	12	10	32	29	51	4	6	937	61	1,018	10
65	..	10	..	90	122	115	40	25	28	37	19	10	17	1	2	456	20	506	11
68	9	3	1	..	130	47	45	12	16	..	11	13	37	..	2	274	39	313	12
287	22	4	1	..	803	730	95	98	150	6	24	50	122	2	1	1,946	125	2,072	13
147	7	8	..	6	725	669	70	41	33	2	52	38	91	2	4	1,679	97	1,776	14
14	..	..	..	2	183	78	13	6	30	..	6	15	..	..	..	329	..	329	15
71	5	3	..	..	735	162	11	17	16	..	11	..	38	1	..	932	39	991	16
130	11	8	1	..	356	420	29	..	61	64	26	45	44	2	..	1,001	46	1,047	17
21	..	..	..	..	371	24	12	1	4	8	8	12	6	..	..	437	6	442	18
6	1	1	..	5	43	25	4	..	43	..	1	11	2	..	1	131	8	134	19
150	1	6	..	..	637	214	64	27	86	26	53	48	15	..	2	1,156	17	1,173	20
558	16	10	..	..	927	403	10	25	19	6	24	10	30	..	19	1,503	43	1,546	21
18	15	18	..	1	915	227	21	38	..	130	26	..	47	2	..	1,358	50	1,409	22
31	2	2	..	..	70	50	6	2	..	..	5	6	7	..	..	139	7	146	23
2,591	184	113	6	112	8,809	6,442	924	638	1,083	401	513	666	1,016	28	28	19,536	1,152	20,740	
2,009	121	141	8	101	8,567	6,311	871	1,105	1,008	338	594	729	961	53	73	19,634	1,093	20,747	

D.—PRISONS

(3).—STATEMENT showing particulars regarding Civil

1 No.	2 Jail.	3 Number remained at close of previous year.		4 Number received during the year.		5 Total Population.		6 Average daily number.		7 Released during the year.		8 Escaped.		9 Transferred.		10 Died.		11 Remaining on 31st Decem-ber 1910.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	Aden	4	..	16	..	20	..	1	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
2	Pooná	19	2	454	48	473	48	42	2	456	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	2
3	Yerauda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Ahmadnagar	8	1	62	9	70	10	7	..	62	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2
5	Dhulia	41	..	252	22	293	22	21	..	269	15	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	22	7
6	Sholápur	5	..	126	11	131	11	9	0.5	122	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2
7	Sátára	20	..	219	21	239	21	19	2	226	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..
8	Belgaum	11	..	72	10	83	10	7	1	83	10	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	16	..
9	Kaládgi	3	..	7	1	10	1	2	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
10	Dhárwar	8	..	21	..	26	..	2	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
11	Karwar	..	..	29	..	29	..	2	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
12	Ratnágiri	8	..	54	1	57	1	2	..	53	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
13	Tanna	33	1	195	15	228	16	20	1	208	14	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	19	2
14	Ahmedábád	25	1	291	28	316	29	22	2	288	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	2
15	Dhulákot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Kaira	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Surat	28	..	297	17	325	17	32	1	308	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..
18	Dohad	..	..	24	..	24	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Rájkot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Karáchi	6	1	57	24	63	25	5	1	60	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
21	Haidarábád	9	2	132	17	141	19	9	..	138	18	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	11	..
22	Shikápur	5	..	45	..	50	..	5	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	..
23	Bukhar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total....	227	8	2,353	219	2,680	227	208	10	2,376	208	1	3	1	4	..	..	..	196	18
	1879....	152	12	1,731	197	1,968	209	123	10	1,685	204	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	195	6

—continued.

*Prisoners in the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1873.*

12		13		14		15								16				No.
Capacity of Pavments at 54 superficial feet.		Average number of Prisoners below capacity.		Average number of Prisoners above capacity.		Hospital.								Cost.				
						A.		B.		C.		D.		A.	B.	C.	D.	
						Number of Admissions.	Daily Average sick.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average strength.	Guards and Establishment.	Other charges.	Total Cost.	Average cost per Prisoner.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	
21	5	..	..	20	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	240 0 0	271 13 9	511 13 9	51 13 9	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	167 2 9	27 8 0	194 10 9	4 6 0	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
31	12	..	..	24	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	168 0 0	11 15 7	179 15 7	25 11 4	4
31	5	..	..	10	5	1	..	..	..	1	..	42	..	198 0 0	..	198 0 0	8 0 0	5
6	24	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	336 0 0	1 4 0	337 4 0	36 8 0	6
30	6	..	..	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	336 0 0	60 0 0	396 0 0	18 13 9	7
30	3	..	..	23	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	142	..	153 5 3	20 0 0	173 5 3	21 10 7	8
31	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84 0 0	..	84 0 0	43 0 0	9
28	4	..	..	26	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	168 0 0	..	168 0 0	84 0 0	10
7	4	..	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	246 0 0	..	246 0 0	133 0 0	11
11	4	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	168 0 0	265 0 1	433 0 1	744 5 4	12
21	8	..	..	12	7	2	..	..	..	1	..	50	..	336 0 0	17 12 3	353 12 3	16 13 6	13
23	3	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	336 0 0	26 1 10	372 1 10	15 8 1	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
43	3	..	..	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	352 0 0	28 6 10	380 6 10	8 12 9	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	408 0 0	..	408 0 0	64 0 0	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	443 15 9	..	443 15 9	49 5 4	21
30	30	..	..	15	30	1	..	..	..	1	..	200	..	324 0 0	..	324 0 0	64 12 9	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2	..	..	4	..	18	..	4,324 7 8	749 14 4	5,064 6 0	23 8 3	
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	7	1	3	..	22	..	4,153 8 9	672 14 3	4,826 0 3	26 4 10	

D.—PRISONS

(4).—STATEMENT showing particulars regarding the Persons under

1 No.	2 Jail.	3 Number remained at close of previous year.		4 Number received during the year.		5 Total Population.			6 Average daily number.			7 Released during the year.			8 Convicted and sentenced.			9 Transferred, &c.			10 Escaped.				
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
1	Aden..	..	..	8	..	8	..	8	03	..	03	6	..	6	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	Poona ..	3	..	171	8	174	8	182	15	1	16	79	4	83	85	2	88	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	
3	Yeranda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4	Ahmadnagar.	8	1	75	2	83	4	87	3	..	3	27	..	27	51	4	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5	Dhulia ..	13	2	107	5	120	7	127	5	1	6	42	2	45	69	5	64	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	
6	Sholapur ..	10	1	66	8	76	9	85	5	..	5	35	1	36	32	7	39	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	
7	Satara ..	7	2	154	17	161	19	180	10	1	11	67	2	69	84	15	99	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	
8	Belgaum ..	7	1	123	6	130	7	137	7	..	7	73	2	75	43	5	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9	Kaladgi ..	30	1	176	14	190	15	211	13	1	14	61	5	66	67	7	74	59	1	61	..	..	..	..	
10	Dhárwar ..	11	1	90	3	101	4	105	9	1	10	37	3	40	55	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11	Karwar ..	..	..	39	2	39	2	41	3	..	3	21	1	22	18	1	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12	Ratnagiri ..	..	..	26	9	36	9	45	14	0-1	1-5	11	..	11	16	9	25	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	
13	Tanna ..	30	2	137	10	167	18	179	12	1	13	67	6	73	80	5	85	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	
14	Ahmedabad..	6	..	169	19	175	10	185	9	..	9	87	3	90	85	7	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15	Dhulákot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Kaira..	16	1	78	8	94	9	103	5	..	5	43	5	48	43	2	45	7	2	9	..	..	..	..	
17	Surat..	4	..	62	1	66	1	67	4	..	4	44	1	45	21	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18	Dobad ..	1	..	145	7	146	7	153	3	..	3	59	3	62	36	..	36	50	4	54	..	..	..	..	
19	Kájkot ..	12	..	83	2	96	2	97	8	1	9	40	1	41	39	1	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20	Karáchi ..	7	..	358	1	365	1	366	5	..	5	135	1	136	165	..	165	13	..	13	..	..	..	..	
21	Haidarábád..	11	..	518	34	529	34	563	14	1	15	229	18	247	293	16	309	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
22	Shikárpur ..	..	..	60	19	60	19	79	4	2	6	10	14	24	20	..	20	29	5	33	..	..	..	..	
23	Bakhr ..	4	..	311	28	315	28	343	9	1	10	194	10	204	69	9	78	47	8	55	..	..	..	..	
Total .....		170	12	2,986	195	3,136	207	3,343	144	7	151	1,418	82	1,500	1,363	96	1,459	222	21	243	..	..	..	..	..
1873 .....		185	9	2,790	158	2,975	167	3,142	130	5-2	135-2	1,233	82	1,315	1,463	71	1,533	103	2	105	..	..	..	..	..



—continued.

trial in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1873.

11			12			13					14				15
Died.			Remaining on 31st December 1872.			Cost.					Hospital.				No.
						A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	A.	B.	C.	D.	
M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	Ra. s. p.	Ra. s. p.	Ra. s. p.	Ra. s. p.	Ra. s. p.	Number of Admissions.	Daily Average Sick.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths per cent. of Average Strength.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	16 15 7	..	..	16 15 7	..	..	..	..	1	
..	..	..	9	1	10	446 13 1	483 14 1	4 2 3	934 12 5	58 8 9	..	..	..	2	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
1	..	1	4	..	4	73 10 10	121 11 10	1 3 6	196 9 4	65 8 5	1	..	1	33-3	
..	..	..	13	..	13	145 15 9	123 8 6	2 4 10	271 8 1	45 8 10	..	..	..	5	
..	..	..	3	1	3	129 15 8	142 1 8	34 6 7	306 7 11	61 4 9	..	..	..	6	
..	..	..	9	2	11	200 13 6	325 12 9	24 6 8	531 3 1	50 1 9	..	..	..	7	
..	..	..	14	..	14	195 13 1	353 0 1	14 1 8	562 14 10	60 8 8	2	..	..	8	
..	..	..	9	1	10	338 7 10	359 4 7	5 13 7	708 10 6	50 4 2	3	0-03	..	9	
..	..	..	9	1	10	355 9 11	339 11 0	..	694 14 11	49 7 10	1	..	..	10	
..	..	..	..	..	..	78 3 2	252 6 2	..	330 3 4	110 1 3	..	..	..	11	
..	..	..	6	..	6	41 6 8	94 3 5	..	135 10 2	90 6 9	1	0-06	..	12	
2	..	1	16	1	17	385 8 5	1,009 14 7	..	1,395 7 6	107 8 5	3	0-11	1	7-7	
..	..	..	3	..	3	309 9 5	241 3 6	14 0 4	464 12 5	51 10 3	2	..	..	14	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	
..	..	..	1	..	1	142 8 0	281 8 4	47 14 1	471 11 5	94 5 6	20	..	..	16	
..	..	..	1	..	1	134 8 6	141 0 0	14 10 4	290 11 10	73 10 11	..	..	..	17	
..	..	..	1	..	1	103 3 2	94 8 4	22 5 0	219 5 6	73 1 10	1	..	..	18	
..	..	..	16	..	16	279 13 11	638 8 11	125 4 1	1,043 10 11	115 13 8	..	..	..	19	
..	..	..	2	..	2	165 4 5	142 0 0	..	306 4 5	61 10 6	..	..	..	20	
..	..	..	7	..	7	346 12 4	270 9 1	..	617 5 5	41 2 6	..	..	..	21	
..	..	..	3	..	3	121 0 0	154 1 11	..	275 1 11	45 13 8	..	..	..	22	
..	..	..	5	1	6	234 0 7	1,296 1 8	..	1,530 2 3	153 0 3	..	..	..	23	
2	..	2	131	8	138	4,044 0 1	6,765 12 7	310 10 1	11,120 6 9	71 4 7	34	0-2	2	1-3	
3	..	3	170	12	182	6,130 13 3	7,717 7 5	490 3 4	14,406 10 0	76 10 1	62	0-4	7	3-7	

## D.—PRISONS

(5).—STATEMENT showing the Sickness and Mortality among the

1 No.	2 Jail.	3 Capacity of the Jail Barracks at 648 cubic feet per Prisoner.			4 Average number of Prisoners above capacity.			5 Average number of Prisoners below capacity.			6 Average daily strength during the year.			7 Total Population during the year.			8 Number admitted into Hospital during the year.		
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
		1	Aden..	96	5	101	..	..	..	29	..	29	67	5	72	272	61	330	8
2	Poona ..	205	27	232	81	6	87	..	..	..	376	33	409	1,254	107	1,361	164	15	179
3	Yerauda ..	1,108	..	1,108	143	..	143	..	..	..	1,251	..	1,251	1,745	..	1,745	788	..	788
4	Ahmednagar ..	150	15	165	35	1	36	..	..	..	185	16	201	676	49	725	113	13	126
5	Dhulia ..	186	15	201	122	8	130	..	..	..	308	23	331	1,291	122	1,413	292	69	361
6	Sholapur ..	112	21	133	60	..	60	7	7	7	172	14	186	686	62	748	222	9	231
7	Satara ..	111	14	125	52	9	61	..	..	..	163	23	186	609	66	675	85	2	87
8	Belgaum ..	109	5	113	85	5	90	..	..	..	143	10	153	789	63	852	146	17	163
9	Kalagdi ..	154	27	181	43	..	43	4	4	4	197	23	220	619	75	694	152	10	162
10	Dhárwar ..	340	30	370	71	..	71	7	7	7	411	23	434	983	63	1,050	157	5	162
11	Karwar ..	151	10	161	..	..	..	8	5	14	142	5	147	486	20	506	98	..	98
12	Ratnagiri ..	164	22	186	..	..	..	38	5	43	126	17	143	319	39	358	56	13	69
13	Tanna ..	441	22	463	216	16	232	..	..	..	657	38	695	2,116	144	2,260	762	42	804
14	Ahmedabad..	268	50	318	178	..	178	23	25	48	441	25	466	1,709	98	1,807	391	49	440
15	Dhulakot ..	360	..	360	54	..	54	..	..	..	414	..	414	977	..	977	480	..	480
16	Kaira ..	92	8	100	36	..	36	3	3	3	123	5	128	958	39	997	231	8	239
17	Burai..	129	10	139	70	1	71	..	..	..	199	11	210	1,020	46	1,066	132	2	134
18	Dehad ..	100	5	105	79	..	79	2	2	2	178	3	182	437	6	443	200	4	204
19	Rajkot ..	83	..	83	..	1	1	41	..	41	42	1	43	131	3	134	64	..	64
20	Karachi ..	744	20	764	..	..	..	319	17	336	425	3	428	1,195	17	1,212	314	..	314
21	Haidarabad..	510	15	525	14	..	14	2	2	2	524	11	535	1,555	43	1,598	279	3	282
22	Shikarpur ..	480	20	500	83	..	83	7	7	7	508	13	521	1,353	50	1,403	414	11	425
23	Bahkur ..	320	..	320	..	1	1	1274	..	274	46	1	47	483	23	506	63	..	63
Total....		6,497	339	6,836	1,377	48	1,425	710	84	794	7,164	303	7,467	21,669	1,194	22,863	5,613	272	5,885
1872....		6,541	318	6,859	875	53	927	906	65	1,061	6,450	285	6,735	21,494	1,120	22,614	6,461	256	6,717

Note.—In columns 3, 4, and 5 the Barracks and Cells actually occupied as Dormitories should alone be included. T



## D.—PRISONS

(6).—STATEMENT showing the Expenditure incurred in the Guarding and Year 1873, excluding the cost of building new

1 No.	2 Jail.	3 RATIONS.		4 FIXED ESTABLISHMENT.		5 POLICE GUARD.*		6 EXTRA ESTABLISHMENT.†	
		A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.
		Total Cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Aden .. ..	5,051 7 4	70 2 7	7,692 0 0	106 13 4	7,074 0 0	98 4 0	..	..
2	Poons .. ..	13,901 3 5	33 15 11	8,627 9 4	21 1 6	3,741 10 1	9 9 4	..	..
3	Yerauda .. ..	41,883 3 11	23 7 8	26,866 4 0	21 7 7	6,521 8 0	6 13 0	..	..
4	Ahmednagar..	5,467 10 11	27 3 3	4,775 11 6	23 12 2	3,380 11 4	16 13 1	..	..
5	Dhulia .. ..	8,948 5 3	27 0 7	4,664 1 9	14 1 5	2,133 6 3	6 7 1	..	..
6	Eholápur .. ..	4,898 5 6	26 4 11	3,115 8 7	16 12 0	2,170 11 6	11 10 8	..	..
7	Sátara .. ..	3,936 9 2	21 2 8	3,400 4 11	18 4 6	2,108 11 2	11 5 5	..	..
8	Belgaum .. ..	4,574 15 2	29 14 5	2,277 12 7	14 14 2	5,437 14 0	35 8 8	..	..
9	Kaládgí .. ..	6,585 3 10	29 14 11	3,443 1 2	15 10 3	2,203 14 4	10 0 3	..	..
10	Dhárwár .. ..	15,572 11 8	35 14 1	5,403 0 0	12 7 2	4,999 7 7	11 8 4	..	..
11	Karwar .. ..	4,775 12 1	32 7 10	3,578 0 8	24 5 5	3,770 10 2	59 10 8	..	..
12	Ratnágiri .. ..	4,338 0 11	30 11 0	4,101 14 0	28 10 11	4,879 13 20	34 1 11	..	..
13	Tanna .. ..	25,004 14 10	35 15 8	7,190 8 10	10 5 7	44,861 10 0	64 8 9	1,940 6 9	2 12 8
14	Ahmedábád ..	13,351 1 9	28 10 6	7,372 10 8	15 13 2	6,114 8 7	10 15 7	..	..
15	Dhuliákot .. ..	11,675 6 3	28 3 3	6,872 6 0	16 9 7	4,644 0 6	11 3 6	7,600 7 2	18 5 9
16	Kaira .. ..	3,531 3 0	26 7 7	3,621 11 11	27 3 8	3,861 10 6	29 0 7	..	..
17	Surat .. ..	7,689 3 7	36 8 4	4,391 11 9	20 14 7	3,040 3 11	14 7 7	..	..
18	Dohad .. ..	5,618 14 8	30 14 0	3,266 15 4	17 15 2	2,467 5 3	13 8 11	..	..
19	Rájkot .. ..	1,509 12 7	35 1 9	1,514 14 9	35 3 8	1,535 15 2	35 11 6	..	..
20	Karáchl .. ..	14,646 1 9	34 3 6	7,638 16 1	17 13 7	4,602 8 10	10 12 0	..	..
21	Haidarábád ..	13,661 1 3	25 8 7	6,650 6 5	13 8 10	2,999 14 3	5 9 9	..	..
22	Shikárpur .. ..	13,521 4 3	23 4 4	6,633 2 6	11 6 8	8,290 10 9	14 4 4	..	..
23	Bukhur .. ..	1,111 1 4	23 10 3	4,270 12 4	90 13 11	1,821 4 0	38 12 0	..	..
	Total..	2,31,268 10 5	30 15 7	1,87,369 8 1	18 6 4	1,38,660 12 6	18 9 1	9,540 13 11	1 4 5
	1873..	2,56,604 5 0	38 1 7	1,36,073 6 9	20 3 5	1,42,417 1 4	21 2 4	10,273 0 9	1 8 5

\* Or Military Guards.

† Contingent Guard.

—continued.

Maintenance of the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the Jails, and of additions, alterations, and repairs.

7			8		9		10	11	12
HOSPITAL CHARGES.			CLOTHING.		CONTINGENCIES.		Grand Total expended	Total Cost per head of average strength.	No.
A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.			
Total Cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			
Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	
157 9 10	2 3 0	157 9 10	..	..	816 13 4	11 5 6	20,791 14 6	258 12 5	1
814 12 6	1 15 10	135 12 9	1,034 9 10	2 10 11	1,965 7 0	4 12 10	30,985 4 2	73 8 11	2
2,021 5 0	2 1 6	97 1 5	5,042 2 5	4 0 6	3,750 9 10	3 0 0	68,685 2 2	70 14 3	3
106 14 0	0 13 2	63 7 0	473 7 2	2 5 7	596 9 2	2 14 6	14,500 0 1	73 14 0	4
698 10 4	1 12 10	54 3 10	1,084 11 2	3 4 5	1,320 5 0	5 8 0	19,247 8 3	58 2 4	5
323 5 2	1 11 10	80 13 4	779 0 4	4 3 0	977 7 1	5 4 1	12,259 6 2	65 14 6	6
261 2 4	1 6 6	74 9 9	270 8 7	1 7 2	732 1 7	3 15 9	10,710 5 10	87 9 4	7
316 3 0	2 4 2	54 14 9	796 12 5	5 3 4	925 12 0	6 0 10	14,359 5 2	93 13 7	8
590 9 2	1 12 5	55 12 9	587 14 4	2 10 9	859 14 5	3 14 6	14,068 9 2	63 15 2	9
438 11 0	1 2 0	87 4 2	2,321 14 0	5 5 7	1,409 1 11	2 3 11	30,194 14 2	69 9 1	10
207 2 5	1 6 7	69 0 9	695 14 4	4 11 9	984 10 0	6 11 2	19,012 1 6	129 5 5	11
152 15 11	1 4 6	91 7 11	442 0 0	3 1 7	347 10 7	2 6 11	14,343 7 2	100 4 10	12
1,218 6 7	1 12 1	47 6 7	1,992 7 10	2 13 10	1,916 4 8	2 12 1	64,124 13 6	121 0 8	13
685 6 2	1 7 6	68 8 7	1,425 10 4	3 0 11	3,190 8 0	6 13 6	31,139 13 6	66 13 2	14
754 4 1	1 13 2	50 4 6	1,219 13 0	4 6 2	1,402 2 5	3 6 2	34,767 6 11	53 15 8	15
326 12 4	2 7 4	54 7 5	896 11 6	4 7 9	1,014 12 2	7 10 1	12,942 13 5	97 5 0	16
549 2 1	2 12 11	117 13 3	439 14 2	2 2 0	1,426 13 5	6 12 9	17,577 0 0	83 11 2	17
239 8 2	1 5 1	59 14 1	1,386 0 2	7 9 10	1,066 7 7	5 12 9	14,045 2 2	77 2 2	18
148 4 5	2 7 2	74 2 2	160 12 4	8 11 10	450 2 11	10 7 6	5,219 14 2	123 11 5	19
660 13 7	1 8 8	55 1 1	1,346 14 6	3 2 4	990 8 1	2 5 0	22,855 2 10	69 13 1	20
974 0 2	1 13 2	64 14 11	2,980 2 0	5 9 5	1,321 12 4	2 7 10	23,607 5 6	52 7 7	21
1,970 9 11	2 6 2	122 2 7	4,220 13 6	7 12 6	2,082 4 8	2 9 7	37,028 13 7	62 11 2	22
164 2 4	3 7 10	82 1 2	191 9 0	4 1 2	317 11 8	6 12 1	7,876 2 8	167 9 2	23
14,268 12 9	1 14 2	74 6 8	30,418 13 6	4 1 2	30,376 12 10	4 1 1	591,924 4 0	79 4 4	
14,815 9 6	2 2 2	77 15 8	25,125 10 9	2 11 6	22,842	5 0 5	612,149 6 8	91 14 10	

D.—PRISONS

(7)—STATEMENT showing the Employment of the Convicts in the Jails of the

1 No.	2 Jail.	3 Average number sentenced to labour.	4 Average number unable to labour from sickness or old age, &c.	5 Average number of Convalescents and weakly Convicts employed on light labour.	6 Average number of Convicts on shot drill.	7 JAIL SERVANTS.				8 BUILDING AND REPAIRING JAIL.			9 GRINDING WHEAT AND MAKING CLOTHING OR OTHER ARTICLES FOR PRISON USE.		
						A. Average number of Convicts so employed.	B. Ratio per cent. of average Strength.	C. Average estimated monthly earning per Head.	D. Total estimated earnings for the year.	A. Average number of Convicts so employed.	B. Average estimated monthly earning per Head.	C. Total estimated earnings for the year.	A. Average number employed.	B. Average estimated monthly earning per Head.	C. Total estimated earnings for the year.
						Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.			
1	Aden .. ..	66	8	..	..	15	20.8	4 11	843 13	2	3 5	79 2	1	5 14	70 14
2	Poona .. ..	356	45	14	..	68	16.6	4 11	3,825 0	21	3 9	900 0	35	3 12	1,575 0
3	Yeranda .. ..	1,251	175	10	..	229	18.9	4 11	12,831 4	449	2 4	12,469 14	95	3 1	3,517 3
4	Ahmadnagar .. ..	198	32	..	..	46	22.9	4 11	2,587 8	33	5 10	2,269 14	25	5 9	1,674 0
5	Dhulla .. ..	314	49	3	38	46	18.9	4 11	2,587 8	7	3 8	295 4	6	3 5	215 8
6	Sholapur .. ..	180	23	1	10	37	19.9	4 11	2,061 4	11	3 10	463 14	37	3 13	1,703 6
7	Sátara .. ..	177	23	..	7	37	19.9	4 11	2,061 4	34	4 8	1,535 6	15	4 1	784 12
8	Belgaum .. ..	143	23	3	..	27	14.3	4 11	1,237 8	7	3 12	315 0	10	2 9	309 1
9	Kaládgi .. ..	214	34	..	43	37	16.8	4 11	2,061 4	36	3 14	1,208 0	23	3 3	885 5
10	Dhárwar .. ..	439	73	10	..	68	15.6	4 11	3,825 0	129	3 8	5,406 12	27	3 12	1,218 10
11	Karwar .. ..	139	28	0.27	..	14	9.5	4 11	787 8	01	..	1 0	13	5 9	673 15
12	Rajnágiri .. ..	136	24	..	..	19	13.7	4 11	1,068 12	2	4 6	105 10	1	2 10	32 0
13	Tanna .. ..	676	126	1	..	54	7.7	4 11	3,037 8	415	6 8	32,298 15	50	7 6	4,422 6
14	Ahmedábád .. ..	455	73	11	..	83	17.8	4 11	4,668 12	3	7 1	254 6	49	2 14	1,630 7
15	Dhullákot .. ..	414	59	..	..	169	38.4	4 21	8,943 12	4	8 10	178 12	36	6 3	2,691 1
16	Kaira .. ..	129	25	..	..	29	21.8	4 11	1,631 4	18	6 14	1,490 8	12	2 13	406 15
17	Surat .. ..	196	30	5	..	33	15.7	4 11	1,836 4	4	5 1	241 14	19	5 15	1,356 9
18	Dohad .. ..	181	28	..	..	60	32.9	4 11	3,375 0	2	4 3	100 9	24	3 13	1,068 6
19	Rájkot .. ..	36	4	1	..	9	21.1	4 11	506 4	..	..	..	4	2 13	135 0
20	Karachi .. ..	425	61	9	..	59	13.7	4 11	3,318 12	34	4 11	1,304 11	6	4 6	316 1
21	Haldarábád .. ..	509	81	4	..	53	9.9	4 11	2,931 4	1	2 12	83 6	14	3 13	836 12
22	Shikárpur .. ..	569	91	..	..	46	7.9	4 11	2,587 8	13	3 13	593 13	29	3 13	1,335 10
23	Bakkur .. ..	47	7	..	..	11	23.4	4 11	618 12	20	5 12	1,386 0	3	5 6	193 5
	Total..	7,939	1,123	72	88	1,234	16.6	4 11	69,412 8	1,235	4 5	63,826 9	334	4 4	27,165 5
	1872..	6,509	1,040	98	..	1,178	17.4	5 13	81,753 13	1,351	6 3	1,00,861 9	399	3 15	18,324 10

—concluded.

Bombay Presidency during the Year 1873, and their estimated earnings.

10			11					12			13		14
BY THE ROAD EMPLOYED BY P. W. D. OR BY MUNICIPALITIES.			ON JAIL GARDEN.					ON MANUFACTURES.			TOTAL.		No.
A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	
Average number employed.	Average estimated of actual monthly earnings per head.	Total estimated earnings for the year.	Average number employed.	Value of Vegetables supplied to Prisoners.	Value of Vegetables sold.	Average estimated monthly earnings per head.	Total estimated earnings for the year.	Average number employed.	Estimated profits of year.	Average profits per head of those so employed.	Total estimated earnings of the prisoners sentenced to labour.	Average estimated earnings per head of prisoners sentenced to labour.	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
..	..	..	1	40 10	..	3 6	40 10	39	1,030 7	26 7	2,064 13	31 5	1
32	5 7	2,090 11	10	233 8	4 12	1 15	238 1	131	*2,791 13	21 8	5,838 13	16 6	2
71	1 15	1,630 6	83	8,941 13	..	3 15	3,941 13	139	1,003 3	7 10	35,323 11	28 6	3
..	..	..	19	803 14	15 1	3 9	819 15	43	333 3	7 11	7,692 8	38 13	4
22	4 10	1,488 11	25	1,094 9	637 12	6 7	1,934 5	128	1,052 6	8 3	7,903 10	24 3	5
16	4 12	911 10	17	768 0	134 15	4 11	969 15	29	872 7	13 3	6,808 8	36 2	6
1	8 3	63 13	25	818 8	131 9	1 10	494 10	30	748 11	24 15	6,007 8	33 15	7
68	3 12	2,060 0	9	267 14	81 6	3 3	339 4	..	..	..	6,354 13	37 0	8
35	3 12	1,500 7	8	273 15	29 2	3 3	303 1	8	400 13	50 2	6,468 14	30 4	9
15	8 13	1,042 9	19	1,215 1	..	5 5	1,215 1	88	2,514 11	19 9	15,222 11	35 6	10
..	..	..	9	762 11	165 11	8 8	918 6	60	728 5	9 2	3,309 2	23 11	11
6	3 15	285 0	88	378 4	158 0	1 2	534 4	46	1,087 3	23 3	3,092 13	22 12	12
..	..	..	24	1,473 6	60 13	5 3	1,534 3	6	78 15	13 2	41,359 15	61 3	13
4	6 1	230 11	31	1,826 7	160 8	4 13	1,786 15	201	5,018 11	15 0	11,709 14	26 13	14
14	..	7 15	80	1,612 3	213 15	1 14	1,828 2	76	369 15	4 14	14,016 9	33 13	15
63	3 13	15 12	12	344 11	13 0	1 8	357 11	33	219 3	6 10	4,121 3	31 15	1
1	6 1	73 2	17	239 15	106 5	1 11	346 4	87	2,698 15	29 14	6,473 0	33 0	17
4	3 14	186 10	35	756 2	29 8	2 10	785 11	28	64 3	1 11	5,609 6	31 0	18
..	..	..	18	220 8	311 11	3 6	732 3	..	..	..	1,373 7	40 15	19
..	..	..	29	..	..	3 1	11,044 0	227	6,804 9	29 15	13,398 1	31 9	20
84	6 9	2,272 12	41	1,104 5	..	3 4	1,104 5	281	2,960 15	10 8	9,939 6	19 10	21
100	8 8	10,450 12	33	1,560 3	894 8	6 7	2,544 11	197	4,997 9	25 6	22,709 15	39 15	22
5	8 6	801 4	..	..	..	..	..	1	25 4	25 4	2,714 13	58 0	23
474	4 9	27,190 1	573	19,113 5	3,539 1	3 7	23,793 6	1,907	27,656 9	14 6	1,36,046 6	33 14	
158	4 1	14,141 13	581	20,408 12	3,662 7	3 10	25,479 0	1,564	31,953 10	20 6	2,74,004 7	42 1	

\* These figures represent loss.

† The Superintendent has estimated the value of Convict Labour; the receipts were nil, the garden being unproductive.





JUSTICE.

*Instituted in the Civil Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the Year 1873.*

Suits under the Rent Law.		Other Suits.	
Arrears of Rent with or without ejectment or cancellation of Lease.	..	..	..
Enhancement or abatement of Rent.	..	..	..
Relating to Distrain.	..	..	..
Damages for extortion, or withholding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint or other cause.	3	..	..
For Pottahs or Kinkoolents.	2	..	..
For ejectment or recovery of possession.	47	..	..
For recovery of Money or accounts from Agents.	..	..	..
All other Suits under the Rent Law not included above.	31	..	..
Suits for immovable property.	7	..	..
Suits for specific performance of contract.	2	..	..
Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	1	..	..
Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	..	..	..
Suits for an account.	..	..	..
Suits relating to religious endowments.	..	..	..
Suits to set aside Judgments, Contracts, or Obligations on the ground of fraud.	..	..	..
Suits for dissolution of Marriage.	..	..	..
Suits for enforcement of Matrimonial rights.	..	..	..
Suits for Partition.	..	..	..
Suits relating to Shipping.	..	..	..
Suits relating to Religion and Casts.	..	..	..
27	728	148	1,408
..	..	..	185
..	..	..	119
..	..	..	30
..	..	..	83
..	..	..	23
..	..	..	108
..	..	..	193
..	..	..	0
..	..	..	8

\* Exclusive of the Small Cause Courts at Kutchi, Surat and Broach for which no returns have been received.

REMARKS.

E.—CIVIL JUSTICE—continued.

(2).—STATEMENT showing Value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Presidency of Bombay in the Year 1873.

Value of Suits.	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF IN DIFFERENT COURTS.					Total Value of Suits.	REMARKS.
	Village Courts.	Small Cause Courts.	Subordinate Judges' and other Subdivisional Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Courts.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>In Civil Courts.</i>						Rs. a. p.	
Not exceeding ..... Rs. 5	.....	1,174	3,765	4	.....	18,592 10 10	
" " ..... 20	.....	7,233	295,574	33	.....	5,62,894 9 8	
" " ..... 100	.....	14,790	90,336	99	.....	49,63,528 10 6	
" " ..... 500	.....	10,224	29,162	111	.....	63,58,789 9 0	
" " ..... 1,000	.....	.....	2,133	50	.....	15,28,039 4 0	
" " ..... 5,000	.....	.....	1,017	55	.....	20,70,649 4 1	
" " ..... 10,000	.....	.....	45	18	.....	4,29,443 14 4	
" " ..... 1,00,000	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	6,19,806 10 0	
Exceeding ..... 1,00,000	.....	.....	3	3	.....	15,33,378 2 5	
Total.....	.....	* 33,426	422,035	391	.....	1,80,85,122 10 10	* Does not include the Courts of Small Causes Karachi, Surat and Broach.
<i>In Revenue Courts.</i>							
Not exceeding ..... Rs. 5	.....	.....	1,362	.....	.....	3,977 9 11	
" " ..... 20	.....	.....	1,892	.....	.....	25,218 0 3	
" " ..... 100	.....	.....	2,879	.....	.....	1,38,728 7 6	
" " ..... 500	.....	.....	790	.....	.....	1,62,111 5 1	
" " ..... 1,000	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	33,739 10 9	
" " ..... 5,000	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	35,968 8 9	
" " ..... 10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
" " ..... 1,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Exceeding ..... 1,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total in Revenue Courts...	.....	.....	6,987	.....	.....	3,99,743 10 3	
Grand Total...	.....	33,426	429,022	391	.....	1,84,84,866 5 1	

LXII

APPENDIX

---

CHAPTER III. E.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

---

## E.—CIVIL

(3).—STATEMENT showing the General Result of the Trial  
Bombay in

		Suits remaining from last year.	Instituted.	Received by Transfer.	Total for Disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Plaints rejected or returned.	Dismissed for Default.	Withdrawn with Leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on Confession.
Small Cause Courts.	Ahmadnagar ... ..	296	3,310	...	3,606	...	18	93	17	178	339
	Poona ... ..	2,234	9,774	...	12,008	1	95	185	178	47	1,711
	Ahmedábád ... ..	421	4,719	...	5,140	4	10	457	3	764	714
	Neriad ... ..	211	1,803	...	2,014	...	3	113	...	159	46
	Dhárwár... ..	29	896	...	925	...	4	22	2	2	89
	Hubli ... ..	225	1,406	...	1,631	...	5	58	2	4	125
	Total ... ..	3,416	21,908	...	25,324	5	135	928	202	1,154	3,044
Unpaid Local Tribunals.	Ahmedábád ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Surat ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanna ... ..	45	95	...	140	1	...	...	1	13	14
	Ratnágiri ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khándesh ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ahmadnagar ... ..	7	112	...	119	1	...	2	...	13	3
	Poona ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sátára ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Belgaum ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dhárwár ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kánara ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Panch Maháls ... ..	52	207	...	259	2	...	2	1	26	17	
	52	207	...	259	2	...	2	1	26	17	

JUSTICE—continued.

of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of the Year 1873.

Decreed <i>Ex-parte</i> .	Dismissed <i>Ex-parte</i> .	CONTESTED.		Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over 3 months.	Over 4 months.	AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.		Referred to Arbitration.	REMARKS.												
		Judgment for Plaintiff whole or part.	Judgment for Defendant.					Contested.	Uncontested.														
2,076	132	386	105	3,364	242	4	7	29	30	...	* 5 suits were abated, 42 in the Dormant File, and these are included in "total disposed of". † 30 in the Dormant File included in the total disposed of. NOTE.—This statement does not include Small Cause Courts at Karachi, Surat and Broach. In these Courts the cases for disposal and disposed of in 1873 were as follows:— <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Cases for disposal.</td> <td>Cases disposed of.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Surat ..</td> <td>37</td> <td>3,327</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Broach ..</td> <td>1,336</td> <td>1,146</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Karachi ..</td> <td>3,238</td> <td>3,229</td> </tr> </table>		Cases for disposal.	Cases disposed of.	Surat ..	37	3,327	Broach ..	1,336	1,146	Karachi ..	3,238	3,229
	Cases for disposal.	Cases disposed of.																					
Surat ..	37	3,327																					
Broach ..	1,336	1,146																					
Karachi ..	3,238	3,229																					
5,331	689	2,073	203	10,513	1,495	1,233	262	119	27	4													
1,555	22	537	193	4,606	534	57	50	56	42	18													
1,240	8	224	35	† 1,558	156	2	10	41	35	...													
539	62	97	41	858	67	1	3	33	22	...													
839	132	118	67	1,380	251	44	7	55	43	...													
11,910	1,045	3,435	644	22,579	2,745	1,341	339	55	33	22													
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
77	...	12	4	122	18	6	...	219	96	...													
54	...	24	...	97	22	17	5	60	19	...													
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
131	...	36	4	219	40	23	5	139	57	...													
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
131	...	36	4	219	40	23	5	139	57	...													

## E.—CIVIL

## (3).—STATEMENT showing the General Re

Paid Subdivisional Tribunals.	Suits remaining from last year.	Instituted.	Received by Transfer.	Total for Disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Plaint rejected or returned.	Dismissed for Default.	Withdrawn with Leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on Confession.
	Ahmedábád ... ..	4,567	18,670	...	23,237	1	7	955	55	2,482
Surat ... ..	6,846	16,258	1	23,105	31	9	592	24	3,095	411
Tánna ... ..	6,021	21,691	12	27,724	13	...	454	93	2,233	2,829
Ratnágiri ... ..	2,853	7,637	357	10,847	357	2	396	40	530	407
Khándesh ... ..	7,589	22,800	1	30,390	11	12	680	119	2,705	1,308
Ahmadnagar ... ..	3,248	10,490	194	13,932	194	2	291	51	807	604
Poona ... ..	2,998	16,014	1,076	20,088	1,036	7	460	471	744	1,023
Sátára ... ..	5,178	12,883	49	18,110	3	6	162	46	558	591
Belgaum ... ..	958	8,173	3	9,134	3	8	96	61	708	315
Dhárwár ... ..	526	2,408	3	2,937	3	4	130	34	158	103
Kánara ... ..	636	3,209	...	3,845	...	...	30	48	406	99
	41,420	140,233	1,696	183,349	1,652	57	4,246	1,042	14,426	8,065
Panch Maháls ... ..	283	1,801	...	2,084	1	1	169	24	189	578
	41,703	142,034	1,696	185,433	1,653	58	4,415	1,066	14,615	8,643
Sind.										
Karáchi ... ..	64	1,888	...	1,968	...	4	566	1	49	743
Haidarábád ... ..	293	4,891	...	5,184	...	10	1,189	23	655	921
Shikárpur ... ..	225	5,027	6	5,258	6	5	770	64	323	1,691
Thar and Parkar ... ..	18	299	...	317	...	...	35	7	67	84
	600	12,105	6	12,727	6	19	2,560	95	1,094	3,430
	42,303	154,139	1,702	198,160	1,659	77	6,975	1,159	15,709	12,082

JUSTICE—continued.

sult of the Trial of Civil Suits, &c.—continued.

Decreed <i>Ex parte</i> .	Dismissed <i>Ex parte</i> .	CONTESTED.		Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over 2 months.	Over 4 months.	AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.		Referred to Arbitration.	REMARKS.
		Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for Defendant.					Contested.	Uncontested.		
13,599	105	1,441	197	19,217	4,269	1,025	949	137	60	4	* Does not include the 31 suits transferred to other Courts and the 8 suits disposed of under Section 102 of Act VIII of 1859.
9,793	104	1,292	180	15,500	7,566	3,542	3,718	164	92	1	
11,336	203	3,167	549	20,877	6,847	2,508	2,938	147	77	4	† These were rejected before they were registered; hence the total disposed of is less by 8. ‡ Rejected; not included in the total disposed of; hence the difference of 4.
4,296	51	1,383	255	7,627	3,220	496	1,929	200	72	...	
17,258	89	1,856	287	24,325	6,065	2,821	895	90	64	...	
7,439	251	1,162	195	10,996	2,936	778	733	79	51	...	
10,655	82	1,957	305	16,740	3,348	597	1,053	171	57	...	
8,831	530	1,320	255	12,302	5,808	2,937	3,539	472	98	...	
5,942	87	1,064	281	7,937	1,177	235	310	131	36	...	
1,415	100	378	168	2,489	448	96	116	181	77	...	
1,341	242	739	287	3,192	653	246	177	136	53	...	
91,213	1,844	15,759	2,959	141,222	42,337	15,191	16,359	173	67	9	
611	4	235	42	1,854	230	56	60	159	55	...	
91,826	1,848	15,994	3,000	143,076	42,567	15,247	16,419	172	66	9	
159	...	283	55	§ 1,898	69	32	17	36	18	12	§ One case was otherwise disposed of, and 16 suits were re-admitted on the file. Difference of 8 suits not explained.
865	24	1,199	151	5,038	146	19	14	41	15	30	¶ Not included in the total disposed of.
1,020	11	926	153	4,964	294	44	79	67	28	53	
53	...	55	5	300	11	2	...	44	19	6	
2,128	35	2,463	364	12,307	520	97	110	188	80	101	
93,954	1,883	18,457	3,365	155,283	43,087	15,344	16,524	161	54	110	

E.—CIVIL

(3).—STATEMENT showing the General Re

		Suits remaining from last year.	Instituted.	Received by Transfer.	Total for Disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Plaint rejected or returned.	Dismissed for Default.	Withdrawn with Leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on Confession.
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals exercising Small Cause Court Jurisdiction.	Ahmedábád	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Surat	737	4,418	...	5,155	...	...	138	25	406	606
	Tanna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ratanágeri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khándesh	...	3,592	8	3,600	...	...	96	42	159	138
	Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Poona	1	49	...	50	...	...	...	1	...	6
	Sátára	379	1,464	2	1,845	18	1	30	...	97	97
	Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kánara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		1,117	9,523	10	10,650	18	1	264	68	662	847
	Panch Maháls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1,117	9,523	10	10,650	18	1	264	68	662	847
District Courts other than the Chief Courts of the Districts.	Ahmedábád	1	44	2	47	44	...	...	...	...	...
	Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanna	28	3	35	66	11	...	2	4	1	...
	Ratanágeri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khándesh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sátára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Belgaum	9	5	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kánara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		38	52	37	127	55	...	2	4	1	...
	Panch Maháls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		38	52	37	127	55	...	2	4	1	...



JUSTICE—continued.

sult of the Trial of Civil Suits, &c.—continued.

Decreed <i>Ex-parte</i> .	Dismissed <i>Ex-parte</i> .	CONTESTED.		Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over 2 months.	Over 4 months.	AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.		Referred to Arbitration.	REMARKS.
		Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for Defendant.					Contested.	Uncontested.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,789	4	346	62	4,376	779	239	46	36	24	...	...
2,414	9	133	16	3,007	593	13	4	45	41	...	...
33	...	8	...	48	2	...	...	21	24	...	...
1,063	6	141	39	1,492	353	110	51	67	56	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,299	19	628	117	8,923	1,727	362	101	42	36	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,299	19	628	117	8,923	1,727	362	101	42	36	...	...
...	...	...	1	45	2	...	2	158	...	...	...
...	...	18	9	45	21	1	20	156	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	7	11	3	1	1	40	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	22	17	101	26	2	23	118	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	22	17	101	26	2	23	118	...	...	...

## E.—CIVIL

## (3).—STATEMENT showing the General Re

		Suits remaining from last year.	Instituted.	Received by Transfer,	Total for Disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Plaint rejected or returned.	Dismissed for Default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on Confession.
Chief Courts of Districts.	Ahmedábád ... ..	40	1	72	113	29	1	1	5	...	...
	Surat ... ..	58	26	27	111	1	1	7	9	...	...
	Tanna ... ..	...	35	14	49	36	1	...	...	...	...
	Ratnágiri... ..	9	43	2	54	2	...	...	2	1	...
	Khándesh ... ..	9	7	1	17	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Ahmadnagar. ... ..	4	2	1	7	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Poona ... ..	22	31	28	81	29	2	...	...	4	...
	Sátára ... ..	6	5	...	11	2	3	...	...	...	...
	Belgaum ... ..	4	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Dhárwar ... ..	4	6	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kánara ... ..	570	376	...	946	...	...	...	1	...	...
		726	533	145	1,404	99	8	10	4	20	...
	Panch Maháls ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	726	533	145	1,404	99	8	10	4	20	...	
<i>Sind.</i>											
Karáchi ... ..	9	116	...	126	...	3	11	...	11	23	
Haidarábád ... ..	14	7	2	23	...	...	4	...	3	2	
Shikárpur ... ..	8	6	2	16	2	...	...	...	...	...	
Thar and Parkar ... ..	9	11	...	20	1	...	1	...	1	...	
	40	140	4	185	3	3	16	...	15	25	
	766	673	149	1,589	102	11	26	4	35	25	

JUSTICE—*continued.*

*sult of the Trial of Civil Suits, &c.—continued.*

Decreed <i>Ex-parte.</i>	Dismissed <i>Ex-parte.</i>	CONTESTED.		Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over 2 months.	Over 4 months.	AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.		Referred to Arbitration.	REMARKS.
		Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for Defendant.					Contested.	Uncontested.		
...	...	27	21	84	29	4	21	168	...	10	
1	...	28	30	*76	34	3	27	184	46	...	* Does not include 1 suit transferred.
...	...	3	1	41	8	4	3	189	28	...	
...	...	5	12	22	32	2	30	264	...	...	
...	...	6	2	10	7	...	2	467	103	...	
1	...	1	2	5	1	...	1	130	255	...	
1	...	6	13	55	26	3	15	188	78	...	
...	...	2	1	8	3	3	3	823	...	...	
...	...	2	2	5	...	...	...	415	52	...	
...	...	2	2	4	6	1	4	387	...	...	
...	...	1	...	2	944	12	929	73	...	1	
3	...	83	86	312	1,090	32	1,035	299	94	11	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	83	86	312	1,090	32	1,035	299	94	11	
36	...	20	6	114	12	1	5	89	40	7	One suit was re-admitted.
4	1	4	4	22	1	...	...	299	23	...	
...	...	3	...	5	11	3	8	295	...	1	
2	1	1	2	9	11	...	11	92	164	...	
42	2	28	12	150	35	4	24	194	75	8	
43	2	111	98	462	1,125	36	1,059	271	88	9	



JUSTICE—continued.

Result of the Trial of Civil Suits, &c.—continued.

Decreed <i>Ex-parte</i> .	Dismissed <i>Ex-parte</i> .	CONTESTED.		Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over 2 months.	Over 4 months.	AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.		Referred to Arbitration.	REMARKS.
		Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for Defendant.					Contested.	Uncontested.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
917	3	125	142	1,546	205	75	130	40	...	8	
21	8	...	9	107	1	1	...	6	7	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
938	11	125	151	1,653	206	76	130	23	3	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
938	11	125	151	1,653	206	76	130	23	3	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	5	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	5	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	

## E.—CIVIL

## (3).—STATEMENT showing the General Re-

		Suits remaining from last year	Insituted.	Received by Transfer.	Total for Disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Plaint rejected or returned.	Dismissed for Default.	Withdrawn with Leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on Confession.
Revenue Courts—Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals.	Ahmedábád ...	8	635	106	749	109	12	135	130	13	34
	Surat ...	39	336	...	375	...	20	40	22	69	9
	Tanna ...	38	689	...	727	...	30	55	160	30	28
	Ratnágiri...	86	1,248	19	1,353	19	44	124	207	54	178
	Khándesh ...	5	358	...	363	...	42	8	58	25	34
	Ahmadnagar ...	32	401	...	433	...	35	14	84	5	14
	Poona ...	65	1,174	...	1,239	...	27	89	202	2	83
	Sátára ...	107	1,153	9	1,269	9	40	23	251	...	27
	Belgaum ...	109	489	18	616	18	23	17	69	42	29
	Dhárwár ...	2	224	...	226	...	1	8	...	...	...
	Kánara ...	17	88	...	105	...	9	...	18	13	6
	Panch Maháls ...	508	6,795	152	7,455	155	238	513	1201	253	442
		2	81	...	83	...	1	21	21	2	6
	510	6,876	152	7,538	155	239	534	1222	255	448	
	<i>Sind.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Karáchi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Haidarábád ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Shikárpur ...	...	26	...	26	...	1	2	3	5	6	
Thar and Parkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	27	...	27	...	1	2	3	5	6	
	510	6,903	152	7,565	155	290	536	1225	260	454	

JUSTICE—continued.

sult of the Trial of Civil Suits, &c.—concluded.

Decreed <i>Ex-parte</i> .	Dismissed <i>Ex-parte</i> .	CONTESTED.		Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over 2 months.	Over 4 months.	AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.		Referred to Arbitration.	REMARKS.
		Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for Defendant.					Contested.	Uncontested.		
17	51	167	68	678	13	61	14	120	99	10	* Includes suits on the Dormant File, but explanation not given. † This does not include 1 suit referred to arbitration.
13	1	105	57	336	39	13	9	11	9	...	
27	9	217	112	†668	58	40	18	19	9	1	
40	18	363	206	1,273	80	57	18	17	8	...	
12	12	105	60	356	7	1	4	23	15	...	
52	13	125	59	401	32	9	23	16	18	...	
40	23	467	264	1,197	42	28	4	363	253	...	
4	294	493	...	1,141	128	32	47	49	37	...	
55	1	206	71	536	80	27	12	40	26	...	
8	...	153	53	223	3	...	...	21	12	...	
...	2	22	21	91	14	1	13	4	5	...	
268	424	2,443	971	6,900	496	269	162	62	45	11	
1	...	18	12	62	1	...	...	12	8	...	
269	424	2,461	983	6,982	497	269	162	58	42	11	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	7	1	26	...	...	...	2	15	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	7	2	27	...	...	...	2	15	...	
270	424	2,468	985	7,009	497	269	162	53	39	11	

E.—CIVIL JUSTICE—continued.

(4).—STATEMENT showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Province of Bombay in the Year 1873.

Class of Court.	Remaining.	Instituted.	Received by Transfer.	Total.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default, or under 5 and 6, Act XXIII. of 1861.	HEARD <i>Ex-parte.</i>			CONTESTED.				Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over 4 months.	Objections under Section 348, Act VIII. of 1859.	Objections allowed.	
							Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Confirmed.	Modified.*	Reversed.	Remanded.						
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts, including Assistant and Joint Judges' Court.	Ahmedábád ...	107	281	180	568	180	7	9	...	4	114	18	35	6	375	206	83	1	...
	Surat ...	75	178	...	253	...	12	3	...	1	62	19	24	8	130	123	53	...	...
	Tanna ...	1,082	515	750	2,347	750	77	54	7	17	557	84	125	64	1,735	612	442	4	4
	Ratnágiri ...	156	428	276	860	276	13	15	2	11	225	71	57	18	697	163	24	31	21
	Khándesh ...	315	239	...	554	...	7	29	21	8	96	20	26	13	220	334	235	4	4
	Ahmadnagar ...	154	249	...	403	...	...	25	6	2	199	36	44	2	314	80	9	5	1
	Poona ...	594	431	569	1,594	569	51	22	11	15	423	73	129	28	1,321	273	136	20	13
	Sátára ...	268	312	235	815	235	9	10	5	2	259	30	53	37	640	175	96	8	2
	Belgaum ...	245	332	...	577	...	2	15	4	6	241	49	57	30	404	161	57	7	6
	Dhárwár ...	157	261	1	419	...	5	9	...	...	88	33	34	5	175	244	150	...	...
	Kánara ...	133	197	...	330	...	14	15	1	1	69	5	24	10	139	191	119	2	2
	3,286	3,423	2,011	8,720	2,010	197	206	58	67	2,333	438	608	221	6,150	2,562	1,404	82	53	
Panch Maháls	133	72	90	295	88	7	1	1	...	27	15	22	1	74	133	101	...	...	
	3,419	3,495	2,101	9,015	2,098	204	207	59	67	2,360	453	630	222	6,224	2,695	1,505	82	53	
<i>Sind.</i>																			
Karachi ...	5	2	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	7	...	...	...	3	3
Haidarábád ...	6	57	...	63	...	2	1	...	...	31	15	5	1	55	8	4	...	3	3
Shikárpur ...	79	87	...	166	...	8	7	...	...	43	6	17	10	91	75	45	4	2	2
Thar and Parkar ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	90	147	...	237	...	11	8	...	...	77	23	24	11	154	83	49	7	5	5
	3,509	3,642	2,101	9,252	2,098	215	214	59	67	2,437	476	654	233	6,378	2,778	1,554	89	58	

LXXI

[APPENDIX



E.—CIVIL JUSTICE—concluded.

(5).—STATEMENT showing the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Presidency of Bombay in the Year 1873.

Class of Court.	APPLICATIONS TO EXECUTE DECREE.				Decrees completely executed.	Decrees partially executed.	Pending.	Decrees executed by possession being given.	NATURE AND NUMBER OF COERCIVE PROCESSES ISSUED.					
	Pending.	Filed.	Received by Transfer.	Total.					Imprisonment of Person.	Moveable Property.		Immoveable Property.		Orders under Section 243, Code of Procedure.
										Attach-ed.	Sold.	Attach-ed.	Sold.	
Mofussil Small Cause Courts ... ..	7,261	33,654	...	40,915	2,394	18,334	7,191	3	5,032	11,455	788	...	...	...
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	75	249	1	325	52	197	76	11	2	24	7	62	34	...
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ... ..	68,826	232,006	833	301,665	40,982	72,452	67,763	3,554	13,806	27,067	12,192	37,721	39,986	138
Cantonment Magistrates ...	...	48	...	48	43	4	1	...	...	1	1	1	4	2
Chief Courts of Districts ...	243	624	14	881	295	170	172	23	61	132	22	89	43	2
	76,405	266,581	848	343,834	43,766	91,157	75,203	3,591	18,891	38,679	13,010	37,873	40,067	142

## F.—MILITARY.

(1).—*STATMENET showing the Strength of the Army attached to the Presidency of Bombay in the Year 1873-74 and the changes which occurred under each Arm of the Service.*

Arm of Service.	Total number of Fighting Officers and Men.							Detail of Force at end of the year.						
	Remaining at end of 1872-73.	Recruited during the year.		Died.		Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at end of year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of Guns.	Number of Men.			Fighting Men.
		In action.	Otherwise.	Total.	European Commissioned Officers.						Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.		
<i>European.</i>														
Cavalry	501	59	2	2	30	12	516	1	26	51	439			
Sappers	96	26	4	4	1	7	110	1	70	40	...			
Artillery	2,490	243	43	43	107	41	2,542	18	79	135	317	2,090		
Infantry	8,460	590	80	80	417	135	8,418	9	273	1,053	7,092			
<i>Native.</i>														
Cavalry	4,003	245	61	61	109	73	4,005	9	96	158	493	3,258		
Sappers	489	17	2	2	10	5	489	1	10	10	60	409		
Artillery	162	19	2	2	13	5	161	2	8	3	6	24	128	
Infantry	21,249	1,453	213	213	763	399	21,327	30	587	483	2,394	17,863		

(a) Exclusive of 70 Artificers.

(b) There are besides 1,812 men belonging to the Corps of Tent and Store Laacars.

(c) The heavy Ordnance on the Bombay and Aden defences not included.

F.—MILITARY—continued.

(2).—STATEMENT showing the Distribution of the Army attached to the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1873-74.

<i>Poona Division.</i>		<i>Northern Division.</i>	
Poona .....	{ 1 Regiment, Native Cavalry. 2 Regiments, European Infantry. 3 Regiments, Native Infantry.	Ahmedábád ...	{ Head Quarters, 1 Brigade, R.A., Field. 1 Battery, Royal Artillery, Field. 1 Company, European Infantry. 2 Regiments, Native Infantry.
Khirkí .....	{ 1 Battery, Royal Horse Artillery. Head Quarters, 1 Brigade, R.A., Field. 3 Batteries, Royal Artillery, Field. Head Quarters and 4 Companies Sappers & Miners.	Disa (Brigade)	{ Head Quarters and 4 Troops, Native Cavalry. 1 Regiment, European Infantry. 1 Do. Native do.
Ahmadnagar.	{ 1 Battery, Royal Artillery, Field. Head Quarters and 3 Companies, European Infantry. 1 Regiment, Native Infantry.	Baroda .....	{ 1 Detachment, Royal Artillery, Garrison. 1 Regiment, Native Infantry.
Assirgarh .....	{ 1 Company, European Infantry. 2 Companies, Native Infantry.	Surat .....	1 Do. do.
Sátára .....	{ 2 Companies, European Infantry. Head Quarters and 4 Companies, Native Infantry.	Bhuj .....	1 Do. do.
Malgám .....	1 Regiment, Native Infantry.	Rájkot .....	{ 1 Company, Native Artillery. 1 Squadron, Native Cavalry. 2 Regiments, Native Infantry.
Sholápur .....	1 Do. do.	Dwarka .....	Detachment do.
Serur .....	Head Quarters and 4 Troops, Native Cavalry.	Burdachowkey.	Do. do.
Khándesh .....	2 Troops, Native Cavalry.	Abu .....	Sanitarium.
Purandhar ...	Sanitarium.		<i>Sind District.</i>
		Karáchi .....	{ 1 Battery, Royal Artillery, Field. Head Quarters and 5 Companies, European Infantry. 1 Regiment, Native Infantry.

F.—MILITARY—continued.

(2).—STATEMENT showing the Distribution of the Army, &c.—continued.

<i>Mhow Division.</i>	
Mhow .....	{ 1 Regiment, European Cavalry. 1 Battery, Royal Horse Artillery. 1 Do. Royal Artillery, Garrison. 1 Regiment, European Infantry. 1 Regiment, and Head Quarters and Wing, Native Infantry.
Nasirabad..... (Brigade).....	{ 1 Battery, Royal Artillery, Field. Head Quarters and 5 Companies, European Infantry. 1 Squadron, Native Cavalry. 1 Regiment, Native Infantry.
Nimach .....	{ 1 Battery, Royal Artillery, Field. 3 Companies, European Infantry. Head Quarters and 2 Squadrons, Native Cavalry. 1 Regiment, Native Infantry.
Indore .....	{ Detachment, European Infantry. Wing, Native Infantry.
Mehipur .....	Head Quarters and Wing, Native Infantry.
Augur.....	Wing, Native Infantry.
<i>Bombay District.</i>	
Bombay.....	{ Head Quarters, 1 Brigade, R. A., Garrison. 3 Batteries, Royal Artillery, Garrison. Detachment, European Infantry. Governor's Body Guard. 2 Regiments and a Detachment, Native Infantry. Sanitarium, Colaba.
Deolali .....	Depôt.
Tanna .....	1 Wing, Native Infantry.
Janjira .....	Detachment, Native Infantry.

<i>Sind District—continued.</i>	
Haidarâbâd ...	{ 1 Battery, Royal Artillery, Field. 3 Companies, European Infantry. 1 Regiment, Native Infantry.
Jacobabad .....	{ 3 Regiments, Native Cavalry. 1 Regiment, Native Infantry. 1 Division, Mountain Train. 1 Corps, Mounted Guides.
Ghizri .....	Sanitarium.
In the Districts. {	Various Detachments from the Native Cavalry and Infantry stationed at Jacobabad.
<i>Belgaum District.</i>	
Belgaum.....	{ 1 Battery, Royal Artillery, Field. 1 Regiment, European Infantry. 2 Regiments, Native Infantry.
Dhârwar .....	1 Regiment, Native Infantry.
Kolhâpur.....	1 Do. do.
Kalâdgi .....	Detachment do.

<i>Aden Field Force.</i>	
Aden .....	{ 2 Batteries, Royal Artillery, Garrison. 1 Regiment, European Infantry. 1 Company, Native Artillery. 1 Company, Sappers and Miners. 1 Troop, Native Cavalry. 1 Regiment Native Infantry.

## F.—MILITARY—continued.

(3.)—STATEMENT showing the actual Cost of the Bombay Army for the Year 1873-74 under the various Budget Grants.

Details of Grant 3, Regimental Pay and Allowances.	Total cost of Pay and Allowances of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men, including followers.		Total.	
	Rs.	as.		Rs.
<i>European Army.</i>				
Cavalry ... ..	3,33,415	12		
Do. General List ... ..	2,449	2		
Sappers (Royal Engineers) ... ..	4,315	7		
Artillery ... ..	16,15,121	0		
Infantry ... ..	32,12,029	0		
Do. General List ... ..	54,690	11		
Invalid and Veteran Establishment ... ..	24,715	1		
Staff Corps ... ..	1,63,109	2		
Unattached Officers ... ..	17,528	8		
General Officers unemployed ... ..	8,857	3		
Colonels' allowance ... ..	16,265	10		
Bounty Money ... ..	36,913	5		
Marching Batta ... ..	1,474	9		
Miscellaneous ... ..	35,202	8	55,36,116	14
<i>Native Army.</i>				
Artillery ... ..	68,036	3		
Cavalry ... ..	48,270	14		
Sappers and Miners ... ..	19,76,007	0		
Infantry ... ..	2,08,860	14		
Infantry ... ..	48,57,937	13		
Hutting Money ... ..	15,818	15		
Marching Batta ... ..	20,818	3		
Miscellaneous... ..	29,216	4	72,21,966	9
Carried forward...			1,27,61,083	7

## F.—MILITARY—continued.

(3).—STATEMENT showing the actual Cost of the Bombay Army, &amp;c.—continued.

Grants.	Details of the following Grants.	Actuals for 1873-74.		Total.	
		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
	Brought forward.....			1,27,61,083	7
	<i>Effective Services.</i>				
1	Army and Garrison Staff... ..	11,26,897	6		
2	Administrative Staff ... ..	4,64,373	14		
4	Commissariat Establishments, Supplies and Services...	39,24,577	13		
5	Sind and Remount Establishments do. ...	1,20,557	8		
6	Clothing Establishments do. ...	2,95,604	11		
7	Barrack Establishments do. ...	6,49,801	14		
8	Administration of Martial Law ... ..	83,398	11		
9	Medical Establishments, Supplies and Services ...	9,30,506	15		
10	Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage.	17,51,498	8		
11	Ecclesiastical ... ..	39,758	0		
12	Education ... ..	59,001	14		
13	Sea Transport Charges ... ..	5,14,132	13		
14	Miscellaneous Services ... ..	7,76,127	9		
15	Volunteer Corps ... ..			1,07,36,037	8
	<i>Non-Effective Services.</i>				
16	Reward for Military Services ... ..	15,602	3		
17	Retired Officers... ..	7,116	4		
18	Military Pensions ... ..	10,17,231	11		
19	Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances ...	30,769	4		
20	Superannuation Pensions and Gratuities ... ..	66,863	7		
				11,37,582	13
	Total Cost of the Army for the Year 1873-74.....			2,46,34,703	12

---

**CHAPTER III. G.—MARINE.**

---

*LIST of VESSELS constituting Her Majesty's  
on the 31st*

Where Stationed.	Names of Vessels.	Rating.	CREW.										
			European.				Native.						
			Commissioned and Warrant Officers.	Petty Officers.	Seamen.	Total.	Lascares.	Servants.	Marines.	Total.			
	<i>Steam Vessels.</i>												
Karachi ...	Amberwitch.	Steam Vessel	7	7	...	14	34	7	...	41			
Bombay Har- bour.	Clyda ...	Gun-Boat ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5			
River Eu- phrates.	Comet ...	River Vessel	5	3	...	8	1	4	...	5			
Bombay ...	Dalhousie ...	Transport ...	7	10	...	17	38	8	8	54			
Bombay Har- bour.	Dagmar ...	Tug ...	1	...	...	1	6	1	...	7			
Persian Gulf.	Hugh Rose..	Gun-Boat ...	5	8	...	13	28	7	10	45			
Bombay Har- bour.	May Frere...	Government Despatch Boat.	2	2	3	7	15	6	...	21			
Aden ...	Quangtung..	Gun-Boat ...	7	7	...	14	29	7	8	44			
Bombay Har- bour.	Snake ...	Steamer ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3			
River Indus.	Jhelum ...	River Steam- er.	1	1	...	2	13	6	...	25			
Do. ...	Mooltan ...	Flat ...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7			
	<i>Sailing Vessels.</i>												
Bombay Har- bour.	Augusta ...	Schooner ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3			
Persian Gulf.	Constance ...	Ditto ...	6	7	...	13	32	5	8	45			
	<i>Hulks and Vessels in Ordinary.</i>												
Bombay Har- bour.	Auckland ...	Hulk, Bom- bay Marine	...	...	...	...	15	1	...	16			
	Samiramis...	Hulk, Indian Troop De- partment.	...	...	...	...	15	2	...	17			



## MARINE.

*Bombay Marine, showing the Complements and Stations  
March 1874.*

ENGINE-ROOM ESTABLISHMENT.							TOTAL.		Grand Total.	REMARKS.
European.			Native.				Europeans.	Natives.		
Engineers.	Engineer Ap- prentices.	Total.	Stokers.	Coal Trimmers.	Servants.	Total.				
3	...	3	16	...	1	17	17	53	75	
...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	9	9	
2	...	2	24	...	1	25	10	30	40	
4	...	4	26	11	1	38	21	92	113	
2	...	2	3	...	...	3	3	10	13	
3	...	3	11	3	1	15	16	60	76	
...	...	3	13	5	1	19	10	40	50	
4	...	4	25	9	1	35	13	79	97	
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	4	4	
1	...	1	11	...	2	13	2	33	40	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	427	524	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	45	58	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	508	613	

LIST of VESSELS constituting Her Majesty's  
on the 31st

Bombay Harbour.		STATIONS.
Magdala ...	Abyssinia ...	NAMES.
Ironclad Turret Monitors for Bombay Defences.		Rating.
1	1	Navigating Lieutenant
One for both Vessels.		Superintending Engineer.
1	1	Assistant Engineer.
...	...	Boatswain.
2	2	Carpenter.
1	1	Gunner.
1	1	Gunner's Mate or Seaman Gunner.
One for both Vessels.		Armourer.
One for both Vessels.		Plumber.
One for both Vessels.		Purser's Steward.
16	16	Syrang of Lascars and Lascars.
15	15	Syrang of Stokers and Stokers.
4	4	Coal Trimmers.

concluded.

*Bombay Marine, showing the Complements and Stations  
March 1874—concluded.*

Cooks.	Cooks' Mate.	Butler.	Servants.	Dundarry.	Topasses.	Assistant Apothecary.	Marines.	TOTAL.		Grand Total.	REMARKS.
								Both Vessels.	Each Vessel.		
3	1	2	1	1	2		8		59		
						Dock-yard Apothecary affording Medical aid.		4		129	
2	1	1	1	1	2		8		57		

## CHAPTER IV.—PRODUC

## A.—AGRI

(1).—STATEMENT exhibiting the Extent of each description of of the several Districts of the Bombay Presidency, including during the Official Years 1873-74 and 1872-73.

No.	Land Measure.	Name of Collectorate.	Number of Government Villages.	Total extent			
				Irrigated Garden Lands.	Dry-crop Lands.		
				1	2	3	
					Acres g. ss.	Acres g. ss.	
1	Acres ..	Ahmedábád .. ..	Khálsa 442	21,838	27 0	542,917	39 6
	Acres ..			Taluk-dari 309	2,167	10 6	691,323
	Bighas ..			401	4 18	59	7 17
2	Bighas and Acres.	Kaira .. { Bighas .. Acres ..	959	91	15 0	264,334	19 18
3	Acres ..	Surat .. ..	8174	31,930	29 0	500,890	14 0
4	Bighas and Acres.	Broach .. { Bighas .. Acres ..	410	26,705	13 0	664,463	15 0
	..	Tanna .. ..		394	19 52	312,653	1 11
5	..	Tanna .. ..	2,112	12,029	29 0	392,588	4 0
6	..	Kolábs .. ..	985	9,742	26 4	672,995	30 10
7	..	Khándesh .. { Bighas .. Acres ..	3,3094	3,354	32 0	330,519	0 0
8	Acres and g.	Násik .. ..	1,2804	53	3 10	328,418	15 5
				32,641	1 0	3,249,195	0 0
				42,386	0 4	1,968,468	33 22
		Total.. { Bighas .. Acres ..	10,6154	941	2 134	816,483	4 112
				183,750	88 8	8,920,117	3 124
1	Bighas and Acres.	Ahmadnagar .. { Bighas .. Acres ..	1,226	621	7 8	18,898	7 0
2	Acres and g.	Poona .. ..	9914	83,515	0 0	2,498,777	32 8
3	Acres and g.	Sholápur .. ..	603	32,209	23 4	1,890,564	29 62
4	Acres, g., and ss.	Kaladgi .. ..	1,009	55,195	29 0	1,895,356	35 0
5	Acres and g.	Sátára .. ..	1,016	3,804	21 0	2,088,697	12 9
6	Acres and g.	Sátára .. ..	1,016	48,947	87 0	1,615,765	27 0
7	Acres and g.	Belgaum .. ..	894	7,873	34 0	1,125,167	13 13
8	Acres and g.	Dhárwar .. ..	1,378	3,398	30 0	1,518,669	15 0
9	Acres and g.	Ratnágiri .. ..	1,2724	5,601	5 4	810,792	11 12
9	..	Kánara .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total.. { Bighas .. Acres ..	8,2604	621	7 8	19,898	7 0
				190,945	9 8	13,412,721	17 04
Acres ..	Kardchi .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acres ..	Haidarábád .. ..	..	914	..	..	3,051,409	0 0
Acres ..	Shikárpur .. ..	..	1,428	3,852	7 0	1,393,168	3 0
	Thar and Parkar .. ..	..	70	..	..	258,500	31 0
	Frontier of Upper Sind .. ..	..	146	..	..	348,394	21 6
			2,548	8,652	7 0	5,031,582	16 0
		Grand Total.. { Bighas .. Acres ..	21,4534	1,562	10 14	836,391	11 112
				377,349	15 0	27,385,390	34 13

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

CULTURE.

*Culturable Land bearing Assessment in the Government Villages Sind, and contrasting the Extent of each description of Cultivation*

of culturable Land bearing Assessment, Klālas.				Cultivated during 1873-74.
Rice Land.			Total of Garden, Dry-crop, and Rice Lands.	Irrigated Garden Lands.
Irrigated from Tanks, Water-courses, &c.	Unirrigated or wholly dependent upon the fall of rain.	Total.		
4	5	6	7	8
Acres g. ac.	Acres g. ac.	Acres g. ac.	Acres g. ac.	Acres g. ac.
20,192 0 0	20,263 13 0	40,455 13 0	695,266 39 0	22,525 37 0
8,917 4 0	15,100 4 0	25,056 8 0	718,547 8 0	5,346 1 0
.....	.....	.....	490 12 15	45 15 9
.....	1,090 3 8	1,090 3 8	265,445 15 6½	91 10 0
19,543 11 0	51,787 32 0	71,441 3 0	644,231 37 0	29,070 16 0
17,320 4 0	43,410 29 0	60,730 32 0	751,999 20 0	24,643 6 0
.....	6,874 12 8	6,874 12 8	319,821 13 4	394 13 5½
1,834 31 0	815 30 0	2,650 31 0	317,363 14 0	10,940 10 0
.....	350,322 6 3½	350,322 6 3½	1,033,020 25 18	9,690 20 13
.....	140,721 14 4	140,721 14 4	474,045 6 4	3,224 3 0
.....	.....	.....	236,499 18 13	53 3 10
.....	.....	.....	3,381,894 1 0	31,374 3 0
.....	.....	.....	2,023,743 31 3	41,061 30 4
.....	6,874 15 16	6,874 15 16	824,299 3 1	545 8 4½
63,167 10 0	640,274 7 4	709,461 17 4	9,512,329 13 8	177,916 16 0
.....	.....	.....	20,519 14 8	621 7 8
.....	4,013 35 12	4,013 35 12	2,536,396 23 4	33,454 39 0
.....	37,881 4 8	37,881 4 8	1,940,165 17 2	32,380 23 4
.....	2,483 3 0	2,483 3 0	1,832,915 37 0	53,130 17 0
1,421 30 0	303 38 0	1,725 37 0	3,074,227 30 9	3,799 17 0
30 0 0	15,093 15 0	15,113 15 0	1,679,826 39 0	48,940 4 0
9,898 15 0	47,374 19 0	57,252 34 0	1,130,123 1 13	7,671 27 0
62,846 37 0	24,222 29 0	87,068 23 0	1,614,798 18 0	3,864 13 0
2,945 32 0	104,635 26 8	107,584 19 8	923,677 36 8	10,996 31 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	20,519 14 8	621 7 8
76,846 4 0	3,00,698 7 12	307,545 11 12	1,30,12,000 38 44	196,244 9 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
151,521 0 0	51,092 0 0	203,013 0 0	3,224,423 0 0	.....
3,138,36 34 0	.....	3,048,8 31 0	1,701,867 4 0	2,547 21 0
131,864 33 0	3,00,576 23 0	443,341 25 0	701,822 15	.....
2,889 23 0	.....	2,889 22 0	351,364	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
504,243 9 0	288,968 31 0	794,211 1 0	6,030,415 23 0	2,347 21 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6,874 15 16	6,874 15 16	844,914 17 9	1,207 15 12½
260,374 23 0	1,283,741 7 0	2,00,1,015 30 0	29,763,754 23 13	37,008 6 4

A.—AGRICUL

(1).—STATEMENT exhibiting the Extent of each

No.	Land Measure.	Name of Collectorate.	Number of Government Villages.	Cultivated		
				Dry-crop Lands.	Rice	
					Irrigated from Tanks, Water-courses, &c.	
				9	10	
				Acres. g. as.	Acres. g. as.	
1	Acres. ..	Ahmedábád .. ..	.. ..	Khalsa	460,392 26 0	8,446 3 0
	Acres. ..			442		
	Bighas. ..			Taluk-dari 300	406,793 23 0	3,996 15 0
				Khalsal	23 11 9	.....
2	Bighas and Acres. ..	Kaira .. ..	{ Bighas .. ..	959	111,718 6 3/4	.....
3	Acres. ..	Surat .. ..	{ Acres .. ..	817 1/2	377,114 11 0	18,179 5 0
4	Bighas and Acres. ..	Broach .. ..	{ Bighas .. ..	410	517,638 27 0	15,910 18 0
			{ Acres .. ..	410	398,339 13 1/2	.....
5	Acres. ..	Tanna .. ..	.. ..	2,173	283,077 31 0	1,676 15 0
6	Acres. ..	Kolaba .. ..	.. ..	985	621,840 29 0/4	.....
7	Acres. ..	Khándeesh .. ..	{ Bighas .. ..	3,309 1/2	324,783 33 4	.....
			{ Acres .. ..	1,280 1/2	1,026 14 15	.....
8	Acres and g. ..	Násik .. ..	.. ..	1,280 1/2	2,830,460 21 0	.....
					1,534,637 37 1/4	.....
		Total.. { Bighas .. ..	{ Acres .. ..	10,615 1/2	421,150 5 0/4	.....
					6,855,078 39 3/4	48,208 16 0
1	Bighas and Acres. ..	Ahmadnagar .. ..	{ Bighas .. ..	1,226	15,650 5 0	.....
2	Acres and g. ..	Poona .. ..	{ Acres .. ..	991 3/4	2,395,188 37 0	.....
3	Acres and g. ..	Mulápur .. ..	.. ..	603	1,841,737 32 10/4	.....
4	Acres g. and ..	Kaladgi .. ..	.. ..	1,009	1,884,054 22 0	.....
5	Acres and g. ..	Sá'dra .. ..	.. ..	1,016	2,006,515 15 5	1,578 10 0
6	Acres and g. ..	Belgaum .. ..	.. ..	1,016	1,594,061 4 0	18 4 0
7	Acres and g. ..	Dhárwar .. ..	.. ..	964	1,053,479 17 7/4	9,808 14 0
8	Acres and g. ..	Ratnágiri .. ..	.. ..	1,378	1,432,919 37 0	60,315 12 0
9	Acres and g. ..	Kánara .. ..	.. ..	1,472 1/2	941,167 30 8	6,472 24 0
					.....	.....
		Total.. { Bighas .. ..	{ Acres .. ..	8,290 1/2	15,580 5 0	.....
					13,048,109 35 1/4	77,280 24 0
	Acres ..	Karachi .. ..	.. ..	914	409,054 7 0	62,176 0 0
	Acres ..	Haidarábád .. ..	.. ..	1,428	469,971 27 0	204,000 23 0
		Bhikápur .. ..	.. ..	70	79,123 6 0	49,149 4 0
		Bhar and Parhar .. ..	.. ..	146	161,141 16 0	9,39 34 0
		Frontier of Upper Sind .. ..	.. ..		.....	.....
				2,548	1,119,399 15 0	320,434 21 0
		Grand Total.. { Bighas .. ..	{ Acres .. ..	21,453 1/2	436,736 10 0/4	.....
					21,022,478 10 1/4	445,333 21 0

TURE—continued.

description of Culturable Land, &c.—continued.

during 1873-74—continued.		Cultivated during 1873-73.		
Unirrigated or wholly dependent upon the fall of rain.	Total.	Total of Garden, Dry-crop, and Rice Lands.	Irrigated Garden Lands.	Dry-crop Lands.
11	12	13	14	15
Acres g. aa.	Acres g. aa.	Acres g. aa.	Acres g. aa.	Acres g. aa.
25,138 21 0	33,584 24 0	516,503 7 0	22,239 39 0	466,374 5 0
9,160 10 0	13,156 25 0	425,275 9 0	3,399 37 0	419,225 35 0
.....	.....	69 4 18	38 2 19	19 15 6
913 4 18	913 4 18	112,723 1 13	91 10 0	193,571 6 12
47,414 36 0	65,594 3 0	47,778 30 0	27,210 38 0	326,467 14 0
41,983 12 0	67,993 30 0	60,125 23 0	24,715 0 0	531,443 20 0
5,779 6 18	5,779 6 18	314,566 18 14	394 19 61	398,248 19 16
.....	.....	296,496 18 0	10,020 36 0	263,5-3 30 0
329,933 36 11	329,933 36 11	97,1915 6 8	9,669 1 6	821,809 35 14
139,392 18 4	139,392 18 4	465,490 14 8	3,253 12 8	322,549 19 4
.....	.....	1,079 13 8	11 13 15	9 0 0
.....	.....	2,361,894 23 0	31,558 18 0	2,352,040 19 0
15,484 30 6	15,484 30 6	1,691,114 27 11	41,356 28 12	1,555,111 0 6
6,692 11 16	6,692 11 16	428,429 5 0	536 6 194	5,013 13 12
619,280 8 8	687,488 24 8	7,700,433 39 11	174,194 6 12	6,878,652 8 9
.....	.....	16,201 12 8	621 7 8	15,742 5 0
3,999 20 4	3,999 20 4	2,432,548 26 4	33,457 34 0	2,401,813 37 0
27,170 32 12	27,170 32 12	1,901,295 7 10	13,477 31 18	1,908,314 17 4
2,447 30 0	2,447 30 0	1,941,632 29 0	45,865 37 0	1,873,258 19 0
143 13 0	1,721 23 0	2,012,066 15 8	3,762 4 0	1,994,106 13 10
15,071 1 0	1,089 5 0	1,658,050 13 0	48,914 17 0	1,598,403 37 0
43,024 1 0	52,832 15 0	1,113,083 19 7	7,661 34 0	1,047,070 14 11
26,240 8 0	69,555 29 0	1,523,429 29 0	3,924 14 0	1,431,043 8 0
129,153 35 0	134,658 19 0	956,823 0 8	11,053 0 12	668,125 23 12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	16,291 12 8	621 7 8	15,742 5 0
247,194 31 0	224,485 15 0	13,566,839 20 2	167,900 2 11	12,991,160 3 5
.....	.....	291,785 0 0	.....	.....
10,589 16 0	72,985 16 0	641,919 23 0	.....	471,459 0 0
.....	206,090 23 0	600,899 31 0	2,620 10 0	561,613 26 0
134,106 3 0	183,454 7 0	292,476 13 0	.....	89,111 8 0
.....	959 34 0	162,151 9 0	.....	154,572 1 0
144,555 19 0	465,280 0 0	1,879,211 36 0	2,620 10 0	1,376,666 24 0
6,692 11 16	6,692 11 16	444,630 17 6	1,157 13 72	517,590 6 14
1,011,330 18 6	1457,263 32 6	23,148,334 15 12	344,614 19 7	21,145,648 6 14

## A.—AGRICUL

## (1).—STATEMENT exhibiting the Extent of

No.	Land Mensura.	Name of Collectorate.	Number of Government Villages	Cultivated		
				Rice		
				Irrigated from Tanks, Water-courses, &c.	Unirrigated or wholly dependent upon the fall of Rain.	
				16	17	
				Acres g. aa.	Acres g. aa.	
1	Acres .. Acres .. Bighas ..	Ahmedabad .. ..	Khalsa 442 Taluk- dari 900 Khalsa 1	9,504 14 0	24,309 32 0	
2	Bighas and Acres ..			Kaira .. { Bighas Acres ..	959 .. ..	1,994 13 12
3	Acres ..			Surat .. { Bighas Acres ..	817 18,314 27 0	44,990 26 0
4	Bighas and Acres ..	Brosach .. { Bighas Acres ..	410 .. ..	42,364 35 0		
5	Acres ..	Tanna .. ..	2,111 .. ..	5,772 12 12		
6	Acres ..	Kolaba .. ..	955 .. ..	2,713 13 0		
7	Acres ..	Khrūdesh .. { Bighas Acres ..	5,309 3,39,531 29 0	1,39,308 34 4		
8	Acres and g.	Nāsik .. ..	1,280 1,280 .. ..	14,403 14 12		
		Total.. { Bighas Acres ..	10,615 .. ..	7,767 6 4		
				47,798 8 0	617,375 30 0	
1	Bighas and Acres ..	Ahmednagar .. { Bighas Acres ..	1,226 .. ..	3,908 29 12		
2	Acres and g.	Poons .. ..	991 .. ..	26,039 3 4		
3	Acres and g.	Sholapur .. ..	603 .. ..	2,363 30 0		
4	Acres, g. and aa.	Kalādgī .. ..	1,099 .. ..	143 13 0		
5	Acres and g.	Sātāra .. ..	1,016 .. ..	15,043 38 0		
6	Acres and g.	Belgaum .. ..	894 .. ..	42,490 35 0		
7	Acres and g.	Dhārwar .. ..	1,278 .. ..	26,340 9 0		
8	Acres and g.	Ratnāgiri .. ..	1,272 .. ..	128,384 5 0		
9	Acres and g.	Kānara .. ..	.. ..	.. ..		
		Total.. { Bighas Acres ..	8,290 .. ..	444,654 8 0		
				76,078 16 0	944,654 8 0	
	Acres ..	Karachi .. ..	914 .. ..	80,434 0 0	13,905 0 0	
	Acres ..	Haidarābād .. ..	1,429 .. ..	280,352 15 0	.. ..	
		Shikarpur .. ..	70 .. ..	142 113 95 0	184,216 31 0	
		Thar and Parkar .. ..	146 .. ..	2,079 2 0	.. ..	
		Frontier of Upper Sind .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
			2,548 .. ..	454,979 12 0	148,121 31 0	
		Grand Total.. { Bighas Acres ..	21,453 .. ..	7,767 6 4	1010,151 24 0	
				578,865 31 0	.. ..	



TURE—continued.

each description of Culturable Land, &c.—concluded.

during 1913-14—continued.		
Land.	Total of Garden, Dry-crop, and Rice Lands.	REMARKS.
Total.		
19	19	20
Acres g. a.	Acres g. a.	
32,904 7 0	522,518 10 0	Where the area has not been surveyed, it is shown in figures; where it has been surveyed, in acres.
14,036 4 0	439,761 26 0	
.....	56 18 5	
1,964 13 12	195,457 10 4	
6,265 13 0	416,663 25 0	
49,324 6 0	615,662 26 0	
4,772 12 12	314,416 11 13	
2,469 37 0	786,024 23 0	
379,021 26 0	974,967 35 6	
129,308 34 4	465,081 26 0	
.....	30 18 18	
.....	2,383,899 35 0	
14,463 14 12	2,619,871 1 18	
7,757 6 4	519,151 13 17	
668,173 33 02	7,718,029 8 4	
.....	16,383 12 8	The Revenue Survey and Settlement not having been introduced in some of the alienated villages, the number of acres available has been entered by approximation. The Collector of Kanara states that as only a limited extent of the Collect-rate has been surveyed and settled, the information cannot be furnished.
3,243 23 12	2,479,189 20 12	
26,009 3 4	1,748,031 3 1	
2,623 30 0	1,921,149 37 0	
1,721 23 0	1,929,839 5 10	
15,043 29 0	1,604,961 19 0	
42,807 9 0	1,107,059 0 11	
86,200 23 0	1,521,255 12 0	
133,967 18 0	981,346 0 8	
.....	.....	
.....	16,383 12 8	
329,732 19 0	13,479,612 25 0	
.....	363,723 0 0	
64,500 0 0	605,709 0 0	
379,321 15 0	794,506 11 0	
276,250 26 0	364,441 24 0	
2,079 3 0	156,901 3 0	
693,101 3 0	2,344,500 8 0	
7,757 6 4	675,525 6 4	
1,500,000 15 02	21,642,113 1 2	

## A.—AGRICUL

(2).—STATEMENT showing the Extent to which each of the  
NORTHERN

Names of Products.	DISTRICTS.										
	Ahmedabad.		Kaira.		Surat.	Bro.					
	Bighas.	Acres.	Bighas.	Acres.	Acres.	Bighas.					
Rice .. .. .	47,937	87	12,565	11 8 3	67,351	22 0	88,132	22 0	14,256	10 9	
Cotton .. .. .	204,105	12	.....	.....	5,642	5 0	54,239	6 6	185,523	12 18	
Jowari .. .. .	4 0 0	201,885	17	786	10 7	24,119	5 0	69,471	35 0	43,068	11 12
Bajri .. .. .	8 1 9	172,040	22	6,312	12 9	157,466	8 0	8,469	29 6	20,724	6 13
Wheat .. .. .	.....	158,550	10	5,666	1 18	7,116	19 0	27,361	29 0	24,647	3 12
Barley .. .. .	8 0 0	9,884	8	527	17 14	1,384	18 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugarcane .. .. .	.....	2,956	16	33	10 8	1,382	29 0	6,080	0 0	6	12 13
Vegetable and Fruits	42 3 17	2,960	5	91	4 14	847	37 0	4,950	23 6	.....	.....
Pulses .. .. .	.....	51,691	0	7,134	18 14 3	15,553	23 0	43,933	2 0	14,971	10 18
Tobacco .. .. .	0 15 0	1,013	0	153	3 9	12,163	29 0	745	22 0	893	16 4 1
Indigo .. .. .	.....	143	3	.....	.....	222	12 0	.....	.....	1,076	19 15
Poppy .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	234	6 12	133	14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nagil .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,762	36 0	.....	.....
Wari .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gram .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	15,843	13 0	8,721	28 3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cocoanut, Betelnuts, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Till and other Oil Seeds	3 17 10	24,259	5	10,428	3 15 1	9,145	20 0	39,613	18 0	.....	.....
Linseed .. .. .	.....	12	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Products	.....	36,864	13	52,921	19 3 1	121,848	8 0	68,099	6 6	28,781	14 17 3
Land lying fallow, or bid, or grass land .. .. .	7 9 2	34,256	22	21,514	5 2 2	43,344	22 0	212,518	11 0	30,675	5 1
Total....	69 6 18	951,667	34	138,113	18 11 4	478,444	13 0	637,929	17 0	314,629	6 2
Deduct land twice cropped.	.....	9,929	18	20,390	18 10	6,755	23 0	37,723	24 0	72	7 6
Remainder....	69 6 18	941,738	16	112,723	0 1 3	471,689	30 0	600,205	23 0	314,556	18 16

## TURE—continued.

Products of the several Collectories was cultivated during 1873-74.

## DIVISION.

ach.	Taana.	Kolaba.	Khindesh.	Nasik.	TOTAL.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bighas.	Acres.
13,047 20 0	830,329 33 5½	138,465 16 6	17,209 27 0	24,639 1 15	26,822 1 17½	736,115 8 12½
206,734 15 0	....	0 20 0	571,464 34 0	12,906 24 0	135,523 12 19	953,093 36 0
56,513 11 0	....	....	446,227 12 0	120,222 4 8	43,859 1 19	939,550 4 8
5,459 37 0	4 26 12	....	565,665 34 0	605,970 11 8	27,045 1 19½	1,515,108 22 4
38,197 1 0	67 19 4	....	163,353 4 0	169,418 17 9	30,313 5 10	884,564 19 13
....	....	....	9 12 0	5 10 0	530 17 1½	11,283 3 0
123 22 0	1,622 16 6	94 24 4	2,536 6 0	6,329 17 4	40 5 1	21,125 7 0
....	1,201 34 8	164 21 4	....	10,111 27 12	133 6 11	21,236 29 8
13,852 11 0	45,109 23 6	8,828 16 12	126,108 34 0	141,033 12 4	22,106 9 12½	445,913 2 0
1,961 37 0	....	....	6,469 6 0	3,213 6 0	1,050 14 12½	25,566 30 0
....	....	....	6,977 25 0	....	1,976 19 15	7,341 10 0
....	....	....	....	....	234 6 12	133 14 0
....	72,617 16 10	50,165 31 0	....	76,183 4 6½	....	212,749 10 0½
....	21,936 6 1	42,104 5 4	....	....	....	64,040 13 5
....	....	....	....	....	15,543 13 6	3,721 28 8
....	662 24 12	2,850 2 4	....	....	....	3,712 37 0
....	12,821 25 13	3,144 19 6	115,549 4 6	117,734 6 6	10,432 1 8½	322,268 28 5
....	....	....	62,774 26 0	....	....	42,797 16 0
12,976 15 6	29,568 25 12	23,859 28 0	69,907 4 0	72,215 23 23	50,903 14 1	437,138 18 8
46,965 19 0	452,291 17 14½	303,176 27 8	228,839 27 6	207,770 5 1½	82,296 19 11½	1,430,063 1 8
297,130 38 0	977,227 12 4	472,674 21 12	2,363,063 23 0	1,597,752 17 6	447,612 11 11½	7,776,520 16 8
234 20 0	5,312 5 12	7,274 7 4	1,258 39 0	6,635 23 13	20,463 5 16	76,124 16 13
297,496 18 4	971,915 6 8	665,600 16 6	2,381,834 24 0	1,591,116 27 11	427,349 6 15½	7,701,396 29 11

## A.—AGRI

(2).—STATEMENT showing the Extent to which each

SOUTHERN

Names of Products.	DISTRICTS.				
	Ahmadnagar.	Poona.	Sholapur.	Kaladgi.	Satara.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres g. ac.	Acres g. ac.	Acres g. ac.	Acres g. ac.	Acres g. ac.
Rice .....	8,940 30 8	40,031 13 7½	16,479 21 0	5,591 14 9	20,180 23 0
Cotton .....	20,064 22 0	2,029 18 0	18,797 23 0	2,28,319 31 0	18,953 6 0
Jowari .....	8,39,567 1 8	774,470 23 10½	1,317,392 1 0	12,10,683 19 6	4,94,213 10 0
Bajri .....	7,61,734 5 12	482,578 14 14	255,714 3 0	2,42,148 14 0	4,86,316 32 0
Wheat .....	1,83,384 14 8	57,610 24 6½	24,141 26 0	1,04,156 0 0	33,945 10 0
Barley .....	....	412 30 8½	624 25 0	169 7 0	.....
Sugarcane .....	2,449 27 8	3006 13 10	2,420 2 0	2,903 26 0	9,708 11 0
Vegetables and Fruits ..	....	....	....	....	2,515 28 0
Pulses .....	....	....	124,109 10 0	....	1,22,967 23 0
Tobacco .....	8,402 1 0	1,532 26 8	2,563 0 0	2,248 10 0	12,950 26 0
Indigo .....	....	....	....	....	....
Poppy .....	....	....	....	1 0 0	....
Nagli .....	....	....	....	....	....
Wari .....	....	....	....	....	....
Harik .....	....	....	....	....	....
Coconut, Betelnuts, &c.	....	....	....	....	....
Till and other oil seeds..	....	57,153 26 10½	1,601 23 0	11,045 10 0	....
Linseed .....	735 0 0	689 13 0	10,586 20 0	11,107 19 0	637 8 0
Gram .....	75,268 19 0	19,739 23 0	82,715 24 0	....	....
Miscellaneous Products	2,53,457 23 8	266,571 26 0	24,016 11 0	143,271 19 15	3,11,836 21 0
Land lying fallow, or bid, or gram land.....	2,74,656 23 0	1,88,721 21 15	1,69,570 20 0	51,151 23 0	2,46,772 13 0
Total..	24,48,749 28 12	1,926,519 20 0½	19,41,632 29 0	2,012,759 3 8	17,00,020 10 0
Deduct Land twice crop- ped .....	....	14,242 7 14½	....	753 28 0	41,939 27 0
Remainder....	24,48,749 28 12	1,881,177 22 1½	19,41,632 29 0	2,012,006 15 8	1,658,080 13 0

## CULTURE—continued.

of the Products, &amp;c., was cultivated, &amp;c.—continued.

## DIVISION.

Belgaum.	Dhárwár.	Ratnágiri.	Kánara.	Total	REMARKS.
7	8	9	10	11	12
Acres g. no.	Acres g. no.	Acres g. no.	Acres g. no.	Acres g. no.	
67,057 29 0	64,650 30 0	1,35,666 30 0		3,78,820 27 15½	As the District of Kánara has only as yet been partially surveyed and settled, the Collector states that the requisite details for that district cannot be given.
98,991 36 0	3,07,641 34 0	....		6,94,058 12 0	
4,74,063 30 7	4,46,280 30 0	....		53,49,741 14 15½	
99,553 7 0	14,749 21 0	....		23,32,778 17 10	
47,045 7 0	1,58,690 8 0	....		6,18,968 36 14½	
1,163 8 0	....	....		2,368 25 6½	
5,063 13 0	3,594 0 0	1,062 16 0		31,497 5 2	
4,375 13 0	....	....		6,621 11 0	
66,844 19 0	....	....		3,13,621 22 0	
11,112 1 0	3,066 14 0	....		42,007 21 8	
....	....	....		....	
....	....	....		1 0 0	
....	....	2,68,076 4 0		2,68,076 4 0	
....	....	1,51,164 10 8		1,51,164 10 8	
....	....	2,51,192 19 8		2,51,192 19 8	
....	....	....		....	
34,873 22 0	56,694 14 0	34,790 23 0		1,73,968 38 10½	
900 32 0	....	.....		24,626 19 0	
....	29,898 11 0	....		2,07,608 2 0	
1,30,501 30 0	2,76,548 33 0	59,914 6 12		1,455,738 21 9	
1,70,313 15 0	1,46,466 39 0	3,261 24 8		1,510,331 38 15	
11,16,606 26 7	1,321,642 10 0	1,004,360 33 4		1,26,44,451 18 12½	
2,671 7 0	1,303 30 0	14,175 38 4		76,975 27 2½	
11,13,684 19 7	1,413,429 29 0	6,90,184 25 0		1,35,98,375 21 9½	

**A.—AGRICULTURE—continued.**

(2).—*STATEMENT showing the Extent to which each of the Products, &c., was cultivated, &c.—concl'd.*  
SIND.

Names of Products.	DISTRICT.					Total.	REMARKS.
	Karachi.	Haidarabad.	Shikarpur.	Thar and Parkar.	Frontier of Upper Sind.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Acres.	[Acres g. ss.	Acres g. ss.	Acres g. ss.	Acres g. ss.	Acres g. ss.	
Rice ... ..	1,34,995	77,541 30 0	2,08,080 23 0	54,832 8 0	989 34 0	478,439 15 0	
Cotton ... ..	919	29,462 5 0	13,811 18 0	5,700 4 0	684 18 0	50,577 5 0	
Jowari ... ..	67,303	1,00,051 2 0	1,73,106 14 0	4,836 38 0	43,121 5 0	388,418 19 0	
Bajri ... ..	17,876	1,64,881 24 0	23,747 5 0	1,43,726 20 0	8,438 24 0	358,669 33 0	
Wheat ... ..	26,993	25,649 32 0	1,50,700 7 0	12,982 16 0	43,730 34 0	260,056 9 0	
Barley ... ..	4,395	1,280 6 0	1,883 31 0	.....	2,772 0 0	10,330 37 0	
Sugarcane ... ..	1,192	1,338 7 0	1,186 6 0	.....	.....	3,716 13 0	
Vegetable and Fruits ... ..	4,957	3,892 13 0	.....	.....	320 39 0	9,170 12 0	
Pulses ... ..	.....	.....	38,475 4 0	.....	565 10 0	39,040 14 0	
Tobacco ... ..	731	4,571 23 0	2,047 8 0	45 26 0	15 0 0	7,410 17 0	
Indigo ... ..	.....	4,202 18 0	1,361 17 0	.....	193 12 0	5,757 7 0	
Poppy ... ..	.....	.....	58,378 3 0	.....	.....	58,378 3 0	
Naghi ... ..	1,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,250 0 0	
Wari ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Gram ... ..	1,981	14,749 37 0	.....	.....	2,395 14 0	19,126 11 0	
Till and other oil seeds	10,010	50,859 13 0	25,649 13 0	26,614 26 0	3,934 27 0	117,068 4 0	
Miscellaneous Products.	18,275	8,439 13 0	.....	13,737 35 0	54,979 32 0	90,432 0 0	
Land lying fallow, or bid, or grass land	80,688	4,92,468 37 0	.....	.....	.....	573,156 37 0	
<b>Total... ..</b>	<b>3,71,565</b>	<b>9,74,388 20 0</b>	<b>6,98,426 24 0</b>	<b>2,62,476 13 0</b>	<b>162,141 9 0</b>	<b>2,468,997 36 0</b>	
Deduct Land twice crop- ped ... ..	.....	.....	17,527 3 0	.....	.....	17,527 3 0	
Remainder ... ..	3,71,565	9,74,388 20 0	6,80,899 31 0	2,62,476 13 0	162,141 9 0	2,451,470 33 0	

xcviii

[APPENDIX

---

**STATEMENT.**

---

C

## A.—AGRICUL

(3).—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Area under  
, 1873-74, as compared with the

Collectorates, &c.	1873-74.			
	Indigenous Cotton.		Exotic Cotton.	
	Acres g.	Candies lbs.	Acres g.	Candies lbs.
<i>Northern Division.</i>				
Ahmedábád .. .. .	2,76,777 10	11,033 690	....	....
Kaira .. .. .	13,236 38	1,454 155	....	....
Surat .. .. .	55,961 21	6,106 438	....	....
Broach .. .. .	2,20,343 4	16,644 65	....	....
Khándesh .. .. .	....	....	5,24,862 7	30,740 518½
Násik .. .. .	0 10	....	7,013 7	472 339
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>5,06,958 3</b>	<b>35,297 594</b>	<b>5,43,896 14</b>	<b>31,213 734</b>
<i>Western Division.</i>				
Ammadnagar .. .. .	11,984 23	518 99	20 15	....
Poons .. .. .	10,179 0	588 624	....	....
Sétára, including Jaghir States .. .. .	37,637 19	2,152 417	51 37	6 254½
Sholapur .. .. .	37,502 24	1,527 625½	....	....
Dhárwár, including Jaghir States .. .. .	3,18,448 1½	7,995 631	1,85,608 26½	11,973 672
Belgaum .. .. .	1,67,231 21	1,926 616	7,487 5	70 124
Kaládgi .. .. .	2,80,230 16	3,039 310	7,877 11	89 157
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>8,57,304 24½</b>	<b>17,749 185½</b>	<b>2,11,245 14½</b>	<b>12,139 423½</b>
<i>Sind.</i>				
Haidarábád .. .. .	21,304 19	9,992 237	19 10	73 2
Karachi .. .. .	1,572 16	147 644	26 27	1 162
Shikárpur .. .. .	12,310 84	2,227 195	20 8	617 437
Thar and Parkar .. .. .	3,787 7	1,043 185	....	....
Frontier of Upper Sind .. .. .	1,062 13	75 656	....	....
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>50,027 9</b>	<b>13,485 329</b>	<b>57 5</b>	<b>690 591</b>
<i>Native States.</i>				
Baroda .. .. .	10,49,638 28½	14,506 323½	50 0	1 616
Káshíwár .. .. .	2,24,060 0	7,898 178	....	....
Katch .. .. .	7,520 30	1,064 85	156 5	15 83
Rewa Kánta .. .. .	3,565 25	662 144	....	....
Mahi Kánta .. .. .	24,250 36	2,242 374	....	....
Pahlánpa .. .. .	6,331 24	148 369	23 26	6 226
Akalkot .. .. .	....	....	....	....
Kolbápur with other Native States of S.M.C. .. .. .	1,16,190 86	9,960 585	76,850 12	7,277 708
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>14,31,396 19½</b>	<b>96,492 390½</b>	<b>77,074 8</b>	<b>7,295 16</b>
<b>Grand Total ..</b>	<b>26,44,669 15½</b>	<b>1,63,034 635</b>	<b>8,32,271 36½</b>	<b>51,238 319½</b>



TURE—continued.

Cotton cultivation and estimated Produce during the Season of preceding Season, 1872-73.

						1873-74.	
Total.		Indigenous Cotton.		Exo- tion.			
Acres g.	Candies lbs.	Acres g.	Candies lbs.	Acres g.	Candies lbs.		
2,16,717 10	11,073 690	2,19,385 7	10,390 207	.....	.....		
13,236 28	1,454 155	13,146 11	1,180 180	15 32	2 0		
65,661 21	4,145 438	52,881 8	7,024 206	.....	.....		
2,20,242 4	16,644 65	2,30,757 11	18,031 728	.....	.....		
6,36,882 7	20,740 518 1/2	1,114 18	42 607	6,31,800 3	36 57		
7,913 17	472 329	0 19	.....	10,362 27	.....		
10,49,853 17	66,510 637 1/2	5,24,284 34	36,669 260	6,42,168 21	68,7		
12,004 36	518 99	11,715 7	1,046 695	.....	.....		
19,170 0	668 624	2,214 0	111 187	.....	.....		
37,689 16	2,159 879 1/2	39,988 11	2,082 443	.....	.....		
37,602 24	1,527 829 1/2	29,157 27 1/2	673 133 1/2	.....	.....		
5,14,256 27 1/2	19,969 519	2,66,168 31	8,625 437	2,15,325 8	12,147 69		
1,84,718 26	1,894 789	1,60,622 12	1,670 97	7,570 0	39 217		
2,68,297 27	3,128 467	3,43,768 3 1/2	4,404 84	7,187 15	69 257		
10,66,549 38 1/2	29,886 610 1/2	8,54,634 12 1/2	19,592 606 1/2	2,30,082 23 1/2	12,254 543		
81,814 29	10,064 230	82,858 2	10,469 374	12 0	2 352		
1,599 3	149 22	975 0	106 0	25 0	1 0		
12,831 2	2,844 622	12,748 15	64 226	15 7	1,026 474		
3,787 7	1,042 165	3,832 3	1,400 710	.....	.....		
1,052 13	75 656	192 0	109 268	.....	.....		
50,084 14	14,178 136	51,206 20	12,138 10	52 7	1,030 42		
10,46,466 25 1/2	74,508 155 1/2	12,22,479 6 1/2	64,098 195 1/2	1,162 ..	638 0		
2,14,000 0	7,888 178	2,68,597 13	7,032 112	.....	.....		
7,870 35	1,069 67	7,975 20	1,100 60	153 ..	15 40		
3,565 25	662 144	3,247 34	705 46	.....	.....		
24,250 26	3,242 374	41,732 0	2,780 310	.....	.....		
6,255 10	148 697	4,072 17	64 408	2 20	0 5		
1,93,041 8	17,268 459	1,24,400 3	14,692 714 1/2	73,418 13	7,775 613		
5,08,472 22 1/2	1,03,787 406 1/2	16,71,503 15 1/2	90,324 267 1/2	74,736 23	8,628 658		
36,76,960 11 1/2	2,14,363 222 1/2	31,01,628 1 1/2	1,58,722 262 1/2	9,47,039 3	90,626 379		

**A.—AGRICUL**  
**—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the**

Collector's name	1873-74.		Increase,	
	Total.		Indigenous Cotton.	
	Acres g.	Candies lbs.	Acres g.	Candies lbs.
<b>Northern Division.</b>				
Ahmedabad .. .. .	2,19,385 7	10,390 207	2,667 37	....
Kaira .. .. .	13,162 3	1,182 180	....	....
Surat .. .. .	59,891 8	7,024 206	4,319 27	868 563
Broach .. .. .	2,30,757 11	18,031 739	10,415 7	1,287 663
Khambhat .. .. .	5,32,914 20	68,278 664	1,114 18	42 507
Nasik .. .. .	10,353 6	474 647	0 9	....
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>11,66,453 15</b>	<b>1,06,382 180</b>	<b>18,417 18</b>	<b>2,299 154</b>
<b>Southern Division.</b>				
Amagar .. .. .	21,715 7	1,046 695	9,730 24	528 596
.. .. .	2,214 0	111 187	....	....
.. .. ., including Jaghir States ..	38,989 11	3,064 443	1,360 32	910 24
.. .. .	20,157 27½	673 135½	....	....
.. .. ., including Jaghir States ..	4,63,493 39	20,772 606	....	639 590
.. .. .	1,62,192 12	1,708 214	....	....
.. .. .	2,40,956 18½	4,472 241	62,437 27½	1,364 658
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>10,84,716 35½</b>	<b>31,848 267½</b>	<b>73,519 8½</b>	<b>3,433 200</b>
<b>Sind.</b>				
Haidarabad .. .. .	82,870 2	10,471 726	1,553 23	477 137
Karachi .. .. .	1,000 0	101 0	....	....
Shikarpur .. .. .	12,768 22	1,099 700	437 21	....
Thar and Parkar .. .. .	3,822 3	1,400 710	94 36	838 545
Frontier of Upper Sind .. .. .	792 0	100 268	....	24 396
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>61,257 37</b>	<b>13,165 63</b>	<b>2,086 0</b>	<b>860 294</b>
<b>Native States.</b>				
Baroda .. .. .	....	....	....	....
Katryawar .. .. .	12,23,640 6½	64,907 196½	1,72,839 20½	....
Kach .. .. .	2,63,507 13	7,032 112	44,597 13	....
Bewas Kanra .. .. .	8,128 20	1,115 90	454 30	46 15
Mahil Kanra .. .. .	2,247 24	706 46	....	42 666
Patanpur .. .. .	41,732 0	3,760 310	17,481 4	517 720
Akhaloo .. .. .	4,074 37	54 413	....	....
Kolhapur with other Native States of S.M.C. .. .. .	1,97,818 15	22,378 643½	8,209 7	4,612 179½
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>17,47,230 7½</b>	<b>98,963 141½</b>	<b>2,45,561 34½</b>	<b>5,219 32½</b>
<b>Grand Total ..</b>	<b>46,49,667 4½</b>	<b>2,49,348 641½</b>	<b>2,37,564 15½</b>	<b>11,901 650½</b>

TURE—continued.

Area under Cotton cultivation, &c.—concluded.

1973-74.		Decrease, 1973-74.			
Exotic Cotton.		Indigenous Cotton.		Exotic Cotton.	
Acres g.	Candies lbs.	Acres g.	Candies lbs.	Acres g.	Candies lbs.
..... 15 32	..... 2 0	..... 90 27	643 493 273 709	.....	.....
..... 94,817 35	..... 37,495 322½	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... 3,339 20	..... 2-308	.....	.....	.....	.....
98,273 7-	37,499 630½	90 27	917 458	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	20 15	.....
.....	.....	7,956 0	477 437	.....	.....
.....	.....	17,344 36½	854 492	51 37	6 254½
19,516 21½	173 181	60,279 10,½	.....	.....	.....
..... 62 35	.....	..... 609 9	256 618	.....	31 691
.....	.....	.....	.....	699 36	19 694
19,599 16½	173 181	76,189 15½	1,688 663	762 8	58 61½
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69 654
1 30	.....	..... 697 16	47 644	..... 1 27	0 162
.....	409 47	.....	2,162 753	..... 5 1	.....
.....	.....	..... 260 13	.....	.....	.....
1 30	409 47	857 29	2,210 613	6 28	66 596
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,112 0	836 168	.....	10,437 195½	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	836 64	.....	.....
..... 9 35	..... 0 8	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	..... 317 31	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2159 7	93 745	..... 21 6	0 223
.....	497 669	.....	.....	3,432 0	.....
1,114 35	1,334 81	2,476 38	11,597 153½	3,453 6	0 323
1,19,889 8½	39,416 150½	79,614 39½	16,104 321½	4,223 3	126 90½

A.—AGRICULTURE—concluded.

(4).—Agricultural Stock in the several Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1873-74.

Districts.	CATTLE AND OTHER QUADRUPEDS.								PLOUGHS.		CARTS.		REMARKS.		
	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Foals.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks.	With Four Bullocks.	Riding Carts.		Carts used in carrying loads.	
			Females.	Males.											
Northern Division.	Ahmedabad .. ..	1,62,707	86,544	1,05,500	17,000	1,677	3,279	869	8,761	72,447	62,798	265	809	20,859	
	Kaira .. ..	1,32,925	44,973	1,62,961	15,975	842	1,409	489	16,525	48,511	56,916	.....	796	28,244	
	Surat .. ..	1,27,595	94,040	66,139	8,450	855	896	154	145	27,954	45,750	893	7,818	24,869	
	Broach .. ..	65,751	22,245	69,676	9,495	937	1,452	797	3,286	33,932	29,152	6	2,362	17,158	
	Tanna .. ..	1,30,491	1,11,510	59,978	52,640	739	295	121	249	35,188	77,740	10	5,471	21,872	
	Kolaba (Allbâg) ..	50,598	42,212	17,737	25,779	562	88	30	88	14,682	33,791	10	473	2,060	
	Khandesh .. ..	3,08,254	2,01,708	1,04,550	14,307	6,212	5,959	3,078	7,795	1,31,249	70,770	14,954	22,458	37,399	
	Nasik .. ..	1,86,459	1,57,235	85,778	22,421	10,915	5,498	2,588	4,460	1,81,392	23,074	21,562	11,708	12,191	
Southern Division.	Ahmadnagar .. ..	2,84,651	1,76,877	35,783	8,272	6,555	8,661	3,740	5,899	3,62,450	25,343	33,355	9,074	13,808	
	Poona .. ..	2,43,450	1,56,653	46,843	13,151	5,049	5,198	2,320	5,931	2,61,648	22,654	27,386	2,037	17,918	
	Sholapur .. ..	1,96,535	105,779	36,979	11,192	3,898	4,278	1,968	4,175	2,39,014	1,690	8,148	893	7,377	
	Kalâdgî .. ..	2,33,915	1,16,243	77,059	15,296	3,807	4,437	1,880	11,290	2,48,098	44,793	17,940	229	4,890	
	Sâkara .. ..	2,77,324	1,50,916	84,427	33,975	7,177	6,154	3,024	3,947	3,94,095	23,640	26,715	81	13,254	
	Belgaum .. ..	1,63,144	87,550	72,012	39,028	2,610	3,043	1,237	2,634	2,14,682	46,856	14,185	899	18,099	
	Dhârwar .. ..	2,32,972	1,21,347	1,01,251	33,837	3,264	2,531	1,120	7,578	1,54,718	82,420	11,446	3,398	36,718	
	Batnâgiri .. ..	1,99,410	1,47,995	38,922	24,630	274	69	6	30	4,729	91,779	.....	45	287	
	Kânara .. ..	91,530	92,557	39,130	27,920	343	180	63	131	5,963	44,041	41	57	3,658	
	Panch Mahâls .. ..	77,608	81,481	29,156	7,228	1,076	1,182	486	1,261	29,330	29,301	.....	186	7,857	
Karâchi .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Indiarâbâd .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Shikârpur .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Thar and Parker ..	23,000	1,16,940	5,720	1,394	2,065	1,900	615	5,500	2,28,300	20,350	.....	5	369		
Frontier of Upper Sind ..	22,500	20,100	8,500	400	853	800	800	4,423	15,000	10,200	.....	13	1,502		

Ploughs with 8 bullocks 5,898.  
Do with 10 bullocks 5,374.

No information is given in the reports respecting these collectorates.  
1,607 ploughs with two camels.  
175 with two asses.  
Camels 34,700.

CIV

[ APPENDIX

## B.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

(1).—TABLE showing the Values of the Principal Meteorological Elements at Bombay for each month and for the whole year—(a), for the typical year, (b) for the year 1873, and also the excess of the Mean Values for 1873 over the Normal Values.

Months.	Barometric Pressure.			Pressure of Vapour.			Temperature of Air.			Total Fall of Rain.			Velocity of Wind in Miles per hour.					
	Normal.	1873.	Excess of 1873.	Normal.	1873.	Excess of 1873.	Normal.	1873.	Excess of 1873.	Normal.	1873.	Excess of 1873.	North or South Component.			East or West Component.		
													Normal.	1873.	Excess of 1873.	Normal.	1873.	Excess of 1873.
January ...	29.938	29.925	-0.013	0.592	0.532	-0.060	73.8	72.4	-1.4	0.06	0.00	-0.06	7.6N	6.3N	0.7N	1.6W	1.1W	0.5E
February ...	29.907	29.894	-0.013	0.598	0.526	+0.028	74.2	73.0	+1.2	0.01	0.05	+0.04	7.0N	7.6N	0.6N	3.0W	3.0W	0.0
March ...	29.860	29.859	-0.001	0.608	0.727	+0.029	77.5	75.2	+0.7	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.6N	4.3N	2.3S	6.3W	5.1W	0.4E
April ...	29.798	29.803	+0.006	0.606	0.835	+0.029	81.0	81.9	+0.9	0.05	0.00	-0.05	3.9N	3.6N	0.3E	6.6W	6.6W	0.1E
May ...	29.763	29.730	-0.023	0.676	0.916	+0.040	83.9	84.2	+0.3	0.54	0.61	-0.03	0.3N	1.5N	1.2N	6.2W	6.4W	1.2E
June ...	29.651	29.646	-0.005	0.935	0.836	-0.000	83.7	81.8	-1.6	20.84	20.96	-0.45	7.1E	10.6E	3.7E	10.5W	5.4W	6.1E
July ...	29.649	29.642	-0.007	0.907	0.914	+0.007	80.4	80.2	-0.2	24.26	16.98	-7.28	6.4E	9.6E	3.2E	16.3W	19.7W	3.5W
August ...	29.712	29.745	+0.031	0.888	0.876	-0.013	79.7	79.1	-0.6	12.74	23.98	+11.24	3.1E	1.0E	1.9N	14.6W	15.5W	0.9W
September ...	29.770	29.768	+0.002	0.859	0.873	+0.004	79.8	79.0	-0.8	9.63	7.77	-1.76	1.6E	0.4E	1.1N	7.8W	7.7W	0.1E
October ...	29.829	29.824	-0.005	0.851	0.824	-0.027	80.5	79.8	-0.7	2.30	0.07	-2.23	4.4N	5.0N	0.6N	1.5W	0.2W	0.7E
November ...	29.902	29.934	+0.032	0.882	0.892	+0.010	78.3	78.7	+0.4	0.45	0.00	-0.45	5.2N	5.6N	0.2E	1.3E	0.7E	0.6W
December ...	29.834	29.844	+0.010	0.633	0.612	-0.021	75.9	75.7	-0.2	0.05	0.00	-0.05	6.1N	7.0N	0.9N	0.3E	0.4E	0.1E
Year..	29.808	29.811	+0.003	0.776	0.780	+0.002	79.0	78.9	-0.1	70.22	69.70	-1.12	3.0N	1.7N	0.3E	6.2W	6.9W	0.4E

CV

**B.—WEATHER AND CROPS—continued.**

(2).—TABLE showing for the Year 1873 the Maximum and Minimum Values of the Principal Meteorological Elements at Bombay, in each month and in the whole year.

Months.	Barometric Pressure.		Pressure of Vapour.		Temperature of Air.		Fall of Rain.	Velocity of Wind in Miles per hour.			
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.		North or South Component.		East or West Component.	
							Of Maximum Wind.	Of Minimum Wind.	Of Maximum Wind.	Of Minimum Wind.	
January... ..	30.063	29.738	0.774	0.207	85.8	65.1	0.00	29.6N	0.0	12.2W	2.0E
February ... ..	085	767	.836	.402	89.7	65.9	0.05	25.9N	0.0	10.7W	0.0
March ... ..	29.999	728	.991	.473	87.8	68.9	0.00	23.2N	0.4N	23.3W	0.3W
April ... ..	843	663	.856	.707	89.7	76.0	0.00	17.7N	0.0	17.7W	0.0
May ... ..	928	442	1.093	.772	93.0	76.8	0.35	23.3S	0.4N	23.3E	0.9W
June ... ..	770	470	1.036	.812	88.6	74.7	4.47	43.0S	0.0	0.0	2.0W
July ... ..	808	460	1.006	.840	85.8	73.8	2.39	31.4S	0.0	15.0E	5.0W
August ... ..	902	566	0.976	.792	86.2	73.8	6.23	0.0	1.4N	32.0W	1.4W
September ... ..	931	628	.978	.783	85.7	73.1	1.78	11.5S	0.4S	27.7.	0.9E
October ... ..	901	702	.909	.579	87.8	72.0	0.07	15.6N	0.7N	15.6W	0.7W
November ... ..	30.067	802	.943	.425	83.6	70.8	0.00	17.0N	0.7N	17.0E	0.7W
December ... ..	069	844	.819	.265	89.2	64.0	0.00	21.2N	0.0	2.8W	1.0E
Year .. ..	30.067	29.442	1.093	0.207	93.0	65.1	6.23	43.0S	0.0	0.0	0.0E

CVI

[APPENDIX

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS—*continued.*

(3).—*STATEMENT showing the Rainfall at the different District Stations in the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1873-74 contrasted with the average of the five previous years.*

Rain-gauge Stations.	Average of pre- ceding five years.	1873-74.	Rain-gauge Stations.	Average of pre- ceding five years.	1873-74.
Ahmedábád ... ..	24·81	24·92	<i>Dhárwár—continued.</i>		
Kaira ... ..	34·75	22·58	Mundargi ... ..	18·8	13·69
Surat ... ..	42·3	50·25	Secgaum ... ..	20·6	15·86
Brosch ... ..	34·7	37·4	Ranibenur ... ..	20·3	18·9
Tanna ... ..	84·68	95·95	Hangal ... ..	31·8	29·97
Kolába (Alibag) ... ..	63·68	84·46	Karajghi ... ..	21·9	34·6
Násik ... ..	25·60	20·84	Kalghatgi ... ..	28·4	23·50
Khándesh ... ..	16·49	28·67	Kod ... ..	19·5	15·72
Ahmadnagar ... ..	28·12	33·7	Ron ... ..	18·5	15·20
Poona ... ..	30·10	32·15	Ratnágiri ... ..	85·51	81·96
Sholápur ... ..	24·75	22·26	Kanara ... ..	108·58	78·0
Kaládgi ... ..	20·19	15·26	Panch Maháls ... ..	47·99	32·36
Sátára ... ..	43·41	44·4	Karáchi ... ..	.....*	.....
Belgaum ... ..	41·82	43·0	Haidarábád ... ..	7·35	3·50
<i>Dhárwár—</i>			Shikárpur ... ..	4·25	5·38
Dhárwár ... ..	28·8	26·89	Thar and Parkar ... ..	6·13	4·42
Mugad ... ..	30·8	30·21	Frontier of Upper Sind... ..	6·7	4·30
Hubli ... ..	24·6	21·9			
Naulgund ... ..	21·2	10·95			
Nargund ... ..	19·6	12·65			
Gadak (Dambal) ... ..	18·7	15·77			

\* Not reported.

## B.—WEATHER

### (4).—COMPARATIVE STATE

Districts.	PERIOD OF YEAR.	PER STANDARD							
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Bajri.	Jowar.	Gram.	
		Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
Bombay	1872-73.	3 13 4	1 12 4	5 15 4	4 14 8	3 1 8	2 7 1	3 0 10	
	1873-74.	3 10 1	1 11 6	5 7 11	4 4 2	2 8 1	2 1 1	2 15 9	
Ahmedábád	1872-73.	2 15 0	.....	6 0 0	.....	1 14 0	1 9 0	2 14 0	
	1873-74.	2 15 2	1 9 11	6 0 0	4 0 0	1 15 8	1 13 3	2 2 10	
Kaira	1872-73.	3 4 6	.....	3 13 7	.....	2 1 0	.....	3 5 4	
	1873-74.	3 5 4	1 12 0	4 4 0	3 1 0	2 2 0	.....	2 10 0	
Surat	1872-73.	4 5 2	.....	6 7 9	.....	2 2 7	2 2 7	4 0 10	
	1873-74.	3 4 3	5 14 1	5 1 0	3 9 4	2 4 4	2 8 3	3 6 8	
Broach	1872-73.	3 8 0	.....	4 0 0	.....	2 0 0	1 12 0	.....	
	1873-74.	2 8 10	2 2 0	4 8 10	3 3 6	2 2 0	1 15 6	2 9 0	
Tanna	1872-73.	5 4 0	.....	6 0 0	.....	3 0 0	3 0 0	.....	
	1873-74.	3 14 0	2 10 0	5 4 0	3 11 10	2 8 4	2 9 2	3 5 0	
Kolába (Alibág)	1872-73.	3 14 0	2 10 0	5 4 0	3 11 10	2 8 4	2 9 2	3 5 0	
	1873-74.	4 8 4	.....	6 0 0	3 4 7	.....	.....	3 10 10	
Khándesh (Dhulia)	1872-73.	3 2 6	.....	5 11 0	3 9 10	2 8 0	1 9 7	2 12 9	
	1873-74.	1 11 1	.....	4 8 1	3 10 10	1 2 11	1 4 6	2 0 2	
Násik	1872-73.	3 6 11	.....	3 12 11	.....	1 15 3	.....	2 8 0	
	1873-74.	2 9 11	.....	3 5 4	2 13 3	1 11 0	.....	2 6 8	
Ahmadnagar	1872-73.	2 14 1	.....	5 1 3	.....	1 12 5	1 10 4	.....	
	1873-74.	2 0 2	1 4 7	4 6 9	4 0 7	1 2 11	1 3 0	2 3 9	
Poona	1872-73.	4 2 8	.....	4 5 9	.....	2 8 9	2 2 11	.....	
	1873-74.	3 0 4	2 6 4	4 1 10	3 10 4	2 1 0	1 8 5	2 13 11	
Sholápur	1872-73.	2 9 2	.....	4 8 9	.....	1 12 0	1 15 2	.....	
	1873-74.	2 1 9	2 1 10	3 15 4	3 8 1	1 5 10	1 4 4	2 7 4	
Kaláđgi	1872-73.	3 14 5	.....	5 11 5	5 5 4	2 3 0	2 3 6	4 13 6	
	1873-74.	2 13 8	.....	4 9 1	4 5 2	1 10 1	1 10 4	3 10 2	
Sátára	1872-73.	3 9 6	.....	4 11 0	.....	2 2 0	2 4 11	.....	
	1873-74.	2 12 3	.....	4 5 4	3 4 0	1 10 0	1 9 5	3 1 2	
Belgaum	1872-73.	3 11 1	.....	4 7 1	.....	2 3 9	2 2 10	.....	
	1873-74.	3 3 2	3 1 4	3 10 6	3 7 11	2 2 9	2 4 0	3 9 2	
Dhárwár	1872-73.	3 15 1	.....	5 15 4	4 4 7	2 13 5	2 3 11	4 15 8	
	1873-74.	3 1 2	.....	4 14 11	3 5 8	2 1 2	1 15 5	3 14 4	
Ratnáđiri	1872-73.	5 0 5	.....	5 7 5	3 1 8	.....	3 3 2	.....	
	1873-74.	.....	.....	3 3 7	2 7 1	.....	.....	.....	
Kánara (Karwar)	1872-73.	3 5 4	.....	4 7 3	2 6 4	.....	3 0 11	.....	
	1873-74.	3 10 9	.....	3 15 8	3 5 8	2 3 3	2 4 5	3 8 3	
Panch Maháls (Godra)	1872-73.	2 12 0	.....	5 0 0	.....	2 8 0	.....	.....	
	1873-74.	3 11 8	1 6 4	3 4 7	2 12 1	2 1 6	1 8 0	2 0 0	
Haidarábád	1872-73.	2 8 0	1 4 0	1 12 0	1 10 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	2 8 0	
	1873-74.	2 14 6	1 6 0	4 6 0	3 0 0	1 11 2	1 9 3	2 5 6	
Karáchi	1872-73.	2 15 0	1 9 0	5 0 0	4 2 0	2 0 0	1 9 0	3 3 0	
	1873-74.	3 0 0	1 15 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	1 14 0	1 11 0	2 8 0	
Shikárpur	1872-73.	2 12 1	1 6 0	3 8 0	2 0 0	1 1 0	1 8 0	1 8 7	
	1873-74.	2 3 0	1 14 6	4 0 0	2 8 0	1 5 0	1 13 0	3 12 0	
Thar and Parkar.	1872-73.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1873-74.	3 2 6	1 11 11	4 9 7	3 0 8	2 5 7	1 11 11	2 13 9	
Upper Sind Fron- tier (Jacobábád).	1872-73.	2 4 4	1 5 6	4 4 10	3 4 11	1 4 2	1 1 11	2 2 5	
	1873-74.	2 8 0	1 8 6	4 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	2 5 8	

*Note.*—These rates are, except where otherwise stated in the column



AND CROPS—continued.  
MENT of Prices of Produce.

MAUND.					Per Candy.	Per Cubic Foot.		REMARKS.
Salt.	Flour.	Dall.	Ghee.	Fire-wood.	Cotton, Cleaned.	Timber, Teak.	Timber, Jungle.	
Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	
2 3 11	.....	.....	39 3 4	0 11 2	22 0 0	2 11 4	1 6 0	
2 4 6	.....	.....	32 1 0	0 10 6	15 9 0	2 11 2	1 7 8	
2 7 0	.....	.....	.....	0 9 2	.....	2 4 0	1 8 0	December 1872.
2 7 0	3 8 10	4 3 0	29 4 8	0 8 5	.....	2 4 0	1 8 0	
2 9 2	.....	.....	.....	0 8 0	.....	1 8 0	.....	Do.
2 11 0	3 10 0	3 5 0	40 0 0	0 8 0	.....	1 8 0	0 7 3	
2 11 2	.....	.....	.....	0 8 7	.....	3 0 0	2 0 0	Do.
3 0 10	.....	4 14 0	44 7 0	0 7 4	.....	3 0 0	2 0 0	
2 4 0	.....	.....	.....	0 5 2	.....	2 8 0	1 0 0	Do.
2 5 0	3 9 8	4 9 8	35 0 0	0 6 3	.....	2 8 0	1 0 0	
3 0 0	.....	.....	.....	0 10 0	.....	.....	.....	
3 0 0	Rice flour	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3 0 0	1 7 8	6 3 0	35 8 0	0 9 10	.....	.....	.....	
3 0 0	.....	6 3 0	35 8 0	0 9 10	.....	.....	.....	
3 9 8	.....	5 15 1	32 3 1	0 5 5	.....	.....	.....	
3 5 8	3 10 0	4 1 4	34 4 9	0 4 0	.....	3 0 0	.....	
3 2 9	2 4 0	3 4 2	24 9 10	0 3 10	.....	1 0 0	.....	
2 9 4	3 10 2	3 9 6	28 2 8	0 6 0	.....	.....	.....	Do.
2 15 5	.....	.....	.....	0 7 0	.....	.....	.....	Do.
2 14 8	2 12 9	3 8 11	29 15 4	0 6 6	.....	.....	.....	
2 12 6	.....	.....	.....	0 10 0	.....	2 0 0	1 0 0	Do.
2 9 4	3 10 2	4 5 1	31 3 0	0 8 0	.....	2 0 0	1 0 0	
2 14 0	.....	.....	.....	0 8 0	.....	2 12 0	1 8 0	Do.
3 0 8	3 0 11	3 2 9	31 14 0	0 6 4	.....	2 5 1	1 10 8	
3 11 6	5 8 6	4 9 1	32 0 0	0 5 8	.....	.....	.....	
3 1 2	4 0 0	3 8 10	32 0 0	0 5 7	.....	.....	.....	
2 10 2	.....	.....	.....	0 6 0	.....	2 13 0	2 5 0	Do.
2 4 8	.....	3 0 9	26 12 3	0 6 0	.....	3 0 0	1 9 0	
3 10 4	.....	.....	.....	0 8 4	.....	2 8 0	1 4 0	Do.
2 10 3	3 11 0	4 5 0	25 4 10	0 4 7	.....	2 13 0	2 5 0	
4 2 0	4 12 2	5 5 4	33 2 8	0 6 11	.....	1 15 0	1 1 11	
3 1 7	3 14 9	4 6 4	31 13 1	0 6 11	.....	1 6 7	1 0 2	
3 4 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 14 0	1 8 0	Do.
2 0 3	.....	4 5 5	39 5 4	.....	.....	3 4 0	1 4 0	* 9 bundles per Ra.
4 0 0	.....	.....	.....	0 4 0	.....	2 0 0	1 6 0	December 1872.
2 12 3	.....	4 8 2	36 1 4	0 3 2	.....	1 6 0	1 1 0	
3 8 4	2 4 0	4 0 0	26 14 4	0 4 7	.....	1 9 4	0 6 3	Do.
1 8 0	.....	Moog	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1 3 0	.....	1 8 0	30 0 0	0 4 6	.....	3 4 0	2 0 0	Prices for 1872-73
0 11 0	3 5 0	2 7 4	25 10 0	0 4 8	.....	3 4 0	2 0 0	are those on the
0 10 0	3 5 0	2 12 0	29 15 0	0 5 0	.....	3 0 0	2 0 0	1st April 1873.
1 4 0	2 10 8	2 13 0	26 0 0	0 5 0	.....	3 0 0	2 0 0	
1 2 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	24 0 0	0 2 7	.....	.....	7 0 0	
.....	.....	3 10 0	21 0 0	0 2 8	.....	.....	7 0 0	
1 6 2	3 7 0	2 10 3	25 6 11	0 3 11	.....	.....	.....	
1 3 11	2 14 1	3 3 11	26 10 8	0 5 4	.....	.....	.....	
1 4 0	3 5 4	4 0 0	21 5 8	0 5 4	.....	.....	.....	

of remarks, averages calculated from the Original Returns.

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS—concluded.

(5).—PRICES OF LABOUR.

Districts,	1873-74.				1873-74.					
	Wages per Diem.		Cart per diem.	Camels per diem.	Wages per Diem.		Cart per diem.	Camels per diem.		
	Skilled.	Unskilled.			Skilled.	Unskilled.				
	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.			
Northern Division.	Ahmedabad .. .. .	0 12 0	0 3 3	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 3 3	1 8 0	1 0 0	
	Kaira .. .. .	6 to 10 As.	3 to 4 As.	1 8 0	....	6 to 10 As.	3 to 4 As.	1 8 0	....	
	Surat .. .. .	0 8 0	0 5 0	1 8 0	....	0 8 0	0 4 0	1 4 0	....	
	Broach .. .. .	0 10 4	0 4 0	1 2 4	....	0 9 4	0 3 9	1 2 4	....	
	Tanna .. .. .	As. 8 to Rs. 1.	As. 2 to 6.	As. 5 to Rs. 2-12-0	....	As. 8 to Rs. 1.	As. 2 to 6.	As. 8 to Rs. 2-12.	....	
	Kutch (Alibag) .. .. .	As. 8 to Rs. 2.	As. 3 to 4.	1 0 0	....	As. 8 to Rs. 2.	As. 3 to 4.	1 0 0	....	
	Khandesh .. .. .	0 10 8	0 3 9	1 0 0	....	0 10 8	0 3 9	1 0 0	....	
Nasik .. .. .	0 14 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	....	0 14 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	....		
Southern Division.	Ahmadnagar .. .. .	Upto 1 Re.	0 4 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	Upto 12 As.	0 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	
	Poona .. .. .	1 0 0	0 4 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	
	Sholapur .. .. .	From Re. 1 to Rs. 1-4.	From 3 to 5 As.	1 4 0	....	12 As. to 1 Re.	As. 1½ to 3.	1 0 0	....	
	Kaladgi .. .. .	0 12 8	0 7 7	1 1 0	0 9 4	0 13 6	0 6 0	1 0 0	0 0	
	Satara .. .. .	As. 4 to Re. 1.	As. 1 to 4.	As. 10 to Rs. 1½.	As. 8 to Rs. 1½.	As. 4 to Re. 1.	As. 1 to 4.	As. 9 to Re. 1.	As. 8 to Rs. 1½.	
	Belgaon .. .. .	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 10 0	....	0 10 0	0 8 6	0 10 0	....	
	Dhárwar .. .. .	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 13 6	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 13 4	0 8 0	
	Ratnadri .. .. .	0 9 0	0 8 3	1 0 0	....	0 8 6	0 8 6	1 0 0	....	
	Kanara .. .. .	As. 8 to Re. 1.	As. 9 to 6.	Rs. 1 to 1½.	....	As. 8 to Re. 1.	As. 8 to 6.	Re. 1 to Rs. 1½.	....	
	Panch Mahals .. .. .	0 9 4	0 2 8	0 15 0	....	0 9 2	0 2 7	0 12 6	....	
Sind Division.	Karachi .. .. .	14 As. to 1 Re.	6 As.	Rs. 3 to 2-8-0.	8 As.	14 As. to 1 Re.	8 As.	2 8 0	0 6 0	
	Hisarabad .. .. .	1 0 0	0 5 4	2 4 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	0 6 4	2 4 0	1 4 0	
	Shikarpur .. .. .	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 12 0	Rs. 6 per mensem for Baggage Camels. Rs. 16 per mensem for Riding Camels.	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 12 0	Rs. 6 per mensem for Baggage Camels. Rs. 16 per mensem for Riding Camels.	
	Thar and Parkar .. .. .	Varying from 12 As. to 1 Re.	Varying from 3 to 5 As.	1 0 0	From 4 to 8 As. or 6 and 10 Koss for 1 Re.	0 4 0	Varying from 12 As. to 1 Re.	Varying from 3 to 5 As.	1 0 0	From 4 to 8 As. per day, or 6 and 10 Koss for 1 Re.
	Frontier of Upper Sind .. .. .	1 to Re. 1-2.	As 4 to 5.	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	Re. 1 to Rs. 1-2-0.	As. 4 to 5.	1 0 0	0 4 0

CI

[APPENDIX

---

CHAPTER IV. C.—MANUFACTURES.

---

## C.—MANU

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Spinning and  
of Cotton consumed by each during

Town.	Name of Mill, Owner or Company.	No. of Engines used.	Horse-power of each Engine.	No. of Spindles.
Bombay.	Maueckji Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company ... ..	{ 1 pr.	100	} 60,534
		{ 1 pr.	30	
		{ 1 pr.	12	
"	Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company ... ..	{ 1 pr.	80	} 50,214
"	"	{ 1 pr.	30	
"	Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company ... ..	3	80.5	30,664
"	Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company ... ..	2	40	21,000
"	Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company ... ..	1	75	29,000
"	Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company ... ..	1	45	15,632
"	Murarji Gokaldas Spinning Weaving Company ... ..	1	60	26,000
"	Allance Spinning Company ... ..	2	60	20,800
"	Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ... ..	3	150 collectively.	35,000
"	Jivraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Company ... ..	1 pr.	80	23,456
"	Albert Mills Company ... ..	2	60 and 25	18,800
"	Sundardas Spinning and Weaving Company ... ..	2	35	20,800
"	Victoria Spinning Mills ... ..	2 pr.	30 each.	9,256
"	Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company ... ..	1	.....	50,000
Kurla.	Dharmes Spinning and Weaving Company ... ..	1	200	51,000
Ahmedábád...	Becharadas Spinning and Weaving Mill ... ..	2	60	14,910
"	Ahmedábád Spinning and Weaving Company ... ..	3	56	20,000
Broach ...	Broach Mills Company ... ..	1 pr.	50	17,000
Surat ...	Jaffir Alli Spinning and Weaving Company ... ..	{ 1	15	} 10,464
		{ 2	30 each.	
	Total ... ..	....	.....	524,530

## FACTURES.

*Weaving Mills working in the Bombay Presidency and the Quantity the Years 1872-73 and 1873-74.*

No. of Looms	Average No. of Hands employed daily.	Consumption of Cotton in Pounds in the year ending 30th June 1873.	Consumption of Cotton in Pounds in the year ending 30th June 1874.	Kinds of Cotton.	REMARKS.
848	1,800	4,704,000	3,920,000	Indian.	
920	1,500	3,661,824	3,839,254	"	
698	1,013	2,598,176	3,123,570	"	
352	625	1,937,264	2,275,168	"	
.....	400	1,663,788	2,063,323	"	
214	500	1,356,000	1,528,000	"	
240	680	1,646,768	1,957,424	"	Only 50 looms fully working.
.....	430	1,961,568	1,836,912	"	
770	1,150	2,899,798	2,925,515	"	
.....	500	.....	1,544,249	"	Commenced 1st September 1873.
.....	400	1,832,320	1,852,704	"	
.....	375	274,400*	1,960,000	"	* From 5th February till 3rd June 1873.
.....	225	.....	.....	"	Further information not furnished.
1,000	.....	.....	784,000	"	Not yet in full working order.
760	1,800	2,753,373	3,773,351	"	
78	400	597,184	649,196	"	
201	800	1,066,000	1,302,080	"	
.....	350	593,553	685,554	Indian and Persian.	
112	375	8,889,744	9,200,539	Indian.	
6,163	13,223	33,561,010	45,320,969		

## D.—TRADE.

(1.)—Return showing the Quantity of Cotton Exports from India during the Year 1873-74.

Months.	Great Britain and Ireland.	France.	Germany.	Russia.	Mediterranean Ports.	China.	Other Places.	Total.				Grand Total.	REMARKS.
								From Bombay Presidency.			From all other Ports.		
								From Bombay.	From Subordinate Ports.	Total.			
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
April . . . . .	5,72,94,492	48,78,780	....	.....	50,76,884	45,22,114	49,38,282	6,35,21,831	....	6,35,21,831	1,31,83,701	7,67,05,532	
May . . . . .	7,74,89,363	15,21,564	....	2,89,800	98,46,444	51,95,774	49,690	5,22,35,899	....	5,22,35,899	1,21,55,714	9,43,92,618	
June . . . . .	5,15,32,893	10,92,256	....	1,96,000	31,33,176	68,71,903	11,42,937	4,61,27,175	40,26,568	5,01,53,743	1,34,15,412	6,35,69,155	
July . . . . .	2,11,94,512	25,07,000	....	....	12,67,340	32,56,414	11,724	1,87,59,300	....	1,87,59,300	1,24,67,990	3,12,26,290	
August . . . . .	1,50,15,708	5,39,336	....	....	1,44,390	25,09,355	....	59,822	....	51,96,504	1,41,03,787	1,93,00,391	
September . . . . .	1,57,45,558	10,69,597	....	....	4,79,232	53,74,528	7,837	1,01,51,624	....	1,01,51,624	1,25,25,128	2,26,76,752	
October . . . . .	96,54,872	10,20,792	....	....	8,54,569	21,76,186	2,78,401	62,25,476	....	62,25,476	57,59,143	1,39,84,619	
November . . . . .	89,81,252	8,09,088	....	....	15,24,008	2,04,196	75,321	74,40,808	....	74,40,808	41,53,057	1,15,93,895	
December . . . . .	1,67,98,529	4,99,080	....	....	32,38,522	19,30,180	79,554	1,31,88,937	25,29,800	1,57,18,737	67,37,238	2,24,55,975	
January . . . . .	1,91,02,224	14,02,832	....	1,27,400	51,63,264	5,78,416	1,15,854	2,44,02,764	....	2,44,02,764	50,87,026	2,94,89,790	
February . . . . .	3,11,98,835	39,98,768	....	7,66,808	82,94,300	15,26,804	5,990	3,84,10,572	9,27,108	2,93,87,666	44,38,825	4,37,76,505	
March . . . . .	4,25,41,077	1,42,02,712	13,13,984	7,84,448	1,09,70,976	6,49,821	44,21,415	7,32,49,568	1,456	7,32,51,024	16,42,409	7,48,93,433	
<b>Total</b>	36,74,68,205	2,51,54,905	13,13,984	21,64,456	5,09,82,084	3,57,94,659	1,12,17,827	39,09,10,558	74,84,832	39,83,95,490	10,56,70,130	50,40,65,620	

CXIV

[APPENDIX

D.—TRADE—continued.

(2).—Statement showing for the last five years the Balance of Trade in Merchandise and Treasure for the Port of Bombay.

Years.	Value of all Imports, including Government Stores, excluding Treasure.	Value of all Exports and Re-Exports, including Government Stores, excluding Treasure.	Balance excess of Exports on Imports, excluding Treasure.	Value of Treasure imported.	Value of Treasure exported.	Excess of Import of Treasure over Exports.	Balance Not Excess of Exports.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1869-70 ... ..	17,64,46,256	25,08,11,343	8,33,65,087	8,27,15,840	1,14,99,984	7,12,15,856	1,21,49,231
1870-71 ... ..	16,74,33,184	27,95,83,909	11,21,50,865	8,34,75,834	1,42,51,719	1,02,24,115	9,29,26,750
1871-72 ... ..	15,20,41,870	26,85,78,653	11,65,36,774	6,88,88,989	1,43,39,769	5,45,49,220	6,19,87,554
1872-73 ... ..	14,55,82,998	22,59,14,603	8,03,81,605	2,86,84,939	1,66,65,454	1,20,19,485	6,83,62,120
1873-74 ... ..	15,81,01,692	23,35,97,207	8,04,95,515	3,43,60,103	1,25,31,197	2,18,28,906	5,86,66,609

D.—TRADE

(3)—STATEMENT showing the Fluctuations in the value of the principal

Years.	Excluding Treasure.			Principal							
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports from Foreign External Ports.							
				Cotton Piece Goods.	Twist.	Spirits.	Wines.	Metals.	Silk.	Sugar.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1844-50	5,89,20,908	6,60,14,147	13,49,34,965	1,43,35,423	24,46,719	4,21,683	6,27,910	58,55,543	17,82,583	20,67,807	
1850-61	6,32,95,300	7,36,48,986	13,69,44,286	1,31,91,940	22,79,985	5,29,969	8,61,406	78,70,411	22,28,217	34,21,415	
1851-53	5,46,33,451	6,53,53,996	14,39,87,447	1,61,70,979	29,69,312	4,76,380	7,83,103	32,02,683	19,77,923	27,09,134	
1853-54	6,14,62,222	8,36,63,376	14,81,06,598	1,56,63,216	33,70,432	4,29,823	6,99,230	34,86,485	22,14,500	26,02,207	
1853-54	6,17,48,243	7,98,24,937	14,15,73,179	1,72,70,343	30,53,264	6,22,063	6,45,188	35,93,826	29,40,495	18,30,228	
Average of the above 5 years	6,08,10,005	7,76,99,068	13,85,09,073	1,52,46,446	28,23,866	4,75,938	7,36,686	43,97,784	22,44,746	25,23,957	
1854-55	6,48,77,473	7,46,87,826	13,95,65,299	2,10,28,634	34,71,514	4,36,220	3,34,011	36,68,647	25,99,125	36,30,662	
1855-56	6,60,99,238	8,94,26,903	15,54,88,729	1,68,55,668	35,24,779	5,80,656	6,38,581	30,49,724	27,42,294	16,47,784	
1856-57	7,62,96,411	10,98,20,208	18,61,26,619	1,90,03,619	23,10,597	8,10,443	7,08,839	49,87,301	12,91,129	8,97,164	
1857-58	8,81,74,063	12,39,26,645	21,21,00,608	1,63,19,878	14,89,664	6,32,920	7,21,997	74,01,500	37,12,661	29,04,468	
1858-59	11,95,67,186	14,36,44,235	26,32,11,421	3,11,62,357	29,65,854	14,92,384	20,02,826	1,00,00,925	49,25,145	26,67,856	
Average of the above 5 years	8,20,90,574	10,82,97,561	19,13,88,435	2,00,74,031	29,32,432	7,73,645	8,91,211	56,32,619	30,36,160	19,69,574	
1859-60	12,33,55,719	14,19,66,848	26,53,22,567	3,30,77,775	57,40,403	9,19,362	12,91,267	1,07,69,492	30,75,391	15,31,476	
1860-61	12,23,70,370	15,13,87,273	27,37,57,643	3,35,69,514	29,41,435	6,49,763	10,02,477	1,20,43,701	40,41,364	21,63,522	
1861-62	12,35,54,809	19,60,06,728	31,95,61,537	3,39,58,421	29,66,324	7,06,539	8,01,913	1,18,02,902	41,22,944	22,59,271	
1862-63	15,03,68,298	27,65,66,549	42,69,34,847	3,24,47,086	23,12,494	24,95,793	12,03,419	1,61,50,666	39,11,260	37,49,538	
1863-64	19,24,66,788	39,22,16,347	58,46,83,135	5,64,76,968	61,49,029	16,84,208	13,66,291	1,66,48,774	38,43,140	43,98,607	
Average of the above 5 years	14,24,28,297	23,76,29,941	38,00,52,238	3,72,64,421	42,05,746	13,11,120	11,31,191	1,36,43,107	37,99,368	28,28,089	
1864-65	21,99,29,776	42,09,58,470	63,91,88,246	5,29,50,066	81,71,752	13,08,133	11,54,506	2,00,56,785	32,92,849	31,49,559	
1865-66	18,61,31,717	37,05,37,393	55,66,69,120	4,61,65,385	65,91,618	14,14,840	13,44,861	1,38,65,370	60,86,343	56,90,675	
1866-67	19,91,64,240	22,11,15,127	38,02,79,422	4,96,35,686	64,06,890	13,00,292	12,15,113	1,18,76,014	42,18,896	52,79,178	
1867-68	18,21,60,163	23,02,47,153	46,24,07,316	5,29,01,706	60,12,072	13,71,467	11,61,431	1,70,93,069	55,39,552	61,53,466	
1868-69	16,40,48,130	26,73,92,291	44,14,35,421	5,47,04,771	66,03,677	18,37,032	17,25,281	1,47,53,063	70,09,764	64,58,407	
Average of the above 5 years	18,60,55,517	30,99,06,668	49,59,66,436	5,08,91,523	67,97,198	14,24,357	13,21,454	1,54,60,185	60,27,061	50,96,251	
1869-70	17,30,90,443	25,96,34,569	43,27,25,011	4,67,15,416	69,52,541	14,65,037	13,35,721	1,52,93,217	60,63,662	69,41,662	
1870-71	18,41,98,986	27,94,96,314	44,36,95,230	4,13,94,131	83,73,113	14,77,806	12,37,292	1,09,35,411	67,67,200	54,86,269	
1871-72	15,20,41,879	29,46,06,430	42,66,48,309	4,06,23,299	69,33,947	21,07,143	14,29,869	63,29,963	69,55,626	67,55,181	
1872-73	14,52,04,562	22,64,25,194	37,10,29,774	4,02,77,518	56,19,395	15,72,294	14,28,614	65,56,559	69,07,441	61,19,157	
1873-74	13,34,20,068	24,33,48,419	38,67,68,517	4,73,51,708	63,90,655	13,28,627	13,12,000	59,34,718	69,79,258	64,17,867	
Average of the above 5 years	15,75,91,003	25,33,64,963	41,09,55,966	4,32,72,911	62,94,906	15,60,150	13,29,237	94,50,171	71,33,433	56,92,967	



—continued.

articles of Export and Import during 25 years, from 1849-50 to 1873-74.

Articles

Exports (of Indian Produce) to Foreign External Ports.											
Tea.	Woolen Piece Goods.	Cotton.	Cotton Piece Goods.	Twist.	Grain.	Hides and Skins.	Opium.	Oils.	Bees.	Spices.	Wool.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
131,572	6,22,000	1,90,85,307	6,44,160	11,548	4,54,795	26,479	2,71,14,273	93,250	2,60,447	26,473	3,62,907
2,09,112	7,29,304	2,40,41,794	2,94,671	1,687	2,70,011	83,443	2,29,67,990	60,260	2,28,407	.....	1,68,170
4,14,429	5,72,606	2,40,68,795	66,971	4,095	2,70,011	85,498	2,66,99,411	63,806	3,98,508	26	1,78,904
2,80,685	5,53,630	2,42,66,838	2,19,750	2,729	2,49,771	62,658	2,98,81,815	43,538	6,11,183	.....	1,87,977
2,07,045	6,70,043	2,40,97,004	3,01,253	1,995	8,90,080	64,000	2,74,51,232	1,60,135	12,02,977	1,867	1,86,672
254,450	6,21,971	2,56,05,229	3,09,358	4,001	3,86,077	63,045	2,75,67,004	61,619	4,32,906	6,691	7,07,263
435,445	6,47,219	2,16,43,964	4,90,290	5,670	5,52,255	17,294	2,58,64,512	3,79,270	12,02,180	1,922	15,93,116
2,01,157	4,30,182	1,06,74,149	4,78,408	6,440	10,88,073	1,18,000	2,86,19,296	4,31,663	20,16,000	7,916	22,10,555
8,00,072	4,50,123	3,91,22,531	3,94,444	3,379	7,62,317	1,29,932	2,23,71,257	6,67,097	2,52,24,007	3,675	2,17,857
4,07,184	1,00,877	6,01,99,059	4,32,496	12,290	11,14,499	4,27,911	4,86,07,005	7,94,445	61,67,163	1,200	21,21,911
1,27,006	13,21,068	3,29,20,687	4,42,080	9,291	9,10,130	5,94,673	5,62,20,123	6,91,247	64,46,794	3,398	22,72,058
2,20,089	6,28,273	3,40,36,948	4,74,306	7,510	8,96,651	2,54,218	3,06,30,898	4,21,139	46,83,662	2,733	21,54,406
3,01,684	14,20,787	6,25,90,120	3,10,108	13,978	6,47,927	3,01,374	4,73,31,300	4,46,791	66,90,634	4,903	26,30,579
6,00,170	8,90,172	6,00,42,129	3,70,781	14,138	9,27,111	2,65,512	6,60,60,194	3,00,637	77,64,948	2,432	46,84,775
6,90,673	5,40,162	9,29,27,172	3,67,901	12,4718	6,24,599	1,87,700	6,14,99,092	2,00,449	33,11,927	2,944	54,00,079
1,07,000	12,80,294	4,07,40,499	3,40,781	92,496	6,61,215	3,96,585	7,68,27,171	2,51,021	19,43,174	8,003	76,36,479
1,00,000	2,77,043	7,79,21,172	3,43,265	2,30,271	1,59,994	1,09,607	5,90,01,858	1,76,517	30,20,127	889	55,08,112
653,274	14,61,063	7,84,65,979	3,42,941	95,653	6,04,197	2,56,344	4,17,60,408	2,94,771	53,58,114	2,750	55,72,481
7,07,095	44,79,707	10,37,04,927	3,66,754	2,62,319	2,04,194	1,14,067	5,19,71,709	1,59,000	26,80,406	3,883	34,90,174
11,70,093	12,40,111	11,03,41,791	4,86,410	3,07,072	1,91,265	1,19,281	6,22,57,700	84,174	1,09,459	2,000	61,20,677
2,71,110	2,00,083	11,09,96,631	44,34,499	3,00,499	1,06,611	67,700	5,13,29,749	1,16,505	5,22,437	17,044	29,81,109
17,81,129	7,00,171	11,07,71,674	5,43,000	11,32,475	1,00,125	1,61,420	6,22,21,000	1,06,271	6,71,014	32,112	60,00,007
1,00,127	6,00,291	4,97,20,618	6,00,297	6,04,661	19,62,577	1,69,371	4,60,00,000	2,97,123	1,00,000	6,65,682	29,94,295
11,71,531	27,49,200	15,60,67,068	26,98,510	8,31,067	6,90,706	1,20,153	6,21,52,737	7,69,067	14,30,903	1,91,638	59,13,701
12,44,717	20,77,100	14,79,77,010	4,42,977	7,26,992	12,23,673	4,91,947	5,61,60,833	2,06,296	6,51,852	4,77,544	22,31,119
17,00,000	18,10,110	11,02,10,000	6,16,642	6,1870	20,64,522	9,00,042	6,27,12,000	1,02,472	6,00,000	2,000	20,00,000
11,00,000	17,10,000	11,00,000,000	7,742,11	9,00,000	35,00,779	17,00,000	5,00,000,000	6,63,771	17,77,000	6,00,000	7,00,000
1,00,000	2,00,000	3,00,000,000	9,92,221	10,11,619	11,00,000	2,00,000	6,00,000,000	6,00,000	6,42,000	4,00,000	7,00,000
1,00,000	2,00,000	1,00,000,000	14,00,106	12,00,000	20,00,000	10,00,000	6,00,000,000	4,00,000	3,21,000	2,00,000	65,10,000
11,00,000	19,00,100	13,00,00,477	6,57,601	8,94,921	25,50,000	17,43,574	5,31,00,527	4,06,663	15,00,000	4,06,668	61,63,700

D.—TRADE.  
(4.)—STATEMENT of Tonnage at

Years.	Square-rigged Vessels.				Steamers.			
	Bombay.		Calcutta.		Bombay.		Calcutta.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1849-50 ...	299	1,55,874	...	...	84	23,292	...	...
1850-51 ...	311	1,64,690½	...	...	36	24,610	...	...
1861-62 ...	319	1,70,022½	686	3,44,611	37	25,407	46	33,224
1852-53 ...	300	1,80,253	666	3,53,420	35	26,936	65	51,570
1853-54 ...	313	1,91,014½	616	3,42,760	36	28,544	61	55,170
Average of the above 5 years.	308	1,72,370½	656	3,46,930½	36	25,757½	57	46,654½
1854-55 ...	285	1,81,159½	819	4,47,909	46	37,983	47	33,972½
1855-56 ...	320	2,29,403	1,088	6,16,323	43	38,982	46	33,997
1856-57 ...	514	3,91,588½	822	5,18,427	54	50,390	60	38,250
1857-58 ...	664	4,89,822	798	5,47,850	81	69,356	137	1,55,780
1858-59 ...	512	3,78,385½	773	5,63,422	80	69,080½	107	99,987
Average of the above 5 years.	459	3,34,072	860	5,38,786½	61	53,158	79	72,397½
1859-60 ...	509	3,53,887½	714	5,14,160	80	56,294	114	94,204
1860-61 ...	552	4,13,078½	759	5,49,739	88	69,676½	86	63,177
1861-62 ...	506	3,87,749½	797	6,00,002	86	65,367½	89	76,357
1862-63 ...	457	3,48,912½	809	6,24,551	105	79,290½	112	93,883
1863-64 ...	622	4,90,287½	966	7,89,718	117	81,054½	170	1,39,210
Average of the above 5 Years.	529	3,98,783	809	6,15,634	95	70,337	114	93,366½
1864-65 ...	642	5,15,637	1,015	8,69,634	200	1,07,959	190	1,42,207
1865-66 ...	565	4,62,074	654	5,73,949	258	1,35,274	179	1,43,921
1866-67 ...	549	4,36,484	589	5,44,665	177	1,04,255	184	1,58,670
1867-68 ...	605	4,97,925	720	6,65,965	253	1,58,566	164	1,41,745
1868-69 ...	781	6,89,127	663	6,46,626	288	2,03,866	211	1,48,583
Average of the above 5 years.	629	5,20,250	723	6,60,167½	235	1,41,984	186	1,47,025½
1869-70 ...	620	5,46,028	598	5,99,705	409	2,62,132	195	1,53,390
1870-71 ...	433	3,77,192	660	6,53,224	405	2,64,136	251	2,19,489
1871-72 ...	402	3,57,787	648	6,82,710	435	3,27,194	285	2,79,007
1872-73 ...	323	2,76,807	610	6,27,581	464	3,92,923	317	3,38,236
1873-74 ...	273	2,40,305	528	5,58,123	441	3,97,921	385	4,26,008
Average of the above 5 years.	410	3,59,624	609	6,24,269	431	3,32,862	286	2,83,226

continued.

the Ports of Bombay and Calcutta.

Native Craft.				Total.			
Bombay.		Calcutta.		Bombay.		Calcutta.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
4,244	1,80,143½	...	.....	4,577	3,59,302½	.....	...
3,391	1,68,622	...	.....	4,338	3,57,922½	.....	...
4,154	1,74,217½	268	15,457	4,499	3,69,647	963	3,93,322
4,867	2,10,543½	55	6,960	5,292	4,17,732½	786	4,11,850
5,567	2,09,973½	97	13,785	5,916	4,29,531½	774	4,11,715
4,561	1,58,700	139	12,044	4,905	3,86,828½	852	4,05,629
4,899	1,85,700	129	16,748	5,230	4,04,842½	995	4,98,629½
5,845	2,23,524½	78	8,053	6,208	4,91,909½	1,212	6,58,373
6,927	2,50,180½	129	15,450	7,495	6,92,159	1,011	5,72,127
6,623	2,42,846½	93	10,899	7,368	8,02,024½	1,028	7,14,529
6,015	2,58,034½	70	8,731	6,607	7,05,501	950	6,72,140
6,062	2,32,657	100	11,976½	6,582	6,19,287	1,039	6,23,159½
6,967	2,62,779½	68	8,218	7,556	6,72,960½	896	6,16,576
7,367	2,87,312	102	12,081	8,007	7,70,067½	947	6,24,997
6,774	3,08,294	53	12,089	7,365	7,61,380½	979	6,58,448
6,492	2,57,432½	99	11,959	7,054	6,85,636½	1,020	7,30,393
6,600	2,17,784	259	19,911	7,339	7,59,135½	1,205	9,48,839
6,849	2,66,716	124	12,850½	7,464	7,35,836	1,047	7,21,850½
5,891	2,04,668½	199	16,802	6,733	8,28,264½	1,404	10,28,643
6,606	2,40,734½	167	16,537	6,829	8,38,082½	1,000	7,34,407
4,351	2,08,318½	95	7,581	5,077	7,49,057½	868	7,10,916
6,032	2,19,532	109	10,176	6,890	8,76,023	933	8,17,886
6,102	2,63,827	84	11,081	7,171	11,58,620	958	8,06,290
5,676	2,27,416	131	12,435½	6,540	8,89,650	1,045	8,19,628½
4,295	1,95,976	50	6,540	5,294	10,04,096	843	7,59,639
5,286	2,49,361	51	6,243	6,124	9,10,689	962	8,78,956
5,889	2,85,240	67	7,985	6,726	9,70,221	1,000	9,69,712
5,729	2,78,775	43	5,592	6,516	9,45,510	970	9,71,409
6,421	2,70,864	49	5,610	7,205	9,09,690	963	9,19,741
5,532	2,55,433	52	6,326	6,373	9,47,921	947	9,13,891

D.—TRADE—continued.

(5).—STATEMENT of Value of Imports from, and Exports to, each Country trading with Sind for 1872-73 and 1873-74.

IMPORTS.

Ports.	1873-74.			1872-73.			Results of 1873-74 as compared with 1872-73.	
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
<b>Foreign Ports.</b>								
United Kingdom.....	88,29,337	....	88,29,337	25,95,585	....	25,95,585	12,33,75 2	....
France.....	24,491	....	24,491	42,206	....	42,206	....	7,715
Mediterranean Ports.....	5,438	....	5,438	1,992	....	1,992	3,446	....
Africa, Coast of.....	2,449	....	2,449	3,425	....	3,425	24	....
Persian Gulf.....	4,59,640	83,801	4,92,541	5,20,070	87,720	6,07,790	....	1,15,249
Somnence and Mekran.....	84,110	14,940	99,050	78,895	2,100	78,995	20,055	....
Ceylon.....	....	....	....	1,512	....	1,512	....	1,512
Aden.....	....	....	....	612	....	612	....	612
Australia.....	26,700	....	26,700	....	....	....	26,700	....
Red Sea.....	947	....	947	....	....	....	947	....
Calcutta.....	4,84,781	....	4,84,781	3,95,788	....	3,95,788	88,996	....
Bombay.....	1,14,74,170	8,92,612	1,18,56,782	1,25,13,269	2,17,172	1,27,30,438	....	6,73,653
British Burmah.....	1,70,800	....	1,70,800	....	....	....	1,70,800	....
Malabar.....	93,911	....	93,911	1,30,100	....	1,30,100	....	36,189
Gujarát.....	54,280	1,200	55,480	60,902	3,785	64,687	....	9,157
Kachh and Kathiawár.....	75,294	35,944	1,11,238	51,109	60,981	1,12,090	....	652
Goa, Damaun and Diu.....	10,465	....	10,465	6,330	....	6,330	1,835	....
<b>Total Imports, Rs.....</b>	<b>1,68,06,813</b>	<b>4,69,697</b>	<b>1,72,76,410</b>	<b>1,64,02,287</b>	<b>3,71,704</b>	<b>1,67,73,995</b>	<b>16,46,654</b>	<b>10,45,139</b>

EXPORTS.

<b>Foreign Ports.</b>								
United Kingdom.....	85,99,058	830	85,99,888	42,65,088	....	42,65,088	43,33,800	....
France.....	3,66,884	....	3,66,884	5,962	....	5,962	3,60,922	....
Mediterranean Ports.....	5,30,013	....	5,30,013	2,93,486	....	2,93,486	2,36,527	....
Mauritius.....	2,67,395	....	2,67,395	63,824	....	63,824	2,13,571	....
Red Sea.....	2,54,700	....	2,54,700	48,657	....	48,657	2,11,043	....
Persian Gulf.....	5,01,186	1,25,775	6,26,961	4,55,919	53,066	5,09,015	1,17,946	....
Aden.....	690	....	690	84,704	....	84,704	....	84,014
Somnence and Mekran.....	1,48,133	5,000	1,51,133	1,52,621	6,500	1,59,122	....	7,988
Ceylon.....	99,023	....	99,023	2,475	....	2,475	98,547	....
China (Hongkong).....	14,97,620	....	14,97,620	12,23,205	....	12,23,205	2,74,415	....
Australia.....	80	....	80	....	....	....	80	....
Batavia.....	5,903	....	5,903	....	....	....	5,903	....
Zanzibar.....	750	....	750	....	....	....	750	....
Singapur.....	2,000	....	2,000	....	....	....	2,000	....
Calcutta.....	3,185	....	3,185	10,680	....	10,680	....	7,675
Bombay.....	75,14,540	0,87,178	85,61,718	1,01,48,818	16,202	1,01,65,016	....	16,13,802
British Burmah.....	2,09,869	....	2,09,869	800	....	800	....	800
Malabar.....	3,30,964	....	3,30,964	3,73,217	10,900	3,83,217	....	90,358
Gujarát.....	7,80,098	1,000	7,81,098	18,00,890	4,000	18,04,890	....	6,76,181
Kachh.....	680	....	680	4,100	....	4,100	....	10,23,703
Goa, Damaun and Diu.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8,520

CXX

[APPENDIX

## E.—PUBLIC WORKS.

(1).—STATEMENT showing the Expenditure from all descriptions of Funds under the different Service Heads during the Year 1873-74.

Service Heads	Imperial	Provincial	Grants-in aid from Local Funds	Contribu- tions	Local	Total
<i>Original Works.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military .. .. .	9,10,602	.....	....	414	....	9,11,016
Agricultural .. .. .	9,86,356	.....	....	20,690	....	9,97,046
Civil Buildings .. .. .	3,84,864	19,67,608	49,403	2,63,716	1,24,844	27,91,435
Communications .. .. .	.....	4,24,299	27,692	14,963	3,57,445	8,58,404
Miscellaneous Public Im- provements .. .. .	1,72,361	38,423	....	9,756	1,56,303	3,76,543
Total..	24,04,203	24,34,330	77,096	3,09,544	6,83,592	58,93,764
<i>Repairs.</i>						
Military .. .. .	4,20,473	....	....	245	....	4,20,719
Agricultural .. .. .	6,58,798	....	....	6,536	....	6,65,334
Civil Buildings .. .. .	13,501	2,36,093	....	965	7,167	2,57,749
Communications .. .. .	....	2,96,330	....	4,89,991	99,753	8,36,134
Miscellaneous Public Im- provements .. .. .	1,040	10,269	....	438	43,142	54,889
Total..	10,93,812	5,42,744	....	4,45,225	1,50,052	22,34,363
Establishment .. .. .	10,22,406	2,91,248	1,26,558	7,408	7,540	20,58,157
Tools and Plant .. .. .	34,358	32,532	....	....	1,219	69,210
Profit and Loss .. .. .	51	1,564	....	....	....	1,635
Grand Total..	45,63,030	29,05,736	2,03,653	7,65,177	8,28,033	1,02,67,629

## E.—PUBLIC WORKS—concluded.

(2).—STATEMENT showing the Details of Provincial Expenditure during the Year 1873-74.

Details.	Total of each Class.		
	Original Works	Repairs.	Total.
	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
<i>Civil Buildings.</i>			
Revenue ... ..	2,80,564	57,662	3,38,226
Customs ... ..	2,971	7,860	10,831
Salt... ..	5,36,939	1,459	5,38,398
Ecclesiastical ... ..	13,057	16,759	29,816
Educational ... ..	1,44,476	12,126	1,56,602
Government Houses, Residencies, &c. ...	17,163	30,858	48,021
Secretariat ... ..	1,30,674	1,249	1,31,923
Public Works ... ..	6,106	11,531	17,687
Charitable Institutions ... ..	1,37,077	19,815	1,56,892
Miscellaneous ... ..	47,652	13,670	61,322
Police ... ..	99,881	19,887	1,19,768
Courts ... ..	3,89,612	14,942	4,04,554
Jails ... ..	1,78,597	28,227	2,06,824
	19,84,769	2,36,095	22,20,864
Less—Decrease in Stock Balance ... ..	17,161	.....	17,161
<b>Total Civil Buildings.....</b>	<b>19,67,608</b>	<b>2,36,095</b>	<b>22,03,703</b>
<i>Communications.</i>			
Roads, &c. ... ..	2,78,571	2,65,829	5,44,400
Bridges ... ..	1,49,728	30,551	1,80,279
<b>Total Communications.....</b>	<b>4,28,299</b>	<b>2,96,380</b>	<b>7,24,679</b>
<i>Miscellaneous Public Improvements.</i>			
Improvements to Towns ... ..	28,823	483	29,306
Water-supply ... ..	1,300	1,175	2,475
Harbours and Lighthouses ... ..	8,300	8,611	16,911
<b>Total Mia P. Improvements.....</b>	<b>38,423</b>	<b>10,269</b>	<b>48,692</b>
<b>Total Works</b> ... ..	<b>24,34,330</b>	<b>5,42,744</b>	<b>29,77,074</b>
Establishment ... ..	.....	.....	8,94,245
Tools and Plant ... ..	.....	.....	32,833
Profit and Loss ... ..	.....	.....	1,584
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>39,05,736</b>

## F.—RAILWAYS.

### COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Traffic of the Guaranteed Railways for the Years 1872 and 1873.

	G. I. P. Railway.		B. B. and C. I. Railway.		Per Mile Open.				Per Train Mile.			
					G. I. P.		B. B. & C. I.		G. I. P.		B. B. & C. I.	
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
Mean mileage open .. ..	....	....	....	....	1,268	* 1,278	828	404	....	....	....	....
Total Traffic Train Miles .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	40,23,012	86,66,744	8,66,328	8,60,708
Passengers' Numbers .. ..	82,26,316	82,24,084	29,25,047	81,31,178	2,927	2,608	6,917	7,750	....	....	....	....
Coaching Receipts .. ..	55,52,561	54,85,749	21,60,012	22,78,806	4,386	4,264	6,603	5,641	1'1308	1'4824	2'5473	2'6477
Goods Tonnage .. ..	5,97,497	6,93,933	4,23,702	4,49,508	551	543	1,310	1,112	....	....	....	....
Do. Receipts .. ..	1,28,49,840	1,31,28,137	89,34,501	91,47,644	10,160	10,373	10,126	7,791	2'4672	2'5503	3'9104	3'6570
Miscellaneous do. .. ..	3,25,563	2,87,334	1,63,501	1,63,258	257	225	498	404	....	....	....	....
Total Receipts .. ..	1,67,26,265	1,58,51,170	60,49,316	55,99,798	14,793	14,758	17,223	13,836	4'7318	5'1411	6'6437	6'4992
Working Expenses .. ..	1,20,32,009	1,20,81,128	83,87,867	83,10,842	9,504	9,453	10,329	8,195	2'9314	3'2017	3'9642	3'8467
Net Profits .. ..	66,96,256	67,69,992	22,81,448	22,78,856	5,289	5,298	6,894	5,640	1'7554	1'9406	2'6695	2'6478
European and East Indian Staff ..	828	1,205	837	1,191	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Native Staff .. ..	24,034	20,380	6,667	7,009	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

\* Excludes Campull branch maintained, not worked.  
 † Europeans only.

## G.—POST.

*STATEMENT showing the Correspondence sent for delivery, the Percentage delivered and undelivered by the District Post Establishment in each Collectorate during the Year 1873-74.*

	Covers sent for delivery.	Covers undelivered.	Proportion		Proportion of 1872-73.					
			Delivered.	Undelivered.	Delivered.	Undelivered.				
Ahmedábád .....	44,374	3,150	92.88	7.12	95.18	4.82				
Abmadnagar .....	65,139	6,155	90.56	9.44	92.74	7.26				
Broach .....	27,911	1,637	94.14	5.86	95.49	4.51				
Belgaum .....	30,927	1,883	93.91	6.9	94.44	5.56				
Kanara .....	50,759	3,416	93.28	6.72	93.09	6.91				
Dhárwar .....	37,291	2,271	93.92	6.8	94.51	5.49				
Khondesh .....	71,823	5,524	92.31	7.69	91.63	8.17				
Kaládgi .....	34,470	1,236	96.42	3.58	96.22	3.78				
Kaira and Rewa Kanta .....	35,113	2,794	92.5	7.95	95.76	4.24				
Nasik .....	52,131	4,768	90.56	9.14	88.86	11.14				
Poona .....	1,19,088	6,577	94.48	5.52	96.20	3.80				
Ratnágiri .....	1,39,818	7,093	94.93	5.07	93.99	6.01				
Fátara .....	78,380	5,758	92.66	7.34	91.55	8.45				
Sholsapur .....	81,337	3,565	88.63	11.37	91.55	8.45				
Surat .....	34,591	1,824	94.73	5.27	93.61	6.19				
Tanna .....	57,097	6,093	89.93	10.67	94.68	5.32				
<i>Abstract.</i>										
Registered Letters and Newspapers .....	Paid.	1,195	91.53	8.47						
Letters .....							14,107	4,961	98.46	1.54
Newspapers .....							3,20,688	658	98.29	1.72
Parcels .....							31,238	10	97.73	2.27
Packets .....							439	23	98.81	1.19
Registered Letters and Newspapers .....	Unpaid.	34	76.75	23.25						
Letters .....							129	56,853	89.49	10.51
Newspapers .....							5,40,484	128	87.02	12.98
Parcels .....							986	7	97.18	2.82
	9,10,247	63,749	93.0	7.0						



---

**CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.**

---

## CHAPTER V.—

## A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

(1).—STATEMENT showing the Gross Land Revenue, the Land  
1872-73 and

Collectorate.	Gross Land Revenue.		Remission on account of current Land Revenue Year up to 31st July 1873.	Remission on account of current Land Revenue Year up to 31st July 1874.
	1872-73.	1873-74.		
<i>Northern Division.</i>				
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad .. .. .	20,24,971 10 10	20,07,041 12 7	5,178 10 5	1,290 8 0
Kaira .. .. .	30,89,880 10 1	30,94,984 14 9	5,376 15 6	14,803 13 7
Surat .. .. .	27,67,173 15 10	27,13,768 1 3	6,796 11 6	3,229 4 6
Broach .. .. .	27,41,877 8 5	27,13,717 6 8	46,581 13 10	1,114 15 2
Tanna .. .. .	15,59,855 12 4	15,69,813 11 11	938 8 6	1,842 1 4
Kolaba .. .. .	7,93,268 0 1	7,91,313 14 4	10,476 5 2	144 5 0
Khandesh .. .. .	33,67,907 10 11	33,28,844 13 7	17,038 11 8	14,125 8 6
Nasik .. .. .	14,59,742 3 4	14,36,195 2 5	8,814 4 10	8,714 11 1
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,78,04,697 7 10</b>	<b>1,76,44,049 13 6</b>	<b>101,219 1 5</b>	<b>69,765 2 2</b>
<i>Southern Division.</i>				
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmadnagar .. .. .	16,66,232 14 8	16,49,038 14 8	2,067 14 3	833 8 0
Poona .. .. .	14,69,468 8 8	15,56,411 5 4	5,498 5 7	1,77,857 0 4
Sholapur .. .. .	12,28,801 2 8	12,70,990 4 0	1,13,380 1 6	46,886 8 1
Kaladgi .. .. .	15,31,766 4 1	15,33,411 11 11	700 2 0	9 8 0
Satara .. .. .	23,57,046 4 6	24,14,161 13 4	1,968 8 0	2,429 4 0
Belgaum .. .. .	17,94,467 5 6	17,90,104 4 11	218 0 0	873 9 10
Dhárwār .. .. .	22,15,689 9 3	21,95,543 9 5	21 0 0	.....
Ratnagiri .. .. .	9,93,980 15 10	9,79,861 1 0	871 9 7	749 5 10
Kanara .. .. .	9,58,151 5 4	9,62,930 11 6	1,51,127 9 7	1,32,578 11 8
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,44,13,608 2 3</b>	<b>1,43,42,613 6 1</b>	<b>2,74,920 13 6</b>	<b>3,61,260 2 9</b>
<i>Sind.</i>				
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Karachi .. .. .	8,57,268 13 1	8,08,772 4 8	1,83,812 2 3	2,60,233 14 0
Haidarabad .. .. .	14,06,480 7 2	14,62,553 12 6	39,465 6 0	19,580 3 0
Shikarpur .. .. .	19,60,653 8 1	18,32,290 5 2	1,21,851 7 10	1,13,377 12 1
Thar and Parkar .. .. .	3,83,836 2 8	2,44,123 2 4	78,734 2 0	3,497 10 0
Frontier Upper Sind .. .. .	3,01,100 9 6	2,83,548 1 9	7,503 15 10	6,973 15 7
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>49,09,338 6 6</b>	<b>44,51,266 10 0</b>	<b>3,80,366 1 11</b>	<b>4,03,613 6 3</b>
<b>Grand Total ..</b>	<b>3,71,27,599 3 7</b>	<b>3,64,37,949 13 7</b>	<b>7,56,506 0 10</b>	<b>8,04,668 11 7</b>

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

FINANCE. (1).—LAND REVENUE.

*Revenue to be realized, and the Actual Realizations in the Years 1873-74, respectively.*

Remainder.		Deductions, being Revenue not collected by Government.				Total Deductions.
		1873-74.				
		Villages and Lands the Revenue of which is allocated.	Official rent-free Lands of Village and District Officers.	Shares of Revenue collected by the shareholders direct.		
1872-73.	1873-74					
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
20,19,793 0 5	20,03,761 4 7	4,99,090 12 5	41,323 1 10	7,687 9 0	5,48,096 7 3	
20,04,483 10 7	20,70,191 3 9	7,40,187 15 5	95,303 3 5	.....	8,35,490 2 10	
27,60,978 4 4	27,10,098 12 9	3,23,440 9 4	91,559 11 3	.....	4,15,000 4 6	
16,58,496 10 7	27,11,002 7 6	4,42,040 3 7	1,19,799 2 4	.....	5,61,839 5 11	
7,82,591 10 11	7,81,009 9 4	1,18,219 6 9	37,801 7 3	.....	1,57,020 14 0	
23,80,870 15 3	23,14,219 8 1	43,283 0 6	1,415 8 2	.....	50,099 5 9	
14,50,927 14 6	14,52,450 7 4	1,44,878 8 3	1,93,843 8 5	.....	3,40,821 9 7	
		1,73,616 8 10	79,131 9 7	.....	2,54,747 15 5	
1,77,03,435 6 5	1,76,04,284 11 4	24,94,546 12 0	6,52,310 15 8	7,687 9 0	31,54,845 4 8	
14,64,145 0 5	16,48,235 6 8	58,406 2 1	39,468 14 11	2,09,747 6 0	3,07,622 7 0	
14,00,050 3 1	13,77,554 5 0	2,34,127 0 0	57,443 2 9	.....	2,91,575 2 9	
11,12,441 1 2	12,25,160 0 11	23,063 8 3	37,187 6 1	75,798 2 9	1,38,049 12 1	
15,31,096 2 1	15,38,002 3 11	1,61,801 14 7	1,16,807 3 0	79,325 4 4	3,58,054 5 11	
25,56,079 1 5	24,11,793 9 4	4,81,164 9 4	1,40,879 3 8	2,92,953 6 9	6,86,096 2 9	
17,94,249 3 4	17,98,290 11 1	3,73,592 12 1	1,51,433 8 1	.....	5,25,096 4 2	
24,15,098 8 2	21,95,583 3 5	2,50,745 14 7	1,28,912 14 8	.....	3,77,658 13 3	
9,84,019 6 3	9,79,212 11 2	89,096 4 7	8,867 9 11	33,399 15 0	80,293 14 6	
8,07,023 11 9	8,50,351 15 10	5,215 10 7	578 12 0	.....	6,394 6 7	
1,41,38,662 5 9	1,39,81,853 3 4	15,78,613 8 1	6,78,572 10 1	6,91,004 2 10	29,48,480 5 0	
7,24,436 10 10	5,48,538 6 3	87,778 3 0	1,593 8 0	.....	89,370 14 0	
13,67,015 1 2	12,62,002 9 6	2,01,733 3 0	8,164 8 9	.....	2,06,895 11 0	
13,28,872 0 3	17,18,912 9 1	98,320 14 0	2,668 3 0	24,308 2 3	1,33,512 3 3	
3,00,001 0 8	3,40,025 8 4	1,228 11 0	8,673 0 0	.....	7,508 11 0	
2,42,007 9 8	2,74,674 2 3	7,145 8 3	520 0 0	5,920 13 3	14,166 5 0	
63,29,924 6 7	63,47,642 3 4	3,36,808 13 3	15,641 0 0	60,223 15 11	4,51,771 13 3	
2,57,71,003 2 9	2,56,32,251 3 0	44,09,367 1 4	13,46,634 9 4	7,39,006 11 9	65,54,797 6 8	

## A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

## (1).—STATEMENT showing the Gross

Collectorate.	Deductions, being Revenue not collected by Government—continued.			
	1873-74.			
	Villages and Lands the Revenue of which is alienated.	Official rent-free Lands of Village and District Officers.	Shares of Revenue (Umris) collected by the sharers direct.	Total Deductions.
<i>Northern Division.</i>	Ra. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad .. .. .	4,99,574 14 8	40,714 11 10	7,687 9 0	5,47,977 3 6
Kaira .. .. .	7,65,843 14 7	88,442 4 1	....	8,54,286 2 8
Burah .. .. .	3,24,741 7 5	91,995 15 2	....	4,16,737 6 7
Broach .. .. .	4,41,404 5 11	1,19,453 8 5	....	5,60,756 14 4
Tanna .. .. .	1,19,493 13 1	27,897 11 6	....	1,47,190 7 7
Kolisba .. .. .	48,732 3 5	1,415 5 8	....	50,147 9 1
Khandesh .. .. .	1,43,477 7 9	1,89,431 5 6	....	3,32,908 13 3
Nasik .. .. .	1,77,402 12 0	76,480 4 9	....	2,53,883 0 9
Total..	25,20,559 13 10	6,35,240 2 11	7,687 9 0	31,63,487 9 9
<i>Southern Division.</i>				
Ahmadnagar .. .. .	2,48,142 6 7	41,834 9 3	14,834 15 8	3,04,811 9 6
Poona .. .. .	2,35,177 13 0	59,846 8 9	....	2,95,024 3 9
Eholsapur .. .. .	39,863 0 3	40,019 14 1	77,077 8 9	1,43,960 5 1
Kaladgi .. .. .	1,61,036 9 8	1,15,740 6 11	79,923 13 4	3,56,700 13 11
Setara .. .. .	3,60,197 1 0	1,45,137 12 9	2,81,689 11 0	7,87,024 8 9
Belgaum .. .. .	3,67,501 8 1	1,50,781 11 4	....	5,18,284 3 5
Dharwar .. .. .	2,47,933 15 2	1,27,115 9 8	....	3,75,048 5 10
Ratnagiri .. .. .	39,072 7 11	8,754 8 2	33,410 7 2	80,237 7 10
Kanara .. .. .	5,783 1 7	492 4 0	....	6,275 6 7
Total..	16,90,727 10 3	6,69,704 2 11	4,86,938 8 6	28,37,368 8 8
<i>Sind.</i>				
Karachi .. .. .	80,935 9 0	1,506 13 0	....	82,442 9 0
Hydrabad .. .. .	1,97,474 9 6	4,937 6 0	....	2,02,411 15 0
Shikarpur .. .. .	97,619 9 5	2,967 3 8	84,303 2 8	1,84,789 15 6
Thar and Parkar .. .. .	1,278 11 0	5,502 13 0	....	6,781 7 0
Frontier Upper Sind .. .. .	7,718 13 7	675 0 0	4,721 8 8	13,076 6 1
Total..	3,84,987 4 0	16,489 2 3	89,024 11 2	4,39,501 1 7
Grand Total..	46,96,374 12 1	13,20,433 8 2	5,33,648 10 8	64,40,356 15 0

CHAPTER V.]

CXXIX

LAND REVENUE—continued.

Land Revenue—continued.

Revenue to be realized by Government.					
1872-73.			1873-74.		
On Account of current year.	Outstanding Balances on account of former years on the 31st July 1874.	Total.	On account of current year.	Outstanding Balances on account of former years on the 31st July 1874.	Total.
Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.
14 71 696 9 2	11 153 13 11	14 82 850 7 1	14 57 774 1 1	3 539 9 1	14 60 313 3 2
22 48 9 3 7 9	18 369 1 6	22 62 382 9 3	22 15 874 13 6	6 420 3 6	22 34 295 1 11
23 44 347 15 10	16 110 5 6	23 60 458 5 4	22 94 181 6 2	13 8 18 3 2	23 06 019 9 4
21 43 456 4 8	12 196 4 11	21 45 654 9 7	21 50 845 9 2	10 818 1 7	21 61 693 10 9
14 11 876 3 10	4 825 1 10	14 16 701 7 8	14 21 591 3 0	4 758 12 3	14 26 049 15 2
7 32 093 2 2	7 94 8 10	7 32 857 11 0	7 40 323 0 3	1 856 4 3	7 42 278 4 5
30 10 249 5 8	3 12 002 5 11	3 22 251 11 7	29 61 310 7 10	37 659 13 9	30 38 970 5 7
11 96 179 15 1	32 673 1 10	12 28 853 0 11	11 68 597 6 7	9 951 10 10	11 98 649 1 5
1 45 46 893 2 2	4 03 064 12 3	1 49 51 957 14 5	1 44 40 797 1 7	1 09 342 2 4	1 45 50 139 3 11
13 56 722 9 5	49 632 5 7	14 06 354 15 0	13 43 412 12 2	3 245 2 10	13 46 659 0 0
11 74 415 0 4	1 24 557 10 1	12 98 973 10 5	10 82 439 1 8	50 990 12 9	11 33 420 14 0
9 14 362 8 1	7 4 616 15 4	10 6 9 909 4 5	10 81 199 11 10	9 480 2 1	10 90 679 12 11
11 74 8 91 12 2	3 493 2 7	11 78 264 14 9	11 78 701 6 0	.....	11 76 701 6 0
16 30 052 14 8	25 116 7 4	17 15 169 6 0	16 54 708 0 7	1 954 7 10	16 56 662 8 5
12 69 2 12 16 3	164 11 10	12 69 3 87 11 1	12 70 9 36 7 8	150 12 0	12 71 126 3 8
13 37 909 10 11	23 6 0	13 37 9 33 0 11	13 29 613 10 7	6 0 0	13 30 519 10 7
9 14 2 5 7 9	34 217 4 11	9 48 442 12 8	8 89 975 3 4	29 960 0 3	9 19 835 3 7
8 00 6 29 5 2	27 706 2 4	8 38 236 7 6	8 24 976 9 2	45 441 6 4	8 69 517 15 7
1 11 90 202 0 9	2 43 568 2 0	1 16 33 770 2 9	1 11 43 984 15 6	1 41 137 12 1	1 12 65 122 11 9
6 38 0 95 12 10	28 071 15 0	6 63 157 11 10	4 66 066 0 3	64 199 2 2	4 32 295 2 2
11 6 1 119 6 2	3 530 9 0	11 62 649 15 2	10 69 680 10 6	29 644 0 0	10 90 324 10 6
17 04 9 99 12 7	66 221 6 8	17 51 271 3 3	16 54 122 9 7	36 765 4 0	16 30 687 12 7
2 97 394 8 8	9 5 0	2 97 394 10 8	2 33 844 1 4	.....	2 33 844 1 4
3 75 411 4 2	61 466 10 6	3 41 877 14 8	2 53 436 12 1	24 475 14 7	3 57 974 10 8
40 77 200 8 5	1 39 359 14 3	42 16 560 7 7	36 08 142 1 9	1 57 064 4 9	37 65 226 6 6
2 96 16 296 12 4	8 66 992 12 8	3 07 02 288 8 9	3 01 97 924 2 0	4 07 564 2 2	3 06 00 488 9 2

CXXX

## A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(1).—STATEMENT showing the Gross

Collectorate.	Revenue to be realized by Government— <i>continued</i> .		Realizations up to 31st July 1873.		
	Increase.	Decrease.	On account of current year.	On account of former years.	Total.
<i>Northern Division.</i>					
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad .. .. .	....	22,637 3 11	14,69,273 13 8	6,471 15 4	14,75,745 12 0
Kaira .. .. .	....	38,067 7 4	23,44,358 8 10	7,646 13 10	23,52,005 6 8
Surat .. .. .	....	54,438 12 0	23,33,083 9 6	11,099 10 3	23,44,183 9 9
Broach .. .. .	16,041 1 2	....	21,26,308 13 2	7,984 6 1	21,34,273 3 3
Tanna .. .. .	9,348 7 7	....	14,08,626 8 7	1,768 0 1	14,10,395 1 8
Koita .. .. .	9,420 9 6	....	7,30,818 14 6	623 8 3	7,31,442 1 6
Khândesh .. .. .	....	2,83,281 6 0	29,70,638 11 3	2,81,511 8 6	32,52,150 8 2
Nâsik .. .. .	....	40,303 15 6	11,87,941 5 2	29,531 13 5	12,17,573 2 7
Total ..	34,810 2 3	4,36,628 12 9	1,44,71,091 3 8	3,46,777 4 8	1,48,17,569 8 4
<i>Southern Division.</i>					
Ahmadnagar .. .. .	....	59,695 15 0	18,63,561 5 0	47,599 13 10	14,01,155 2 10
Poona .. .. .	....	1,63,551 12 5	17,26,693 14 3	1,19,065 1 5	12,45,908 13 8
Sholapur .. .. .	37,770 9 6	....	9,65,766 11 8	76,974 3 8	10,42,740 15 4
Kâinâgi .. .. .	....	1,563 8 9	11,74,831 12 2	9,324 8 3	11,74,156 4 5
Sâra .. .. .	....	53,506 13 7	16,88,993 6 10	19,984 11 6	17,07,988 2 4
D. J. Gaum .. .. .	1,738 8 7	....	12,69,149 14 4	78 8 9	12,69,228 7 1
L. J. Gaum .. .. .	....	17,413 6 4	18,75,693 12 11	17 6 0	18,75,710 6 11
Ratnâgiri .. .. .	....	28,607 9 1	8,89,725 9 9	29,458 8 8	9,18,574 0 5
Kânsara .. .. .	41,162 9 1	....	7,67,215 14 6	14,135 5 6	7,81,351 7 0
Total ..	80,691 10 2	3,29,339 1 2	1,10,71,488 3 5	8,10,403 4 7	1,13,82,890 8 0
<i>Sind.</i>					
Karachi .. .. .	....	130,862 9 5	5,72,287 2 7	16,730 13 1	5,91,017 13 8
Hydrabad .. .. .	....	72,425 4 4	11,30,475 6 2	6,7 14 0	11,31,093 4 3
Shikarpur .. .. .	....	1,30,383 5 8	16,74,939 1 3	14,193 1 5	16,94,228 2 6
Tar and Parhar .. .. .	....	63,789 9 4	2,97,594 6 8	9 5 0	2,97,603 10 8
Frontier Upper Sind .. .. .	....	53,903 4 0	2,59,421 1 11	33,215 10 4	2,92,736 12 3
Total ..	....	4,51,334 1 1	39,33,611 1 7	66,778 11 10	40,00,589 13 5
Grand Total ..	1,15,501 12 5	12,17,301 15 6	1,94,77,390 6 6	7,23,969 5 1	3,02,01,348 13 9

\* Both irrecoverable and recoverable balances are included in these columns, in order

(1).—LAND REVENUE—concluded.

Land Revenue, &c.—concluded.

Realizations up to 31st July 1874.			Increase.	Decrease.	Outstanding Balances on account of 1873-74 and former years.	Outstanding Balances on account of 1872-73 and former years.
On account of current year.	On account of former years.	Total.				
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
14,54,427 6 5	511 5 5	14,54,938 11 10	....	20,977 0 2	*7,104 11 1	*5,374 7 4
22,04,719 8 1	3,800 1 8	22,08,519 9 9	....	49,495 12 11	10,367 2 7	15,775 8 2
22,88,119 7 11	7,873 15 5	22,95,994 7 4	....	50,178 1A 5	16,395 1 7	14,005 3 0
2,18,880 11 3	10,863 10 10	21,98,743 6 1	24,470 2 10	....	11,349 6 4	7,890 4 8
13,29,881 15 3	3,483 14 11	14,23,364 14 2	3,314 12 6	....	6,205 6 0	2,281 1 1
7,99,104 12 6	503 13 0	7,99,607 9 6	5,107 8 9	....	1,358 4 3	2,809 11 0
29,84,245 14 9	25,369 12 11	29,89,615 11 8	....	2,62,534 8 0	70,101 7 11	49,354 9 10
11,77,219 1 0	500 7 8	11,82,037 8 8	....	35,536 9 11	11,278 14 4	6,111 8 2
1,43,94,298 13 2	56,917 1 10	1,44,51,215 15 0	45,890 2 1	4,12,542 11 5	1,24,089 6 1	95,923 4 11
18,40,367 13 10	1,827 15 1	18,42,194 12 11	....	59,909 5 11	5,199 12 2	4,413 3 1
9,91,174 12 4	20,350 13 1	10,22,025 9 5	....	2,23,943 6 2	51,013 10 2	1,11,965 4 7
10,92,432 0 1	6,906 13 10	10,99,338 13 11	36,597 14 7	....	19,168 8 1	21,741 0 0
11,15,800 11 0	....	11,15,800 11 0	....	2,324 9 5	108 10 4	863 11 0
13,01,902 0 2	1,508 6 4	13,03,410 6 6	....	84,482 11 10	7,146 3 5	3,172 1 11
13,70,564 15 0	95 4 11	13,70,659 3 11	1,430 12 10	....	198 4 0	468 15 9
18,00,513 11 7	....	18,00,513 11 7	....	17,497 6 4	12 0 0	6 0 0
8,58,321 2 0	24,427 11 2	8,82,748 13 2	....	17,755 2 3	29,938 12 3	19,096 6 5
7,90,662 13 11	16,266 12 2	8,11,628 10 1	30,578 2 1	....	47,084 0 6	57,268 5 6
1,32,94,689 18 11	81,894 12 7	1,10,86,683 11 6	58,618 14 6	3,74,822 11 0	1,50,579 10 9	2,18,426 0 2
3,60,321 15 9	51,495 6 7	4,11,817 6 4	....	1,78,200 9 4	72,170 12 2	1,99,477 12 1
1,70,974 7 7	29,483 11 0	1,90,457 8 7	....	71,272 1 7	31,448 11 0	29,483 7 11
13,40,004 12 9	23,221 5 1	13,63,225 1 1	....	1,80,000 0 10	63,043 0 7	67,659 11 0
2,88,800 16 4	....	2,88,800 16 4	....	43,769 12 4	....	3 3 0
2,32,227 3 5	4,872 11 11	2,37,099 15 4	....	65,336 12 11	49,141 2 5	50,574 11 4
34,00,971 5 10	1,06,746 2 7	35,07,717 8 5	....	4,92,572 5 0	2,15,970 10 2	2,56,708 14 1
2,57,79,200 1 11	2,44,808 1 0	2,92,24,017 2 11	1,04,508 0 7	12,60,937 11 5	5,00,909 11 0	5,75,571 2 2

to show the whole amount of the demand which had not been collected at the end of the year.

## A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

## (2).—STATEMENT of Irrigation Revenue and Expenditure by Collectorates for the Year 1873-74.

Name of Collectorate.	Irrigation Revenue.	Expenditure 1873-74.		Remarks.
		New works.	Repairs.	
	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	
Ahmedabad ... ..	1,466	56,644	1,281	
Kaira ... ..	26,581	3,898	1,086	
Surat ... ..	.....	9,824	342	
Khédesh ... ..	78,127	13,183	24,377	
Násik ... ..	1,17,478	10,604	12,390	
Ahmadnagar ... ..	3,017	19,686	3,879	
Poona ... ..	4,738	3,77,694	748	
Sátara ... ..	12,614	22,723	7,441	
Sholapur ... ..	1,918	14,687	16,485	
Belgaum ... ..	.....	278	.....	
Kaládgi ... ..	141	.....	.....	
Dhárwar ... ..	2,04,670	9,779	7,232	
Ratnágiri ... ..	2,775	.....	2,957	
Kánara ... ..	.....	.....	1,341	
SIND. {	Karachi ... ..	5,08,773	33,519	94,048
	Haidarabad ... ..	9,27,886	1,51,727	2,70,131
	Shikárpur ... ..	12,42,677	76,452	1,14,816
	Thar and Parkar ... ..	2,56,631	25,644	32,469
	Frontier District Upper Sind ... ..	1,73,601	1,33,237	75,369
Total ... ..	35,62,096*	9,79,579	6,66,412	

\* Of this total Ra. 70,105 are entered by the Irrigation Department as direct receipts credited to the Public Works Department and the balance as irrigation share of consolidated land and water assessment. The actual receipts of the Irrigation Department in 1873-74 are given by the Accountant General as Ra. 64,615.



CHAPTER V.]

---

STATEMENT.

---

CXXXIV

## A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE

## Detailed Comparative Statement of Receipts on account

Division and Collectorate.	Sudder Distilleries.				
	Num-ber.	Amount of Fees.	Num-ber.	Amount of Fees.	Increase.
		1873-73.		1873-74.	
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Northern Division.</i>					
Ahmedabad .. .. .	1	28,490 0 0	1	28,125 0 0	.. ..
Kaira .. .. .	..	.. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..
Burat .. .. .	1	1,14,558 0 0	2	1,47,428 0 0	32,864 0 0
Brosch .. .. .	1	42,156 8 0	1	39,928 12 0	.. ..
Tanna .. .. .	..	.. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..
Kolaba .. .. .	..	.. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..
Khandesh .. .. .	..	.. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..
Nasik .. .. .	..	.. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..
Pauch Mahala.. .. .	..	.. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..
Total..	3	1,85,204 4 0	4	2,15,475 12 0	32,864 0 0
<i>Southern Division.</i>					
Ahmadnagar .. .. .	..	.. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..
Poona .. .. .	1	5,329 0 0	..	14,997 0 0	9,668 0 0
Sholapur .. .. .	..	.. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..
Kalāgi .. .. .	..	.. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..
Sātura .. .. .	..	.. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..
Betranm .. .. .	..	.. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..
Dhārwār .. .. .	..	.. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..
Ratnāgiri .. .. .	..	.. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..
Kānara .. .. .	..	.. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..
Total..	1	5,329 0 0	..	14,997 0 0	9,668 0 0
<i>Sind.</i>					
Karachi .. .. .	..	.. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..
Ha darābād .. .. .	..	.. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..
Shikārpur .. .. .	16	34,149 0 0	13	47,885 0 0	13,736 0 0
Thar and Parkur .. .. .	..	.. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..
Frontier Upper Sind .. .. .	..	.. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..
Total..	16	34,149 0 0	13	47,885 0 0	13,736 0 0
<i>Bombay</i>					
Bombay .. .. .	..	.. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..
Grand Total..	20	2,24,682 4 0	17	2,78,357 12 0	56,268 0 0

AND FINANCE. (3).—EXCISE,

of Excise for the Years 1872-73 and 1873-74.

Decrease.	Fee on account of Europe Liquor Licenses.				Farms.	
	Amount of Fees.	Amount of Fees.	Increase.	Decrease.	Spirits.	
					Number of Bloops.	Amount of Fees.
	1872-73.	1873-74.				1872-73.
Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.		Rs. s. p.
865 0 0	55 0 0	55 0 0	...	...	15	11,356 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	16	11,800 0 0
2,227 8 0	300 0 0	800 0 0	...	...	25	25,166 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	18	14,929 0 0
...	274 1 9	300 0 0	25 14 3	...	236	2,72,066 11 10
...	620 0 0	400 0 0	10 0 0	...	91	76,888 4 9
...	700 0 0	800 0 0	100 0 0	...	71	1,76,873 4 0
...	...	...	...	...	13	70,748 1 0
...	...	...	...	...	53	20,930 0 0
2,592 8 0	1,949 1 9	2,085 0 0	135 14 3	....	850	6,75,607 5 7
....	800 0 0	750 0 0	...	50 0 0	5	23,175 9 8
....	2,295 0 0	2,880 0 0	645 0 0	...	80	1,38,562 0 0
....	650 0 0	30 0 0	...	200 0 0	29	28,305 0 0
....	150 0 0	150 0 0	...	...	33	11,549 0 0
....	772 0 0	833 0 0	61 0 0	...	56	27,874 8 0
....	600 0 0	625 0 0	...	25 0 0	...	...
....	220 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	59	2,66,965 0 0
....	...	...	...	...	24	49,332 1 10
....	380 0 0	350 0 0	...	30 0 0	223	1,19,535 0 0
....	4,737 0 0	6,168 0 0	706 0 0	395 0 0	713	6,87,249 3 6
....	4,025 0 0	3,585 15 0	...	439 1 4	91	86,970 0 0
....	...	...	...	...	146	91,323 0 0
....	...	...	...	...	190	24,084 0 0
....	...	106 4 0	106 4 0	...	14	2,255 0 0
....	...	...	...	...	56	9,250 0 0
....	4,025 0 0	3,592 8 0	106 4 0	439 1 0	497	2,25,212 0 0
....	...	...	...	...	..	1,72,469 1 4
2,592 8 0	11,731 1 9	11,935 3 0	946 3 3	744 1 0	1,700	17,60,567 10 5

CXXXVI

## A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

## Detailed Comparative Statement of Receipts on account of

Division and Collectorate.	Farms.					
	Spirits—continued.					
	Number of shops.	Amount of Fees.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number of shops.	Amount of Fees.
		1873-74.				1872-73.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
<i>Northern Division.</i>						
Ahmedabad .. ..	14	19,214 0 0	....	1,142 0 0	2	210 0 0
Kaira .. ..	20	12,950 0 0	1,150 0 0	....	..	....
Surat .. ..	39	25,001 0 0	....	1,185 0 0	105	47,290 0 0
Broach .. ..	18	16,238 11 8	1,294 11 0	....	3	5,326 0 0
Tanna .. ..	248	303,017 7 8	30,822 11 10	....	1,803	1,20,266 13 7
Kotaha .. ..	91	72,817 7 8	1,829 2 11	....	52	4,808 11 ..
Kandesh .. ..	61	2,12,916 12 9	36,243 8 9	....	5	85 4 0
Nasik .. ..	13	63,850 0 0	....	7,393 1 0	1	82 0 0
Panch Mahals .. ..	60	17,528 0 0	....	3,402 0 0	..	....
Total..	564	7,34,018 7 1	71,538 2 6	13,127 1 0	1,971	177,427 12 2
<i>Southern Division.</i>						
Ahmadnagar .. ..	6	22,329 0 0	....	2,855 9 8	..	....
Poona .. ..	80	1,38,528 0 0	....	84 0 0	6	2,568 0 0
Sholapur .. ..	29	38,859 0 0	652 0 0	....	13	5,163 0 0
Kalangi .. ..	35	10,478 0 0	....	1,071 0 0	63	42,485 0 0
Sa'sra .. ..	56	26,442 0 0	....	1,232 0 0	7	12 2 0
Belgaum .. ..	..	....	....	....	..	....
Dharswar .. ..	89	2,20,145 1 10	....	45,949 14 2	..	....
Ratnagari .. ..	219	67,805 10 7	7,253 8 9	....	..	....
Kanara .. ..	204	1,12,110 0 0	....	7,425 0 0	..	....
Total..	638	6,36,587 12 5	7,906 8 2	58,567 15 10	89	53,018 2 0
<i>Strad.</i>						
Karachi .. ..	91	95,540 0 0	8,730 0 0	....	2	50 0 0
Haidarabad .. ..	146	96,660 15 6	5,337 15 0	....	..	....
Shikarpur .. ..	265	48,794 6 4	14,150 6 4	....	..	....
Thar and Parkar .. ..	14	3,797 15 0	552 15 0	....	..	....
Frontier Upper Sind .. ..	45	11,165 0 0	1,915 0 0	....	..	....
Total..	561	2,53,898 4 4	30,686 4 4	....	2	50 0 0
Bombay .. ..	....	1,66,728 7 10	....	5,770 9 6	..	....
Grand Total..	1,813	17,98,222 15 8	110,130 15 7	77,465 10 4	2,062	2,30,505 14 2

FINANCE. (3).—EXCISE—continued.

Excise for the Years 1872-73 and 1873-74—continued.

—continued.

Toddy.				Spirits and Toddy.			
Number of shops.	Amount of Fees.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number of shops.	Amount of Fees.	Number of shops.	Amount of Fees.
	1873-74.				1872-73		1873-74
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
2	195 0 0	.....	15 0 0	..	....	..	....
129	63,750 0 0	16,470 0 0	....	193	1,47,999 0 0	167	1,11,184 0 0
3	8,000 0 0	....	225 0 0	..	....	..	....
1,900	1,26,951 15 3	6,655 1 7	....	928	15,263 11 11	731	13,924 4 8
60	4,400 16 0	98 4 0	....	..	....	..	....
3	67 0 0	....	26 4 0	..	....	..	....
..	....	....	62 0 0	..	....	..	....
..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....
1,998	2,00,360 14 3	23,253 5 7	320 4 0	1,121	1,68,222 11 11	898	1,25,109 4 8
..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....
6	2,593 0 0	225 0 0	....	..	....	..	....
12	6,133 0 0	....	31 0 0	..	....	..	....
63	23,353 0 0	....	6,933 0 0	29	98,365 0 0	27	88,879 0 0
7	13 4 0	0 3 0	....	70	1,44,407 14 8	70	1,26,665 0 0
..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....
88	44,390 4 0	225 2 0	2,963 0 0	99	2,42,673 14 8	97	2,15,344 0 0
3	179 11 0	29 11 0	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....
3	79 11 0	29 11 0	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....
2,007	2,44,630 13 2	23,806 2 7	3,233 4 0	1,230	4,05,206 10 7	965	3,40,352 4 8

## A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

## Detailed Comparative Statement of Receipts on account of

Division and Collectorate.	Farms—continued.		Licenses.			
	Spirits and Toddy—contd.		Number of Shops.	Drugs.		
	Increase.	Decrease.		Amount of Fees, 1872-73.	Number of Shops.	Amount of Fees
						1873-74.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
<i>Northern Division.</i>						
Ahmedabad .. .. .	.....	.....	50	1,643 0 0	49	1,490 0 0
Kaira .. .. .	.....	.....	8	215 4 0	6	161 0 0
Surat .. .. .	.....	86,785 0 0	9	180 0 0	9	180 0 0
Broach .. .. .	.....	.....	8	1,284 8 0	9	1,441 4 0
Tanna .. .. .	.....	.....	27	1,319 10 0	28	2,799 13 0
Koldha .. .. .	.....	1,329 7 8	7	819 8 0	8	2,341 0 0
Khandesh .. .. .	.....	.....	36	5,746 0 0	32	4,722 0 0
Nasik .. .. .	.....	.....	30	7,401 0 0	30	5,911 0 0
Panch Mahals .. .. .	.....	.....	5	188 8 0	5	176 4 0
.....	.....	88,114 7 3	180	18,805 8 0	176	19,223 11 0
<i>Southern Division.</i>						
Ahmednagar .. .. .	.....	.....	31	2,381 7 8	31	3,359 0 0
Poona .. .. .	.....	.....	35	7,461 0 0	35	7,184 0 0
Sholapur .. .. .	.....	.....	10	2,726 0 0	10	2,490 0 0
Kaladgi .. .. .	.....	9,686 0 0	35	1,474 0 0	35	1,449 0 0
td & Am .. .. .	.....	.....	39	2,454 0 0	39	2,218 8 0
Bijapur .. .. .	.....	17,742 14 8	41	3,315 14 2	41	2,920 0 0
Dharsur .. .. .	.....	.....	33	5,372 0 0	33	5,135 0 0
Banargari .. .. .	.....	.....	21	1,362 0 0	21	1,434 12 0
Kanara .. .. .	.....	.....	14	1,760 0 0	13	1,746 0 0
.....	.....	27,428 14 8	258	29,104 5 10	257	27,915 4 0
<i>Sind.</i>						
Karachi .. .. .	.....	.....	149	21,823 0 0	157	22,513 5 0
Hydrabad .. .. .	.....	.....	189	13,996 0 0	180	17,941 9 0
Shikarpur .. .. .	.....	.....	198	24,331 11 0	238	25,078 8 7
Thar and Parkar .. .. .	.....	.....	14	789 0 0	15	928 11 0
Frontier Upper Sind .. .. .	.....	.....	42	5,125 0 0	62	4,906 0 0
.....	.....	.....	683	66,047 11 0	672	71,375 1 7
<i>Bombay .. .. .</i>						
.....	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....
<b>Grand Total..</b>	.....	66,548 5 11	1,021	1,13,957 6 10	1,105	1,18,613 0 7

FINANCE. (3).—EXCISE—concluded.

Excise for the Years 1872-73 and 1873-74—concluded.

		Total			
Increase.	Decrease.	Amount of Fees.	Amount of Fees.	Increase.	Decrease.
		1872-73.	1873-74.		
Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.
....	158 0 0	47,609 0 0	47,024 0 0	.....	1,875 0 0
.....	53 14 0	12,071 4 0	13,104 8 0	1,086 3 0	.....
.....	.....	3,36,173 0 0	3,47,537 0 0	11,364 0 0	.....
138 12 0	.....	63,892 12 0	62,893 11 0	.....	999 1 0
1,450 3 0	.....	2,93,713 3 3	4,32,769 2 10	39,056 0 5	.....
1,521 0 0	.....	91,544 5 5	93,789 11 4	2,295 5 11	.....
.....	1,024 0 0	1,84,124 8 0	3,18,325 12 0	35,201 4 9	.....
.....	3,490 0 0	78,901 1 0	70,051 0 0	.....	8,840 1 0
7 12 0	.....	21,098 8 0	17,704 4 0	.....	3,394 4 0
3,130 8 0	2,720 14 0	12,22,216 9 10	12,96,271 0 11	68,963 13 1	14,908 6 0
.....	22 7 8	39,357 1 4	26,479 0 0	.....	3,928 1 4
.....	277 0 0	156,155 0 0	1,60,484 0 0	10,327 0 0	.....
.....	368 0 0	49,745 0 0	49,891 0 0	156 0 0	.....
177 0 0	.....	1,83,521 0 0	1,34,909 0 0	.....	19,512 0 0
.....	225 8 0	30,912 10 0	29,515 12 0	.....	1,396 14 0
.....	395 14 2	1,48,873 12 10	1,30,210 0 0	.....	18,663 12 10
.....	237 0 0	2,71,670 0 0	2,25,501 1 10	.....	46,168 14 2
72 12 0	.....	61,714 1 10	69,040 0 7	7,326 4 9	.....
.....	15 0 0	1,21,675 0 0	1,14,205 0 0	.....	7,470 0 0
349 12 0	1,438 13 10	10,23,140 10 0	9,45,292 4 5	17,808 4 9	95,657 10 4
609 8 0	.....	1,19,708 0 0	1,21,718 15 0	9,010 15 0	.....
2976 9 0	.....	1,05,298 0 0	1,14,622 8 0	9,314 8 0	.....
741 12 7	.....	93,854 11 0	1,21,697 14 11	23,823 3 11	.....
143 11 0	.....	4,028 0 0	4,830 14 0	802 14 0	.....
.....	226 0 0	14,373 0 0	18,065 0 0	1,690 0 0	.....
5,553 0 7	228 0 0	3,29,483 11 0	3,75,930 3 11	49,446 8 11	.....
.....	.....	1,72,450 1 4	1,66,728 7 10	.....	5,770 9 0
8,940 5 7	4,384 11 10	27,77,344 0 2	27,67,223 1 1	1,00,219 10 9	1,16,238 9 10

**A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND**  
*STATEMENT showing Receipts and Disbursements on account*  
*for the Year ending*

Districts.	2											
	Value or Nature of											
	General Stamps,											
	Foreign Bill Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps (India Revenue).		Bills of Exchange or Hundia.								
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.						
Bombay General Stamp Office ...	58,580	0	0	57,504	5	0	2,09,753	5	0			
Ahmedábád... ..	1,669	7	0	10,138	5	0	3,937	1	0			
Ahmadnagar ... ..	163	12	0	2,632	8	0	768	3	0			
Belgaum ... ..	.....	.....	.....	2,265	6	0	698	0	0			
Broach ... ..	.....	.....	.....	2,407	4	0	2,573	9	0			
Khándesh ... ..	.....	.....	.....	5,994	8	0	3,138	6	0			
Kanara ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,833	8	0	1,965	4	0			
Dhárwár ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,903	8	0	1,740	9	0			
Haidarábád ... ..	.....	.....	.....	5,592	12	0	2,675	7	0			
Kaira... ..	118	11	0	5,616	7	0	183	15	0			
Karachi ... ..	118	1	0	7,517	0	0	16,384	15	0			
Kaladgi ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,036	0	0	785	0	0			
Násik ... ..	5	0	0	4,769	0	0	346	7	0			
Poona ... ..	.....	.....	.....	7,154	7	0	2,974	10	0			
Ratnágiri ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,293	0	0	1,032	2	0			
Sátará ... ..	.....	.....	.....	2,191	3	0	256	7	0			
Saikárpur ... ..	.....	.....	.....	5,440	4	0	3,686	7	0			
Sholápur ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,593	11	0	2,072	8	0			
Surat... ..	417	0	0	9,947	4	0	800	6	0			
Tanná and Kolába... ..	.....	.....	.....	3,863	4	0	72	4	0			
Aden... ..	891	0	0	825	0	0	51	0	0			
Baroda ... ..	.....	.....	.....	160	0	0	.....	.....	.....			
Kachh Ehoj... ..	35	0	0	55	0	0	.....	.....	.....			
Káthiáwar ... ..	146	13	0	24	0	0	.....	.....	.....			
Bushire ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Muscat ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Total of 1873-74...	62,144	12	0	1,41,757	8	0	2,55,895	13	0			
Total of 1872-73...	49,829	15	0	1,34,676	15	0	2,27,895	2	0			
Difference...	+	12,314	13	0	+	7,080	9	0	+	28,000	11	0



FINANCE. (4).—STAMPS [a].

*of General and Court Fees Stamps in the Presidency of Bombay*  
31st March 1874.

				3	4
Stamps sold or issued for Cash.				Miscellaneous Receipts under the General Stamp Act.	
Court Fees Stamps.				Stamp Duty realized under Section 24 by Collector.	
Other General Stamps.	Adhesive.	Bicolor.	Total.		
Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.
2,96,315 14 0	5,38,713 14 0	3,074 9 0	11,63,941 15 0	2,052 4 0	2 0 0
82,351 2 0	50,306 13 0	84,500 1 0	2,32,902 13 0	632 2 0	0 0 0
72,623 0 0	71,041 4 0	76,005 1 0	2,23,235 12 0	40 1 0	0 0 0
65,023 0 0	28,104 0 0	59,552 1 0	1,55,642 7 0	81 5 0	0 0 0
75,621 6 0	68,368 2 0	74,243 0 0	2,23,173 5 0	62 14 0	0 0 0
1,54,299 6 0	1,31,544 14 0	1,84,361 5 0	4,79,338 7 0	105 1 0	0 0 0
21,666 4 0	30,877 10 0	32,186 14 0	88,529 8 0	15 0 0	0 0 0
57,470 6 0	43,355 4 0	54,394 5 0	1,58,864 0 0	15 0 0	0 0 0
31,820 2 0	35,032 9 0	42,203 11 0	1,17,324 9 0	15 0 0	0 0 0
1,04,190 12 0	39,592 2 0	91,061 6 0	2,40,763 5 0	230 0 0	0 0 0
27,097 6 0	25,822 7 0	39,555 13 0	1,16,495 10 0	79 11 0	0 0 0
34,229 8 0	12,726 15 0	39,552 3 0	88,329 10 0	17 8 0	0 0 0
87,521 2 0	84,285 15 0	40,658 14 0	2,17,586 6 0	93 12 0	0 0 0
1,13,660 12 0	1,03,564 8 0	1,24,716 6 0	3,52,070 11 0	122 6 0	0 0 0
33,396 6 0	48,220 15 0	44,384 1 0	1,30,326 8 0	37 0 0	0 0 0
99,407 6 0	92,997 7 0	67,657 8 0	2,62,509 15 0	26 4 0	0 0 0
32,273 4 0	46,146 13 0	37,867 0 0	1,25,413 12 0	53 3 0	0 0 0
50,571 2 0	33,622 3 0	65,680 12 0	1,53,540 4 0	.....	.....
51,908 6 0	82,665 0 0	53,939 5 0	1,99,677 5 0	184 4 0	0 0 0
67,807 14 0	1,13,579 2 0	62,189 8 0	2,47,512 0 0	61 8 0	0 0 0
3,350 0 0	.....	.....	5,117 0 0	.....	.....
998 2 0	25 4 0	108 0 0	1,291 6 0	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	90 0 0	.....	.....
139 2 0	.....	31 8 0	341 7 0	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15,65,743 10 0	16,80,593 1 0	12,77,833 3 0	49,84,017 15 0	3,924 3 0	0 0 0
16,87,593 8 0	13,94,757 0 0	17,52,371 5 3	52,47,128 13 3	2,408 13 0	0 0 0
1,21,854 14 0	2,85,836 1 0	4,74,488 2 3	2,63,110 14 3	1,515 6 0	0 0 0

## A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

Districts.	5	6	7
	Miscellaneous Receipts under		
	Penalty realized under Section 24 by Collector.	Stamp Duty realized under Section 20 by Civil Courts.	Penalty realized under Section 20 by Civil Courts.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay General Stamp Office ...	1,231 14 0	45 0 0	517 8 0
Ahmedabad... ..	505 5 0	6 8 0	107 8 0
Ahmadnagar ... ..	95 5 0	29 7 0	590 0 0
Belgaum ... ..	388 12 0	82 0 0	1,548 2 0
Broach ... ..	477 8 0	23 13 0	399 6 0
Khandesh ... ..	204 9 0	85 6 0	1,040 14 0
Kanara ... ..	30 0 0	31 8 0	512 9 0
Dh. rwār ... ..	42 8 0	27 10 0	510 0 0
Haidarābād ... ..	5 0 0	21 13 0	136 4 0
Kaira ... ..	117 0 0	6 12 0	97 8 0
Karāchi ... ..	14 6 0	14 10 0	191 14 0
Kaladgi ... ..	80 0 0	23 9 0	229 1 0
Nāsik ... ..	30 0 0	67 15 0	738 7 0
Poona ... ..	138 2 0	108 0 0	1,566 1 0
Ratnāgiri ... ..	120 0 0	60 5 0	796 14 0
Sāterā ... ..	115 0 0	56 4 0	701 15 0
Shikārpur ... ..	53 12 0	16 12 0	140 0 0
Sholāpur ... ..	.....	4 6 0	382 8 0
Surat ... ..	602 8 0	25 9 0	566 6 0
Tāna and Kolāba... ..	134 8 0	37 14 0	648 12 0
Aden ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Baroda ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Kachh Bhuj... ..	.....	.....	.....
Kāthiāwār ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Bushire ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Muscat ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Total of 1873-74...	4,386 1 0	775 1 0	11,421 9 0
Total of 1872-73...	4,727 13 0	847 7 0	14,528 3 0
Difference ...	341 12 0	72 6 0	3,106 10 0

FINANCE. (4).—STAMPS [a]—continued.

8	9	10	11	12
the General Stamp Act—concluded.				
Amount of Stamp Duty and Adjudi- cation Fee realized under Section 39.	Amount realized by payment of cost of Paper of new Stamps granted in lieu of damaged under Section 45.	Amount of Court Fees Stamps realized in Pauper Suits.	Other Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total realized, i.e., Total of Columns 3 to 11.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1,560 4 0	139 12 3	.....	.....	11,69,488 9 3
15 0 0	0 1 6	.....	148 0 8	2,34,317 6 2
.....	.....	218 14 9	0 15 1	2,24,210 6 10
.....	6 2 6	.....	.....	1,57,742 10 0
.....	2 10 0	.....	.....	2,24,143 0 6
.....	.....	622 4 0	9 8 5	4,80,786 7 5
.....	0 1 3	1,102 5 4	2 2 11	89,742 15 11
.....	0 11 0	.....	185 12 3	1,60,747 4 10
10 0 0	2 3 0	.....	255 8 9	1,17,758 13 9
5 0 0	8 8 0	.....	38 2 10	2,41,264 14 10
.....	.....	.....	1 13 9	1,16,811 8 9
5 0 0	.....	89 4 8	6 0 0	88,774 0 8
5 0 0	.....	814 3 4	212 5 5	2,19,548 0 9
.....	0 6 0	235 2 6	21 10 0	3,54,267 6 6
.....	0 2 6	.....	4 14 5	1,31,345 11 11
.....	.....	489 2 0	.....	2,63,898 8 0
.....	16 0 11	.....	14 0 0	1,25,707 7 11
15 11 0	.....	267 0 0	.....	1,54,209 13 0
10 0 0	0 3 0	.....	44 2 1	2,01,110 5 1
.....	0 8 0	221 14 0	10 8 0	2,48,627 8 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	5,117 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,291 6 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	90 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	341 7 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,625 15 0	177 5 11	4,059 2 7	955 8 7	50,11,342 13 1
3,753 15 0	78 3 7	4,679 8 0	2,224 6 10	52,80,377 2 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,128 0 0	92 2 4	620 5 5	1,268 14 3	2,69,034 5 7

## A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

Districts.	13		
	Charges on account		
	On Sale of Foreign Bill Stamps.	On Sale of Adhesive Stamps.	On Sale of Bills of Exchange or Hundis.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay General Stamp Office ...	2,438 12 1	3,009 12 0	754 13 10
Ahmedabad... ..	104 5 0	594 5 0	166 9 2
Ahmadnagar ... ..	7 14 9	157 11 9	22 9 5
Belgaum ... ..	.....	126 1 6	20 15 0
Broach ... ..	.....	142 4 9	116 14 6
Khandesh ... ..	.....	368 6 6	108 1 4
Kanara ... ..	.....	106 9 0	92 12 0
Dharwar ... ..	.....	115 12 0	53 14 10
Haidarabad... ..	.....	323 5 2	164 11 10
Kaira ... ..	7 6 8	349 14 3	5 15 8
Karachi ... ..	3 5 10	458 8 7	227 8 8
Kaladgi ... ..	.....	36 3 0	45 8 0
Nasik ... ..	0 5 0	292 13 6	10 6 10
Poona ... ..	.....	436 11 0	164 1 0
Ratnagiri ... ..	.....	79 13 6	30 14 8
Satara ... ..	.....	136 4 3	8 3 8
Shikarpur ... ..	.....	312 3 9	193 7 4
Sholapur ... ..	.....	93 9 6	61 10 3
Surat... ..	25 1 0	619 12 9	24 0 4
Tanna and Kolaba... ..	.....	241 7 3	.....
Aden... ..	45 15 6	51 9 0	1 8 5
Baroda ... ..	.....	5 0 0	.....
Kachh Bhuj... ..	.....	3 8 0	.....
Kathiawar ... ..	0 5 0	0 2 6	.....
Bushire ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Muscat ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Total of 1873-74...	2,634 6 10	8,072 12 6	2,275 5 9
Total of 1872-73...	2,276 15 8	6,566 15 10	2,307 10 7
Difference...	+ 357 7 2	+ 1,505 12 8	- 32 4 10

## FINANCE. (4).—STAMPS [a]—continued.

of Discount.			14	15
On Sale of General Stamps.	On Sale of Court Fees Stamps.	Total	Refund of Penalties under Section 42 of the General Stamp Act.	Refund of Value of damaged Stamps under Section 45 of the General Stamp Act.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1,860 8 8	1,573 11 7	9,637 10 2	.....	5,049 5 2
2,561 13 8	1,839 7 6	5,266 8 4	.....	1,564 0 0
2,837 0 6	2,352 6 2	5,377 10 7	.....	179 3 9
2,549 14 9	1,209 15 10	3,906 15 1	.....	349 6 2
2,366 10 1	2,050 8 5	4,676 5 9	.....	291 4 3
6,120 5 3	4,753 11 5	11,350 8 6	0 8 0	173 1 3
595 0 8	932 2 1	1,726 7 9	.....	269 10 0
2,120 11 8	1,397 4 2	3,687 10 8	.....	142 5 2
669 11 10	1,201 4 2	2,364 1 0	.....	103 4 0
3,751 4 1	2,149 6 0	6,263 14 8	.....	633 4 6
574 5 8	966 0 11	2,229 13 8	.....	169 7 0
1,196 12 10	742 5 11	2,021 8 9	.....	28 9 11
3,269 9 9	1,850 3 11	5,423 7 0	.....	77 14 6
4,066 11 0	3,487 0 0	8,154 7 0	.....	1,431 15 1
1,213 2 0	1,405 12 6	2,732 10 8	.....	414 6 9
3,909 13 4	2,464 0 6	6,518 5 9	.....	846 6 6
878 3 2	1,264 2 0	2,648 0 3	.....	277 5 0
1,736 7 3	1,390 7 5	3,288 2 5	.....	352 13 10
1,584 2 6	2,053 9 8	4,307 10 3	.....	1,368 14 3
2,388 10 2	2,611 10 1	5,241 11 6	.....	410 2 6
95 7 0	.....	194 7 11	.....	.....
29 15 0	2 8 0	37 7 0	.....	.....
.....	.....	3 8 0	.....	.....
.....	.....	0 7 6	.....	0 8 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46,579 4 10	37,697 10 3	97,259 8 2	0 8 0	14,133 3 7
51,440 10 4	56,665 8 10	1,19,257 13 3	.....	15,550 0 7
4,501 5 6	18,967 14 7	21,998 5 1	+ 0 8 0	1,416 13 0

## A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

Districts.	16	17	18
	Refund of Value of Stamps returned by Vendors under Stamp Vendors' Rule XII.	Refund under the Court Fees Act.	Miscellaneous Charges.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay General Stamp Office ...	104 0 6	34,140 13 6	9,132 1 9
Ahmedabad... ..	2,726 3 0	101 0 0	1,700 9 10
Ahmednagar ... ..	2 7 0	56 14 1	811 12 4
Belgaum ... ..	266 5 10	1,376 12 1	508 5 0
Broach ... ..	44 0 0	1,446 8 3	66 7 3
Khandesh ... ..	2,201 13 3	118 8 0	1,398 1 7
Kanara ... ..	.....	112 10 0	576 13 5
Dhárwár ... ..	87 11 5	526 10 11	1,179 15 2
Haidarabad... ..	607 1 0	.....	3,107 14 0
Kaira... ..	496 8 5	21 0 0	389 9 1
Karachi ... ..	84 6 0	409 9 0	1,542 13 3
Kaladgi ... ..	720 6 1	142 4 0	557 10 3
Nasik ... ..	152 14 5	233 2 4	568 3 6
Poona ... ..	37 10 0	157 8 0	1,252 14 3
Ratnagiri ... ..	68 10 1	154 11 8	911 13 10
Satara ... ..	735 0 8	1,386 2 0	15,396 12 5
Shikarpur ... ..	676 6 0	154 15 0	81 7 3
Sholapur ... ..	348 11 7	202 4 0	578 10 6
Surat... ..	2,689 6 1	196 15 0	62 13 6
Tanna and Kolaba... ..	514 13 0	597 12 1	773 6 11
Aden... ..	2 0 0	.....	.....
Baroda ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Kachh Bhuj... ..	.....	.....	.....
Kathiwar ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Bushire ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Muscat ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Total of 1873-74...	12,566 6 4	41,535 15 11	40,598 3 1
Total of 1872-73...	2,473 9 4	42,722 2 11	24,712 3 0
Difference...	+ 10,092 13 0	- 1,186 3 0	+ 15,886 0 1



## A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

Districts.	20		
	Net Receipts of the current year— <i>concluded.</i>		
	Court Fees Stamps.	Total.	Foreign Bill Stamps.
	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.
Bombay General Stamp Office...	5,06,073 13 11	11,11,424 10 2	45,423 9 6
Ahmedabad...	1,30,264 7 6	2,22,959 1 0	1,767 0 0
Ahmadnagar	1,44,853 8 6	2,17,782 7 1	89 7 0
Belgaum	85,069 5 1	1,51,334 13 10	.....
Broach	1,39,074 1 4	2,17,618 7 0	.....
Khandesh	3,09,870 1 2	4,65,543 14 10	.....
Kanara	62,644 2 10	87,057 6 9	.....
Dharwar	96,927 12 3	1,55,122 15 6	.....
Haidarabad...	73,214 4 10	1,11,376 9 9	.....
Kaira	1,28,483 2 0	2,33,460 10 2	28 2 0
Karachi	63,251 10 1	1,12,375 7 10	95 0 0
Kaladgi	50,762 6 8	85,303 9 8	.....
Nasik	1,23,675 10 1	2,13,092 7 0	0 2 0
Poona	2,24,267 1 6	3,43,233 0 2	.....
Ratnagiri	90,340 3 4	1,27,063 6 11	.....
Satara	1,42,417 13 7	2,39,015 12 8	.....
Shikarpur	82,095 1 0	1,21,869 6 5	.....
Sholapur	97,339 2 9	1,49,439 2 8	.....
Surat...	1,31,874 11 4	1,92,484 10 0	185 10 0
Tanna and Kolaba...	1,72,781 1 10	2,41,089 10 0	.....
Aden...	.....	4,920 8 1	439 0 0
Baroda	130 12 0	1,253 15 0	.....
Kacch Bhuj...	.....	86 8 0	49 8 0
Kathiawar	31 8 0	840 7 6	149 5 0
Bushire	.....	.....	.....
Muscat	.....	.....	.....
Total of 1873-74...	28,55,441 13 7	48,05,249 0 0	48,226 11 6
Total of 1872-73...	30,32,245 15 2	50,75,661 5 7	.....
Difference ..	1,76,804 1 7	2,70,412 5 7	.....



## FINANCE. (4).—STAMPS [a]—concluded.

21

Net Receipts of the last year.

Adhesive Stamps.	Bills of Exchange or Hundis.	Other General Stamps.	Court Fees Stamps.	Total.
Ra. s. p.	Ra. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Ra. s. p.	Ra. s. p.
54,310 9 6	1,81,064 0 3	2,84,725 14 5	5,13,538 9 5	10,79,062 11 1
8,653 5 1	3,333 1 5	81,896 8 11	1,51,913 15 3	2,47,563 14 8
2,392 0 6	749 1 11	83,840 11 9	1,62,834 1 1	2,49,905 6 3
-1,800 7 0	997 10 6	64,865 10 6	86,771 4 5	1,54,435 0 5
2,140 10 0	1,755 14 5	71,933 8 1	1,51,311 0 7	2,27,141 1 1
5,356 12 9	4,471 9 0	1,53,734 9 5	3,16,313 3 6	4,84,876 2 8
1,679 8 0	3,288 1 1	21,695 14 1	59,571 15 2	86,235 6 4
1,534 6 0	2,579 14 5	59,792 12 7	1,04,233 2 7	1,68,140 3 7
5,189 0 5	2,043 14 7	36,228 12 5	88,676 11 8	1,32,138 7 1
5,332 9 8	275 0 9	1,11,498 7 0	1,45,910 14 1	2,63,045 1 6
6,286 14 1	14,199 7 10	25,004 1 7	63,976 10 7	1,09,562 2 1
843 12 6	837 0 9	33,582 2 2	47,738 4 6	83,001 3 11
4,120 2 6	598 14 9	97,960 13 1	1,23,365 8 6	2,26,045 8 10
6,295 3 6	3,354 9 0	1,25,129 12 8	2,34,913 9 1	3,69,693 2 3
1,120 2 6	2,016 11 7	38,400 2 1	1,06,650 9 1	1,48,187 9 3
2,039 12 6	311 8 2	1,22,951 2 0	1,53,843 3 0	2,79,145 9 8
4,788 11 3	3,506 4 0	34,491 4 4	80,402 3 5	1,23,193 7 0
1,721 1 6	2,244 7 8	56,438 8 8	1,11,848 15 8	1,72,253 1 6
7,156 3 9	1,521 4 0	53,740 10 7	1,38,453 13 11	2,01,057 10 3
3,573 10 6	105 15 0	70,709 10 10	1,89,607 11 8	2,63,997 0 0
717 3 0	122 3 7	3,564 9 11	.....	4,843 0 6
136 9 6	.....	1,041 0 2	367 8 0	1,545 1 8
59 15 0	.....	.....	.....	109 7 0
153 4 6	.....	149 2 0	3 0 0	454 11 6
24 3 6	.....	.....	.....	24 3 6
10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	10 0 0
1,27,436 3 0	2,29,376 10 8	16,38,375 13 3	30,32,245 15 2	50,75,661 5 7

**A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND**  
*Net Receipts from Stamp Revenue in several Collectorates*  
 Year 1861-62

Years.	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Ahmednagar.	Belgaum.	Broach.	Khandesh.
	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
1861-62 .....	9,17,618	2,66,425	3,01,927	1,12,068	42,157	1,258
1862-63 .....	10,61,000	1,88,036	2,19,380	77,131	.....	3,77,437
1863-64 .....	18,11,952	2,27,523	2,62,301	1,02,034	.....	2,67,515
1864-65 .....	26,38,754	2,31,109	3,16,517	1,08,233	.....	2,83,166
1865-66 .....	18,25,205	2,31,148	3,18,758	1,01,358	.....	3,56,788
1866-67 .....	9,44,100	1,90,239	3,00,008	91,500	.....	3,31,904
1867-68 .....	9,31,440	2,23,794	3,72,409	1,15,796	.....	4,40,804
1868-69 .....	9,94,924	2,20,959	3,85,078	1,18,916	.....	4,93,575
1869-70 .....	9,21,385	2,00,702	2,89,353	1,28,380	1,04,512	5,27,166
1870-71 .....	12,83,221	2,53,306	2,60,726	1,40,716	2,27,104	5,01,340
1871-72 .....	11,05,259	2,44,565	2,21,621	1,27,577	2,25,978	4,07,217
1872-73 .....	10,79,062	2,47,564	2,49,905	1,54,435	2,27,141	4,84,876
1873-74 .....	11,11,424	2,22,953	2,17,782	1,51,334	2,17,618	4,65,543

## FINANCE. (4).—STAMPS [b].

*of the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, from the  
to 1873-74.*

Kanara.	Dharwar.	Haiderabad	Kaira.	Karachi.	Kaladgi.	Nasik.	Poona.
Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
.....	1,00,155	31,144	1,50,191	65,918	.....	.....	2,45,770
44,908	1,01,063	31,762	1,16,717	67,410	.....	.....	1,87,494
56,070	1,30,271	52,125	1,56,436	98,727	.....	.....	2,58,918
73,331	1,38,287	62,585	1,73,284	76,664	1,01,216	.....	3,25,055
83,933	1,40,291	59,908	1,77,940	67,967	63,217	.....	3,79,869
67,646	1,19,132	62,317	1,66,360	56,397	54,070	.....	3,52,776
81,317	1,74,061	83,502	2,22,049	74,390	77,551	.....	4,52,059
99,213	1,55,182	61,854	2,14,427	87,438	77,490	.....	4,73,648
89,419	1,52,190	88,676	2,19,634	1,09,297	85,969	1,12,603	3,82,342
86,951	1,53,150	1,18,023	2,63,162	1,18,369	85,857	2,36,158	3,67,588
84,804	1,50,438	1,10,990	2,51,579	99,998	78,274	2,12,983	3,42,250
86,235	1,63,140	1,32,138	2,63,045	1,09,562	83,061	2,26,645	3,69,693
87,057	1,55,122	1,11,376	2,33,460	1,12,375	85,303	2,13,092	3,43,233

## A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

Years.	Rainághri.	Sátará.	Sholápur.	Shikápur.	Surat.	Táuná	Aden.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1861-62 .....	85,127	1,28,573	94,586	45,023	2,23,509	1,32,603	3,339
1862-63 .....	57,460	1,27,752	92,369	55,844	2,13,920	1,37,288	4,300
1863-64 .....	73,918	1,51,987	1,26,679	81,234	3,02,688	1,61,655	2,182
1864-65 .....	88,089	3,33,906	.....	91,564	3,11,846	1,79,797	4,162
1865-66 .....	93,811	1,80,959	.....	92,661	3,29,000	1,89,568	2,979
1866-67 .....	80,023	1,74,612	.....	73,471	3,19,092	1,73,339	3,323
1867-68 .....	98,364	2,28,453	.....	87,140	3,99,186	2,27,921	3,341
1868-69 .....	1,12,867	2,42,270	.....	90,206	3,94,986	2,36,154	4,588
1869-70 .....	1,13,220	2,49,135	1,09,988	1,11,181	1,87,080	2,70,132	899
1870-71 .....	1,36,690	2,95,408	1,80,838	1,13,200	2,17,958	2,74,332	4,197
1871-72 .....	1,36,323	2,49,104	1,44,709	1,11,878	2,13,270	2,43,064	4,939
1872-73 .....	1,48,187	2,79,145	1,72,253	1,23,188	2,01,057	2,63,997	4,843
1873-74 .....	1,27,063	2,39,015	1,49,439	1,21,869	1,92,484	2,41,089	4,920

## FINANCE. (4).—STAMPS [b]—concluded.

Baroda.	Kachh.	Kathiawar.	Bashire.	Kolhapur.	Rewas Kathis.	Muscet.	Total.	Increase or Decrease over previous years.	
								Actual.	Percentage.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
93	32	24	.....	43	.....	.....	29,47,583	.....	.....
1,427	174	135	14	1,451	10,802	.....	31,75,324	2,27,741	+ 7.7
1,373	78	436	.....	1,299	10,687	.....	43,39,191	11,63,867	+ 36.6
1,115	85	439	.....	1,264	.....	.....	55,40,468	12,01,277	+ 27.6
1,266	97	622	30	771	.....	.....	46,98,146	8,42,322	- 15.2
1,232	111	672	20	58	.....	.....	35,57,402	11,40,744	- 24.2
1,630	137	954	63	.....	.....	.....	43,04,366	7,46,964	+ 20.9
1,291	131	1,197	63	.....	.....	.....	44,86,167	1,80,801	+ 4.2
1,692	83	890	63	.....	.....	30	44,60,996	25,171	- 5.
2,005	79	666	39	.....	.....	.....	53,21,092	8,62,092	+ 19.3
1,681	99	925	72	.....	.....	20	47,62,617	5,51,476	- 10.4
1,570	109	454	24	.....	.....	10	50,75,661	3,06,044	+ 6.4
1,253	86	340	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,05,249	2,70,412	- 5.3

## A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

## (4).—STAMPS [c].

STATEMENT showing the insufficiently stamped documents impounded and sent to the Superintendent of Stamps and Collectors in the Presidency of Bombay during the Year 1873-74.

Districts.	Action taken by Collectors under Sections 22 and 24.										
	Number of Instruments impounded under Sections			Penalty for unintentional omission levied.	Prosecutions ordered.					Number of Persons convicted of breaches of Stamp Act.	
	22	23	24		Is how many Cases.	Number of Cases which resulted in conviction.	Amount of Fines imposed.	Returned to Officers impounding under Section 23 as being properly stamped.	Whole or portion of Penalty remitted.		Duty levied on instrument executed out of British India.
				1872-73.						1873-74.	
1	2			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Rs. a.			Rs. a p.			Rs.	
Bombay ...	9	...	283	136 0	...	...	...	9	...	166	...
Ahmedábád ...	6	110	11	20 0	100	100	724 12 0	6	...	1	30 179
Ahmadnagar ...	...	69	...	33 0	...	...	...	36	...	...	2
Belgaum ...	5	38	4	7 0	5	4	234 0 0	17	13	1	...
Broach ...	...	3	5	477 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khándesh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanara ...	...	1	...	45 0	...	...	...	1	30	...	...
Dhárwar ...	47	...	10	552 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haidarábád ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kairá ...	2	5	...	3 0	2	3	130 0 0	2	...	1	3
Karáchi ...	...	6	...	1 0	...	...	...	1	5	...	...
Kaládgi ...	1	5	...	4 0	...	...	...	2	...	...	4
Náaik ...	1	18	11	11 0	3	2	15 0 0	7	9	...	4 3
Poona ...	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	18	35	...	...
Ratnágiri ...	...	16	...	8 0	6	6	45 0 0	...	2	...	3 21
Sátará ...	...	19	5	10 0	...	...	...	4	10	...	2
Shikárpur ...	...	22	...	53 3	...	...	53 12 0	22	...	...	...
Sholápur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surat ...	45	...	70	65 0	50	50	498 0 0	...	...	40	101
Tánná and Kolábá. ...	3	24	...	18 0	3	2	65 0 0	6	5	2	3
Total...	119	336	452	1,444 3	169	167	1,765 8 0	131	109	168	68 314

**B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.**  
**(1).—PROVINCIAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.**  
*STATEMENT showing in detail the Actual Receipts and Disbursements as contrasted with Budget Estimates.*

Numbers.	Heads of Receipts.	Budget Estimate 1873-74.	Actual Revenue and Receipts for 1873-74.	Less than Estimate.	More than Estimate.
	Imperial Allotment for Provincial Services ... ..	Rs. 98,10,000	Rs. 98,77,913	Rs. ...	Rs. 67,913
I.	<i>Jails—</i>				
	Sale Proceeds of Jail Manufactures ... ..	1,67,000	1,26,136	40,864	...
	Hire of convicts employed on Public Works ... ..	80,000	47,683	32,317	...
	Recovery of Jail charges from Native States and Colonial Governments ... ..	30,000	31,669	...	1,669
	Printing work executed at Jail Press ... ..	1,000	1,497	...	497
	Miscellaneous ... ..	35,000	1,23,767	...	88,767
II.	<i>Registration—</i>				
	Fees and Fines ... ..	2,90,435	2,75,726	14,709	...
	Miscellaneous ... ..	...	284	...	284
III.	<i>Police—</i>				
	Receipts on account of Police supplied to Municipalities, including 10 per cent. ... ..	99,803	92,642	7,161	...
	Do. & do. to Public Departments, private companies, and others, including 10 per cent. ... ..	44,892	36,765	8,127	...
	Do. on account of Village Police under Act VII of 1867, including 10 per cent. ... ..	6,991	10,567	...	3,576
	Do. on account of Railway Police ... ..	2,04,373	1,92,520	11,853	...
	Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures ... ..	30,489	32,790	...	2,301
	Miscellaneous Receipts ... ..	5,576	63,136	...	57,560
IV.	<i>Education—</i>				
	Interest on Funded Capital ... ..	36,127	36,562	...	435
	Fees and Fines ... ..	1,21,344	1,22,504	...	1,160
	Sale Proceeds of Books, Sind ... ..	5,000	6,308	...	1,308
	Contributions ... ..	34,186	30,046	4,140	...
	Miscellaneous ... ..	1,080	31,836	...	30,756
V.	<i>Medical—</i>				
	Contributions on account of Hospitals ... ..	720	3,520	...	2,800
	Interest on Funded Capital of Sir J. J. Hospital and Obstetric Institution ... ..	12,537	14,756	...	2,219
	Fees, Medical College ... ..	2,500	2,615	...	315
	Fees from paying Patients in Government Hospitals and Lunatic Asylums ... ..	9,478	14,371	...	4,893

**B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.**  
**(1).—PROVINCIAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE—**  
*continued.*

Numbers.	Heads of Receipts.	Budget Estimate 1873-74.	Actual Revenue and Re- ceipts for 1873-74.	Less than Estimate.	More than Estimate.
V.	<i>Medical—continued.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Value of Medicines realized from sales by Civil Surgeons ...	83	2,360	...	2,297
	Value of stores returned to Military Department ...	1,903	2,561	...	1,658
	Realization on account of Garden Produce and Sale of Articles manufactured in the Lunatic Asylums... ..	745	501	244	...
	Miscellaneous ... ..	282	4,015	...	3,733
VI.	<i>Printing—</i>				
	Sale Proceeds of Acts and Regulations ... ..	6,506	7,499	...	993
	Sale proceeds of Educational Press, Sind ... ..	5,000	4,221	779	...
	Do. High Court Printing Press ... ..	400	1,207	...	807
	Do. of Government Gazette ... ..	3,500	6,306	...	2,806
	Miscellaneous ... ..	1,550	11,801	...	10,251
VII.	<i>Cemeteries—</i>				
	Fees for Masonry Graves and Monuments ... ..	2,678	1,780	898	...
	Miscellaneous ... ..	413	275	138	...
VIII.	<i>Miscellaneous—</i>				
	Pledership Examination Fees ...	4,075	20	4,055	...
	Fees for inspecting and copying declarations under Act XXV. of 1867 ... ..	15	9	6	...
	Receipts from Travellers' Bungalows (Foreign States) ...	225	628	...	403
	Sale Proceeds of old Records ...	2,895	4,575	...	1,680
	Miscellaneous ... ..	3,355	49,068	...	45,713
	Arrear Collection of Non-Agricultural Tax ... ..	...	1,948	...	1,948
	Arrear Collection from Municipality under Act I. of 1871 ...	...	5,354	...	5,354
IX.	<i>Public Works—</i>				
	Fines, Refunds, and Sale of old Materials ... ..	820	11,079	...	10,259
	Rent of Buildings and Lands ...	45,470	42,994	2,476	...
	Sale of Produce ... ..	530	479	51	...
	Sale of Buildings and Lands ...	1,050	8,428	...	7,378
	Sale of Tools and Plant ... ..	1,720	3,193	...	1,473
	Miscellaneous ... ..	...	275	...	275
	Toll on Provincial Roads ... ..	...	175	...	175
	Stock, Provincial ... ..	...	68,071	...	68,071



**B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.**  
**(1).—PROVINCIAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE**  
*—continued.*

Numbers.	Heads of Disbursements.	Sanctioned	Actual	Less than	More than
		Grant with subsequent additions for 1873-74.	Expendi- ture for 1873-74.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	<i>Refunds—</i> Miscellaneous Refunds ... ..	1,345	34,541	...	33,196
2	<i>Jails—</i> Inspection and General Superin- tendence... ..	35,480	31,946	3,534	...
	House of Correction and Euro- pean Penitentiary ... ..	62,500	51,440	11,060	...
	Her Majesty's Common Jail ...	45,890	44,090	1,800	...
	Convict Transport Charges (Pre- sidency) .. .. .	23,010	9,398	13,612	...
	Central Jail ... .. .	1,20,540	95,732	24,808	...
	District Jails ... .. .	5,34,498	4,60,360	74,138	...
	District Subordinate Jails ...	87,169	1,02,240	...	15,071
	Civil Jail ... .. .	3,866	3,608	258	...
	Charges on account of European Vagrants ... .. .	...	10,352	...	10,352
3	<i>Registration</i> ... .. .	2,52,792	2,46,441	6,351	...
4	<i>Police—</i> Bombay City Police ... .. .	15,508	15,928	...	420
	Dock-yard Police ... .. .	17,568	17,726	...	158
	Harbour Police ... .. .	32,236	32,314	...	78
	Police Hospitals ... .. .	16,870	16,543	327	...
	Superintendence ... .. .	10,482	10,249	233	...
	District Executive Force ...	36,11,860	35,88,198	23,662	...
	Police employed by Municipalities ... .. .	91,131	1,00,904	...	9,773
	Police employed by Public De- partments, Private Companies, and others ... .. .	40,904	30,657	10,247	...
	Village Police under Act VII. of 1867 ... .. .	6,337	8,907	...	2,530
	Railway Police ... .. .	2,04,373	1,93,115	11,258	...
5	<i>Education—</i> Bombay University ... .. .	43,788	41,979	1,809	...
	Direction and Inspection ...	2,42,392	2,29,299	13,093	...
	Government Colleges ... ..	1,97,914	1,92,866	5,048	...
	Government Schools of the Higher Class ... .. .	1,98,504	1,93,435	5,069	...
	Dozo of the Middle Class... ..	1,28,833	1,11,566	17,317	...
	Industrial Reformatory Institu- tions ... .. .	18,400	16,943	1,457	...
	Normal Schools ... .. .	40,820	42,965	...	2,145
	Grants-in-Aid ... .. .	1,33,200	1,05,590	27,610	...
	Government Book Depôts ...	21,992	20,271	1,721	...
	Scholarships, Prizes, &c....	28,456	28,735	...	279
	Miscellaneous ... .. .	29,690	29,346	344	...

**B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.**  
**(1).—PROVINCIAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE**  
*—continued.*

Numbers.	Heads of Disbursements.	Sanctioned	Actual	Less than	More than
		Grant with subsequent additions for 1873-74.	Expendi- ture for 1873-74.	Estimate.	Estimate.
		Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
6	<i>Medical—</i>				
	Medical Establishment ... ..	2,80,000	...	...	...
	Vaccination ... ..	1,06,036	1,03,387	2,649	...
	Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Presidency ... ..	2,96,246	2,51,512	44,734	...
	Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Districts ... ..	2,66,062	2,56,787	9,275	...
	Grant Medical College ... ..	36,940	42,658	...	5,718
	Lunatic Asylums ... ..	1,23,885	92,921	30,964	...
	Chemical Examiner ... ..	18,680	14,530	...	850
	Grants for medical purposes ... ..	29,648	32,725	...	3,077
	Sanitary Commissioner ... ..	31,024	30,457	567	...
7	<i>Printing—</i>				
	Publication Department ... ..	1,525	1,500	25	...
	Secretariat Press ... ..	5,803	3,359	1,943	...
	Central Press ... ..	2,92,000	2,22,285	69,715	...
	High Court Press... ..	5,778	4,708	1,068	...
	Commissioner's Press (Sind) ... ..	16,552	19,905	...	3,353
	Educational Press (Sind) ... ..	11,617	7,614	4,003	...
	Collector's Presses (Khándesh and Sátára) ... ..	...	1,150	...	1,150
8	<i>Cemeteries</i> ... ..	5,999	5,335	664	...
9	<i>Office Rent, Rates and Taxes</i> ... ..	2,21,542	2,42,803	...	21,261
10	<i>Minor Departments—</i>				
	Establishment of Audit and Ac- count, Provincial Service ... ..	22,482	22,275	207	...
	Establishment of Deputy Surgeon General, Presidency ... ..	...	768	...	768
	Victoria and Albert Museum ... ..	7,361	3,958	3,403	...
	Botanical Gardens... ..	...	31,634	...	31,634
	Fire Engine Establishment ... ..	360	307	53	...
	Aqueduct Establishment... ..	90	90	...	...
11	<i>Marine</i> ... ..	5,866	6,541	...	675
12	<i>Miscellaneous...</i> ... ..	1,96,960	1,86,554	10,406	...
13	<i>Public Works—</i>				
	Original Works ... ..	26,31,818	24,51,490	1,80,328	...
	Repairs ... ..	5,87,192	5,42,745	44,447	...
	Establishment ... ..	8,33,720	8,94,245	...	60,525
	Tools and Plant ... ..	35,000	32,833	2,167	...
	Profit and Loss ... ..	...	1,584	...	1,584
	Stock, Provincial... ..	...	50,910	...	50,910
	Petty Construction and Repairs by Civil Officers—	...	...	...	...
	Land Revenue ... ..	25,381	19,155	6,226	...

**B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.**  
**(1).—PROVINCIAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE**  
*—concluded.*

Numbers.	Heads of Disbursements.	Sanctioned Grant with subsequent additions for 1873-74.	Actual Expenditure for 1873-74.	Less than Estimate.	More than Estimate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
13	<i>Public Works—continued.</i> Petty Construction and Repairs by Civil Officers— <i>continued</i>				
	Customs ... ..	4,809	3,201	1,608	...
	Salt ... ..	20,605	3,570	17,035	...
	Law and Justice ... ..	2,503	2,049	454	...
	Political Agencies ... ..	7,300	345	6,955	...
14	<i>Allotments to Local Funds—</i>				
	Grants to Station Funds... ..	11,450	11,450	...	...
	Donation to Kathiawar Road Funds ... ..	6,000	8,238	...	2,233
	Gujarat Provincial College Funds ... ..	2,800	2,800	...	...
	Bustomjee Jejeebhoy Gujarat School Fund ... ..	2,260	2,260	...	...
	District Educational Fund ...	1,95,358	2,41,563	...	46,205
	District Public Works Fund ...	...	1,00,497	...	1,00,497

clx

## B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

## (2).—LOCAL FUNDS.

STATEMENT showing the Receipts and Disbursements from Local Funds in each Collectorate, in the Bombay Presidency, during the Year 1873-74.

Receipts.	1873-74.	Disbursements.	1873-74.
<b>Northern Division.</b>		<b>Northern Division.</b>	
<b>LOCAL FUNDS.</b>		<b>LOCAL FUNDS.</b>	
<b>AHMEDABAD.</b>		<b>AHMEDABAD.</b>	
<i>Public Works Funds.</i>		<i>Public Works Funds.</i>	
Balance on 1st April 1873	1,31,169 0 4	Establishment, &c.	15,693 11 3
One-anna Cess	86,169 5 11	New Works	43,727 15 10
Tolls	2,589 2 9	Repairs	43,684 8 5
Ferries	1,738 15 5	Provincial Contributions	1,893 8 7
Pounds	6,975 6 4	Medical Charges	6,352 12 6
Travellers' Bungalows	745 8 0	Miscellaneous	1,821 3 7
Contributions	7,855 14 0	Balance, on 31st March 1874	1,30,502 4 11
Miscellaneous	5,431 12 4		
	2,42,675 1 1		2,42,675 1 1
<i>Educational Funds.</i>		<i>Educational Funds.</i>	
Balance on 1st April 1873	63,672 15 5	School Charges	56,506 10 6
School Fee Fund	5,984 11 3	Scholarships	11,248 15 6
One-anna Cess	56,000 5 9	School-houses (new)	5,797 4 11
Contributions, Government	12,352 0 0	Do. Repairs	5,779 14 9
Do. Private	6,268 10 5	Miscellaneous	1,985 7 0
Miscellaneous	2,774 14 8	Balance on 31st March 1874	65,735 4 10
	1,47,053 9 6		1,47,053 9 6
<b>KAIRA.</b>		<b>KAIRA.</b>	
<i>Public Works Funds.</i>		<i>Public Works Funds.</i>	
Balance on 1st April 1873	1,32,316 9 8	Establishment, &c.	28,626 2 11
One-anna Cess	1,12,614 8 3	New Works	1,20,809 4 0
Tolls	1,921 9 5	Repairs	31,475 7 0
Ferries	198 8 3	Medical Charges	5,528 10 3
Pounds	3,943 6 9	Miscellaneous	7,999 14 7
Travellers' Bungalows	240 0 0	Balance on 31st March 1874	1,33,025 5 2
Contributions	10,827 8 0		
Miscellaneous	65,402 9 7		
	3,27,464 11 11		3,27,464 11 11

## B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(2).—LOCAL FUNDS—*continued.*

Receipts.	1873-74.	Disbursements.	1873-74.
<b>Northern Division—contd.</b>	<b>Rs. a. p.</b>	<b>Northern Division—contd.</b>	<b>Rs. a. p.</b>
<i>KAIRA—continued.</i>		<i>KAIRA—continued.</i>	
<i>Educational Funds.</i>		<i>Educational Funds.</i>	
Balance on 1st April 1873 ... ..	66,499 8 9	School Charges ... ..	55,748 0 4
School Fee Fund ... ..	5,811 10 0	Scholarships ... ..	828 6 8
One-anna Cess ... ..	56,306 5 8	School-houses (new) ... ..	14,689 3 4
Contributions, Government ... ..	9,064 0 0	Do. Repairs... ..	1,479 9 2
Do. Private ... ..	1,523 0 0	Miscellaneous... ..	10,332 7 10
Miscellaneous ... ..	5,723 8 11	Balance on 31st March 1874...	61,850 6 0
<b>SURAT.</b>	<b>1,44,928 1 4</b>	<b>SURAT.</b>	<b>1,44,928 1 4</b>
<i>Public Works Funds.</i>		<i>Public Works Funds.</i>	
Balance on 1st April 1873 ... ..	76,946 13 2	Establishment, &c. ... ..	23,725 5 2
One-anna Cess ... ..	12,973 9 8	New Works ... ..	1,07,148 11 8
Tolls ... ..	1,505 5 0	Repairs ... ..	46,441 9 1
Ferries ... ..	5,863 10 1	Medical Charges ... ..	6,258 8 1
Pounds ... ..	4,781 5 2	Miscellaneous ... ..	4,077 8 2
Travellers' Bungalows ... ..	238 0 0	Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	35,099 9 2
Contributions ... ..	12,917 5 10		
Miscellaneous ... ..	7,475 3 0		
	<b>2,22,751 3 11</b>	<i>Educational Funds.</i>	<b>2,22,751 3 11</b>
<i>* Educational Funds,</i>		<i>Educational Funds.</i>	
Balance on 1st April 1873 ... ..	92,682 1 3	School Charges ... ..	65,475 1 11
School Fee Fund ... ..	5,044 2 6	Scholarships ... ..	2,598 10 0
One-anna Cess ... ..	56,486 13 6	School-houses (new) ... ..	32,819 3 5
Contributions, Government ... ..	9,637 0 0	Do. Repairs... ..	1,264 3 0
Do. Private ... ..	2,205 8 0	Miscellaneous ... ..	2,827 6 1
Miscellaneous ... ..	3,465 7 4	Balance on 31st March 1874...	64,586 8 2
	<b>1,69,571 0 7</b>		<b>1,69,571 0 7</b>
<b>BROACH.</b>		<b>BROACH.</b>	
<i>Public Works Funds.</i>		<i>Public Works Funds.</i>	
Balance, on 1st April 1873 ... ..	1,52,088 6 3	Establishment, &c. ... ..	27,837 0 2
One-anna Cess ... ..	1,18,080 15 4	New Works ... ..	1,30,871 3 2
Tolls ... ..	2,831 6 0	Repairs ... ..	11,796 10 11
Ferries ... ..	4,743 4 4	Medical Charges ... ..	5,372 9 7
Pounds ... ..	3,788 4 3	Miscellaneous ... ..	5,484 2 5
Travellers' Bungalows ... ..	.....	Balance on 31st March 1874...	1,12,504 5 5
Contributions ... ..	9,938 14 0		
Miscellaneous ... ..	2,394 13 6		
	<b>2,93,865 15 8</b>		<b>2,93,865 15 8</b>

**B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.****(2).—LOCAL FUNDS—continued.**

Receipts.	1873-74.	Disbursements.	1873-74.
<b>Northern Division—contd.</b>	<b>Ra. a. p.</b>	<b>Northern Division—contd.</b>	<b>Ra. a. p.</b>
<b>BROACH—continued.</b>		<b>BROACH—continued.</b>	
<i>Educational Funds.</i>		<i>Educational Funds.</i>	
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	87,289 3 0	Supervision ... ..	4,490 5 2
School Fee Fund ... ..	3,654 0 6	School Charges ... ..	48,606 1 4
One-anna Cess ... ..	59,040 0 4	Scholarships ... ..	1,334 2 6
Contributions, Government ...	2,000 0 0	School-houses (new) ... ..	20,558 7 2
Do. Private ... ..	285 4 0	Do. Repairs ... ..	1,069 15 1
Miscellaneous ... ..	1,168 9 4	Miscellaneous ... ..	297 11 6
		Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	77,000 6 5
	1,53,437 1 2		1,53,437 1 2
<b>TANNA.</b>		<b>TANNA.</b>	
<i>Public Works Funds.</i>		<i>Public Works Funds.</i>	
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	3,58,302 5 8	Establishments, &c. ... ..	29,256 4 7
One-anna Cess ... ..	69,284 6 5	New Works ... ..	80,656 3 4
Tolls ... ..	44,415 13 5	Repairs ... ..	63,319 10 3
Ferries ... ..	27,703 12 5	Medical Charges ... ..	11,433 4 7
Pounds ... ..	4,142 13 1	Miscellaneous ... ..	8,997 15 10
Travellers' Bungalows ... ..	839 13 6	Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	3,76,857 5 1
Contributions ... ..	8,850 2 9		
Miscellaneous ... ..	57,511 7 6		
	5,70,530 11 7		5,70,530 11 7
<i>Educational Funds.</i>		<i>Educational Funds.</i>	
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	47,423 11 8	School Charges ... ..	47,839 15 11
School Fee Fund ... ..	3,869 11 6	Scholarships ... ..	.....
One-anna Cess ... ..	33,279 5 11	School-houses (new) ... ..	7,391 8 0
Contributions, Government ...	13,508 0 0	Do. Repairs ... ..	387 10 9
Do. Private ... ..	600 0 0	Miscellaneous ... ..	697 15 0
Miscellaneous ... ..	140 8 3	Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	42,504 3 3
	98,821 4 11		98,821 4 11
<b>KOLABA.</b>		<b>KOLABA.</b>	
<i>Public Works Funds.</i>		<i>Public Works Funds.</i>	
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	24,756 1 11	Establishment, &c. ... ..	10,534 10 6
One-anna Cess ... ..	32,339 8 6	New Works ... ..	28,626 0 9
Tolls ... ..	18,639 5 6	Repairs ... ..	24,928 9 7
Ferries ... ..	13,262 9 9	Medical Charges ... ..	2,113 1 6
Pounds ... ..	1,536 4 6	Miscellaneous ... ..	330 11 6
Travellers' Bungalows ... ..	18 8 0	Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	23,201 12 3
Contributions ... ..	633 0 0		
Miscellaneous ... ..	3,329 7 2		
	89,734 13 4		89,734 13 4

**B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.****(2).—LOCAL FUNDS—continued.**

Receipts.	1873-74.	Disbursements.	1873-74.
<b>Northern Division—contd.</b>	<b>Rs. a p.</b>	<b>Northern Division—contd.</b>	<b>Rs. a p.</b>
<b>KOLABA—contd.</b>		<b>KOLABA—contd.</b>	
<i>Educational Funds.</i>		<i>Educational Funds.</i>	
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	7,122 3 4	School Charges ... ..	21,130 7 3
School Fee Fund ... ..	1,593 8 6	Scholarships ... ..	984 0 0
One-anna Cess ... ..	16,178 10 2	School-houses, Repairs ...	204 13 9
Contributions, Government	6,479 0 0	Miscellaneous ... ..	40 1 10
Miscellaneous ... ..	162 15 8	Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	9,176 14 10
	<b>31,536 5 8</b>		<b>31,536 5 8</b>
<b>KHA'NDESH.</b>		<b>KHA'NDESH.</b>	
<i>Public Works Funds.</i>		<i>Public Works Funds.</i>	
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	84,309 0 8	Establishment, &c. ... ..	51,141 13 6
One-anna Cess ... ..	1,92,066 9 2	New Works ... ..	66,285 6 4
Tolls ... ..	30,818 4 5	Repairs ... ..	49,418 14 10
Ferries ... ..	10 0 0	Provincial Contributions ...	19,871 3 5
Pounds ... ..	27,991 4 8	Miscellaneous ... ..	7,731 12 2
Travellers' Bungalows ... ..	344 10 0	Medical Charges ... ..	4,844 7 1
Contributions ... ..	2,134 12 3	Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	90,632 0 9
Miscellaneous ... ..	12,248 0 11		
	<b>2,89,925 10 1</b>		<b>2,89,925 10 1</b>
<i>Educational Funds.</i>		<i>Educational Funds.</i>	
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	63,206 1 11	School Charges ... ..	81,321 5 9
School Fee Fund ... ..	7,786 5 6	Scholarships ... ..	2,578 0 0
One-anna Cess ... ..	66,031 8 10	School-houses new ... ..	5,670 4 0
Contributions, Government	19,278 12 0	Do. Repairs ... ..	3,162 1 0
Do. Private ... ..	274 15 6	Miscellaneous ... ..	2,127 6 10
Miscellaneous ... ..	1,442 3 1	Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	83,160 13 3
	<b>1,78,019 14 10</b>		<b>1,78,019 14 10</b>
<b>NA'SIK.</b>		<b>NA'SIK.</b>	
<i>Public Works Funds.</i>		<i>Public Works Funds.</i>	
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	19,689 0 0	Establishment, &c. ... ..	21,427 0 0
One-anna Cess ... ..	57,437 0 0	New Works ... ..	47,151 0 0
Tolls ... ..	18,817 0 0	Repairs ... ..	21,338 0 0
Ferries ... ..	1,206 0 0	Medical Charges ... ..	4,647 0 0
Pounds ... ..	12,673 0 0	Miscellaneous ... ..	23,114 0 0
Travellers' Bungalows ... ..	961 0 0	Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	.....
Contributions ... ..	17,91 0 0		
Miscellaneous ... ..	2,583 0 0		
	<b>115,922 0 0</b>		<b>1,23,677 0 0</b>

**B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.****(2).—LOCAL FUNDS—continued.**

Receipts.	1873-74.	Disbursements.	1873-74.
<b>Northern Division—concl'd.</b>	<b>Rs. a. p.</b>	<b>Northern Division—concl'd.</b>	<b>Rs. a. p.</b>
<i>NA'SIK—continued.</i>		<i>NA'SIK—continued.</i>	
<i>Educational Funds.</i>		<i>Educational Funds.</i>	
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	19,945 10 8	School Charges ... ..	41,904 10 4
One-anna Cess ... ..	28,576 0 6	Scholarships ... ..	2,640 0 11
Contributions, Government ...	10,784 0 0	School-houses new ... ..	300 0 0
Do. Private ... ..	350 0 0	Do. Repairs ... ..	1,743 8 0
Miscellaneous ... ..	5,895 14 6	Miscellaneous ... ..	2,039 14 11
		Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	16,923 7 6
	65,551 9 8		65,551 9 8
<b>PANCH MAHA'LS.</b>		<b>PANCH MAHA'LS.</b>	
<i>Public Works Funds.</i>		<i>Public Works Funds.</i>	
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	41,521 2 1	Establishment, &c. ... ..	5,520 10 5
One-anna Cess ... ..	4,309 2 3	New Works ... ..	41,486 4 6
Transit Duties ... ..	55,714 11 6	Repairs ... ..	10,222 11 10
Ferries ... ..	12 8 8	Medical Charges... ..	6,092 12 6
Pounds ... ..	1,619 7 8	Miscellaneous ... ..	42,019 14 2
Travellers' Bungalows ... ..	39 8 0	Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	778 0 11
Contributions ... ..	2,310 13 0		
Miscellaneous ... ..	563 1 2		
	1,06,120 6 4		106,120 6 4
<i>Educational Funds.</i>		<i>Educational Funds.</i>	
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	9,351 8 10	School Charges ... ..	12,768 12 3
School Fee Fund ... ..	1,187 1 0	Scholarships ... ..	85 0 0
One-anna cess ... ..	7,377 6 0	School-houses new ... ..	4,124 10 0
Contributions, Government ...	6,683 0 0	Do. Repairs ... ..	500 5 0
Do. Private ... ..	792 14 6	Miscellaneous ... ..	1,223 6 0
Miscellaneous ... ..	250 11 4	Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	6,940 13 0
	25,642 9 8		25,642 9 8
<b>Southern Division.</b>		<b>Southern Division.</b>	
<b>AHMADNAGAR.</b>		<b>AHMADNAGAR.</b>	
<i>Public Works Funds.</i>		<i>Public Works Funds.</i>	
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	.....	Balance at debit... ..	16,022 5 8
One-anna Cess ... ..	68,809 6 10	Establishment, &c. ... ..	18,980 4 2
Tolls ... ..	44,642 13 10	New Works ... ..	15,143 1 6
Ferries ... ..	4,334 9 4	Repairs ... ..	32,190 7 8
Pounds ... ..	6,277 8 1	Provincial Contributions ...	43,000 0 0
Travellers' Bungalows ... ..	85 8 0	Medical Charges ... ..	4,098 13 7
Contributions ... ..	1,936 1 0	Miscellaneous ... ..	9,743 12 2
Miscellaneous ... ..	8,712 2 8	Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	.....
	1,35,798 1 9	Balance at Debit... ..	139,178 12 9
			3,380 11 0



**B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.****(2).—LOCAL FUNDS—continued.**

Receipts.	1873-74.	Disbursements.	1873-74.
<b>Southern Division—contd.</b>	<b>Rs. a p.</b>	<b>Southern Division—contd.</b>	<b>Rs. a p.</b>
<b>AHMADNAGAR—contd.</b>		<b>AHMADNAGAR—contd.</b>	
<i>Educational Funds.</i>		<i>Educational Funds.</i>	
Balance on April 1st, 1873	.....	Supervision	42,603 9 2
School Fee Fund	6,088 15 0	School Charges	4,609 9 8
One-anna Cess	33,489 4 10	Scholarships	2,871 3 5
Contributions from Government.	12,550 0 0	School-houses (new)	.....
Do. Private	975 0 0	Do. Repairs	2,501 1 4
Miscellaneous	244 11 9	Miscellaneous	2,785 15 5
		Balance on March 31st, 1874	.....
	53,347 15 7		53,371 7 0
<b>POONA.</b>		<b>POONA.</b>	
<i>Public Works Funds.</i>		<i>Public Works Funds.</i>	
Balance on 1st April 1873	15,019 1 5	Establishment, &c.	19,896 10 3
One-anna Cess	59,385 0 8	New Works	37,271 0 10
Tolls	17,769 15 11	Repairs	41,977 7 6
Ferries	5,045 5 3	Provincial Contributions	61,858 6 0
Pounds	3,904 8 6	Medical Charges	3,390 2 8
Travellers' Bungalows	225 12 0	Miscellaneous	4,085 11 0
Contributions	3,238 2 0	Balance on March 31st, 1874	30,094 11 7
Miscellaneous	32,127 14 1		
Tolls on Provincial Roads	61,858 6 0		
	1,98,574 1 10		1,98,574 1 10
<i>Educational Funds.</i>		<i>Educational Funds.</i>	
Balance on 1st April 1873	55,996 10 1	School Charges	43,677 1 1
School Fee Fund	7,420 9 9	Scholarships	11,138 13 7
One-anna Cess	29,690 15 7	School-houses (new)	20,022 9 4
Contributions from Government.	13,446 0 0	Do. Repairs	1,633 0 5
Do. Private	1,856 7 6	Miscellaneous	2,047 9 5
Miscellaneous	14,434 4 0	Contributions on account of Imperial Establishment	580 0 0
		Balance on 31st March 1874	37,745 13 1
	1,22,844 14 11		1,22,844 14 11
<b>SHOLA'PUR.</b>		<b>SHOLA'PUR.</b>	
<i>Public Works Funds.</i>		<i>Public Works Funds.</i>	
Balance on 1st April 1873	23,524 0 8	Establishment, &c.	2,104 4 9
One-anna Cess	48,250 0 4	New Works	35,084 10 6
Tolls	9,430 14 0	Repairs	19,415 5 1
Ferries	2,636 7 8	Provincial Contributions	.....
Pounds	2,220 4 8	Medical Charges	1,796 15 3
Travellers' Bungalows	148 8 0	Miscellaneous	2,758 10 7
Contributions	1,950 1 2	Balance on March 31st, 1874	.....
Miscellaneous	3,336 13 8		
	91,547 2 2		91,547 2 2

**B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.****(2).—LOCAL FUNDS—continued.**

Receipts.	1873-74.	Disbursements.	1873-74.
<b>Southern Division—contd.</b>	<b>Ra. a. p.</b>	<b>Southern Division—contd.</b>	<b>Ra. a. p.</b>
<i>SHOLA'PUR—contd.</i>		<i>SHOLA'PUR—contd.</i>	
<i>Educational Funds.</i>		<i>Educational Funds.</i>	
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	27,889 7 0	School Charges ...	27,900 0 0
School Fee Fund ...	3,309 12 0	Scholarships ...	52 0 0
One-anna Cess ...	24,090 14 1	School-houses (new) ...	5,955 10 10
Contributions from Government..	9,637 0 0	Do. Repairs ...	1,203 7 0
Do. Private ...	286 0 0	Miscellaneous ...	2,197 11 10
Miscellaneous ...	459 10 5	Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	28,453 13 6
<b>KALA'DGL</b>	<b>65,762 11 6</b>	<b>KALA'DGL</b>	<b>65,762 11 6</b>
<i>Public Works Funds.</i>		<i>Public Works Funds.</i>	
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	36,992 4 0	Establishment, &c. ...	6,331 11 1
One-anna Cess ...	54,738 4 0	New Works ...	29,260 2 6
Tolls ...	8,949 11 10	Repairs ...	19,446 13 10
Ferries ...	7,700 5 11	Provincial Contributions ...	7,317 1 8
Pounds ...	5,568 8 8	Medical Charges ...	3,110 0 6
Travellers' Bungalows ...	10 0 0	Miscellaneous ...	1,419 14 9
Contributions ...	5,676 1 11	Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	55,866 15 3
Miscellaneous ...	2,118 1 5		
<i>Educational Funds.</i>	<b>1,21,753 5 7</b>	<i>Educational Funds.</i>	<b>1,21,753 5 7</b>
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	46,981 15 11	School Charges ...	33,843 7 4
School Fee Fund ...	3,196 15 0	Scholarships ...	3,567 0 0
One-anna Cess ...	27,669 0 1	School-houses (new) ...	141 12 0
Contributions from Government..	8,592 0 0	Miscellaneous ...	1,680 6 0
Do. Private ...	508 7 0	Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	47,715 12 8
<b>SA'TA'RA.</b>	<b>86,948 6 0</b>	<b>SA'TA'RA.</b>	<b>86,948 6 0</b>
<i>Public Works Funds.</i>		<i>Public Work Funds.</i>	
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	1,08,715 11 7	Establishment, &c. ...	16,788 5 7
One-anna Cess ...	92,654 4 10	New Works ...	77,378 9 7
Tolls ...	1,19,667 0 8	Repairs ...	42,036 3 10
Ferries ...	2,345 15 6	Provincial Contributions ...	76,115 15 11
Pounds ...	4,827 3 9	Medical Charges ...	4,042 7 1
Travellers' Bungalows ...	403 8 0	Miscellaneous ...	29,982 10 9
Contributions ...	2,735 1 6		
Miscellaneous ...	2,845 6 8	Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	2,46,244 4 9
<i>Educational Funds.</i>	<b>3,34,194 4 1</b>	<i>Educational Funds.</i>	<b>3,34,194 4 1</b>
School Fee Fund ...	6,646 7 0	School Charges ...	60,165 14 4
One-anna Cess ...	46,305 1 11	Scholarships ...	4,639 8 0
Contributions from Government..	18,066 10 9	School-houses (new) ...	6,642 3 6
Do. Private ...	45 0 0	Do. Repairs ...	4,337 12 1
Miscellaneous ...	337 12 5	Miscellaneous ...	3,475 7 5
	<b>71,401 0 1</b>		<b>79,260 13 4</b>

**B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.****(2).—LOCAL FUNDS—continued.**

Receipts.	1873-74.	Disbursements.	1873-74.
<b>Southern Division—contd.</b>	<b>Rs. a p.</b>	<b>Southern Division—contd.</b>	<b>Rs. a p.</b>
<b>BELGAUM.</b>		<b>BELGAUM.</b>	
<i>Public Works Funds.</i>		<i>Public Works Funds.</i>	
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	27,054 0 0	Establishment, &c. ...	11,781 0 0
One-anna Cess ...	60,099 0 3	New Works ...	21,198 9 0
Tolls ...	50,397 7 0	Repairs ...	34,590 13 4
Ferries ...	5,988 12 0	Provincial Contributions ...	38,290 0 0
Pounds ...	2,898 1 9	Medical Charges ...	3,135 3 2
Travellers' Bungalows ...	804 4 0	Miscellaneous ...	4,155 3 0
Contributions ...	2,167 12 4	Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	34,361 8 2
Miscellaneous ...	492 15 4		
	<b>1,49,812 4 8</b>		<b>149,812 4 8</b>
<i>Educational Funds.</i>		<i>Educational Funds.</i>	
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	37,604 12 1	School Charges ...	33,196 2 11
School Fee Fund ...	4,578 1 7	Scholarships ...	6,462 15 0
One-anna Cess ...	30,048 3 0	School-houses (new) ...	5,312 9 1
Contributions from Government ...	8,580 0 0	Do. Repairs ...	28 10 0
Do. Private ...	6,906 7 5	Miscellaneous ...	4,491 2 2
Miscellaneous ...	1,237 14 10	Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	34,463 15 9
	<b>88,955 6 11</b>		<b>88,955 6 11</b>
<b>DHA'RWA'R.</b>		<b>DHA'RWA'R.</b>	
<i>Public Works Funds.</i>		<i>Public Works Funds.</i>	
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	93,995 5 8	Establishment, &c. ...	21,224 8 10
One-anna Cess ...	77,648 4 2	New Works ...	54,884 2 4
Tolls ...	75,684 12 11	Repairs ...	39,651 2 2
Ferries ...	4,344 4 7	Provincial Contributions ...	1,866 10 10
Pounds ...	11,542 15 10	Miscellaneous ...	14,957 14 4
Travellers' Bungalows ...	237 0 0	Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	1,52,259 11 0
Contributions ...	3,764 15 0		
Miscellaneous ...	17,626 7 4		
	<b>2,84,844 1 6</b>		<b>2,84,844 1 6</b>
<i>Educational Funds.</i>		<i>Educational Funds.</i>	
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	1,60,246 10 4	Supervision ...	19 14 0
School Fee Fund ...	4,464 14 9	School Charges ...	46,435 10 9
One-anna Cess ...	43,824 0 6	Scholarships ...	774 0 0
Contributions from Government ...	10,944 0 0	School-houses (Repairs) ...	1,053 0 0
Do. Private ...	2,191 7 3	Miscellaneous ...	10,889 4 8
Miscellaneous ...	2,300 6 3	Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	1,64,799 9 8
	<b>2,23,971 7 1</b>		<b>2,23,971 7 1</b>

## B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(2).—LOCAL FUNDS—*continued.*

Receipts.	1873-74.	Disbursements.	1873-74.
<b>Southern Division—concl'd.</b>	<b>Rs. a. p.</b>	<b>Southern Division—concl'd.</b>	<b>Rs. a. p.</b>
<b>RATNA'GIRI.</b>		<b>RATNA'GIRI.</b>	
<i>Public Works Funds.</i>		<i>Public Works Funds.</i>	
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	25,653 7 6	Establishment, &c. ...	9,815 8 4
One-anna Cess ...	40,296 8 8	New Works ...	23,848 13 4
Tolls ...	2,155 3 9	Repairs ...	21,478 0 8
Ferries ...	8,288 8 1	Medical Charges ...	3,394 14 0
Pounds ...	774 10 10	Miscellaneous ...	1,568 11 7
Travellers' Bungalows ...	59 7 3	Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	19,091 7 5
Contributions ...	925 2 0		
Miscellaneous ...	1,044 7 8		
	<b>79,197 7 4</b>		<b>79,197 7 4</b>
<i>Educational Funds.</i>		<i>Educational Funds.</i>	
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	15,629 3 10	School Charges ...	38,144 7 0
School Fee Fund ...	4,326 2 0	Scholarships ...	1,861 0 0
One-anna Cess ...	20,147 10 5	School-houses (new) ...	1,483 1 3
Contributions from Government. Do. Private ...	9,590 8 0 1,118 8 0	Do. Repairs ...	2,636 15 6
Miscellaneous ...	2,836 5 7	Miscellaneous ...	490 4 3
	<b>53,648 5 10</b>	Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	9,032 9 10
<b>KA'NARA.</b>		<b>KA'NARA.</b>	
<i>Public Works Funds.</i>		<i>Public Works Funds.</i>	
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	82,257 0 0	Establishments, &c. ...	20,164 0 0
One-anna Cess ...	35,183 0 0	New Works ...	68,149 0 0
Tolls ...	48,005 0 0	Repairs ...	23,718 0 0
Ferries ...	18,203 0 0	Provincial Contributions ...	40,240 0 0
Pounds ...	2581 0 0	Medical Charges ...	4,384 0 0
Travellers' Bungalows ...	108 0 0	Miscellaneous ...	952 0 0
Contributions ...	1,088 0 0	Refund of Toll Collections being over charges in 1872-73 ...	6,471 0 0
Miscellaneous ...	7,815 0 0	Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	40,763 0 0
Sand and Quarry ...	84 0 0		
Ground Rent ...	2,017 0 0		
Loan from Government ...	7,500 0 0		
	<b>2,04,841 0 0</b>		<b>2,04,841 0 0</b>
<i>Educational Funds.</i>		<i>Educational Funds.</i>	
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	5,487 0 0	School Charges ...	22,670 0 0
School Fee Fund ...	1,750 0 0	Scholarships ...	160 0 0
One-anna Cess ...	17,591 0 0	School-houses (new) ...	697 0 0
Contributions from Government. Do. Private ...	6,216 0 0 1 0 0	Do. Repairs ...	633 0 0
Miscellaneous ...	263 0 0	Miscellaneous ...	1,989 0 0
	<b>31,308 0 0</b>	Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	5,259 0 0
			<b>31,308 0 0</b>

## B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

## (2).—LOCAL FUNDS—continued.

Receipts.	1873-74.	Disbursements.	1873-74.
<b>Sind Division.</b>	<b>Rs. a. p.</b>	<b>Sind Division.</b>	<b>Rs. a. p.</b>
<b>KARA'CHI.</b>		<b>KARA'CHI.</b>	
<i>Public Works Funds.</i>		<i>Public Works Funds.</i>	
Balance on 1st April 1873	77,529 11 7	Establishment, &c.	36,915 7 9
One-anna Cess	43,132 7 9	New Works	56,330 14 2
Tolls	1,454 8 0	Repairs	39,468 11 4
Ferries	9,239 4 1	Provincial Contributions	1,000 0 0
Pounds	10,693 5 3	Medical Charges	3,416 1 4
Travellers' Bungalows	840 0 0	Miscellaneous	1,342 4 6
Fisheries	42,247 1 6	Balance on 31st March 1874	57,496 8 5
Miscellaneous	10,831 9 4		
	<b>1,95,969 15 6</b>		<b>1,95,969 15 6</b>
<i>Educational Funds.</i>		<i>Educational Funds.</i>	
Balance on 1st April 1873	10,053 2 9	Supervision	224 5 11
School Fee Fund	1,389 8 0	School Charges	18,949 9 9
One-anna Cess	15,730 3 0	Scholarships	3,061 11 11
Contributions from Government.	4,000 0 0	School-houses (new)	8,034 0 0
Do. Private		Do. Repairs	821 15 0
Miscellaneous	11,603 8 0	Miscellaneous	2,311 8 8
	<b>42,776 5 9</b>	Balance on 31st March 1874	9,373 2 6
			<b>42,776 5 9</b>
<b>HAIDARA'BA'D.</b>		<b>HAIDARA'BA'D.</b>	
<i>Public Works Funds.</i>		<i>Public Works Funds.</i>	
Balance on 1st April 1873	77,774 0 0	Establishment, &c.	46,085 0 0
One-anna Cess	3,660 0 0	New Works	23,230 0 0
Road Fund	4,601 0 0	Repairs	40,250 0 0
Ferries	22,549 0 0	Medical Charges	5,833 0 0
Pounds	501 0 0	Miscellaneous	34,808 0 0
Travellers' Bungalows	18,637 0 0	Balance on 31st March 1874	9,040 0 0
Contributions	19,653 0 0		
Fisheries	11,873 0 0		
Miscellaneous			
	<b>1,59,248 0 0</b>		<b>1,59,248 0 0</b>
<i>Educational Funds.*</i>		<i>Educational Funds.*</i>	

\* NOTE.—No Educational Funds are administered by the District Local Committee in this Collectorate.

## B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

## (2).—LOCAL FUNDS—continued.

Receipts.	1873-74.	Disbursements.	1873-74.
<b>Sind Division—continued.</b>	<b>Rs. a. p.</b>	<b>Sind Division—continued.</b>	<b>Rs. a. p.</b>
<b>SHIKARPUR.</b>		<b>SHIKARPUR.</b>	
<i>Public Works Funds.</i>		<i>Public Works Funds.</i>	
Balance on 1st April 1873	2,05,660 14 10	Establishment, &c.	49,709 0 0
One-anna Cess	1,11,028 13 11	New Works	43,888 8 3
Ferries	25,195 13 3	Repairs	71,604 8 7
Pounds	27,872 11 5	Provincial Contributions	11,189 0 0
Travellers' Bungalows	893 4 0	Medical Charges	5,415 1 9
Miscellaneous	46,467 7 11	Miscellaneous	48,342 10 5
		Balance on 31st March 1874	1,86,379 10 10
	4,17,119 0 0		4,17,119 0 0
<i>Educational Funds.</i>		<i>Educational Funds.</i>	
Balance on 1st April 1873	28,106 5 8	Supervision	6,476 14 7
School Fee Fund	1,919 6 0	School Charges	43,439 10 4
One-anna Cess	29,000 0 0	Scholarships	1,805 14 1
Contributions from Government.	9,895 7 6	School-houses (new)	7,545 4 11
Do. Private	9,647 10 5	Do. Repairs	2,492 2 3
Miscellaneous	2,124 13 10	Miscellaneous	300 0 0
		Balance on 31st March 1874	8,633 13 3
	70,693 11 5		70,693 11 5
<b>THAR AND PARKAR.</b>		<b>THAR AND PARKAR.</b>	
<i>Public Works Funds.</i>		<i>Public Works Funds.</i>	
Balance on 1st April 1873	...	At Debit	4,204 4 2
One-anna Cess	26,185 6 0	Establishment, &c.	841 13 11
Tolls	8 12 5	Repairs	6,332 12 0
Ferries	23 4 0	Provincial Contributions	5,997 15 11
Ponds	7,416 7 11	Medical Charges	1,530 0 0
Miscellaneous	4,221 5 0	Miscellaneous	1,453 12 0
		Feed of Stallion	247 15 4
		Arboriculture	3,998 14 8
		Pounds	4,698 4 3
		Education	1,000 0 0
		Vaccination	1,596 14 8
		Balance on 31st March 1874	5,952 8 5
	37,855 3 4		37,855 3 4
<i>Educational Funds.*</i>		<i>Educational Funds.*</i>	
NIL		NIL	

\* The Local Fund Educational Grant for 1873-74 was Rs. 1,000. The funds are administered by the Educational Department.

**B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.**

**(2).—LOCAL FUNDS—concluded.**

Receipts.	1873-74.	Disbursements.	1873-74.
	Ra. a. p.		Ra. a. p.
<b>Sind Division—concluded.</b>		<b>Sind Division—concluded.</b>	
<b>FRONTIER OF UPPER SIND.</b>		<b>FRONTIER OF UPPER SIND.</b>	
<i>Public Works Funds.</i>		<i>Public Works Funds.</i>	
Balance on 1st April 1873	11,475 6 6	Establishment, &c.	2,541 9 7
One-anna Cess	568 13 0	Repairs	1,127 7 0
Ferries	667 2 0	Medical Charges	1,006 10 1
Pounds	5,155 15 8	Miscellaneous	930 0 0
Contributions	1,626 7 0	Balance on 31st March 1874	16,568 14 10
Miscellaneous	2,680 13 4		
	<b>22,174 9 6</b>		<b>22,174 9 6</b>
<i>Educational Funds.</i>		<i>Educational Funds.</i>	
Balance on 1st April 1873	383 0 0	School Charges	*56 12 0
One-anna Cess	123 0 0	Balance on 31st March 1874	693 4 0
Contributions, Local Fund	244 0 0		
	<b>750 0 0</b>		<b>750 0 0</b>

\* Under adjustment.

**B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.**  
**STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities**

Names of Districts.	Names of Municipalities.	Population within Municipal limits.	BALANCE.		Octroi.	House Tax.
			Deposits.	Actual Municipal Balance.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
						Northern
Ahmedábád	Ahmedábád	1,16,873	4,916 14 2	15,793 11 8	1,61,049 10 7	.....
	Dholka	20,854	.....	3,183 11 10	9,238 6 8	.....
	Dhanduka	9,782	.....	2,182 6 2	2,637 0 0	.....
	Virangám	19,661	.....	4,779 8 8	12,709 7 7	.....
	Mandal	6,774	.....	3,329 12 4	729 4 8	.....
	Parantej	8,341	.....	809 9 1	2,544 12 0	.....
	Morassa	7,436	.....	2,216 12 2	2,395 8 0	.....
	Gogo	9,571	.....	982 13 0	2,830 12 9	.....
Kaira	Kaira	12,681	.....	3,305 13 5	2,384 4 0	4,747 8 0
	Mehmudábád	8,065	.....	2,462 13 3	1,025 8 3	.....
	Nariad	24,551	.....	10,290 13 8	11,882 7 10	.....
	Kapadwanj	13,982	.....	1,894 2 8	5,000 13 6	.....
	Dakore	7,740	.....	2,971 10 8	6,368 1 7	.....
Broach	Broach	36,932	7,176 4 0	111 3 4	29,955 15 3	18,085 14 3
	Jambusar	14,924	.....	1,789 0 1	1,848 12 0	.....
Surat	Surat	1,07,149	12,533 9 2	843 12 7	1,07,803 0 8	.....
	Balsar	11,315	1,267 4 2	2,677 14 4	4,535 4 1	.....
	Randir	10,280	1,230 14 8	1,301 6 0	2,413 5 10	.....
	Mándvi	4,296	.....	4,786 12 5	2,909 9 11	.....
Tauna	Dhánu	3,186	.....	167 4 11	591 0 0	421 8 0
	Chinchni	4,200	.....	2,142 7 0	273 14 4	239 4 0
	Mahim	6,660	.....	1,396 13 6	2,155 4 8	727 0 0
	Kelvi	3,977	.....	79 0 3	377 12 5	618 0 0
	Bassein	9,356	.....	2,175 6 6	4,133 1 9	2,060 9 0
	Tanna	12,796	6,044 13 0	628 7 6	3,705 12 2	1,889 8 0
	Bhivandy	15,819	.....	11,640 4 0	3,362 10 6	1,356 8 0
	Kallian	11,675	.....	4,732 1 0	435 12 11	821 8 0
	Panwell	10,133	.....	4,147 13 1	.....	579 8 0
Uran	8,690	.....	4,123 6 2	3,410 15 3	669 0 0	
Kolába	Alibág	5,473	.....	647 10 3	1,562 8 0	829 8 0
	Pen	6,583	.....	1,917 12 7	.....	823 0 0
	Rohi Astámi	5,133	.....	2,964 1 11	1,635 12 0	465 1 8
	Mahád	6,362	.....	1,010 5 4	263 0 0	556 1 10



(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES.

*in the Presidency of Bombay, for the year ending 31st March 1874.*

RECEIPTS.

	Tolls and Wheel Taxes.	Assessed Taxes.	Miscellaneous.	DEBT.			Grand Total.
				Loans.	Deposits.	Advances repayable, &c.	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Division.							
11,016 2 1	35,534 4 2	5,438 15 11	.....	.....	.....	13 10 10	2,23,783 5 5
.....	.....	629 5 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,056 8 3
2,524 3 4	.....	813 2 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,156 12 4
.....	563 8 0	933 14 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,986 6 4
.....	.....	59 14 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,118 15 5
.....	.....	33 9 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,387 14 4
.....	.....	41 9 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,653 13 5
.....	.....	187 11 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,001 5 3
.....	.....	460 14 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,898 7 7
27 4 0	.....	1,378 11 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,894 4 9
3,183 3 0	.....	593 10 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,935 3 4
1,949 2 6	.....	376 1 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,220 3 11
1,351 4 0	.....	186 1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,877 1 3
16,547 12 0	4,029 6 0	20,833 0 9	16,000 0 0	7,151 0 0	.....	.....	1,19,890 7 7
3,513 4 0	.....	266 2 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,417 2 9
38,323 12 5	40,911 2 6	33,396 7 5	388 8 11	6,643 4 10	5,705 11 5	.....	2,46,549 6 0
12,026 4 6	.....	4,648 2 8	.....	219 13 3	.....	.....	25,374 11 0
4,999 7 3	134 0 0	990 13 9	.....	2,792 12 5	144 11 5	.....	14,007 7 4
1,078 0 9	.....	300 8 4	.....	227 8 0	.....	.....	9,302 7 5
.....	211 0 0	9 7 0	8 15 0	36 0 0	.....	.....	1,445 2 11
31 0 0	203 4 0	2 12 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,892 10 1
.....	340 0 0	338 4 10	.....	52 8 0	34 8 0	.....	5,064 7 0
.....	.....	93 3 1	.....	.....	2 0 0	.....	1,069 15 9
.....	.....	476 5 8	.....	0 2 9	.....	.....	8,845 8 8
4,457 12 0	4,638 2 7	923 6 7	.....	143 0 10	.....	.....	22,490 14 8
4,594 4 0	1,073 12 0	12,016 7 11	15,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	48,953 14 5
6,229 2 2	316 10 0	2,401 1 6	.....	.....	32 15 3	.....	14,999 2 10
645 4 10	780 7 6	1,439 9 9	.....	8 15 2	.....	.....	7,601 10 4
323 7 0	697 9 7	489 10 0	.....	71 6 2	.....	.....	9,735 6 2
1,467 8 0	1,582 8 0	67 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,157 6
1,196 4 0	1,419 12 0	1,466 13 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,823
781 8 0	88 8 0	328 10 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,963
2,679 8 0	668 8 0	126 3 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,303

## B—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Names of Districts.	Names of Municipalities.	RECEIPTS—continued.				General Establishment.
		INCIDENCE OF TAXATION.				
		Average incidence per head of Taxation, i.e., Columns 6 to 9.	Average incidence per head of House Tax.	Average incidence per head of Assessed Taxes.		
1	2	15	16	17	18	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
					Northern	
Ahmedábád	Ahmedábád	1 11 8	.....	0 4 10	19,303 9 3	
	Dholka	0 7 1	.....	.....	2,823 0 4	
	Dhanduka	0 8 5	.....	.....	587 12 10	
	Viramgam	0 10 10	.....	0 0 5	954 4 0	
	Mandal	0 1 9	.....	.....	393 0 0	
	Parantej	0 4 11	.....	.....	226 15 7	
	Morassa	0 5 2	.....	.....	252 5 8	
	Gogo	0 4 9	.....	.....	875 8 0	
Kaira	Kaira	0 9 0	0 5 11	.....	1,401 11 2	
	Mehmandábád	0 2 1	.....	.....	234 5 9	
	Nariad	0 9 10	.....	.....	3,549 12 4	
	Kapadwanj	0 7 11	.....	.....	840 12 1	
	Dakore	0 15 11	.....	.....	1,671 3 3	
Broach	Broach	1 13 9	0 6 2	0 1 9	8,536 7 5	
	Jambusar	0 5 9	.....	.....	828 0 0	
Surat	Surat	1 11 11	.....	0 5 1	16,724 4 9	
	Balsar	1 7 5	.....	.....	2,230 4 0	
	Randir	0 13 0	.....	0 0 2	1,360 11 0	
	Mándvi	0 14 10	.....	.....	724 15 0	
Tanna	Dhānu	0 6 2	0 2 1	0 1 1	263 14 6	
	Chinchui	0 2 10	0 0 11	0 0 9	223 8 9	
	Mahim	0 7 9	0 1 9	0 0 9	359 5 10	
	Kelvi	0 3 7	0 2 0	.....	278 12 8	
	Bassein	0 10 7	0 3 6	.....	669 10 11	
	Tanna	1 2 5	0 2 4	0 5 9	2,075 7 7	
	Bhivandy	0 10 5	0 1 4	0 1 1	905 2 6	
	Kallian	0 10 9	0 1 1	0 0 6	410 10 2	
	Panwell	0 3 2	0 0 11	0 1 3	435 3 9	
	Uran	0 9 5	0 1 3	0 1 3	809 12 4	
Máhá	Alibág	0 15 11	0 2 5	0 4 7	579 13 11	
	Pen	0 8 4	0 2 0	0 3 5	440 12 4	
	Rohi Astāmi	0 7 5	0 1 5	0 0 3	323 12 8	
	Mahád	0 10 6	0 1 5	0 1 8	416 11 4	

(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.

PUBLIC SAFETY.				PUBLIC HEALTH.			
Police.	Fires.	Lighting.	Other Items.	Buildings & other Works.		Maintenance of Medical Institutions.	Vaccination.
				Original.	Repairs.		
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Ra. a. p.
<i>Division—continued.</i>							
5,959 0 11	3,443 8 5	17,378 0 5	.....	1,951 10 11	1,582 13 6	3,423 4 2	785 4 3
.....	116 14 0	1,712 15 5	305 7 9	.....	.....	1,798 4 11	125 7 4
.....	105 0 4	1,418 1 4	3 8 0	.....	.....	600 0 0	276 0 0
.....	134 5 0	2,270 11 10	487 10 6	271 6 3	.....	1,405 6 9	229 0 0
.....	.....	832 12 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3 4 0	499 15 6	183 11 6	581 6 9	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	305 7 2	10 11 3	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2 7 3	742 6 9	611 12 8	.....	.....	133 11 7	.....
16 12 11	50 5 4	1,065 13 1	2 11 2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	202 8 1	13 7 1	.....	.....	746 4 11	.....
.....	73 10 0	2,210 4 0	381 15 0	.....	.....	1,467 3 10	233 0 0
.....	468 7 4	1,231 3 6	.....	.....	.....	1,114 5 11	.....
.....	122 7 10	1,676 5 9	66 2 3	.....	.....	808 6 6	.....
.....	1,933 12 1	7,379 9 3	298 7 8	.....	.....	.....	240 0 0
.....	163 2 0	909 3 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	7,156 4 1	12,708 6 0	.....	.....	3,055 15 8	735 4 10	252 0 0
.....	94 12 2	2,000 0 0	.....	1,410 0 0	.....	871 6 8	.....
.....	300 12 6	1,461 6 10	.....	200 0 0	7 7 3	643 13 6	.....
.....	618 13 4	629 1 1	.....	592 15 6	275 7 8	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	6 2 5	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
300 12 10	.....	196 7 3	.....	.....	.....	475 14 9	.....
.....	.....	119 6 0	.....	.....	.....	40 0 0	.....
.....	.....	512 1 8	.....	.....	.....	1,865 12 3	.....
.....	183 3 5	1,330 5 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	173 4 9
.....	184 0 3	547 6 3	1 11 3	.....	.....	955 8 0	.....
.....	247 9 1	1,756 6 10	.....	.....	.....	150 0 0	.....
.....	119 5 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	483 8 8	176 0 0
.....	.....	350 6 3	116 6 3	.....	88 1 0	202 14 0	155 0 0
.....	235 9 5	219 2 8	.....	.....	.....	41 3 0	.....
.....	86 0 0	104 6 9	.....	.....	.....	1,357 6 4	.....
.....	.....	77 5 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	405 10 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

## B—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Names of Districts.	Names of Municipalities.	EXPENDITURE—			
		PUBLIC HEALTH— <i>continued.</i>			
		Watering.	Road cleaning.	Scavenging.	Other measures.
1	2	27	28	29	30
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern					
Ahmedábád	Ahmedábád	24,020 8 0	.....	15,404 6 8	31,869 6 9
	Dholka	2,556 3 9	225 5 8	490 9 0	.....
	Dhanduka	673 9 6	36 1 6	337 4 2	241 1 5
	Viramgám	1,308 13 6	1,233 4 9	1,722 13 10	1,403 8 0
	Mandal	.....	9 14 0	144 0 0	2,205 6 6
	Parantej	373 11 7	187 3 6	252 0 0	.....
	Morassa	.....	106 14 9	150 0 0	229 4 10
Gogo	.....	.....	710 13 10	495 8 10	
Kaira	Kaira	548 3 4	.....	1,023 8 0	435 11 7
	Mehmudábád	158 2 5	.....	129 0 0	8 13 9
	Nariad	3,365 12 6	.....	1,125 4 0	29 8 0
	Kapadwanj	848 10 5	.....	876 0 0	52 13 3
	Dakore	510 0 0	.....	827 3 4	222 11 9
Broach	Broach	6,672 2 7	.....	7,532 10 6	217 2 5
	Jambusar	878 7 1	441 9 6	429 1 6	38 9 4
Surat	Surat	11,082 5 4	11,135 6 6	34,561 5 10	6,029 14 8
	Balsar	2,493 14 2	1,570 3 11	665 11 3	.....
	Randir	793 8 2	828 7 10	155 3 9	209 2 6
	Mandvi	408 8 11	287 10 0	.....	.....
Tanna	Dhānu	.....	346 2 8	.....	.....
	Chinchni	.....	216 2 0	.....	.....
	Mahim	.....	407 4 0	.....	.....
	Kelvi	.....	110 0 0	.....	.....
	Bassein	.....	1,102 13 3	.....	.....
	Tanna	269 12 7	3,373 1 7	2,313 7 8	7 9 6
	Bhivandy	129 11 6	2,188 15 10	.....	.....
	Kallian	16 5 3	2,997 9 3	.....	.....
	Panwell	.....	787 0 0	.....	2 1 6
Uran	65 9 5	853 10 10	.....	.....	
Dha	Alibág	.....	915 0 0	.....	391 10 11
	Pen	.....	217 4 0	457 12 8	140 9 11
	Rohi Astámi	.....	438 1 9	.....	.....
	Mahád	55 9 0	53 7 3	570 15 2	.....

(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

*continued.*

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				PUBLIC CONVENIENCE.		
Buildings.		Maintenance of Educational Institutions.	Maintenance of Libraries and Museums.	Public Works.		
Original.	Repairs.			Original.		Repairs.
31	32	33	34	Communication	Buildings.	37
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Division— <i>continued.</i>						
1,445 5 7	.....	5,437 1 3	.....	7,160 5 10	1,632 2 10	19,729 9 2
.....	10 0 8	300 0 0	121 0 0	.....	.....	443 0 5
.....	.....	900 0 0	.....	.....	.....	693 7 1
.....	4 4 0	6 7 11	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	56 15 10	.....	2 4 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	327 11 1
.....	.....	342 0 6	240 0 0	1,134 15 2	990 13 10	743 7 5
.....	.....	20 0 0	.....	.....	411 3 10	8 6 6
.....	.....	300 0 0	179 1 7	.....	.....	1,720 11 10
.....	.....	336 0 0	187 11 4	.....	.....	372 14 3
.....	.....	215 0 0	108 0 0	.....	.....	310 5 1
.....	.....	600 0 0	300 0 0	.....	5,434 13 5	36,625 15 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,275 6 0	.....	40 0 0
.....	.....	3,500 0 0	.....	.....	65 0 0	21,039 1 0
.....	.....	650 0 0	100 0 0	120 1 4	.....	2,113 7 2
.....	.....	260 0 0	.....	22 1 7	.....	515 15 3
.....	.....	17 6 3	.....	3,317 15 2	.....	290 15 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38 5 3
.....	.....	421 10 1	.....	54 6 0	.....	92 10 4
.....	.....	15 0 0	.....	.....	.....	416 7 9
.....	.....	15 3 0	50 0 0	.....	.....	3 12 0
.....	.....	85 0 0	80 0 0	38 4 0	2,037 13 6	466 1 6
.....	.....	156 12 0	195 0 0	288 9 5	.....	2,320 2 3
.....	.....	1,214 1 6	90 0 0	945 8 11	19,517 5 0	1,825 11 7
.....	.....	158 0 0	120 0 0	32 9 0	3,043 4 4	3,769 14 0
.....	.....	360 0 0	120 0 0	1,804 2 6	.....	2,359 10 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,962 1 6
.....	.....	444 0 0	60 0 0	.....	.....	1,174 14
.....	.....	289 10 5	75 0 0	1,381 6 11	.....	361
.....	.....	12 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,546
.....	.....	121 0 0	.....	963 15 9	.....	5

## B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Names of Districts.	Names of Municipalities.	EXPENDITURE—		
		PUBLIC CONVENIENCE— <i>continued.</i>		Total.
		Survey of Lands.	Other Charges.	
1	2	38	39	40
		Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
				Northern
Ahmedábád	Ahmedábád	.....	10,317 2 6	1,70,824 9 5
	Dholka	.....	2,079 3 11	12,979 8 6
	Dhanduka	.....	226 8 5	5,329 7 3
	Virangám	.....	373 7 8	12,694 12 1
	Mandal	.....	12 12 8	3,617 15 7
	Parantej	.....	75 9 5	2,396 14 3
	Morassa	.....	2 8 0	1,547 14 9
	Gogo	.....	26 14 7	3,656 3 4
Kaira	Kaira	.....	69 5 10	8,055 7 4
	Mehmudábád	.....	62 3 2	1,994 7 6
	Nariad	.....	26 0 0	14,662 3 1
	Kapadwanj	.....	109 14 0	6,433 12 0
	Dakore	.....	16 12 7	6,554 10 4
Broach	Broach	5,716 6 6	.....	81,487 6 11
	Jambusar	.....	53 12 2	5,056 13 5
Surat	Surat	8,315 9 4	14,274 11 2	1,50,635 9 2
	Balsar	590 3 0	465 5 2	15,375 4 10
	Randir	12 13 6	525 7 9	7,396 15 5
	Mándvi	.....	695 13 3	6,852 9 2
Tanna	Dhenu	.....	5 14 0	660 6 10
	Chinchni	.....	13 2 0	599 13 1
	Mahim	.....	1,039 10 2	3,316 11 10
	Kelvi	.....	91 2 10	958 14 4
	Bassein	.....	358 0 2	7,116 1 3
	Tanna	.....	1,335 12 6	13,835 12 7
	Bhivandy	.....	224 15 4	27,807 12 5
	Kallian	.....	330 15 6	14,064 4 11
	Panwell	.....	813 4 11	5,484 3 5
	Uran	.....	251 15 8	7,169 15 9
	Alibág	.....	214 12 3	4,276 2 9
	Pen	.....	43 13 4	4,955 9 2
	Rohi Astámi	.....	63 0 0	2,460 13 8
	Mahád	.....	15 10 3	3,102 15 5

(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

*continued.*

DEBT.			BALANCE.		Grand Total.
Loans.	Deposits.	Advances re-payable, &c.	Deposits.	Actual Municipal Balances.	
41	42	43	44	45	46
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Division—continued.</i>					
.....	156 5 10	.....	4,760 8 4	48,023 2 10	2,23,783 5 5
.....	600 1 0	.....	.....	76 15 9	13,056 8 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,227 4 1	8,156 12 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	6,291 10 3	18,986 6 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	500 13 10	4,118 15 5
.....	.....	.....	.....	991 0 1	3,387 14 4
.....	34 0 0	251 0 0	182 8 0	2,638 6 8	4,653 13 5
.....	.....	.....	.....	345 1 11	4,001 5 3
.....	27 8 0	.....	.....	2,815 8 3	10,898 7 7
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,899 13 3	4,894 4 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	11,293 0 3	25,955 3 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,781 7 11	9,220 3 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,322 6 11	10,877 1 3
25,074 0 3	6,420 0 0	.....	.....	6,909 0 5	1,19,890 7 7
.....	11 2 0	.....	.....	2,349 3 4	7,417 2 9
41,727 11 11	14,416 15 2	1,501 10 8	4,759 14 10	33,507 8 3	2,46,549 6 0
.....	1,294 8 2	.....	192 9 3	8,512 4 9	25,374 11 0
.....	51 0 0	144 11 5	3,972 11 1	2,442 1 5	14,007 7 4
.....	40 0 0	.....	187 8 0	2,222 6 3	9,302 7 5
8 15 0	0 12 0	2 0 0	.....	773 1 1	1,445 2 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,292 13 0	2,892 10 1
.....	.....	35 0 0	.....	1,712 11 2	5,064 7 0
.....	1 0 0	73 4 0	.....	36 13 5	1,069 15 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,729 7 5	8,845 8 8
.....	235 4 0	90 0 0	7,362 0 9	967 13 4	22,400 14 8
.....	85 0 0	78 8 8	.....	20,982 9 4	48,953 14 5
.....	.....	96 4 0	.....	638 9 11	14,999 2 10
.....	1 5 0	.....	.....	2,116 1 11	7,601 10 4
.....	254 12 5	.....	.....	2,360 10 0	9,785 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,733 7 6	6,009 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,868 0 9	6,877 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,202 12 1	8,679 12 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,200 10 0	7,879 12 4

## B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Names of Districts.	Names of Municipalities.	Population within Municipal limits.	BALANCE.		Octroi.	House Tax.
			Deposits.	Actual Municipal Balance.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
						Northern
Nasik .....	Nasik ... ..	21,979	.....	4,456 5 8	18,000 0 0	7,175 6 7
	Sinar ... ..	10,044	.....	1,386 14 10	.....	1,505 10 0
	Igatpuri ... ..	4,985	.....	1,112 13 2	.....	1,399 8 0
	Trimbak ... ..	3,763	734 15	47 9 10	.....	790 0 6
	Dindori ... ..	3,130	.....	79 13 11	.....	419 9 0
	Chandor ... ..	5,662	.....	266 14 2	.....	727 8 0
	Manmar ... ..	3,435	.....	857 8 4	.....	472 0 0
	Malhigam ... ..	9,701	.....	3,868 8 10	2,111 0 0	3,320 7 9
	Yeola ... ..	17,461	.....	579 9 7	.....	4,959 15 8
Saptshring	180	.....	2,772 15 11	.....	.....	
Khandesh .....	Dhulia ... ..	12,489	2,060 5 3	4,825 5 3	5,654 0 0	2,631 15 1
	Songir ... ..	4,573	.....	1,284 12 11	.....	1,680 8 0
	Amalner ... ..	7,564	.....	560 6 7	.....	815 6 0
	Sarola ... ..	12,235	11,200 0 0	76 5 8	.....	2,795 4 0
	Iran dol ... ..	10,846	.....	351 7 10	.....	1,799 2 3
	Dharangam ... ..	11,649	.....	213 1 2	.....	1,894 0 0
	Mahiji ... ..	2,150	.....	1,363 10 4	.....	1,006 12 3
	Bhadgam ... ..	5,665	250 0 0	409 2 9	.....	1,625 0 0
	Nandurbar ... ..	7,204	.....	892 12 1	1,767 14 6	1,257 12 0
	Taloda ... ..	4,423	.....	549 7 9	953 5 0	1,120 8 0
	Shahada ... ..	5,212	.....	1,100 13 2	858 7 6	1,434 7 0
	Prakasha ... ..	3,649	.....	1,313 13 0	452 15 0	962 8 0
	Sindkhera ... ..	4,419	.....	779 2 4	.....	1,511 10 0
	Betawad ... ..	3,106	.....	954 9 9	363 5 9	761 8 0
	Sirpur ... ..	5,591	.....	1,334 13 9	635 7 0	1,232 11 0
Chopra ... ..	13,699	.....	2,428 12 1	.....	1,992 11 0	
Warangam ... ..	4,229	.....	82 1 6	.....	1,037 4 0	
Jalgam ... ..	6,883	.....	2,528 14 8	.....	2,550 7 6	
						Southern
Ahmadnagar ... ..	82,841	.....	.....	4,728 0 11	10,707 5 11	9,922 2 11
Sanganner ... ..	9,030	.....	.....	24 13 3	1,784 0 0	1,015 12 6
Bhingar ... ..	5,577	.....	.....	1,419 5 10	.....	.....



(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—continued.

RECEIPTS.

Tolls and Wheel Taxes.	Assessed Tax.	Miscel- laneous.	DEBT.			Grand Total.
			Loans.	Deposits.	Advances re-payable, &c.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.
<i>Division—continued.</i>						
.....	10,550 9 6	2,161 4 8	.....	218 9 11	2,179 0 9	44,741 5 1
.....	.....	29 10 6	.....	.....	.....	2,922 3 4
.....	.....	161 9 6	.....	.....	.....	2,673 14 8
1,000 0 0	.....	266 0 10	.....	.....	.....	2,838 11 1
.....	.....	89 7 5	.....	.....	.....	588 14 4
.....	.....	3 5 6	.....	.....	.....	997 11 8
.....	.....	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,479 8 4
.....	368 2 0	579 2 9	.....	.....	.....	10,247 5 4
.....	.....	1,377 1 0	.....	.....	.....	6,916 10 3
.....	.....	753 2 0	.....	.....	.....	3,526 1 11
.....	1,515 13 0	1,600 6 7	.....	.....	.....	19,187 13 2
.....	163 7 1	82 13 11	.....	.....	.....	3,211 9 11
.....	.....	637 4 9	.....	.....	.....	1,813 1 4
.....	.....	1,749 1 8	.....	.....	.....	15,820 11 4
.....	12 15 6	317 15 6	.....	.....	.....	2,481 9
.....	7 7 0	340 4 7	.....	.....	.....	2,454 12
.....	.....	204 4 0	.....	.....	.....	2,574 1
.....	.....	81 2 10	.....	.....	.....	2,365
.....	.....	235 7 10	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	3 9 9	173 1 4	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	380 3 2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	215 8 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	126 5 4	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	87 8 0	139 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	603 3 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	100 0 0	214 3 4	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	180 0 0	90 8 8	.....	.....	.....	1,369 14 2
.....	325 13 3	20 11 10	.....	.....	.....	5,425 15 3
<i>Division.</i>						
.....	10,587 3 6	3,434 14 1	.....	785 9 10	0	40,365 5 2
.....	177 4 0	115 13 4	.....	.....	.....	8,117 11 1
.....	1,682 11 4	96 11 6	.....	.....	.....	3,398 12 8

## B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Names of Districts.	Names of Municipalities.	RECEIPTS—continued.			General Establishment.	
		INCIDENCE OF TAXATION.				
		Average incidence per head of Taxation.	Average incidence per head of House Tax.	Average incidence per head of Assessed Taxes.		
1	2	15	16	17	18	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
		Northern				
Násik .....	Násik .....	1 10 0	0 5 3	0 7 8	3,676 0 3	
	Sinar .....	0 2 5	0 2 4	.....	299 7 0	
	Igatpuri .....	0 4 6	0 4 6	.....	356 0 0	
	Trimbak .....	0 7 7	0 3 4	.....	450 7 9	
	Dindori .....	0 2 2	0 2 2	.....	105 8 0	
	Chandor .....	0 2 1	0 2 0	.....	250 4 6	
	Manmar .....	0 2 2	0 2 2	.....	192 3 9	
	Malligám .....	0 9 7	0 5 5	0 0 6	506 1 11	
	Yeola .....	0 4 7	0 4 6	.....	794 12 11	
	Saptshring .....	.....	.....	4 2 10	30 11 5	
		Dhulia .....	0 12 7	0 3 4	0 1 11	802 4 9
		Songir .....	0 6 5	0 5 10	0 0 7	302 6 9
		Amalner .....	0 1 4	0 2 7	.....	291 1 0
	Sarola .....	0 3 8	0 2 9	.....	537 7 0	
	Iranol .....	0 2 8	0 2 7	.....	205 15 1	
	Dharangám .....	0 2 7	0 2 7	.....	362 12 9	
	Mahiji .....	0 7 6	0 7 5	.....	271 2 1	
	Bhadgám .....	0 4 7	0 4 7	.....	252 12 7	
	Nandurbar .....	0 6 9	0 2 9	.....	960 0 0	
	Taloda .....	0 7 6	0 4 1	.....	635 13 8	
	Bhahada .....	0 7 0	0 4 4	.....	379 4 7	
	Prakasha .....	0 6 2	0 4 2	.....	263 12 5	
	Prakasha .....	0 5 6	0 5 5	.....	265 5 2	
	Prakasha .....	0 6 3	0 3 9	0 0 6	303 6 9	
	Prakasha .....	0 5 4	0 4 8	.....	363 10 6	
	Prakasha .....	0 2 5	0 2 7	0 0 1	406 3 2	
	Prakasha .....	0 4 6	0 3 10	0 0 8	354 4 0	
	Prakasha .....	0 6 8	0 5 11	0 0 9	402 0 1	
		Southern				
Ahmadnagar .....	.....	0 15 3	0 4 10	0 10 8	5,893 2 9	
	.....	0 5 3	0 1 9	0 5 3	324 0 0	
	.....	0 5 5	.....	0 5 5	384 0 0	

(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.							
PUBLIC SAFETY.				PUBLIC HEALTH.			
Police.	Fires.	Lighting.	Other Items.	Buildings & other Works.		Maintenance of Medical Institutions.	Vaccination.
				Original.	Repairs.		
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Division— <i>continued.</i>							
.....	309 4 3	3,190 10 9	164 9 6	1,534 0 5	.....	.....	264 0 0
.....	.....	.....	4 11 0	.....	.....	7 1 7	.....
.....	.....	.....	9 6 4	.....	1 6 0	.....	.....
.....	.....	1 12 0	36 4 3	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	0 7 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	15 2 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	645 15 11	10 8 3	.....	.....	.....	.....
130 2 0	.....	.....	4 13 0	.....	.....	1,193 2 0	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,063 6 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	9 12	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 4 0	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	286 12 5	1,200 0	.....
.....	.....	.....	55 0 0	.....	.....	173 8	.....
.....	.....	.....	256 13 6	.....	.....	289	.....
.....	8 0 0	183 1 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	59 1 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2 14 0	210 10 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	273 4 6	266 9 7	.....	91 15 6	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	186 7 0	438 11 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Division— <i>continued.</i>							
192 0 0	104 8 11	970 2 8	628 14 0	269 6 6	573 14	0 0 0	182 15 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 0 0	.....
.....	.....	53 11 9	98 15 0	.....	20	.....	.....

## B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Names of Districts.	Names of Municipalities.	EXPENDITURE—			
		PUBLIC HEALTH—continued.			
		Watering.	Road-cleaning.	Scavenging.	Other Measures.
1	2	27	28	29	30
		Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
					Northern
	Násik ... ..	732 9 8	.....	18,808 4 8	774 5 9
	Sinar ... ..	.....	.....	346 1 4	.....
	Igatpuri ... ..	.....	.....	455 6 7	.....
	Trimbak ... ..	.....	.....	308 1 0	15 9 0
	Dindori ... ..	.....	.....	187 10 9	.....
	Chandor ... ..	.....	.....	241 0 7	.....
	Manmar ... ..	.....	.....	240 0 0	1 10 0
	Malligám ... ..	.....	.....	1,561 9 11	61 1 0
	Yeola ... ..	.....	.....	930 14 0	.....
	Saptshring... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dhulia ... ..	693 9 6	2,439 0 0	1,779 7 5	.....
	Songir ... ..	.....	538 2 8	.....	122 0 0
	Amalner ... ..	.....	.....	303 5 2	89 14 3
	Sarols ... ..	.....	1,106 6 11	654 2 10	.....
	Iranol ... ..	.....	97 0 1	516 10 0	22 0 0
	Dharangám ... ..	.....	313 3 9	557 1 0	.....
	Mahiji ... ..	176 9 6	16 14 6	188 14 0	67 6 8
	Bhadgám ... ..	.....	52 14 6	240 14 5	82 8 1
	Nandurbar ... ..	.....	605 3 4	581 11 10	47 15 0
	Saloda ... ..	.....	34 1 3	808 6 3	10 0 0
	Salhada ... ..	.....	.....	825 7 9	.....
	Salaksha ... ..	.....	10 10 0	544 12 6	.....
	Salakhera ... ..	.....	.....	376 10 0	.....
	Salawad ... ..	.....	922 6 3	264 12 5	75 12 9
	Salaur ... ..	35 5 2	278 4 8	629 10 0	10 0 0
	Salaura ... ..	.....	548 3 2	335 0 7	100 10 0
	Salangám ... ..	.....	.....	223 12 0	5 8 6
	Salan ... ..	.....	171 9 0	526 4 0	15 0 0
					Southern
Ahmadnagar ...	Ahmadnagar ...	110 4 7	3,105 7 5	1,153 8 5	795 7 0
	.....	.....	.....	532 10 3	.....
	.....	66 12 0	145 12 0	239 11 0	708 0 0

(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

*continued.*

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				PUBLIC CONVENIENCE.		
Buildings.		Maintenance of Educational Institutions.	Maintenance of Libraries and Museums.	Original.		Repairs.
Original.	Repairs.			Communications.	Buildings.	
31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Division—continued.</i>						
.....	.....	1,302 1 7	.....	3,441 4 7	.....	2,628 3 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	16 6 6	.....	290 15 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	822 0 5	.....	219 10 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	808 0 0	.....	253 4 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	328 10 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84 15 0
.....	.....	.....	36 0 0	.....	.....	1,109 3 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	908 4 1	.....	154 6 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	518 0 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,249 15 2	4,033 9 10	475 7 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	445 0 0	.....	319 8 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	61 11 2	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	39 0 0	14 11 2	611 11 6	.....	438 3 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	6 8 0	545 11 8	60 11 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2 8 0	.....	.....	336 12 4	.....	200 0 0
.....	.....	.....	50 0 0	569 1 9	.....	22 15 0
.....	.....	.....	20 15 6	469 12 6	125 0 0	.....
.....	.....	97 6 0	39 8 0	599 3 6	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	18 3 6	342 5 3	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	37 0 0	802 7 0	215 0 0	28 7 8
.....	.....	.....	8 10 0	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	700 3 8	.....	32 11 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	50 1 0	.....	506 6 3	.....	140 7 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,205 8 0	.....	50 4 9
<i>Division—continued.</i>						
.....	.....	300 0 0	.....	575 7 2	1,806 9 10	339 3 0
.....	.....	100 0 0	.....	230 2 0	241 5 4	583 6 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62 8 0	12 0 6
<i>24 ad</i>						

## B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Names of Districts.	Names of Municipalities.	EXPENDITURE— <i>continued.</i>		
		PUBLIC CONVENIENCE— <i>continued.</i>		
		Survey of Lands.	Other Charges.	Total.
1	2	33	39	40
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
				Northern
Násik .....	Násik .....	350 9 8	294 14 10	37,470 15 1
	Sinar .....	.....	253 0 9	1,217 12 1
	Igatpuri .....	.....	0 12 0	1,865 4 6
	Trimbak .....	.....	52 14 0	1,926 4 7
	Dindori .....	.....	3 6 0	296 8 9
	Chandor .....	.....	4 0 0	824 7 1
	Manmar .....	.....	41 11 3	575 10 3
	Malligam .....	.....	199 2 11	4,129 11 9
	Yeola .....	.....	1,156 1 0	5,272 7 3
	Saptshring .....	.....	96 0 0	645 12 2
Khândesh .....	Dhulia .....	.....	874 1 5	15,599 4 11
	Songir .....	.....	77 5 11	1,839 4 1
	Amalner .....	52 0 0	.....	1,693 11 4
	Sarola .....	.....	53 10 6	3,950 2 10
	Iran dol .....	.....	336 9 0	2,455 4 5
	Dharangám .....	.....	306 14 3	2,207 14 11
	Mahiji .....	.....	571 6 5	1,838 13 4
	Bhadgám .....	.....	.....	1,168 5 10
	Nandurbar .....	.....	141 7 8	3,169 7 9
	Taloda .....	.....	232 14 2	2,396 1 3
	Shahada .....	.....	167 7 2	2,331 14 3
	Prakasha .....	.....	238 9 4	1,428 5 0
	Sindkhera .....	.....	106 9 3	1,832 6 11
	Betawad .....	.....	.....	1,666 15 8
	Sirpur .....	.....	557 7 10	3,167 2 11
Chopra .....	.....	.....	1,390 0 11	
Warangem .....	.....	6 7 0	1,236 12 11	
Jalgám .....	.....	24 0 0	3,129 13 4	
				Southern
Ahmadnagar .....	Ahmadnagar .....	.....	10,180 10 9	27,671 11 0
	Sanganner .....	.....	153 15 1	2,563 6 9
	Bhingar .....	.....	425 0 9	2,216 10 0

(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—continued.

BALANCE.					
DEBT.			BALANCE.		Grand Total
Loans.	Deposits.	Advances re-payable, &c.	Deposits.	Actual Municipal Balances.	
41	42	43	44	45	46
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Division—continued.</i>					
.....	189 0 8	2,664 5 3	.....	4,417 0 1	44,741 5 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,704 7 3	2,922 3 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	808 10 2	2,673 14 6
.....	.....	.....	45 7 7	866 14 11	2,638 11 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	292 5 7	588 14 4
.....	.....	37 4 0	.....	136 0 7	997 11 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	903 14 1	1,479 8 4
.....	188 3 3	13 0 0	.....	5,916 6 4	10,247 5 4
.....	.....	575 0 0	.....	1,069 3 0	6,916 10 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,880 5 9	3,526 1 11
.....	.....	.....	2,600 13 7	987 10 8	19,187 13 2
.....	.....	.....	1,200 0 0	172 5 10	3,211 9 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	119 6 0	1,813 1 4
.....	.....	.....	11,200 0 0	670 8 6	15,320 11 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	26 4 8	2,481 9 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	248 13 10	2,454 12 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	735 13 3	2,574 10 7
.....	.....	.....	250 0 0	946 15 9	2,365 5 7
.....	.....	.....	.....	984 6 8	4,153 14 5
.....	.....	.....	.....	403 14 7	2,799 15 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,442 0 7	3,773 14 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,518 7 10	2,944 12 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	584 10 9	2,417 1 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	639 13 10	2,306 13 6
25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	614 0 8	3,896 3 7
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,345 9 6	4,735 10 5
.....	.....	.....	.....	133 1 3	1,369 14 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,296 1 11	5,425 13 3
<i>Division—continued.</i>					
.....	785 9 10	200 0 0	2,500 0 0	9,208 0 4	49,365 5 2
.....	.....	47 0 0	.....	507 4 4	3,117 11 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,182 3 8	3,398 12 8

## B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Names of Districts.	Names of Municipalities.	Population within Municipal limits.	BALANCE.		Octroi.	House Tax.
			Deposits.	Actual Municipal Balance.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. a.	Rs. a. p.
						Southern
Belgaum .....	Belgaum .....	26,947	4 0 0	5,268 12 4	12,025 0 0	.....
	Gokak .....	12,612	.....	4,019 12 10	4,220 0 0	.....
	Yemkanmardi .....	5,296	.....	415 4 2	.....	564 12 0
	Nipani .....	9,371	.....	1,402 2 4	6,140 0 0	.....
	Athni .....	9,983	.....	311 8 10	7,275 0 0	.....
Kánara .....	Karwar .....	13,263	.....	616 0 0	3,341 0 0	2,047 0 0
	Kumta .....	10,932	.....	3,598 0 0	6,618 0 0	1,698 0 0
	Gokarn .....	8,707	.....	408 0 0	499 0 0	340 0 0
	Sirsi .....	5,285	.....	154 0 0	4,407 6 0	1,130 0 0
	Yellapur .....	1,531	.....	91 0 0	194 0 0	373 0 0
	Haliál .....	5,071	.....	895 0 0	765 0 0	1,923 0 0
Kaládgi .....	Bagalkot .....	14,002	.....	3,344 8 9	7,905 0 0	.....
	Gulátgud .....	10,674	.....	1,272 4 5	3,190 0 0	.....
	Kerur .....	7,096	.....	863 10 7	2,000 0 0	199 4 0
	Ilkal .....	10,109	.....	9,005 15 8	5,310 0 0	.....
	Kaládgi .....	6,592	.....	343 6 9	2,135 0 0	426 8 0
	Indi .....	4,675	.....	10 12 0	.....	243 0 0
	Mudébihál .....	3,547	.....	159 0 9	601 0 0	232 12 0
Nalátwar .....	Nalátwar .....	4,645	.....	758 15 10	528 0 0	734 0 0
	Bijapur .....	12,935	.....	19 6 3	1,225 0 0	.....
Poona .....	Poona .....	90,436	6,196 11 0	26,111 7 11	80,100 0 0	27,675 15 2
	Khed .....	6,446	.....	278 10 0	.....	990 0 0
	Manchar .....	3,309	.....	637 4 5	.....	1,032 0 0
	Alandi .....	1,624	.....	2,267 12 5	.....	242 12 0
	Patas .....	2,552	.....	124 1 1	.....	4 0 0
	Báramati .....	4,975	.....	484 5 11	2,481 12 0	.....
	Indapur .....	7,740	675 0 0	40 5 0	1,680 0 0	.....
	Talégám (Dabhade) .....	5,040	.....	747 9 0	1,752 0 0	.....
	Ssaur .....	6,416	150 0 0	348 3 11	970 0 0	.....
	Jejuri .....	3,102	.....	712 14 11	335 0 0	.....
	Juner .....	10,298	.....	1,965 10 2	4,365 0 0	.....
	Narayangám .....	3,915	.....	330 9 11	.....	975 8 0
	Útar .....	6,291	.....	11 3 4	.....	539 4 0
	Sirur .....	5,049	.....	361 3 1	.....	1,374 0 0
Talégám (Dhamdhare) .....	4,428	.....	44 8 0	103 12 7	.....	178 2 0



(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—continued.

RECEIPTS.

Tolls and Wheel Taxes.	Miscel- laneous.	Assessed Taxes.	DEBT.			Grand Total.
			Loans.	Deposits.	Advances re-payable, &c.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Ra. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Ra. s. p.	Ra. s. p.	Ra. s. p.	Ra. s. p.	Ra. s. p.
<i>Division—continued.</i>						
2,769 0 0	.....	4,011 5 6	.....	10 0 0	.....	24,088 1 10
.....	.....	482 6 10	.....	362 0 0	.....	9,084 3 8
.....	.....	120 11 6	.....	.....	.....	980 0 2
.....	.....	2,854 8 3	.....	926 14 0	.....	7,662 13 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,867 13 1
154 0 0	1,722 0 0	1,242 0 0	11,000 0 0	.....	.....	20,122 0 0
267 0 0	260 0 0	2,638 0 0	.....	.....	.....	15,079 0 0
.....	499 0 0	65 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,811 0 0
.....	.....	450 0 0	.....	.....	.....	6,141 0 0
.....	.....	606 0 0	.....	.....	25 0 0	1,289 0 0
.....	632 0 0	440 0 0	.....	94 0 0	.....	4,749 0 0
.....	.....	152 15 0	.....	.....	.....	11,402 7 9
.....	514 8 0	108 9 6	.....	.....	.....	5,085 5 11
.....	.....	20 10 0	.....	.....	.....	3,083 8 7
.....	.....	85 0 3	.....	.....	.....	14,440 15 11
.....	.....	102 1 0	.....	.....	.....	3,006 15 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	253 12 0
.....	.....	5 5 0	.....	.....	.....	998 1 9
.....	.....	325 11 2	.....	.....	.....	2,346 11 6
.....	.....	250 5 5	.....	.....	.....	1,494 11 8
.....	931 10 0	5,783 13 6	.....	6,443 2 3	2,447 9 0	1,55,690 4 10
.....	.....	34 10 6	.....	.....	.....	1,303 4 6
.....	.....	46 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1,735 8 5
.....	2,754 5 9	35 1 6	.....	60 4 0	.....	5,330 3 8
.....	.....	669 4 9	.....	.....	.....	128 1 1
.....	.....	992 7 3	.....	.....	.....	3,635 6 8
31 0 0	72 13 6	103 6 0	.....	.....	.....	3,418 12 3
.....	.....	732 3 9	.....	.....	.....	2,675 12 6
.....	2,857 10 8	839 3 1	.....	.....	2,832 5 2	2,200 7 8
.....	.....	584 9 6	.....	.....	.....	7,568 1 10
.....	.....	16 11 0	.....	.....	.....	4,015 3 8
.....	.....	341 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1,322 12 11
.....	853 14 0	787 6 5	.....	.....	.....	911 15 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,556 7 6
449 8 2	.....	69 2 11	.....	.....	.....	836 1 8

CXC

## B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Names of Districts.	Names of Municipalities.	RECEIPTS—continued.			General Establishment.
		INCIDENCES OF TAXATION.			
		Average incidence per head of Taxation.	Average incidence per head of House Tax.	Average incidence per head of Assessed Taxes.	
1	2	15	16	17	18
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
					Southern
Belgaum.....	Belgaum ... ..	0 8 6	.....	.....	1,421 5 8
	Gokak ... ..	0 5 4	.....	.....	492 0 0
	Yemkanmardi ... ..	0 1 8	0 2 11	.....	102 0 0
	Nipáni ... ..	0 10 6	.....	.....	599 0 0
	Athni ... ..	0 11 8	.....	.....	618 0 11
Kánara .....	Karwar ... ..	0 8 9	0 2 5	0 2 0	1,226 0 0
	Kumpta ... ..	0 12 11	0 2 5	0 0 4	1,139 0 0
	Gokarn ... ..	0 5 9	0 1 5	0 2 1	709 0 0
	Sirsi ... ..	1 0 9	0 3 5	.....	1,383 0 0
	Yellapur ... ..	0 5 11	0 3 10	.....	232 0 0
	Halial ... ..	0 10 6	0 5 11	0 1 11	680 0 0
Kaládgi .....	Bagalkot ... ..	0 9 0	.....	.....	808 7 0
	Gulatgud ... ..	0 5 7	.....	0 0 9	511 2 0
	Kerur ... ..	0 5 0	0 0 5	.....	504 0 0
	Ilkal ... ..	0 8 5	.....	.....	615 15 0
	Kaládgi ... ..	0 6 3	0 1 0	.....	510 8 5
	Indi ... ..	0 0 10	0 0 9	.....	78 0 0
	Mudebihal ... ..	0 8 9	0 1 0	.....	227 0 0
	Nalstwar ... ..	0 4 4	0 2 6	.....	312 0 0
Bijapur ... ..	0 1 6	.....	.....	383 6 9	
Poona .....	Poona ... ..	1 3 3	0 4 10	0 0 13	9,776 3 2
	Khed ... ..	0 2 5	0 2 5	.....	187 5 6
	Manchar ... ..	0 5 1	0 5 1	.....	105 0 0
	Alandi ... ..	1 13 6	0 2 4	1 11 2	573 5 1
	Patas ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Baramati ... ..	0 8 0	.....	.....	360 0 0
	Indapur ... ..	0 3 6	.....	.....	84 0 0
	Talégám (Dabhade) ... ..	0 5 10	.....	0 0 3	248 2 0
	Sasur ... ..	0 2 5	.....	.....	222 0 0
	Jejuri ... ..	1 0 6	.....	0 14 8	312 0 0
	Juner ... ..	0 6 9	.....	.....	461 14 1
	Narayangám ... ..	0 4 0	0 3 11	.....	96 0 0
	Utar ... ..	0 1 5	0 1 4	.....	180 0 0
	Sirur ... ..	0 7 8	0 5 0	0 2 7	400 5 6
Talégám (Dhamdhare) ... ..	0 2 3	0 0 7	.....	189 1 0	

(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.							
PUBLIC SAFETY.				PUBLIC HEALTH.			
Police.	Fires.	Lighting	Other Items.	Buildings & other Works.		Maintenance of Medical Institutions.	Vaccination.
				Original.	Repairs.		
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Division—continued.</i>							
.....	125 9 3	1,587 11 9	.....	.....	.....	1,028 11 11	226 0 0
.....	.....	.....	22 6 3	240 8 11	.....	671 4 5	188 2 9
.....	.....	842 13 6	8 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	340 8 0	.....	.....	98 15 7	1,592 7 5	.....
.....	.....	370 0 0	14 0 0	9,426 0 0	10 0 0	658 0 0	181 0 0
.....	105 0 0	1,171 0 0	18 0 0	201 0 0	.....	4,770 0 0	9 0 0
.....	.....	.....	121 0 0	178 0 0	.....	27 0 0	.....
.....	.....	85 0 0	6 0 0	.....	36 0 0	398 0 0	60 0 0
.....	.....	.....	31 0 0	.....	.....	55 0 0	20 0 0
.....	.....	65 0 0	2 0 0	161 0 0	.....	6 0 0	.....
.....	.....	384 6 3	2 13 0	.....	.....	810 14 6	221 5 2
.....	.....	.....	5 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	132 10 9	5 0 0	.....	.....	177 7 3	.....
.....	.....	186 0 0	5 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	49 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	192 0 0
24 0 0	1,073 2 7	2,206 7 7	1,963 9 5	.....	.....	.....	747 11 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	234 7 0	90 0 0	75 2 0
.....	.....	238 5 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 7 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132 8 6
.....	2 12 0	87 8 0	.....	.....	.....	767 10 0	92 4 3
.....	.....	64 2 3	.....	37 10 9	.....	1,244 11 0	.....
.....	.....	.....	3 0 0	.....	.....	103 13 9	.....
.....	.....	69 8 3	1 0 0	.....	.....	612 3 2	.....
.....	.....	299 5 4	176 14 7	.....	.....	1,031 5 10	.....
.....	.....	.....	37 8 0	29 0 0	.....	1,018 12 0	100 0 0
.....	.....	.....	31 6 0	.....	.....	.....	50 0 0
556 12 0	2 8 0	208 0 7	3 3 0	.....	15 15 0	833 1 7	58 5 4

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Names of Districts.	Names of Municipalities.	EXPENDITURE—			
		PUBLIC HEALTH—continued.			
		Watering.	Road Cleaning.	Scavenging.	Other Measures.
1	2	27	28	29	30
		Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
					Southern
Belgaum.....	Belgaum ... ..	643 7 7	2,583 13 4	863 3 7	.....
	Gokak ... ..	.....	1,221 9 1	245 0 0	290 5 11
	Yemkanmardi ... ..	.....	144 0 0	Entered	30 0 0
	Nipani ... ..	.....	957 5 1	Under Road	41 9 3
	Athni ... ..	.....	1,563 5 0	Cleaning.	.....
Kánara .....	Karwar ... ..	.....	.....	3,149 0 0	.....
	Kumta ... ..	288 0 0	.....	448 0 0	.....
	Gokarna ... ..	26 0 0	.....	208 0 0	.....
	Sirsi ... ..	16 0 0	646 0 0	963 0 0	.....
	Yellapur ... ..	.....	84 0 0	268 0 0	.....
	Hatnal ... ..	.....	.....	579 0 0	.....
Kaládgi .....	Begalkot ... ..	96 0 0	.....	1,549 15 8	.....
	Gulatgud ... ..	.....	.....	409 7 9	.....
	Kerur ... ..	.....	.....	294 1 0	.....
	Ilkal ... ..	61 15 0	.....	596 0 0	.....
	Kaládgi ... ..	.....	.....	546 1 8	.....
	Indi ... ..	.....	.....	168 0 0	.....
	Mudebihal ... ..	.....	.....	240 0 0	.....
	Nalawatwar ... ..	.....	.....	288 0 0	.....
Bijapur ... ..	.....	.....	294 15 9	.....	
Poona .....	Poona ... ..	3,719 12 5	23,014 4 7	.....	2,745 1 10
	Khed ... ..	.....	345 0 0	.....	134 8 0
	Manchar ... ..	.....	96 0 0	.....	0 8 9
	Alandi ... ..	.....	.....	343 12 9	81 8 0
	Pátas ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Báramati ... ..	.....	344 6 0	48 3 3	.....
	Indápur ... ..	.....	180 0 0	20 0 0	.....
	Talegám (Dabhade) ... ..	.....	226 15 0	62 11 6	91 1 6
	Sasur ... ..	.....	270 0 0	.....	46 0 0
	Jejuri ... ..	.....	408 0 0	2 0 0	289 5 4
	Juner ... ..	.....	794 7 0	.....	432 12 2
	Naráyangám ... ..	.....	44 12 0	.....	.....
	Utar ... ..	.....	18 13 11	30 6 3	.....
	Sirur ... ..	.....	449 6 0	742 0 0	40 15 4
Talegám (Dhamdhare) ... ..	.....	108 0 0	.....	249 6 10	

(5).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—continued.

continued.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				PUBLIC CONVENIENCE.		
Buildings.		Maintenance of Educational Institutions.	Maintenance of Libraries and Museums.	Public Works.		
Original.	Repairs.			Original.		Repairs.
		Communications.	Buildings.			
31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Division—continued.						
.....	25 15 6	200 0 0	.....	4,604 11 2	2,146 9 7	1,634 15 4
.....	.....	.....	60 0 0	.....	.....	330 1 7
.....	.....	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	400 0 0	.....	3,123 6 4	.....	565 9 8
.....	.....	360 0 0	.....	2,702 1 8	.....	272 2 6
.....	.....	60 0 0	50 0 0	212 0 0	.....	1,166 0 0
.....	.....	2,480 0 0	.....	59 0 0	.....	550 0 0
.....	6 0 0	.....	.....	259 0 0	7 0 0	173 0 0
.....	.....	461 0 0	.....	583 0 0	86 0 0	657 0 0
.....	.....	1 0 0	.....	68 0 0	.....	83 0 0
.....	.....	684 0 0	19 0 0	735 0 0	.....	400 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	168 1 9	2,417 8 6	1,466 13 2
.....	.....	200 0 0	.....	2,220 10 0	.....	120 6 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	969 7 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,045 0 0	250 0 0	860 13 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	118 7 9	.....	717 0 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143 4 0	90 7 3
.....	.....	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,151 10 6
.....	.....	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	272 10 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,591 0 0	7,911 2 9	22,189 2 2
.....	.....	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	11 0 0	.....	30 0 0	762 5 3	28 2 0
.....	.....	805 10 0	.....	216 4 2	.....	593 9 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	11 15 0	.....	16 8 0
.....	.....	.....	47 5 6	.....	640 12 1	260 6 7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116 0 8
.....	.....	193 0 0	.....	198 9 0	499 3 6	253 6 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	97 0 0	97 14 9	49 11 3
.....	.....	.....	150 0 0	.....	4,114 14 8	74 2 3
.....	25 11 1	459 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	300 0 0	.....	19 10 6	26 13 10	164 14 0
14 4 0	.....	.....	.....	361 5 2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99 14 9

## B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Names of Districts.	Names of Municipalities.	EXPENDITURE—		
		PUBLIC CONVENIENCE—continued.		
		Survey of Lands.	Other Charges.	Total.
1	2	38	39	40
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
				Southern
Belgaum.....	Belgaum ... ..	.....	1,316 1 5	18,408 4 1
	Gokak ... ..	.....	.....	3,761 6 11
	Yemkanmardi ... ..	.....	.....	300 0 0
	Nipani ... ..	.....	89 5 4	6,127 7 2
	Athni ... ..	.....	383 7 2	7,931 0 3
Kánara .....	Karwar ... ..	.....	22 0 0	16,544 0 0
	Kumpta ... ..	.....	89 0 0	11,327 0 0
	Gokarn ... ..	.....	.....	1,714 0 0
	Sirsi ... ..	.....	114 0 0	5,499 0 0
	Yellapur ... ..	.....	12 0 0	854 0 0
	Hahai ... ..	.....	96 0 0	3,427 0 0
Kaládgi .....	Bagalkot ... ..	.....	344 14 1	8,271 3 1
	Gulatgud ... ..	.....	.....	3,461 10 3
	Kerur ... ..	.....	10 8 0	1,783 0 9
	Ilkal ... ..	.....	73 12 1	5,818 9 7
	Kaládgi ... ..	.....	14 13 0	2,098 7 1
	Indi ... ..	.....	.....	246 0 0
	Mudebihal ... ..	.....	22 0 0	722 11 3
	Nalatwar ... ..	.....	16 8 0	1,868 2 6
	Bijapur ... ..	.....	.....	1,492 3 3
Poona .....	Poona ... ..	932 1 11	.....	85,993 12 2
	Khed ... ..	.....	.....	1,077 6 6
	Manchar ... ..	.....	81 4 5	1,143 11 5
	Alandi ... ..	.....	270 8 3	3,255 7 5
	Pátas ... ..	.....	0 2 0	28 9 0
	Báramati ... ..	.....	260 14 9	2,912 2 5
	Indapur ... ..	.....	22 0 3	1,754 6 8
	Talegám (Dabhade) ... ..	.....	172 5 0	2,113 5 6
	Sasur ... ..	.....	363 11 3	1,761 7 5
	Jejuri ... ..	.....	213 8 8	6,665 13 0
	Juner ... ..	.....	434 6 6	4,203 2 9
	Nárayangám ... ..	.....	45 1 0	813 11 4
	Utar ... ..	.....	.....	694 8 8
Sirur ... ..	.....	.....	3,251 3 0	
	Talegám (Dhamdhare) ... ..	.....	78 10 6	725 1 1

(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

*continued.*

DEBT.			BALANCE.		Grand Total.
Loans.	Deposits.	Advances re-payable, &c.	Deposits.	Actual Municipal Balances.	
41	42	43	44	45	46
Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.
<i>Division—continued.</i>					
.....	10 12 0	65 5 9	3 4 0	5,600 8 0	24,088 1 10
.....	422 0 0	.....	362 0 0	4,538 12 9	9,064 3 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	680 0 2	980 0 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,535 6 8	7,662 13 10
.....	934 14 0	.....	.....	2,502 0 10	11,367 15 1
105 0 0	.....	.....	.....	3,478 0 0	20,122 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,752 0 0	15,079 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	97 0 0	1,811 0 0
.....	396 0 0	.....	.....	246 0 0	6,141 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	435 0 0	1,289 0 0
.....	115 0 0	.....	.....	1,207 0 0	4,749 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,131 4 8	11,402 7 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,623 11 8	5,085 5 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,300 7 10	3,083 8 7
7,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,582 6 4	14,400 15 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	908 8 8	3,006 15 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	7 12 0	253 12 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	275 6 6	998 1 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	478 8 6	2,346 11 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	2 8 5	1,494 11 8
.....	5,100 1 2	1,728 11 4	7,539 12 1	55,328 0 1	1,55,690 4 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	225 14 0	1,303 4 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	591 13 0	1,735 8 5
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,104 12 3	5,360 3 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	99 8 1	128 1 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	723 4 3	3,635 6 8
.....	.....	.....	1,578 0 0	86 5 7	3,418 12 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	562 7 0	2,675 12 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	459 0 3	2,200 7 8
.....	.....	.....	821 14 9	80 6 1	7,568 1 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,812 0 11	6,015 3 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	509 1 7	1,322 12 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	217 6 8	911 15 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	305 4 6	3,556 7 6
.....	.....	.....	42 8 0	68 8 7	836 1 8

CXCVI

## B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Names of Districts.	Names of Municipalities.	Population within Municipal limits.	BALANCE.		Octroi.	House Tax.
			Deposits.	Actual Municipal Balance.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
						Southern
Sholapur	Sholapur	52,256	.....	2,045 10 11	34,691 0 8	.....
	Barsi	18,560	.....	4,365 2 10	9,540 14 8	.....
	Mareh	5,121	.....	605 5 3	1,201 15 9	308 8 0
	Karmalla	6,759	.....	4,039 14 0	3,813 14 10	.....
	Pandharpur	16,007	.....	2,338 5 9	15,685 15 9	.....
	Sangola	5,482	.....	890 1 2	1,120 0 0	.....
Dharwar	Dharwar	27,136	.....	1,048 6 2	3,901 0 0	4,827 12 0
	Hubli	37,961	.....	28,819 9 9	19,600 0 0	6,250 4 0
	Naulgund	9,578	.....	4,686 7 3	1,925 0 0	472 4 0
	Nargund	9,931	.....	4,714 6 3	2,156 6 4	683 8 0
	Gadak Betigeri	19,035	.....	9,159 1 2	9,059 4 0	1,495 12 0
	Ranibednur	11,623	.....	48 11 1	890 0 0	.....
Satara	Satara	24,484	.....	4,656 10 9	17,780 9 9	4,767 5 4
	Mahableshwar	2,759	.....	1,549 10 3	528 12 0	.....
	Walwa	4,258	.....	186 0 6	.....	.....
	Urun	8,390	.....	104 15 0	1,025 0 0	761 12 0
	Ashta	9,896	.....	854 9 3	471 0 0	138 4 0
	Dudgum	3,812	.....	871 13 10	.....	.....
	Shirala	3,617	.....	696 5 0	425 0 0	181 8 0
	Peit	4,971	.....	210 0 2	238 0 0	.....
	Neirla	6,127	.....	1,638 7 5	33 0 0	.....
	Kasegam	3,867	.....	134 0 7	91 4 0	.....
	Boregam	3,784	.....	189 9 9	25 0 0	.....
	Wai	11,062	.....	4,086 7 1	3,625 0 0	.....
	Bhning	2,225	.....	68 12 5	.....	45 1 0
	Rehmatpur	7,168	.....	496 5 8	692 0 0	.....
	Puscesowli	2,456	.....	1,224 13 4	1,051 0 0	.....
	Myni	2,978	.....	397 9 7	302 0 0	.....
	Shignapur	1,506	.....	924 10 4	449 0 0	.....
	Mhaswad	6,321	.....	1,370 3 5	1,056 0 0	.....
	Dahiwadi	2,571	.....	350 12 3	266 0 0	.....
	Mahimangad	2,265	.....	186 11 2	37 0 0	.....
Akluj	4,889	.....	568 7 2	455 0 0	.....	
Natapute	2,376	.....	1,793 12 6	459 0 0	.....	
Karas	11,410	.....	1,135 5 4	3,930 7 9	1,297 0 0	
Umraj	3,185	.....	266 2 5	200 0 0	.....	
Massur	4,574	.....	282 5 7	140 4 0	.....	
Indoli	1,758	.....	67 15 4	21 0 0	.....	
Pal	3,959	.....	575 0 3	58 12 6	.....	
Charegam	3,071	.....	614 9 5	386 0 0	.....	



(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

RECEIPTS.

Tolls and Wheel Taxes.	Assessed Taxes.	Miscel- laneous.	DEBT.			Grand Total.
			Loans.	Deposits.	Advances re-payable, &c.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Division— <i>continued.</i>						
.....	2,680 8 9	16,078 11 2	.....	.....	.....	55,495 15 6
.....	.....	385 13 9	.....	4,637 8 3	1,471 13 9	20,401 5 3
.....	.....	86 14 6	.....	.....	.....	2,292 11 6
.....	1,133 12 0	831 6 2	.....	.....	.....	9,318 15 0
.....	33,906 8 0	2,813 13 3	11,762 13 0	73 13 0	87 4 9	66,668 9 6
.....	.....	22 13 9	.....	.....	.....	2,032 14 11
445 13 4	.....	2,686 12 4	.....	.....	.....	12,909 11 10
.....	.....	8,127 7 6	.....	.....	.....	62,797 5 3
.....	.....	1,430 6 0	.....	.....	.....	8,514 1 3
.....	.....	281 0 0	.....	.....	.....	7,835 4 7
.....	.....	5,499 14 2	.....	.....	.....	25,213 15 4
.....	.....	413 11 2	.....	.....	.....	1,352 6 3
.....	.....	5,683 2 2	.....	.....	.....	32,287 12 0
1,452 0 0	.....	12,065 12 8	.....	.....	.....	15,596 2 11
.....	.....	9 0 0	.....	.....	.....	195 0 6
.....	568 0 0	872 8 10	.....	.....	.....	3,324 3 10
.....	.....	66 12 11	.....	.....	.....	1,530 10 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	871 13 10
.....	.....	26 2 5	.....	.....	.....	1,328 15 5
.....	.....	113 8 10	.....	.....	.....	561 9 0
.....	58 0 0	4 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,733 7 5
.....	65 8 0	11 6 0	.....	.....	.....	302 2 7
.....	12 12 0	24 3 9	.....	.....	.....	251 9 6
.....	837 4 0	94 0 8	.....	.....	.....	8,642 11 4
.....	.....	128 8 0	.....	.....	.....	242 5 5
.....	.....	151 3 4	.....	.....	.....	1,239 9 0
.....	.....	102 8 0	.....	.....	.....	2,378 5 4
.....	.....	21 8 0	.....	.....	.....	721 1 7
.....	4,389 10 0	83 2 8	.....	.....	.....	5,846 7 0
.....	776 0 0	145 14 1	.....	.....	.....	3,348 1 6
.....	.....	17 2 10	.....	.....	.....	633 15 1
.....	175 0 0	4 4 0	.....	.....	.....	402 15 2
.....	305 0 0	409 2 6	.....	.....	.....	1,737 9 8
.....	422 3 0	112 2 6	.....	.....	.....	2,787 2 6
.....	.....	1,574 15 2	.....	.....	.....	7,937 12 3
.....	96 0 0	42 8 3	.....	.....	.....	604 10 8
.....	51 0 0	47 9 8	.....	.....	.....	521 3 3
.....	16 4 0	18 6 2	.....	.....	.....	123 9 6
.....	42 0 0	12 11 2	.....	.....	.....	688 7 11
.....	57 0 0	26 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,083 9 5

## B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Names of Districts.	Names of Municipalities.	RECEIPTS—continued.			
		INCIDENCE OF TAXATION.			General Establishment.
		Average incidence per head of Taxation.	Average incidence per head of House Tax.	Average incidence per head of Assessed Taxes.	
1	2	15	16	17	18
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
					Southern
Sholapur	Sholapur ... ..	0 11 5	.....	0 0 9	2,936 1 5
	Barsi ... ..	0 8 3	.....	.....	1,282 4 4
	Mareh ... ..	0 4 9	0 0 11	.....	501 2 3
	Karmalla ... ..	0 10 6	.....	0 2 8	1,129 4 3
	Pandharpur ... ..	3 1 7	.....	.....	3,790 7 10
	Sangola ... ..	0 3 3	.....	.....	270 13 4
Dhárwár	Dhárwár ... ..	0 5 5	0 2 10	.....	1,580 10 0
	Hubli ... ..	0 10 11	0 2 3	.....	2,014 1 5
	Naugund ... ..	0 4 0	0 0 9	.....	611 2 8
	Nargund ... ..	0 4 7	0 1 1	.....	634 7 0
	Gadak Betigeri ... ..	0 8 10	0 1 3	.....	1,397 10 5
	Ranibednur ... ..	0 1 3	.....	.....	264 2 0
Sátára...	Sátára ... ..	0 14 9	0 3 0	.....	1,743 1 3
	Mahableshwur ... ..	0 11 6	.....	.....	4,075 5 5
	Walwa ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Urun ... ..	0 4 6	0 1 5	0 0 11	333 3 6
	Ashta ... ..	0 1 0	0 0 1	.....	270 4 10
	Dudgám ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Shirala ... ..	0 2 8	0 0 9	.....	146 4 10
	Peit ... ..	0 0 9	.....	.....	.....
	Neirla ... ..	0 0 3	.....	0 0 1	18 0 0
	Kasegám ... ..	0 0 3	.....	0 0 1	16 0 0
	Boregám ... ..	0 0 2	.....	.....	11 0 0
	Wai ... ..	0 6 5	.....	0 1 1	456 0 0
	Bhuing ... ..	0 0 4	0 0 3	.....	24 0 0
	Rehmatpur ... ..	0 1 4	.....	.....	204 0 0
	Punesowli ... ..	0 3 10	.....	.....	252 0 0
	Myni ... ..	0 1 7	.....	.....	95 0 0
	Shignapur ... ..	3 3 5	.....	2 14 4	315 13 4
	Mhaswad ... ..	0 4 8	.....	0 1 11	222 0 0
	Dahiwadi ... ..	0 1 3	.....	.....	18 0 0
	Mahimangad ... ..	0 1 6	.....	0 1 1	22 0 0
Aklaj ... ..	0 2 6	.....	0 0 11	198 0 0	
Natapaté ... ..	0 5 11	.....	0 2 10	185 0 0	
Karar ... ..	0 7 4	0 1 9	.....	616 12 0	
Umraj ... ..	0 1 6	.....	0 0 5	24 0 0	
Massur ... ..	0 0 8	.....	0 0 1	79 0 0	
Indoli ... ..	0 0 4	.....	0 0 1	9 0 0	
Pal ... ..	0 0 5	.....	0 0 1	12 0 0	
Charegám ... ..	0 2 4	.....	9 0 1	74 0 0	

(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.							
PUBLIC SAFETY.				PUBLIC HEALTH.			
Police.	Fires.	Lighting.	Other Items.	Buildings & other Works.		Maintenance of Medical Institutions.	Vaccination.
				Original.	Repairs.		
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Division—continued.</i>							
695 4 8	224 4 6	1,999 7 2	3,520 8 6	.....	.....	1,413 8 8	275 14 6
.....	12 12 0	199 11 5	646 13 3	.....	72 6 7	849 9 4	258 2 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	676 13 3	24 9 3	.....	.....
.....	.....	135 13 1	.....	892 4 6	.....	1,128 13 6	.....
.....	.....	528 9 2	.....	.....	.....	1,985 12 8	297 5 6
.....	.....	46 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	218 14 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
257 8 6	.....	78 3 6	.....	13 8 0	5 11 2	1,067 9 3	155 6 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	55 11 7	.....	.....	.....	549 1 8	180 0 0
114 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,106 4 1	588 14 10	3,003 7 4	.....	.....	.....	263 3
.....	1 4 0	.....	1,226 3 10	.....	.....	1,277 6 11	.....
.....	6 0 11	.....	11 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	15 6 9	93 8 11	29 1 4	.....	.....	1,284 12 0	.....
.....	0 6 0	47 0 9	35 14 0	.....	.....	4 14 0	49 8 8
.....	.....	.....	1 10 0	.....	.....	.....	11 0 0
.....	3 0 0	.....	100 12 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	5 5 6	.....	.....	7 12 9	148 11 1
.....	.....	.....	5 4 0	.....	.....	.....	11 0 0
.....	.....	.....	5 11 0	.....	.....	.....	11 0 0
.....	.....	.....	1 12 0	.....	.....	.....	3 3 10
.....	.....	.....	815 8 0	.....	.....	573 11 9	.....
.....	.....	.....	16 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	112 14 11	5 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	49 0 10	.....	.....	1,058 11 2	.....
.....	.....	9 4 0	45 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	60 13 0	360 7 11	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	143 8 9	16 10 0	.....	.....	460 0 0	.....
.....	.....	49 14 3	3 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	5 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	217 2 9	21 10 0	.....	.....	.....	116 0 0
.....	.....	.....	417 6 0	.....	.....	.....	183 0 0
.....	216 4 8	6 0 0	216 15 9	.....	.....	513 11 6	259 15 0
.....	.....	.....	35 4 0	.....	.....	.....	39 0 6
.....	.....	.....	25 14 3	.....	.....	.....	82 1 4
.....	.....	.....	4 12 0	.....	.....	.....	18 7 5
.....	.....	.....	10 10 9	.....	.....	.....	49 4 0
.....	.....	.....	3 10 0	.....	.....	.....	58 1 7

## B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Names of Districts.	Names of Municipalities.	EXPENDITURE—				
		PUBLIC HEALTH—continued.				
		Watering.	Road Cleaning.	Scavenging.	Other Measures.	
1	2	27	28	29	30	
		Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
					Southern	
Sholapur	Sholapur ...	.....	2,679 15 1	3,701 2 8	108 14 1	
	Borsi ...	.....	531 15 6	690 0 0	.....	
	Mareh ...	.....	156 0 0	75 15 0	39 9 3	
	Karmalla ...	.....	240 0 0	59 8 0	.....	
	Pandharpur ...	.....	370 5 1	1,802 7 4	4,467 15 4	4,435 5 6
	Sangola ...	.....	.....	71 14 6	84 0 0	77 1 0
Dhárwár	Dhárwár ...	4 0 0	1,829 9 2	156 0 0	302 11 3	
	Hubli ...	3 12 0	4,227 1 4	155 11 4	179 11 6	
	Naugund ...	.....	756 0 0	.....	.....	
	Nargund ...	.....	631 12 8	.....	.....	
	Gadak Betigeri ...	.....	703 6 6	.....	.....	
	Ranibednur ...	.....	294 0 11	.....	.....	
Sátara...	Sátara ...	.....	2,229 11 9	10,422 10 5	.....	
	Mahábleshtar ...	.....	320 8 0	.....	.....	
	Walwa ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Urun ...	84 12 0	203 7 9	19 13 4	.....	
	Ashta ...	.....	270 13 6	.....	.....	
	Dudgám ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Shirala ...	.....	325 15 0	.....	.....	
	Peit ...	.....	46 0 0	.....	.....	
	Neirla ...	.....	40 0 0	.....	.....	
	Kasegám ...	.....	50 0 0	.....	.....	
	Boregám ...	.....	.....	33 0 0	.....	
	Wai ...	.....	1,432 6 2	.....	.....	
	Bhuing ...	.....	6 0 0	.....	.....	
	Rehmatpur ...	.....	252 0 0	.....	.....	
	Pusessowli ...	155 10 0	132 8 0	.....	.....	
	Myni ...	96 0 0	74 10 0	96 0 0	.....	
	Shignapur... ..	261 8 8	141 9 8	.....	.....	
	Mhaswad ...	329 0 6	167 0 0	.....	.....	
	Dahiwadi ...	124 5 0	89 7 3	.....	.....	
	Mahimangad ...	.....	10 4 0	.....	.....	
Akluj ...	56 0 0	144 0 0	.....	.....		
Nataputé ...	.....	129 5 4	.....	.....		
Karur ...	8 6 9	109 0 0	433 10 3	.....		
Umraj ...	.....	24 0 0	60 0 0	.....		
Masaur ...	.....	55 0 0	.....	.....		
Indoli ...	.....	21 0 0	.....	.....		
Pal ...	.....	.....	50 6 0	.....		
C haregá ...	.....	.....	55 0 0	.....		

(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

*continued.*

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				PUBLIC CONVENIENCE.		
Buildings.		Maintenance of Educational Institutions.	Maintenance of Libraries and Museums.	Public Works.		
Original.	Repairs.			Original.		Repairs.
				Communica-tions.	Buildings.	
31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Division—continued.</i>						
.....	.....	670 0 0	72 0 0	844 14 5	4,559 13 0	10,639 15 7
200 0 0	.....	605 0 0	.....	2,064 3 8	688 11 0	2,415 13 9
.....	.....	2 0 0	.....	879 3 2	215 3 0	91 13 4
.....	.....	600 0 0	.....	.....	25 0 0	2,494 1 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49 1 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	658 13 11	417 9 6	2,165 5 4
.....	158 8 0	800 0 0	2 15 0	1,594 8 3	28584 8 11	2,675 14 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,055 7 11	.....	806 4 9
.....	7 3 4	60 0 0	.....	4,511 1 9	.....	105 5 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,786 5 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 0 0
.....	.....	167 1 0	100 0 0	425 15 2	953 10 5	2,647 7 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,422 0 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47 8 2
.....	.....	2 0 0	.....	.....	.....	153 15 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 8 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	50 13 10	4 8 9	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 8 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 0 0
.....	.....	682 8 3	.....	.....	.....	1,079 10 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 4 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145 15 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49 6 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	681 2 1
.....	.....	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	245 2 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	.....	175 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	109 12 0	.....	202 15 1
.....	.....	180 0 0	4 0 0	.....	.....	747 0 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143 2 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 8 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	466 2 7	.....	15 9 4

## B.—REVENUE, OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Names of Districts.	Names of Municipalities.	EXPENDITURE—		
		PUBLIC CONVENIENCE— <i>continued.</i>		Total.
		Survey of Lands.	Other Charges.	
1	2	38	39	40
		Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.
				Southern
Sholapur	Sholapur ... ..		4,469 0 2	38,810 12 5
	Barsi ... ..		349 4 3	716 11 1
	Mareh ... ..			1,674 1 0
	Karmalla ... ..		461 2 11	5,235 1 9
	Pandharpur ... ..		17,796 3 5	38,568 8 10
	Sangola ... ..	2 12 0	269 9 11	896 10 1
Dhárwár	Dhárwár ... ..	511 8 0	4,107 2 7	11,947 4 8
	Hubli ... ..	281 10 0	1,238 4 6	43,524 10 6
	Nargund ... ..		858 8 9	6,087 8 1
	Nargund ... ..		851 14 3	6,734 8 11
	Gadak Betigeri ... ..		517 12 8	7,371 3 4
	Ranibednur ... ..		20 0 0	579 2 11
Sátára...	Sátára ... ..		1,557 7 5	25,208 14 5
	Maháleshwar ... ..		300 0 0	10,622 12 6
	Walwa ... ..			42 0 11
	Urun ... ..	60 0 0	704 0 0	2,876 5 5
	Ashta ... ..			834 13 6
	Dudgám ... ..			17 2 0
	Shirala ... ..		12 9 0	652 9 4
	Peit ... ..		8 14 9	272 2 8
	Neirla ... ..			74 4 0
	Kasegám ... ..		69 14 0	173 1 8
	Boregám ... ..			54 15 10
	Wai ... ..			4,539 12 11
	Bhuing ... ..			66 6 0
	Rehmatpur ... ..		21 4 0	741 2 5
	Pusessowli ... ..		296 1 9	1,993 6 0
	Myni ... ..			579 13 0
	Shignapur ... ..		1,198 6 4	3,019 13 0
	Mhaswad ... ..		1,058 14 0	2,662 3 3
	Dahiwadi ... ..			346 10 6
	Mahimangad ... ..		126 7 0	208 11 0
Akluj ... ..			1,227 12 9	
Nataputé ... ..		31 14 0	1,259 13 8	
Karar ... ..		2,785 0 7	6,092 12 8	
Umraj ... ..			212 4 6	
Masur ... ..			335 1 10	
Indoli ... ..			61 15 5	
Pal ... ..			125 12 9	
Charegám ... ..			672 7 6	

(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

*continued.*

DEBT.			BALANCE.		Grand Total.
Loans.	Deposits.	Advances re-payable, &c.	Deposits.	Actual Municipal Balances.	
41	42	43	44	45	46
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Division—continued.</i>					
.....	.....	.....	4,637 8 3	16,685 3 1	55,495 15 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	5,047 1 11	20,401 5 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	528 10 6	2,202 11 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,083 13 3	9,318 15 0
26,081 1 7	140 15 5	.....	.....	1,877 15 8	66,668 9 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,136 4 10	2,032 14 11
.....	.....	38 0 0	.....	924 7 2	12,909 11 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	19,272 10 9	62,797 5 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,426 9 2	8,514 1 3
.....	.....	30 0 0	.....	1,070 11 8	7,835 4 7
.....	.....	208 0 0	.....	17,634 12 0	25,213 15 4
30 0 0	.....	.....	.....	743 3 4	1,352 6 3
.....	.....	2,459 6 1	.....	5,219 7 6	32,867 12 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,973 6 5	15,596 2 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	152 15 7	195 0 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	447 14 5	3,324 3 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	695 12 8	1,530 10 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	854 11 10	871 13 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	676 6 1	1,328 15 5
.....	.....	.....	.....	289 6 4	561 9 0
.....	.....	37 7 4	.....	1,621 12 1	1,733 7 5
.....	.....	.....	.....	129 0 11	302 2 7
.....	.....	.....	.....	196 9 8	251 9 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,102 14 5	8,642 11 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	175 15 5	242 5 5
.....	.....	.....	.....	498 6 7	1,239 9 0
.....	.....	84 8 0	.....	300 7 4	2,378 5 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	141 4 7	721 1 7
.....	.....	70 12 0	.....	2,755 14 0	5,846 7 0
.....	.....	94 12 10	.....	591 1 5	3,348 1 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	287 4 7	633 15 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	194 4 2	402 15 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	609 12 11	1,737 9 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,527 4 10	2,767 2 6
.....	.....	42 15 4	.....	1,802 0 3	7,937 12 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	892 6 2	604 10 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	186 1 5	521 3 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	61 10 1	123 9 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	562 11 2	688 7 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	411 1 11	1,083 9 5

## B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Names of Districts.	Names of Municipalities.	Population within Municipal limits.	BALANCE.			
			Deposits.	Actual Municipal Balance.	Octroi.	House Tax.
			Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.
						Southern
Sátara	Yelgaum	2,196		287 0 9	84 5 6	
	Ond	2,489		254 2 8	40 8 0	
	Nandgám	1,132		338 15 9	45 4 0	
	Kalay	5,137		201 14 2	76 8 0	
	Watar	1,472		378 3 2	25 4 0	
	Karway	2,649		218 13 3	0 4 0	
	Supney	1,521		495 15 1	8 12 0	
	Tambay	3,129		282 4 3	72 12 6	
	Yeraolay	1,266		119 4 11	0 1 0	
	Koley	1,808		467 13 11	128 0 0	
	Ving	1,837		44 6 8		
	Dhebewadi	337		1,237 5 8	221 8 0	
	Medhe	1,182		292 11 10	239 4 0	
	Tasgám	10,528		3,654 0 0	1,400 0 0	
	Khanapur	4,611		53 10 1	21 4 0	
Vitté	4,094		356 3 4	192 0 0		
Kadegám	2,505		121 15 6	110 0 0		
						Sind
Karáchi	Karáchi	51,143	4,380 5 3	1,77,264 6 6	1,89,058 1 10	6,810 1 3
	Kotri	7,949	4,675 5 6	1,190 0 1	4,750 0 0	1,529 11 5
	Schwan	4,294		1,434 4 5	2,587 8 0	
	Dadu	2,198		1,768 11 0	1,577 0 0	
	Bubak	2,759		2,056 11 4	1,174 7 4	
	Arazi	1,663		1,798 9 7	1,130 0 9	
	Manjhand	2,872		1,310 12 8	1,003 14 8	
	Jerrak	1,666	1,500 0 0	932 5 8	1,032 0 0	
	Táttá	7,944	4,027 12 5	3,132 9 8	6,885 0 0	
	Khetty	2,184	21,733 15 3	9,251 15 6	15,165 13 11	
	Mirpur Batora	2,846		5,498 13 8	3,953 1 5	
	Mogulbhin	1,533	149 0 0	5,580 10 11	1,662 0 0	
Sujawal	1,369		1,967 11 6	1,129 5 10		
Shahbunder	1,263		1,808 8 8	998 1 0		
Haidarábád	Haidarábád	25,272		72,686 9 1	59,059 0 1	
	Kaiser Téndá	1,515			210 0 0	
	Jámka Tándá	1,897			400 1 0	
	Tándá	3,412		559 12 11	2,484 0 0	
	Eadin	1,111		1,359 13 2	612 0 0	
	Ninda Shahr	1,239		2,072 13 4	907 6 10	
	Tanda Pagá	1,452		2,377 8 10	1,013 10 0	
ája Khánani	694		302 9 10	355 7 0		



(3).--MUNICIPAL REVENUES--continued.

RECEIPTS.

Tolls and Wheel Taxes.	Assessed Taxes.	Miscellaneous.	DEBT.			Grand Total.
			Loans.	Deposits.	Advances re-payable, &c.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>Division--continued.*</b>						
.....	7 0 0	35 1 10	.....	.....	.....	413 8 1
.....	85 0 0	3 1 5	.....	.....	.....	382 12 1
.....	80 4 0	7 1 6	.....	.....	.....	471 9 3
.....	99 0 0	89 3 6	.....	.....	.....	416 9 8
.....	25 4 0	6 15 9	.....	.....	.....	435 10 11
.....	11 9 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	230 10 9
.....	7 1 0	8 12 0	.....	.....	.....	520 8 4
.....	9 10 0	23 10 0	.....	.....	.....	388 4 9
.....	1 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 9 8
.....	30 0 0	11 6 3	.....	.....	.....	637 4 2
.....	17 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	61 12 10
.....	32 0 0	15 10 3	.....	.....	.....	1,506 7 11
.....	.....	13 14 6	.....	.....	.....	545 14 4
.....	382 0 0	205 15 7	.....	.....	.....	5,641 15 7
.....	8 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	83 14 1
.....	141 0 0	372 9 5	.....	.....	.....	1,061 12 9
.....	131 0 0	29 9 10	.....	.....	.....	392 9 4
<b>Division.</b>						
2,544 2 0	.....	26,033 3 7	.....	5,957 0 0	.....	4,12,047 4 5
.....	.....	3,584 15 5	.....	.....	.....	15,730 0 5
.....	.....	1,292 13 6	.....	.....	.....	5,314 9 11
.....	.....	639 10 2	.....	.....	.....	3,985 5 2
.....	.....	447 7 9	.....	.....	.....	3,678 10 5
.....	.....	70 11 0	.....	.....	.....	2,999 5 4
.....	.....	472 12 3	.....	.....	.....	2,787 7 7
.....	.....	417 0 10	.....	.....	.....	3,881 6 6
.....	.....	2,529 1 5	.....	.....	.....	16,574 7 6
.....	.....	4,262 0 3	.....	.....	.....	50,413 12 11
.....	.....	1,268 4 1	.....	.....	.....	10,718 3 2
.....	.....	1,577 7 11	.....	.....	.....	8,769 2 10
.....	.....	847 11 1	.....	.....	.....	3,944 12 5
.....	.....	451 12 4	.....	.....	.....	3,258 6 0
.....	.....	33,432 0 4	.....	.....	.....	1,65,377 9 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	210 0 0
.....	.....	3 0 0	.....	.....	.....	403 1 0
.....	.....	1,004 12 1	.....	.....	.....	4,048 9 0
.....	.....	735 6 2	.....	.....	.....	2,707 3 4
.....	.....	1,345 2 11	.....	.....	.....	4,325 7 1
.....	.....	8 6 0 10	.....	.....	.....	4,267 3 8
.....	.....	124 11 0	.....	.....	.....	782 11 10

## B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Names of Districts.	Names of Municipalities.	RECEIPTS—continued.			General Establishment.
		INCIDENCE OF TAXATION.			
		Average incidence per head of Taxation.	Average incidence per head of House Tax.	Average incidence per head of Assessed Taxes.	
1	2	15	16	17	18
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
					Southern
Sátara	Yelgaum ... ..	0 0 8	.....	0 0 6	12 0 0
	Ond ... ..	0 0 10	.....	0 0 5	18 0 0
	Nandgam ... ..	0 1 9	.....	0 1 1	18 0 0
	Kalay ... ..	0 0 7	.....	0 0 1	24 0 0
	Watar ... ..	0 0 7	.....	0 0 1	15 0 0
	Karway ... ..	0 0 1	.....	.....	3 0 0
	Supney ... ..	0 0 2	.....	.....	6 0 0
	Tambay ... ..	0 0 5	.....	.....	18 0 0
	Yeraolay ... ..	.....	.....	.....	3 0 0
	Koley ... ..	0 1 9	.....	0 0 1	12 0 0
	Ving ... ..	0 0 2	.....	0 0 1	3 0 0
	Dhebewadi ... ..	0 12 0	.....	0 1 5	71 3 2
	Medhe ... ..	0 3 3	.....	.....	18 0 0
	Tasgam ... ..	0 2 8	.....	0 0 5	252 0 0
	Khanapur ... ..	0 0 1	.....	.....	22 7 0
Vitté ... ..	0 1 4	.....	0 0 5	96 0 0	
Kadegám ... ..	0 1 6	.....	0 0 9	85 2 8	
					Sind
Karáchi	Karáchi ... ..	3 14 1	0 2 0	.....	30,681 8 5
	Kotri ... ..	0 12 8	0 3 0	.....	757 11 0
	Sehwan ... ..	0 9 8	.....	0 2 10	344 6 11
	Dadu ... ..	0 11 6	.....	0 0 11	65 5 1
	Bubak ... ..	0 6 10	.....	0 2 0	218 1 11
	Arabi ... ..	0 10 10	.....	.....	250 9 6
	Manjband ... ..	0 5 7	.....	.....	104 9 6
	Jerrak ... ..	0 9 11	.....	0 1 7	430 10 7
	Tatta ... ..	0 13 10	.....	0 0 9	1,255 8 8
	Khetty ... ..	6 15 1	.....	0 0 5	894 7 9
	Mirpur Batora ... ..	1 6 2	.....	.....	390 13 6
	Mogulbhin ... ..	1 1 4	.....	.....	301 13 7
	Sujawal ... ..	0 13 2	.....	.....	539 12 6
Shahbunder ... ..	0 13 3	.....	.....	200 2 6	
Haidarábád	Haidarábád ... ..	1 10 9	.....	.....	7,660 6 11
	Kaiser Tándá ... ..	0 1 10	.....	.....	22 8 0
	Jámka Tándá ... ..	0 3 4	.....	.....	22 8 0
	Tándá ... ..	0 11 8	.....	.....	412 3 8
	Badin ... ..	0 8 10	.....	.....	149 1 6
	Ninda Shahr ... ..	0 11 9	.....	.....	166 7 5
	Tándá Baga ... ..	0 11 2	.....	.....	186 5 9
	Rájá Khanani ... ..	0 8 2	.....	.....	45 8 4

(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE							
PUBLIC SAFETY.				PUBLIC HEALTH.			
Police.	Fires.	Lighting.	Other Items.	Buildings & other Works.		Maintenance of Medical Institutions.	Vaccination.
				Original.	Repairs.		
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Division—continued.</i>							
.....	.....	.....	16 9 0	.....	.....	.....	16 7 7
.....	.....	.....	4 11 0	.....	.....	.....	45 1 3
.....	.....	.....	6 11 0	.....	.....	.....	16 13 6
.....	.....	5 3 8	82 6 0	.....	.....	.....	24 10 6
.....	.....	.....	4 11 0	.....	.....	.....	5 11 2
.....	.....	.....	4 1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2 11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	8 4 6	.....	.....	.....	12 2 3
.....	.....	.....	3 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	8 6 0	.....	.....	.....	17 0 6
.....	.....	.....	5 11 0	.....	.....	.....	1 15 0
.....	.....	5 0 0	6 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	4 15 2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	180 5 3	78 8 7	.....	.....	.....	132 0 0
.....	.....	.....	6 9 6	.....	.....	.....	11 3 6
.....	.....	.....	83 0 0	.....	.....	.....	348 14 0
.....	.....	.....	22 8 0	.....	.....	.....	96 0 0
<i>Division—continued.</i>							
58,524 6	61,406 7 0	11,920 13 3	149 6 0	.....	20 3 0	1,748 10 0	360 0 0
1,911 10 8	.....	420 7 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
902 13 9	.....	124 3 11	.....	.....	.....	101 12 4	.....
412 1 8	.....	75 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
436 0 0	.....	22 11 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
423 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
446 6 1	.....	54 7 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
261 15 2	.....	33 5 3	.....	.....	.....	11 15 6	.....
204 3 11	.....	255 8 0	.....	2,399 7 9	50 0 0	1,443 15 0	.....
1,118 12 2	.....	547 14 2	.....	.....	.....	456 10 9	.....
602 6 4	.....	182 14 0	.....	117 0 0	73 0 0	199 0 2	.....
419 1 8	.....	79 1 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
447 0 10	.....	110 12 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
370 4 10	.....	19 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13,116 12 0	.....	8,309 8 9	75 1 0	7,892 14 6	1,709 5 3	1,632 10 5	264 0 0
70 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
803 1 9	.....	120 11 0	.....	.....	.....	84 0 0	.....
415 2 9	.....	45 15 0	.....	.....	.....	28 0 0	.....
513 5 0	.....	103 8 0	.....	.....	.....	42 0 0	.....
533 14 0	.....	28 2 6	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	.....
118 13 8	.....	29 13 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

## B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Names of Districts.	Names of Municipalities.	EXPENDITURE—			
		PUBLIC HEALTH—continued.			
		Watering.	Road Cleaning.	Scavenging.	Other Measures.
1	2	27	28	29	30
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
					Southern
Sátara...	Yelgaum ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ond .....	.....	45 14 0	.....	.....
	Nandgám .....	.....	.....	34 0 0	.....
	Kalay .....	.....	1 6 0	.....	8 2 0
	Watar .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Karway .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Supney .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tambway .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Yeraolay .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Koley .....	.....	.....	.....	16 8 0
	Ving .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dhebewadi .....	.....	4 0 0	16 8 0	.....
	Medhe .....	.....	5 1 3	62 0 0	.....
	Tasgám .....	.....	180 9 2	625 15 7	.....
Khanapur .....	.....	3 11 10	0 13 11	.....	
Vitté .....	.....	.....	72 0 0	.....	
Kadegám .....	.....	.....	2 4 0	.....	
					Sind
Karachi	Karachi .....	5,781 7 0	.....	25,678 7 8	.....
	Kotri .....	.....	.....	2,485 0 0	.....
	Sehwan .....	.....	.....	808 4 3	43 4 6
	Dadu .....	.....	.....	491 3 7	.....
	Bubak .....	.....	.....	431 0 0	.....
	Arazi .....	.....	.....	239 13 5	.....
	Manjhand... ..	.....	.....	456 0 0	.....
	Jerrak .....	.....	.....	510 0 3	.....
	Táttá .....	.....	.....	1,663 2 9	.....
	Khetty .....	.....	.....	822 2 8	.....
	Mirpur Batora .....	.....	.....	834 5 9	378 0 8
	Mogulbhin .....	.....	.....	522 5 2	369 9 4
	Sujawal .....	.....	.....	270 1 2	455 9 10
Shahbunder .....	.....	.....	256 7 4	3 8 0	
Haidarábád	Haidarábád .....	5,279 10 3	150 0 0	8,550 2 7	553 10 4
	Kaiser Tándá .....	.....	.....	60 0 0	.....
	Jámka Tándá .....	.....	.....	60 0 0	.....
	Tándá .....	.....	.....	639 7 3	.....
	Badin .....	.....	.....	339 8 10	.....
	Ninda Shahr .....	.....	.....	286 13 4	.....
	Tándá Baga .....	.....	.....	290 0 0	.....
	Rája Khanani .....	.....	.....	104 0 0	.....

(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

—*continued.*

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				PUBLIC CONVENIENCE.		
Buildings.		Maintenance of Educational Institutions.	Maintenance of Libraries and Museums.	Public Works.		
Original.	Repairs.			Original		Repairs.
				Communication.	Buildings.	
31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
<i>Division—continued.</i>						
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 2 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 14 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 8 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54 10 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29 5 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 8 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 4 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 8 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	183 11 6
.....	.....	60 0 0	.....	.....	.....	283 7 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 0 0
.....	.....	48 0 0	.....	.....	.....	4 11 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49 6 9
<i>Division—continued.</i>						
3,000 0 0	.....	1,761 0 0	4,140 0 0	21,550 8 0	6,956 9 4	11,191 8 0
.....	.....	800 0 0	.....	573 2 8	965 0 0	1,409 2 9
.....	.....	867 0 0	.....	.....	50 0 0	518 7 9
.....	.....	228 0 0	.....	127 4 0	768 8 0	86 9 6
.....	.....	150 0 0	.....	.....	718 0 0	130 2 0
.....	.....	221 0 0	.....	.....	611 0 0	15 0 0
.....	.....	2 0 0	.....	.....	.....	189 2 2
.....	.....	67 12 0	.....	.....	.....	263 2 3
.....	.....	615 0 0	.....	.....	.....	544 8 5
.....	.....	199 5 1	.....	.....	.....	1,031 8 7
.....	.....	263 0 0	.....	239 3 0	1,379 10 1	335 0 0
.....	.....	192 0 0	.....	121 2 2	.....	265 1 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77 0 0	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	635 0 0	94 9 6
546 0 0	108 6 6	3,323 10 0	267 0 0	1,762 15 9	1,133 9 9	7,114 13 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	223 0 0	.....	.....	55 0 0	502 3 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 0 0	176 9 7
.....	.....	194 0 0	.....	.....	234 15 4	238 9 3
.....	.....	120 0 0	.....	.....	129 10 4	219 5 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46 6 0	64 0 0

## B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Names of Districts.	Names of Municipalities.	EXPENDITURE—		
		PUBLIC CONVENIENCE— <i>contd.</i>		Total.
		Survey of Lands.	Other Charges.	
1	2	38	39	40
		Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.
				Southern
Sátara	Yelgaum ... ..		60 14 0	131 0 7
	Ond ... ..			126 8 3
	Nandgam ... ..			94 0 6
	Kalay ... ..			200 6 3
	Watar ... ..			50 6 2
	Karway ... ..			14 1 0
	Supney ... ..			38 0 0
	Tambway ... ..			66 14 9
	Yeraolay ... ..			6 0 0
	Koley ... ..			79 14 6
	Ving ... ..			12 14 0
	Dhebewadi ... ..		18 15 3	126 6 5
	Medhe ... ..			273 11 11
Tasgam ... ..		5 12 0	1,798 10 10	
Khanapur... ..			45 13 9	
Vittá ... ..		141 13 3	792 6 9	
Kudégám ... ..			255 5 5	
				Sind
Karáchi	Karáchi ... ..	58,000 0 0	12,283 3 3	2,53,154 1 5
	Kotri ... ..		1,069 6 0	10,391 8 4
	Sehwan ... ..		864 9 6	4,624 14 11
	Dadu ... ..		146 13 5	2,398 13 3
	Bubak ... ..		285 7 6	2,591 7 5
	Aranj ... ..		250 5 0	2,230 11 11
	Manjhand... ..		45 8 0	1,277 1 2
	Jerrak ... ..			1,578 13 0
	Táttá ... ..			10,293 6 6
	Khetty ... ..			5,070 13 2
	Mirpur Batora ... ..		1,643 10 7	6,638 0 1
	Mogulbhin ... ..			2,240 3 7
Sujawal ... ..			1,900 5 0	
Shahbunder ... ..			1,609 14 2	
			18,959 6 8	83,416 13 11
Haidarábád	Haidarábád ... ..			152 8 0
	Kaiser Tándá ... ..			152 8 0
	Jámka Tándá ... ..			3,162 10 4
	Tándá ... ..		237 15 2	1,530 14 11
	Badin ... ..		346 9 3	2,041 11 6
	Ninda Shahr ... ..		260 1 0	1,910 2 9
	Tándá Baga ... ..		303 12 8	408 9 5
Rája Khánani ... ..				

(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

—*continued.*

DEBT.			BALANCE.		Grand Total.
Loans.	Deposits.	Advances re-payable, &c.	Deposits.	Actual Municipal Balances.	
41	42	43	44	45	46
Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.
<i>Division—concluded.</i>					
.....	.....	.....	.....	282 7 6	413 8 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	256 3 10	382 12 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	377 8 9	471 9 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	216 3 5	416 9 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	385 4 9	435 10 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	216 9 9	230 10 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	482 8 4	520 8 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	321 6 0	388 4 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	114 9 8	120 9 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	557 5 8	637 4 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	48 14 10	61 12 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,380 1 6	1,506 7 11
.....	.....	8 14 6	.....	263 3 11	545 14 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,843 4 9	5,641 15 7
.....	.....	10 8 0	.....	27 8 4	83 14 1
.....	.....	79 11 6	.....	189 10 6	1,061 12 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	137 3 11	392 9 4
<i>Division—continued.</i>					
.....	.....	.....	5,512 0 0	1,53,381 3 0	4,12,047 4 5
.....	.....	.....	4,675 5 6	663 2 7	15,730 0 5
.....	.....	.....	.....	689 11 0	5,314 9 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,586 7 11	3,985 5 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,287 3 0	3,678 10 5
.....	.....	.....	.....	768 9 5	2,999 5 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,490 6 5	2,787 7 7
.....	.....	.....	.....	802 9 6	3,881 6 6
.....	.....	.....	1,500 0 0	2,223 4 7	16,574 7 6
.....	.....	.....	4,057 12 5	12,499 1 6	50,413 12 11
.....	.....	.....	32,843 14 3	4,030 0 4	10,718 3 2
.....	.....	50 2 9	.....	6,347 7 3	8,769 2 10
.....	.....	32 8 0	149 0 0	2,044 7 5	3,944 12 5
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,620 7 10	3,258 6 0
.....	.....	23 0 0	.....	.....	.....
326 5 10	200 0 0	913 15 2	78,114 5 7	2,405 15 0	1,65,377 9 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	57 8 0	210 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	250 9 0	403 1 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	685 14 8	4,043 9 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,176 4 5	2,707 3 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,283 11 7	4,325 7 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,357 0 11	4,267 3 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	374 2 5	782 11 10

## B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Names of Districts.	Names of Municipalities.	Population within Municipal limits.	BALANCE.		Octroi.	House Tax.
			Deposits.	Actual Municipal Balance.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
						Sind
Haidarabad.	Hala	4,096	.....	717 12 1	1,922 0 10	.....
	Gotana	953	.....	1,385 2 5	1,414 5 0	.....
	Matari	4,920	.....	1,069 15 9	1,924 9 3	.....
	Alhar Tanda	3,913	.....	843 4 1	5,845 4 7	.....
	Adam Tanda	3,457	.....	4,856 8 1	4,913 10 5	.....
	Nasarpur	3,106	.....	592 9 2	1,009 14 4	.....
	Khokar	939	.....	4 7 9	451 8 0	.....
	Mirpur	1,280	.....	2,786 13 9	1,076 2 9	.....
	Shahdadpur	2,232	.....	1,193 14 8	1,200 0 0	.....
	Kandara	2,558	.....	1,076 7 4	1,146 0 0	.....
	Taroshah	2,219	.....	2,176 13 8	698 9 8	.....
	Bhiria	2,549	.....	656 15 1	1,404 15 8	.....
Nauahara	2,950	.....	181 3 9	1,079 2 9	.....	
Mora	1,738	.....	664 12 2	600 0 0	.....	
Shikarpur	Shikarpur	38,107	.....	7,277 4 1	55,465 8 6	.....
	Sakhar	13,318	75,504 9 1	18,466 2 5	94,920 0 1	.....
	Garhi Yasin	4,808	1,400 0 0	1,594 14 5	4,430 0 0	.....
	Rohri	8,580	.....	2,268 2 8	8,801 13 9	.....
	Ghotki	3,639	.....	1,879 9 1	2,027 0 9	.....
	Larkhana	10,643	.....	10,702 10 9	9,797 0 0	.....
	Kambar	3,518	.....	2,608 7 4	2,038 5 7	.....
	Ratadora	3,057	.....	1,124 11 5	1,437 14 10	.....
	Mehar	2,000	.....	.....	479 13 3	.....
	Khairpur Nathe- shah	2,000	.....	.....	339 7 5	.....
Thar and Par- kar	Umarkot	3,999	.....	10,754 1 11	7,876 0 0	.....
	Nabisar	1,629	.....	1,271 3 1	1,291 4 0	.....
	Chachra	1,666	.....	765 4 9	1,062 0 0	.....
	Godra	1,126	.....	1,883 12 8	658 5 4	.....
	Kipra	1,460	.....	1,735 8 8	1,681 4 0	.....
	Sanghar	1,260	.....	1,607 2 7	762 8 0	.....
	Miti	2,580	.....	1,610 7 4	1,901 4 0	.....
	Islamkot	882	.....	517 11 2	188 12 0	.....
	Dipla	960	.....	391 11 1	737 0 0	.....
	Nagar	2,425	.....	1,443 8 9	1,995 0 0	.....
Virawah	1,141	.....	1,122 1 3	370 3 0	.....	



(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

RECEIPTS.

Tolls and Wheel Taxes.	Assessed Taxes.	Miscellaneous.	DEBT.			Grand Total.
			Loans.	Deposits.	Advances re-payable, &c.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Ra. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Division—continued.</i>						
.....	.....	1,149 14 8	.....	.....	.....	3,789 11 7
.....	.....	105 4 8	.....	.....	.....	2,904 12 1
.....	.....	1,390 6 5	.....	.....	.....	4,384 15 5
.....	.....	1,518 12 6	.....	.....	.....	8,297 4 8
.....	.....	1,674 7 0	.....	.....	.....	11,444 9 6
.....	.....	362 3 10	.....	.....	.....	1,964 11 4
.....	.....	6 6 7	.....	.....	.....	462 6 4
.....	.....	790 8 9	.....	.....	.....	4,653 9 3
.....	.....	571 4 3	.....	.....	.....	2,968 2 11
.....	.....	1,432 1 9	.....	.....	.....	3,674 9 1
.....	.....	1,495 10 3	.....	.....	.....	4,371 1 7
.....	.....	419 13 5	.....	.....	.....	2,481 12 2
.....	.....	662 14 6	.....	.....	.....	1,923 5 0
.....	.....	857 1 9	.....	.....	.....	2,121 13 11
2,312 0 2	985 7 0	2,294 14 5	30,000 0 0	.....	.....	98,335 2 2
2,122 13 0	.....	21,945 10 6	.....	.....	.....	1,12,959 3 1
610 0 0	.....	1,161 0 5	.....	.....	.....	9,195 14 10
362 14 1	.....	5,704 11 9	.....	.....	.....	17,137 10 3
50 8 0	.....	407 9 9	.....	.....	.....	4,384 11 7
1,042 6 0	.....	5,283 10 1	.....	.....	.....	26,895 10 10
156 3 0	.....	2,471 1 0	.....	.....	.....	7,274 0 11
875 7 0	.....	895 5 9	.....	.....	.....	4,243 7 0
28 0 0	.....	1,068 13 4	.....	.....	.....	1,576 10 7
2 3 6	.....	233 11 5	.....	.....	.....	575 6 4
.....	.....	1,815 12 9	.....	.....	.....	20,445 14 8
.....	.....	772 15 1	.....	.....	.....	3,335 6 2
.....	.....	472 15 10	.....	.....	.....	2,300 4 7
.....	.....	55 15 1	.....	.....	.....	2,598 1 1
.....	.....	680 9 0	.....	.....	.....	4,097 5 8
.....	.....	463 5 2	.....	23 0 0	.....	2,855 15 9
.....	.....	231 1 3	.....	.....	.....	3,762 12 7
.....	.....	297 15 1	.....	.....	.....	1,004 6 3
.....	.....	45 7 2	.....	6 11 10	.....	1,180 14 1
.....	.....	219 9 4	.....	.....	.....	3,658 2 1
.....	.....	221 3 7	.....	.....	.....	1,713 7 10

**B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.**

Names of Districts.	Names of Municipalities.	RECEIPTS—continued.			General Establishment.
		INCIDENCE OF TAXATION.			
		Average incidence per head of Taxation.	Average incidence per head of House Tax.	Average incidence per head of Assessed Taxes.	
1	2	15	16	17	18
		Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
					Sind
Hydrabad ...	Hala ...	0 7 6	.....	.....	198 0 0
	Gotana ...	1 7 9	.....	.....	169 8 0
	Matari ...	0 6 3	.....	.....	281 8 1
	Alhar Tanda ...	1 7 11	.....	.....	576 14 5
	Adam Tanda ...	1 6 9	.....	.....	429 14 8
	Nasarpur ...	0 5 2	.....	.....	251 12 0
	Khokur ...	0 7 8	.....	.....	16 0 0
	Mirpur ...	0 13 5	.....	.....	141 0 0
	Shahadadpur ...	0 8 7	.....	.....	159 12 11
	Kadnara ...	0 7 2	.....	.....	294 0 0
	Taroshah ...	0 5 0	.....	.....	299 6 5
	Bhiria ...	0 8 10	.....	.....	268 4 5
Naushara ...	0 5 10	.....	.....	242 2 11	
Mora ...	0 5 6	.....	.....	82 13 11	
Shikarpur ...	Shikarpur ...	1 8 8	.....	0 4 7	8,357 7 6
	Sakhar ...	7 4 7	.....	.....	16,803 0 8
	Gari Yasin ...	1 0 9	.....	.....	384 0 0
	Rohri ...	1 1 1	.....	.....	1,396 9 7
	Ghotki ...	0 9 0	.....	.....	215 0 0
	Larkhana ...	1 0 4	.....	.....	611 3 3
	Kambar ...	0 10 0	.....	.....	314 0 0
	Ratadera ...	0 12 1	.....	.....	204 0 0
	Mehar ...	0 4 1	.....	.....	257 10 4
Khairpur Natheshah ...	0 2 9	.....	.....	202 12 3	
Thar and Parkar.	Unarkot ...	1 15 6	.....	.....	.....
	Nabisar ...	0 12 8	.....	.....	.....
	Chachra ...	0 10 2	.....	.....	.....
	Godra ...	0 9 4	.....	.....	.....
	Kipra ...	1 2 5	.....	.....	.....
	Sanghar ...	0 9 8	.....	.....	.....
	Miti ...	0 11 9	.....	.....	.....
	Islamkot ...	0 3 5	.....	.....	.....
Dipla ...	0 12 3	.....	.....	.....	
Nagar ...	0 13 2	.....	.....	.....	
Virawah ...	0 5 2	.....	.....	.....	
					* 1,001 11 5

\* Details of expenditure for each municipality in Thar and Parkar are not given.

(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.							
PUBLIC SAFETY.				PUBLIC HEALTH.			
Police.	Fires.	Lighting.	Other Items.	Buildings & other Works.		Maintenance of Medical Institutions.	Vaccination.
				Original.	Repairs.		
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Division—continued.</i>							
471 1 4	.....	22 10 3	.....	.....	.....	117 0 0	.....
381 5 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51 0 0	.....
560 13 4	.....	36 5 8	.....	.....	.....	72 0 0	.....
1,001 13 0	.....	294 5 7	.....	.....	151 8 0	300 0 0	.....
722 15 0	.....	200 2 5	.....	.....	.....	130 0 0	.....
427 4 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	.....
292 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
291 6 0	.....	30 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
459 6 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
461 14 0	.....	42 14 4	.....	.....	.....	119 10 9	.....
373 14 0	.....	57 2 5	.....	.....	.....	267 10 5	.....
373 14 0	.....	20 12 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
406 15 8	.....	11 4 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
240 13 0	.....	11 1 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,639 8 0	.....	3,329 8 8	.....	27,854 6 9	90 6 4	2,233 13 0	361 0 0
9,166 0 11	.....	7,706 1 3	2,203 15 3	442 9 0	159 0 0	3,139 13 0	360 0 0
742 0 0	.....	480 5 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,796 5 6	.....	626 12 4	.....	56 0 0	72 5 4	456 0 0	192 0 0
314 12 11	.....	69 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,049 0 0	.....	782 15 2	.....	.....	221 0 0	535 0 0	.....
1,115 2 6	.....	461 11 4	.....	.....	60 0 0	.....	.....
572 0 0	.....	161 8 0	.....	.....	10 0 0	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39 12 0	.....
18 8 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,622 2 3	.....	140 11 9	.....	.....	421 9 10	1,735 7 8	.....

**B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.**

Names of Districts.	Names of Municipalities.	EXPEN			
		PUBLIC HEALTH—continued.			
		Watering.	Road Cleaning.	Scavenging.	Other Measures.
1	2	27	28	29	30
		Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.
					Sind
Haiderabad.	Hala .....	.....	.....	368 0 0	91 6
	Gotana .....	.....	.....	176 15 0	.....
	Matari .....	.....	.....	479 10 8	.....
	Alhar Tanda .....	.....	.....	1,080 0 0	707 4 5
	Adam Tanda .....	.....	.....	427 8 0	.....
	Nasarpur .....	.....	.....	300 0 0	.....
	Khokur .....	.....	.....	118 6 2	.....
	Mirpur .....	.....	.....	282 0 0	254 8 9
	Shahdampur .....	.....	.....	293 13 10	.....
	Kandara .....	.....	.....	300 0 0	.....
	Taroshah .....	30 15 6	.....	299 1 4	.....
	Bhiria .....	.....	.....	228 9 2	.....
Nanshara .....	.....	.....	349 6 11	.....	
Mora .....	.....	.....	238 12 0	.....	
Shikarpur.	Shikarpur .....	912 0 8	4,300 7 9	9,897 10 8	.....
	Sakkhar .....	3,435 1 4	.....	8,704 12 4	170 10 3
	Garhi Yasin .....	251 8 8	.....	1,278 11 10	.....
	Rohri .....	144 0 0	1,626 11 10	2,474 9 9	1 8 0
	Ghotki .....	.....	228 0 0	.....	.....
	Larkhana .....	.....	1,333 3 6	1,992 8 7	.....
	Kambar .....	30 0 0	193 0 0	767 6 0	28 6 0
	Ratadera .....	.....	200 13 6	857 10 10	62 12 0
Thar and Parkar.	Mehar .....	.....	130 0 0	.....	.....
	Khairpur Natheshah .....	.....	45 7 8	.....	.....
	Umerkot .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Nabisar .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Chachra .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Godra .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Kipra .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sanghar .....	2,807 2 5	159 13 0	3,432 14 6	2,306 7 4
	Miti .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Islamkot .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dipla .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Nagar .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Virawah .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*concluded.*

DITURE—*continued.*

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				PUBLIC CONVENIENCE.		
Buildings.		Maintenance of Educational Institutions.	Maintenance of Libraries & Museums.	Public Works.		Repairs.
Original.	Repairs.			Original.		
31	32	33	34	Communications.	Buildings.	37
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Division—continued.</i>						
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	473 13 2	280 13 5
.....	.....	72 0 0	.....	.....	466 13 0	135 6 7
.....	.....	360 0 0	.....	22 2 0	375 0 0	583 15 1
.....	13 8 0	377 0 0	.....	.....	402 6 7	583 14 9
204 12 0	107 8 0	602 0 0	.....	.....	128 3 6	2,089 0 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	269 8 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 6 9
.....	.....	150 0 0	.....	.....	542 8 0	266 7 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	640 0 0	66 4 0
.....	.....	96 0 0	.....	.....	.....	442 3 1
.....	.....	311 0 0	.....	.....	.....	537 12 5
.....	.....	196 0 0	.....	.....	.....	617 15 10
.....	.....	70 0 0	.....	.....	.....	279 12 5
.....	.....	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....	383 14 10
.....	17 14 4	3,231 10 9	.....	5,822 10 0	3,006 15 6	602 13 0
1,578 8 3	499 1 10	3,772 15 5	.....	16,808 2 8	3,055 14 10	5,445 5 2
.....	.....	255 0 0	.....	744 0 0	396 0 2	179 10 0
.....	.....	536 10 6	.....	90 4 2	818 1 8	736 0 10
.....	.....	135 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1 4 0
.....	.....	1,566 0 0	.....	76 4 0	425 0 0	1,055 14 2
.....	.....	394 0 0	.....	.....	.....	769 6 5
.....	20 0 0	135 0 0	.....	201 12 0	.....	359 5 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 13 0	38 5 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 0 0	25 0 0
750 0 0	158 14 3	1,687 5 9	.....	.....	140 0 0	1,572 6 10

## B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Names of Districts.	Names of Municipalities.	EXPEN		
		PUBLIC CONVENIENCE.		Total.
		Survey of Lands.	Other Charges.	
1	2	38	39	40
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
				Sind
Haiderabad	Hala		659 10 9	2,682 7 0
	Gotana		97 6 9	1,550 6 8
	Matari		266 10 6	3,038 1 5
	Alhar Tanda		1,156 11 9	6,645 6 6
	Adam Tanda		694 12 2	5,736 12 1
	Nasarpur		66 6 11	1,353 15 1
	Khokur		0 4 6	356 5 5
	Mirpur		109 3 2	2,067 6 1
	Shahdadpur		602 4 8	2,226 9 7
	Kandara		10 13 0	1,767 7 2
	Taroshah		7 13 0	2,184 11 6
	Bhiria		1 14 0	1,707 6 0
	Naushara		17 9 3	1,377 3 3
Mora		3 9 6	1,081 0 6	
Shikarpur	Shikarpur		2,759 10 4	76,417 15 3
	Sakkhar	865 14 7	23,620 2 0	1,12,937 0 9
	Garhi Yasin		728 0 9	5,439 4 7
	Rohri		1,749 7 1	12,773 11 7
	Ghotki		659 6 2	1,622 7 1
	Larkhana		1,628 1 1	13,276 1 9
	Kambar		403 5 6	4,543 5 9
	Ratadera		466 8 7	3,281 5 11
	Mehar		52 4 8	641 13 0
	Khairpur Natheosah		38 13 4	346 9 5
Thar and Far- kar.	Umerkot			
	Nabisar			
	Chachra			
	Godra			
	Kipra			
	Saughar		1,447 10 2	20,384 5 2
	Miti			
	Ialamkot			
Dipla				
Nagar				
Virawah				

(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—concluded.

DITURE—continued.

DEBT.			BALANCE.		Grand Total.
Loans.	Deposits.	Advances re-payable, &c.	Deposits.	Actual Municipal Balances.	
41	42	43	44	45	46
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Division—concluded.</i>					
.....	.....	14 0 0	.....	1,093 4 7	3,789 11 7
.....	.....	7 0 0	.....	1,347 5 5	2,904 12 1
.....	.....	21 0 0	500 0 0	825 14 0	4,384 15 5
.....	.....	24 0 0	.....	1,537 14 2	8,207 4 8
.....	.....	354 0 0	5,000 0 0	353 13 5	11,444 9 6
.....	.....	4 0 0	.....	606 12 3	1,964 11 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	106 0 11	462 6 4
.....	.....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,086 8 2	4,633 9 3
.....	.....	283 12 0	.....	452 13 4	2,968 2 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,907 1 11	3,674 9 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,186 6 1	4,371 1 7
.....	.....	.....	.....	774 6 2	2,481 13 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	546 1 9	1,923 5 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,040 13 5	2,121 13 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	21,917 2 11	98,335 2 2
.....	.....	.....	65,504 9 1	34,517 9 3	2,12,959 3 1
.....	.....	.....	1,400 0 0	2,356 10 3	9,195 14 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,363 14 8	17,137 10 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,742 4 6	4,364 11 7
.....	.....	.....	.....	13,529 9 1	26,805 10 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,730 11 2	7,274 0 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	962 1 1	4,243 7 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,034 13 7	1,576 10 7
.....	.....	.....	.....	228 12 11	575 6 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	26,568 10 8	46,952 10 9

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND

STATEMENT showing, for the undermentioned Collectorates of the of Population as determined by the

Name of Division.	Name of District or Collectorate.	Area in Square Miles.	TOWNS AND VILLAGES.				HOUSES.			
			Towns with population of 5,000 and upwards.	VILLAGES.			Total of Towns and Villages.	Of the better sort.	Of the inferior sort.	Total of Houses.
				Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Totals for subjoined Collectorates .. .. .		124,457.75	179	26,473	1,717	28,190	29,369	336,629	2,917,911	3,254,540
DECCAN.	Khandesh .. .. .	10,168	22	2,603	821	3,425	3,447	12,048	217,851	229,899
	Nasik .. .. .	8,140	6	1,623	69	1,692	1,695	6,277	127,571	133,848
	Ahmadnagar .. .. .	6,647	6	1,334	33	1,367	1,375	10,529	131,132	141,652
	Poona .. .. .	5,099	10	1,174	13	1,187	1,197	8,729	131,958	142,687
	Satara .. .. .	5,378	11	1,405	12	1,417	1,428	5,937	166,576	172,513
	Sboldpur .. .. .	3,955.11	8	639	2	641	649	6,209	103,616	109,826
	Belgaum .. .. .	4,591	16	1,063	56	1,118	1,134	7,774	180,403	188,177
	Dharwar .. .. .	4,564	16	1,298	130	1,423	1,439	2,792	292,240	265,072
Kaladgi .. .. .	5,695	11	1,143	51	1,194	1,205	1,029	143,675	143,704	
Total..		54,201.11	108	12,276	1,188	13,464	13,572	61,314	1,406,064	1,467,378
KONKAN.	Kanara .. .. .	4,235	6	966	93	1,059	1,065	6,294	85,299	91,593
	Ratnagiri .. .. .	3,789	7	1,343	41	1,383	1,380	3,318	221,472	224,790
	Kolaba .. .. .	1,482	4	961	100	1,061	1,063	2,240	70,459	72,699
	Town and Island of Bombay.	18.64	1	..	..	..	1	23,822	7,565	31,447
	Tanna .. .. .	4,052	9	2,110	145	2,255	2,264	8,314	139,847	148,161
Total..		13,576.64	27	5,279	379	5,658	5,896	44,043	521,642	563,690
GUJARAT.	Surat .. .. .	1,588	2	775	81	866	859	19,737	117,876	137,613
	Broach .. .. .	1,358	4	401	10	411	415	26,947	96,776	99,738
	Kaira .. .. .	1,561	13	573	6	578	591	65,695	159,911	218,606
	Panch Mahals .. .. .	1,731	2	661	30	691	693	7,443	49,440	56,882
	Ahmedabad .. .. .	3,844	13	868	23	891	904	71,517	189,453	200,970
Total..		10,082	35	3,277	150	3,427	3,462	191,368	579,456	770,824
SIND.	Karachi .. .. .	14,091	3	707	..	707	710	19,115	78,709	97,824
	Haidarabad .. .. .	9,052	1	3,853	..	3,853	3,854	8,274	138,804	147,078
	Thar and Parkar .. .. .	12,729	..	51	..	51	51	118	39,374	39,692
	Shikarpur .. .. .	8,818	4	965	..	965	959	11,017	133,068	144,085
	Upper Sind Frontier .. .. .	2,913	1	75	..	75	76	1,375	17,564	18,969
	Total..		46,598	9	5,641	..	5,641	5,650	39,699	407,749
ABS.										
Deccan .. .. .	54,201.11	108	12,276	1,188	13,464	13,572	61,314	1,406,064	1,467,378	
Konkan .. .. .	13,576.64	27	5,279	379	5,658	5,896	44,043	521,642	563,690	
Gujarat .. .. .	10,082	35	3,277	150	3,427	3,462	191,368	579,456	770,824	
Sind .. .. .	46,598	9	5,641	..	5,641	5,650	39,699	407,749	447,648	
Total..		124,457.75	179	26,473	1,717	28,190	29,369	336,629	2,917,911	3,254,540



MEDICAL SERVICES. A.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Bombay Presidency, Areas, Towns and Villages, Houses, and Details  
Census of February 21st, 1872.

POPULATION.								
BY SEX.			BY AGE.					
Persons.	Males.	Females.	ADULTS.			CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS.		
			Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
16,228,774	8,482,388	7,746,386	10,329,476	5,367,585	4,961,891	5,899,298	3,114,803	2,784,495
1,028,642	570,610	458,032	612,961	330,667	312,094	385,681	199,743	185,998
734,386	376,851	357,535	453,554	232,275	221,279	280,632	144,676	136,256
273,938	395,336	978,602	483,790	245,336	238,454	290,148	160,000	140,148
167,235	466,757	449,478	679,438	295,622	283,816	327,797	171,135	156,669
1,116,050	692,398	648,652	729,133	363,448	365,685	396,917	203,950	182,967
662,966	341,230	321,756	425,772	217,629	208,153	237,394	123,601	113,603
948,760	478,903	468,847	593,568	299,279	294,310	345,162	179,635	165,537
398,037	506,023	482,014	632,685	321,600	310,965	358,452	184,423	171,029
816,037	417,678	399,399	522,663	263,539	258,824	293,374	153,799	139,575
7,966,061	4,080,746	3,885,315	5,063,494	2,569,694	2,493,600	2,902,567	1,510,853	1,391,716
369,406	206,417	191,989	263,129	136,185	126,994	135,277	70,292	61,995
1,019,139	491,116	528,020	623,627	287,121	286,506	395,509	208,995	191,514
369,405	178,047	172,358	216,339	107,544	108,788	134,075	70,503	63,572
644,465	399,716	344,689	514,642	322,363	322,279	429,763	237,863	227,942
647,424	433,176	408,248	523,715	273,093	256,622	323,709	166,033	157,623
3,259,776	1,714,473	1,545,304	2,141,443	1,136,256	1,005,187	1,118,333	578,216	640,117
607,067	304,246	302,841	381,065	196,830	194,235	226,022	117,416	109,606
300,922	182,511	187,811	228,809	119,510	109,359	121,453	63,001	58,452
782,383	419,142	363,291	498,501	261,215	235,286	286,232	157,977	128,305
210,749	126,304	114,439	143,759	75,676	68,184	96,984	60,729	46,355
829,637	438,759	399,678	541,920	283,798	256,122	297,717	154,961	132,766
2,810,322	1,470,962	1,339,360	1,792,114	926,928	865,186	1,018,408	544,034	474,374
423,435	240,146	183,346	265,308	132,648	113,657	157,190	87,499	99,692
721,047	397,800	324,147	440,396	234,677	196,619	291,851	168,723	127,223
160,761	98,271	77,490	118,150	63,370	47,780	67,611	37,961	29,710
776,227	424,638	351,989	498,047	251,488	215,564	305,180	172,045	156,133
79,950	50,493	38,622	54,257	27,929	24,698	35,438	20,534	14,924
2,194,415	1,216,208	976,207	1,832,425	784,507	597,918	859,990	481,701	378,260
TRACT.								
7,966,061	4,080,746	3,885,315	5,063,494	2,569,694	2,493,600	2,902,567	1,510,853	1,391,716
3,259,776	1,714,473	1,545,304	2,141,443	1,136,256	1,005,187	1,118,333	578,216	640,117
2,810,322	1,470,962	1,339,360	1,792,114	926,928	865,186	1,018,408	544,034	474,374
16,228,774	8,482,388	7,746,386	10,329,476	5,367,585	4,961,891	5,899,298	3,114,803	2,784,495

## STATEMENT showing, for the undermentioned Collectorates

Name of Division.	Name of District or Collectorate.	POPULATION					
		By					
		Hindus.			Mahomedans.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	21	22	23	24	25	26	
	Totals for subjoined Collectorates .. .. .	12,917,793	6,681,170	6,236,623	2,943,064	1,643,910	1,300,044
DECCAN.	Khândesh .. .. .	942,999	486,427	456,572	79,859	40,604	38,755
	Nâsik .. .. .	688,255	352,260	335,995	32,140	16,816	15,384
	Ahmadnâgar .. .. .	716,820	365,657	351,163	42,435	21,577	20,858
	Poona .. .. .	659,799	441,461	418,308	39,583	20,622	18,661
	Sâtras .. .. .	1,083,180	549,018	523,137	36,872	18,804	18,065
	Sholâpur .. .. .	606,846	312,020	294,826	45,740	25,130	23,610
	Belgaum .. .. .	614,651	418,278	399,373	11,366	36,413	34,973
	Dhârwar .. .. .	661,105	440,075	421,030	111,106	59,336	54,770
Kâlsâgi .. .. .	726,651	371,165	354,466	67,401	44,932	42,469	
	Total..	7,279,246	3,724,376	3,554,870	651,030	284,234	261,796
KONKAN.	Kânara .. .. .	362,788	188,167	174,621	21,755	10,990	10,765
	Ratnâgiri .. .. .	536,572	452,954	486,616	74,834	35,660	39,374
	Kolaba .. .. .	323,972	187,140	164,594	17,194	8,231	6,273
	Towa and Island of Bombay .. .. .	408,680	254,183	154,517	139,816	64,656	43,859
	Tanna .. .. .	764,063	394,742	369,321	39,835	21,061	17,774
	Total..	2,908,075	1,457,186	1,347,909	291,423	161,568	129,645
GUJARAT.	Surat .. .. .	520,406	266,018	264,288	52,157	25,854	24,393
	Broach .. .. .	273,046	147,926	130,120	69,073	35,296	33,747
	Kaira .. .. .	702,835	377,520	385,115	70,741	36,729	33,662
	Panch Mahâls.. .. .	225,770	118,399	107,871	14,921	7,688	7,055
	Ahmedâbâd .. .. .	711,180	377,714	333,466	61,373	41,934	39,469
		Total..	2,443,037	1,282,577	1,160,460	288,225	147,739
SIND.	Karâchi .. .. .	73,818	41,410	31,108	847,551	196,670	150,981
	Haidarâbâd .. .. .	104,613	56,774	45,290	658,473	308,455	240,517
	Thar and Parkar .. .. .	62,500	35,498	27,003	96,604	65,749	40,555
	Bhikârpur .. .. .	144,094	78,547	65,547	628,692	344,052	284,610
	Upper Sind Frontier .. .. .	8,716	4,823	3,833	61,177	45,623	35,654
		Total..	390,435	217,051	173,884	1,712,266	950,349
		ABSTRACT					
	Deccan .. .. .	7,279,246	3,724,376	3,554,870	652,030	284,234	261,796
	Konkan .. .. .	2,908,075	1,457,186	1,347,909	291,423	161,568	129,645
	Gujarât .. .. .	2,443,037	1,282,577	1,160,460	288,225	147,739	140,486
	Sind .. .. .	390,435	217,051	173,884	1,712,266	950,349	761,917
	Total..	12,917,793	6,681,170	6,236,623	2,943,064	1,643,910	1,300,044

STATISTICS—continued.

of the Bombay Presidency, Areas, &c.—continued.

—continued.

RELIGION.

Buddhists.			Christians.			Others.		
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
180,620	106,083	84,537	106,071	61,347	44,724	170,336	89,878	80,458
8,280	3,002	2,278	517	814	903	487	363	224
5,090	3,057	2,023	1,064	671	893	7,830	4,047	3,783
12,547	7,018	5,529	941	472	409	1,195	612	583
2,399	1,570	826	3,292	2,178	1,094	1,635	926	699
15,328	8,154	7,174	600	356	344	100	71	29
7,910	3,658	3,154	319	185	184	71	39	32
47,564	24,586	22,978	5,067	2,577	1,490	81	49	33
11,285	5,809	5,476	1,621	793	728	90	10	10
3,932	1,491	1,441	62	29	23	1	1	..
109,423	58,543	50,879	13,943	7,575	6,368	11,420	6,018	5,402
1,614	922	892	12,189	6,312	5,877	60	26	34
1,477	765	712	3,244	1,739	1,515	9	8	1
942	848	94	299	124	94	2,059	3,014	1,075
13,121	12,175	3,946	34,734	23,663	11,061	47,065	24,759	22,306
1,823	1,463	890	37,029	18,965	18,064	6,674	3,945	3,729
20,977	15,173	4,804	67,394	50,793	36,601	54,897	28,753	26,145
11,312	6,200	5,132	334	187	147	12,853	5,987	6,871
3,896	2,144	1,843	86	64	22	4,171	2,061	2,080
8,964	4,620	4,364	395	173	133	68	41	37
6	6	..	30	23	6	17	11	5
35,847	18,358	17,459	650	406	244	557	347	240
60,154	31,327	28,827	1,405	851	554	17,701	8,468	9,233
4	4	..	2,443	1,730	813	784	433	353
..	..	..	391	267	184	60,673	32,324	29,247
..	..	..	85	80	6	31,623	11,934	9,629
63	36	37	238	143	96	3,170	1,750	1,420
..	..	..	22	13	4	71	40	31
67	40	27	3,329	2,126	1,201	66,313	46,640	39,678
109,423	58,543	50,879	13,943	7,575	6,368	11,420	6,018	5,402
209,977	151,173	48,804	67,394	50,793	36,601	54,897	28,753	26,145
80,154	31,327	28,827	1,405	851	554	17,701	8,468	9,233
67	40	27	3,329	2,126	1,201	66,313	46,640	39,678
190,620	106,083	84,537	106,071	61,347	44,724	170,336	89,878	80,458

—continued.

A.—VITAL

STATEMENT showing, for the undermentioned Collectórates

Name of Division.	Name of District or Collectorate.	POPULATION					
		BY RACE OR					
		NON-ASIATIC.					Mixed Races (Indo-Portuguese, Eurasians, and others).
		Europeans.			Others not Europeans.	Total.	
		English, Scotch, and Irish.	All other Europeans.	Total.			
36	37	38	39	40	41		
	Totals for subjoined Collectórates.. .. .	8,295	3,277	11,572	3,459	15,031	45,155
DECCAN.	Khándesh .. .. .	95	51	146	..	146	321
	Násik .. .. .	85	19	104	92	196	266
	Ahmadnagar .. .. .	82	18	100	6	106	157
	Poona .. .. .	385	719	1,104	8	1,112	2,550
	Sátára .. .. .	188	3	191	28	219	168
	Sholápur .. .. .	105	13	117	..	117	59
	Belgaum .. .. .	186	400	586	5	591	1
	Dbárwár .. .. .	116	13	129	1	129	124
Kaládgí .. .. .	26	..	26	..	26	26	
	Total.. .. .	1,368	1,234	2,602	140	2,642	3,569
KONKAN.	Kánara .. .. .	68	6	64	..	64	675
	Ratágiri .. .. .	67	..	67	..	67	88
	Kolábe .. .. .	4	23	27	..	27	178
	Town and Island of Bombay	5,709	1,414	7,123	1,301	8,424	25,866
	Tanna .. .. .	167	33	199	3	193	12,491
	Total.. .. .	5,995	1,476	7,471	1,304	8,775	39,286
GUJARAT.	Surat .. .. .	236	68	304	2	306	26
	Broach .. .. .	51	5	56	..	56	23
	Kaira .. .. .	10	34	44	..	44	18
	Panch Maháls.. .. .	11	..	11	..	11	19
	Ahmedábád .. .. .	99	27	126	11	137	260
		Total.. .. .	407	134	541	13	554
SIND.	Karáchi.. .. .	473	393	866	296	1,071	1,654
	Haidarábád .. .. .	62	20	82	1,796	1,878	116
	Thar and Parkar .. .. .	12	..	12	..	12	23
	Shikárpur .. .. .	73	17	90	..	90	148
	Upper Sind Frontier .. .. .	6	3	9	..	9	13
	Total.. .. .	625	433	1,058	2,002	3,060	1,964
		ABSTRACT					
	Deccan .. .. .	1,368	1,234	2,602	140	2,642	3,569
	Konkan .. .. .	5,995	1,476	7,471	1,304	8,775	39,286
	Gujarát.. .. .	407	134	541	13	554	336
	Sind .. .. .	625	433	1,058	2,002	3,060	1,964
	Total.. .. .	8,296	3,277	11,572	3,459	15,031	45,156

STATISTICS—continued.

of the Bombay Presidency, Areas, &c.—continued.

—continued.

NATIONALITY.

ASIATICS.

Inclusive of India and British Burmah.

Exclusive of India and British Burmah (Arabs, Armenians, and others).	Aborigines (such as Etilis, Dublas, Beluchis, and others).	Hindus.			Muslimans (such as Syeds, Sikhs, Moguls, and others).	Others.	Total.
		Recognizing distinctions of caste.	Not recognizing distinctions of caste (Sikhs and others).	Total.			
		44	45	46			
164,017	758,213	12,530,636	75,363	12,606,004	2,504,338	136,016	16,004,571
53	122,092	896,187	150	896,837	79,316	477	1,038,222
37	115,910	579,418	610	580,023	32,134	5,820	739,897
105	6,225	710,592	678	711,270	42,434	13,639	773,570
292	192	861,978	200	862,173	39,598	1,333	903,291
3	..	1,078,478	211	1,078,689	86,872	100	1,115,661
20	..	613,855	147	614,002	43,738	53	662,793
4	47,646	814,651	4,471	819,122	71,396	..	939,154
19	..	872,390	1,299	873,689	114,087	19	997,765
..	..	728,488	94	728,587	87,401	1	815,985
532	292,069	7,086,027	7,830	7,093,857	551,951	21,441	7,669,318
178	9	362,465	13,236	375,731	21,748	1	397,489
9	1,625	989,416	3,111	992,527	74,833	9	1,018,904
..	..	330,914	3	330,917	17,134	2,069	350,200
2,399	..	425,891	1,544	425,845	135,167	46,614	607,126
2,347	25	764,033	24,343	788,381	38,335	4,662	831,909
6,003	1,659	3,320,664	42,237	3,362,901	297,777	53,375	3,265,713
24	168,065	373,643	2	373,645	52,133	12,859	606,731
8	24,793	252,829	7	252,836	69,025	4,171	330,233
..	..	711,619	243	711,869	70,741	68	782,671
73	74,670	151,099	1	151,100	14,873	17	240,690
705	1,429	745,698	233	745,861	61,208	47	826,545
790	268,597	2,234,288	516	2,234,804	237,980	17,161	2,608,343
6,587	185,842	71,735	118	71,853	185,724	784	414,203
13,553	24,720	102,613	24,139	126,752	404,631	32,136	568,338
15,687	13,892	62,500	..	62,500	78,196	11,071	165,669
812	1,863	144,064	528	144,592	628,662	40	776,177
21	41	8,713	..	8,713	81,177	9	86,943
156,792	195,548	399,607	24,735	414,442	1,376,630	44,039	2,030,699

—continued.

532	292,069	7,086,027	7,830	7,093,857	551,951	21,441	7,669,318
6,003	1,659	3,320,664	42,237	3,362,901	297,777	53,375	3,265,713
790	268,597	2,234,288	516	2,234,804	237,980	17,161	2,608,343
156,792	195,548	399,607	24,735	414,442	1,376,630	44,039	2,030,699
164,017	758,213	12,530,636	75,363	12,606,004	2,504,338	136,016	16,004,571

## A.—VITAL

STATEMENT showing, for the undermentioned Collectorates

Name of Division.	Name of District or Collectorate.	POPULATION					
		By					
		Able to read and write					
		Hindus.			Mahomedans.		
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.		
50	51	52	53	54	55		
	Totals for subjoined Collectorates .. .. .	6,40,167	632,391	7,776	77,433	73,457	3,976
DECCAN.	Khandesh .. .. .	34,876	34,549	127	1,894	1,800	94
	Nasik .. .. .	25,068	24,834	110	1,502	1,551	41
	Ahmadnagar .. .. .	26,523	26,394	129	1,489	1,493	6
	Poona .. .. .	44,334	44,074	310	2,307	2,270	37
	Satara .. .. .	56,130	55,091	69	899	891	8
	Sholapur .. .. .	26,734	26,858	75	1,259	1,245	14
	Bejaum .. .. .	28,966	28,706	260	1,806	1,748	58
	Dharwar .. .. .	43,461	43,148	313	2,831	2,773	58
	Kaladgi .. .. .	23,966	23,821	146	1,013	994	19
	Total..	288,908	287,369	1,539	15,100	14,855	335
KONKAN.	Kanara .. .. .	21,286	21,025	261	1,405	1,869	77
	Ratnagiri .. .. .	37,956	37,210	146	3,238	3,278	15
	Kolaba .. .. .	12,902	12,832	69	1,377	1,354	43
	Town and Island of Bombay .. .. .	50,516	47,036	3,480	12,621	11,518	1,008
	Tanna .. .. .	22,890	22,779	111	2,853	2,754	104
		Total..	145,550	141,483	4,067	21,454	20,252
GUJARAT.	Surat .. .. .	40,754	40,133	621	5,116	4,837	279
	Broach .. .. .	24,183	23,920	263	5,764	5,713	61
	Kaira .. .. .	34,428	34,289	189	2,227	2,175	62
	Panch Mahals .. .. .	6,787	6,640	127	1,619	1,576	53
	Ahmedabad .. .. .	60,311	59,422	889	6,847	5,621	326
	Total..	146,443	144,354	2,089	20,588	19,822	761
SIND.	Karachi .. .. .	13,898	13,860	38	5,530	5,015	515
	Hyderabad .. .. .	14,636	14,511	15	6,511	5,736	775
	Thar and Parkar .. .. .	4,445	4,449	2	616	603	7
	Shikarpur .. .. .	24,235	24,209	26	7,202	6,921	281
	Upper Sind Frontier .. .. .	2,162	2,162	.....	248	188	..
	Total..	59,266	59,185	81	20,206	18,829	1,678
		ABSTRACT					
	Deccan .. .. .	288,908	287,369	1,539	15,100	14,855	335
	Konkan .. .. .	145,550	141,483	4,067	21,454	20,252	1,202
	Gujarat .. .. .	146,443	144,354	2,089	20,583	19,822	761
	Sind .. .. .	59,266	59,185	81	20,206	18,829	1,678
	Total..	640,167	632,391	7,776	77,433	73,457	3,976

STATISTICS—continued.

of the Bombay Presidency, Areas, &c.—continued.

LATION—continued.

EDUCATION.

or under Instruction.

Buddhists.			Christians.			Others.		
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
46,744	46,288	458	22,551	17,308	5,243	35,878	26,968	8,910
1,269	1,259	10	144	122	22	69	68	1
1,793	1,789	4	222	170	52	73	71	2
4,219	4,238	11	446	270	176	60	58	7
1,154	1,147	7	1,467	985	502	773	691	172
1,867	1,863	4	281	186	95	48	46	2
1,844	1,856	8	145	109	36	19	19	.....
2,364	2,359	5	352	236	116	39	29	10
897	797	10	354	238	116	8	5	3
415	415	.....	32	21	11	1	1	.....
15,560	15,503	57	3,443	2,817	1,126	1,090	892	199
180	179	1	684	581	103	33	21	11
181	179	2	151	132	19	6	6	.....
654	654	.....	26	23	3	336	318	18
6,100	6,020	80	13,898	10,882	3,036	22,051	15,133	6,918
950	978	2	1,859	1,678	181	1,453	1,286	167
8,095	8,010	85	16,618	13,276	3,342	23,878	16,764	7,114
4,325	4,174	151	232	133	99	4,895	3,916	979
1,720	1,807	87	63	48	14	1,556	1,249	306
3,384	3,347	37	114	77	37	42	31	11
.....	.....	.....	13	10	3	12	10	2
13,459	13,256	203	341	260	81	290	217	73
23,088	22,774	314	762	623	234	6,795	5,423	1,373
1	1	.....	1,402	978	424	420	298	122
.....	.....	.....	151	63	69	3,626	3,532	94
.....	.....	.....	27	24	3	13	8	5
.....	.....	.....	133	90	43	61	47	14
.....	.....	.....	15	12	3	5	5	.....
1	1	.....	1,728	1,187	541	4,115	3,690	225

—continued.

15,560	15,503	57	3,443	2,817	1,126	1,090	892	199
8,095	8,010	85	16,618	13,276	3,342	23,878	16,764	7,114
2,088	2,774	314	762	623	234	6,795	5,423	1,373
1	1	.....	1,728	1,187	541	4,115	3,690	225
46,744	46,288	458	22,551	17,308	5,243	35,878	26,968	8,910

## A.—VITAL

STATEMENT showing, for the undermentioned Collectorates

Name of Division.	Name of District or Collectorate.	POPU					
		By					
		Able to read and write—concluded.			Unable to		
		Total			Hindus.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
		65	66	67	68	69	70
	Totals for subjoined Collectorates.	822,778	796,412	26,361	12,277,626	6,043,779	6,228,847
DECAN.	Khandesh .. .. .	38,052	37,798	254	908,323	451,879	456,445
	Nasik .. .. .	26,748	28,539	209	663,187	327,392	335,795
	Ahmednagar .. .. .	32,767	32,338	329	690,297	339,263	351,034
	Poona .. .. .	50,085	49,037	1,028	815,385	397,337	417,999
	Satara .. .. .	38,325	38,146	179	1,023,030	604,363	622,668
	Sholapur .. .. .	29,301	29,667	134	650,112	285,262	294,750
	Belgaum .. .. .	33,525	33,079	447	735,685	335,373	369,113
	Dharswar .. .. .	47,451	45,931	520	817,644	398,827	420,717
	Kaladgi .. .. .	25,237	25,252	175	701,885	347,584	354,321
	Total ..	324,191	320,936	3,255	6,990,338	3,437,007	3,553,331
KONKAN.	Kanara .. .. .	23,587	23,174	413	841,592	167,142	174,360
	Ratnagiri .. .. .	41,587	41,495	192	901,816	413,144	488,472
	Kolaba .. .. .	15,236	15,184	138	317,070	154,307	162,763
	Town and Island of Bombay.	105,036	90,589	14,517	3,994,164	207,127	181,037
	Tanna .. .. .	30,040	29,475	565	741,173	371,963	369,210
	Total ..	215,595	199,765	15,810	2,659,525	1,315,683	1,343,842
GUJARAT.	Surat .. .. .	55,522	59,493	2,029	459,652	225,595	233,767
	Broach .. .. .	33,285	32,628	659	248,363	119,006	129,557
	Kaira .. .. .	40,193	39,369	326	698,207	343,291	354,926
	Panch Mahals .. .. .	8,421	8,236	185	219,003	111,759	107,244
	Ahmedabad .. .. .	60,248	58,676	1,573	670,869	338,291	332,577
		Total ..	197,671	192,900	4,771	2,296,594	1,138,223
SIND.	Karachi .. .. .	21,251	20,153	1,099	59,615	27,550	31,065
	Haidarabad .. .. .	24,514	23,861	653	83,067	42,203	45,864
	Thar and Parkar .. .. .	5,100	5,033	17	63,055	31,055	27,000
	Shikarpur .. .. .	31,721	31,267	454	119,859	54,338	65,521
	Upper Sind Frontier .. .. .	2,430	2,428	2	6,553	2,720	3,833
		Total ..	85,316	82,791	2,525	331,169	157,866
		ABSTRACT					
	Decan .. .. .	324,191	320,936	3,255	6,990,338	3,437,007	3,553,331
	Konkan .. .. .	215,595	199,765	15,810	2,659,525	1,315,683	1,343,842
	Gujarat .. .. .	197,671	192,900	4,771	2,296,594	1,138,223	1,158,371
	Sind .. .. .	85,316	82,791	2,525	331,169	157,866	173,303
	Total ..	822,778	796,412	26,361	12,277,626	6,043,779	6,228,847



STATISTICS—continued.

of the Bombay Presidency, Areas, &c.—continued.

LATION—continued.

EDUCATION—continued.

read and write.

Mahomedans.			Buddhists.			Christians.		
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
2,766,621	1,470,453	1,296,068	143,876	59,795	84,081	83,520	44,039	39,481
77,445	38,804	38,661	4,011	1,743	2,268	373	192	181
30,536	15,296	15,291	5,227	1,288	2,019	843	501	341
40,916	20,664	20,852	6,296	2,780	5,618	435	262	293
37,270	18,362	18,924	1,242	423	819	2,295	1,213	1,142
35,973	17,813	18,060	13,481	6,291	7,170	319	170	149
47,481	23,555	23,596	6,396	2,220	3,146	174	76	99
69,680	34,665	34,915	45,203	22,237	22,975	4,715	2,341	2,374
111,275	48,568	64,712	10,478	5,012	5,466	1,167	555	613
66,338	43,938	42,450	2,517	1,076	1,441	20	8	12
536,840	269,379	267,461	93,863	43,040	50,823	10,500	5,258	5,242
20,850	9,822	10,728	1,434	743	691	11,505	5,731	5,774
71,541	32,382	39,159	1,296	586	710	3,093	1,587	1,496
15,817	7,587	8,230	298	194	94	182	101	81
126,294	73,438	62,856	9,021	6,155	2,866	20,826	13,801	8,025
35,977	16,307	17,670	643	485	358	36,170	17,227	17,863
269,979	141,336	128,643	12,983	6,163	4,719	70,776	37,517	33,259
47,041	21,017	26,024	6,607	1,726	5,081	102	54	46
43,229	20,683	23,658	2,266	447	1,819	24	16	8
67,514	34,614	33,900	5,600	1,273	4,327	191	95	96
13,293	6,290	7,001	5	5	.....	17	12	5
75,525	36,413	39,113	22,368	8,109	17,256	269	146	163
267,642	127,917	139,725	37,066	8,563	28,513	643	323	320
842,021	391,553	350,466	3	3	.....	1,241	753	489
541,761	302,719	238,042	.....	.....	.....	240	125	116
95,929	45,141	40,848	.....	.....	.....	8	6	3
621,360	337,131	284,229	63	36	27	105	53	52
80,929	43,275	37,654	.....	.....	.....	7	5	3
1,692,000	931,821	760,239	66	39	27	1,601	941	660

—continued.

536,840	269,379	267,461	93,863	43,040	50,823	10,500	5,258	5,242
269,979	141,336	128,643	12,983	6,163	4,719	70,776	37,517	33,259
267,642	127,917	139,725	37,066	8,563	28,513	643	323	320
1,692,000	931,821	760,239	66	39	27	1,601	941	660
2,766,621	1,470,453	1,296,068	143,876	59,795	84,081	83,520	44,039	39,481

## A.—VITAL

STATEMENT showing, for the undermentioned Collectorate

Name of Division.	Name of District or Collectorate.	POPULATION					
		By EDUCATION—concluded.					
		Unable to read and write—concluded.					
		Others.			Total.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
		80	81	82	83	84	85
	Totals for subjoined Collectorates .. .. .	134,458	62,910	71,548	15,406,001	7,685,976	7,720,025
DECCAN.	Khandesh .. .. .	419	195	223	990,500	492,312	497,778
	Nasik .. .. .	7,769	3,978	3,790	705,639	348,313	357,326
	Ahmadnagar .. .. .	1,185	559	576	741,171	362,308	378,873
	Poona .. .. .	953	395	427	857,150	417,700	439,450
	Satara .. .. .	59	26	29	1,077,725	529,352	548,473
	Sholapur .. .. .	52	20	32	633,185	311,863	321,622
	Belgaum .. .. .	43	20	23	905,225	445,825	459,400
	Dharwar .. .. .	12	6	7	940,576	459,062	481,514
Katadgi .. .. .	....	....	....	790,610	392,366	398,224	
	Total..	10,330	5,126	5,204	7,641,670	3,759,610	3,882,060
KONKAN.	Kanara .. .. .	29	5	23	374,819	183,243	191,576
	Ratnagiri .. .. .	3	2	1	877,549	449,711	527,339
	Kolaba .. .. .	1,753	606	1,057	385,110	162,885	172,225
	Town and Island of Bombay .. .. .	35,014	9,626	15,388	539,319	309,147	230,173
	Tanna .. .. .	4,221	1,659	2,562	917,394	409,701	407,983
		Total..	31,019	11,988	19,031	3,044,181	1,514,687
GUJARAT.	Surat .. .. .	7,963	2,071	5,892	551,565	250,753	300,812
	Broach .. .. .	2,615	833	1,782	317,037	149,885	167,152
	Kaira .. .. .	26	10	16	742,539	379,273	368,265
	Panch Mahals .. .. .	5	2	3	232,322	118,068	114,254
	Ahmedabad .. .. .	297	130	167	769,389	380,063	389,306
		Total..	10,906	3,046	7,860	2,612,851	1,278,062
SIND.	Karachi .. .. .	364	134	230	402,244	219,094	182,250
	Haidarabad .. .. .	57,045	29,891	28,153	697,133	379,600	323,104
	Thar and Parkar .. .. .	21,609	11,906	9,623	175,691	98,189	77,473
	Shikarpur .. .. .	3,119	1,703	1,416	744,506	393,291	351,245
	Upper Sind Frontier .. .. .	66	35	31	87,535	48,036	29,520
		Total..	82,203	42,750	39,453	2,107,099	1,133,417
		ABSTRACT					
	Deccan .. .. .	10,330	5,126	5,204	7,641,670	3,759,610	3,882,060
	Konkan .. .. .	31,019	11,988	19,031	3,044,181	1,514,687	1,529,494
	Gujarat .. .. .	10,906	3,046	7,860	2,612,851	1,278,062	1,334,739
	Sind .. .. .	82,203	42,750	39,453	2,107,099	1,133,417	973,682
	Total..	134,458	62,910	71,548	15,406,001	7,685,976	7,720,025

STATISTICS—continued.

of the Bombay Presidency, Areas, &c.—continued.

—continued.

BY OCCUPATION.								
Persons employed under Government, Municipal, or other Local Authorities.			Professional Persons.			Persons in Service or Performing Personal Offices.		
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94
184,332	183,685	647	135,340	128,332	7,008	281,316	239,366	41,950
16,256	16,194	62	5,896	5,585	311	9,106	7,615	1,491
9,700	9,698	2	6,741	6,469	272	8,689	6,474	2,214
13,457	13,422	35	6,766	5,555	211	10,145	9,462	683
20,353	20,315	38	10,789	10,371	418	22,430	17,102	5,328
17,977	17,705	271	11,831	11,095	136	17,280	15,468	1,794
7,331	7,349	3	3,827	3,505	222	15,761	11,458	4,303
10,346	10,378	8	7,605	7,222	383	12,987	12,504	483
16,819	16,829	199	8,929	8,411	509	11,965	10,920	945
10,376	10,360	16	7,168	6,715	453	14,147	6,453	7,694
116,655	116,031	624	68,543	65,528	3,015	122,269	97,454	24,815
3,323	3,320	2	3,414	3,296	118	4,690	3,868	822
4,481	4,481	.....	5,554	5,340	214	9,501	7,988	1,513
1,690	1,790	.....	1,966	1,944	22	5,201	5,027	174
9,222	9,222	.....	6,124	5,536	588	63,911	54,906	8,305
6,607	6,600	7	3,727	3,641	86	13,995	13,131	864
24,832	24,823	9	20,785	19,757	1,028	95,596	83,915	11,681
7,675	7,673	2	6,269	5,953	315	9,210	8,037	1,153
8,481	8,480	1	4,499	3,705	794	4,396	3,625	771
5,249	5,249	.....	7,012	6,994	18	7,364	7,314	50
3,369	3,369	.....	1,949	1,009	40	1,955	1,939	16
7,019	7,012	7	6,316	4,596	720	12,635	11,034	1,601
31,773	31,763	10	25,174	23,257	1,917	35,592	31,969	3,623
3,737	3,734	3	2,440	2,146	294	8,059	7,471	688
2,225	2,224	1	6,654	6,293	361	9,649	8,863	785
1,122	1,122	.....	175	174	1	1,181	1,161	20
3,578	3,573	.....	11,225	10,835	390	8,223	7,576	246
480	480	.....	244	312	3	657	657	.....
11,072	11,068	4	20,638	19,790	1,049	27,637	26,026	1,609
116,655	116,031	624	68,543	65,528	3,015	122,269	97,454	24,815
24,832	24,823	9	20,785	19,757	1,028	95,596	83,915	11,681
31,773	31,763	10	25,174	23,257	1,917	35,592	31,969	3,623
11,072	11,068	4	20,638	19,790	1,049	27,637	26,026	1,609
184,332	183,685	647	135,340	128,332	7,008	281,316	239,366	41,950

—continued.

## A.—VITAL

STATEMENT showing, for the undermentioned Collectorates

Name of Division.	Name of District or Collectorate.	POPULATION					
		BY					
		Persons engaged in Agriculture and with Animals.			Persons engaged in Commerce and Trade.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	95	96	97	98	99	100	
	Totals for subjoined Collectorates .. .. .	4,019,906	3,261,177	758,729	420,546	392,124	28,422
DECCAN.	Khândesh .. .. .	216,975	174,039	42,936	17,709	16,222	1,486
	Násik .. .. .	149,589	127,144	22,446	15,075	12,717	2,358
	Ahmadnâgar .. .. .	190,236	163,256	26,980	18,391	17,225	1,166
	Poona .. .. .	238,731	162,896	75,835	21,778	19,405	2,373
	Sâtara .. .. .	287,686	253,904	33,682	10,798	10,160	639
	Sholâpur .. .. .	150,013	122,100	27,913	30,037	20,727	9,310
	Belgaum .. .. .	222,493	208,814	13,679	12,669	12,067	672
	Dhârwar .. .. .	242,848	228,637	14,211	18,821	12,624	1,097
	Kalâdgi .. .. .	163,430	136,619	26,811	7,144	6,883	156
		Total ....	1,866,869	1,624,429	242,440	147,211	128,074
KONKAN.	Kânara .. .. .	139,701	96,507	43,199	9,299	9,014	285
	Ratnâgiri .. .. .	450,760	226,292	224,468	18,625	17,090	1,536
	Kolâpa .. .. .	65,970	78,446	17,524	9,033	7,857	1,176
	Town and Island of Bombay.	3,277	2,759	618	61,243	61,031	212
	Tanna .. .. .	239,520	178,992	110,528	21,472	17,476	3,996
		Total ....	979,228	689,991	398,237	119,653	112,499
GUJARAT.	Surat .. .. .	178,857	108,295	70,572	7,796	7,725	71
	Broach .. .. .	104,514	65,901	38,613	4,625	4,339	286
	Kaira .. .. .	176,764	176,632	112	7,091	7,091	.....
	Panch Mahâls .. .. .	55,047	54,574	473	2,991	2,991	30
	Amreçâbâd .. .. .	140,555	131,942	8,613	20,201	20,047	154
		Total ....	655,737	537,354	118,383	42,704	42,168
SIND.	Karâchi .. .. .	84,387	83,523	864	37,539	28,543	996
	Haiderâbâd .. .. .	190,215	190,140	75	25,814	25,809	125
	Thar and Parkar .. .. .	38,342	38,336	6	6,113	5,923	190
	Etikâr pur .. .. .	181,515	180,803	712	46,574	45,292	282
	Upper Sind Frontier .. .. .	23,813	23,598	215	4,938	4,937	1
		Total ....	518,072	516,403	1,669	110,978	109,389
		ABSTRACT					
	Deccan .. .. .	1,866,869	1,624,429	242,440	147,211	128,074	19,137
	Konkan .. .. .	979,228	689,991	398,237	119,653	112,499	7,155
	Gujarat .. .. .	655,737	537,354	118,383	42,704	42,168	541
	Sind .. .. .	518,072	516,403	1,669	110,978	109,389	1,589
	Total ....	4,019,906	3,261,177	758,729	420,546	392,124	28,422

STATISTICS—concluded.

Bombay Presidency, Areas, &c.—concluded.

—concluded.

OCCUPATION—concluded.						BY RESIDENCE.	
Persons engaged in Mechanical Arts, Manufactures, & Engineering operations, & engaged in sale of Articles manufactured or otherwise prepared for Consumption.			Miscellaneous Persons not classed otherwise.			Rural.	Urban.
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.		
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108
2,191,443	1,303,280	888,163	6,995,991	2,974,424	6,021,567	13,452,963	2,775,813
195,294	115,156	80,138	567,407	195,789	371,609	853,784	174,908
96,162	70,960	25,192	443,411	143,359	305,052	663,761	70,625
72,199	54,296	17,904	493,754	132,109	331,654	684,397	79,551
85,265	65,521	19,744	507,899	171,147	336,752	734,322	172,713
101,033	79,191	21,842	699,575	179,267	490,308	1,009,900	168,750
90,416	68,093	22,323	385,692	109,028	277,574	542,671	120,315
188,712	68,272	120,440	483,928	158,616	324,312	791,639	147,111
216,626	70,639	145,987	483,439	166,273	317,166	819,061	169,976
249,659	61,373	188,287	338,613	140,131	198,682	719,656	96,181
1,295,677	653,510	642,067	4,348,917	1,395,720	2,953,097	6,328,931	1,137,130
31,030	20,940	10,070	206,940	69,427	137,533	353,419	44,958
65,783	41,970	23,813	494,421	187,950	276,471	954,681	64,505
18,697	13,685	5,012	217,958	69,498	148,460	325,871	24,529
162,747	130,416	32,331	338,961	139,246	202,735	.....	644,495
66,292	54,527	11,765	426,811	165,809	261,002	766,068	61,366
264,549	261,858	102,991	1,655,131	628,930	1,026,201	2,399,994	659,792
74,278	46,348	27,919	322,973	120,185	202,788	478,545	128,742
55,698	33,731	19,977	170,197	62,730	107,467	282,927	67,895
61,455	49,919	4,516	535,738	166,803	358,895	645,496	137,297
12,628	10,557	1,996	168,839	51,935	111,884	218,696	23,107
156,567	98,879	66,688	477,344	164,249	313,095	592,719	256,918
359,431	258,474	120,957	1,660,111	565,962	1,094,129	2,218,063	592,459
41,764	24,079	7,689	255,565	82,650	172,915	354,099	60,426
58,962	47,270	6,332	433,919	117,321	316,698	660,795	41,161
27,999	24,029	3,470	195,939	32,518	73,411	109,761	.....
43,475	39,969	3,906	681,798	135,945	346,153	705,879	70,648
47,42	4,391	351	45,061	16,298	39,153	84,700	5,205
171,666	149,739	22,148	1,361,932	383,792	948,140	2,005,964	186,461

—continued.

1,295,677	653,510	642,067	4,348,917	1,395,720	2,953,097	6,328,931	1,137,130
264,549	261,858	102,991	1,655,131	628,930	1,026,201	2,399,994	659,792
359,431	258,474	120,957	1,660,111	565,962	1,094,129	2,218,063	592,459
171,666	149,739	22,148	1,361,932	383,792	948,140	2,005,964	186,461
2,191,443	1,303,280	888,163	6,995,991	2,974,424	6,021,567	13,452,963	2,775,813

## CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

(1).—*Expen*

Nature of Establishment.	Provincial Funds.	Local	
	Grants from Provincial Revenues.	Local Rate or Cess.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
University	41,973 8 8	.....	.....
Direction	33,137 6 0	.....	.....
Inspection	{ Government..... 1,69,639 3 3	7,661 10 0	.....
	{ Foreign .....	.....	.....
<i>Colleges and Lower Departments of Colleges.</i>			
Arts	{ Government..... 81,809 5 2	.....	21,069 8 8
	{ Aided .....	.....	.....
Law	7,289 11 1	.....	3,540 8 8
Medicine	42,503 11 10	.....	4,080 0 0
Engineering....	46,943 10 4	.....	300 0 0
School of Art	23,740 7 8	.....	2,108 10 0
Other Technical Schools	{ Government..... 3,023 1 3	465 7 6	.....
	{ Aided .....	.....	.....
	{ Inspected .....	.....	.....
<i>Schools for Boys.</i>			
Higher Class, English	{ Government..... 1,24,764 14 0	7,573 13 8	7,247 4 8
	{ Aided .....	.....	.....
	{ Inspected .....	.....	.....
Middle Class, English and Vernacular	{ Government..... 66,073 11 4	26,304 14 5	1,556 13 2
	{ Aided .....	.....	.....
	{ Inspected .....	.....	.....
Lower Class and Primary	{ Government..... 1,83,327 13 0	4,91,539 8 4	.....
	{ Aided .....	685 0 0	2,799 0 0
	{ Inspected .....	.....	.....
<i>Schools for Girls.</i>			
	Government..... 1,851 10 3	36,946 4 3	.....
	Aided .....	.....	.....
	Inspected .....	.....	.....
<i>Normal Schools.</i>			
For Masters	{ Government..... 33,069 2 9	29,531 2 4	.....
	{ Inspected .....	.....	.....
For Mistresses	{ Government..... 11,423 1 9	3,543 10 10	.....
	{ Government..... 13,843 12 9	1,91,767 10 11	.....
Buildings	{ Aided .....	.....	.....
	{ Inspected .....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous (Translators, Book Depôts, Pension Fund, Rewards to Authors, &c.)	.....	20,001 13 3	.....
Total....	10,61,374 1 7	8,15,919 15 6	42,811 13 3

CHAPTER VII.]

CCXXXV

A.— EDUCATION.

diture.

Funds.				Funds not under Govern- ment Control.	Total.
Subscriptions, &c.	Municipal Grants.	From Reve- nues of Native States.	Fees and Fines.	Funds not in- cluded in fore- going headings.	
5	6	7	8	9	10
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,978 8 9
.....	.....	15,153 15 8	4,059 14 1	.....	84,137 6 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	7,272 12 5	1,96,504 11 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,272 12 5
700 0 0	.....	.....	16,033 13 4	.....	1,19,612 11 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	24,575 0 0	25,775 0 0
.....	.....	.....	1,739 0 0	.....	12,519 2 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,886 11 10
.....	.....	.....	3,372 0 0	.....	59,617 10 4
54 2 0	.....	.....	930 15 0	.....	26,834 2 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,487 8 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,664 8 1	15,352 3 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,219 3 0	7,637 0 0	20,390 13 2	49,660 14 6	.....	2,23,492 15 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,98,567 4 9	2,49,575 4 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	15,254 8 6	15,254 8 6
2,980 3 11	24,094 6 6	18,397 3 2	53,155 6 10	.....	1,92,661 11 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	75,177 4 6	91,639 5-2
.....	.....	.....	.....	42,969 12 2	42,969 12 2
2,952 13 2	27,087 13 11	66,087 2 11	91,367 4 2	.....	8,61,362 7 7
.....	.....	.....	.....	14,535 0 4	24,759 6 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,13,655 1 8	1,13,655 1 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
602 8 0	3,186 12 8	3,316 10 2	323 12 0	.....	46,171 9 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	44,428 8 11	54,370 5 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	10,428 7 6	10,428 7 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4,663 8 6	.....	.....	72,557 11 7
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,123 13 2	4,123 13 2
.....	823 14 5	.....	.....	.....	15,448 11 0
1,504 12 4	4,500 9 0	.....	.....	.....	2,11,816 4 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,080 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,54,915 0 2	1,54,915 0 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	254 9 11	709 11 0	79,756 0 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14,913 10 5	67,699 15 6	1,28,203 3 8	2,21,007 9 11	7,10,034 14 5	30,61,427 4 2

## A.—EDUCA

(2).—RETURN of Colleges and Schools and the Scholars  
1st, 1873, and ending

Class of Institutions.	Government Institutions.							
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning through		Religious or national Classes as on 31st		
				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Colleges and Lower Departments of Colleges.</i>								
Arts .....	2	354	257	....	....	1	248	8
Law .....	1	80	58.5	....	....	4	61	2
Medicine .....	1	309	277	....	....	98	97	12
Engineering .....	1	154	145	....	....	9	182	....
School of Art .....	1	92	69.0	....	....	16	41	2
Other Technical Schools .....	2	35	31.19	....	....	8	30	1
<i>Schools for Boys.</i>								
Higher Schools, English .....	19	3,101	2,611.98	....	....	20	2,569	89
Middle Class Schools teaching through English and Vernacular .....	105	11,470	9,032.09	....	....	120	9,664	929
Lower and Primary Schools.....	*3,176	1,69,218	1,27,411.4	....	....	522	1,47,126	18,508
Schools for Girls .....	171	7,217	4,854.4	....	....	20	5,457	1,039
<i>Normal Schools.</i>								
For Masters .....	7	510	440.72	....	....	....	455	53
For Mistresses .....	3	43	38.1	....	....	....	38	4
Total .....	3,489	1,92,583	145,026.36	....	....	813	1,65,908	20,647



TION—continued.

attending them for the Official Year beginning April the March the 31st, 1874.

Aided Institutions.													
Classification of Schools on 31st March.			Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning through		Religions or national Classification of Scholars as on 31st March.					
Par. sis.	Pure Europeans.	Others.				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Par. sis.	Pure Europeans.	Others.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
89	7	1	2	87	76	....	....	17	57	2	5	5	1
13	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..
71	21	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..
5	8	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..
26	3	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..
1	....	..	1	123	123	....	....	10	50	53	10	....	..
421	4	8	22	3,796	3,046.8	....	....	691	1,934	60	571	494	46
704	1	52	26	2,565	2,094.71	....	....	1,012	973	89	338	152	21
1,893	....	1,060	108	6,992	5,046.38	....	....	273	5,231	491	330	....	67
600	....	71	28	2,764	1,876.93	....	....	654	701	5	1,171	228	11
1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..
..	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..
3,834	44	1,317	187	16,348	12,302.42	....	....	2,457	8,946	700	3,025	874	146

A.—EDUCA

(2).—RETURN of Colleges and Schools, and the

Class of Institutions.	Unaided Institutions under Inspection.								
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning through		Religious or national Class on 31st			
				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
<i>Colleges and Lower Departments of Colleges.</i>									
Arts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Law	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Medicine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Engineering	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
School of Art	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Other Technical Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
<i>Schools for Boys.</i>									
Higher Schools, English	2	251	192.3	.....	.....	1	245	4	
Middle Class Schools teaching through English and Vernacular	33	2,527	2,016.61	.....	.....	4	1,910	191	
Lower and Primary Schools	398	15,520	12,918.62	.....	.....	39	14,046	1,265	
Schools for Girls	42	1,303	849.2	.....	.....	.....	1,080	104	
<i>Normal Schools.</i>									
For Masters	2	39	33.4	.....	.....	.....	27	2	
For Mistresses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total	477	19,630	15,907.18	.....	.....	44	17,308	1,564	

TION—continued.

Scholars attending them, &c.—continued.

Classification of Scholars as March.			Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.	Grand Total of					
					Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Pure Europeans.	Others.
Parsis.	Pure Europeans.	Others.	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
.....	.....	.....	4	441	18	305	10	94	12	3
.....	.....	.....	1	80	4	61	2	13	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	809	99	97	12	71	21	10
.....	.....	.....	1	154	9	123	.....	5	8	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	92	16	41	2	26	3	4
.....	.....	.....	3	154	13	60	54	11	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	43	7,148	712	4,738	153	992	498	55
416	.....	6	164	16,582	1,186	12,647	1,209	1,454	153	79
116	.....	4	3,682	191,730	834	166,403	20,264	2,959	.....	1,240
119	.....	.....	241	11,235	674	7,238	1,148	1,920	223	81
.....	.....	.....	9	539	.....	432	55	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	3	43	.....	38	4	.....	.....	1
702	.....	16	4,153	228,441	3,514	192,162	22,913	7,580	918	1,474

## CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

(1).—*Expen*

Nature of Establishment.	Provincial Funds.	Local	
	Grants from Provincial Revenues.	Local Rate or Cess.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
University	41,975 8 9	.....	.....
Direction	33,137 6 0	.....	.....
Inspection	{ Government..... 1,69,629 3 3	7,661 10 0	.....
	{ Foreign.....	.....	.....
<i>Colleges and Lower Departments of Colleges.</i>			
Arts	{ Government..... 81,809 5 2	.....	21,069 8 8
	{ Aided..... 1,200 0 0	.....	.....
Law	7,399 11 1	.....	3,540 8 2
Medicine	42,506 11 10	.....	4,090 0 0
Engineering	46,945 10 4	.....	300 0 0
School of Art	23,740 7 8	.....	2,108 10 0
Other Technical Schools	{ Government..... 3,022 1 2	465 7 6	.....
	{ Aided..... 12,687 11 2	.....	.....
	{ Inspected.....	.....	.....
<i>Schools for Boys.</i>			
Higher Class, English	{ Government..... 1,24,764 14 0	7,572 13 8	7,247 4 8
	{ Aided..... 51,408 0 0	.....	.....
	{ Inspected.....	.....	.....
Middle Class, English and Vernacular	{ Government..... 68,072 11 4	26,304 14 6	1,656 13 2
	{ Aided..... 16,182 0 8	.....	.....
	{ Inspected.....	.....	.....
Lower Class and Primary	{ Government..... 1,82,327 13 0	4,91,839 5 4	.....
	{ Aided..... 6,620 8 0	685 0 0	2,799 0 0
	{ Inspected.....	.....	.....
<i>Schools for Girls.</i>			
	Government..... 1,951 10 2	36,846 4 8	.....
	Aided..... 14,271 12 2	.....	.....
	Inspected.....	.....	.....
<i>Normal Schools.</i>			
For Masters	{ Government..... 38,062 2 2	29,531 2 4	.....
	{ Inspected.....	.....	.....
For Mistresses	Government..... 11,422 1 9	3,442 10 10	.....
Buildings	{ Government..... 13,843 12 9	1,91,767 10 11	.....
	{ Aided..... 7,000 0 0	.....	.....
	{ Inspected.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous (Translators, Book Depôts, Pension Fund, Rewards to Authors, &c.)	58,749 13 11	20,001 13 8	.....
Total	10,61,374 1 7	8,15,919 15 6	42,911 13 2

A.— EDUCATION.

*diture.*

Funds.				Funds not under Government Control.	Total.
Subscriptions, &c.	Municipal Grants.	From Revenues of Native States.	Fees and Fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	
5	6	7	8	9	10
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,978 8 9
.....	.....	16,153 15 8	4,059 14 1	.....	38,137 8 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	7,272 12 5	1,86,804 11 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,272 12 5
700 0 0	.....	.....	16,033 13 4	.....	1,19,612 11 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	24,575 0 0	25,775 0 0
.....	.....	.....	1,739 0 0	.....	12,519 3 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,586 11 10
.....	.....	.....	5,372 0 0	.....	50,617 10 4
54 2 0	.....	.....	90 15 0	.....	26,834 3 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,487 8 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,664 8 1	15,352 3 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,219 3 0	7,037 0 0	20,390 13 3	49,660 14 6	.....	2,23,499 15 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,98,567 4 9	2,48,475 4 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	15,254 8 6	15,254 8 6
2,980 3 11	24,094 6 6	18,397 3 2	53,155 6 10	.....	1,92,431 11 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	75,177 4 6	91,559 5 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	42,969 13 2	42,969 13 2
2,952 13 7	27,087 13 11	66,057 2 11	91,367 4 3	.....	8,61,363 7 7
.....	.....	.....	.....	14,555 0 4	24,559 8 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,12,655 1 8	1,12,655 1 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
502 8 0	3,166 12 8	3,316 10 2	393 12 0	.....	46,171 9 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	41,989 8 11	58,370 5 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	10,898 7 8	10,898 7 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4,963 6 6	.....	.....	79,557 11 7
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,123 13 2	4,123 13 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,448 11 0
1,504 12 4	583 14 5	.....	.....	.....	2,11,616 4 0
.....	4,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	7,000 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,54,915 0 3	1,54,915 0 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	264 0 11	709 11 0	79,756 0 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14,913 10 5	67,069 15 6	1,28,203 2 8	2,21,607 9 11	7,10,036 14 5	30,61,437 4 2

## A.—EDUCA

(2).—RETURN of Colleges and Schools and the Scholars  
1st, 1873, and ending

Class of Institutions.	Government Institutions.							
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning through		Religions or national Classes as on 31st		
				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Colleges and Lower Departments of Colleges.</i>								
Arts .....	2	354	257	....	....	1	248	8
Law .....	1	80	58.5	....	....	4	61	2
Medicine .....	1	308	277	....	....	98	97	12
Engineering .....	1	154	145	....	....	9	132	....
School of Art .....	1	92	69.0	....	....	16	41	2
Other Technical Schools .....	2	35	31.19	....	....	8	30	1
<i>Schools for Boys.</i>								
Higher Schools, English .....	19	3,101	2,611.96	....	....	20	2,550	89
Middle Class Schools teaching through English and Vernacular .....	105	11,470	9,032.09	....	....	120	9,664	929
Lower and Primary Schools.....	*3,178	1,69,218	1,27,411.4	....	....	523	1,47,126	18,508
Schools for Girls .....	171	7,217	4,654.4	....	....	20	5,457	1,039
<i>Normal Schools.</i>								
For Masters .....	7	510	440.72	....	....	....	455	53
For Mistresses .....	3	43	38.1	....	....	....	38	4
Total .....	3,489	1,92,583	145,026.36	....	....	813	1,65,908	20,647

TION—continued.

attending them for the Official Year beginning April the March the 31st, 1874.

Aided Institutions.													
Classification of Schools.			Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning through		Religious or national Classification of Scholars as on 31st March.					
Par. als.	Pure Euro-peans.	Others.				English.	Verna-cular only.	Chris-tians.	Hindus.	Maho-medans.	Par-sis.	Pure Euro-peans.	Others.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	7	1	2	87	76	....	....	17	57	2	5	5	1
13	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..
71	21	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..
5	8	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..
36	3	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..
1	....	..	1	123	123	....	....	10	50	53	10	....	..
421	4	8	22	3,796	3,046.8	....	....	691	1,934	60	571	494	46
504	1	52	26	2,585	2,094.71	....	....	1,012	973	89	338	152	21
1,895	....	1,165	108	6,992	5,046.88	....	....	273	5,231	491	930	....	67
600	....	71	28	2,765	1,875.53	....	....	654	701	5	1,171	228	11
1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..
..	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..
3,534	44	1,317	187	16,345	12,382.42	....	....	2,657	8,946	700	3,025	874	146

## A.—EDUCA

## (2).—RETURN of Colleges and Schools, and the

Class of Institutions.	Unaided Institutions under Inspection.							
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning through		Religious or national Class on 31st		
				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
<i>Colleges and Lower Departments of Colleges.</i>								
Arts .....								
Law .....								
Medicine .....								
Engineering .....								
School of Art .....								
Other Technical Schools .....								
<i>Schools for Boys.</i>								
Higher Schools, English ....	2	261	192.3			1	245	4
Middle Class Schools teaching through English and Vernacular .....	33	2,527	2,016.61			4	1,910	191
Lower and Primary Schools....	398	15,520	12,316.62			39	14,046	1,265
Schools for Girls .....	42	1,303	842.2				1,080	104
<i>Normal Schools.</i>								
For Masters .....	2	29	33.4				27	2
For Mistresses .....								
Total .....	477	19,630	15,907.13			44	17,308	1,564



TION—continued.

Scholars attending them, &c.—continued.

Classification of Scholars as March.			Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March	Grand Total of					
					Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Pure Europeans.	Others.
Parsis.	Pure Europeans.	Others.	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
.....	.....	.....	4	441	18	805	10	94	12	3
.....	.....	.....	1	80	4	61	2	13	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	809	98	97	12	71	21	10
.....	.....	.....	1	154	9	132	.....	5	8	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	92	16	41	2	26	3	4
.....	.....	.....	8	158	13	80	54	11	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	43	7,148	712	4,738	153	902	498	55
416	.....	6	164	16,582	1,136	12,547	1,209	1,458	153	79
108	.....	4	3,683	191,730	834	168,403	20,264	2,989	.....	1,240
119	.....	.....	241	11,286	674	7,238	1,148	1,920	223	82
.....	.....	.....	9	539	.....	452	55	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	3	43	.....	36	4	.....	.....	1
702	.....	16	4,153	228,551	3,514	192,142	22,913	7,580	918	1,474

**A.—EDUCATION—concluded.**

**(3).—DISTRIBUTION of Government Colleges and Schools, and of all Schools and Colleges aided and inspected by Government, in the several Districts under the Government of Bombay and in the States subject to administrative supervision.**

Names of Districts and Native States.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimate of Population.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number of Square Miles to each School.	Percentage of Scholars to Population.	Increase of the year for each Division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Central Division.</i>								
Poona .. .. .	Maráthi .. .. .	4,983	9,07,235	247	13,723	20	1.51	
Sholápur .. .. .	Do. .. .. .	3,899	6,62,986	123	6,792	33	.87	
Sátara .. .. .	Do. .. .. .	5,378	11,16,950	228	11,636	23	1.04	
Tanna .. .. .	Do. .. .. .	4,052	8,47,424	149	7,317	27	.92	
Koláha .. .. .	Do. .. .. .	1,482	3,59,405	62	3,665	24	1.04	
Ratnádri .. .. .	Do. .. .. .	3,789	10,19,139	139	9,179	22	.90	
Bombay .. .. .	Maráthi and Gujaráthi.	22	6,44,405	191	16,438	.....	1.93	
Akalak State .. .. .	Maráthi .. .. .	498	81,089	26	1,138	19	1.40	
Modinib Táluka of Miráj State .. .. .	Do. .. .. .	89	13,772	6	232	14	1.67	
Mahidari Táluka of Kurandwar State .. .. .	Do. .. .. .	Not known.	12,758	2	52	.....	0.40	
Punt Pritindhi State .. .. .	Do. .. .. .	118	58,980	6	.....	19	..	
Phaltan State .. .. .	Do. .. .. .	396	69,536	15	530	26	0.98	
Bhor State .. .. .	Do. .. .. .	600	1,11,689	13	494	33	0.44	
Jat State .. .. .	Do. .. .. .	709	79,686	16	.....	46	..	
Jawar State .. .. .	Do. .. .. .	584	37,431	3	.....	367	..	
Edwant Wari .. .. .	Do. .. .. .	900	1,90,814	25	1,386	36	0.67	
Jinjira .. .. .	Do. .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Maugivera Táluka of the Sangli State .. .. .	Do. .. .. .	112	20,753	2	71	66	0.26	
<b>Total C. D. .</b>		<b>27,809</b>	<b>62,11,108</b>	<b>1,190</b>	<b>63,145</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>17 Schools.</b>
<i>North-East Division.</i>								
Khandesh .. .. .	Maráthi .. .. .	10,162	10,98,642	263	14,953	37	1.45	
Ahmednagar .. .. .	Do. .. .. .	6,947	7,73,938	299	9,856	31	1.24	
Násik .. .. .	Do. .. .. .	7,156	6,87,353	159	3,288	45	1.20	
Punt State .. .. .	Lu. .. .. .	960	47,033	8	824	120	.68	
<b>Total N.-E. D. .</b>		<b>24,925</b>	<b>25,96,968</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>33,224</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>8 Schools.</b>
								<b>475 Scholars.</b>

Northern Division.									
No. of	Surat .. .. .	Gujarathi .. .. .	1,598	6,07,087	374	1,441	5	1'33	
	Broach .. .. .	Do. .. .. .	1,363	8,50,321	196	7,490	6	2'12	
	Kaira .. .. .	Do. .. .. .	1,561	7,82,738	171	13,161	9	1'68	
	Ahmedabad .. .. .	Do. .. .. .	3,944	8,29,637	172	11,095	22	1'33	
	Panch Mahals .. .. .	Do. .. .. .	1,731	2,46,743	35	2,357	49	1'00	
	Baroda Camp .. .. .	Do. .. .. .	.....	.....	1	61	..	..	
	Mahli Kantha Agency .. .. .	Do. .. .. .	4,000	4,47,056	45	2,170	83	'46	
	Kathliwar Agency .. .. .	Do. .. .. .	22,000	23,21,833	394	20,924	68	'90	
	Nowa Kantha Agency .. .. .	Do. .. .. .	8,400	5,00,000	83	2,734	138	'54	
	Kacch Agency .. .. .	Do. .. .. .	6,500	4,79,776	39	2,412	166	'50	
	Surat Agency .. .. .	Do. .. .. .	.....	32,154	1	45	..	'13	
	Camboy Agency .. .. .	Do. .. .. .	850	83,494	2	270	..	'31	
	Palhanpur Superintendency .. .. .	Do. .. .. .	10,450	5,02,556	17	954	550	'18	
	Camp Dusa .. .. .	Do. .. .. .	.....	.....	9	78	..	..	
	<b>Total N. D..</b>			<b>53,787</b>	<b>46,38,421</b>	<b>1,412</b>	<b>77,312</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>1'65</b>
								45 Schools. 5,710 Scholars.	
Southern Division.									
	Belgaum .. .. .	Marathi and Kanarese..	4,591	9,38,750	121	7,858	87	'83	
	Dharwar .. .. .	Kanarese and Marathi..	4,595	9,89,037	142	7,972	32	'80	
	Kalaski .. .. .	Kanarese .. .. .	8,965	8,18,037	122	5,778	46	'70	
	Kanara .. .. .	Do. .. .. .	4,236	3,95,406	77	3,468	65	'85	
	Kolhapur .. .. .	Marathi .. .. .	2,778	3,02,891	141	6,728	19	'83	
	Mira .. .. .	Do. .. .. .	188-19	49,507	13	723	14	'46	
	Mudhol .. .. .	Do. .. .. .	891	54,921	19	770	19	'80	
	Sangli .. .. .	Do. .. .. .	952-67	2,23,863	81	1,174	80	'62	
	Lakshmeshwar .. .. .	Kanarese and Marathi..	61	13,561	5	278	12	'49	
	Savanur .. .. .	Do. .. .. .	70	16,778	1	96	70	'57	
	Ramdurg .. .. .	Do. .. .. .	.....	88,921	9	58	..	'15	
	Kurandwar .. .. .	Marathi .. .. .	.....	89,671	1	.....	..	'30	
	Jamkhandi .. .. .	Do. .. .. .	491	1,02,396	8	308	81	'30	
	<b>Total S. D..</b>			<b>23,986-86</b>	<b>45,21,638</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>86,201</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>'77</b>
									12 Schools. 548 Scholars.
Sindh Division.									
	Karachi.. .. .	Sindhi .. .. .	14,089	4,23,499	49	3,167	287	'75	
	Haidarabad .. .. .	Do. .. .. .	9,635	7,21,947	79	4,209	131	'58	
	Shikarpur .. .. .	Do. .. .. .	8,909	7,76,227	86	5,865	102	'75	
	Thar and Parkar .. .. .	Do. .. .. .	12,729	1,80,781	14	769	809	'42	
	Frontier Upper Sindh .. .. .	Do. .. .. .	1,913	89,986	5	166	332	'16	
<b>Total Sindh..</b>			<b>47,175</b>	<b>21,92,415</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>14,177</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>'64</b>	
<b>Grand Total..</b>			<b>177,683-36</b>	<b>2,01,00,749</b>	<b>4,108</b>	<b>2,29,661</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1'13</b>	
								Decrease in Schools 17. Increase in Scholars 1,012.	