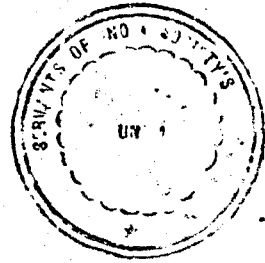


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REPORT



ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR THE

YEAR 1896-97.

BOMBAY:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1897.

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*In rounding off figures, fractions exceeding one-half have been reckoned as equivalent to one, and those equal to or less than one-half have been left out of consideration; in consequence a slight discrepancy may sometimes occur in additions and subtractions, especially in the case of sums of money.*

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## PART I.

### SUMMARY.

THE year 1896-97 marked the completion of sixty years since Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria ascended the throne of Great Britain and Ireland and was in consequence a year of rejoicing throughout the Empire; but in the Bombay Presidency a shadow was cast over the entire period by the simultaneous prevalence of famine and plague. These two calamities retarded the prosperity of every class of the inhabitants and affected every branch of the administration. With the exception of the Province of Sind, the season was unfavourable throughout the Presidency and exceptionally so in the Deccan and parts of the Southern Marátha Country, where the distress resulting from a partial failure of the early and a total failure of the later harvest over a large area was aggravated by the sudden and general rise in the prices of all food-grains, and spread to tracts hitherto considered immune from famine. In these circumstances a large decrease was inevitable in the agricultural stock of the Presidency, but it is gratifying to note that of all classes of cattle plough-cattle suffered least. At the same time the character of the season gave a special impetus to the construction of works of irrigational utility and the cultivators were encouraged to improve their holdings in many ways by the increased liberality with which Government granted advances. While the agricultural classes were thus undergoing a somewhat severe trial, industry and commerce, which are to a great extent centred in Bombay, passed through an acute crisis. As soon as the plague had established itself in Bombay in October 1896, fear of the disease and dread of the measures undertaken for its suppression became manifest among the people. A great part of the population fled from the city leaving many mills without labourers and the markets almost deserted. This interruption to industry and commerce lasted till confidence was restored in April 1897, and seriously checked the normal expansion of the mill industry and the growth of the trade of the port. The total value of the external commerce of the Port of Bombay sunk to the lowest level recorded since 1887-88. The decline was common to both foreign and coasting trade and was noticeable in both merchandise and treasure transactions. At the same time the total value of the sea-borne trade of the port of Karachi, where plague breaking out in December 1896 similarly interrupted and hampered commerce, fell from 15.59 crores of rupees in 1895-96 to 13.08 crores during the year under review. The value of the trade at Aden also showed a slight falling off, but this was due to other causes. This depression in trade and the failure of the harvests were reflected in the decline in the earnings of all the main lines of railway except the G. I. P. and Southern Marátha Railways, which owed an increase in their earnings to the large quantities of grain carried to the famine-stricken districts of the Deccan and the Southern Marátha Country. Passing to the subject of protection, the increase in the volume of crime and the diminished success attending the efforts of the Police in dealing with it are matters for regret, but are wholly attributable to the abnormal conditions of the year. As was to be expected, Civil Litigation showed a large decrease both as regards the number of the suits

instituted and the value of the interests involved. The financial results of the year's administration show a decline of over 1.51 crores of rupees in the net surplus; Imperial Civil receipts fell off under every important head of revenue, the decrease being only slightly counterbalanced by a small saving in expenditure. Famine necessitated the remission or suspension of considerable sums of Land Revenue. Famine and plague re-acted unfavourably on the Excise, Salt, Stamp and Forest revenues, while the decrease under Customs was in a large measure the result of the recent fiscal legislation. Provincial finances were even more seriously affected. The revenue which varies directly with Imperial receipts showed a considerable decline; at the same time direct and indirect expenditure on account of famine relief operations and measures for the suppression of the plague largely increased the expenditure, and the year ended with a net surplus balance of 18 lakhs of rupees as compared with 40 lakhs in 1895-96. In addition to plague public health suffered also from cholera, and while the number of medical institutions increased, they were attended by fewer patients, as the fear of being treated as plague patients kept away many persons who would otherwise have sought relief. The attendance at schools and colleges fell off wherever plague broke out, and though famine checked to some extent the spread of primary education in the Deccan, normal progress was made elsewhere, not the least encouraging feature being the increased attendance at girls' schools.

**Personnel of the Administration.**

The Right Honourable William, Baron Sandhurst, G.C.I.E., continued to hold the post of Governor and President in Council throughout the year. The Honourable Mr. Herbert Mills Birdwood, C.S.I., M.A., LL.D., continued to hold the post of Second Member of Council and the Honourable Mr. John Nugent, C.S.I., that of Third Member of Council until the 24th April 1897, when the Honourable Mr. Birdwood retired. He was succeeded as Second Member of Council by the Honourable Mr. Nugent, who in his turn handed over office to the Honourable Sir Edward Charles Kayll Ollivant, K.C.I.E., and the administration thus constituted remained in office until the close of the year.

**The Governor's tours.**

On the 28th November 1896 His Excellency the Governor left Mahabaleshwar for Surat to meet His Excellency the Viceroy. Surat was reached on the 30th and His Excellency was met at the station by the Commissioner of the Northern Division, the Collector and other leading gentlemen. The head works of the new Municipal Water-Works and the Gustipura flood protection works were inspected and afterwards visits were paid to the Women's and the Civil Hospitals as well as the chief public buildings in the city. At the Castle His Excellency received visits from the Rájá of Bānsda and other native gentlemen. After returning these visits, His Excellency drove to the Municipal Office, where he was presented with an address, to which he replied. At 4 o'clock His Excellency the Viceroy arrived and was met by His Excellency the Governor, the Rájá of Bānsda and the leading officials and gentlemen. The ceremony of turning the first sod of the Tapti Valley Railway was performed by His Excellency the Viceroy. His Excellency the Governor returned to Bombay on 1st December 1896.

On the 26th December 1896, His Excellency the Governor left Bombay for Bijápúr, where he was met on the 27th by the Commissioner of the Southern Division and other gentlemen. On the morning of the 28th, His Excellency inspected relief works at Sonvad and Torvi, and on his return to Bijápúr received addresses from the District Local Board and the Municipality, to which he replied, thereafter visiting some of the Mohamedan remains round Bijápúr. On the 28th His Excellency, after inspecting relief works along the Kalgi Road

peace of the Junághadh State during the previous year. The States of Cutch and Pálanpur were visited by somewhat severe outbreaks of bubonic plague. The Deccan and Southern Marátha Country States generally suffered from the prevailing scarcity, but the relief measures undertaken were successful in preventing the loss of human life. In the important State of Khairpur in Sind, the organization and methods of government continued to steadily improve.

In the State of Cutch the year was marked by the betrothal of His Highness the Ráo's daughter to His Highness the Máha Ráo of Kotah. Owing however to bereavements in His Highness the Ráo's family, the celebration of the marriage had to be postponed from the date originally fixed to April 17th. The Cutch-Morvi Commission completed the work of recording evidence and adjourned for the presentation of written arguments. The rainfall was seasonable, favouring the growth of early as well as late crops, and the consequent outturn of cereals and fodder was good. Crime slightly increased, but the number of violent crimes reported was much less. The police were slightly less successful in prosecuting offenders to conviction, but recovered a much larger proportion of stolen property. Civil litigation increased, and while the Courts disposed of a larger number of cases, they left a larger quantity of arrears. There was a satisfactory increase in the outlay on public works, irrigational works and communications receiving considerable attention. The number of births registered rose and despite a healthy season that of deaths also increased. There was a slightly larger attendance at the medical institutions in the State. Education continued to spread. Literature was encouraged by donations to Gujaráti authors and the Bhúj School of Art maintained its efficiency.

North Gujarát  
States:  
Cutch.

The Pálanpur Superintendency comprises the two first class States of Pálanpur and Rádhanpur and nine other less important tálukas. His Excellency the Viceroy was entertained at breakfast by His Highness the Diwán of Pálanpur at the Railway Station on the 27th November. His Highness carried out a long projected tour in Northern India. An important financial reform was effected by the substitution of the British currency for the old Mahomedan coinage. The rainfall though copious throughout the Superintendency was untimely and the crops were below the average. The financial condition of the Pálanpur State was placed on a sound basis by the complete repayment of the State debt, while in Rádhanpur a considerable increase of income was accompanied by a large reduction in expenditure. The number of persons dealt with by the police rose both in the Thána circles and in the Jurisdictional States. The police were rather more successful in obtaining convictions, and recovering stolen property. The volume of litigation showed a slight decline both in the Superintendency Courts and those of the Jurisdictional States. The attendance at the dispensaries was less than in the preceding year, but education was encouraged by the opening of two new schools.

Pálanpur  
Superintendency.

The Mahi Kántha Agency comprises 59 States of which I'dar alone belongs to the first class. Two important territorial disputes were settled during the year, the most important being that concerned with the rights of the I'dar Darbár in the Gadhvára villages, while the conclusion of the long standing Danta-Sudasma dispute was not less satisfactory. The Political Agent continued to manage 14 estates, none having been either released or brought under management. In the month of April a Border Court assembled at Ámba Bhavani, presided over by Mr. FitzGerald and Major Penrose, who adjudicated 90 cases of mutual claims between subjects of the Mahi Kántha Agency, Meywar and Sirohi. Kharif crops suffered from want of rain in September but the rabi crops were better than in the previous year. Public health suffered from cholera. Crime again underwent a reduction, which was marked in the case

Mahi Kántha  
Agency.

at Sholápur on the same day. His Excellency saw the Ekruk Canal relief work in company with the Commissioner, and left Sholápur on the 1st April for Ahmednagar. On his arrival on the 2nd, His Excellency drove out through Bhingar to Kapurwádi to inspect famine relief works and on his return visited the Remount Depôt. On the following day His Excellency proceeded to Poona, where the entire plague organization was inspected and the segregation camps visited. Thence His Excellency journeyed to Násik, where he performed the ceremony of opening the Godaveri Bridge for traffic, thereafter leaving for Bombay, where he arrived on the 5th April 1897.

Chief Events :  
The Diamond  
Jubilee.

The 22nd June 1897 marked the completion of 60 years since Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, ascended the throne of Great Britain and Ireland. The Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty was celebrated with fervour and loyalty throughout the Presidency on the 21st and 22nd June. On the 22nd His Excellency the Governor held a levee and afterwards attended Divine Service in State at Poona. In the evening a State Banquet and Reception were given at Government House, Ganeshkhind. As a mark of Her Majesty's clemency 1,864 convicts were released from the various prisons and jails in the Presidency, while the sentences of 5,189 others were reduced. Throughout the Presidency generally and in the Native States subordinate to the Government of Bombay the two days were devoted to general rejoicings. At almost every important centre the poor were fed and clothed, the school children féted and the towns illuminated. In every Native State public Darbárs were held and many of the Chiefs inaugurated works of public utility in commemoration of the event.

The Poona  
Murders.

The general rejoicings were however marred when it became known that Mr. W. C. Rand, I. C. S., Chairman of the Poona Plague Committee, and Lieutenant Ayerst of the Indian Staff Corps had been shot at and killed while returning in their carriages from the State Banquet at Ganeshkhind. The murderers made good their escape at the time and their capture had not been effected before the close of the year under review. Lieutenant Ayerst was killed on the spot, but Mr. Rand lingered on for several days and finally succumbed on the 3rd July.

Famine.

The area affected by famine lies in the Deccan and Southern Marátha divisions of the Presidency and comprises the whole of the collectorates of Sholápur, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára, Násik and Bijápur, and parts of Khándesh, Belgaum and Dhárwár. These districts have, according to the census of 1891, a total population of 8,397,445. The peculiarities of the season which adversely affected the harvests were that tracts dependent for the most part on kharif crops received excessive rain till about the middle of August, which proved injurious to crops, and necessitated re-sowing in several places; while beyond a few scattered showers there was practically no rain in September and October, when it was most required to bring the kharif crops to maturity and to enable rabi sowings to be undertaken. There was however some useful rain in November, which improved the condition of the rabi crops already sown and rendered further sowings possible in almost all the affected districts. Again in December there were a few showers, but their effects were beneficial only to a small extent. On the whole, the outturn of kharif crops in the affected districts was not as much as one-quarter of the average, and there were virtually no rabi crops except in a few favoured spots. But the character of the season does not of itself adequately account for the large demand for relief which occurred. The sudden and general rise in the prices of food-grains pressed heavily on persons who had no savings; the distress was aggravated in parts of the Poona and Sátára districts by the fact that many of the labourers who usually resort

to Bombay for work during the fair season had not this resource during the prevalence of plague, and it subsequently became necessary to open relief works in tracts hitherto considered immune from famine.

In view of the abnormally low outturn of the harvests in the affected districts, the supply of food both to those on relief works and the people generally became a matter for serious consideration. The means of communication are excellent throughout the affected tracts. The greater part is traversed by the G. I. P., Dhond-Manmád and Southern Marátha Railways, and local communications with Railway Stations are fairly plentiful and good. It was determined, therefore, to abstain from all interference with ordinary trade, as it appeared that private enterprise would do all that was required. The fact that at no time was there any actual deficiency of food supply in any of the affected districts fully justified the policy pursued and the large import of grain into every affected district affords ample evidence of the utility of Railways in times of famine. The supply of fodder, which was found to be very scarce throughout the affected area, was, however, on a different footing. The forests of Khándesh and the Southern Marátha Country were known to contain large quantities of good edible grass, but it was felt that private traders could not be expected to take the risks attendant on cutting grass in and transporting it from remote jungles. A special establishment was accordingly organized, whose duty it was to cut grass and deliver it in pressed bundles at convenient centres, where it could be sold to cattle owners. There was at first no demand for this grass, but later on, when the supply of other fodder was completely exhausted, it was eagerly purchased and undoubtedly was the means of maintaining many cattle just as they were required for agricultural operations.

As soon as scarcity was manifest in any district, the programme of relief works which had been carefully prepared beforehand was carried into execution. The extent and severity of the distress was at first ascertained by test relief works, on which the prescribed tests were rigorously enforced. Immediately the demand for labour at famine wages was found to be keen, the labourers were concentrated on regular relief works. The collection and breaking of road metal were considered to be the most suitable works in the early stages of the famine, but subsequently several large irrigation works and the construction of the embankments of two railways were undertaken. The numbers relieved rose continuously from November 1893 to April 1897, the daily average number relieved during the latter month being 438,939, including dependants and those gratuitously relieved. Gratuitous relief was given to such as were unable to work and the menial village officers whom their duties detained in their villages were similarly assisted. During the months of May and June the numbers gradually declined, but rose again during July, the daily average number on the hands of the State during the last week in that month being 384,912. One of the most satisfactory features of the relief operations was the keen appreciation of tagávi advances evinced by the cultivators. The sum advanced in the affected districts amounted to over Rs. 30½ lákhs, and many persons who would otherwise have been forced to seek State relief found congenial employment on small works carried out with the aid of these advances. The money was for the most part spent on improvements which will alleviate distress in future, under the direct supervision of those most interested in using it to the best advantage and therefore in the most economical manner. Many wells dug or repaired came into use in time to assist the cultivation of excellent food and fodder crops. On the relief works themselves labourers and people of low caste, who are most improvident and never accumulate savings to help them in a period of distress, formed the bulk of the persons employed. There



were also a few small agriculturists, but the mass of the cultivators were able to maintain themselves and the more prosperous land-holders while dispensing with casual labour, retained some of their regular employés in their service.

As the distress was still keen when the period covered by this report ended, it is impossible to estimate the precise effects of this calamity. However, it is highly satisfactory to note that the number of deaths reported to be due to starvation is only 10, and in most of these cases it is doubtful whether starvation was the sole or actual cause of the deaths, and that the physical condition of the people has not appreciably deteriorated:—facts which must be ascribed to the timely starting of relief works, so that there never was a time when a man could not earn a livelihood, had he chosen to work for it.

Towards the end of September 1896 it became evident that plague had established itself in the Mándvi quarter of the City of Bombay. The epidemic travelled steadily but somewhat slowly, from one quarter of the city to another, until after some fluctuations, it reached its maximum intensity in February 1897. From that month it began to decline, and continued to do so till the end of July, when the average number of daily cases recorded did not exceed 2·3. In the period between September 1896 and the 31st July 1897, the number of cases officially reported was 12,697 and of deaths 10,724. From Bombay the plague was carried by fugitives in all directions; and the Thána district was the first to receive infection owing to the large number of persons who settled there along the line of suburban trains. The first case in that district occurred on the 6th October 1896. The next place in the Presidency proper to become infected was Poona City, where the first indigenous case was discovered on the 1st January 1897. The district of Kolába on the mainland opposite the island of Bombay, which, though nearer than Poona, has but slight connection by rail received infection somewhat later, the first indigenous case occurring on the 8th January. Northwards from Thána, in the adjoining district of Surat, plague was discovered on the 12th February, and it appears to have become epidemic in the State of Pálanpur, lying to the north of Gujarát, and in Cutch, a native State lying on the coast between Bombay and Karáchi, about the same time. Meanwhile Karáchi in Sind had become infected in December 1896; thence the plague spread to the Hyderabad and Shikárpur districts, appearing in the former in January and in the latter in February. Of the mofussil areas attacked during the period ending with the 31st July 1897, the State of Cutch suffered most heavily. The number of cases that occurred there, inclusive of those imported, was 4,976 and of deaths 4,335. The number of cases in the Thána district was 4,958 and of deaths 3,812. Poona City had 2,687 cases and 1,908 deaths, and the district 352 cases and 283 deaths. In the Surat district cases numbered 2,119 and deaths 1,615, and in the Kolába district 1,291 and 1,146 respectively, while in the Pálanpur State there were 141 attacks and 92 deaths. In Sind, Karáchi recorded 4,170 cases, in 3,041 of which death ensued, while in the district the cases numbered 234 and deaths 174. The Shikárpur district had 992 cases and 696 deaths and the Hyderabad district 626 cases and 480 deaths. A small number of cases, mostly imported, occurred in various districts throughout the Presidency besides those above mentioned, but the disease did not become epidemic in any of them.

On the discovery of the plague in Bombay, the Municipal Commissioner assumed, with the sanction of Government, special powers under Section 434 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, which enabled him to enforce the removal of the sick to, and their segregation in hospitals, and the entry into houses for the purpose of cleansing them; but in the early stages of the disease, although

extensive measures of sanitation including the disinfection of houses were undertaken, and such of the sick as were unable to make provision for their own treatment and isolation, were taken to hospital, it was thought inexpedient in face of the unreasoning dread of segregation manifested by the people to enforce it generally. Subsequently when these measures, supplemented as they were by the cleansing of large areas in anticipation of the advent of the disease, and by the flight of a great part of the population, failed to stamp out the epidemic, compulsory segregation of all the sick that could be discovered by systematic house to house visitations was carried out by a Plague Committee under the presidency of Brigadier-General W. F. Gatacre, C.B., D.S.O., appointed under the powers conferred on Government by the Epidemic Diseases Act III of 1897. In the mofussil up till the passing of this Act, the measures adopted for combating the plague were usually the same as those described in the City of Bombay; but owing to the fact that there was little or no legal sanction for the employment of drastic measures in extra-municipal limits and that the Municipalities generally showed little zeal in the exercise of such powers as they could be vested with under Section 73 of the District Municipalities Act VI of 1873, the efforts of the executive were not attended with conspicuous success. With the passing in February of Act III of 1897, it became possible for Government to confer the necessary powers on its own executive officers and virtually to supersede inefficient local bodies. Rules for this purpose were at once published, and under the authority of these rules the District Officers and in some cases local Plague Committees of three or more officials specially appointed, undertook the segregation both of the sick and of their healthy relatives, and the systematic disinfection of infected and suspected houses. Experience soon showed that the most effectual method of reducing the disease was the temporary evacuation of suspected areas, and this was carried out largely in the villages and as far as practicable in the smaller towns. Owing to the fact that plague prevailed chiefly in the fair season, this entailed no great hardship on the people; and in fact this evacuation was often voluntary. The provision of adequate hospital accommodation with proper medical attendance was a matter of grave concern both in Bombay and some of the larger towns, but it was in great measure met by the erection of private hospitals at the expense of the various castes and by additions to the medical staff at the disposal of Government by drafts of doctors and nurses from other Provinces and from England.

In the stress of suppressing the plague, measures for checking its conveyance by rail or sea were not overlooked. Under the orders of superior authority many of the mofussil municipalities began early to provide for the inspection of passengers alighting at the Railway Station in or near their limits, and in Bombay through trains were examined at the Victoria and Byculla stations on the G. I. P. Railway and at the Grant Road and Bándra Stations on the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The want of legal powers, however, to enforce the examination and, if necessary, the detention of all railway passengers was an obstacle to any effective action outside municipal limits until the passing of the Epidemic Diseases Act; but when adequate powers were obtained a thorough system of inspection under commissioned medical officers was inaugurated at Pálghar and Ahmedabad on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, at Kalyán and Bhusával on the G. I. P. Railway, and at Hotgi and Londa on the Southern Marátha Railway. At the same time the road traffic between Bombay and the mainland by way of the Máhim and Sion Causeways was subjected to a similar check by inspecting posts under medical officers. In Sind the outbreak of plague in Karáchi had been the signal for similar measures for the prevention of the spread of the disease, and inspections were established at Rohri, Dadu, Jacobabad and

Sukkur, while subsidiary inspections were carried out at various other railway stations. Sea traffic was brought under observation at an early date, and quarantine was established at Karáchi and Aden against Bombay in October 1896. In January 1897, however, the scope of the inspection was extended; every ship leaving Bombay was subjected to thorough examination by a special staff before leaving the harbour and stricter quarantine regulations were enforced at Karáchi and Aden against Bombay and reciprocally at Bombay against Karáchi and other infected ports.

The possible risk of plague becoming widely diffused over other countries and eventually reaching Europe through Arabia by the agency of pilgrims leaving Bombay for the Hedjaz was pressed upon the attention of Government early in January 1897. It was first proposed that the port of embarkation should be changed to Madras or Calcutta, but finally the Government of India in the exercise of their powers under the Epidemic Diseases Act prohibited the departure of pilgrims from any port in India. In the meanwhile large numbers of pilgrims had collected in Bombay from all parts of India and from Central Asia. It was determined to convey them at the expense of the State from Bombay to Násik, where they should be detained under observation for a sufficient period and then despatched to their several homes under escorts provided by the Local Governments, to which they were severally subject. Accordingly on the morning of the 22nd February 1897 the pilgrims to the number of 530 were despatched in a special train to Násik under an escort of 100 British soldiers. Only one case of suspicious illness, which eventually turned out to be small-pox, occurred during the detention of the pilgrims at Násik. After a brief detention they were finally sent off in batches under proper escorts to the centres, from which they could conveniently make their way home. It is worthy of note that so great a measure as the prohibition of pilgrimage for an entire season was enforced without a disturbance, and with but little indication of discontent.

*Other Events.*

The peace of the Thána district was disturbed in October 1896 by the organization of riots originating in certain forest grievances and culminating in an attack on the town of Máhim by a mob of several thousand persons, who were fired on and dispersed by an armed force of police.

In Sind a noteworthy event was the murder of a Mukhtyárkar in a village chora in the Shikárpur district. Several persons were arrested and tried but eventually acquitted in the Sessions Court.

Railway communications throughout the Presidency continued to be actively extended. The first sod of the Tápti Valley Railway was cut by His Excellency the Viceroy at Surat in November 1896. The Ahmedabad-Parántij Railway was approaching completion and the Bári Light Railway and the Rohri-Kotri Railway were opened for traffic during the year. Other events of importance or interest are referred to under the headings to which they belong.

*Native States.*

In addition to the territory under its direct administration, the Government of Bombay exercises political control over some 350 Native States scattered over every division of the Presidency, and presenting numerous gradations of size, wealth and civilization. The principal features of the year's administration of the more important States or Agencies are briefly noticed below and shown in more detail in the body of the report. In the Káthiáwár Agency famine relief measures were undertaken in the two States of Bhávnagar and Gondal, where the high prices prevailing towards the end of the year pressed heavily on the poorer classes. Aided by the Baroda State Police the Agency Police effected the complete disruption of the band of Makrani outlaws that had disturbed the

peace of the Junághadh State during the previous year. The States of Cutch and Pálanpur were visited by somewhat severe outbreaks of bubonic plague. The Deccan and Southern Marátha Country States generally suffered from the prevailing scarcity, but the relief measures undertaken were successful in preventing the loss of human life. In the important State of Khairpur in Sind, the organization and methods of government continued to steadily improve.

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The Mahi Kántha Agency comprises 59 States of which I'dar alone belongs to the first class. Two important territorial disputes were settled during the year, the most important being that concerned with the rights of the I'dar Darbár in the Gadhvára villages, while the conclusion of the long standing Danta-Sudasma dispute was not less satisfactory. The Political Agent continued to manage 14 estates, none having been either released or brought under management. In the month of April a Border Court assembled at Ámba Bhavani, presided over by Mr. FitzGerald and Major Penrose, who adjudicated 90 cases of mutual claims between subjects of the Mahi Kántha Agency, Meywar and Sirohi. Kharif crops suffered from want of rain in September but the rabi crops were better than in the previous year. Public health suffered from cholera. Crime again underwent a reduction, which was marked in the case

Mahi Kántha  
Agency.

of violent crimes. The police were however less successful in obtaining convictions, and in recovering stolen property. Though the volume of civil litigation fell off, there was a slight increase in the quantity of arrears. The outlay on public works amounted to over Rs. 1 lăkh, more than half the total expenditure being incurred in the Idar State. The growing appreciation of the dispensaries was attested by an increase in the number of the persons treated, while the spread of education continued, one new school being opened during the year.

Káthiáwár.

The Province of Káthiáwár comprises 181 States divided into seven classes, the Chiefs of the first two classes alone exercising full powers over their subjects. The States of Porbandar and Navánagar in the first class and the States of Vánkáner and Rájkot in the second class were administered by British officers throughout the year. A statue of His Highness the late Mahárója of Bhávnagar was unveiled by the Political Agent in March 1897, while the Thákor Sáheb of Pálitána was invested with the Order of a Knight Commander of the Star of India at a Darbár held by the Political Agent at Rájkot in December 1896. The band of Makrani outlaws which had during the previous year disturbed the peace of the Junágad State was completely dispersed in October 1896. The co-operation of the Baroda State Police was of great assistance in effecting this desirable result. Other noteworthy events were the commencement of water-works at Junágad and Morvi and the opening of the Jámnagar Railway for traffic in April 1897. The rainfall was unseasonable, copious early showers being followed by a prolonged break, and though rain in November benefitted the rabi crops, the kharif harvest was poor. The combined effects of this and an active demand for export caused prices to reach a very high level towards the end of the year. It was however only found necessary to open relief works in Bhávnagar, where 2 lăkhs of rupees were spent, and in Gondal where Rs. 91,338 were spent on relief. The results of the working of the State Police showed no variations of importance, and while crimes of violence numbered much the same as in the previous year, dacoities and robberies were of more frequent occurrence. While the amount of civil litigation in the Agency Courts declined, the State Courts had a larger number of cases to deal with; both however effected a substantial reduction in arrears. There were two cotton mills at Wadhwan and a third was being erected. Though the sea-borne import trade of the Province showed a slight decline, the value of the export trade increased. The outlay on public works rose from Rs. 22½ lăkhs to a little over Rs. 25½ lăkhs. Medical relief was extended by the opening of three new dispensaries and the services of a qualified lady doctor who will combine the supervision of a dispensary for women with attendance on zenana ladies were engaged. His Highness the Naváb of Junágadh generously gave the funds for the building and a sufficient sum for the maintenance of the institution was voted by the States from the States general contribution fund. The general education of the people continued to make steady progress.

Cambay.

During the year the administration of the Cambay State was conducted smoothly and though there was a slight decline in the revenue collected, the balance at the end of the year showed an increase. Untimely distribution of rainfall injured the kharif crops, but the winter crops yielded an average harvest. Crime, which slightly declined, was more successfully dealt with by the police. Civil litigation decreased and a large quantity of arrears from previous years was disposed of. A larger outlay was incurred on public works and education continued to extend.

Rewa Kántha Agency.

The Rewa Kántha Agency comprises the first class State of Rájpipla, five second class States and fifty-five petty States or estates. The States of Rájpipla, Chhota Udepur and Sunth and eighteen other States or estates were adminis-

tered by British officers during the year. The year was marked by the death of H. H. the Rájá of Rájpipla, Mahárána Shri Gambirsingji, who died in January 1897, and the State was restored to the management of his eldest son and heir who was installed on May 20th, 1897. Two of the attached States were, on their respective Thákors attaining majority, released from management. The crops, both kharif and rabi, suffered from want of moisture. Cholera was prevalent in several States. Crime decreased perceptibly and though the Police were less successful in detection, the percentage of stolen property recovered showed an increase. Civil litigation slightly increased both as regards the number of suits instituted and the value of the interests involved. The number of medical and educational institutions remained the same, but they were attended by increased numbers of patients and pupils.

The administration of the Janjira State continued in the hands of the Naváb. The volume of crime diminished while the Police obtained better results in prosecuting cases to conviction and in recovering stolen property. The prevalence of bubonic plague in Bombay diminished the import and export trade. The income from all sources shrunk considerably; the decrease may be attributed to the failure of the harvest, while the rise in prices increased expenditure. The financial condition however of the State was good, and out of a total land revenue of Rs. 1,81,671 for collection, only Rs. 30,000 were outstanding at the close of the year. Public works expenditure increased and afforded employment to large numbers of the subjects. The "Lord Harris Charitable Dispensary" at Mhásla was completed.

South Konkan  
States :  
Janjira.

The Sávantvádi State continued under the direct administration of the British Government. The rainfall was very deficient, and the season unfavourable. The amount of cognizable and non-cognizable crime increased and while the police were less successful in prosecuting offenders to conviction than in the previous year, they recovered a larger percentage of the property reported as stolen. The amount of work in the Civil Courts was almost the same as in the previous year. In spite of the unfavourable season, there was again a large surplus revenue. Though the expenditure on public works declined, it still absorbed a considerable share of the State revenues.

Sávantvádi.

During the year His Highness Sir Sháhu Chhatrapati Maháráj, G.C.S.I., continued to be at the head of the administration. The season was very unfavourable and scarcity was keenly felt throughout the Principality, necessitating relief measures which cost the State about Rs. 3 lakhs. The net receipts showed a small decline which would however have been larger, had not the realizations of the previous year's hirda-nut sales been credited during the year under review, while famine expenditure increased the charges. Under the circumstances of the year the large decrease in the number of crimes reported to the police was gratifying, and though the latter were less successful in obtaining convictions, the percentage of stolen property recovered rose. Though the number of Civil Courts increased, it was natural that the volume of civil litigation should in the circumstances of the year show a decline. The medical institutions afforded relief to an increased number of patients, and an increase of 9 in the number of schools was accompanied by a proportionate rise in the attendance.

Deccan :  
Kolhápur.

Famine checked to some extent the prosperity of the Sátára Jághirs. In the Phaltan State alone, there was no appreciable scarcity. The Akalkot State lost a sympathetic and kindly ruler in the late Ráje Sáhob Shrimant Shahaji Maloji, who died on the 31st December 1896.

The Sátára  
Jághirs.

The Southern  
Marátha States.

Of the ten States forming the Southern Marátha group, the Jath State was administered by a selected officer under the direct supervision of the Assistant Political Agent, and Miraj (Junior) and Rámdurg were, during the minority of the Chiefs, managed by administrators under the supervision of the Political Agent, Southern Marátha Country. The Chief of Jamkhandi died in January 1897, and his adopted heir being a minor, the Assistant Political Agent assumed the direct administration of the State. The remaining States were administered by their respective Chiefs. The season was unfavourable throughout the States. The kharif crops withered from want of rain in September and the rabi area was to a great extent left unsown. Scarcity and famine prevailed, and relief works were opened in 9 States. Tagái advances were liberally given and the relief operations were generally successful. The scarcity had the same general effects throughout the States on crime and civil litigation, the former increasing in all except two States and the latter decreasing in all except one. At Jamkhandi an attempt to loot the grain bazár was suppressed before any serious damage was done. Except in Miraj Junior and Jath, where the increases in receipts were nominal, the revenue declined in all the States; receipts from land revenue declined in each State. The expenditure generally rose owing to the expenses incurred on famine relief. Despite the unfavourable character of the year, education continued to make progress and the dispensaries were generally better attended.

Sind: Khairpur.

The Khairpur State continued to make uninterrupted progress under the administration of His Highness Mir Faiz Mahomed Khán Tálpur. The executive government was organized by the abolition of the post of Personal Assistant to His Highness and the appointment of Secretaries in the Revenue and Judicial Departments. The system of cash payments for rent was further extended, and the Indian Imperial Postal system was introduced. The police were less successful in dealing with the increased number of offences reported and the percentage of stolen property recovered also slightly declined. The number of Civil Courts rose by 4, the increased facilities for litigation thus afforded leading to an increase in the number of suits. The revenue increased by over 2 lákhs of rupees and the expenditure by a little less than 2 lákhs, but it was well within the income. The medical institutions in the State afforded relief to a largely increased number of patients. The number of schools increased by 30; there were at the end of the year 117 schools attended by 3,858 pupils.

Aden.

The relations of the Aden Residency with the various Arab tribes in the vicinity of the Settlement continued friendly throughout the year. There was an increase in the number of cases reported and of persons tried as compared with the previous year, but the record of crime for the year was below the average. Civil litigation also increased, both as regards the number of suits and the value of the property affected. Large outlays on sanitary works resulted in the expenditure of the Municipality exceeding its income, but there was a large surplus balance to draw on. The healthiness of the year was reflected in the decreased attendance at the dispensaries and in the decline in the number of the deaths registered. The average attendance at the two English schools and at the three Arabic schools both increased, but while the number of indigenous schools remained the same, they were attended by fewer pupils. The total trade of the Settlement remained almost stationary, while the amount of shipping at the port of Aden showed a slight decline.

Somáli Coast.

The satisfactory relations established with the tribes in the previous year continued unbroken during the year which was one of peaceful progress. Crime at Berbera and Bulhar largely decreased, that at Zaila remaining almost stationary. Civil litigation on the other hand increased considerably both as regards

the number of the suits and the value of the claims throughout the Protectorate. The value of the export trade at Berbera and Bulhar improved, but there was a considerable decrease in the value of imports. The trade at Zaila continued to expand, and aggregated over Rs. 80 lakhs. The revenue of the Protectorate declined but the expenditure increased. The dispensaries at Berbera and Bulhar and Zaila continued to afford relief to an increasing number of patients. Two new charitable dispensaries were opened, and education continued to extend.

There was one party belonging to the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India at work during the year in Sind. During the monsoon a survey on a large scale of 50 feet to the inch of the trans-Layari portion of Karáchi City was undertaken and completed at the expense of the Municipality. During the fair season field work was continued in the Hyderabad and Thar and Párkar Districts. Theodolite traverse survey of 3,635 square miles was completed and 2,241 square miles were surveyed in detail on the scale of 2" to the mile. As a check on the traverse survey two series of secondary triangulation were made, emanating from and closing on sides of the Great Trigonometrical Triangulation.

Great Trigonometrical Survey.

Tidal observations continued to be taken at Aden, Karáchi, Apollo Bandar, Bombay, and Prince's Dock, Bombay. The new observatory buildings at Perim and Porbandar were almost completed when the year closed. Out of the four existing observatories, three were inspected during the year and found to be in good order. Tide tables, containing predictions for ten tidal stations, were distributed at the beginning of the year.

Tidal and levelling operations.

The three Revenue Surveys of Gujarát, the Deccan, and the Konkan remained in existence throughout the year and their respective establishments continued unchanged. To suit requirements one measuring party of the Gujarát Survey was converted into a classing party. Both branches of the work were confined at first to the Jalápur, Párdi, Bulsár and Mandvi Tálukas of the Surat District, but latterly three measuring parties were despatched to the Panch Maháls District to do revision survey measurement in the Godhra and Kálol Tálukas and to correct the inaccuracies in old maps. Except for a period of nearly 2½ months, when the measuring establishment was employed in the Mángaon Táluka of the Kolába Collectorate, the two parties of the Deccan Survey worked throughout the year in the Násik District, completing the revision classification of one táluka and making progress in classification and measurement of another, besides completing operations in 9 isolated villages of this Collectorate and one of the Poona Collectorate. The number of parties at work in the Konkan Survey was 11. The phalni work was confined to two tálukas of the Thána District. In 5 tálukas of the Kolába District and in one of the Thána District revision classification and measurement operations were completed, and in one táluka of the latter district classification operations were in progress. Revision Settlements were introduced into 437 villages of which 297 were Government. The full assessment on the latter was fixed at Rs. 7,51,621 or an increase 13·06 per cent. over the demand according to the original survey. The total approximate cost of the revision Settlement up to 31st March 1897 was Rs. 67,83,036. This expenditure has resulted in an increase in the revenue demand of Rs. 41,61,801 or 31·4 per cent. on the former revenue.

Revenue Survey and Settlement: Presidency Proper.

During the year proposals for the Irrigation Settlement of the Moro, Tando Bágó and Bádín Tálukas of the Hyderabad District and for the Nasirábád Táluka of the Shikárpur District were prepared. Proposals for the revision settlement of the Shikárpur Táluka prepared in 1894-95 and those for the Naosháhro, Feroz

Sind.



Kandiari and Moro Tálukas prepared in 1895-96 were still awaiting sanction. Preparation of other settlement proposals was delayed by the prevalence of plague.

Forest Survey.

The Bombay Forest Survey carried on its operations in the three forest circles as in the previous year. The area triangulated was 505 square miles, that traversed was 344 square miles, and that surveyed in detail was 951 square miles.

Cultivated lands.

The total area of culturable land in the Presidency proper was 26½ millions of acres or some 10,000 acres more than in the previous year. The increase was caused chiefly by disforestation of land in the Ahmedabad district, by the fact that land in the Kaira and Panch Maháls districts hitherto classed as uncultivable was classed as culturable, and by the inclusion in the returns for the first time of the areas of certain alienated villages in the Ratnágiri district. In the Northern Division the area occupied decreased, a large contraction in the area in the Ahmedabad district being only partly counterbalanced by an expansion in the Panch Maháls district. In the former district and in the Kaira district a large number of occupancies were relinquished chiefly owing to the succession of bad seasons. The same cause produced a slight contraction in the area occupied in the Poona, Násik and Kolába districts, but elsewhere the area expanded. There was however a considerable falling off in the number of occupancies in the Bijápur district. Throughout the Presidency proper the number of distraints issued showed a large increase, but while this was to be expected in a year of distress, a part of the increase was due to the action of certain agitators who organized in various districts combinations against the payment of assessment amongst well-to-do and wealthy cultivators. Compulsory processes had to be resorted to to collect the revenue; the combinations were speedily broken up and in many instances property was attached only to be handed back to the owner on his paying the sum due from him. In Sind, on the other hand, the prosperous character of the season was reflected in the large extension of the area under cultivation and the increase in the number of occupancies, and though the increase in the number of distraints is to be regretted, it is satisfactory to note that it was in a great measure due to the disorganization caused by the flight of many cultivators during the prevalence of plague.

Wards' and other Estates under Government management.

Excluding estates under the management of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer in the Ahmedabad, Broach and Kaira districts and the encumbered estates in Sind, there were altogether 92 estates belonging to minors and others, with an area of 160,941 acres, under the management of Collectors of districts during the year. None of them, however, were of any great importance, and their administration calls for no remark. The estates under the management of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer belonged to Tálukdárs, Thákors and others in Gujarát; the great majority are situated in the district of Ahmedabad, though there are a few also in the Kaira and Broach districts. The number under management fell from 547 to 537. The percentage reductions of the debt in the estates of the Ahmedabad Tálukdárs, the Kaira Thákors, and the Broach Thákors were respectively 13·9, 5·1 and 23·3. Allowing for the writing off of Rs. 19,477, the outstanding debt of an estate at the completion of a period of 20 years' management, the actual percentage of reduction in the Ahmedabad district was 4·6; but the figures show that even in a season of scarcity the estates continued to make progress towards the discharge of their liabilities. In the case of minors' estates the surplus revenue was judiciously invested in landed property or Government securities, and care was taken that the owners of the

estates should receive an education befitting their position. The results of the working of the Gujarát Talukdárs' Act VI of 1888 continued to be beneficial, the provision most utilized being, as usual, that relating to the borrowing of money. Sanction was accorded by Government to the borrowing of a sum of Rs. 1,87,158 at a low rate of interest by various chieftains, generally to pay off old debts carrying higher rates of interest. In Sind there were 5 encumbered estates under the management of district officers at the beginning of the year; 3 were released, their debts having been discharged. A small sum was due to Government from the remaining two, but they had no private debts. The Encumbered Estates Act was revived by Act XX of 1896. A manager was appointed on 1st April 1897, and he was entrusted with the management of 302 estates before the end of the year.

Two Acts were introduced into and passed by the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, and assented to by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General during the year under report. They were Act No. I of 1896 to amend the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1886, and Act No. I of 1897 to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888. The object of the former was to extend to the expression "the Local Government" the same meaning as is given to the word "Government" in the Act amended. The object of the latter Act was to legally empower the Deputy Commissioner to represent the Commissioner at meetings of the Corporation and Standing Committee. Two Bills were pending at the close of the year; Bill No. I of 1896 to amend the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891, and Bill No. III of 1896 to amend Act VIII of 1870. The reasons for introducing the former Bill were described in the report for 1895-96. The object of the latter was to make legal provision for the disposal of the funds collected under the Act in the Ahmedabad and Kaira districts. Legislation

The total strength of the Police forces of the Presidency, including Aden, was 23,367. The cost of maintenance rose from Rs. 48,80,459 to Rs. 50,05,423, the increase being due to a number of minor causes, none specially noteworthy. As regards the standard of education, the year was marked by considerable improvement in all the forces except the G. I. P. Railway Police. Police.

The number of cognizable cases reported in the whole Presidency, excluding Aden, was 67,405 against 63,733 in 1895. The increase was general except in the case of the Southern Marátha Railway. In the Presidency proper cases under the Indian Penal Code showed a marked increase, due in a great measure to the prevailing scarcity. In Sind an appreciable decrease in crime under the Indian Penal Code was accompanied by an increase in miscellaneous cases. There was a marked increase in serious crime in Bombay City, where bad characters were specially active during the prevalence of plague. On the G. I. P. Railway the number of cases under all classes underwent a large increase, chiefly owing to a stricter system of registering cases reported as "missing goods." On the B. B. & C. I. and R. M. Railways cases of theft were much more numerous than in the preceding year, while the decrease in crime on the Southern Marátha Railway was nominal. Of the total number of cognizable offences, 56,108 were investigated by the Police against 53,094 in 1895-96, the number ending in conviction being 42,976 against 40,240. The number of cases excluded as false rose from 2,811 to 2,882. The total number of persons arrested by the Police in connection with cognizable cases was 64,092 as compared with 59,687 in the previous year, the percentage convicted falling from 83.76 to 82.89. The value of property reported stolen rose from Rs. 15,09,494 to Rs. 18,61,922, the percentage recovered declining from 41.72 to 36.01. As regards the degree of success attained by each force separately

in securing convictions, the Mofussil Police and the Southern Marátha Railway Police showed lower percentages, but the results obtained by the other forces were better than in the preceding year. At Aden the number of persons placed before the Magistrates rose from 306 to 400. The value of property reported stolen was slightly higher than in the previous year, but the percentage recovered fell markedly from 34·49 to 24·07.

The number of non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 165,802 as compared with 141,968\* in the previous year. The increase was practically confined to the Mofussil and Sind and was due almost entirely to the large number of Municipal cases instituted. For the fluctuations in this class of crime the police are in no way responsible, their concern with the cases being confined to the duty of investigating 1,558 complaints forwarded to them for enquiry.

#### Vagrants.

The number of male vagrants dealt with was 98, as compared with 105 in the previous year. Of the total number 37 were discharged, 4 sentenced to imprisonment, 6 deported to England, and one sent to that country as an ex-military convict, 2 escaped, 2 died, 21 deserted and were not readmitted, and one was sent to the St. George's Hospital, leaving 24 in the workhouse at the close of the year. The total cost to Government of carrying out the Vagrancy Act was Rs. 7,392, being Rs. 253 less than the expenditure for the previous year. There were no admissions into the female workhouse during the year.

#### Destruction of wild animals and snakes.

During the year there was a decrease of 172 in the number of persons killed by wild animals and snakes in the whole Presidency, including Sind, the number having been 1,160 against 1,332 in the preceding year. Wild animals caused 51 and snakes 1,109 deaths. The number of cattle killed by wild animals and snakes increased from 1,555 in 1895 to 1,929. Passing to the destruction of wild animals, the number killed was 992 against 1,243, while the amount of rewards fell from Rs. 3,659 to Rs. 3,556. Rewards amounting to Rs. 153 were paid by Municipalities and Local Boards for the destruction of snakes.

#### Chemical Analysis.

The total amount of work performed by the Chemical Analyser to Government was again larger than in the previous year. The increase of work was caused by the large number of samples forwarded for examination by the Customs and Abkari Departments. The number of samples of methylated spirits tested and of articles examined under the Merchandise Marks Act at the request of the Customs Department was a useful and prominent feature of the year's work. Of the former only 12 per cent. were found to have been properly methylated. Both the number of cases of suspected poisoning of human beings and of those in which poison was actually detected declined considerably. More cases of animal poisoning were investigated, and though poison was actually found in fewer cases, the number of animals that died from poison was greater.

#### Criminal Justice.

The total number of offences reported during the year 1896 was 263,303, of which 226,112 were returned as true; the corresponding numbers for the previous year were 244,041 and 184,314 respectively. The largest increase was in offences under special and local laws, but the offences of hurt, attempts at hurt, theft, robbery and dacoity, receiving stolen property and mischief all showed noticeable increases. The total number of persons under trial during the year, including those involved in cases pending at the end of the previous year was 320,483, being 24,895 more than in 1895. Of these 168,515 were acquitted or discharged, 100,373 were convicted, 181 died pending trial, 171 escaped, and 28 were transferred to other provinces, 51,197 remaining under

\* The excess of 173 over the number recorded in the Report for 1895-96 is due to the inclusion of cases taken up by Magistrates of their own motion which were omitted in that Report.

trial at the close of the year. During the previous year the number of persons under trial was 295,590, of whom 153,752 were acquitted or discharged, 108,262 were convicted, 221 died during trial, 558 escaped, 5 were transferred to other provinces, and a re-trial was ordered in the case of 3 persons, 32,789 remaining under trial at the end of the year. The proportion of acquittals and discharges to convictions rose from 59·63 in 1895 to 63·62 during the year under report. During the year 302 cases, involving 346 European British subjects were brought to trial, and of these persons 295 were convicted and 51 acquitted or discharged, the ratio of the number acquitted or discharged to the number convicted being 15 : 85 against 24 : 76 in the preceding year. There were 2,302 persons brought to trial before the Courts of Session and 149 before the High Court and Sadar Court in Sind against 2,240 and 160 respectively in the previous year. On the Appellate Side of the High Court there were 25 cases involving 32 persons for confirmation of sentences of death, besides 9 cases involving 49 persons referred to the High Court by the Sessions Judges. Of these 81 persons, 18 were acquitted and 60 convicted, the sentence of death being confirmed on 23 persons and the cases against 3 persons remained pending at the close of the year. The High Court on its Original Side passed five sentences of death. No sentence of penal servitude was passed, but 174 persons were sentenced to transportation against 114 in 1895. The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment was 14,801 or rather less than that in the preceding year. The number of fines inflicted however showed an increase, while the percentage of fines recovered fell from 79·93 to 76·57. During the year 1,087 persons were sentenced to whipping against 697 in 1895, of these 147 were juvenile offenders and were sentenced under Section 5 of the Whipping Act for offences not punishable under Sections 2, 3 and 4. The number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts during the year (exclusive of 285 persons whose cases were referred to the High Court for revision) amounted to 9,053, and applications involving 699 persons were made by complainants for revision. The appeals or applications of 3,255 were rejected, in the case of 4,029 the sentence or order passed was confirmed, in the case of 19 the sentences were enhanced and in that of 669 the sentences were reduced or otherwise modified, and in that of 1,394 they were reversed. The remaining cases were disposed of in other ways.

The number of prisons, extramural gangs and subordinate-jails underwent Prisons. no change during the year. While there was practically no variation in the number of admissions into prisons and subordinate jails, the daily average number of prisoners fell from 7,261 to 7,100. Fifty-four prisoners escaped from jail, 44 being recaptured during the year in addition to six who had escaped in previous years. The most noticeable outbreak occurred at the Dhárwár Prison. By a combined rush on the gateway 28 prisoners succeeded in forcing their way through. Twenty-six were immediately recaptured, one was subsequently arrested and the remaining prisoner was still at large when the year closed. The number of prisoners re-convicted and classified by the Courts as habitual offenders again declined.

A decrease in major punishments was more than counterbalanced by an increase in minor punishments, but it is satisfactory to note that there was considerable improvement in the discipline of the convicts in the Hyderabad Central Prison. There were no appreciable variations in percentages of convicts employed on the different works. While there was a decrease in the earnings from manufactures, the total earnings of convict labour rose by Rs. 9,874. Though the average daily strength was lower, the increased cost of

supplies raised the gross expenditure by Rs. 12,280. The general health of the prisoners was less satisfactory than in the preceding year. Though the number admitted to hospital was less than in 1895, the daily average number of sick was much higher and the number of deaths rose from 244 to 262, 24 being caused by cholera which broke out in the Thána Prison in July 1896.

The number of admissions into the Yeraoda Reformatory School was 40 or 7 more than in the preceding year. Thirty-five boys were released and one was transferred, leaving 109 boys on the rolls at the end of the year. The discipline of the boys showed a marked improvement and their general health was very satisfactory. The cost of maintenance slightly increased; and the factory did fairly well.

Civil Justice.

The total number of suits instituted in all the Courts during the year under report amounted to 194,664 against 216,594 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 21,930. The decrease was most marked in the Courts of Subordinate Judges. In the High Court the number of institutions rose slightly, but there was a considerable decrease in the number of suits filed in all other classes of Courts except in those filed before village munsiffs. Viewing the suits as classified according to subject-matter, suits relating to religious and other endowments, testamentary suits, and miscellaneous suits increased, but suits for money or moveable property, suits for immovable property, suits for specific relief, suits to establish a right of pre-emption, mortgage suits and matrimonial suits decreased, the decline being most noticeable in suits for money or moveable property. The aggregate value of the subject-matter of the suits fell from Rs. 370 $\frac{3}{4}$  lakhs to Rs. 345 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs. With the exception of the Mofussil Courts, in which the value of claims rose by over Rs. 2 $\frac{3}{10}$  lakhs, all the Courts contributed to the decrease. The number of suits disposed of by all the Courts was 203,068 as compared with 214,579 in 1895, showing a decrease of 11,511. The number of cases in arrears fell from 39,833 to 32,259. The duration of both contested and uncontested suits increased in the Courts of Jághirdárs and Inámdárs, Mámlatdárs and Subordinate Judges, but it decreased in the Courts of Cantonment Magistrates, in District Courts, Presidency Small Cause Courts and in the High Court, while in the Mofussil Small Cause Courts the duration of uncontested suits increased and that of contested suits decreased. The amount of miscellaneous work performed by the Courts rose perceptibly, 21,213 suits being decided out of 24,891 as compared with 19,564 out of 23,622 in 1895. The total number of appeals before all the Appellate Courts amounted to 12,822, of which 7,397 were disposed of. The number of applications for execution of decrees fell from 295,237 to 263,365, the total sum recovered by all the Courts in execution proceedings declining at the same time from Rs. 48 $\frac{3}{10}$  lakhs to Rs. 45 $\frac{3}{4}$  lakhs. The number of applications under Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code was 528 against 492 in the preceding year, the number made in the four districts subject to the Dakkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act falling from 50 to 42. In the Insolvency Court in Bombay 631 applications were presented against 650 in 1895. The reports of the inspections of Subordinate Judges' Courts by District and Assistant Judges were on the whole satisfactory.

Registration  
under the Indian  
Registration Act.

The total number of documents registered under Act III of 1877 declined by 179 per cent. Taking compulsory and optional registrations separately, the former showed a decrease of 2.06 per cent., the latter an increase of .26 per cent. The aggregate value of the property affected was Rs. 10,85,72,120, the average per transaction being Rs. 549 against Rs. 510 and the average fee Rs. 1-12-10 against Rs. 1-12-4 in 1895-96. The gross receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 5,82,370, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,542, while the expenditure rose to

Rs. 2,90,116, the increase of Rs. 4,070 being due to various unimportant causes. The balance of income over expenditure was Rs. 2,92,254.

The number of registrations under the Dakkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act in the four collectorates of Poona, Ahmednagar, Sátára and Sholápur exceeded that of the previous year by 8,326 or 5·74 per cent. Registrations of documents affecting immovable as well as moveable property showed increases. The aggregate value of the property affected rose from Rs. 77,07,377 in the previous year to Rs. 82,09,926, the average value per transaction rising from Rs. 53-2-8 to Rs. 53-8-11. The fee receipts amounted to Rs. 57,926 against Rs. 54,769 and the expenditure to Rs. 61,114 against Rs. 59,116, showing an increase of Rs. 1,998 in the annual deficit.

Registration under the Dakkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act;

Seventy-three new companies were registered, twenty-two went into liquidation and ten were finally dissolved during the year. The total number of companies in existence was 363, of which 195 were mills and presses. The paid-up capital of all except two, of which the paid-up capital had not been fully subscribed when the year closed, amounted to 1,253½ lakhs of rupees. The receipts of the department were Rs. 26,919 and the expenditure Rs. 1,034, leaving a surplus of Rs. 25,885 against Rs. 15,759 in the preceding year. The operations of the Registration Department, therefore, under all the Acts, resulted in a net financial gain of Rs. 3,16,142 against Rs. 3,05,779 in the previous year.

And under the Joint Stock Companies Act.

The Dakkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act continued in operation in the collectorates of Poona, Sátára, Sholápur and Ahmednagar. There was a considerable decrease in the total amount of litigation, caused by the prevailing scarcity which began to make itself felt early in October, and the proportionate number of suits affecting agriculturists fell from 38·8 to 36·2. The number of contested suits showed no appreciable variation, but the numbers of those dismissed, decided *ex-parte* and compromised declined considerably. The number of redemption suits declined and the proportion decided by dismissal or rejection fell from 45·6 to 41·8. Mortgage claims amounting to Rs. 1,03,258 were settled for Rs. 74,327, showing an abatement of 28 per cent. against 31·4 per cent. in 1895-96. The Conciliators awarded Rs. 20,986 in settlement of claims amounting to Rs. 21,561. During the seventeen years that the Act has been in force the Courts and Conciliators have extinguished a nominal mortgage-debt of Rs. 42 lakhs by awarding a sum of Rs. 30½ lakhs. The number of Village Munsifs increased by 6, and there was a proportionate increase in the amount of work disposed of by them. The proportion of cases in which instalment decrees were satisfied rose from 77·1 to 81·5 per cent. The total amount recovered through the Courts and paid voluntarily rose from Rs. 1,64,313 to Rs. 1,76,483, but the percentage of the total sum claimed extinguished by voluntary payment fell from nearly 60 to nearly 48 per cent. There was a slight increase both in the average duration of suits and the proportion of costs to value.

Dakkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

Local Boards in the Bombay Presidency are of two classes, District and Táluka Local Boards. Both District and Local Boards are composed partly of elected members and partly of members nominated by Government, except in a few localities where, owing to the backwardness of the people, the elective system has not been introduced. There were in all twenty-three District and two-hundred and one Táluka Local Boards in the Presidency during the year under review. The total number of members serving on all the Boards was 3,499, the same as in the preceding year. At the commencement of the year the Boards had an aggregate balance of almost 25½ lakhs of rupees; their revenue and expenditure amounted to Rs. 47,05,236 and Rs. 51,37,594 respectively, so that the balance at the end of the year was a little over 21 lakhs. The incidence of taxation was three annas and one pie per head in the Northern Division, three

Local Boards Administration.

annas and four pies in Sind and one anna and eleven pies in each of the Central and Southern Divisions. As usual, the greater portion of the expenditure was devoted to education and civil works; next to these the improvement of water-supply received most attention, while Rs. 21,269 were spent on famine relief in the Central and Southern Divisions.

Bombay  
Municipality.

The total revenue of the Bombay Municipality for the year under review amounted to  $62\frac{2}{25}$  lakhs of rupees or  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs less than in 1895-96. Except under the head of halálkhor service the receipts from every head of income were smaller than in the preceding year. The total expenditure, exclusive of that on loan works, was  $70\frac{1}{25}$  lakhs or  $3\frac{1}{60}$  lakhs more than in the previous year and  $9\frac{8}{10}$  lakhs less than the estimate. The increase in the expenditure over that of the previous year was almost entirely due to an expenditure of  $4\frac{2}{6}$  lakhs on measures for the suppression of the plague. In December 1896 the first instalment amounting to 10 lakhs of rupees of a  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. loan of Rs. 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ , raised for sewerage-works, water-works, the construction of roads, &c., was received from the public. The total amount of debt actually repaid during the year was Rs. 52,563, of which Rs. 12,063 went to Government. At the end of the year the total debt for repayment amounted to a little over 375 $\frac{3}{6}$  lakhs of rupees, while the amount of Sinking Fund invested was a little less than 15 $\frac{7}{10}$  lakhs. The expenditure on loan works amounted to a little less than 7 $\frac{3}{20}$  lakhs as compared with 10 $\frac{7}{8}$  lakhs in the preceding year, sewerage works absorbing more than half the total outlay.

Out of the eight large sewerage works in progress during the year, four were completed. These were the Colába Sewerage Works, the Umarkhádi Sewerage Works, the Parel Sewerage Works and the Malabar Hill and Khambála Hill Sewerage Works. Of the others work on the Fergusson Road and Chinchpokli Sewerage Works and the old Race Course Sewerage Works was almost finished. At Colába the Shone system worked uniformly well throughout the year, though it was not possible to work up to full power owing to the small amount of sewage to be lifted. The Worthington pumps at the Love Grove Pumping Station continued to work satisfactorily, though a deterioration in the average efficiency necessitated the renewal of part of one of the engines. The water-supply from the Tánsa, Vehar and Tulsi Lakes continued to be adequate. The supply from the Tulsi lake was cut off from the 25th January till the 12th April 1897 during the prevalence of plague. A heavy flood in July 1896 carried away a portion of the embankment under the mains from Tánsa and the supply was interrupted for 18 days while the embankment was being repaired.

The more important municipal buildings erected during the year were two fire brigade stations, quarters for the supervising staff at Tánsa water-works, and extensions to the Colába Market and to a fire brigade station. The market and school buildings at Bhuleshwar were in progress. During the year 2,705 orders were issued for the summary removal of ruinous houses or objectionable structures; 37 buildings or portions of buildings collapsed, 10 persons being injured and 4 killed. The total area of road repaired was approximately 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  millions of square feet at a cost of a little over Rs. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs. Almost all the ordinary gas lamps had been converted into incandescent lamps by the end of the year, and the total number of the latter in the city was 3,832. The efficiency of the fire brigade was well maintained, and the value of property destroyed by fire fell from Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 18 $\frac{3}{4}$  lakhs. The returns indicate an unsatisfactory state of public health, death-rate rising from 30.52 to 40.71 per mille, a result in a great measure due to the plague.

The total number of District Municipalities was 168. During the year the Municipality of Wadangaon in the Khândesh District was abolished and the total number of Municipal Commissioners fell from 2,380 to 2,368. The opening balances of the Municipalities was 14½ lakhs of rupees; their income amounted to 60½ lakhs, and their expenditure to 63½ lakhs, leaving a closing balance of 11½ lakhs. The income fell off in almost every Municipality, the decrease being mainly due to the depression in trade caused by the prevalence of famine and plague. There was a slight increase in the expenditure, large outlays on sanitary works in the Presidency proper more than counterbalancing a decrease in Sind, where the outlay on water-works was considerably reduced owing to the completion of the works at Sukkur. The incidence of municipal taxation per head of population was in Sind Rs. 2-9-3 against Rs. 2-6-8; in the Northern Division Rs. 1-6-10 against Rs. 1-7-2; in the Central Division Rs. 1-10-1 against Rs. 1-13-1; and in the Southern Division Re. 0-11-4 against Re. 0-15-3 in the previous year.

District Municipalities.

Information about the regular army is not now included in this report. The usual grants on account of camps of exercise and field days were made to Volunteer corps.

Military.

The number of both European and native Seamen shipped and discharged rose slightly. Forty distressed seamen were dealt with as compared with 70 in the previous year. There was a very marked decline in the amount remitted through the Seamen's Money Order office, a result due to the dull season. While there was a slight rise in the receipts of the Shipping office, the expenditure fell, and the net surplus balance increased by Rs. 1,658.

Marine :  
Bombay Shipping  
Office.

The number of square-rigged vessels that visited the Port of Aden during the year under review was 1,418 against 1,412 in 1895-96. There was a considerable decrease in the tonnage of merchant vessels calling at the port. On the other hand, the number of square-rigged vessels arriving at Perim showed a slight improvement. Engagements and discharges numbered respectively 21 and 88 among European and 1,017 and 696 among native seamen.

Aden.

The gross income proper of the Bombay Port Trust amounted during the year under report to Rs. 47,97,617 against Rs. 49,15,588 in 1895-96 and the expenditure to Rs. 50,51,417 against Rs. 48,52,744, the result of the year's working being a deficit of Rs. 2,53,800. The falling off in revenue was due to smaller receipts from goods traffic, the famine being the chief cause, but its effects were aggravated by the paralysis of trade during the plague. Special expenditure on plague arrangements swelled the charges. Allowing for an outstanding balance of Rs. 57,926, due for rents, caused by large numbers of the trading community having fled, the actual deficit was under Rs. 2 lakhs or 4 per cent. on the estimated revenue. The capital debt of the Trust at the beginning of the year was Rs. 5,06,85,996. During the course of the year a sum of Rs. 27,407 was paid towards the reduction of debt. The debt account was increased by Rs. 11,91,801, of which Rs. 1,66,801 were borrowed from Government for expenditure on the Victoria Dock, the remainder being the proceeds of a 3½ per cent. debenture loan raised in the open market at the average rate of Rs. 104 per Rs. 100. The capital debt at the end of the year thus stood at Rs. 5,18,50,360. The total expenditure on capital account was Rs. 4,98,288, of which Rs. 41,934 were expended on the Prince's Dock, Rs. 4,509 on the Merewether Dry Dock and Rs. 70,240 on the Victoria Dock.

Bombay  
Port Trust.

Owing to the famine in the Panjâb which adversely affected the export trade in grain and seeds with Europe, and latterly to the plague, which caused an almost total cessation of all trade, there was a large decline in the revenue of the

Karachi  
Port Trust.



Karachi Port Trust, which fell off by more than 1½ lakhs of rupees. The decrease was distributed generally over all heads of receipt. The expenditure declined slightly, but the net surplus was nearly 1½ lakhs worse than in the preceding year. There was a decrease in both the number and tonnage of all classes of vessels calling at the port. No works of importance were carried out, but arrangements were made for the purchase of a powerful hopper dredger out of the loan of Rs. 13 lakhs sanctioned by Government during the year.

## Aden Port Trust.

The receipts of the Aden Port Trust rose perceptibly, while there was a large decline in the expenditure. Dredging operations progressed fairly well, but the expenditure fell from a little over 1 lakh of rupees to Rs. 73,000.

## Agriculture.

The district of Kaira and four talukas of the Kolaba district in which the revision survey operations had been completed were equipped with Land Record staffs early in the year under review. The Survey records of the Kolaba district were removed to Alibag from the head-quarter office of the Konkan Survey at Pocna, and on the completion of the alteration and additions to the salt godowns and the Central Record office at Broach the Survey records of the districts of Ahmedabad and Kaira were located there. In the early part of the year the Circle Inspectors in all the districts and throughout the year those in districts affected by famine were engaged in special enquiries under the Famine Relief Code and in the compilation of special agricultural statistics. It would therefore be deceptive to compare the results of their work with those of the preceding year. In the unaffected districts however the number of days spent by the Circle Inspectors on crop, waste and boundary-mark inspection was equal to that of the previous year except in the Ratnagiri district and as many villages were visited. As the Circle Inspectors' attention was chiefly directed to other important matters, the number of encroachments detected was small in all the districts; of those detected, the village officers discovered a very small percentage except in the Kanara, Ratnagiri, Kolaba, Ahmedabad and Kaira districts. Apart from the districts in which the District Inspectors were engaged on famine duty, the extent of the tests taken by them generally amounted to a larger proportion than usual of the work of the Circle Inspectors, and the results showed the quality of the work of the latter officers to be fair. Famine duty curtailed the outturn of work in connection with checking the village census. Partly owing to the Circle Inspectors being employed on famine duty and partly owing to their having in the unaffected districts a large number of urgent measurement cases to deal with, the number of villages of which the complete boundary-mark inspection was performed showed a large falling off, and the number of encroachments discovered was correspondingly less. The amount of measurement work entrusted to the Circle Inspectors fell off by 4 and 19 per cent. in the Southern and Central Divisions respectively, while it rose in Ahmedabad by 17 per cent., the rate of disposal being slow except in the latter district. The head-quarter staffs in each district had generally a less amount of work to perform.

At the Poona farm owing to the abnormal character of the season the scheme of experiments proposed to be carried out had to be modified and in part abandoned. It is, however, satisfactory to note that a sufficient supply of fully matured seed was obtained to carry on the improvement of seed by selection, which forms a feature of the work at the farm. The character of the year gave a special interest to the experiment of growing jowari for fodder and the value of the *Sundhia* variety introduced from Gujarat in a year of drought owing to its quick-growing qualities was amply proved. The net working cost of the farm rose from Rs. 1,853 to Rs. 3,476, to which the loss in the dairy branch

contributed Rs. 385. On the Surat farm work was mainly confined to preparing the land for cultivation. A nucleus of a herd was formed by transferring the Gir cows from Poona. The results of the working of the Nariad farm were unsatisfactory. A few experiments were conducted outside Government farms, the chief being those with Punjab yellow rapeseed in the Karáchi district.

The total sum advanced by Government to cultivators during the year amounted to Rs. 36,62,554, as compared with Rs. 9,87,594 in the preceding year. As explained in the paragraph dealing with famine, these advances were utilized as a form of famine relief, so that no comparison with the figures of the previous year can be usefully made except in the cases of the Northern Division of the Presidency Proper and of the Province of Sind. It is satisfactory to note that in both these divisions the amount advanced under the Land Improvement Act showed a substantial increase, which was most marked in the Kaira and Surat districts of the former and the Upper Sind Frontier district of the latter, while except in the Kaira, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad districts, loans for the purchase of seed and cattle were much more freely given. Out of the total sum advanced Rs. 21,94,227 were distributed in the districts affected by famine, Rs. 42,329 in loans for the purchase of cattle and seed and Rs. 21,94,227 for the execution of permanent improvements. The character of the season gave a special impetus to the construction of works of irrigational utility and large numbers of permanent wells for irrigation were dug. In all districts where a large number of applications for loans were received, special establishments were organized to deal promptly with them, and the speed and facility with which these loans were received had the effect of decidedly increasing the popularity of the system.

Advances to  
Cultivators.

The number of cattle in the Presidency proper (Sind being excluded owing to the absence of trustworthy statistics) showed, as was natural in a year of widespread scarcity, a large decline, which was most marked in the Central Division, while in the Northern Division the number increased. Taking the different classes of cattle it is gratifying to note that throughout the famine area plough cattle suffered least and old or useless cattle most, while milch kine held an intermediary position. As regards locality the cattle in the Poona district appear to have suffered least, those in the Bijápur district most. The number of ploughs also fell off, an increase in the Northern Division being more than counterbalanced by decreases in the Central and Southern Divisions, and throughout the Presidency carts were less numerous.

Agricultural  
stock.

The number of Government stallions serving in the Bombay Presidency was 66 against 69 in the previous year. There was a slight increase in the number of mares covered, a falling off in Sind and the Deccan being more than counterbalanced by an increase in Gujarát. There was a large decrease in the number of mares branded, caused partly by the scarcity of fodder in the Deccan preventing owners from bringing their mares to the branding stations, and partly by quarantine regulations preventing the Superintendent carrying out his tour in Sind. The number of donkey stallions rose by two, but there was a decline in the number of mares covered. The total cost of the Department was Rs. 68,733 or Rs. 342 less than in the preceding year.

Horse and  
Mule-breeding  
operations.

Five shows were held in the Presidency during the year, one in the Deccan at Ahmednagar, three in Sind at Jacobabad, Moro and Talhár, and one in Gujarát at Bhúj. The total number of animals exhibited at the shows rose from 3,993 to 4,132, though there was a large decline in the entries at the Ahmednagar show. With the exception of Bhúj, where the broodmares and young stock were in poor condition, the shows were successful. At Ahmednagar the scarcity of fodder was doubtless the cause of diminished entries, but the quality

Horse and  
Cattle Shows.

of the exhibits was above the average. The number of the entries at the Jacobabad show reached the highest figure yet attained. The broodmares and remounts were specially good, but the quality of the young stock was slightly below the average. The shows at Moro and Talhár were decided successes both as regards the numbers and the quality of the animals exhibited. The broodmares and young stock at both showed remarkably good quality, while in the mule-breeding branch of the former show a great improvement was noticeable in every class. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 19,353, of which Rs. 14,328 were awarded as prizes. The Government contribution was Rs. 6,000.

Meteorology.

The opening of an observatory at Gadechi in Káthiáwár brought the total number under the control of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India up to 27. The work of preparing and publishing the daily weather report was continued in the same way as in the previous year. The meteorology of the year, as contrasted with that of the two previous years, presented several features of an unusual character, chief among which were the unseasonable distribution of the rainfall, the great difference in the amount of rainfall at stations a short distance apart, the prevalence of abnormally high temperatures, the excessive dryness of the atmosphere, and the clearness of the sky during the months of September and October over the greater part of the Bombay Presidency. Other prominent features were the abnormal height at which the barometer stood during September and the bursting of cyclonic storms of considerable intensity overland, which caused injurious floods in the rivers of South Gujarát and the Northern Deccan. Slight shocks of earthquake were observed at Lanauli, Bombáy and Matheran.

Season and Crops.

The character of the season in the Central Division and parts of the Southern Division has been described in a preceding paragraph. In other parts of the Presidency proper the same conditions prevailed though their effect was less harmful. The season opened favourably, but the prolonged drought that occurred in the months of September and October proved prejudicial to the kharif crops and restricted the area under rabi crops. In the Northern Division, however, the rain that fell in November was most beneficial to the rabi crops and the outturn was good in four districts and the high prices obtained compensated the cultivators to some extent for the partial failure of the monsoon crops. In those districts of the Southern Division which were unaffected by famine the harvests were generally below the average. Very little rabi was obtained and the rice in the Konkan districts suffered severely from the drought, while the outturn of the garden crops in the Kánara district was very poor.

In Sind, on the other hand, the season was very favourable, though the effects of a good early inundation were marred in places by the rapid fall of the Indus river during the later monsoon months. The outturn of crops in high lying lands was thus to some extent reduced and in the Karáchi district locusts did considerable damage to crops and grass in the hilly tracts, while the land under the Naulaki Canal in the Hyderabad district did not receive a full supply of water. With these exceptions the harvests were everywhere bountiful and the agricultural classes reaped the benefit of the high prices at which their produce sold.

Prices.

In every part of the Presidency the prices of grain ruled exceedingly high throughout the year. The rise was not due to local deficiencies in any one place but rather to the general scarcity prevailing in almost every province of India. There was but little variation as between different districts, and even in Sind, where the harvests were generally bountiful, the prices were as high as those prevailing in the famine-stricken districts of the Deccan. The only commodity

the price of which showed a downward tendency was cotton; the crop was below the average in quantity, but during the dislocation in the cotton trade caused by the plague the demand almost ceased and the price fell.

Considering the circumstances of the year, it is not surprising to find that wages generally showed a downward tendency throughout the Presidency. In only one district, that of Kaira in the Northern Division, did the rise in the price of food-grains directly cause an advance in the rate of wages. In Sind the fluctuations were unimportant; in the Thár and Párkar district the supply of labour was contracted by the return to their homes for the purposes of cultivation of many persons who had immigrated from the desert in the previous year in search of work and consequently its price was raised. In the Northern Division besides the instance noted, the demand for labour in the growing town of Godhra in the Panch Maháls district continued to expand, the rates for skilled and unskilled labour rising in response. With the single exception of the Násik district, unskilled labour commanded a much smaller wage throughout the Central Division, but in Násik and Ahmednagar the large demand for skilled labour on wells caused a rise in wages. There were considerable fluctuations in the Southern Division. In the Kolába district there was an appreciable fall in the rates for unskilled labour; in the Ratnágiri district, on the other hand, the wages of skilled labour fell on account of the slack demand. In Kánara, where labour is mostly imported, there was a rise, but in Bijápur the famine produced a fall in the wages of both sorts of labour.

The total area of State forests in the Presidency, including Sind, was 14,337 square miles or 57 square miles more than in the previous year. Of this area 12,306 square miles were reserved and 2,031 square miles protected forest. During the year 833 square miles were added to forest and 774 square miles disforested or excluded by notification. These figures include the area transferred from protected to reserved forest, which practically represents the whole of the changes. Settlement enquiries were in progress only in the Central Circle. The work of the forest survey has already been alluded to. The total number of prosecutions for forest offences in the whole Presidency, including cases pending from the previous year, was 2,720 against 2,923, a decrease being noticeable in all the Circles. The number of offences compounded rose from 4,526 to 5,180, the increase being most marked in the Southern Circle. Prosecutions were generally less successful than in the previous year except in the Sind Circle. No new concessions were granted in any collectorate, but none of the concessions previously obtaining were withdrawn; free grants of timber, aggregating in value Rs. 29,206, were made in all the Circles. In the Northern Circle the working plans for 3 ranges were sanctioned, those for the Tulsi forest were submitted, while those of one other range were under preparation. In the Central Circle plans for the whole of one division were being drawn up, and in the Southern Circle data were collected for the preparation of a plan covering 141,297 acres of forest. The progress of reproduction was retarded throughout the Presidency Proper by want of sufficient rain, but a good inundation in Sind resulted in very healthy reproduction. Fire conservancy was attended with better results in all the Circles except the Southern Circle. No large roads were constructed during the year, but several forest tracks to facilitate the exploitation of timber were laid out in the Northern Circle. New buildings were erected at various places and a number of old buildings repaired or improved. A comparison between the receipts and expenditure of the department for the year under review and the preceding year would be deceptive, as the coupe system, whereby all the expense of cutting and removing the timber sold is thrown on the contractors, was in force for the first time throughout the year. Turning to the surplus of revenue

over expenditure, the year under report showed a decline of over 5½ lakhs of rupees, of which the Central Circle alone contributed over 2½ lakhs. This large decrease was entirely the result of slack trade in timber and the stringency of the money market, both induced by famine and plague.

Manufactures  
and Industries.

The total number of factories in the Presidency to which the amended Act XI of 1891 applied rose from 292 to 318, of which 128 were situated in the town and island of Bombay. The number of operatives in these factories was 145,884, of whom 115,556 dealt with cotton and 21,508 with metals. The number at work in Bombay just exceeded a hundred thousand. The number of accidents was 1,197 or 107 more than in 1896-97, while the proportion of accidents to the number of persons employed rose from '78 to '82, a result in a great measure due to the greater regularity with which accidents were reported. Three successful prosecutions were instituted under Section 15 (1) (c) and one conviction under Section 15 (1) (c) was awaiting appellate decision at the end of the year.

The provisions of the Bombay Steam Boiler Act were during the year extended to the Sátára District, where, however, no inspections were made. Both the number of boilers on the register and the number inspected during the year showed an increase. Fewer candidates appeared at the examination for engineers' certificates. Three prosecutions were instituted, each ending in the conviction of the accused. The surplus of receipts over the expenditure of the department fell from Rs. 14,663 to Rs. 8,714, the balance at the credit of the Boiler Fund being Rs. 71,522 exclusive of Rs. 30,014 invested in Government securities.

A report was received from the Bombay Millowners' Association dealing with the year ending 31st December 1896, together with a statistical table of the cotton spinning and weaving mills in India on the 30th June 1896. From these sources of information it appears that the cotton mill industry continued to steadily expand till the last three months of the year, when it received a decided check during the prevalence of plague in Bombay. During that period large numbers of the operatives left the city; several mills were compelled to close altogether, while others worked with as little as one-fourth of their machinery. Consequently the export of piece-goods to China and Japan fell off by about 14 per cent., but the favourable conditions of the spinning industry during the first nine months of the year were not, without their effect, and the shipments of country-made yarn to these countries for the year were the highest yet recorded. At the same time the number of mills working or projected showed a large increase both in Bombay and the mofussil.

The chief industries, other than agriculture and the cotton mill industry, in the Presidency are the manufacture of salt and the distillation of liquor, which are dealt with elsewhere. The remaining industries are comparatively small and unimportant.

Trade:  
Bombay.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the port of Bombay, exclusive of Government transactions, slightly exceeded 94½ crores of rupees against 105½ crores in 1895-96, exhibiting a decline of a little over 11½ crores or 10 per cent., and stood at a lower figure than in any year since 1887-88. Before analysing the figures, it may be well to mention the general causes of depression affecting both imports and exports, to which in the majority of cases no reference will be made hereafter. The prevalence of plague in Bombay seriously affected the commerce of the port, while the succession of bad harvests not only resulted in considerably restricted shipments of food grains, but entailed a great reduction of the purchasing power of the people and

consequently of the imports of foreign merchandise for popular consumption. Regarding transactions in treasure, which will be eliminated from consideration, it is sufficient to note that under Foreign Trade imports fell from slightly more than  $11\frac{1}{2}$  crores of rupees to a little less than  $10\frac{1}{2}$  crores and exports rose from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  crores to just under  $4\frac{1}{2}$  crores, while under Coasting Trade there was an increase of 5 lákhs in imports and a decrease of  $26\frac{1}{2}$  lákhs in exports. Dealing first with Foreign Trade in merchandise, there was a decline of a little over 1 crore of rupees or 4 per cent. in the value of imports. All the important items of trade showed decreases, the principal occurring under metals and raw material; a decline of 29 lákhs in the value of coal imported accounted for more than one-quarter of the decrease under the latter head. Under exports there was a falling off of over  $4\frac{3}{4}$  crores in value, to which the trade in Indian produce which formed 90 per cent. of the total, contributed just over  $4\frac{1}{10}$  crores. Leaving out of account the general depression, the most noticeable feature of the trade was the increased shipments of raw cotton to eastern countries which took the place of the local mills as consumers during the plague. Passing to the distribution of the trade in merchandise among the various countries, the trade with the United Kingdom, though still much larger than that with any other country, declined by over  $1\frac{1}{10}$  crores; the value of the imports declined slightly notwithstanding the rise in exchange, but there was a considerable decrease of 22 per cent. in the value of the exports. In the former branch cotton piece-goods showed a substantial improvement, but the total net decrease was due to the general depression in trade both in Bombay and throughout the country. The trade with all other European countries except Russia was similarly depressed. Larger imports of gold thread and silk goods caused a 40 per cent. rise in the value of imports from Russia, and larger shipments of raw cotton and seeds raised the value of the exports. China continued to hold the second place of importance after the United Kingdom, but the total trade shrank considerably during the year. The value of imports declined by  $58\frac{3}{4}$  lákhs of rupees, a short supply of raw silk causing a decrease under that item, but the trade in other articles suffered from European and Japanese competition. In exports an increase in the shipments of raw cotton was more than counterbalanced by a large decrease in the quantity of cotton piece-goods exported. There was again a remarkable expansion in the import trade with Japan, the value rising by 11 lákhs. Silk piece-goods and coal contributed most to the increase, the trade in the former exhibiting a six-fold increase as compared with that in 1892-93. There was also a substantial improvement in the export trade. Raw cotton has become the chief article of export, while the trade in yarn has sunk to nominal dimensions. The imports from African ports, chiefly ivory and shells from Abyssinia and Mozambique, ivory and cloves from Zanzibar, raw cotton from Egypt and sugar from Mauritius showed a general decline, except in the case of Mauritius. The export trade was better except to Mauritius. The coasting trade in merchandise exhibited a decline of over  $2\frac{3}{4}$  crores in imports and of over  $1\frac{1}{2}$  crores in exports.

The same general conditions which depressed the trade at Bombay were also present at Karáchi and produced similar results. The total value of the sea-borne trade of the port, exclusive of Government transactions, amounted to  $13\frac{2}{3}$  crores of rupees against  $15\frac{2}{3}$  crores in 1895-96, showing a decrease of over  $2\frac{1}{2}$  crores or 16.11 per cent. The import trade with foreign countries showed an improvement, the value rising by 72 lákhs of rupees or 18.09 per cent.; this increase was however more than counterbalanced by a decrease of  $237\frac{1}{10}$  lákhs or 36.95 per cent. in the value of the export trade. The

articles that chiefly contributed to the increase in the former branch were food-grains and cotton twist and yarn, while in the latter branch almost all the principal items showed decreases. Treasure transactions showed an increase of over 14 lakhs in imports and a small decline of Rs. 75,935 in exports. Considering the trade as distributed by countries, it appears that, in contrast with the trade at Bombay, the trade with European countries generally advanced except in the case of the export trade to the United Kingdom, the Belgium trade and the export trade to France. The value of the import trade with the United Kingdom rose by 24 per cent., but the export trade declined by about 50 per cent. There was, however, a general decline in the trade with African countries. The export of food-grains to Egypt, which in the previous year was valued at 53½ lakhs of rupees, ceased almost entirely. The coasting trade was also much less than in the previous year, the total value falling by nearly 52½ lakhs under imports and 24½ lakhs under exports; the trade with Bombay, which formed 92 per cent. of the total, suffered most.

**Aden.**

The total value of the trade at Aden fell from 946½ lakhs of rupees in 1895-96 to 938½ lakhs during the year under review, showing a decrease of 8½ lakhs or 91 per cent. The decrease was practically confined to the inland trade, which showed a decline of 8½ lakhs of rupees or 14.99 per cent., while Indian trade rose by 4½ lakhs or 3.39 and Foreign trade fell by 5 lakhs or 6.6 per cent. Under inland trade the decline occurred solely in imports from the mainland and was due chiefly to smaller receipts of coffee. About 30 per cent. of the Foreign import trade represented transactions with Arabia, which showed a decline of 9.38 per cent. in value, and, while the value of the imports from the United Kingdom, Austria, the United States of America and the Somali Coast increased, the value of those from Massowah, Suakim and Turkey in Asia receded. The export trade of which the principal articles are coffee, gums, perfumery, shells, skins and treasure, showed a decrease to every country except Mahé and Mauritius, the chief cause of the decline being smaller shipments of coffee. In the trade with India the value of imported merchandise rose by 5.1 per cent. and of exported merchandise by 11.4 per cent., while imports of treasure fell by 51.19 per cent., exports at the same time rising by 171.09 per cent.

**Public Works.**

The total expenditure of the Public Works Department on Civil Works amounted during the year under report to Rs. 56½ lakhs against Rs. 58½ lakhs in the previous year, Imperial funds contributing Rs. 2½ lakhs and Provincial Funds Rs. 31½ lakhs, the remainder being made up from miscellaneous contributions and Local Funds. As in the previous year the whole of the Imperial expenditure was devoted to civil buildings included under the head Civil Works. No new work of importance was undertaken during the year, the greater part of the outlay being spent in constructing offices and residential quarters for subordinate officers of the Salt, Customs, Post Office and Telegraph Departments. On the Somali Coast the construction of a Residency and Court-house was still in progress, the Police lines were improved and several minor works carried out. The expenditure on Civil Buildings from Provincial and Local Funds and from contributions amounted to Rs. 21½ lakhs against Rs. 25½ lakhs in 1895-96. The works included the construction or improvement of a number of Mámlat-dárs' offices, record rooms, bungalows, and distilleries, and at Surat the new buildings for the experimental farm were completed. Improvements to the Residency at Baroda were executed, and the construction of a Rájasthanik Hall at Sádra was begun. As in previous years buildings and remains of archaeological interest were kept in repair. Improvements and alterations to the Wilson College, Bombay, were effected, and the main buildings of the Gujarát College at Ahmedábad were ready for occupation in February 1897. Several additions

to the Deccan College, Poona, were in progress. Several High Schools were completed during the year, and extensions to the Training College at Dhárwár were practically finished, an important part, the practising school, being declared open by His Excellency the Governor in March 1897. Municipal and Local Fund school-houses were completed or in progress in all the divisions of the Presidency. The construction of a campanile for the Church of the Holy Name at Poona continued to be in progress. Several Court-houses for Subordinate Judges were constructed or enlarged, but work on some of them was retarded by the withdrawal of grants. Additions to the jail buildings at Ahmedabad, Yeraoda, Hyderabad, Thána, and Dhárwár were carried out. Over Rs. 2½ lákhs were spent on the construction, improvement or extension of a large number of police offices and lines, the most important being the erection of new head-quarter offices at Bombay. Additions and alterations were made to a number of Government medical institutions and the construction of a hospital for women and children was completed at Surat. Several Local Fund dispensaries were erected or improved including a veterinary hospital at Ahmedabad. Among miscellaneous buildings in progress during the year the most important was the improvement of the drainage of the Public Works offices at Bombay.

The total outlay on communications during the year was almost Rs. 25½ lákhs or about Rs. 1 lách less than in 1895-96. The outlay on original works was Rs. 6½ lákhs, the most important work completed during the year being the bridge over the Godáveri river at Násik, which was formally opened for traffic by His Excellency the Governor in April 1897. The total expenditure on repairs amounted to over Rs. 14½ lákhs. Surveys of three roads in the Thána and one in the Ahmednagar district were in progress or completed. A small outlay was incurred on improving the accommodation for travellers and the planting and preservation of road-side trees continued to receive careful attention.

The expenditure on miscellaneous public improvements rose from Rs. 3½ lákhs to Rs. 7½ lákhs, of which Rs. 6½ lákhs were spent on original works. The most important of these were the Surat, Ránder, Dhulia and Panvel water-works. Substantial progress was made with drainage and sewerage works. Preliminary drainage works in connection with the project of improving the Chau-páti Estate in Bombay were completed. Surface drainage works at Nadiád and Násik were finished and the experimental portion of the sewerage project in Ahmedabad was also completed. Flood protection works were completed at Bulsár in the Surat district, at Láli in the Kaira district and at Hyderabad in Sind.

The extension of lines of railway under the control of the Bombay Govern- Railways. ment made good progress during the year. The total length of line open for traffic increased from 6,025½ miles on the 31st March 1896 to 6,108½ miles on the 31st March 1897, owing to the opening for traffic of the Rutlam-Nagda-Ujjain Railway and of the Bársi Light Railway and to the extension of the Mohpani Branch of the G. I. P. Railway by about one mile. Two hundred and ninety-four and three-quarter miles were under construction during the year, consisting of the Surat-Amalner section of the Tápti Valley Railway, a small extension of the Nanjangud Railway, the Ahmedabad-Parantij Railway, the Jamnagar Railway, an extension of His Highness the Gáikwár's Dabhoi Railway to Padra and the Rájpipla State Railway. His Excellency the Viceroy cut the first sod of the Tápti Valley Railway on 30th November 1896 at Surat. There were also 1,051½ miles surveyed or under survey at the close of the year.

By the reduction of £600,000 of 3½ per cent. debentures and of £300,000 of 3 per cent. debentures and the creation of two sets of debentures of £300,000



each bearing interest at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. respectively, the subscribed capital of the G. I. P. Railway was reduced by £300,000 to £25,372,500, the total capital paid into the treasury amounting to £25,439,908. The authorized capital of the B. B. & C. I. Railway increased during the year by £500,000 and the subscribed capital by £410,549. £100,600 of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. debenture bonds were repaid and £500,000 were raised on  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. debenture bonds, the premium obtained in the latter amounting to £11,149. No change occurred in the capital of the Southern Marátha Railway, which amounted to £7,788,129, including advances made by the Secretary of State and expenditure on the Bellary-Kistna Railway incurred on Government account. The capital outlay on the Nagda-Ujjain Railway which was opened during the year amounted to Rs. 20,71,251. The capital of the Mysore State Railway was nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  millions sterling and the combined capital outlay on the Dhond-Manmád Railway, the Wardha Coal Railway, the Berár State Railways, the Rajputána-Málwa Railway, the Kolhápúr State Railway, the Guntakal-Mysore Frontier Railway, the Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágadh-Porbandar Railway, the Jetalsar-Rájkot Railway and the Morvi Railway amounted to a little less than 20 krores of rupees.

One hundred and eighty-seven persons were killed and 212 wounded on the various lines in the course of the year ending 31st December 1896. The number of accidents to trains was 1,637 or 111 more than in 1895, the most serious accident being a collision on the Rajputána-Málwa Railway, at Delhi, between the mail train and a shunting engine, in which 13 persons were killed and 21 injured.

The net earnings of the B. B. & C. I. Railway fell off by over Rs. 20½ lakhs, the combined result of a decrease of nearly Rs. 13½ lakhs in the gross earnings, due to a large diminution in the receipts from agricultural produce, and of an increase of over Rs. 7 lakhs in the working expenses, caused by abnormal renewals of Warren girders. Largely reduced bookings of agricultural produce caused a decline of Rs. 35½ lakhs in the gross earnings of the Rajputána-Málwa Railway which was only slightly counterbalanced by a reduction of Rs. 5½ lakhs in the working expenses. On the other hand, the net earnings of the G. I. P. Railway and the Southern Marátha Railway showed an increase. In the case of the former the traffic, which had been continuously declining since 1892, showed slight signs of improvement; the gross receipts rose by over Rs. 6½ lakhs and the working expenses being at the same time reduced by nearly Rs. 7 lakhs, the net earnings showed an increase of over Rs. 13½ lakhs. On the Southern Marátha Railway heavy exports of grain to the districts affected by famine raised the gross receipts by just under Rs. 3½ lakhs. At the same time the working expenses showed a decline of over Rs. 1½ lakh, so that there was an increase of over Rs. 4½ lakhs in the net earnings. The net earnings of the Dhond-Manmád Railway declined markedly and those of the Morvi Railway slightly, the decrease in the case of the latter being due to a rise in the working expenses, but the net earnings of the other smaller lines showed an improvement, which was most marked in the case of the Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágadh-Porbandar Railway including the Jetalsar-Rájkot Railway.

Telegraph.

The mileage of the telegraph wires in the Presidency increased from 25,403 miles to 26,073 miles and that of telegraph lines from 6,726 miles to 6,972 miles. In all 41 new offices were opened of which 5 were on the Bársi Light Railway and 21 on the Kotri-Rohri Railway. The Indian share of the collections at Government offices rose slightly from Rs. 20,75,916 to Rs. 20,79,535. On the Persian Gulf Section a marked increase in the number of messages and words transmitted was accompanied by a slight falling off in the net receipts,

due to the rise in the value of the rupee as compared with that of the franc. The percentage of the traffic from Karáchi to Europe increased on the route *vid* Teheran, decreasing correspondingly on the route *vid* Turkey, while the transmission of messages on both was considerably delayed, principally owing to the Eastern Telegraph Company having to hand over the whole of their traffic during 2 days in September 1896 and 4 days in March 1897 when their route was totally interrupted. In the Sind and Beluchistan Divisions two combined offices were opened at Kotri and Schwán.

The administration of the Post Office was marked by the introduction of several changes with a view to improve the existing facilities for the transmission of newspapers, and to extend the parcels post, money order and insurance systems. A Field Post Office was organized to accompany the Indian Contingent to Suakim, which left Bombay at the end of May and returned in December 1896. The Presidency Savings Bank was amalgamated with the Post Office Savings Bank and the Post Office Act was amended with the object of providing legal authority for the levy of customs duty. Owing to quarantine restrictions the foreign parcel post to Malta, Gibraltar, France, Portugal, Madeira, the Azores, Egypt, Cyprus, Italy and Turkey was suspended. The continued expansion of the operations of the Post Office necessitated the establishment of 4 new post offices and 79 new letter-boxes and the employment of 50 additional postmen, while the length of postal communications increased by 28 miles. The percentage increase in the number of letters received for delivery was estimated to be 3.53, and of post cards 10.09, that of newspapers, books and pattern packets 6.86, and that of parcels 9.03, the aggregate increase under all classes being 6.70. The number of foreign parcels dealt with rose by 5,788, and the Indian Post Office share of the postage by Rs. 6,179. Money order transactions showed percentage increases under issues of 10.01 and 14.09 in the number and, 18.82 and 15.52 in the value of inland and foreign orders respectively, and under payments percentage increases of 8.4 and 3.34 in the number and 13.82 and 13.04 in the value of the same classes. Payments exceeded issues by 43½ lakhs of rupees as compared with 47½ lakhs in 1895-96. The Savings Banks operations showed an increase of 20,184 in the number of accounts, of 20.18 per cent in the closing balance and a percentage increase of Rs. 9.06 in the average amount at the credit of each account. There was an increase of 1,049 in the total number of insured articles posted and of 19½ lakhs of rupees in their value. Insurance fees realized Rs. 75,550 against Rs. 70,559 in 1895-96. There was a slight decline in the number of value-payable parcels, but a marked increase in the number of parcels sent by value-payable post and railway. There was a marked increase in the number of complaints received from the public. The departure of many natives from Bombay during the plague without leaving instructions for the disposal of their correspondence was the cause of the increase. The establishment of the District Post Office was increased and there was a large increase in the quantity of correspondence dealt with. Twelve new post offices were opened in 7 districts and 1 temporary post office was opened at a famine relief work in Belgaun, while the special temporary line opened in Sind in the previous year was closed.

The entire outlay on irrigation works throughout the Presidency amounted during the year under report to Rs. 45½ lakhs, as compared with Rs. 38½ lakhs in 1895-96. The outlay was divided between Sind and the Presidency proper in the proportion of 6 to 1. The principal works in progress in the Deccan were the Mutha and Nira Canals. Improvements to the Poona water-supply and to the Bhatgar dam and distributaries were executed. In the Southern Division considerable progress was made with the improvements and repairs to

the Gokák Canal and storage works and to the Yerla river irrigation works. Sanction was given to a project for raising the dam of the Gokák tank by 2 feet. Repairs or improvements were executed or in progress to 12 tanks in the Ahmedabad district, 26 tanks in the Broach and Surat districts, 14 tanks in the Belgaum district, and 80 tanks in the Dhárwár district, the total outlay aggregating Rs. 94,150. The total area irrigated from all works during the year was 118,004 acres against 74,923 acres in 1895-96, the gross assessed revenue from all sources rising correspondingly from Rs. 6,32,211 to Rs. 6,92,848.

In Sind the inundation was on the whole favourable. For the canals in Upper Sind it was average; for those in Karáchi excellent; but the sudden fall in the Indus towards the end of August caused a deficiency in the supply in many of the canals in the Hyderabad Canals district. The level of the river at Bukkur was above the fair irrigating level for 49 days and at Kotri for 59 days, as compared with 25 days and 27 days respectively in the previous year. No serious flood occurred during the year; there were no breaks in any river embankment and few in canal embankments. The only serious accident was the carrying away of two piers of the head regulator of the Thar Canal, but no damage was caused to crops, the regulator being immediately repaired and the canal re-opened. No additions to the length of river embankments were made, but an extension to the Darbelo-Manyath bund, in the Naushádro taluka of the Hyderabad district, which was outflanked on the south by the river eroding its high bank, was sanctioned and begun. In the Right Bank Division the principal works in progress were the new loop to the Káshmor bund, improvements to the Sind Canal, the construction of the Dhamrao, Rájwah and Laikpur Canals and the widening of the new feeder, Western Nára. In the Left Bank Division a very good year's work was done on the Jamrao Canal, but the progress made on the Dád Canal works was not so satisfactory owing to difficulties which arose in the manufacture of hydraulic lime. In the Fuleli Canals district a new escape and a bridge over the Jamshora mouth were begun. In the Eastern Nára district the Makhi regulator was completed and the extension to the Ráta bund begun. The total expenditure for the whole Province exceeded Rs. 38½ lakhs or Rs. 5½ lakhs more than in the previous year.

Financ. .  
General

Exclusive of the figures for the Military Department, the total receipts for the year under all heads, Imperial, Provincial and Local, amounted to Rs. 14,15,78,802 as compared with Rs. 15,39,94,365 in 1895-96, and the expenditure to Rs. 6,97,22,367 as compared with Rs. 6,70,04,104. The net surplus was thus Rs. 7,18,56,435 or Rs. 1,51,33,826 less than in the preceding year. On the receipt side there was a decrease of Rs. 1,24,15,563, almost wholly under Civil and Telegraph Departments. In expenditure the net increase over the actuals of the previous year was Rs. 27,18,263, savings under Telegraph Department and Civil Works being more than counterbalanced by increased outlays under Irrigation, Military Works and Postal Department.

Imperial.

Imperial Civil receipts amounted to 894 $\frac{1}{10}$  lakhs of rupees against 987 lakhs in 1895-96, the net decrease of nearly 92 $\frac{2}{10}$  lakhs being the result of decreased receipts under almost every head. The income from the Mint alone showed a perceptible rise. The decrease in land revenue was due mainly to suspensions and remissions necessitated by famine. The depressed state of the China market and the exodus of many of the opium merchants during the prevalence of plague in Bombay combined to reduce the opium revenue by a large amount. The effects of plague and famine re-acted unfavourably on the receipts from salt, but of the two the plague had by far the greater effect. The decrease in Stamp and Excise receipts was the result of the same causes, but a remission

of duty leviable from a liquor contractor helped to reduce the latter. The reduction of the tariff duty on cotton piece-goods and the total exemption of yarn from duty were the chief causes of the decrease in Customs revenue. A decline in railway earnings produced a fall in the receipts from Assessed Taxes, and slack trade in timber and fuel a fall in those from forests. The expenditure fell slightly from  $86\frac{2}{10}$  lakhs of rupees to  $86\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs, the net decrease being the result of variations under all heads, of which the most noticeable were decreases under Assignments and Compensations, Interest on other obligations and Ecclesiastical, and increases under Refunds and Drawbacks, Salt, Customs, Mint and Territorial and Political Pensions. The decrease under Assignments and Compensations was chiefly due to the payment of smaller compensations on account of salt-pans in Portuguese India. The transfer of the Savings Bank to the Postal Department was the cause of the large savings in Interest on other obligations, while a reduction in the Ecclesiastical expenditure resulted from the fact that there was a larger number of absentees. The excess under Refunds and Drawbacks was chiefly due to a large increase under Drawbacks on articles of food and drink re-exported to foreign ports. Larger outlays on the purchase of salt and the payment of grain compensation allowance increased the salt expenditure, while the Customs charges rose on account of the entertainment of additional establishments. The excess in Mint expenditure was due to larger remittances of uncurrent silver coins received for recoinage. The payment of certain arrears of 1895-96 and of special grants for the funeral expenses of Native Chiefs caused an increase under Territorial and Political Pensions. The surplus of Imperial revenue over expenditure was a little less than  $807\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs of rupees or  $92\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs less than in the preceding year.

The Provincial revenue of the year, including receipts under departmental heads, amounted in all to a little less than  $445\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs of rupees as compared with  $459\frac{2}{10}$  lakhs in the previous year, showing a decrease of  $14\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs. The principal item of decrease was Land Revenue, smaller though large decreases occurring under Excise, Forests and Stamps, while the only remarkable increase was under Police. Larger receipts on account of private watchmen, an abnormal number of whom were employed by the inhabitants of Bombay in their absence during the plague, was the cause of the increase noticed. The other fluctuations have been explained in dealing with Imperial receipts. Exclusive of the closing balance, the Provincial expenditure rose from  $419\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs of rupees to  $427\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs. The more important fluctuations were increases under Interest on Ordinary Debt, General Administration, Police, Education and Medical, and a decrease under Courts of Law. The famine expenditure does not call for comment here. The increase under Interest was due to additional grants sanctioned by the Government of India for advances to cultivators. The charges on account of General Administration were swelled by additions to the Secretariat establishment and the payment of grain compensation was the chief cause of the increase in Police expenditure. Education charges were increased by the payment of larger grants-in-aid, while the expenditure incurred on account of the operations connected with the plague produced a large increase in medical charges. The savings under Courts of Law occurred under a number of minor heads, but chiefly under salaries. Under departmental heads there was a marked decrease under Buildings and Roads. The net result for the year of Provincial revenue and expenditure was a surplus of 18 lakhs of rupees as compared with 40 lakhs in the preceding year.

No gold was tendered at the Mint in exchange for rupees. The value of silver bullion tendered for coinage into dollars during the year and brought to account was Rs. 1,45,94,739 against Rs. 73,19,519 in the previous year. The amount of British Indian uncurrent coin, including coin of 1835, received for

re-coinage into small coin was Rs. 25,23,341 as compared with Rs. 1,66,157 in the preceding year. In addition Bhopal rupees to the value of Rs. 5,40,000, Baroda rupees to the value of Rs. 16,120, and Arcot rupees to the value of Rs. 7,069 were remitted to the Mint for re-coinage. The seignorage charge on the silver tendered for coinage into dollars amounted to Rs. 1,45,952, and the total revenue from all sources to Rs. 1,76,822. The total current expenditure rose from Rs. 4,60,726, to Rs. 5,57,678 and the year closed with a balance against the Mint of Rs. 1,11,319 exclusive of *pro forma* charges, and of Rs. 3,80,856 inclusive of those charges.

Paper Currency.

The gross circulation of notes of all denominations on 31st March 1897 was 595 $\frac{3}{4}$  lakhs of rupees showing a decrease of over 160 $\frac{1}{10}$  lakhs as compared with that on the same date of 1896. The paralysis of trade and the stringent money market, caused by the presence of plague in Bombay, necessarily had their effect on the circulation, which stood at a lower figure than in any year since 1890. The falling off was most marked in the case of notes of Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 10,000, but it may be noted that low Government balances tended to reduce the circulation of notes of all the higher denominations. There was again an increase in the value of foreign notes cashed. In the Karáchi Circle the circulation of notes of the value of Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 20, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 10,000 increased, but that of notes of other denominations diminished, there being a large increase in the total value of the notes in circulation. As in Bombay the value of foreign notes cashed again showed an advance.

Land Revenue.

The amount of Land Revenue for collection rose from 364 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs of rupees to 383 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs; actual collections up to the 30th June 1897 were 367 $\frac{3}{8}$  lakhs against 360 $\frac{7}{10}$  lakhs in the preceding year. There was a marked increase amounting to 17 $\frac{3}{8}$  lakhs of rupees in the revenue for collection in Sind. The suspensions and remissions necessitated by famine caused a slight decline in the percentage actually collected as compared with the percentage in the previous year. The amount of compulsory process used in the collection of the revenue has been noticed in a preceding paragraph.

Sea Customs:  
Bombay.

The list of dutiable articles remained the same as in the preceding year and the tariff rates of duty underwent no change.

The net Imperial Customs revenue collected amounted to Rs. 1,41,32,875 against Rs. 1,59,08,019 in the preceding year. The abolition of the duty on cotton twist and yarn and thread and the simultaneous reduction of the duty on cotton piece-goods from 5 per cent. to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. *ad valorem*, which took place just before the close of the previous year, accounted for more than one-third of the total decrease. The other fluctuations were due to corresponding variations in the import trade, which have been alluded to in a previous paragraph. The gross receipts from export duty declined from 2 $\frac{2}{10}$  lakhs of rupees to 2 $\frac{7}{10}$  lakhs, the decrease being the result of a short rice harvest and the dislocation of local business during the plague. The Provincial revenue amounted to Rs. 91,750, or Rs. 7,298 more than in the preceding year, owing chiefly to larger receipts from warehouse rents and sale of unclaimed goods. In addition to samples tested at the Dock Laboratory, a large number of samples of methylated spirits and other articles were sent to the Chemical Analyser for analysis, the results fully justifying the course pursued for safeguarding the revenue from loss. The total number of cases adjudicated under the Sea Customs Act fell from 1,970 to 1,535. Fines and penalties were inflicted in 610 cases under the Customs Act as amended by the Merchandise Marks Act. Seven appeals were made, the original decisions being confirmed in all. The working expenditure rose from Rs. 5,61,028 to Rs. 5,78,894. At the same time the percentage proportions of establishment

to gross receipts and net receipts both rose, in the former case from 3.05 to 3.43 and in the latter from 3.18 to 3.6.

The net Customs Revenue at Karachi amounted to 23½ lakhs of rupees as compared with 22½ lakhs in the previous year. There was an aggregate increase of Rs. 1,10,800 in the amount of import duty collected due to larger imports of silver, sugar and kerosine oil. The amount of export duty at the same time showed a slight decline. Karachi.

There was no change in the number or constitution of the duty-collecting stations on the Daman and Goa Frontiers, where the reorganization completed in the previous year worked satisfactorily. The total collections, exclusive of salt duty, amounted to Rs. 76,031 as compared with Rs. 78,367 in the previous year. An item of Rs. 9,153, which is annually paid to the British Government by the Dharampor State as *chauth* on account of a quarter share of certain transit duties, is included in these figures. An increase of Rs. 12,394 in the realizations of export duty was more than counterbalanced by a falling off of Rs. 14,859 in the import duty receipts, the former being due to increased exports of rice to Goa from the neighbouring British districts, while the cessation of direct imports to Mysore of materials for water works was the chief cause of the decrease under the latter head. Land Customs.

There was no change in the rates of duty leviable on opium intended for export from the Port of Bombay or on that imported into the Presidency for consumption. There was no sensible variation in the number of chests imported into Bombay, but the number exported to China rose from 21,693 to 22,289½. At the same time the total licit sales of opium in British districts, including Aden and Baroda Cantonment, fell from 135,419 lbs. to 124,412 lbs. Except in the districts of Hyderabad and Shikárpur and in the Settlement of Aden, the decrease was general throughout the Presidency, and was most marked in the Khándesh, Ahmednagar and Kaira Districts and in the City of Bombay. During the year the management of the opium farms on the license-fee system with a limitation as to the retail selling prices was, as an experimental measure, introduced into the districts of Sátára, Thána and Kolába, where the selection system had formerly prevailed. The licit sales in the Native States of the Presidency fell from 159,581 lbs. to 141,105 lbs., chiefly owing to a large decrease in the consumption in Baroda territory. The total Imperial revenue from opium, after deducting refunds, amounted to Rs. 1,35,53,354, against Rs. 1,42,85,939 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 7,32,585, while the net excise revenue from opium fell from Rs. 10,39,582 to Rs. 9,81,774. That portion of the expenditure of the department which is debited to the Imperial head "Opium" fell from Rs. 26,103 to Rs. 22,997, but the Provincial expenditure underwent no change. Opium.

The opening of new fish-curing yards necessitated additions to the subordinate establishment, which numbered 11 more than in the previous year. The total quantity of salt manufactured fell from 113½ lakhs of maunds in 1895-96 to 99½ lakhs of maunds during the year under review. Of this amount 27 lakhs of maunds were Barágra Salt, 4½ lakhs were produced in the Surat District and 68½ lakhs in the rest of the Presidency. The crop of Barágra salt was larger by 3½ lakhs of maunds than that of the previous year, and the production at Bulsár was also slightly greater, but the outturn of the rest of the Presidency declined by 17½ lakhs of maunds. The balance in hand at the beginning of the year was 46½ lakhs of maunds, so that the quantity available for consumption amounted to about 146 lakhs of maunds. The total removals during the year were nearly 88 lakhs as compared with 90½ lakhs of maunds during the previous year, and nearly 11½ lakhs were lost by wastage, leaving a balance in hand of Salt.  
Presidency  
proper.

47½ lakhs of maunds. The issues of Barágra salt were 44,825 maunds less than in 1895-96. Both the amount of Barágra salt locally consumed, which is sold chiefly at the Ahmedabad depôt and through the agencies and the amount loaded for direct export at Khárághoda showed decreases due to the slack demand during the prevalence of plague and famine. Turning to sea salt there was a net decrease of about 2½ lakhs of maunds in the amount issued. The decline occurred chiefly at the salt works near Bombay, the production of which is to a great extent exported to places outside the Presidency. There was a decrease amounting to over 4 lakhs of maunds in removals to all places except the Nizám's territory, Calcutta and Mysore, which together imported  $1\frac{7}{10}$  lakhs of maunds more than in the previous year. The amount of salt imported into the Presidency fell from  $3\frac{3}{10}$  lakhs to  $2\frac{1}{5}$  lakhs of maunds, there being a decline both in the amount locally consumed and in that re-exported. The total quantity of salt issued for consumption in the Presidency amounted to  $32\frac{1}{4}$  lakhs of maunds, which, taking the population according to the census of 1891, gives an average per head of 11.09 pounds against 11.45 in 1895-96. The amount issued for consumption in Gujarát was  $8\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs of maunds or an average per head of population of 8.2 pounds against 8.3 in the preceding year, while the estimated consumption of the rest of the Presidency was  $23\frac{1}{5}$  lakhs of maunds, giving an average per head of population of 12.73 against 13.21 in 1895-96. The average market price of salt over the whole Presidency was slightly lower in April 1896 than in the same month of 1895, and appreciably larger in August and December 1896 than at the same periods in the preceding year. The Bombay rate did not vary throughout the year and was the same as in 1895. The gross collections of salt revenue amounted to a little over 216½ lakhs of rupees against 224½ lakhs in 1895, the average for the four preceding years being 223 lakhs. The large decrease was due to the combined effects of famine, plague and dearness of money. Of these three causes, the last two had by far the greater effect. The only large decrease that can be distinctly traced to famine was one of 55,272 maunds in the issue of Parágra salt for direct export to the famine-stricken districts of the Central Provinces. The expenditure amounted to a little over 18 lakhs against  $17\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs in 1895, the increase being due to the employment of additional subordinate establishment and the payment of grain compensation. There was an increase of 329 in the number of cases of smuggling detected, due partly to the inclusion for the first time of cases occurring in the Jalaya beat of the northern frontier and partly to greater activity in the suppression of illicit dealings in salt; the percentage of convictions to persons sent up for trial rose from 93.86 to 94.67.

The sources of supply in Sind were, as in former years, the Maurypur-Moach salt-works, and the Sáran and Dilyar salt deposits. The total production during the year fell from 2,94,761 maunds to 2,59,112 maunds, but the sales increased from 2,60,086 to 2,69,115 maunds. The total local consumption of salt, including that imported from the Punjab and Europe, was 2,78,468 maunds, the average rate per head of population being 7.98 lbs. against 7.73 lbs. in the previous year. The average wholesale price of salt, Rs. 3.7 per maund, was slightly higher than in the preceding year. The gross receipts from excise duty and other charges amounted to Rs. 7,31,916 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,25,531 against Rs. 7,06,984 and Rs. 1,21,298 respectively in 1895-96. One hundred and thirteen offences against the salt laws were detected as compared with 141 in the previous year, the salt preventive establishment also discovering 65 offences against the opium and ábkári laws.

The system under which the country spirit farms were managed in the year under report underwent no change. The rates of still-head duty on mhowra spirit were raised in the Broach, Poona, Sholápur, Belgaum, Sátára and Dhárwar

districts and in parts of the Ahmedabad and Kánara districts. The total excise realizations fell from 93½ lákhs. of rupees in 1895-96 to 88½ lákhs during the year under review. The revenue from intoxicating drugs was the only exception to the general decline in the receipts from all the main sources, the decrease being most noticeable in the revenue from country liquor. The total number of licenses granted for the sale of imported foreign liquor and Indian manufactured liquors excised at tariff rates rose from 389 to 392. Realizations from country liquor declined by 4½ lákhs, about 4 lákhs of the decrease occurring in the receipts from still-head duty on mhowra, jágri and toddy spirit which represented three-fourths of the total revenue, while the receipts from license-fees for the sale of toddy and tree-tax on trees tapped for the extraction of toddy for consumption fell from 15 lákhs to 14½ lákhs. The decline in still-head duty receipts, which occurred chiefly in 6 districts and in Bombay City, was due principally to scarcity and plague, but the temperance movements inaugurated in the Thána and Kolába districts also checked the consumption. The decreases occurring under the other heads of revenue were the result of the first two causes, and the increase in the realizations from license-fees for the sale of toddy was caused by keener competition at the auction sales. Taking the Presidency as a whole the sales of country liquor declined by a little over 454 thousands of gallons or by 16 per cent. The quantity of toddy spirit manufactured in Bombay was more, while that made in the Ratnágiri and Kánara districts was less than in the preceding year. The average incidence of ábkári taxation fell from 9 annas and 1 pie to 8 annas and 8 pies per head of population. The total expenditure of the Excise department was Rs. 3,36,467 against Rs. 3,30,144 in 1895-96, and the sum paid as annual compensation to the Bombay Municipality for the loss of revenue formerly accruing from the sale of shop licenses, to the Chiefs in the Konkan, Deccan, and Southern Marátha Country, in the Rewa Kántha, Mahi Kántha, and Khándesh Agencies and to the Nawáb of Cambay was Rs. 4,07,896.

The general arrangements existing at the close of the year 1895-96 for the supply and sale of country liquor remained in operation during the year under review. There was a net decline of Rs. 2,886 in the gross ábkári revenue, which amounted to a little over Rs. 10½ lákhs; a decrease of realizations in the Karáchi district, where the consumption of liquor was below the normal during the prevalence of plague, more than counterbalanced increased receipts in the other four districts. The number of licenses issued for the sale of country liquor rose from 301 to 304, while the number of those issued for the sale of foreign liquor fell from 108 to 100, the fee-receipts on both amounting to Rs. 46,573 against Rs. 44,661 in the preceding year. There was a decrease of two in the number of licensed stills, and the receipts from license-fees fell correspondingly from Rs. 2,973 to Rs. 2,927. As in previous years there were nine toddy shops open. The incidence of excise taxation per head of population remained stationary at 6 annas. The expenditure of the Ábkári Department rose from Rs. 15,116 to Rs. 16,057.

The year under review was the first throughout which the Cotton Duties Act II of 1896 was in force. Under the Act a 3½ per cent. excise duty is leviable on all cloth produced locally. In all 52 mills came under the operation of the Act, of which 30 situated in Bombay, and 19 in the mofussil wove cloth, while there were 3 small hosiery factories in Bombay. Excluding stocks which had been in hand in February 1896, allowed to issue duty-free, the total amount of exciseable piece-goods was returned at 6,70,23,766 lbs. The year's revenue amounted to Rs. 9,14,478, or deducting drawbacks to Rs. 8,80,672 net. The



revenue fell below, while the mofussil revenue was above, the estimate. The year was an abnormal one, but from the experience gained it is estimated that the loss of revenue in Bombay owing to the prevalence of plague and famine amounted to nearly a l kh of rupees, and for the whole Presidency to nearly  $\frac{2}{3}$  l kh of rupees. Out of 3,566 export applications, exemption by certificate was granted in 2,801 covering 88,25,460 lbs. of cloth and drawback was given on 615 covering 15,35,608 lbs. The export was chiefly from the Bombay mills to East Africa and amounted to 16 per cent. of the total production of the Presidency excluding stocks exempted under Section 41 of the Act. In the earlier part of the year 121 claims were granted and Rs. 4,714 paid as drawback on yarns, which had paid duty under the Act of 1894. The administration of the Acts was centralized in the office of the Collector of Bombay. The revenue was assessed on monthly returns of production furnished by the millowners and subsequently verified by comparison with the books and working records of the mills. The arrangements for introducing the new system of duties, and more especially for exempting the free stocks retarded assessments in the earlier part of the year. By the middle the machinery of assessing and collecting was working smoothly, but the disorganization in mill offices during the prevalence of plague caused considerable dislocation during the closing months of the year.

**Stamps.**

The total receipts from the Stamp Department amounted to Rs. 57 $\frac{1}{2}$  l khs against Rs. 61 $\frac{1}{4}$  l khs in the previous year, the decrease being Rs. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  l khs or 6.5 per cent. The decline under the Court Fees Act exceeded Rs. 3 l khs and that under the Indian Stamps Act was Rs. 1 l kh. These decreases were due to the effects of famine and plague. The charges under the Indian Stamp Act slightly rose, but those under the Court Fees Act fell from Rs. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  l khs to Rs. 1 $\frac{2}{3}$  l khs, the result being a small decrease in the total charges of the Department.

**Income-Tax.**

There was a net decline during the year of Rs. 2,836 in the final demand on account of Income Tax, which fell from Rs. 40,89,153 in 1895-96 to Rs. 40,59,359. The decrease occurred only in Bombay and the Southern Division. In the case of both slackness of trade was the cause of the reduction, which occurred chiefly in the assessments on commercial incomes. Elsewhere the final demand was greater than in the previous year, but the demand on account of official salaries, pensions, and interest on securities showed a decline. The actual collections fell by Rs. 58,335, the decrease being most marked in Bombay and the Northern Division. The absence of many traders during the plague and the stringency of the money market caused a considerable diminution in the collections in Bombay, while in the Northern Division the collections fell off in the Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach districts owing to slack trade. The only variation in the incidence of the tax occurred in Bombay, where it rose from Rs. 71 to Rs. 79.

**Local Funds.**

There was a net decrease of nearly 3 $\frac{2}{3}$  l khs of rupees in the aggregate receipts of the Incorporated Local Funds, which amounted to Rs. 53,81,325, while the expenditure rose from Rs. 56,06,447 in 1895-96 to Rs. 58,61,960. The decrease in receipts was noticeable in all the funds. There was a large decline in the receipts under the Local Funds Act I of 1884, due to the suspensions of land revenue in the Central and Southern Divisions and also to the collection in 1895-96 of revenue due in 1896-97 in the Broach district of the Northern Division; larger outlays on primary education and public works caused an increase of more than 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  l khs of rupees in the expenditure. An unfavourable inundation reduced the receipts of the Sind Village Officers' Cess Fund by Rs. 84,660, while

the net revenue exceeded the estimate, which was Rs. 8,73,000. The Bombay expenditure increased by Rs. 66,343 as a result of the complete introduction of the reorganization scheme. The receipts of the Government Central Book Depôt declined owing to a smaller sale of books, while a saving in the publication work was more than counterbalanced by the refund to Government of Rs. 27,723 on the debit side of the account. Of the six Excluded Local Funds, only two showed increased receipts, and there was a net falling off in the aggregate revenue of Rs. 49,290, the gross expenditure rising at the same time by Rs. 57,596. The decline in revenue was almost entirely due to smaller receipts from Cantonment Funds and larger outlays in the group of miscellaneous funds swelled the aggregate charges.

The total number of births registered during the year 1896 was 691,847 as compared with 674,304 in 1895, the ratio per 1,000 of the population being thus 36.76 against 35.83. As compared with that of 1895, the number recorded was higher in the 15 districts of Khándesh, Násik, Thána, Kolába, Poona, Ratnágiri, Kánara, Surat, Broach, Kaira, Panch Maháls, Ahmedabad, Káráchi, Shikárpur, and Upper Sind Frontier and in the City of Bombay. The proportion of male to female children born was 107.92 to 100; in the previous year it was 108. The total number of deaths recorded rose from 538,540 in 1895 to 596,472, exhibiting an increase of 57,932. The death-rate for the whole Presidency was 31.69 per mille, ranging from 43.76 in Nasik to 17.46 in Hyderabad. In the City of Bombay, and in the districts of Thána, Karíchi and the Upper Sind Frontier the recorded death-rate was higher among females than among males; the reverse was the case elsewhere except in Belgaum, Dhárwár, Kánara and Thar and Párkár, in which districts the rates of mortality among males and females were virtually identical. The mortality among infants under one year of age, 179.33 per mille, was even higher than in the preceding year, while the age period of greatest immunity continued to be that between ten and fifteen years, but the death-rate rose to 10.16 per mille from 7.39 in 1895. The age periods in which the percentage on total deaths showed a decrease as compared with that of the preceding year were those of under one year, of between 1 and 5 years and of over 60 years, while in the three quinquennial periods between 5 and 20 years and in the four decennial periods between 20 and 60 years the percentage increased. Taking the population by castes, the death-rate per mille among Mohamedans rose from 20.55 to 24.48, that among Hindus from 30.87 to 33.74, that among Christians from 20.55 to 24.70 and that among all other classes from 13.88 to 17.14. The increase in mortality was common to all the specified causes of death. The months when mortality was highest were July, August and January in the order named. Cholera caused 35,404 deaths against 8,890 in 1895. The epidemic prevailed generally throughout the Presidency proper, but the outbreaks were severest in the Bijapur and Poona collectorates. The number of deaths from small-pox was 6,443, a total greatly in excess both of that for the previous year and that of the ten years immediately preceding. Mortality from fever also showed a large increase, rising from 388,848 to 412,229, while dysentery and diarrhoea claimed 36,046 victims against 35,348 in 1895. The mortality from plague is dealt with elsewhere. A total of 6,238 persons met with violent deaths during the year, against 6,051 in 1895.

There were, as in 1895, eleven Civil Medical Institutions open in the City of Bombay during the year under report. The numbers of both in-door and out-door patients diminished. A larger number of persons were admitted suffering from diarrhoea and local injuries, but cases of all other diseases were less numerous than in the preceding year, the most noticeable decrease being under

Vital Statistics.

Medical Relief.

malarial fevers. The total income of the medical institutions in the Presidency town, including a grant of Rs. 57,500 from the Bombay Municipality and another of Rs. 13,451 from the Bombay Port Trust, was Rs. 4,17,958, and the expenditure Rs. 4,11,983. The net cost to Government was Rs. 2,62,067 or 71·9 per cent. of the net outlay as compared with Rs. 2,49,225 or 71·7 per cent. in the preceding year.

During the year under report five new stationary dispensaries, two new travelling dispensaries and one home relief institution were added to the number of medical institutions in the Mofussil. The total number at the end of the year was 314. Malarial fevers gave, as usual, the largest number of admissions, but the number fell from 430,383 in 1895 to 386,551 during the year under review; next to fever, eye and skin diseases and worms were the most common ailments. Small-pox, cholera and diarrhoea were more prevalent, but diarrhoea cases were less numerous. The total number of operations performed was slightly less than in the preceding year. The total net income was Rs. 7,55,648, of which Rs. 3,51,337 were received from Government, Rs. 1,68,567 from Municipal Funds, and Rs. 1,09,074 from Local Funds, the income from each of these sources being larger than in the preceding year. The net expenditure rose from Rs. 6,15,190 to Rs. 6,52,109, and the percentage borne by Government from 46·4 to 47·6.

#### Lunatic Asylums.

The total population of the six lunatic asylums of the Presidency was 1,006 or 28 more than in the previous year. The number of criminal lunatics was 130. In the course of the year there were 276 admissions and 16 re-admissions. One hundred and ninety-two patients were discharged, 72 of them having been cured. Causes of insanity were ascertained in less than half the total number of cases, physical causes being responsible for 81 per cent. and moral causes for 19 per cent. of this number. Among the latter, grief, and among the former the abuse of intoxicants were, as usual, predominant. The rate of mortality among the patients was almost the same as in the preceding year. Both the net cost of the asylums to Government and the average annual cost of each patient rose, the former from Rs. 1,03,582 to Rs. 1,18,779 and the latter from Rs. 144 to Rs. 164.

#### Sanitation.

The most important military works in connection with sanitation were the water-supply works at Ahmedabad, Sátára and Rájkot Cantonments which were completed, while similar works at Kirkee were commenced. The total expenditure of the mofussil municipalities on conservancy was 10½ lakhs of rupees, on water-supply 9½ lakhs and on drainage 1½ lakhs. In Sind improvements to the water works at Karáchi and Sukkur were executed. In the Northern Division the experimental portion of the sewerage scheme at Ahmedabad was completed at a total cost of Rs. 3,83,503, and the construction of the water works at Surat made good progress. In the Central Division the water works at Jalgaon and Dhulia and the surface drainage works at Násik were completed, while substantial progress was made on the water works at Yeola. The Municipalities of the Southern Division were unable to undertake any large scheme of drainage or water-supply, but schemes for these objects were under consideration. The most noticeable feature of the year's administration was the increased outlay on conservancy in almost every Municipality in the Presidency, the aggregate increase amounting to 1½ lakhs of rupees.

The expenditure of the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality was 14½ lakhs of rupees against 13½ lakhs in 1895-96. The important works of sanitation carried out are noticed elsewhere, and the measures undertaken for the

suppression of the plague which were carried out through the agency of the department have already been described.

In Sind there were 68 Sanitary Committees in existence, the total outlay amounting to Rs. 17,662 out of a sum of Rs. 21,019 available for expenditure. In the Northern Division 48 Sanitary Committees and 2 Sanitary Boards were at work. The total amount available for expenditure was Rs. 20,823 and the total outlay Rs. 11,997, the larger portion being spent on conservancy. The provisions of the Act were newly extended to several villages of the Central and Southern Divisions and the aggregate expenditure of all the Committees on sanitary works was Rs. 4,002 in the former and Rs. 17,938 in the latter division.

The number of operations performed by the Vaccination Department declined slightly from 810,804 to 810,723. The decrease occurred solely in re-vaccinations, the number of operations falling by 3,944 or 5.05 per cent., while primary operations rose by 3,863 or 0.53 per cent. The percentage of known successes in primary and re-vaccinations rose from 93.23 and 57.88 respectively in 1895-96 to 98.37 and 77.83 during the year under report. Assuming the village birth statistics to be accurate, the percentage of infants protected by vaccination showed a slight decline, falling from 79.88 to 79.2. Vaccination by animal lymph was introduced into the city of Ahmedabad and the Native States of Bhor, Aundh, and Savanur as well as into different talukas of several districts. It was used exclusively in Poona city and cantonment, and in the towns of Ahmednagar, Sholapur Sátara, Igatpuri, Kurla, Bándra, Alibág, Panvel, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Hubli, Gadag, and Karáchi, and extensively in a number of talukas of the Khándesh, Násik, Thána, Kolába, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Ratnágiri, Sátara, Poona and Dhárwár districts. The recorded results of the work of the supervising staff showed that fewer villages were left unvisited than in the preceding year. The total expenditure of the department rose from Rs. 2,81,408 to Rs. 2,81,867, the outlay on Provincial establishments being smaller, and that on Local Fund and Cantonment establishments larger than in 1895-96.

There was no change in the number of stationary dispensaries under the control of the Veterinary Department. The travelling dispensary in the Shikárpur district was closed, but that in the Belgaum district, temporarily closed in the previous year, was re-opened; thus the number at work at the close of the year was, as in the previous year, four. The number of animals treated rose from 17,554 to 19,614, the percentage of cured and relieved rising at the same time from 82.99 to 84.2. Almost all the dispensaries were examined during the year with satisfactory results, but the Nariád Dispensary was found to be in a very dirty and insanitary state. The Veterinary Assistants discharged their duties satisfactorily, and rendered valuable assistance in dealing with outbreaks of cattle disease in many districts.

Before discussing in detail the educational returns for the year, it will be well to briefly describe the manner in which the prevalence of plague and famine affected the progress of education. The disease attacked chiefly the larger cities and towns and consequently its effects were most apparent in the diminished attendance at Government institutions, Municipal Schools, Arts Colleges and large Aided Schools. Thus towards the end of the year the Fergusson, Sind and Maharashtra Colleges, and the Veterinary College, Bombay, were closed, while most of the high schools in Bombay were closed or nearly empty; the Karáchi and Hyderabad high schools were closed, and in Poona and the Central Division generally the number of children attending the high schools had diminished by one-half. On the other hand primary education suffered in

the distressed districts of the Deccan and the Southern Maratha Country, but it is gratifying to note that even in these divisions progress, though retarded, was not completely interrupted, while in other parts of the Presidency normal progress was made.

## General.

During the year 1896-97 there were in the Presidency 12,934 public and private educational institutions with 672,705 pupils as compared with 12,938 institutions with 704,217 pupils in the previous year. Omitting the private institutions, that is to say, institutions which are not under Government inspection (the total number of which was 2,832 and the attendance 70,779), there were 530,873 boys and 71,053 girls under instruction in public institutions, as compared with 551,876 and 75,665, respectively, in the previous year; while for boys and girls together the average monthly number on the rolls rose from 603,635 to 620,330 and the daily average attendance from 453,376 to 471,282. Out of the 24 new public institutions which were opened during the year 16 were primary schools, and 8 secondary schools. Taking schools and colleges as classified according to sources of maintenance it appears that while there was a falling off in the number maintained by Government and the Local Boards and in that of those classed as aided, there was an increase in those maintained by Municipal Boards and Native States and in those classed as unaided. There was a large decrease in the attendance at all classes of schools except those maintained by the Local Boards and Native States. The total expenditure from all sources amounted to 73 $\frac{7}{10}$  lakhs of rupees against 72 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs in the previous year. The percentage of the total cost borne by Government was 30.5, by Local Funds 13.1, and by municipal rates 5.8, while fees, Native State revenues and income from other sources made up the remainder. In the British Districts of the Presidency Government and Local Funds contributed respectively 37.2 and 16 per cent. or taking both together more than half the total cost of education. The net expenditure from Provincial Funds rose from 21 $\frac{7}{10}$  lakhs of rupees to 22 $\frac{9}{10}$  lakhs, the increase being chiefly due to larger grants to secondary schools, increased expenditure in the Forest Class, Poona, and to larger building grants being made to Municipal, Local Board and aided schools. Ordinary grants to schools and colleges rose from Rs. 4,16,786 to Rs. 4,24,952, special grants from Rs. 2,021 to Rs. 8,625, and payments to aided institutions from Rs. 4,36,487 to Rs. 5,09,756.

## Higher Education.

The number on the rolls of the Arts Colleges fell from 1,669 to 1,064 and fee-receipts from Rs. 1,14,313 to Rs. 1,00,199. At the end of the year the Fergusson, Sind and Maharashtra Colleges were temporarily closed on account of plague. The Deccan College alone of those at Poona and Bombay had a larger number of names on the rolls, but the attendance at other mofussil colleges was increased by many students who usually attend those in Bombay or Poona continuing their studies at them. The number of candidates who succeeded in passing the University examinations was, with the exception of the B.A., 1st B.Sc. and M.A. examinations, considerably below that of the previous year. While there was a decline both in the attendance and the fee-receipts at the Grant Medical College and the Law Schools, Bombay, there was an improved attendance at the College of Science, Poona, accompanied by increased fee-receipts.

Though by the opening of two unaided Girls' Schools at Poona and Bombay, the total number of High Schools in the Presidency was two more than in the preceding year, the aggregate attendance fell by 12,801, the fee-receipts at the same time declining from Rs. 1,81,885 to Rs. 1,70,634. There was a large increase both in the number of candidates who appeared at, and in that of those who passed the Matriculation examination, the proportion of success among those

possessing school certificates far exceeding that among those prepared by private tuition. There was a slight increase in the number of middle schools but the attendance declined.

The number of primary schools rose from 8,810 to 8,828, but the attendance fell from 523,862 to 519,082. With the exception of the Northern Division, where chiefly owing to the encouragement given to the backward classes in the districts of Kaira and Ahmedabad the attendance increased, famine and plague were very prejudicial to the progress of Local Board Schools. The Municipal Schools at Poona and Bombay and in Sind were disorganized by the prevalence of plague but elsewhere they did well. Primary education continued to spread in the Native States, 5 new schools being opened in those of the Northern Division and no less than 30 in the Khairpur State in Sind. There was a decrease of 2 in the number of primary institutions for girls and of 3,712 in the attendance. The decrease occurred solely in parts affected by famine and plague, and an increase of 12 in the number of schools and a much larger proportionate increase of 2,849 in the attendance at girls' schools in the Northern and Southern Divisions and in Káthiáwár, were satisfactory and encouraging features of the year's results. Primary Education.

The number on the rolls of the Ráj Kumár College rose from 39 to 41. The College was thoroughly efficient and obtained a good report. Considerable improvement was shown in the Scott College at Sádra and the Girássia School at Wadhwan fulfilled its important function most efficiently, but the attendance of young Chiefs at the Rájaram College, Kolhápúr, continued to be small. Plague and famine checked the extension of education amongst Mahomedans, but the success of the measures taken for the encouragement of education amongst the backward classes of the Presidency proper was manifest in the increased attendance at schools of Dháralas in the Kaira and of Káliparáj in the Surat District. The Training Schools generally worked well throughout the year, and there was a large increase in the number of trained masters and mistresses. Both the number of students at the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy School of Art and of those learning drawing in schools for general education showed a large decline. The plague adversely affected the Medical School at Poona, but those at Ahmedabad and Hyderabad had a successful year. The Veterinary College at Bombay had to be closed towards the end of the year. Eight out of the nine students who graduated obtained suitable employment. The examination results at the Hyderabad Agricultural Class were excellent, and the classes attached to the various high schools in the Presidency proper continued to be satisfactory, while arrangements were made for improving the quality of the instruction at the Sind Engineering Class. Most of the Industrial schools continued to be efficiently worked; those at Pandharpur and Ratnágiri however were not satisfactory as teaching institutions but the technical classes attached to the Training Colleges at Dhárwár and Hyderabad continued to perform the useful function of associating future village school-masters with manual labour. Special Education.

The literary output of the year was below that of the previous year. The total number of registered publications fell from 1,421 to 1,384, of which 884 were books and 500 periodicals. English books and periodicals numbered 146, Maráthi 341, Gujaráti 465, and polyglot publications 194. Though there was little in the great majority of publications to distinguish them from the ephemeral contributions of former years, a book of travels in English, and a history of the Persians in Gujaráti were of more abiding interest. As usual the larger proportion of original vernacular works was poetical, containing popular religious legends and beliefs, but a considerable number of the Maráthi poetical works Literature.

were devoted to singing the praises of Siváji, and furthering the objects of the anti-cow-killing movement.

The Native Press.

Twenty-four newspapers and periodicals were started, and twenty-eight old publications ceased to exist, the number at the close of the year being 200. There was no appreciable improvement in the circulation, nor any change in the manner in which the topics discussed in the native press were handled. The proceedings of the Indian National Congress and the Bombay Provincial Conference, which both met in the previous year, were reported at length and met with general approval. The appointment of Mr. A. M. Dharamsi as an additional member of the local Legislative Council, and the nomination of Mr. R. M. Sayani as a member of the Viceroy's Council were both heartily approved, while the appointment of an European Barrister as Acting Second Judge of the Bombay Small Cause Court did not meet with a favourable reception. The Provincial Service Rules when first published, were unfavourably received, and the prescribed entrance test especially was regarded as too light, but the notification of the subjects later on, caused the test to be condemned as too severe and a reduction in the number of authors and test books prescribed in English was urged. There were the usual complaints against the administration of the A'bkári and Forest Departments, and the discontent aroused by the policy pursued in these matters was alleged to be the cause of the disturbances at Kelva, Máhim and Bassein in the Thána district. The introduction and passage of the Cotton Duties Act raised the vehement opposition of every native paper. It was alleged that the Viceroy had sacrificed Indian interests by yielding to the mandate of the Secretary of State, issued at the instance of a small but powerful clique of Lancashire mill-owners. Towards the close of the year the two topics which occupied the entire attention of the native press were plague and famine. The methods employed in the suppression of the former by the Bombay Municipal authorities, especially on the point of enforced segregation, were much attacked and Government was called upon to take the management of plague operations under its own control. Soon after the rains had ceased in September, the press declared the necessity of starting relief works, of regulating the market prices of food-grains, of prohibiting the exportation of grain, of opening Government shops for the sale of grain and of throwing open Government forests for free grazing. The publication of the Revised Famine Code was hailed with delight, but its beneficent provisions were, it was alleged, frequently disregarded by local officers.

Literary Societies.

The library of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society received during the year many additions, and the coin cabinet was enriched by presentation from various sources. The papers read before the Society covered, as usual, a wide field of literary research. The Gujaráti Dnyan Prasarak Society continued to prosper, and five lectures were delivered under its auspices, while the usefulness of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute continued unimpaired.

Museums.

As was natural in a year of distress the attendance of visitors at the Victoria and Albert Museum, Bombay, showed a large decrease. Several additions were made to the Natural History and Anthropological divisions of the Museum, and the library was enriched by the addition of a number of books of reference. The attendance at the Karáchi Museum, which was closed for 2 months during the prevalence of plague, was also smaller than usual.

Archæology.

During the monsoon months the Archæological Survey Party of Western India was occupied at Poona in working up the materials collected during the previous season's tour in Sind. The field season commenced at Gháro in Sind, whence the ruined city of Bámbar was examined with a view to ascertaining

whether it was identical with the great delta city of Deval. Nothing, however, of interest was found. From Gháro the party moved to Táta, where a rough sketch of the plateau showing the positions of all the tombs was executed. Thence the camp was moved to Sukkur, which formed a convenient centre for excursions in the neighbourhood. Several interesting Mahomedan tombs were visited, those at Lárhána and Drakan being characterized by curious ornamental lanterns surmounting the domes. At Rohri, where the next halt was made, nothing of interest was discovered, but from Bandhi station where the party next went, the old Buddhist Stúpa called Thul Mir Khán was examined. Brahminábád was the next place visited. Several excavations were made in the extensive ruins. The chief fact revealed was that the Arab city had been built on the site and for the most part with the materials of an old Hindu town. Several interesting pottery remains were excavated as well as a quantity of honeycombed baked clay slabs, which appeared to have formed part of the apparatus of Arabic coiners. Visits to Tándo Allahyar, Bukera and Wásopur, where nothing of archæological interest was found, completed the season's tour, during which 30 sheets of drawing were executed, 54 photographs taken and the impressions of 51 inscriptions obtained. Attention continued to be paid to the preservation of remains of archæological interest and a sum of Rs. 10,031 was spent on repairs to buildings, chiefly at Ahmedabad and Bijápur.

The effective strength of the establishment of chaplains of the Church of Ecclesiastical. England was well maintained throughout the year, no important station having ever been vacant. New aisles of St. Saviour's Church, Abu, were consecrated, and the foundation stone of a new Railway Church at Hubli was laid. There was no change in the establishment of the Church of Scotland.

The value of stock received from all sources by the Stationery Department was Rs. 3,95,136, the value of the issues amounting to Rs. 4,23,220. Stationery. Owing to an increase in the quantity of paper required for Government presses, and to the establishment of new plague and famine relief offices, the total value of articles of Indian manufacture purchased rose from Rs. 2,67,223 in the preceding year to Rs. 2,92,548 during the year under review, and the saving effected by the purchase of country stores of all kinds rose from Rs. 29,301 to Rs. 48,549.

The gross earnings of the Government Central Press amounted to Rs. 4,15,724 and the total expenditure to Rs. 3,10,170, thus leaving a net profit to Government of Rs. 1,05,554 as compared with Rs. 1,20,463 in the previous year. The amount of work done for Government officers increased, swelling both the income and expenditure, but the partial stoppage of work during the prevalence of plague in Bombay curtailed the earnings, while the payment of grain compensation added to the charges. The result of the year's working at the Government Printing Press, Karáchi, showed that while both the receipts and charges increased, there was a slightly larger credit balance at the close of the year. The profits of the Photozincographic Office, Poona, amounted to Rs. 30,707 or Rs. 7,451 more than those of the previous year, a result mainly due to an increase in the sales of maps and forms to Government officials. The total realizations amounted to Rs. 1,11,305 and the expenditure to Rs. 80,598 against Rs. 1,11,551 and Rs. 88,295 respectively in the previous year. Government Printing Presses.



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**PART II.**

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## CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

### Tributary States.

IN the following review of the administration of the Native States under the Political supervision of the Government of Bombay, the States are arranged in groups according to their geographical position. The North Gujarát States forming the most important group lie mostly to the north of the Narbada, and comprise an area more than twice as large as that of all the remaining States. The South Gujarát States, which lie to the south of the Tápti, are comparatively unimportant. The Marátha States fall into four groups. The North and South Konkan groups lie below the gháts to the north and south of Bombay respectively. The Dakkan and Southern Marátha States are situated to the southern and eastern portion of the Dakkan plateau. The Province of Sind contains one State. The Settlement at Aden together with the subordinate Somáli Coast and Perim, directly administered by the Government of Bombay, is also included in this review.

The following statement shows the area, the population according to the census of 1891, and the revenue of the States referred to:—

Name.	Area in square miles.	Population according to the Census of 1891.	Gross Revenue.
		•	Rs.
<b>GROUP 1: NORTH GUJARÁT—</b>			
Cutch ... ..	6,500	558,415	19,99,059
Pálanpur-Rádhampur Group ... ..	8,000	645,526	18,39,240
Mahi Kántha ... ..	3,538	581,568	12,80,070
Káthiáwár ... ..	20,496	2,752,404	1,95,06,101
Cambay ... ..	350	89,722	6,40,851
Rewa Kántha ... ..	4,837	720,056	28,08,373
Nárukot ... ..	143	7,450	15,498
<b>GROUP 2: SOUTH GUJARÁT—</b>			
Dharampur ... ..	794	120,498	4,38,882
Bánsda ... ..	215	41,373	3,58,510
Sachin ... ..	42	19,337	2,06,680
<b>GROUP 3: NORTH KONKAN AND KHA'NDESH—</b>			
Khándesh Political Agency ... ..	1,623	59,055	1,12,667
Surgána ... ..	360	12,393	24,189
Jawhár ... ..	534	52,831	1,85,400
<b>GROUP 4: SOUTH KONKAN—</b>			
Janjira ... ..	324	81,780	4,59,286
Sávantvádi ... ..	926	192,948	4,42,639
<b>GROUP 5: DAKKAN—</b>			
Akalkot ... ..	498	75,774	3,03,484
Bhor ... ..	1,491	155,669	4,23,023
Other Sátára Jághirs ... ..	841	131,529	3,48,067
Kolhápúr ... ..	2,855	913,131	42,52,951
<b>GROUP 6: SOUTHERN MARÁTHA STATES—</b>			
Sángli ... ..	1,083	238,945	9,98,355
Other Southern Marátha Jághirs ... ..	2,335	480,111	25,10,244
Savánur ... ..	70	16,976	1,15,797
<b>GROUP 7: SIND—</b>			
Khairpur ... ..	6,109	131,937	12,12,715
<b>GROUP 8: ADEN ... ..</b>			
Somáli Coast ... ..	75	44,079	32,74,086
	...	.....	3,18,780
Grand Total ... ..	64,633	8,129,512	4,39,04,952

#### NORTH GUJARÁT.

##### CUTCH.

Area, 6,500 square miles; Population (1891), 558,415; Gross Revenue, Rs. 19,99,059.

Including Morvi, the relations of the Cutch Darbár with the neighbouring Native States and the British districts of Thar and Párkar in Sind were cordial. The Cutch-Morvi Commission completed the work of recording evidence and adjourned for presentation of written arguments by the parties. In May 1896, the betrothal of His Highness' daughter,

TRIBUTARY STATES,  
Cutch.

Princess Kesárá, with His Highness the Maháráo of Kota took place, and the 5th of December was fixed for their marriage, but it had to be postponed to 17th April 1897 owing to the demise of His Highness' grandmothers Bai Shri Wadulá and Bai Shri Surajbá, widows of His late Highness Ráo Shri Desalji.

Season and Crops.

The seasonable fall of rain favoured the growth of early as well as late crops, and the consequent outturn of cereals and fodder was good. Public health was good except for a few cases of plague which occurred during the year under report.

Police.

The total strength of the police was 254 mounted and 572 foot, and the cost of maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,50,956 against Rs. 1,39,343 last year. The increase is due to the financial year being an intercalary year of 13 months. The offences reported to the police numbered 807 against 793 last year. The proportion of offences reported to the police per 1,000 of population was 1.37 against 1.4 in the previous year. Out of 728 cases or 89.4 per cent. sent for trial, convictions were obtained in 622 or 86.1 against 626 or 86.3 per cent. respectively last year. The persons arrested numbered 1,400; out of them 1,067 were convicted against 1,303 arrested and 1,004 convicted in the previous year. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 76.2 against 77 last year. No dacoity took place during the year. There were five less murders and four less dacoities than last year, the actual number being 5 and 17 respectively. The value of property stolen was Rs. 42,760 against Rs. 39,470 last year. The percentage of recoveries to losses was 54.1 against 43.8 last year, the amount recovered being Rs. 23,135 against Rs. 17,324 in the previous year. Suicides numbered 46 against 29 last year, 33 victims being females and 13 males.

Criminal Justice.

The number of Courts, including Jághirdárs' estates, was as last year 47. The total number of cases for disposal was 2,613 affecting 3,853 persons, of whom 1,627 or 43.1 per cent. were convicted. The corresponding figures last year were 2,584, 3,774 and 1,618 or 42.8 per cent. respectively. The number of appeals fell from 92 last year to 84, while the convictions of 28 appellants were reversed as against 21 last year. The surrender of 10 persons was obtained and 21 persons were extradited for trial.

Prisons.

There were 12 prisons in the Khálsa territory and 21 in the estates of Jághirdárs. The prisoners numbered 1,573 against 1,645 last year. The total cost amounted to Rs. 17,121 against Rs. 15,935 the year before. The average annual cost per head of convicts in the Bhuj Central Jail rose from Rs. 58-14-0 to Rs. 67-12-0 during the year. Twelve lock-ups were also maintained.

Civil Justice.

The number of Civil Courts was 53. Out of a total of 6,418 suits on the files, 6,105 were disposed of, as against 5,869 on the files and 5,575 disposed of last year. The average value of the suits filed in the several Courts was: in the Khálsa Courts Rs. 186; in the Jádeja Court and the Courts subordinate thereto Rs. 110; in the Small Cause Courts Rs. 18; in the Courts of the class-holders empowered under the settlement of 1875 Rs. 46, and in the Courts of Zamindars holding honorary powers under the Darbár Rs. 49. The number of appeals presented was 707, of which 591 were decided as against 697 presented and 643 decided during the previous year. No special appeals were laid, but Government disposed of 5 appeals pending from the previous year.

Registration.

The number of documents registered was 2,410 against 2,009, and the amount of fees realized Rs. 10,659 against Rs. 8,625 in the preceding year. Sixty per cent. of the documents registered were mortgage deeds.

Municipalities.

There were 7 Municipalities, the principal being Bhuj, Mandvi, and Anjar. Their aggregate income amounted to Rs. 32,738 and expenditure to Rs. 27,662.

Trade and Customs.

The value of imports increased from Rs. 68,11,620 last year to Rs. 69,72,298; that of exports fell from Rs. 32,90,305 to Rs. 25,90,746. Larger imports of kaskas, grain of all sorts and spirituous liquors account for the increase; a falling off in the exports of karianu and cotton was the cause of the decrease. The eight cotton presses continued to work during the year, but the number of bales pressed fell from 22,451 last year to 2,003. This large reduction is due to the establishment during the year of a ginning factory at Bhachav, a town in Cambay. The number of vessels which entered the ports was 4,004 against 4,468 in the preceding year.

Public Works.

The outlay on public works during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,33,264 against Rs. 1,23,490 in the previous year. Of this sum, Rs. 2,741 were expended on improvements of harbours; Rs. 11,442 on the construction of new roads; Rs. 18,882 on repairs to existing roads; Rs. 16,809 on the construction of new buildings; Rs. 23,768 on repairs to old buildings; Rs. 8,746 on tanks, wells and irrigation, and Rs. 38,256 on miscellaneous petty works. The proportionate cost of establishment to public works expenditure was Rs. 13 against Rs. 17 last year.

Revenue and Finance.

The Samvat year 1952 opened with a balance of Rs. 10,53,137 and closed with one of Rs. 11,27,554. The revenue for the year was Rs. 20,02,106. The ordinary expenditure increased by Rs. 1,02,421 and the extraordinary expenditure fell short of that of the preceding year by Rs. 13,213.

Agricultural  
improvements,  
survey.

No waste land was newly brought under cultivation. Fifty new wells were sunk; 97 old ones repaired during the year. The State advanced a sum of Rs. 3,645 in tagávi against Rs. 1,244.

The State survey establishment surveyed 21,734 acres by cross-staff and 10 miles by the theodolite. The cost of survey operations amounted to Rs. 3,695 against Rs. 3,653 last year.

The number of births and deaths recorded in the Khálsa (as opposed to that of the Zamindárs') territory were respectively 8,614 and 7,281 against 8,027 and 5,737 in the previous year.

At the 11 hospitals and dispensaries there were 94,131 patients treated, total cost being Rs. 37,119. The Lunatic Asylum at Bhuj contained 12 inmates against 11 last year and the number of orphans in the Foundling Hospital was 24 against 17 the year before. The number of vaccinations was 16,529 during the year against 20,400 in the previous year. The total cost of the Vaccination Department was Rs. 8,265 against Rs. 8,167.

The number of pupils in the 127 schools belonging to the State rose from 7,581 to 8,238. Indigenous schools increased from 131 to 142. The total cost of the education department was Rs. 63,071 against Rs. 66,321 last year. There were 7 libraries containing 8,200 books. The ordinary State donations to Gujaráti authors amounted to Rs. 3,875, and Rs. 5,250 were expended in special contributions to educational funds. The number of pupils attending the Bhuj School of Art rose from 136 to 166. The number of boys and girls of Jádejas receiving instruction in the Province was respectively 147 and 43 against 143 and 32 last year.

Three stallions were maintained in the State by the Government of Bombay. They covered 108 mares against 152 last year. There were 14 wards' estates under Darbár management against 11 in the past year. The infanticide rules were transgressed 119 times during the year. The number of marriages of Jádeja girls was 135 against 196 last year. The telegraph offices in Cutch numbered 8 and the gross realizations amounted to Rs. 25,500 against Rs. 19,232 last year. At the annual horse and cattle show 514 animals were exhibited and Rs. 942 were given away in awards.

#### PÁLANPUR.

Area, 8,000 square miles; Population (1891), 645,526; Gross Revenue (approximately), Rs. 16,39,240.

The Political Superintendency of Pálanpur comprises the two first class States of Pálanpur and Rádhanpur, and the Thána Círcles as noted in the margin. Both Pálanpur and Kankrej pay tribute to His Highness-the Gáikwár of Baroda.

- |                                     |                                 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Tharád.                          | 5. Deodar, Bhabhar and Tarvada. |
| 2. Vav and Suigam.                  | 6. Kankrej.                     |
| 3. Váráhi.                          |                                 |
| 4. Sántalpur, Chadehat and Morwada. |                                 |

The total rainfall was more than double that of the preceding year throughout the Superintendency, but the rain was untimely and the harvest was below the normal. Cholera affected public health in Rádhanpur and some of the Thána Círcles, and small-pox and malarial fevers were also prevalent. With the exception of the town of Pálanpur, the districts were free from plague.

The plague was imported from Bombay into the town of Pálanpur *via* the railway, on the 8th February, and remained about 3 months. A special European medical officer was appointed to deal with the outbreak. Under him enforced segregation was commenced in the beginning of April. The last case occurred in the town on 11th May. Altogether there were 143 cases and 92 deaths. Two cases were imported, death occurring in both. 141 were indigenous, and in 90 cases the patients died.

His Excellency Lord Elgin, Viceroy and Governor General of India, was entertained at breakfast by His Highness at the Railway Station on the 27th November 1896, and General Duncan, Commanding the Bombay Forces, on his return from his visit to the camp at Deesa, lunched with His Highness on the 19th of the same month. The foundation stone of the Scott Hospital was laid at Pálanpur in June 1896.

On the 20th January His Highness the Diván left Pálanpur for a long contemplated tour in Northern India. He was accompanied by his two sons and a large party of about 100 persons. The results of the tour were in every way satisfactory. On the 20th May 1896, the old Mahomedan coinage called the "Siocai" was abolished in this State in favour of the British currency. The Darbár was put to a little loss at first. The Boundary Commissioner (the Assistant at Baroda) gave his decision in the case of the long-standing dispute between Kodram (Pálanpur) and Chausal (Baroda).

During the Samvat year 1952, the income from all sources amounted to Rs. 6,39,806 and the expenditure to Rs. 6,02,922. A debt of Rs. 31,194, due to the State banker, was paid. The balance remaining at the end of the year was thus Rs. 5,690.

The number of villages surveyed during the year was 15 against 18 last year. The total number now surveyed is 213. The bighoti system was introduced into 13 villages, the total under this system being now 129.

On the death of His Highness Muhammad, the late Naváb Bhismilla Khan, the Rádhanpur State was placed under British administration last year. All branches of the administration have improved.

The total receipts from all sources during the year were Rs. 7,30,577 and the total expenditure was Rs. 4,40,805. In the receipts Rs. 1,72,214 have been included on account of hidden treasure recovered.

During the year 23 villages were surveyed against 15 villages in the previous year, bringing the total of surveyed villages up to 98. The bighoti system was introduced into three villages, making a total of 97 villages under this system.

Following the example at Pálanpur the Siocai coinage was abolished in the Tharád State and the British currency introduced.

TRIBUTARY STATES.  
Cutch and Pálanpur.  
Medical Relief.

Education.

Miscellaneous.

States in the Superintendency.

Season and Crops.

The Plague.

Important events.

The Pálanpur State.

Revenue and expenditure.

Revenue Survey.

Rádhanpur State.

Revenue and expenditure.

Revenue Survey.

Tharád.

TRIBUTARY STATES.  
*Pálanpur and Mahi Kántha.*

No steps have as yet been taken to introduce into the State the Revenue Survey or the bighoti system.

Revenue and Expenditure.  
Miscellaneous.  
*Váe.*

The total receipts from all sources was Rs. 58,267 and the total expenditure was Rs. 58,267, which includes Rs. 10,600 on account of old debts paid during the year.

The customs revenue increased.

Following the arrangements made last year the State banker was paid Rs. 3,000 towards the liquidation of the State debt to him.

Revenue and Finance.  
Miscellaneous.

The receipts during the year fell to Rs. 21,122 from Rs. 29,232 in the previous year and the expenditure also was reduced to Rs. 25,533 from Rs. 30,695.

The school was well attended and the progress made was good. The foundation stone of a new dispensary building was laid at Váv on the 23rd January 1897.

Attachments.

The total number of attachments at the end of the previous year was 7; two estates were attached during the year and one was released. In the most important of the attached estates, that of Malek Joravarkhan of Váráhi, 13 villages have been surveyed and the bighoti system is being introduced. The estate is in a prosperous condition.

Police.

The total strength of the Pálanpur Imperial police during the year under report remained the same as last year, i.e. 317, consisting of 92 mounted and 225 foot. In the Superintendency Jurisdiction proper (i.e. in the Thána circles) the number of offences reported to the Police was 759 against 619 last year: the number of persons arrested was 1,075 against 755. Of these 1,041 were sent for trial against 754 last year and 552 were convicted against 436. In the Jurisdictional States 1,179 offences were reported against 999 last year, and the number of persons arrested was 1,593 against 1,359 last year. Of these 1,354 were sent for trial against 1,163 last year, of whom 859 were convicted against 726 and 485 acquitted or discharged against 404 last year. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen fell from 75.3 to 58.6 in the Thánas, from 79 to 62.27 in Rádhanpur, and rose from 46 to 60.7 in Pálanpur, from 29 to 32 in Tharád and from 35 to 76 in Váv.

Criminal Justice.

The total number of offences reported to the Agency Courts was 980 against 975 in the previous year. The number of persons dealt with was 1,634 against 1,538. Of these 703 were convicted against 780. The number of persons tried in the Courts of the Jurisdictional States was 3,548 against 2,972. Of these, 1,623 were convicted against 1,283 last year. The Political Superintendent heard 39 appeals, confirmed the sentences in 18 cases, reversed them in 16 and altered them in 5, the figures for the previous year being 34, 18, 10 and 6 respectively.

Prisons.

The number of jails remained unchanged during the year. The average daily cost of the diet charges per prisoner per diem was Re. 0-1-5 against Re. 0-1-3 last year. The increase was due to the rise in prices.

Civil Justice.

In the Superintendency Courts there were 156 suits on the files at the close of the previous year, and 850 suits were filed during the year, making a total of 966 for disposal. Of these, 854 were decided against 1,378 last year. In the Courts of the Jurisdictional States, the total number of suits for disposal including the previous year's balance was 6,782, and of these 4,720 were decided against 4,390 last year. Out of 63 appeals on the file of the Political Superintendent, 37 were decided against 26 last year, leaving 46 appeals in arrears against 53 last year. In the Assistant Political Superintendent's Court out of 58 appeals 37 were decided, leaving 21 in arrears.

Public Works.

In the Tharád Táluka Rs. 4,156 were spent on public works, Rs. 9,540 in the Váv Táluka, Rs. 1,843 in the Sántalpur Táluka, Rs. 1,570 in the Kánkrej Táluka, Rs. 1,500 in the Váráhi Thánadáráte, Rs. 1,068 in the Deodár Thánadáráte, Rs. 22,600 in the Pálanpur State and Rs. 82,895 in the Rádhanpur State.

Medical Relief.

The Scott Hospital, the foundation of which was laid in June last, is expected to be ready for occupation before the close of 1897. In the Superintendency 42,204 persons received medical treatment against 44,440 in the previous year. The travelling dispensaries treated 2,381 patients against 3,412. The number of persons vaccinated fell from 22,885 to 22,495.

Education.

Two new schools were opened during the year, one in the Pálanpur and one in the Rádhanpur State. The total number of pupils was 4,112 against 4,136 last year, the daily average attendance being 2,960 against 2,768.

Miscellaneous.

Thirty-two chests of opium were issued for retail sale. Importation by the larger States fell from 70 to 55½ chests. The two Government stallions kept at Deesa covered 45 mares against 55 in the previous year.

MAHI KÁNTILA

Area, 8,529 square miles; Population (1891), 581,568; Gross Revenue, Rs. 12,50,070.

Important events.

The most important event of the year was the settlement of the Yádar-Gadhawada disputes by which the interests of the Yádar Darbár in the Gadhawada villages have been finally settled. Other events calling for notice were: the arbitration award in the long-standing dispute about the village of Khari between the Chiefs of Sudasna and Danta and of the land surrounding it between Danta, Sudasna and Umri Pálanpur; the opening of the Ahmedabad-Parántij Railway line for the passengers and goods traffic as far as Talod on the 1st May 1897; the passing of opium agreements by the Chiefs of the Mahi Kántha in the form settled by Government.

Thákor Mansinghji of Rupal died on the 6th June 1896 at the age of 51 years and his eldest son Hamirsinghji succeeded to his deceased father's estate. Rupsinghji Pabadkhanji, a tribute-payer and a bhágdar of Maguna, died on the 19th March 1897.

Idár is the only 1st class State in this Agency. The year being uneventful there is nothing to record. The number of villages brought under survey operations during the year was four, the number surveyed in the year previous being three. The State sunk a masonry well and 43 katcha wells costing about Rs. 2,722, remitted the full water rates for a certain number of years and established three new villages. The latter shows that some progress was made during the year towards utilizing the waste land. The gross revenue of the State was Rs. 6,66,608 and gross expenditure Rs. 7,54,562. A sum of Rs. 30,730 was spent on public works, Rs. 18,999 pertaining to works completed and Rs. 11,721 to works in progress including the new palace at the capital. No original works were undertaken.

Pol is the only 2nd class State in this Agency and is situated on the Meywar-Mahi Kántha frontier. There were no serious complaints against the administration. The revenue was Rs. 19,100 and the expenditure Rs. 21,684. A sum of Rs. 2,500 was reported to have been spent on public works.

The Dánta State is next in importance to Idár. The administration of the State was conducted by the Mahárana throughout the year. In the long-standing dispute concerning the land of Khari, a sole arbitrator appointed by the parties gave his award. The matter was not settled however, as the award has not been acquiesced in. The revenue of the year is reported to have amounted to Rs. 55,550 and the expenditure Rs. 61,916. These figures are not reliable. A sum of Rs. 14,279 was spent in public works.

These are five in number—Málpur, Mohunpur, Mansa, Katosan, and Ilol. Of these Mansa was still included in managed estates, and Katosan was reduced to the 4th class at the end of the year on account of mal-administration.

The year was uneventful. There were no complaints against the administration. The revenue of the year was Rs. 28,812 and the expenditure Rs. 32,900. Rs. 5,500 were shown to have been spent on public works. The State was obliged to raise a loan of Rs. 4,153.

No event worthy of record occurred during the year. The revenue survey of all the Darbári villages was completed. The revenue of the year under report amounted to Rs. 30,279, while the expenditure was reported at Rs. 31,336. The Thakor was obliged to raise a loan of Rs. 743. Nothing was spent on public works.

The mal-administration of the present Thakor necessitated the reduction of this táluka from the 3rd class to its former status of 4th class. The revenue and expenditure of the táluka were reported to be Rs. 40,841.

The revenue of the Ilol táluka was reported to be Rs. 22,431 and expenditure Rs. 23,686. The Thakor had to raise a loan of Rs. 1,136 during the year. Rs. 305 were spent on constructing a culvert.

These are seven in number—Warsoda, Ranasan, Punadra, Khadal, Ghodasar, Ambliara, and Pethapur, which will be mentioned among managed estates, as it was under attachment on account of the minority of its Chief. Of these there is nothing special to record. The collective revenue of all the tálukas except Pethápur was Rs. 1,23,196 and expenditure Rs. 1,50,131, and they spent a sum of Rs. 3,263 on public works. The judicial records of Warsoda were examined and found in a satisfactory state. The táluka redeemed about 16½ bighas of land out of the sum received as compensation for the land taken for the Mehsana Railway. The bighoti system was introduced in two villages. The judicial records of Ghodasar were found in a satisfactory state. Ambliara is the most important State in this class in respect of revenue and its administration conducted by the Thákor was good.

These are six in number: Wasna, Sudasna, Dadhalia, Magodi, Wadagam, and Sathamba. Their collective revenue amounted to Rs. 58,371 and expenditure Rs. 61,964. The judicial records of Wasna were examined and showed an improvement over the last year and few irregularities were found. The Thákor's relations with his Bhayats on the whole were reported good. The appointments of Judicial Kamdar and Fouzdar were not properly filled. The Sicca currency was abolished and in its place British currency substituted for the recovery of all State demands, allowing a discount of ¼ of an anna in the rupee. The judicial records of Dadhalia, Wadagam and Satamba on examination were found satisfactory.

These are three in all—Ramas, Bolundra, and Gabat. Their total revenue during the year was Rs. 8,466 and expenditure Rs. 9,057. An examination of the records of the tálukas of Ramas and Bolundra disclosed no serious irregularities. Gabat was placed in charge of its Chief in May 1895. Rs. 1,307 were reported to have been spent on public works and repairs by the Thákors of Bolundra and Gabat.

These include 57 non-judicial tálukas with an area of 452 square miles and a population of 111,628 souls. There is nothing noteworthy to record. The opening balances in the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 58,060 and the receipts to Rs. 51,588, the expenditure Rs. 43,358, and the closing balance to Rs. 66,290. A sum of Rs. 11,414 was spent on public works as compared with Rs. 13,251 in the previous year. The rainfall was scanty in the latter part of the year. The health of the people was generally reported good except in the Bavisí Thána, where there was an outbreak of cholera during the last monsoon. Cattle disease was prevalent in the Gadhwada and Katosan Thánas,

TRIBUTARY STATES.  
Máhi Kántha.  
Border Courts.

In the month of April the Border Court between the Máhi Kántha and Sirohi and Meywár was held at Amba Bhawani. It was presided over by Mr. FitzGerald and Major Penrose. The total number of cases disposed of was 90 out of 98 on the file; of these 90 cases settled, 41 were claims of Máhi Kántha against Meywár, 46 claims of Meywár against Máhi Kántha, 2 claims of Máhi Kántha against Sirohi, and 1 claim of Sirohi against Máhi Kántha. Of the 90 cases, claims in 7 cases were withdrawn by the parties, in 48 cash payment amounting to Rs. 3,778 was awarded and in 35 the claims were dismissed. Besides the above, one Border Court was held at Palaj (Katosan) by the Katosan Thánadar and the 2nd class Magistrate of Mehsána (Baroda) to decide two cross cases under Sections 323 and 326 of the Indian Penal Code, but they were settled out of Court by compromise.

Attached Estates:

There are 14 estates under the Agency management, among which Mansa and Pethápúr are 3rd and 4th class jurisdictional tálukas respectively; the rest are non-jurisdictional. The gross revenue of these 14 estates amounted to Rs. 1,23,829, the total expenditure to Rs. 1,15,019, and the total balance to their credit at the end of the revenue year was Rs. 37,910.

Mansa.

Mansa is the most important attached estate under management. It was managed by the Joint Administrators, the Thákor and Agency Manager. The revenue amounted to Rs. 56,689 and the expenditure to Rs. 48,033, and a large amount of outstandings was recovered. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 15,717. A sum of Rs. 3,678 was spent on public works. A cash assessment was introduced in 7 villages during the last year and the remaining 5 have been assessed by the Political Agent at the close of the year. A municipality was established in Mansa.

Pethápúr.

Pethápúr is the second táluka in importance among the estates which are under attachment. The táluka has a very heavy debt and has to pay a very large tribute to Baroda, amounting to nearly half of its annual revenue. The revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 19,378 and the expenditure to Rs. 19,816. It is satisfactory to note that the trade in dyed cloth showed a marked increase in prosperity. A private English school was opened in the town of Pethápúr through the liberality of a private individual and its progress was good.

Walasna.

The Walasna táluka is free from debt. Government sanctioned the settlement of the disputes between I'dar and Walasna on lines similar to the I'dar-Gadhawada settlement.

Petty Estates.

There is nothing special to record of these estates, except that the estate of Hapa was handed over to its Chief at the close of the year with jurisdiction.

Police.

The total strength of the stipendiary police in the Province was 1,707 as compared with 1,713 in the previous year. The decrease of 6 was among the Darbár forces; the strength of the Agency Police remaining the same, viz. 443. The cost of the Agency Police was Rs. 82,370 as compared with Rs. 81,542 in the previous year. The cost of the Darbár force was Rs. 1,07,477 as compared with Rs. 1,05,837 in the previous year. The total cost of the stipendiary police for the whole Province was Rs. 1,89,847 as compared with Rs. 1,87,379 in the previous year. Of the total strength of 1,707 of all ranks, 284 were mounted. There was a decrease in crime, the total number of offences reported to the police being 875 as compared with 890 in the previous year and 1,041 in the year preceding that. Of the offences reported to the Darbár Police, 25 per cent. remain undetected as compared with 23 per cent. in the previous year. The percentage convicted of accused arrested was 57 as compared with 62 in the previous year and the percentage convicted of accused sent for trial was 59.8. The number of violent crimes was 76 as compared with 87 in the previous year. In the Rehwar Zilla, which used to be the worst district in the Agency, no offence of a heinous nature was reported during the year, neither were there any complaints of Bhil inroads into British districts nor violent outbreaks anywhere along the line of Bhil border with Rájputána.

Stolen Property.

The value of the property stolen was Rs. 27,699 as compared with Rs. 35,434 in the previous year; the value of that recovered was Rs. 10,347 as compared with Rs. 13,762 in the previous year. In the Agency Police the percentage of recoveries was Rs. 33.6 as compared with 45.2 in the previous year and in the Darbár Police it was Rs. 35.6 as compared with 38.8.

Prisons.

The number of prisons was the same as in the previous year, viz. 26. The total number of prisoners was 859 as compared with 928 in the previous year and the daily average in jail was 176.9 as compared with 194.9. The total cost of the prisons was Rs. 14,346 as compared with Rs. 16,333 and the average cost per prisoner was Rs. 81 as compared with Rs. 84. The health of the jail population was good. New jail buildings were constructed at Rámas and Punádra.

Criminal Justice.

In the Original Criminal Courts the number of offences reported to the Magistrates during the year was the same as in the previous year, viz. 1,313. The total number of persons dealt with by the Magistrates was 2,542 as compared with 2,514; of these, 39.2 per cent. were convicted and sentenced as compared with 43.9 per cent. in the previous year. There were 23 Sessions cases as compared with 21 in the previous year in which 57 persons were put on their trial, of whom 39 were convicted and 18 acquitted. There was one death sentence and five persons were sentenced to transportation for life. The total amount of the fines imposed was Rs. 14,233 as compared with Rs. 16,280 in the previous year and the amount of the fines recovered was Rs. 8,065 or 56.6 per cent. as compared with Rs. 9,762 or 59.9 per cent. in the previous year. The total number of criminal appeals disposed of was 31 as compared with 36 in the previous year; in 13 the conviction and sentence were confirmed, in 11 reversed and in 7 modified. There were two criminal appeals to Government against the conviction and sentence passed by the Sessions Court of the Political Agent, in one of which the sentence was confirmed and in one modified.

The total number of the original civil tribunals in the whole Province was 40, of which 12 were Agency Courts and the rest were Darbári. The year opened with a total of 165 original suits on the files and 2,057 fresh suits were filed, making a total of 2,222 for disposal, of which 2,011 were disposed of as compared with 2,401 in the previous year, and arrears at the close of the year were 211. The value of new suits instituted during the year was Rs. 1,39,314 as compared with Rs. 1,61,137 in the previous year and the value of the suits decided was Rs. 1,30,675 against Rs. 1,96,099. The total number of civil appeals on the files of all the Appellate Courts at the commencement of the year was 21 and 60 fresh appeals were filed, making a total of 81 appeals for disposal; of these 63 were disposed of against 21 in the previous year and there were 18 appeals in arrears at the close of the year. The total amount of institution fees realized was Rs. 9,394 as compared with 10,570 in the previous year. The total number of applications for execution of decrees was 2,714 including 760 remaining over from the previous year; of these 2,070 were executed as compared with 2,639 in the previous year, leaving 644 in arrears at the close of the year.

The number of documents registered in the Courts of the Agency during the year was 131 of the aggregate value of Rs. 74,821 as compared with 93 of the aggregate value of Rs. 47,811 in the previous year. The amount of fees realized was Rs. 903 as compared with Rs. 462 in the previous year. Registration.

The rainfall was moderately good; the largest fall registered was 53.69 and the smallest was 26.45. Heavy rain in the first part of the monsoon was succeeded by a failure in the second part and the crops suffered accordingly. The early crop was poor, but the rabi was better than in the previous year. The prices of food grains were much above the normal owing to the scarcity in other parts of the country. On the whole public health was good, but cholera made its appearance in some places. 907 persons were attacked and 425 died. There were three cases of bubonic plague; all of them were imported cases from Bombay. Of these only one proved fatal. Weather & Crops.

The road-borne traffic since the close of the trade registration náka at Samera was not registered. The trade in dyed cloth at Váсна declined but that at Pethápur increased. The cotton gin at Ahmednagar is reported to have worked well and the company anticipates that its work will be augmented by the advent of the railway at Ahmednagar. Trade.

Owing to the prevalence of the bubonic plague in Bombay and elsewhere and to the scarcity of grain the usual fair at Samlaji was abandoned, but that at Khed-Brahma was held in February and was well attended. Fairs.

The expenditure on public works in the whole Province during the year was Rs. 1,05,694 as compared with Rs. 54,805 in the previous year. Of this Rs. 57,913 were spent in the Y'dar State, Rs. 26,296 in the second class State and third class tálukas, Rs. 7,601 in the smaller tálukas, Rs. 11,414 in the Thána Circles and Rs. 2,609 in the head-quarter station at Sádra. Public Works.

The embankment and permanent-way of the Ahmedabad-Parántij Railway was completed as far as Ahmednagar before the end of the year. The first section from Ahmedabad to Talod was opened for traffic from 1st May 1897 and the second section from Talod to Parántij on the 1st July. Railways.

The quantity of opium issued to the Native Chiefs was 7,805 lbs. as compared with 8,841 lbs. in the previous year which shows a decrease of 1,036 lbs. The quantity of opium actually sold was 9,250 lbs. as compared with 8,335 lbs. in the previous year. The number of opium smuggling cases tried was 17 involving 30 persons as compared with 27 in the previous year: 15 persons were convicted. Opium.

The statements of revenue and expenditure completed from returns furnished by the States and tálukas show a gross revenue for the whole Province of Rs. 12,80,070 as compared with Rs. 12,45,320 or an increase of Rs. 34,750. The expenditure is shown as Rs. 14,09,461 as compared with Rs. 12,40,441 or an increase of Rs. 1,69,020, but these figures are necessarily not reliable. Revenue and Expenditure.

The opening balance at the credit of the Agency Local Funds was Rs. 1,45,739, the total revenue of the year was Rs. 53,852 and the total expenditure was Rs. 71,974, leaving a closing balance at the end of the year of Rs. 1,57,616, of which Rs. 99,400 were invested in Government securities. Local Funds.

The number of dispensaries was as before 17; the number of patients treated was 50,053 as compared with 49,824 in the previous year. The total cost of the dispensaries was Rs. 19,060 as compared with Rs. 19,891 in the previous year. The number of persons vaccinated was 16,574 as compared with 14,529 in the previous year. The number of births recorded was 12,951 as compared with 11,622 in the previous year and the deaths 11,019 against 12,319, but the registration was still very imperfect and the figures were not very reliable. Medical Relief and Vital Statistics.

The number of schools increased from 95 to 96, besides which there were 10 Mission or Bhil schools and 4 schools in the Dánta State. The number of pupils on the registers was 7,041 as compared with 6,803 in the previous year and the daily average attendance was 5,033 as compared with 4,744. The number of English schools remained the same, viz. 3, the number of pupils attending them being 87 as compared with 67. The number of girls schools was also the same, viz. 10, the number of girls under instruction being 409 as compared with 397 in the previous year. The total cost of education was Rs. 82,293 as compared with Rs. 34,538. Two school-houses were built during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,775. The Instruction.



TRIBUTARY STATES.  
*Mahi Kantha and  
Kathiwadr.*

number of Bhil boys under education who are not included in the above figure fell from 192 to 161. There was an increase of 63 in the number of agriculturists attending the schools and an increase of 37 in the Mahomedans.

Scott College.

There were 32 Kumars on the college rolls at the commencement of the year. 4 Kumars were admitted during the year and 8 were withdrawn, leaving 28 at the close of the year, of whom 7 were minor Talukdars and the rest were sons and brothers &c. of Chiefs. The average daily attendance was 24.3.

KA'THIA'WAR.

Area, 20,496 square miles; Population (1891), 2,752,404; Gross Revenue, Rs. 1,95,06,101.

Important events.

Among the more important events affecting the Chiefs personally were: the unveiling of a statue of the late Maharaja of Bhavnagar, and the investiture of the Thakor Sahab of Palitana with the order of a Knight Commander of the Star of India. The former ceremony was carried out by the Political Agent in March last, while the insignia of the Order of the Star of India were presented to the Thakor Sahab at a Darbar held by the Political Agent at Rajkot in December. The band of Makrani outlaws, which disturbed the peace of the Junagadh State last year, was completely dispersed in October last. The co-operation of the Baroda State Police was of great assistance in bringing about this desirable end. Other events worthy of record were the commencement of new water works at Junagadh and Morvi. The new railway at Jamnagar was opened for traffic in April, having been completed in 1 year and 4 months.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall was unseasonable. Heavy rain in June, July and August was followed by a long and disastrous break, and though the showers of November benefited the winter crops, the kharif harvest was a poor one. This, combined with a strong demand for grain for export, caused the prices of all food stuffs to reach a very high level towards the end of the year. It was however found necessary to open relief works only in Bhavnagar, where 2 lakhs of rupees were spent on relief, and in Gondal, where Rs. 91,338 were similarly expended.

Police.

The tabulated results of the working of the State Police show no variation demanding special attention. The following table gives the results for the Agency Police and the Jurisdictional State Police separately:—

	Agency.	Jurisdictional States.
Number of offences reported	1,187	7,855
" accused arrested	809	8,482
" convicted	508	4,472
Percentage of convictions to arrests	62.79	58.54
Value of property stolen	Rs. 28,179	Rs. 2,16,137
" recovered	12,713	1,06,524
Percentage of recovery	45.11	49.28

The following violent crimes were reported to the Agency Police: 4 murders, 2 attempts to murder, 6 culpable homicides, 17 cases of grievous hurt, and 3 of kidnapping. The figures are very much the same as last year. The number of dacoities increased from 15 to 20 and that of robberies from 49 to 67.

Criminal Justice.

The Agency Courts disposed of 1,133 original criminal cases and 68 appeals against 1,134 cases and 73 appeals in the previous year. The Sessions Courts tried 24 cases against 28. The Courts of the Jurisdictional States tried 13,246 cases against 13,765 in the previous year. The Court of the Political Agent exercised its powers of revision in 23 criminal cases.

Prisons.

The total number of jails and lock-ups was 144 against 146 in the previous year. The daily average number of prisoners was 1,341, the annual average cost Rs. 97.5 and the total annual cost Rs. 1,30,871.

Civil Justice.

The Agency Courts decided 3,597 original civil suits and 22 political cases during the year against 4,038 and 76 in the previous year. One hundred and fifty-two civil and 30 political appeals were disposed of against 88 civil and 34 political appeals. The aggregate value of civil and political suits was Rs. 22,32,212 against Rs. 27,23,037 in the previous year. The number of suits outstanding was 3,054 at the end of the year against 5,306 at the same time last year. The number of cases coming before the Agency Courts in the exercise of their residuary jurisdictions rose from 125 to 137. The number of applications for the execution of decrees was 3,203 against 4,051 last year. 3,654 applications were disposed of and a balance of 1,094 applications awaited disposal at the end of the year. The Court of the Political Agent exercised its powers of revision in 36 civil cases. The State Courts decided 37,534 civil suits of the aggregate value of Rs. 55,92,094 against 34,153 of the value of Rs. 42,62,869 during the previous year. The number of cases in arrears fell from 4,832 to 2,576. The reduction is satisfactory. The Rajasthanik Court decided 163 regular cases and passed orders in 5,551 miscellaneous applications against 149 regular cases and 6,166 miscellaneous orders.

Registration.

The number of documents registered by the Agency Courts during the year was 417 of the total value of Rs. 11,88,966 against 409 aggregating Rs. 7,62,053 in the previous year. The total fees realized amounted to Rs. 1,203 against Rs. 1,268 in the previous year.

Trade and Shipping.

Besides the numerous ginning factories scattered over the Province there were two spinning and weaving mills working at Wadhwan and a third was being erected. There was an iron foundry

at Gondal and a gas factory at Morvi. The shipping statistics of the Province show an increase in exports and a decrease in imports. The figures are:—

TRIBUTARY STATES.  
*Kathiawar  
and Cambay.*

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
Exports ... ..	2,66,30,932	3,13,06,267
Imports ... ..	2,43,55,128	2,59,81,576

The Bhavnagar ports are the principal channels of the trade.

The total expenditure on public works in Native States is reported to be Rs. 25,11,561 against Rs. 22,52,879 in the previous year, of which the larger portion was spent by the 1st and 2nd class States as under:—

	Rs.
Junágdh ... ..	3,56,179
Navanagar (exclusive of railway) ... ..	91,748
Bhavnagar ... ..	4,98,385
Porbandar ... ..	2,77,755
Durangadhra ... ..	66,543
Morvi ... ..	2,21,661
Gondal ... ..	2,83,720
Wankaner ... ..	38,119
Falitana ... ..	56,951
Dhrol ... ..	11,146
Limbdi ... ..	25,652
Rájkot ... ..	2,23,516
Wadhwan ... ..	73,853
Jafarabad ... ..	5,556

Rs. 22,30,814

The total amount spent by the Agency Engineer on public works was Rs. 1,80,226 against Rs. 1,12,936 in the previous year. The most important public work in hand was the Lalpuri irrigation and water-supply work in the Rájkot State.

The income of the consolidated fund amounted to Rs. 1,34,100 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,31,000 during the year as compared with Rs. 1,41,870 and Rs. 1,33,998 in the previous year. The large decrease in receipts was due to smaller recoveries of advances and also to the effects on litigation produced by the high prices of food grains. The accounts of the Chief's General Contribution Fund show receipts amounting to Rs. 3,13,318 and charges aggregating Rs. 3,08,578.

Local Funds.

The hospitals and dispensaries numbered 108 against 105 in the previous year, showing an increase of 3. The total number of patients including those at the West Hospital, Rájkot, treated was 736,230 against 709,949, and the total cost was Rs. 2,91,074 against Rs. 2,74,624. Of these, 23 dispensaries are under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon in addition to the West Hospital. At a meeting of the representatives of the States held in July 1896 it was decided to procure the services of a qualified lady doctor who would combine the supervision of a dispensary for women with attendance on zenana ladies. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was voted from the States General Contribution Fund for the purpose, and His Highness the Nawab provided the funds, Rs. 75,000, for the dispensary building which was almost completed. A lady doctor was engaged and her services are already much sought after.

Medical Relief.

The general education of the people continued to make steady progress. The total number of educational institutions (including indigenous schools) at the end of the year was 1,315 with 84,396 scholars against 1,311 schools and 79,535 scholars in the previous year. The total cost of education was Rs. 7,23,809 against Rs. 7,70,406, the decrease being due to a smaller amount having been spent on buildings during the year. The Rájkumar College, at which the attendance rose from 37 to 41, continued to maintain the high standard of efficiency attained in former years, while the Garassia School at Wadhwan had a successful year. The manager of Wankaner started a technical school which was attended by 40 pupils, who were taught drawing, carpentry, smithery, making carriages and furniture.

Education.

The tribute demands of the year including outstandings of the previous year amounted to Rs. 11,36,724, of which Rs. 10,80,410 were recovered, leaving at the end of the year an outstanding balance of Rs. 56,314.

Tribute.

#### CAMBAY.

Area, 350 square miles; Population (1891), 89,722; Gross Revenue Rs. 6,40,851.

Throughout the year His Highness Jafer Ali Khan Sahob, Nawab of Cambay, was at the head of the Administration.

No event of importance has to be recorded.

Chief Events.

The total rainfall during the year was 39.63 inches against 23.22 in the year previous. The rainfall, while it was large in quantity, was unseasonable. As a result the kharif crop was poor, but a heavy fall of rain in November benitted the rabi crop which yielded an average harvest.

Season and Crops.

The strength of the force remained unchanged. The total cost amounted to Rs. 27,564 against Rs. 26,156 in the year previous. The increase was due to the intervention of an intercalary month.

Military.

TRIBUTARY STATES.  
*Cambay.*  
Police and Criminal  
Justice.

The total number of regular police remained the same (170) as in 1895-96. Of this number 25 were mounted police. The total cost amounted to Rs. 29,603 against Rs. 37,034 in the year previous. The decrease was due to reduction in the pay of the Superintendent of Police. The total number of offences reported to the police was 205 against 233 in the year previous. Of this number 10 were struck off as false. Of 195 cases 155 were sent up for trial and 123 resulted in conviction, 17 were discharged, 13 compounded and 2 remained pending at the close of the year. 262 persons were arrested, of whom 247 were sent up for trial before Magistrates. Of these, 171 were convicted, 68 acquitted or discharged and 8 remained under trial at the end of the year. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 65.26 against 55.33 in 1895-96 and to the total number sent up for trial was 69.23 against 60.34 in the year previous. The value of property reported as stolen was Rs. 5,515 against Rs. 11,642 in the previous year. The value of property recovered was Rs. 1,868, showing a percentage of 33.86 against 31.81 in 1895-96. The number of Courts remained the same as in 1895-96. Including 12 cases pending at the commencement of the year the Magistrates had a file of 417 cases against 320 in 1895-96. Of these, 365 were disposed of and 6 remained pending at the end of the year. The total number of persons under trial was 749 against 618 in the preceding year. Of these 743 were disposed of and 6 remained under trial. Out of 743 disposed of, 337 were discharged without trial, 127 acquitted and 268 convicted; 11 were committed to the Sessions. The total number of appeals preferred was 15, all of which were disposed of. In 8 of these the order of the lower Court was confirmed, in 3 modified, and in 4 reversed. There was no appeal before the Court of the Naváb.

Prisons.

The total number of convicts admitted was 195 against 145 in the previous year. This number included 36 remaining at the beginning of the year. The daily average of the convicts was 34.2 against 34 in 1895-96. The maintenance cost was Rs. 2,657 against Rs. 25,54 in the preceding year. The health of the prisoners was good.

Civil Justice.

The number of Courts remained unchanged. One of these exercises appellate powers only, one hears cases in which Sardárs and Nobles are parties, one disposes of original suits exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value and hears appeals against decisions of the Nyáyádhish and one hears suits not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value. The total number of original suits in the Courts excluding the Sardárs' Court was 2,423 against 4,618 in 1895-96. Of the 2,423 cases 2,279 were decided during the year which left a balance of 144 at the end of the year. The aggregate value of the suits filed was Rs. 1,37,433 against Rs. 1,64,350 in the previous year. The Sardárs' Court received 7 cases against 5 in 1895-96. Of these 6 were disposed of. The value of the suits amounted to Rs. 4,275 against Rs. 3,744 in the preceding year. The Vahivatdár decided 87 cases under the Possession Act against 98 in 1895-96. He also heard 69 rent cases. The number of civil appeals was 109 including 2, which remained pending at the beginning of the year. Of these 105 were disposed of. Out of these 29 were decided by the Huzúr Court and 76 by the lower appellate Court. The total number of applications for execution of decrees was 2,856 including 449 pending from the previous year against 3,112 in 1895-96. Of these, 2,415 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 441 at the end of the year.

Registration.

926 documents were presented for registration against 1,013 in 1895-96. The stated value of the property covered was Rs. 3,44,332 against Rs. 3,64,861 in the previous year. The fees realized were Rs. 8,353 against Rs. 7,586 in 1895-96.

Municipality.

A municipality existed at Cambay. The income was Rs. 11,599 against Rs. 11,193 in 1895-96 and expenditure Rs. 17,296 against Rs. 15,012. The contribution from the State was Rs. 5,697 against Rs. 3,819 in the previous year.

Public Works.

The total amount spent was Rs. 71,019 against Rs. 60,522 in 1895-96. Of this sum Rs. 49,625 were contributed by the State and Rs. 22,394 by the Local Funds. Rs. 12,407 were spent on roads, Rs. 4,924 on tanks and wells, Rs. 4,778 in building new school-houses, Rs. 4,456 on village drainage and the rest in repairs to old buildings and in miscellaneous expenditure. Progress was being made in the construction of four main roads throughout the State. The Golána road was finished.

Revenue and  
Finance.

The total receipts including the balance were Rs. 10,01,362 against Rs. 8,76,337 in the previous year. The actual receipts amounted to Rs. 6,40,551 against Rs. 6,53,800. The decrease was due to a falling off in the land revenue. The total expenditure including deposits and advances was Rs. 5,68,209 against Rs. 5,55,631 in the preceding year. The closing balance was Rs. 4,33,153 against Rs. 3,10,706 in 1895-96. Of the balance four lakhs have been invested in Government paper.

Vital Statistics and  
Medical Relief.

The total number of in-door patients treated at the hospital daily was 234 against 246 in 1895-96 and that of out-door patients 22,068 against 23,483 in the previous year. The total cost amounted to Rs. 7,818 against Rs. 7,468 in 1895-96. The number of patients who attended the travelling dispensary was 711 against 2,205 in 1895-96. The State sells quinine at cheap rates through the village pátils.

Veterinary  
Dispensary.

There was a veterinary dispensary at Cambay where 951 animals were treated against 900 in the year previous. 2,515 persons were vaccinated against 2,657 in 1895-96. The total number of births during the year under report was 2,779 or 30.9 per mille against 3,087 or 34.4 in the previous year. The total for deaths was 2,959 or 32.9 per mille as compared to 2,636 or 29.3 in the preceding year.

The number of schools remained unchanged. The total cost amounted to Rs. 14,682 against Rs. 14,012 in 1895-96. The average daily attendance in the boys' schools rose from 1,489 in 1895-96 to 1,546 in the year under report and that in the girls' school from 135 to 158.

TRIBUTARY STATE  
Cambay and  
Rewa Kántha.  
Education.

## REWA KÁ'NTHA.

Area, 4,980 square miles; Population (1891), 733,506; Gross Revenue, Rs. 28,23,871.

The Rewa Kántha Agency consists of 1 first class state, *viz.*, Rájpipla, and 5 second class states, *viz.*, Chhota-Udepur, Báriya, Lunávada, Balásinor and Sunth, besides 5 states of minor importance and 51 Mevásí estates. Rájpipla, Chhota-Udepur and Sunth were administered by officers of the British Government appointed as Administrators owing to the minority of the Chiefs. Of the five minor estates, Kadána, Umetha and Nárukot were managed directly by the Agency, on account of the minority, of the indebtedness, and of the incompetency of their respective Thákors. Thirteen out of the 51 Mehvás estates were under attachment for similar reasons.

General.

The principal events of the year were the death of His Highness Mahárána Shri Gambhirsingji, Rája of Rájpipla, who died on 10th January 1897, and the removal from attachment of the States of Mandwa and Vajiria in consequence of the Chiefs of those States having attained their majority.

Principal Events.

The rainfall during the year was a little below the average. The outturn of the kharif or early crops which suffered through excessive early rainfall was not good and that of the rabi crops was decidedly poor on account of the almost total absence of the late rains. The general health of the public was fairly good. No case of bubonic plague was reported from any part of the Agency; but cholera was prevalent during the monsoon in Rájpipla, Balásinor, Báriya, Bhadarwa, Sankheda and Pándu Mehvas.

Season and Crops.

The revenue of the Rájpipla State during the year amounted to Rs. 8,56,261 against Rs. 10,36,369 in the preceding year. The forest collections were less than in 1895-96 by Rs. 27,746, owing to there being scarcely any demand for either timber or bamboos. The expenditure was returned at Rs. 10,17,592 against Rs. 12,17,298 in the previous year, when nearly double the amount (Rs. 2,94,000) spent during the year on railway construction was expended. The expenditure on other public works amounted to Rs. 1,02,759.

Rájpipla.

The income of Chhota-Udepur amounted to British Rs. 2,61,775 against Rs. 3,11,256 Baroda coin (being equivalent to Rs. 2,62,110 British coin) in the preceding year. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 2,19,818 against Rs. 3,20,216 Baroda coin (being equivalent to Rs. 2,70,182 British) in the previous year. Considerable reductions were made during the year in the Darbár and administration charges, while on public works the expenditure increased by Rs. 19,401.

Chhota-Udepur.

The revenue of the Báriya State rose from Rs. 3,88,942 to Rs. 5,03,639. The larger portion of the increase was under forest. The expenditure was returned at Rs. 3,69,115 against Rs. 2,82,633 in the preceding year. A sum of Rs. 10,815 was spent on public works.

Báriya.

The Lunávada State revenue during the year was Rs. 3,72,653 against Rs. 2,57,112 in the preceding year. The increase was mainly due to extraordinary receipts on account of the dowry that the Rája received, on the occasion of the marriage of his eldest son, from the father of the bride. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,07,175 against Rs. 2,44,854. The increase has been attributed to the extraordinary charges incurred in the betrothal of the Rája's daughter and marriage of the eldest Kumar. Rs. 17,494 were spent on works of public utility.

Lunávada.

The income of Balásinor amounted to Rs. 1,77,402 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,58,589 against Rs. 1,79,822 and Rs. 1,58,549 respectively in the previous year. The outlay on public works was Rs. 18,039.

Balásinor.

The revenue of the Sunth State was returned at Rs. 1,66,560 against Rs. 1,71,015 in the preceding year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,44,043, or Rs. 29,882 less than in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 2,384 was expended on public works.

Sunth.

The income of Kadána amounted during the year to Rs. 23,505, while the expenditure was returned at Rs. 22,902. Rs. 227 were spent on public works.

Kadána.

The receipts of the Bhádarwa State were Rs. 47,850 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 46,983, which included the annual tribute of Rs. 18,676 payable to Baroda. A sum of Rs. 215 was spent on works of public utility.

Bhádarwa.

The total revenue of the Sanjeli State during the year amounted to Rs. 22,306 or Rs. 788 more than that of the preceding year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 20,219. Rs. 50 were spent on public works.

Sanjeli.

The income of the Umetha State was returned at Rs. 33,097, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 23,873. A small sum of Rs. 23 was spent in repairing a chowra and dharmshála.

Umetha.

The revenue of the Nárukot State which was directly managed by the Agency amounted during the year to Rs. 15,498 against Rs. 15,616 in the previous year. The expenditure was

Nárukot.

TRIBUTARY STATES.  
*Reva Kántha,  
Dharampor  
and Bansda.*

returned at Rs. 13,920 against Rs. 12,323 in 1895-96. Rs. 1,848 were expended on works of public utility.

The total income of the 13 petty Mevási Estates under attachment amounted to Rs. 60,207 and the expenditure to Rs. 58,140.

Police.

The total strength of the police in the jurisdictional states and talukas was 1,188 against 1,155 in the preceding year. The number of offences reported was 1,336 as against 1,530. Of the 1,583 accused sent up for trial 1,092 were convicted, 453 were acquitted and discharged, and the remaining 38 were pending trial, transferred, or died. The value of the property stolen during the year amounted to Rs. 43,151, of which Rs. 19,810 or 45 per cent. were recovered.

Criminal Justice.

During the year 3,293 persons were dealt with by Magistrates against 3,625 in the preceding year. Of those dealt with 1,502 were convicted, 1,670 discharged or acquitted, 27 committed and 5 died, escaped, or were transferred. At the end of the year 90 remained for trial. The number of serious offence committed was 30 against 56 in the previous year. Twenty-one appeals, against 6 in the previous year, were preferred to the Political Agent against the decision of the lower Courts. In three cases the lower Court's decision was reversed and in 18 confirmed.

Prisons.

The number of prisoners confined during the year was 1,735 against 1,864 in the year 1895-96.

Civil Justice.

The total number of civil suits on the file was 5,075 against 4,668 in 1895-96. Of the former 3,788 were disposed of against 3,487 in the preceding year. The value of suits filed amounted to Rs. 2,53,532 against Rs. 2,17,080.

Medical Relief.

The number of dispensaries was 16, the same as in the previous year. Patients treated were 70,094 against 73,912, and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 25,641 against Rs. 28,704. During the year 25,588 primary vaccinations and 421 re-vaccinations were performed against 24,150 and 333 respectively in the preceding year.

Education.

There were 180 schools in the Agency. The number of pupils was 9,593 and the average attendance 6,441 against 9,313 and 6,157 respectively in the previous year.

SOUTH GUJARAT.

DHARAMPOR.

Area, 794 square miles; Population (1891), 120,498; Gross Revenue, Rs. 4,38,882.

General.

The State was governed during the year by Máharána Shri Mohandevji Narandevji, the political officer being the Agent to His Excellency the Governor at Surat.

Season and Crop.

The rainfall was slightly below the average and the crop outturn suffered a little.

Survey.

One hundred and thirty-eight villages have been completely surveyed. The total area surveyed at the close of the year was 246,627 acres and 25 gunthas.

Police and Criminal Justice.

The total strength of the police force was 125 including ábkári police or two more than in the previous year. The cost was Rs. 16,668 against Rs. 16,002 in the preceding year. Two hundred and ninety-eight persons were tried, of whom 177 were convicted. The value of property stolen amounted to Rs. 239-13-9, of which 84 per cent. was recovered.

Prisons.

During the year, 145 convicts were admitted to the Dharampor jail. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 589 against Rs. 711 in the previous year.

Civil Justice.

One suit was pending from the previous year and 93 new suits were filed, making altogether 94. Of these 92 were decided. The 6 appeals were all disposed of.

Registration.

Thirty-six deeds representing property worth Rs. 14,251 were registered.

Revenue and Finance.

The gross revenue amounted to Rs. 4,38,882 against Rs. 4,27,996 in the preceding year and expenditure Rs. 4,38,808 against Rs. 7,90,943. Rs. 1,55,904 were paid towards the liquidation of debt.

Public Works.

The expenditure on public works was Rs. 42,145 against Rs. 77,063 in 1895-96.

Medical Relief and Vital Statistics.

The patients treated in the dispensary numbered 16,258 against 17,422 in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 4,416 against Rs. 7,503 in the preceding year. The travelling dispensary gave relief to 541 persons. One case of bubonic plague imported from the Bulsár taluka of the Surat district was discovered. The number of children vaccinated was 4,622 against 4,787. Deaths were 1,485 against 1,536 and births 1,900 against 1,896 in 1895-96.

Education.

Twenty schools were maintained at a cost of Rs. 6,240 against 18 schools costing Rs. 6,770 in 1895-96. The number of pupils was 995 against 937 in the previous year.

BA'NSDA.

Area, 215 square miles; Population (1891), 41,373; Gross Revenue, Rs. 3,58,510.

General.

The State was governed by Maharával Shri Pratápsingji Gulábsingji, the political officer being the Agent to His Excellency the Governor at Surat. The administration and accounts are modelled on those of British India.

The rainfall was below the average and crops suffered a little owing to scarcity of moisture.	TRIBUTARY STATES. <i>Bánada, Sachin and Khándeśh Political Agency.</i>
The police force consisted of 108 foot and 31 mounted men. Offences reported during the year numbered 195 against 178 in the previous year. Out of 301 persons tried, 224 were convicted, 36 discharged, and 41 acquitted. Five appeals were preferred against the decisions of the Subordinate Magistrates to the Diván, in all of which convictions were upheld, but the sentences were modified in three appeals.	Police and Criminal Justice.
One hundred and seven persons were admitted into the jail during the year and 16 prisoners remained over from last year. The daily average number of inmates was 15. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 527 against Rs. 686 in 1895-96.	Prisons.
Thirty-three civil suits were pending from last year and 201 were filed during the year. All were disposed of except six. No appeal was filed during the year.	Civil Justice.
Seven deeds of the value of Rs. 9,803 were registered.	Registration.
The gross revenue amounted to Rs. 3,58,510 against Rs. 3,52,728 in the previous year and the gross expenditure Rs. 3,46,801 against Rs. 3,24,835, leaving a surplus of Rs. 11,709. The receipts from Land Revenue were Rs. 1,34,765, from A'bkári Rs. 1,67,983, and from Forests Rs. 21,235.	Revenue and Finance.
The expenditure on public works was Rs. 51,735 against Rs. 45,916 in the previous year.	Public Works.
The total attendance at the Bánada dispensary was 8,369 as against 10,274 in the preceding year. The travelling dispensary gave relief to 559 patients against 1,339. Vaccination operations numbered 1,452. The number of births and deaths registered was 725 and 741 against 738 and 616 respectively in 1895-96.	Medical Relief and Vital Statistics.
There were 15 schools in the State attended by 621 pupils. The State continued to maintain a free library.	Education.

## SACHIN.

Area, 42 square miles; Population (1891), 19,337; Gross Revenue, Rs. 2,06,680.

The State remained under British management, the Assistant Collector in charge of the Chorási Sub-Division of the Surat district being Administrator.	General.
The season on the whole was unfavourable.	Season and Crops.
The police force consisted of 4 mounted and 55 foot police. During the year, 13 offences or 5 less than in the previous year were reported. The number of persons convicted was 34, being 15 more than in the previous year.	Police and Criminal Justice.
There was one jail at Sachin in which 10 convicts were confined during the year. The cost of the jail was Rs. 337 against Rs. 466 in 1895-96.	Prisons.
One suit was pending from the preceding year and 186 new suits were filed during 1896-97. All were disposed of. There were 4 appeals, all of which were disposed of during the year.	Civil Justice.
Two hundred and twenty-five deeds representing property worth Rs. 1,27,723 were registered.	Registration.
The opening balance was Rs. 3,55,570, the total receipts Rs. 2,45,776 and the total expenditure Rs. 1,97,595, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 4,03,752.	Revenue and Finance.
The outlay on public works was Rs. 33,539, being Rs. 2,234 more than in the previous year.	Public Works.
The expenditure under this head, including sanitation and conservancy charges, amounted to Rs. 4,206, or an increase of Rs. 406. There were two dispensaries open during the year—one at Sachin and the other at Dumas. Six cases of plague occurred, of which 4 were imported and 2 indigenous. Four of the patients died and 2 recovered. The registered births and deaths were 684 and 543 respectively against 702 and 634 in 1895-96.	Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.
The outlay on education amounted to Rs. 6,730 or Rs. 700 more than in the previous year. There were 13 schools open as in 1895-96. The number of pupils was 1,436 against 1,365 in the previous year.	Education.

## NORTH KONKAN.

## THE KHA'NDESH POLITICAL AGENCY.

Area, 1,623 square miles; Population (1891), 59,055; Gross Revenue, Rs. 1,12,667.

Scarcity prevailed, though less in the Agency than in Khándeśh proper. It was, however, found unnecessary to start relief-works. Politically every thing was quiet. Criminally there were eight cases in the Dángs, namely, a case of robbery, three cases of thefts, two cases of thefts in dwelling houses, one case of attempt to commit suicide, and one of dishonestly receiving stolen property. The accused, with the exception of two in one of the theft cases, were all convicted.

TRIBUTARY STATES.  
*Khândesh Political Agency and Surgana.*

- and sentenced. In the Mevâs Estates there were a case of voluntarily causing hurt, a case of wrongfully confining a person, a case of rioting, and two cases of thefts in dwelling houses and house-breaking by night in order to commit theft. The first case was compounded, the accused in the second and third were discharged and the accused in the fourth were convicted and sentenced. The most general form of crime both in the Dângs and the Mevâs estates is illicit distillation of liquor. There is no opposition to vaccination in the Dângs.
- Mevâs Estate.** This was not the year for the biennial Dârbâr.
- Chikhli.** The Chikhli estate is the first in dignity. The gross revenue fell from Rs. 30,440 to Rs. 21,817, chiefly owing to decrease in revenue from land and forest, owing to the scarcity and the consequent dullness of the wood market. The expenditure fell from Rs. 52,078 to Rs. 20,900. Putting aside the abnormal expenditure of Rs. 30,449 incurred in marriage ceremonies during the previous year, the real decrease is Rs. 729. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 1,495. The Chief, Gûmansing, exercises third class magisterial powers and he tried six cases.
- Kathi.** Kathi is the largest of all the estates. The net revenue fell from Rs. 33,874 to Rs. 23,511 the decrease being mainly under forest. Land revenue and abkâri receipts showed increases. The expenditure fell from Rs. 51,935 to Rs. 40,731. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 16,811. The Chief, Chandrasing, exercises the powers of a third class magistrate and disposed of eight cases.
- Râisingpur.** The Râisingpur Chief is the youngest of the six Chiefs, and this was the first year of his personal administration. The gross revenue was practically the same as in the previous year, viz. Rs. 23,300. The expenditure fell from Rs. 34,288 to Rs. 25,000, but was this year, as last, swollen by abnormal expenditure incurred in the funeral expenses of the Chief's mother and paying off part of her debts. A balance of Rs. 1,59,020 remained to the credit of the Chief at the end of the year. Gurupsing, the Chief, has now been left to dispose of such minor offences arising within his estate as would, in the non-scheduled part of the district, be triable by a third class Magistrate.
- Singpur.** The Singpur estate is one of the three small ones. The income rose from Rs. 6,014 to Rs. 6,346. The expenditure also rose, viz. from Rs. 5,829 to Rs. 8,143. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 10,716. This Chief, Bapu, too has quasi-magisterial powers. He had only one case to try.
- Nâla.** The revenue of Nâla was practically the same as last year, Rs. 4,567, against Rs. 4,621. The expenditure however was smaller by Rs. 579. The balance to the credit of the Chief was at the year's end Rs. 252.
- Navalpur.** The Navalpur revenue fell heavily from Rs. 3,928 to Rs. 2,267. The decrease was principally under forest. The expenditure, however, fell also from Rs. 3,676 to Rs. 2,822. The balance to the Chief's credit at the end of the year was Rs. 48.
- The Dângs.** The Dâng Darbâr was held at Pimpalner at the end of May and everything passed off well. No school has yet been started.

SURGANA.

Area, 360 square miles; Population (1891), 12,398; Gross Revenue, Rs. 24,189.

- General.** Surgana is a petty State consisting of 61 villages, of which 46 are khâlsa and 15 alienated. It continued to be ruled during the year by the Deshmukh, Shankar Râo Ravi Râo, under the supervision of the Collector and Political Agent, Nasik.
- Season and Crops.** The rainfall during the year was not seasonable for the crops, most of which were damaged more or less by the heavy and incessant rainfall in the beginning and by a total stoppage thereof later on, the consequence being distress. The staple crops are nâgli and the commoner sort of rice. Besides these niger seed and pulses, such as udid tur, &c., are grown where the soil is suitable.
- Relief Works.** The works opened for the relief of the people were the construction of two new wells at Surgana and storing muram on both sides of the Bublighât road over a distance of six miles. The expenditure from 14th May 1897 to 10th July 1897 was Rs. 3,513 and the number of people relieved was 7,569, those gratuitously relieved aggregating 1,776.
- Criminal Justice.** There were 40 cases under the Indian Penal Code involving 77 persons, of whom 26 were convicted and the rest discharged.
- Revenue and expenditure.** Omitting all reference to a sum of Rs. 2,000 which appears both as a debit and credit item, the gross receipts of the State amounted to Rs. 22,190 against Rs. 18,177 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 4,013. The gross expenditure was Rs. 23,030 against Rs. 17,029 in the previous year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 6,001. The income of the State is chiefly derived from land revenue, abkâri and forests. The increase occurred chiefly under abkâri, sayar, Jakat forest and Adalat fines.
- Education.** There is only one school attended by 48 boys, of whom 15 are Marâthâs, 2 goldsmiths, 2 carpenters, 2 Tambolis, 4 Telis, 7 Mahomedans, 15 Kolis and 1 Mâng.
- Trade.** The only trade of any importance is in forest produce, which is exported to Gujarât.
- Survey.** The survey operations could not be vigorously proceeded with during the year for want of men to serve in the State, and the only work done was that one village was entirely measured and two classed.

## JAWHÁR.

Area, 534 square miles; Population (1891), 52,831; Gross Revenue, Rs. 1,85,400.

The State of Jawhár continues to be administered by Rájá Patangsha with the aid of his Kárbhári. The Collector of Thána is Political Agent for the State.

The rainfall was above the average in quantity but untimely, the heavy fall in the earlier monsoon months interrupting transplanting operations and the want of late rains causing damage to both kharif and rábi crops. The outturn of the harvest was much below the average.

The total strength of the Police force was 41 in 1896-97 against 37 in 1895-96. The Police received reports of 32 against 57 offences, arrested 52 against 114 persons and sent up 49 for trial. Convictions were obtained against 30, resulting in a percentage of 57 on the number arrested, the corresponding figure for last year being 23. The value of property reported as stolen was Rs. 115 and of property recovered Rs. 57, showing a percentage of 49.56 of recoveries to losses against 24.86 in 1895-96.

The total number of offences reported during the year was, 130 against 271 in the previous year. The number of persons involved, including 14 pending trial at the close of the previous year, was 126. Out of these 151 were discharged or acquitted, 60 were convicted, 1 died during the trial and 4 remained under trial at the end of the year.

The daily average of prisoners was 15.01 against 18.90 in 1895-96. The total cost was Rs. 564. Four prisoners died during the year against one in 1895-96.

The number of suits filed during 1896-97 was 147 against 96 in the preceding year. Including 14 suits pending from the previous year, there were 161 for disposal. Of these 133 were decided and 28 remained over. Of the seven appeals on the files, 5 of which were filed during the previous year, two were disposed of.

The number of documents registered during the year under report was 181 against 125 in 1895-96, showing an increase of 56. The value of the property affected was Rs. 40,484 against Rs. 29,163 in 1895-96.

There was an increase of Rs. 4,276 in receipts, due partly to the good price fetched by the sale of a forest block.

The total expenditure on public works during the year under report amounted to Rs. 27,794 against Rs. 14,000 in the preceding year. Out of this Rs. 6,311 were spent on water supply, Rs. 16,264 on construction and repairs of roads, and Rs. 5,219 on public buildings.

The total revenue of the State during 1896-97 amounted to Rs. 1,85,400 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,49,270, showing a deficit of Rs. 63,870, but this was chiefly due to the investment of Rs. 56,500 of the State balance in Government promissory notes. Omitting loan and advance heads the true revenue of the State was Rs. 1,24,603 and the true expenditure Rs. 1,23,759.

The birth and death rates were 33.12 and 22.85 per mille in 1896-97 as compared with 28.97 and 22.37 in 1895-96. The State dispensary was maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,942. The number of patients rose from 2,644 in 1895-96 to 2,942. The daily average attendance was 8.06 against 9.23 in the previous year. The total number of persons vaccinated during 1896-97 was 2,032 against 2,167 in the preceding year. Malarial fever caused 1,018 out of the 1,187 deaths registered, and there was a little disease among cattle.

The number of primary schools decreased from 10 to 7, three being closed. The number of pupils on the rolls, however, increased by 139 and daily average attendance improved.

## SOUTH KONKAN.

## JANJIRA.

Area, 324 square miles; Population (1891), 81,780; Gross revenue, Rs. 4,59,286.

The State of Janjira lies between the districts of Kolába and Ratnágiri, and is ruled by its Chief, the Nawáb. The Collector of Kolába is Political Agent.

The season was on the whole not a good one. The early rain was timely and plentiful but the late rains failed. The rice and warkas crops failed to mature properly, and yielded, in common with the other crops, a poor harvest.

With the exception of phalni work in Mhásla and Khámgaon Tapás, the survey settlement work was completed during the year. A special establishment has been retained to finish off the phalni work and to make a few minor corrections in the survey papers of the Mhásla and Khámgaon tapás. The cost of the survey establishment entertained during the year amounted to Rs. 208 against Rs. 1,620 during the previous year. Survey operations were in progress in the dependency of Jaffrábad. No complaints have been received against the new survey rates and no lund has been relinquished.

Both the Indian Tariff Act III of 1896 and the Indian Epidemic Diseases Act of 1897 were brought into force in Janjira, while the latter came into force in Jaffarabad only.

The total strength of the police remained the same as in the previous year, viz. 135. The cost of the police administration amounted to Rs. 16,408 against Rs. 16,386 in the previous year. Out of 115 persons arrested by the police, 90 were convicted. The alleged value of



<p>TRIBUTARY STATES. <i>Janjira and Sávantvádi.</i> Criminal Justice.</p>	<p>stolen property was Rs. 1,760 against Rs. 1,013 in the previous year. The percentage of property recovered rose from 74.6 to 87.</p> <p>Including 2 cases in arrears at the end of the last year, 330 cases involving 670 persons were tried against 356 cases involving 730 persons last year. The Appellate Court dealt with 16 appeals against 10 last year. Seven sentences were confirmed, 5 reversed, 3 modified and 1 case was sent back for re-trial.</p>
<p>Prisons.</p>	<p>The daily average number of prisoners was 17 against 18 in the previous year. The health of the prisoners was generally good.</p>
<p>Civil Justice.</p>	<p>Out of the 498 suits before the two Civil Courts of original jurisdiction, 464 suits valued at Rs. 46,729 were disposed of. There were 45 appeals for disposal including the balance from the previous year, of which 42 were disposed of. Of the 1,005 applications for execution, 940 were disposed of.</p>
<p>Registration.</p>	<p>The total number of documents presented for registration was 694 against 575 in the previous year; all of which except one were registered. The aggregate value of property affected by the deeds registered was Rs. 2,17,453 against Rs. 2,03,417 in the previous year. The net profits from registration amounted to Rs. 1,477 against Rs. 1,284, the increase being noticeable both in the number and value of mortgage deeds.</p>
<p>Forest.</p>	<p>The forest establishment was increased by the employment of an additional beat guard. The total revenue from forests amounted to Rs. 34,034 against Rs. 44,316 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 10,282. The expenditure increased from Rs. 8,245 to Rs. 10,442, the increase being due to promotions given to forest subordinates. No progress was made in the demarcation of forests. The value of free grants of timber made to the people whose houses were destroyed by fire amounted to Rs. 153 against Rs. 1,061 in the previous year. Wood of the value of Rs. 371 was given to the people free of charge to meet their agricultural wants. The number of forest offences decreased from 412 to 408, but the number of persons dealt with increased from 3,432 to 4,211. Fifteen forest fires were reported during the year, the area burnt being 382 acres and the loss caused about Rs. 15.</p>
<p>Trade.</p>	<p>The import trade of Janjira decreased from Rs. 3,76,570 in the previous year to Rs. 3,61,332, the decrease being due to salt, cotton and woollen stuffs. The export trade also decreased from Rs. 3,37,108 to Rs. 2,37,426. All articles of export except timber and betel and coconuts showed a decrease. A less demand from Bombay, the chief market of the State, during the prevalence of the plague accounts for the decrease.</p>
<p>Public Works.</p>	<p>The total sum expended on public works was Rs. 68,932 against Rs. 64,390. A sum of Rs. 12,662 was spent on the construction and improvement of 6 roads; Rs. 811 on the construction of a dharamshála. A new dispensary named "The Lord Harris Charitable Dispensary" was built at Mhásla at a cost of Rs. 3,417 and a dead-house was added to the dispensary at Shrivardhan at a cost of Rs. 418. One new school house was built and additions and alterations made to the State buildings. The Victoria water works have been kept under proper repairs.</p>
<p>Revenue and expenditure.</p>	<p>The total receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 4,59,286 against Rs. 4,93,776 in the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 4,54,883 against Rs. 4,35,425. The closing balance amounted to Rs. 7,00,182 against Rs. 7,12,343. The amount of land revenue collected during the year was Rs. 1,51,361 against Rs. 1,54,828 in the preceding year. The total outstanding balance of land revenue at the close of the year was Rs. 30,310 against Rs. 8,447.</p>
<p>Abkári.</p>	<p>The system of abkári administration is the same as that in force in the Alibág taluka of the Kolába district. The total realizations from abkári amounted to Rs. 60,798 against Rs. 62,083 in the year previous and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 16,838 against Rs. 15,012 in the past year. The consumption of country spirit was 7,737 gallons against 8,349 in the previous year.</p>
<p>Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.</p>	<p>The number of births registered during the year was 3,077 against 3,103 in the previous year and the number of deaths 2,643 against 2,162. The number of dispensaries working remained unchanged. The number of vaccine operations performed during the year was 3,227 against 3,271 in the previous year. The expenditure on sanitary works amounted to Rs. 9,020 against Rs. 6,316 in the previous year. Out of this a sum of Rs. 1,584 was spent by the Local Board in improving the water supply in different villages.</p>
<p>Education.</p>	<p>The number of State schools remained the same as last year, but the number of pupils increased from 3,957 to 4,017. The number of trained masters in the State schools was 11 against 9 in the previous year. The cost of education amounted to Rs. 19,918 against Rs. 16,785 of the previous year.</p>

SÁVANTVÁDI.

Area, 920 square miles; Population (1891), 1,32,948; Gross revenue, Rs. 4,42,639.

<p>General.</p>	<p>The relations of the State with the British Government continued to be satisfactory as before. The administration of the Sávantvádi State continued to be in the hands of the Political Superintendent.</p>
<p>Season and Crops.</p>	<p>The rainfall during the year was much below the average, being only 137.91 inches. On the whole the season was most unfavourable, and there was consequently a considerable rise in the prices of food grains during the latter part of the year.</p>

TRIBUTARY STATES.  
Sávantvádi.

Wards' Estates.

The work in connection with the Revenue Survey Settlement done during the year was limited to correcting and checking certain boundaries and survey numbers in the town of Vadi.

The total number of wards' estates under the direct management and supervision of the Civil Courts and revenue officers amounted to 34; five new estates came under management during the year; none was handed back.

The Sávantvádi Local Corps numbering 400 men maintained its efficiency during the year. The total cost of the corps came to Rs. 69,320 against Rs. 57,262 in 1895-96. Military.

The police force consisted of men detached from the Local Corps, the number employed being 136 as against 126 in the preceding year. The cost of police amounted to Rs. 3,754 against Rs. 4,039 in 1895-96. The proportion of police to area and population was 1 policeman to every 67 square miles and to every 1,408 persons. The number of offences reported to the police including such non-cognizable offences as were referred to them by the Magistrates for investigation was 299 against 193 in 1895-96. The number of persons arrested in connection with those offences amounted to 338 or 121 more than last year. The number sent for trial was 322 against 203, and the number convicted was 152 against 114. The percentages of convictions to arrests and to trials were 44.9 and 47.2 respectively against 52.5 and 56.1 in 1895-96. The percentage of recoveries to property stolen rose from 38.2 to 70.1. Police.

The number of Criminal Courts remained unaltered during the year. The number of cases tried was 572 and of persons accused was 1,134 against 511 cases and 1,003 persons in 1895-96. Of the 1,134 persons dealt with 395 were convicted, 481 were discharged, 206 were acquitted, 1 died and 51 awaited trial when the year closed. Although on the whole there was an increase in crime, the nature of the crime was not serious. The number of appeals was 77 against 56 in the preceding year. In 42 of these, the decisions of the subordinate Magistrates were confirmed, in 21 they were reversed and in 7 they were modified. There remained 7 appeals pending disposal at the close of the year. There were 9 applications to the Political Superintendent for revision of Subordinate Magistrates' decisions. In 5 of these, the decisions of the Subordinate Magistrates were confirmed, in 1 it was reversed and in 2 the proceedings were quashed and the accused were ordered to be re-tried. One application abated owing to the death of the applicant. There was only one appeal to the Commissioner against the Political Superintendent's decision. The conviction in this case was upheld but the sentence was reduced. There was one application to Government for revision of the Commissioner's decision, which was, however, rejected. One hundred and eighteen proceedings were reviewed by the Political Superintendent as a High Court, of which in 3 cases the decisions of the Subordinate Magistrates were reversed and in 30 irregularities were pointed out to them. Criminal Justice.

One hundred and sixty nine prisoners were confined in the Sávantvádi State jail against 139 in 1895-96. The daily average of the jail inmates was 33 against 30 in the previous year. The health of the prisoners was generally good. There were two deaths amongst the prisoners during the year. The gross expenditure of the jail was Rs. 2,270 against Rs. 2,284. The cost per prisoner was Rs. 69 against Rs. 76 in 1895-96. The jail receipts amounted to Rs. 153 against Rs. 181. Prisons.

The number of Civil Courts remained stationary during the year. There were 5 original Courts and 1 appellate Court. Towards the close of the year Government were pleased to invest the Political Superintendent with the powers of a High Court hitherto exercised by themselves. The total number of suits instituted in the several Courts amounted to 2,034 or 9 less than in the previous year, and the total number disposed of was 2,172 or 219 in excess of the number in 1895-96. The number remaining undecided at the close of the year was 611 against 699 in the year preceding. The aggregate value of suits filed amounted to Rs. 1,39,426 against Rs. 1,11,818 in 1895-96. The number of applications for execution of decrees was 3,050 against 3,383, of which 2,335 were disposed of against 2,742 in 1895-96, leaving a balance of 745 against 641 in the preceding year. Civil Justice.

There were 9 applications for certificates of heirship under Act VIII of 1827, which with the balance of one at the close of the preceding year amounted to 10. All of these were disposed of during the year. Three applications for certificates under Act VIII of 1890 were received during the year, all of which, with the exception of the one that remained undisposed of at the close of the preceding year, were disposed of during the year. Miscellaneous applications.

The number of appeals remaining undisposed of at the close of the preceding year was 33. 188 more were received during the year. The total number therefore of appeals amounted to 221. Of these 143 were disposed of against 140 in 1895-96, leaving a balance of 78 against 33 in the preceding year. Of the 143 appeals disposed of, in 69 the decrees of the lower Courts were confirmed, in 38 they were reversed, in 23 amended and in the remaining 3 the decrees were reversed and the suits were remanded for re-trial. The total number of second appeals for disposal during the year, including the balance at the close of the preceding year, was 64. Of these, 21 were disposed of during the year. In 8 of these the decrees of the lower Appellate Court were confirmed, in 3 they were reversed, in 5 they were amended and in 4 the appeals were remanded for re-trial; one appeal was withdrawn by the appellant. The balance at the close of the year was 43. There were 15 applications for the exercise of extraordinary jurisdiction at the close of the preceding year. Fourteen were received during the year, making a total of 32. Eight of these were disposed of and 24 awaited disposal when the year closed. Of the 8 cases disposed of, the decisions of the lower Court were confirmed Appeals.

<p>TRIBUTARY STATES. <i>Sávantvádi and Sátára Jáhirs.</i></p>	<p>in 1 and reversed in 6. One application was rejected for want of stamp. Twelve applications for revision of judgments in Small Cause cases were received during the year. These, added to the balance of the preceding year, amounted to 20 for disposal during the year. Ten of them were decided, in 9 of which the decisions of the lower Courts were confirmed and in one it was reversed and the suit remanded for re-trial. The total income of the department amounted to Rs. 18,739 against 18,377, showing an increase of about Rs. 361, whereas the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 19,427 against Rs. 18,112 in 1895-96. There were three Courts exercising jurisdiction under the Mámlatdárs' Court Act. The total number of suits filed in these Courts was 119 against 126. One hundred and fourteen of these were decided, leaving a balance of 5 at the close of the year. The Political Superintendent received 11 applications during the year for the revision of the Kamavisdárs' decrees. The balance of applications at the close of the past year was 8. The number for disposal therefore amounted to 19. Of these, 5 were disposed of by the Political Superintendent during the year.</p>
<p>Registration.</p>	<p>Of the 2,173 documents presented for registration during the year, 2,161 were registered against 2,034 and 2,091 respectively. The aggregate value of the property affected by these instruments amounted to Rs. 2,74,171 against Rs. 2,57,828. The total income of the department amounted to Rs. 8,076 against Rs. 7,683 in 1895-96. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,234 against Rs. 1,244.</p>
<p>Municipality.</p>	<p>The income of the Sávantvádi Municipality during the year rose from Rs. 5,650 to Rs. 6,121 in 1895-96 and the expenditure from Rs. 5,369 to Rs. 6,331.</p>
<p>Forest.</p>	<p>The total area under forest amounted to 34,909 acres. The total income of the forest department amounted to Rs. 28,987 against Rs. 28,930 and the expenditure to Rs. 14,782 against Rs. 14,225. No serious damage was caused by forest fires during the year.</p>
<p>Trade and Manufacture.</p>	<p>Owing to the appearance of plague in some parts of British India and the prevalence of famine in others, there was a general decrease in imports. The value of the goods imported amounted to Rs. 5,30,298 against Rs. 5,38,365 in 1895-96. The export trade showed an increase during the year, the value of the goods exported being Rs. 1,11,882 against Rs. 98,080.</p>
<p>Public Works.</p>	<p>The total outlay upon public works amounted to Rs. 50,628 against Rs. 65,850, of which more than half was expended on original works including special repairs to existing works. The large reduction in expenditure on public works during the year was due to the suspension of a good many works owing to scarcity and consequent possible necessity for the opening of relief works.</p>
<p>Revenue and Finance.</p>	<p>The receipts of the State proper amounted to Rs. 4,42,640 against Rs. 4,36,940 and the expenditure to Rs. 4,28,574 against Rs. 4,12,220. The general savings of the State amounted to Rs. 3,11,680, of which Rs. 1,25,000 are invested in Government securities and Rs. 46,419 were secured on a mortgage of an estate of a Sardár of the State.</p>
<p>Local Funds.</p>	<p>The total local fund receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 47,210 against Rs. 43,845 and the expenditure to Rs. 39,773 against Rs. 43,920. The closing balance was Rs. 20,155 against Rs. 12,718. The total receipts from the various tolls amounted to Rs. 17,105 and the expenditure to Rs. 6,976.</p>
<p>Abkári.</p>	<p>The Abkári Department is administered on the same principles as those obtaining in British territory. The total realizations amounted to Rs. 40,502 against Rs. 39,528 and the expenditure to Rs. 6,321 against Rs. 6,147 in 1895-96.</p>
<p>Stamps.</p>	<p>The revenue from stamps amounted to Rs. 30,467 against Rs. 28,464 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,655 against Rs. 3,363 in 1895-96.</p>
<p>Vital Statistics.</p>	<p>The State maintains in all 5 medical institutions, of which one is opened temporarily during the hot season at a hill-station of the State. The total number of patients treated in all these institutions amounted to 15,810 against 16,255 in 1895-96. Besides these institutions the State maintains two asylums, one for lunatics and the other for lepers. The number of inmates of these two institutions amounted to 32 and 72 respectively. The number of births registered during the year was 7,127 against 7,417 and that of deaths was 4,315 against 4,877. The total number of vaccinations was 6,854 against 6,433 in 1895-96. The total cost of medical and vaccination departments was Rs. 20,811 against Rs. 19,972. There was not a single indigenous case of plague throughout the State. There were 46 imported cases from Bombay, of which 25 proved fatal.</p>
<p>Instruction.</p>	<p>There were in all 203 State and private educational institutions at which 7,090 pupils were under tuition as compared with 197 schools and 6,454 scholars in 1895-96. The total cost of education amounted to Rs. 26,395 against Rs. 26,193.</p>
<p>Miscellaneous.</p>	<p>An additional Post office was opened during the year, making in all 9 post offices in the State.</p>

THE DAKKHAN.

SATA'RA JÁGHIRS,

BHOR.

Area, 1,491 square miles; Population (1891), 153,669; Gross Revenue, Rs. 4,23,023.

General.

The administration of the jáhír of Bhór was conducted by the Chief, Shankar Rao Chinnaje, Pant Sachiv of Bhór. In the month of September last the Chief went to Poona to

visit His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, Governor of Bombay. The Chief accompanied by his Kharbhari made his annual tour of inspection through the State.

The survey settlement declared last year in the 94 villages in Vichitragad and Rajgad talukas came into force during the current year. The survey rates in 93 more villages were declared during the year under report and the settlement will come into force from the following year. In 57 villages of Fawan Mawal which are yet to be settled, potpahari work was completed, and it is expected that the whole State will be brought under one system from next year.

The permanent police force remained practically unchanged, but 43 additional constables were engaged for famine and plague duty. The police had to deal with 353 against 307 cases, arrested 217 persons of whom 196 were sent up for trial and obtained convictions against 150. The percentages of conviction to arrests and to accused persons sent for trial were 69 and 76 against 64.4 and 62.2. The value of property stolen was Rs. 5,023 against Rs. 3,962, while that of property recovered was Rs. 3,714, the percentage of recoveries being 74 against 82 last year.

Out of the total number of 777 persons dealt with, 363 were discharged without trial, of the rest, 59 were acquitted, 231 convicted, 6 committed for trial and 8 transferred. The cases against 10 accused remained undisposed of at the end of the year. The percentage of convictions to persons dealt with was 42.5 against 38.1 of the previous year. Of a total of 25 appeals which were preferred to the Huzur Court, the decisions in 9 were reversed, in 10 confirmed, in one modified and 5 were rejected without hearing.

The jail at Bhor was satisfactorily managed.

Out of a total number of 1,030 original suits 949 were disposed of as compared with 1,254 out of 1,343 last year, and of 81 appeals, 77 were disposed of as compared with 72.

The work of the Registry and sub-Registry offices of the State slightly decreased during the year, but the net profit to the State was Rs. 674 against Rs. 660.

There are two municipalities in this State—one at Bhor and the other at Shirwal. The balance of the Shirwal municipality which had run very low during previous years recovered considerably.

The increase in expenditure was Rs. 163 and the decrease in receipts Rs. 611.

The actual income of the State during the year was Rs. 3,41,173 and the expenditure Rs. 3,82,229. The expenditure exceeded the income by Rs. 41,056; the increase in expenditure was chiefly due to famine.

The Political Agent visited the dispensary at Bhor and found it in excellent order. The number of out-patients fell from 20,836 to 15,163 and the average daily attendance also fell from 70.2 to 53.6.

The number of schools in the State was the same as last year, but the number of pupils from 1,306 to 1,457. The total receipts from fees rose to Rs. 1,035 against Rs. 990 and the total expenditure to Rs. 9,038 against Rs. 8,763.

#### PHALTAN.

Area, 397 square miles; Population (1891), 66,383; Gross Revenue, Rs. 1,84,040.

The State is in alliance with the British Government under the treaty of 1820. The administration of the State was carried on by the Chief, Mudhoji Rao Naik Nimbalkar, assisted by his Kharbhari.

The rainfall although less in quantity was seasonable and the crop outturn normal. Prices of food-grains and fodder ranged high, but there was no appreciable scarcity.

The strength of the permanent police force remained unchanged, viz. 93, including the garrison and the mounted police. Nine more constables were temporarily employed in connection with the work of famine and plague. The cost on the whole police rose from Rs. 10,899 to Rs. 11,525. The number of offences reported to the police was 112 against 98 of the previous year. 57 persons were arrested and sent up for trial, of whom 44 were convicted. The percentage of convictions was 77 against 78 of the previous year. There were a few dacoities, and the value of property stolen was Rs. 4,152, out of which property worth Rs. 412 or 9 per cent, was recovered.

There were 5 Criminal Courts at work and the 244 cases involving 472 persons were disposed of against 275 cases involving 374 persons during the previous year. The percentage of convictions fell from 56 to 35. There were 3 appeals to the Huzur Court, in two of which the convictions were confirmed and in one reversed. There were 8 appeals to the District Magistrate; the convictions were confirmed in two and reversed in three; the original order was modified in two and further inquiry was ordered in one.

The number of prisoners admitted in the jail was 43 against 19, and the cost of maintenance rose from Rs. 525 to Rs. 722.

In the three Civil Courts 215 new suits were filed. Out of 233 cases for disposal, final orders were passed in 221, leaving a balance at the end of the year of 17. 466 applications for the execution of decrees were disposed of out of 473 on the files, and 7 remained to be dealt with at the end of the year. In 74 suits appeals were filed and 72 were decided. The results were 18 original orders confirmed, 17 reversed and 34 modified or re-trials ordered.

<p>TRIBUTARY STATES. <i>Satdra Jaghirs and Kolhapur.</i></p>	<p>There were three Conciliators at work and 615 applications were made to them. 149 cases were amicably settled and the rest were either dismissed or referred to Court. 66 suits were disposed of under the Act by the Civil Court.</p>
<p>Registration.</p>	<p>4,730 documents affecting property valued at Rs. 3,90,150 were registered. The fees received were Rs. 3,105 and the expenditure was Rs. 674.</p>
<p>Municipality.</p>	<p>The only municipality in the State is at Phaltan. Its income was Rs. 10,897 and expenditure Rs. 12,154 and closing balance Rs. 2,711.</p>
<p>Public Works.</p>	<p>The expenditure on public works rose from Rs. 18,600 to Rs. 21,625, of which Rs. 15,444 were from the State funds and Rs. 6,181 from the Local funds.</p>
<p>Revenue and Finance.</p>	<p>The opening balance of the State was Rs. 51,218, receipts amounted to Rs. 1,84,010 and the expenditure Rs. 1,80,453, and the closing balance was Rs. 54,804.</p>
<p>Medical Relief and Vital Statistics.</p>	<p>There are two dispensaries, one stationary at Phaltan and the other a travelling one. The number of patients treated was 12,884 and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 2,021. The numbers of births and deaths were 2,698 and 2,301 respectively. The number of vaccinations fell from 1,957 to 1,874 and the cost incurred was Rs. 292.</p>
<p>Education.</p>	<p>The opening of a new school raised the total number at work to 32. The number of pupils rose from 1,301 to 1,401 and the cost from Rs. 7,136 to Rs. 8,576.</p>

AUNDH.

Area, 447 square miles; Population (1891), 65,146; Gross Revenue, Rs. 1,64,027.

<p>General.</p>	<p>The Aundh State, situated in the Sâtára Collectorate, was administered by its Chief, Shrinivas Parashurám Pant Pratinidhi of Aundh.</p>
<p>Season and Crops.</p>	<p>The rainfall during the year was scanty. Of the three talukas constituting the State, a poor crop was raised in one and famine and scarcity prevailed in the remaining two, owing to the crop being partial and indifferent.</p>
<p>Police.</p>	<p>The strength of the police force was 68. The cost of maintenance rose from Rs. 9,002 to Rs. 9,319. The number of offences reported rose from 141 to 195, while the number of accused arrested and sent for trial amounted to 129 and 116 against 68 and 67. Convictions were obtained in 78 cases and 6 cases were compounded. The value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 3,069 against Rs. 3,235 and the percentage of recovery was 60 against 64. The regular police were assisted by 15 policemen employed temporarily on account of famine.</p>
<p>Criminal Justice.</p>	<p>The 13 Criminal Courts of the State disposed of all the 192 cases brought before them. The number of persons dealt with was 315, of whom 164 were convicted against 285 and 129 respectively last year. The number of appeals was 16 against 11. The original sentences were confirmed in 9, modified in 6 and reversed in 1.</p>
<p>Prisons.</p>	<p>There was one jail at Kinhai and four lock-ups at the taluka stations. The health of the prisoners was good. The cost of the jail was Rs. 2,537 against Rs. 2,658 and the total number of prisoners confined rose from 55 to 109.</p>
<p>Civil Justice.</p>	<p>There were three Civil Courts of original jurisdiction in the State, which disposed of 217 out of 271 suits during the year against 314 out of 334 in the previous year. The value of the suits filed rose from Rs. 30,923 to Rs. 32,208. There is one appellate Court presided over by the Chief of the State. Out of 18 appeals 16 were decided. The decisions of the lower Courts were reversed in 8 cases. Of the 238 applications for execution of decrees, 185 were disposed of against 277 out of 306 last year. All the 48 possessory suits which were filed under the Mámlatdárs' Courts Act were disposed of.</p>
<p>Registration.</p>	<p>During the year 424 documents affecting property valued at Rs. 1,21,676 were registered. The figures for the previous year were 442 and Rs. 1,34,248. The realizations from fees fell from Rs. 1,058 to Rs. 971.</p>
<p>Public Works.</p>	<p>The expenditure on public works rose from Rs. 14,884 to Rs. 31,779, of which the State contributed Rs. 25,196 against Rs. 12,012.</p>
<p>Revenue and Finance.</p>	<p>The opening balance of the State was Rs. 43,586. The revenue was Rs. 1,94,061 and the expenditure Rs. 2,12,256. Last year the revenue was Rs. 2,12,357 and the expenditure Rs. 2,08,201. It was found necessary to raise a loan of Rs. 18,287 to meet the famine exigencies of the State. The total debt including interest for past years amounted to Rs. 48,554.</p>
<p>Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.</p>	<p>There were two dispensaries in the State maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,918 against Rs. 1,944 last year. They were attended by 3,300 out-door patients against 9,440. During 1896-97, 2,688 births and 2,156 deaths were registered against 2,752 births and 2,559 deaths. There were 2,256 persons vaccinated during the year against 2,439. The cost was Rs. 545. There were 7 village sanitation committees in the State.</p>
<p>Education.</p>	<p>The number of schools in the State was 26 against 28 last year. The number of boys and girls fell from 1,112 to 994 owing to famine. The cost of the department fell from Rs. 4,656 to Rs. 4,605. Six new school-houses have been built at a cost of Rs. 6,268.</p>

AKALKOT.

Area, 498 square miles; Population (1891), 75,774; Gross Revenue, Rs. 3,03,484.

<p>General.</p>	<p>The death of the Chief, Shrinant Shahnji Maloji, which occurred on 31st December 1896, was the most important event of the year. After his death the Political Agent, Sholkápur, assumed the administration of the State.</p>
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The rainfall was deficient, measuring 17.55 inches short of the average. The kharif harvest was almost a total failure. November rains benefited the rabi crops, but on the whole the year was a bad one, necessitating the opening of relief works. The water-supply ran very low, fodder was very dear and there was a considerable loss of agricultural cattle.

TRIBUTARY STATES.  
Akalkot and  
Kolhapur.

The total strength of the police force entertained was 59, the cost being Rs. 10,103 against Rs. 9,757 in the previous year. The number of offences reported to the police during the year was 101 against 81 in the previous year. Arrests numbered 163 against 86; of these 112 were convicted or 68.7 per cent. against 51 or 59 per cent. The value of property stolen was Rs. 2,620, of which Rs. 1,787 worth or 68.20 per cent. was recovered, against Rs. 2,581 and Rs. 993 or 38.4 per cent. respectively during the previous year.

Police.

The six Magisterial Courts dealt with 499 persons during the year, of whom 212 were convicted, 283 acquitted or discharged and 4 remained under trial at the close of the year. The number of persons tried last year was 398. The Sessions Court presided over by the Political Agent decided 5 cases, convicting 5 persons and discharging one. The Court heard 7 appeals against 15. In 3 cases the appeals were summarily rejected, in one the sentence was confirmed, in one modified, in one reversed and in one case the whole proceedings were quashed.

Criminal Justice.

The number of prisoners confined in the jail during the year rose from 67 to 115. The total cost was Rs. 2,541 against Rs. 2,031 in the preceding year. The general health of the prisoners was good.

Prisons.

Including an opening balance of 32 suits, there were 446 for disposal on the files against 600. In 413 suits final orders were passed and 33 remained undisposed of at the end of the year. The number of appeals filed was 12, of which 6 were heard; 5 original orders were confirmed, and 1 was modified. Out of 453 applications for the execution of decrees, 400 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 53 in arrears against 48 at the same time of the previous year.

Civil Justice.

The number of documents registered during the year was 959 of the value of Rs. 1,52,380 against 921 of the value of Rs. 1,57,164. The income amounted to Rs. 1,382 and expenditure to Rs. 266 against Rs. 1,369 and Rs. 240 during the previous year.

Registration.

The forest area was reduced by 1,823 acres, that amount having been handed back to the Revenue Department for cultivation. The area at the close of the year was 29,273 acres. The income was Rs. 5,080 and expenditure Rs. 1,920 against Rs. 6,217 and Rs. 1,899.

Forests.

The outlay on public works including Local Fund expenditure was Rs. 45,669 against Rs. 32,322 in the preceding year.

Public Works.

The opening balance at the commencement of the year was Rs. 2,31,441. The gross receipts and expenditure were respectively Rs. 3,30,253 and Rs. 3,50,052 against Rs. 3,88,075 and Rs. 3,37,012 in the previous year. The closing balance was Rs. 2,11,642.

Revenue and  
Finance

There were 2,976 births and 1,775 deaths registered during the year under report respectively, against 3,196 and 1,421 in the previous year. The number of patients treated at the Akalkot dispensary fell from 11,200 to 10,249. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 3,175 against Rs. 3,253 in the preceding year. The number of persons vaccinated was 2,891 against 2,164 last year. A virulent type of cholera attacked Akalkot and 14 villages during the year.

Vital Statistics and  
Medical Relief.

The number of schools rose from 36 to 37 and the number of pupils from 2,012 to 2,030. The cost was Rs. 9,895 against Rs. 9,698 in the preceding year.

Education.

#### KOLHAPUR.

Area, 2,855 square miles; Population (1891), 913,131; Gross Revenue, Rs. 42,82,951

During the year under report, His Highness Sir Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj, G.C.S.I., continued to be at the head of the administration.

Vishalgad, Bavda, Kagal (Senior), and Ichalkaranji are the 4 principal Feudatory Estates subordinate to Kolhapur.

The State continued to be managed by its Chief, Abajirao Krishna Fratinidhi. Owing to lack of late rains, the harvest was a failure, necessitating the opening of relief works. The revenue fell from Rs. 1,00,692 to Rs. 97,973, while the expenditure increased from Rs. 1,08,073 to Rs. 1,15,860, on account of famine outlay. The amounts spent on education and public works amounted to Rs. 2,601 and Rs. 25,851.

Vishalgad.

Madhavrao Moreshwar, Pant Amatya, the Chief, continued to manage the affairs of the State. The revenue amounted to Rs. 80,916, against Rs. 1,01,263 in the preceding year, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,06,724 against Rs. 1,05,213. Expenditure on public works fell from Rs. 10,798 to Rs. 2,547, while the educational outlay rose from Rs. 2,138 to Rs. 2,215.

Bavda.

The Chief, Pirajirao Ghatge Sarjarao Vazarat Ma-ab, continued to manage the affairs of the State. The revenue amounted to Rs. 1,53,106 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,65,547, of which Rs. 9,832 were spent on public works and Rs. 7,651 on education.

Kagal, Senior.

The Chief, Narayanrao Govind Ghorpade, continued at the head of the administration. The net revenue fell from Rs. 1,99,885 to Rs. 1,94,446 and the expenditure increased from Rs. 1,90,943 to Rs. 2,14,854. The public works and educational outlays were Rs. 31,668 and Rs. 10,964, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 19,357 and Rs. 6,220.

Ichalkaranji.

## TRIBUTARY STATES.

## Kolhapur.

The season opened well, but the want of late rains injured all crops and the harvest was much below the average. The year was a healthy one for agricultural stock, though fodder was scarce and dear.

## Survey and Settlement.

A survey settlement was introduced in the Inám village, Bhindawde. The revision surveys of Ichalkaranji and the Kágál estates and of the Shirol Peta were completed, and the revised rates of the Ichalkaranji estate, with the exception of the Ajara Taluka, were announced. The revision survey was in progress in the Pete Petha and the Vishalgad estate. The cost of the city survey establishment was stationary at Rs. 180. Inclusive of the last year's balance of 12, there were in all 26 appeals from the decisions of the Special Inquiry Officer, to the Chief Revenue Officer, Kolhápúr, of which 16 were disposed of as follows:—6 original orders confirmed, 2 modified and 8 reversed.

## Alienation.

At the close of the last year there were for disposal 13 settlement cases valued at Rs. 581, of which one, valued at Rs. 58, was disposed of. No new case arose during the year. Original succession inquiries were held in 459 cases against 390 in the preceding year.

## Vatan Registers.

During the year 28 Kulkarniki and 22 Patilki Vatan Registers were framed. Up to the end of the year 1385 registers had been framed, leaving a balance of 197.

## Wards' Estates.

The number of wards estates under management increased from 6 to 8. In the case of five estates, the expenditure exceeded the income on account of the prevailing scarcity.

## Military.

The composition of the military force, numbering 707 officers and men, underwent no change, but there was a slight increase in the strength. Owing to the grant of grain compensation and to the dearness of fodder, the total cost rose from Rs. 1,32,415 to Rs. 1,46,346.

## Police.

Excluding an additional police post, the total strength of the police was 684 against 688 and the cost Rs. 70,655 against Rs. 72,284. The police in Kolhápúr proper numbered 504 and their cost was Rs. 53,830. The number of offences reported to the police decreased from 1,002 to 854, and the number of persons arrested from 812 to 747. Of these 747, 736 were sent up for trial, of whom 471 or 64 per cent. were convicted, 216 acquitted, and the rest were under trial at the end of the year. Property valued at Rs. 77,069 against Rs. 89,681, was reported to be stolen, of which property worth Rs. 44,573 against Rs. 46,604, or 57.8 per cent. against 51.9 per cent. was recovered.

## Criminal Justice.

The number of offences reported was 4,090, involving 7,093 persons against 4,031 offences, involving 8,316 persons in the year 1895-96. Including 608 persons awaiting trial at the end of the previous year, there were 7,701 persons to be dealt with, of whom 4,100 were discharged without trial, 876 acquitted, 1,925 convicted, 158 committed, 12 died and 630 persons remained untried at the close of the year. The six Sessions Courts decided 40 cases, convicting 56 out of the 121 persons committed. His Highness passed final orders in 27 out of the 28 appeals presented to him. The ordinary Appellate Courts heard 225 appeals, rejecting 2, confirming 125 original decisions, modifying 12, reversing 85 and referring one to the superior Court.

## Prisons.

The number of prisons remained the same as before. The total number of persons confined, inclusive of under-trial prisoners, was 1,546 against 1,237 in the previous year. The cost increased from Rs. 17,823 to Rs. 19,640.

## Civil Justice.

The number of Civil Courts increased from 23 to 25, in which 4,115 against 4,635 cases in 1895-96 were filed, showing a decrease of 520. Including arrears, there were 5,957 suits for disposal, of which 3,544 suits, valued at Rs. 8,03,112, were decided. The total number of applications for execution of arrears on the files was 4,778 against 5,337 in 1895, and 3,273 against 4,086 were disposed of. The five Appellate Courts received 428 appeals and disposed of 208. Inclusive of the previous year's balance, there were 182 special appeals for disposal, of which 22 were disposed of. The Mámlatdárs decided 766 out of 803 possessory suits. There were 43 applications for revision, of which 31 were rejected, 8 referred for orders and 4 remained undecided.

## Registration.

The number of documents registered was 7,045 against 7,822 in 1895-96. Fees realised Rs. 37,500 and the expenditure was Rs. 7,792.

## Municipalities.

The number of Municipal Boards in the whole Principality was 9 as before. The total revenue of the Kolhápúr City Municipality was Rs. 64,099 against Rs. 62,716 in the previous year, and the expenditure was Rs. 64,117 against Rs. 51,036. At the commencement of the year under report, the remaining 8 boards had an aggregate balance of Rs. 38,950: their revenue and expenditure during the year amounted, respectively, to Rs. 20,153 and Rs. 19,464.

## Forests.

The area under forests at the close of the year under report was 333 square miles and 359 acres. Demarcation was completed in 4 villages. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,10,856 against Rs. 1,60,707, the decrease being due to a smaller yield of myrabolams. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 73,206 against Rs. 1,03,788.

## Public Works.

The total expenditure on the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 5,61,995 against Rs. 3,25,378 in the previous year, of which the outlay on original works was Rs. 4,09,453. These figures include large outlays on famine relief works throughout the principality.

## Revenue and Finance.

The total gross receipts of the Kolhápúr State proper amounted to Rs. 33,66,724 against Rs. 33,00,920 in the year 1895-96, and total expenditure to Rs. 39,78,933 against Rs. 33,19,200. The increase in expenditure over the last year was due to famine measures and the high prices of food. Excluding debts, deposits and other items of adjustment, the net receipts amounted to Rs. 13,18,101 against Rs. 19,37,965 and the net outgoings to Rs. 21,92,006 against Rs. 18,94,072 in the year 1895-96. The small decrease of Rs. 19,594 in the net receipts would

have been much larger, had not the realizations from the previous year's hirda nut sales been credited during the year under report.

The total number of births registered during the year was 31,062 as compared with 30,734 in 1895-96, the ratio per thousand of the population being 34 against 33.6. The total number of deaths recorded fell from 26,803 to 26,546, showing a decrease of 578. The number of medical institutions remained the same. The number of patients treated was 1,78,565 against 1,71,714, showing an increase of 6,851. The aggregate cost decreased from Rs. 50,254 to Rs. 47,567. Vaccine operations were performed on 33,135 persons against 31,898. With the exception of a few cases in the village of Manerajuri in Ichalkaranji Estate, the principality was free from bubonic plague.

The total number of educational institutions in the State rose from 221 to 230 and the number of scholars from 14,027 to 14,311 during the year under report. The expenditure was Rs. 1,39,025 against Rs. 1,32,869.

TRIBUTARY STATES.  
Kolhapur and  
Southern Marátha  
States.  
Vital Statistics and  
Medical Relief.

Education.

### SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY STATES.

The following States comprise the charge of the Assistant Political Agent, Southern Marátha Country. Their area, population and gross revenue are as shown in the following table:—

Name of State.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average per square mile.	Gross Revenue.
				Rs.
Sangli ... ..	1,083	238,945	220	9,98,355
Miraj (Senior) ... ..	339	88,343	260	3,14,897
Miraj (Junior) ... ..	225	35,487	157	4,34,229
Kurundvád (Senior) ... ..	174	43,809	251	1,31,197
Kurundvád (Junior) ... ..	134	32,528	242	1,37,868
Jamkhandi ... ..	555	102,163	184	6,92,055
Mudhol ... ..	361	61,865	171	3,06,115
Rámdurg ... ..	169	36,181	214	1,52,937
Jath ... ..	979	71,443	81	3,33,381
Daphlápúr ... ..		8,343		
Total ... ..	4,019	719,056	178	35,08,599

#### SÁ'NGLI.

This State was administered by its Chief, Dhundi Rao Chintaman *alias* Tatya Sáheb, General, assisted by his Kárbhári.

The rainfall during the year was much less in all the tálukas, except Shahápúr, than that of the previous year. The failure of the later rains rendered the season exceptionally unfavourable. The kharif crops suffered to a great extent and almost all the rabi-producing soil was left unsown. To alleviate the distress of the people in famine-stricken parts of the State, relief works were started, advances of tagai were made to the ryots, and collection of revenue assessment was suspended. A sum of Rs. 94,670 was spent on relief works. Public health suffered owing to outbreaks of cholera and small-pox.

Survey settlement was introduced into the 12 Inám villages in the Shahápúr táluka.

There were 24 minors' estates under the management of the State at the close of the year. Their aggregate receipts amounted to Rs. 42,045 and disbursements to Rs. 61,687.

The total strength of the police force was 515 against 564 of the previous year, the decrease in number being due to the withdrawal of the special police party stationed for the suppression of the outlawry of Berads in the Shahápúr táluka. In connection with this suppression, the Chief gave rewards amounting in all to Rs. 1,200. The cost of the police amounted to Rs. 78,164 as compared with Rs. 73,697 in 1895-96. The number of offences reported to the police was 195 against 158 in the preceding year and that of accused arrested was 379 against 393, of whom 375 against 370 were sent for trial. Out of these 169 were convicted, 165 were acquitted or discharged and 41 remained under trial at the close of the year, the corresponding figures for the previous year being respectively 134, 235 and 12. The value of property stolen and recovered amounted respectively to Rs. 41,649 and Rs. 6,558 against Rs. 21,233 and Rs. 10,542 in the previous year. The percentage of recoveries of property stolen fell from 49 to 15 during the year.

The number of persons dealt with by the Criminal Courts in the State was 1,748 against 1,549. Of these, 358 were discharged, 1,100 were acquitted, 268 were convicted and 19 remained under trial at the close of the year. Sixty-one appeals against the decisions of the Criminal Courts were preferred, all of which were disposed of during the year.

There was one Central Jail at Sángli and there were 7 lock-ups at the táluka stations as in the previous year. 289 convicts against 273 in the preceding year were confined in them during the year. The cost amounted to Rs. 6,812 as compared with Rs. 6,737 of the previous year.

General.

Season and Crops.

Administration of the land.

Wards' Estates.

Police.

Criminal Justice.

Prisons.



TRIBUTARY STATES,  
*Southern Maratha  
States.*  
Civil Justice.

Including the last year's balance there were 2,381 suits for disposal against 2,435 of the previous year. Of these, 1,790 were disposed of against 2,003 in the previous year, leaving a balance of 591 against 432 at the close of the year. The total number of applications for execution of decrees was 1,885 against 2,323. Of these, 1,637 against 2,070 were disposed of and 248 against 253 applications remained pending at the end of the year. There were 439 appeals for disposal during the year as compared with 419 in the preceding year. Of these, 372 against 351 were disposed of, and there remained 67 against 68 appeals for disposal at the close of the year.

Registration.

Of the documents presented for registration, 3,534 were registered against 3,730 in the previous year. The cost incurred on account of the department amounted to Rs. 1,956 against Rs. 2,016.

Municipalities.

There were six municipalities in the State. The receipts of the two principal municipalities at Sāngli and Shahāpur were Rs. 12,695 and Rs. 12,743, and the expenditure was Rs. 14,057 and Rs. 14,250 respectively. The aggregate receipts and disbursements of the remaining four municipalities amounted respectively to Rs. 8,442 and Rs. 10,462.

Forests.

The area of land under forests was 58,217 acres against 58,129 acres in the previous year. The receipts and expenditure under this head were Rs. 24,389 and Rs. 13,661 respectively against Rs. 26,842 and Rs. 9,595 in the previous year.

Public Works.

The expenditure on account of public works amounted to Rs. 1,68,165 against Rs. 1,03,718 in the previous year.

Revenue and  
Finance.

The year opened with a balance of Rs. 14,02,949 against Rs. 13,42,439 of the year 1895-96. The receipts amounted to Rs. 9,98,355 against Rs. 11,41,397 and the expenditure to Rs. 14,03,917 against Rs. 10,80,887 in the previous year. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 9,92,387.

Vital Statistics and  
Medical Relief.

There were 8,215 births and 6,812 deaths registered during the year as compared with 8,385 births and 6,392 deaths in the year 1895-96. Fifty-three thousand three hundred and fifty-seven patients were treated at the 6 dispensaries in the State as compared with 54,742 patients treated last year. The cost of these dispensaries amounted to Rs. 14,100 against Rs. 13,649. Two travelling dispensaries were opened during the year, which gave relief to 4,811 persons in 269 villages. The total number of persons vaccinated was 10,155 as compared with 9,916 in the year 1895-96 and the cost was Rs. 3,477 against Rs. 3,426. There was one imported case of bubonic plague in the Kuchi taluka of the State, which proved fatal. To guard against the spread and for the prevention of the plague an observation camp was opened at Sāngli.

Education.

There were 102 schools in the State attended by 7,186 scholars during the year as contrasted with 96 schools imparting education to 6,526 scholars in 1895-96. Besides these State schools there were 49 indigenous schools attended by 1,283 pupils as compared with 52 schools with 1,434 scholars in the preceding year. The cost incurred on account of education amounted to Rs. 42,684 or Rs. 6,200 more than in the previous year.

MIRAJ (SENIOR).

General.

The administration of this State was conducted by its Chief, Gangadhar Rao Ganpat *a'ias* Bala Sāheb assisted by his Kārbhāri.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall throughout the State was much below the average, owing to which Dhalgaon Karyat of the Miraj taluka and the whole of the Modnimb taluka became affected with famine. To meet the exigency relief works costing Rs. 12,094 were undertaken. Gratuitous relief was also given to such persons as were unable to work and also to children under 7 years of age. Takāvi advances were made to the amount of Rs. 30,051. Cholera and small-pox prevailed to some extent.

Wards' Estates.

The number of wards' estates was 9. Their aggregate receipts and disbursements amounted respectively to Rs. 18,793 and Rs. 24,450 against Rs. 28,011 and Rs. 30,617 in 1895-96.

Police.

The police force consisted of 259 against 242 men. Its cost amounted to Rs. 25,909 as compared with Rs. 23,067 in the previous year. The number of offences reported to the police during the year was 125 against 142 in 1895-96, and that of accused arrested was 154 against 163, of whom 152 against 159 were sent for trial. Out of these, 102 were convicted and 41 acquitted. The percentages of convictions to accused arrested and to those sent for trial were respectively 63 and 67 against 63 and 64 in the previous year. The values of property stolen and of property recovered rose from Rs. 2,444 and Rs. 886 to Rs. 5,827 and Rs. 1,921 respectively. The percentage of recoveries to property stolen fell from 36 to 32.

Criminal Justice.

The number of persons dealt with by the Criminal Courts in the State fell from 459 to 358. Of these, 152 against 180 were discharged; 71 against 104 were acquitted; 117 against 163 convicted; 1 died; and 9 remained awaiting trial at the close of the year. The number of criminal appeals fell from 34 to 11. All of them were disposed of, the original sentences being confirmed in 10 cases and modified in 1.

Prisons.

The number of prisoners confined in the 3 jails of the State was 100 against 98 of the previous year. The cost incurred increased from Rs. 2,373 to Rs. 2,682 during the year under report.

There were 589 suits, including the last year's balance, for disposal during the year against 717 of the year previous. Of these, 517 against 640 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 42 against 77. There were in all 707 against 811 applications for execution of decrees, of which 574 against 697 were disposed of during the year, leaving 133 against 144 in arrears. There were 63 civil appeals including the last year's balance against 60 in 1895-96. Of these, 61 against 58 were disposed of.

TRIBUTARY STATES,  
Southern Maratha  
States.  
Civil Justice.

1,178 against 1,176 documents were presented for registration. Of these, 1,176 against 1,175 were registered. The fees realized amounted to Rs. 5,780 against Rs. 4,978 and the cost was Rs. 911 against Rs. 782 in the previous year.

Registration.

The number of municipalities remained the same, *viz.* 5. Their aggregate income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 34,057 and Rs. 37,322 against Rs. 30,758 and Rs. 29,638 in 1895-96.

Municipalities.

The expenditure incurred on account of works of public utility amounted to Rs. 65,405 against Rs. 64,142 in the preceding year.

Public Works.

The receipts including the last year's balance amounted to Rs. 10,06,466 during the year under report against Rs. 10,14,149 in the previous year. The disbursements amounted to Rs. 4,40,750 against Rs. 3,22,330 in the year before, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 5,65,717 against Rs. 6,91,769 at the close of the year.

Revenue and  
Finance.

The number of dispensaries remained the same as last year, *viz.* 3, in which 37,146 against 32,891 patients were treated. The cost amounted to Rs. 6,389 against Rs. 6,073 in the previous year. 3,019 births and 2,208 deaths were registered during the year as compared with 2,988 births and 2,676 deaths in 1895-96. The number of persons vaccinated during the year under report was 2,732 against 2,949. There were 3 attacks and 2 deaths from bubonic fever in the town of Miraj. Of these, 2 were imported cases from Bombay side and the third was a local one. In order to prevent the spread of the plague strict measures were adopted.

Vital Statistics and  
Medical Relief.

There were 39 schools imparting instruction to 2,863 scholars as contrasted with 43 schools, giving education to 3,039 pupils last year. The total expenditure on account of education was Rs. 21,760 against Rs. 21,766 of the previous year.

Education.

#### MIRAJ (JUNIOR).

Owing to the minority of the Chief the State continued to be managed by the Joint Administrators. The young Chief, Laxman Rao Harihar *alias* Anna Sáheb, was studying law under Mr. G. D. Jog, B.A., LL.B.

General.

The season was on the whole unfavourable, and the kharif and rabi crops suffered considerably. Scarcity and famine prevailed throughout the State. Relief was given under the Bombay Famine Relief Code at a cost to the State of Rs. 10,649. Tagai advances to the amount of Rs. 29,280 were made to needy agriculturists. There were a few cases of cholera.

Season and Crops.

The number of wards' estates under the management of the State was 11 as compared with 6 in the previous year. Their aggregate receipts and disbursements were respectively Rs. 30,315 and Rs. 29,458.

Wards' Estates.

The police force consisted of 137 men, and was maintained at a cost of Rs. 16,044 against Rs. 16,020. 71 against 64 offences were reported to the police. The number of persons arrested was 71 against 69 and that of persons sent for trial 70 against 69. Of these, 48 were convicted and 16 were acquitted or discharged. The percentage of convictions to accused arrested and sent for trial fell from 73 in each case to 67 and 68 respectively. The value of property stolen and of property recovered was respectively Rs. 1,971 and Rs. 1,293 against Rs. 1,546 and Rs. 880 in the year 1895-96. The percentage of recoveries of property stolen rose from 56 to 65 during the year.

Police.

The number of accused tried by the Criminal Courts in the State during the year was 220 against 180. Of the persons dealt with during the year 120 were acquitted and discharged, 85 convicted, and 3 remained awaiting trial at the close of the year, the corresponding figures for the previous year being respectively 98, 81 and 3. There were 8 appeals against the decisions of the lower Courts, all of which were disposed of during the year.

Criminal Justice.

Sixty-two prisoners were confined in the 3 jails in the State during the year. The cost amounted to Rs. 1,969 against Rs. 1,813.

Prisons.

One hundred and forty new suits were filed during the year; this, with a balance of 12 from last year, made a total of 152 against 167 for disposal. Of these, 145 against 155 were disposed of, thus leaving 7 in arrears at the close of the year. There were 92 applications for execution of decrees against 120 of the last year. Of these, 85 against 113 were disposed of. Of the 6 appeals for disposal, 3 were disposed of during the year.

Civil Justice.

Five hundred and twenty-four against 578 documents were presented for registration, all of which were registered during the year. The fees realized amounted to Rs. 1,887 against Rs. 1,972, and the expenditure to Rs. 136 against Rs. 114.

Registration.

The aggregate receipts and disbursements of the 7 municipalities in the State amounted to Rs. 5,541 and Rs. 6,460 during the year.

Municipalities.

The area of land under forest was the same as last year, *viz.* 182 acres and 39 gunthás. The income from grazing fees was Rs. 1,100 and the expenditure was Rs. 211.

Forests.

TRIBUTARY STATES. Rs. 30,175 against Rs. 27,687 were spent on works of public utility during the year.  
*Southern Maratha States.*

Revenue and Finance.

The opening balance of the year was Rs. 7,43,356. The receipts amounted to Rs. 4,34,229 against Rs. 3,51,513 and the expenditure to Rs. 4,28,647 against Rs. 3,03,689 last year. The balance at the close of the year was Rs. 7,54,939.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

During the year 12,068 against 12,481 patients were treated at the two dispensaries in the State. The cost on account of these institutions was Rs. 2,661 against Rs. 1,844 of the previous year. The number of births and deaths registered during the year was 1,501 and 1,046 respectively against 1,319 and 1,238 in the previous year. 965 against 941 persons were vaccinated during the year.

Education.

There were 31 schools imparting education to 1,433 scholars as compared with 32 schools and 1,399 pupils. The expenditure on education was Rs. 8,280 or Rs. 68 more than in the previous year.

KURUNDWÁD (SENIOR).

General.

This State was administered by its Chief, Chintaman Rao Raghunatha *alias* Bala Sáheb Patwardhan, assisted by his Karbhari. On the 3rd of October 1896 the Chief lost his eldest daughter, Sundrabai Tai Sáheb, who died at Baramati.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall was sufficient but unseasonable in the Angol and Kurundwád Talukas and very deficient in the Tikota Taluka, where a large area was left unsown. Scarcity and famine prevailed throughout the State. Relief works were started at Tikota, which cost the State a sum of Rs. 9,628. Government were pleased to grant a loan of Rs. 35,000 to the State for the purpose of relieving the distress. There were 193 deaths from cholera and 28 from smallpox.

Administration of the land.

Survey settlement was introduced into the villages of Kurundwád and Angol Talukas.

Wards' Estates.

The receipts and disbursements of the only estate under the management of the State were Rs. 130 and Rs. 89 respectively during the year.

Police.

The number of the police was 79 against 73 in the previous year, the increase being due to the fact that 6 new constables were employed on plague duty at Kurundwád and Angol. The total cost was Rs. 5,836 against Rs. 5,475. The number of offences reported to the police was 74 against 60 in the preceding year and that of persons arrested was 107 as compared with 118. Of these, 105 against 108 were sent up for trial, of whom 76 were convicted and 27 were acquitted or discharged. The percentages of convictions to persons arrested and to those sent for trial during the year were respectively 71 and 72.3 against 44 and 48.1 in the preceding year. The value of property stolen during the year under report was Rs. 5,152 against Rs. 4,697 and that of property recovered was Rs. 872 against Rs. 3,383 in the previous year. The percentage of recoveries of stolen property during the year was 16.9 against 7.2.

Criminal Justice.

The number of offences reported during the year was 269 against 211 in the previous year and the number of persons dealt with was 584, of whom 143 were discharged, 254 acquitted, 163 convicted, 14 otherwise disposed of, and 5 remained awaiting trial at the close of the year. Of the 12 appeals preferred against the decisions of the lower Courts, 10 were disposed of during the year.

Prisons.

There was one Central Jail at Kurundwád and two lock-ups at the taluka stations. The number of prisoners confined in them was 94 against 79 in the previous year. The total cost of maintenance amounted to Rs. 2,426 against Rs. 1,496.

Civil Justice.

Of the 406 against 366 suits for disposal, 401 against 365 were disposed of and 6 against 1 remained pending at the close of the year. The number of applications for execution of decrees was 332 against 529 in the previous year. Of these, 328 against 321 were disposed of. The number of appeals for disposal was 39 against 50. Of these, 37 against 49 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 2 against 1 in the previous year.

Registration.

The number of documents registered during the year was 1,013 against 1,096 last year. The fees realized amounted to Rs. 1,170 and the expenditure to Rs. 92.

Municipalities.

There was only one municipality at Kurundwád. Its income and expenditure were respectively Rs. 2,462 and Rs. 2,726 as compared with Rs. 2,649 and Rs. 2,333 in the year 1895-96.

Forest.

The area of land under forests was 1,770 acres. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 453 and the expenditure to Rs. 156 during the year.

Public Works.

The total expenditure on works of public utility amounted to Rs. 5,216 against Rs. 8,121 in the preceding year.

Revenue and Finance.

The year opened with a balance of Rs. 838 against Rs. 1,429 in the previous year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,31,197 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,31,353 as compared with Rs. 1,37,049 and Rs. 1,37,640 respectively in the previous year. The closing balance was Rs. 682.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

The number of patients treated in the two dispensaries in the State was 6,234 against 6,323 in the year before. The expenditure under this head was Rs. 2,212 or Rs. 291 less than in the previous year. 1,222 births and 1,104 deaths were registered during the year against 1,261 births and 1,114 deaths last year. The number of persons vaccinated during the year was 1,314 against 1,331 in the preceding year.

During the year under report the number of schools was 12 against 13, attended by 582 against 627 pupils. The total cost on account of education was Rs. 3,250 against Rs. 3,343.

TRIBUTARY STATES.  
Southern Maratha  
States.  
Education.

## KURUNDVÁD (JUNIOR).

The State continued to be administered by its Chiefs, Gunpatráo *alias* Bapu Sáheb Patwardhan and Harihar Rao Vinayak *alias* Daji Saheb Patwardhan.

General.

The rainfall during the year was sufficient in the Yellur Táluka but very deficient in the Maindergi Táluka. In the former a good kharif harvest was obtained, but the kharif crops in the latter and the rabi crops in both were a failure. Relief works were opened but failed and had to be closed at once. However, Rs. 6,000 were granted as tagái to the ryots. There were a few cases of cholera and small-pox.

Season and Crops.

There was only one ward's estate under management, of which the receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 66 and Rs. 30 respectively.

Wards' Estates.

Act No. V of 1879 (Bombay Land Revenue Code) was introduced into the State during the year.

Legislation.

The number of police was 72 or 5 more than in the previous year, the increase being due to the fact that a punitive post was established at Tarihal. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,749 against Rs. 7,317 in the preceding year. Fifty-six offences were reported to the police during the year under report against 45. The number of persons arrested was 97 against 76, out of which 51 against 49 were sent up for trial. Of them, 35 were convicted and 13 acquitted or discharged. Percentages of convictions to arrested persons and to persons sent for trial rose from 28.9 and 44.8 to 38.08 and 68.6 respectively. The value of property stolen fell from Rs. 2,911 to Rs. 1,615 and that of property recovered from Rs. 301 to Rs. 297, while the percentage of recoveries to stolen property rose from 10.3 to 18.3.

Police.

Out of 184 persons brought to trial during the year against 182 in the previous year, 71 were discharged, 19 were acquitted and 73 were convicted. Ten persons remained awaiting trial at the close of the year against 7 in the previous year. Of the 9 criminal appeals for disposal, 7 were disposed of during the year under report.

Criminal Justice.

The number of jails remained unchanged, *viz.* 3. Fifty prisoners were confined in them as compared with 34 in the previous year. The jail expenditure amounted to Rs. 831 against Rs. 552 in 1895-96.

Prisons.

The Civil Courts in the State disposed of 137 suits out of 162 against 142 disposals out of 171 suits during the preceding year, and 25 against 29 remained pending at the close of the year. Out of 97 applications for execution of decrees, 75 were disposed of during the year as compared with 103 and 92 in the preceding year. Out of the 27 civil appeals during the year, 18 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 9 at the close of the year.

Civil Justice.

The number of documents registered during the year was 912 against 980. The fees realized amounted to Rs. 1,353 against Rs. 1,774, and the expenditure was Rs. 202.

Registration.

There were two municipalities in the State. Their aggregate receipts and expenditure amounted respectively to Rs. 995 and Rs. 755.

Municipalities.

The expenditure on account of public works was Rs. 4,133 against Rs. 7,454 or Rs. 3,321 less than in the previous year.

Public Works.

The total receipts including the previous year's balance amounted to Rs. 1,42,819 against Rs. 1,38,500, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,41,972 against Rs. 1,46,256, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 847 against Rs. 4,951 at the close of the year.

Revenue and Finance.

The number of patients treated in the only dispensary at Maindergi fell from 7,481 in 1895-96 to 6,257 during the year under report, the cost being Rs. 750 against Rs. 705 in the previous year. 1,034 vaccinations were performed during 1896-97 against 1,038. There were 1,150 births and 784 deaths registered during the year as compared with 1,109 births and 979 deaths in the preceding year.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

The number of schools was 11, the same as in the preceding year, attended by 424 pupils as compared with 385. The cost of education was Rs. 1,806 as compared with Rs. 1,915.

Education.

## JAMKHANDI.

The death of the ruling Chief, Ram Chandra Rao Gopal *alias* Appa Sáheb, which occurred on 12th January 1897, was much lamented. A month previous to his death he had adopted a son of 14 years of age. The latter being a minor, the Assistant Political Agent assumed the direct management of the State and a manager was appointed in place of the late Chief's Kárbhári, whose services were dispensed with.

General.

Except in the Kundgol Táluka the rainfall was deficient and unseasonable throughout the State and scarcity and famine prevailed. The local merchants at Jamkhandi kept back their stocks. The grain bazár was looted, but prompt measures were taken to suppress the riots. Relief was afforded by the opening of relief works, Rs. 31,345 being spent, suspension of land revenue and advances of tagávi. Cholera was prevalent throughout the State.

Season and Crops.

TRIBUTARY STATES.  
*Southern Maratha States.*  
Police.

There were 7 minors' estates under the management of the State during the year. Their aggregate receipts and expenditure were respectively Rs. 1,282 and Rs. 1,987.

The strength of the police force consisted of 335 men maintained at a cost of Rs. 48,565 against 345 police maintained at a cost of Rs. 44,479 in the previous year. The number of offences reported to the police was 341 against 352 of the last year and the number of persons arrested was 324 against 223. Of the persons arrested, 244 against 204 were sent for trial. Of these, 83 were convicted and 134 acquitted or discharged. The percentages of convictions to arrested persons and to those sent for trial were respectively 25 and 34 as contrasted with 41 and 45 of the previous year. The amount of property stolen was Rs. 11,518 against Rs. 10,076 in the previous year. The value of property recovered was Rs. 4,608 against Rs. 3,828.

Criminal Justice.

The number of cases disposed of by the Criminal Courts in the State amounted to 164, involving 558 persons against 172 cases and 580 accused. Of the persons dealt with 163 against 186 were discharged, 191 against 221 acquitted, 172 against 153 convicted, 2 against 16 otherwise disposed of, and 30 against 4 remained awaiting trial at the close of the year. The appellate Courts dealt with 20 against 25 criminal appeals and disposed of 16 against 24.

Prisons.

There was one central jail at Jamkhandi and 4 lock-ups in the taluka stations in the State. The number of prisoners was 119 against 99, the cost of maintenance amounting to Rs. 2,823 against Rs. 2,637 in the previous year.

Civil Justice.

Together with a balance of 66 suits the total number for disposal was 865 against 1,070 of the previous year. Of these, 800 against 1,005 were disposed of and 65 remained over for disposal. The number of applications for execution of decrees on the files was 1,057 against 1,405. Of these, 983 against 1,332 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 74 against 73 at the close of the year. There were 101 civil appeals for disposal against 128 in 1895-96. Of these, 72 against 103 were disposed of during the year.

Registration.

Of the 1,211 against 1,332 documents presented for registration, 1,204 against 1,323 were registered during the year. The fees realised amounted to Rs. 3,194 and the expenditure to Rs. 683 against Rs. 3,667 and Rs. 663 respectively in the previous year.

Municipalities.

The number of municipalities remained the same as last year, viz. 6. Their aggregate receipts amounted to Rs. 17,956 against Rs. 23,315 and the expenditure to Rs. 19,566 against Rs. 19,150 in the previous year.

Public Works.

The outlay on works of public utility amounted to Rs. 65,570 against Rs. 78,978.

Revenue and Finance.

The total receipts of the State were Rs. 6,92,055 against Rs. 8,40,515 in 1895-96. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,04,430 against Rs. 8,32,161.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

There were 1 hospital and 3 dispensaries in which 39,393 patients were treated against 34,887 during the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 12,021 against Rs. 9,801. Births registered numbered 3,603 against 3,522 and deaths 3,055 against 2,583. Vaccine operations numbered 3,674 against 3,882. The vaccination expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,204 against Rs. 1,170.

Education.

The number of schools was 40 against 41, and of pupils 2,241 against 2,283. The educational expenditure amounted to Rs. 19,207 against Rs. 18,919 in 1895-96. One low-caste school was opened at Jamkhandi during the year.

MUDHOL.

General.

The State continued to be administered by its Chief, Venkatráo Ráje Sáheb Ghorpade, assisted by his Kárbhári.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall was deficient throughout the State and famine and scarcity prevailed. Relief works were opened, tagái advances were made, and a kitchen was opened at Lokápur, where cooked food was doled out to the poor.

Administration of the land.

All the lands in the State have been brought under the revised survey settlement and special concession rules sanctioned by the Political Agent are to be in force for the first five years. An area of 33 acres and 33 gunthas of waste land was taken up for cultivation.

Wards' Estates.

The aggregate receipts of the two minors' estates under the management of the State amounted to Rs. 29,831 against Rs. 31,215, and the expenditure to Rs. 31,114 against Rs. 31,215 in the year before.

Police.

A police force numbered 103, the cost amounting to Rs. 9,217 against 102 men costing Rs. 9,291 during the previous year. The number of offences reported to the police during the year rose from 52 to 75. The number of persons arrested was 46 against 47, all being sent up for trial. Convictions numbered 26 against 35 and acquittals or discharges 19 against 12. The percentage of convictions to accused arrested fell from 57 to 56 and that of accused sent for trial from 66 to 56 during the year. The value of property stolen amounted to Rs. 3,118 against Rs. 1,696 and that of property recovered to Rs. 771 against Rs. 810 in the preceding year. The percentage of recoveries fell from 47 to 24.

Criminal Justice.

The number of persons dealt with by the Criminal Courts in the State was 338 against 330 last year. Of them 172 were discharged, 143 acquitted, 74 convicted and 8 remained under trial at the close of the year; the corresponding figures for the last year being respectively 81, 157, 69 and 23. One person died before trial during 1896-97. Including the last year's balance, there were 6 criminal appeals for disposal, out of which 4 were disposed of during the year.

Prisons.

In the jail at Mudhol 43 as against 55 prisoners were confined. The total cost amounted to Rs. 1,536 against Rs. 2,016 in the year 1895-96.

Including the previous year's balance there were 454 suits for disposal during the year as compared with 462 last year. Of these 318 against 341 were disposed of, leaving 138 suits undisposed of at the end of the year against 121. Of the total number of 316 applications for execution of decrees, 178 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 168 applications at the close of the year, the corresponding figures for last year being 405, 293 and 112 respectively. There were 54 appeals for disposal against 27 last year; of these 36 against 10 were disposed of, leaving 18 against 17 appeals pending at the close of the year.

In all 872 documents were registered during the year as compared with 743 in the previous year. The fees realized amounted to Rs. 3,232 and the expenditure to Rs. 649.

The income of the three municipalities in the State amounted to Rs. 6,503 and the expenditure to Rs. 8,475 during the year as compared with Rs. 6,376 and Rs. 5,288 respectively in the previous year.

The expenditure on account of public works amounted to Rs. 14,979 as against Rs. 16,685 last year. Besides this amount Rs. 2,095 were spent on relief works.

The opening balance to the credit of the State was Rs. 9,82,341. The receipts amounted to Rs. 3,06,115 as against Rs. 3,16,598 and the expenditure to Rs. 3,48,776 against Rs. 3,07,072 in the previous year. The book balance at the close of the year was Rs. 9,39,680.

There were two dispensaries in the State in which 21,530 against 22,708 patients were treated. The cost amounted to Rs. 4,934 as against Rs. 4,719 in the year 1895-96. Registrations of births numbered 2,136 and of deaths 1,703 as compared with 2,174 births and 1,103 deaths registered during the last year. Vaccine operations were performed on 2,109 against 2,037 persons during the year. The cost of the vaccination department was Rs. 875 against Rs. 756 last year.

There were 24 schools open in the State at which 1,149 scholars or 23 less than in the previous year received instruction. The cost was Rs. 8,986 against Rs. 8,311 last year.

#### RA'MBURG.

Owing to the minority of the Chief the State continued to be managed by the Joint Kárbháris.

The season was most unfavourable and the kharif and rabi crops entirely failed save those in the lands on the banks of the river Malaprabha. The scarcity of food-grains and fodder was keenly felt causing famine both to men and cattle. Relief works were started which cost Rs. 21,524. Cholera was prevalent during the hot weather.

The whole State has been surveyed and assessed. An area of 121 acres and 12 gunthas was thrown out of cultivation owing to drought.

The number of minors' estates under the management of the State was reduced from three to two during the year, as the estate of one minor was handed over to the owner who had come of age. Their aggregate receipts and disbursements were respectively Rs. 935 and Rs. 1,718 against Rs. 1,307 and Rs. 524 last year.

A police force of 73 men was maintained at a cost of Rs. 7,268 against 64 men at a cost of Rs. 5,876 in 1895-96. During the year under review, owing to the misconduct of the inhabitants of the villages of Suriban and Manihal, a punitive post consisting of 8 policemen and 1 sowar was established for a period of one year at a cost of Rs. 1,140. The number of offences reported to the police during the year was 104 against 65 last year. The number of accused arrested was 140 against 45, of whom 137 persons as against 43 were sent for trial. Of these 51 against 30 were convicted, 40 against 12 were acquitted or discharged and 46 against 1 remained pending trial at the close of the year. The percentage of accused convicted to those arrested was 38.4 against 69.7, and that to accused sent for trial 37.2 against 69.7. The value of property stolen and recovered was respectively Rs. 1,233 and Rs. 593 against Rs. 3,316 and Rs. 2,923. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen was 48 as compared with 87.8 in the previous year.

The Criminal Courts in the State dealt with 181 persons against 141 in the previous year. Out of the 181 persons 57 were convicted and 77 were acquitted or discharged and 47 remained awaiting trial at the end of the year. There were three criminal appeals during the year, all of which were disposed of.

The number of prisoners in the jail at Rámdurg was 33. The total cost amounted to Rs. 1,963 against Rs. 1,571 in the previous year.

Out of a total of 122 suits on the files against 204, 101 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 21 as compared with 173 and 31 respectively in the year 1895-96. There were in all 93 applications for execution of decrees, of which 76 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 17 at the close of the year, the corresponding figures for 1895-96 being 161 applications, 101 disposals and 21 in arrears. Of the 25 appeals preferred during the year all except 4 were disposed of.

During the year 290 against 336 documents were registered. The amount of fees realized was Rs. 926 against Rs. 1,020 and the expenditure was Rs. 552.

The receipts and disbursements of the two municipalities in the State amounted to Rs. 5,250 and Rs. 7,340 as compared with Rs. 10,219 and Rs. 7,058 respectively in the preceding year.

The amount spent on public works was Rs. 12,389 against Rs. 11,811 last year.

TRIBUTARY STATES.  
*Southern Maratha States.*

Revenue and Finance.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

Education.

The year opened with a balance of Rs. 2,85,778. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,52,937 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,42,767 as contrasted with Rs. 2,06,357 and Rs. 1,96,399 respectively in the previous year. The closing balance including investments amounted to Rs. 1,95,948.

There were two dispensaries in the State maintained at a cost of Rs. 2,891 against Rs. 2,080 in the previous year. The number of patients treated in them was 10,959 against 12,081. Births and deaths registered during the year numbered 1,636 and 980 against 1,636 and 911 respectively in the year 1895-96. In all 1,634 persons were vaccinated during the year against 1,613 in the previous year. The cost of vaccination amounted to Rs. 691 against Rs. 253 in the preceding year.

There were 18 schools in the State, attended by 1,346 pupils against 1,409 in the previous year. The total cost of education was Rs. 7,489 against Rs. 7,313.

JATH.

General.

The State continued to be managed by the Administrator under the direct supervision of the Political Agent. The young Chief has joined the Rájárám College, at Kolhápúr.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall was most scanty and the season was most unfavourable. Most of the lands were not sown at all. Kharif and rabi crops totally failed. Relief works were started in November last and the sum of Rs. 64,160 has been spent on this account. Up to the end of the year Rs. 1,08,381 were advanced for the purpose of buying seed and cattle. A poor-house was opened at Jath, where the average daily number of persons fed is 304. A loan of three lakhs was taken from Government at 5 per cent. Public health suffered from cholera.

Administration of the land.  
Wards' Estates.

The whole State has been surveyed and assessed.

There was only one ward's estate under the management of the State. The receipts and disbursements of this estate were Rs. 366 and Rs. 613 respectively.

Police.

The number of police was the same as last year, viz. 72, the total cost being Rs. 7,968. The number of offences reported to the police was 218 against 174 in 1895-96. The number of persons arrested was 195 against 123, and all were sent up for trial, of whom 96 were convicted and 99 were acquitted or discharged. The percentages of convictions to persons arrested and to persons sent for trial were 49.2 against 31.7 in each case. The value of property stolen and recovered during the year was respectively Rs. 1,760 and Rs. 691 against Rs. 3,091 and Rs. 1,063 in the previous year. The percentage of recoveries was 39.9 against 34.4 in the previous year.

Criminal Justice.

The Criminal Courts in the State dealt with 541 persons against 575 last year. Of these, 185 against 173 were discharged, 165 against 279 acquitted and 191 against 99 convicted. There were 29 criminal appeals for disposal during the year as against 7 last year; all save one were disposed of.

Prisons.

The number of prisoners in the jail at Jath was 77 against 46 in the previous year. The total cost was Rs. 2,870 as against Rs. 1,867.

Civil Justice.

There were 268 suits for disposal, of which 257 were disposed of and 31 remained pending at the close of the year, the corresponding figures for 1895-96 being 457, 389 and 68 respectively. There were 240 against 276 applications for execution of decrees on the files, of which 202 against 223 were disposed of and 38 against 53 remained pending at the close of the year. There were 31 civil appeals against 39 last year, 19 against 14 were disposed of, and 12 against 25 remained pending.

Registration.

During the year 687 against 384 documents were registered. Fee-receipts amounted to Rs. 1,288 against Rs. 874 last year.

Municipalities.

The Jath municipality is the only one in the State. The total receipts and expenditure respectively amounted to Rs. 2,113 and Rs. 3,107. The balance at the close of the year was Rs. 720 against Rs. 1,714.

Forests.

The area under forest was 38,816 acres. The charges on account of establishment amounted to Rs. 1,706 against Rs. 1,844 and the income on account of grazing was Rs. 848 against Rs. 2,425.

Public Works.

The expenditure on account of public works was Rs. 5,540 against Rs. 23,081 last year.

Revenue and Finance.

The year opened with a balance of Rs. 1,77,996. The receipts amounted to Rs. 3,33,391 against Rs. 2,45,062 and the expenditure to Rs. 3,97,606 against Rs. 2,39,153.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

The number of patients treated at the two State dispensaries during the year was 13,553 against 21,371 last year. The total cost was Rs. 2,205 against Rs. 3,042. The number of births decreased from 2,953 to 2,791 and that of deaths from 2,478 to 2,385. The number of persons vaccinated was 2,712 against 3,384 in the year before.

Education.

There were 27 schools with 725 scholars against 992 scholars. Seven schools were temporarily closed during the year. The total educational outlay was Rs. 5,753 against Rs. 6,040.

DAPHLÁPÚR.

General.

This small estate was managed by Ránibái Sáheb, assisted by a Kárbhári.

Season and Crop.

The season was most unfavourable, the rainfall being very deficient. Kharif crops were a failure and the rabi area remained unsown.

The police force remained at the same strength, viz. 16. The number of offences reported to the police was as in the previous year 9. The number of persons arrested was 11 against 23 last year. All the persons arrested were sent up for trial; 5 were convicted and 6 discharged. The percentages of convictions to accused arrested and to those sent for trial rose from 10 to 45 during the year. The value of property stolen amounted to Rs. 424 against Rs. 225 and that of property recovered amounted to Rs. 165 against Rs. 2 in the previous year. The percentage of recoveries to stolen property rose from 77 in 1895-96 to 88.9 in 1896-97.

The Criminal Courts in the State dealt with 58 persons against 75 in the previous year; of these 25 against 34 were discharged, 22 against 25 were acquitted and 11 against 16 were convicted. There were no criminal appeals.

Five prisoners were confined in the jail at Daphlápur.

There were 11 suits for disposal as against 18 in the previous year. Three against 11 were disposed of. Including the arrears of the last year there were 4 applications for execution of decrees, 2 of which were disposed of.

All the 22 against 23 documents presented were registered during the year. Fee-receipts amounted to Rs. 58.

The outlay on public works amounted to Rs. 1,024 as compared with Rs. 632 in the previous year.

The total revenue of the State was Rs. 16,677 against Rs. 25,579 and the expenditure was Rs. 14,433 against Rs. 16,667.

The births and deaths registered during the year were respectively 248 and 237 as compared with 258 and 232 of the previous year. The number of persons vaccinated was 310 against 331 in the year 1895-96.

The 3 schools remained open throughout the year and the attendance rose from 80 to 88. The expenditure was Rs. 478 against Rs. 635 in the past year.

## SÁVANUR

Area, 70 square miles; Population (1891), 16,976; Gross Revenue, Rs. 1,15,797.

The State was under the management of Political Agent, the Nawáb being a minor.

The State suffered somewhat from the drought in September and October. The food crops were however on the whole fair, and the cotton crop good. The high prices prevalent benefited the cultivators and there was no distress apparent.

The revision survey rates sanctioned by Government were introduced during the year, and the land revenue shows an increase of about Rs. 6,000.

The opening balance was Rs. 2,25,580, of which Rs. 1,49,600 are invested in Government securities. The revenue amounted to Rs. 1,15,797 and the expenditure to Rs. 60,141; the closing balance being Rs. 2,81,236.

The expenditure on public works was only Rs. 4,139; this expenditure having been curtailed owing to the want of a competent overseer. Proposals for the entertainment of a qualified overseer and for the revision of establishments in certain departments await the approval of Government.

The police force remained at 51. The total number of offences reported was 49 against 54 in 1895-96. The number of persons dealt with was 43, of whom 21 were convicted and 27 acquitted or discharged. The value of the property stolen was Rs. 901 and of property recovered Rs. 812; the percentage of recoveries being 90 against 71 in 1895-96. Twelve prisoners were confined in the Sávanúr jail.

There was one Civil Court of original jurisdiction. Including arrears there were 88 suits for disposal, of which 76 were decided, against 84 out of 101 in 1895-96. Nine appeals were decided by the Political Agent. Out of 123 applications for execution of decrees, 100 were disposed of.

There were 138 documents registered affecting property valued at Rs. 47,076.

There is one Municipality at Sávanúr with an income, inclusive of the opening balance, of Rs. 10,385 and an expenditure of Rs. 3,843.

At the Sávanúr Dispensary 9 in-door and 12,988 out-door patients were treated during the year, against 85 and 11,930 in 1895-96. There were 710 births and 478 deaths registered, against 696 and 552 in 1895-96. Vaccinations increased from 546 to 696; direct animal vaccination was tried during the year.

The number of schools remained at 9; and the attendance was 583 against 530 in 1895-96

## SIND.

## KHIRAPUR STATE.

Area, 6,109 square miles; Population (1891), 131,937; Gross Revenue, Rs. 13,12,715.

The post of Personal Assistant to the Vazir was abolished and 3 Secretaries, Confidential, Judicial and Revenue, were appointed. A system of cash payment for rent was further extended. The Indian Imperial Postal system was introduced during the year. The Rohri-Kotri Railway which passes through the State was completed and the Murwah canal bridged.

The strength of the police force rose from 210 to 233 officers and men. During the year 356 against 350 offences were reported to the police. The number of persons sent up for trial

TRIBUTARY STATES.

S. M. States,  
Sávanur, and  
Kharipur.

Police.

Criminal Justice.

Prisons.

Civil Justice.

Registration.

Public Works.

Revenue and  
Finance.Vital Statistics and  
Medical Relief.

Education.

General.

Season and Crops.

Survey and  
Settlement.

Revenue and Finance.

Public Works.

Police, Criminal  
Justice, and Prisons.

Civil Justice.

Registration.

Municipality.

Medical Relief and  
Vital Statistics.

Education.

General.

Police and Criminal  
Justice.



<p>TRIBUTARY STATES, <i>Sind and Aden.</i></p>	<p>rose from 361 to 463. The percentage of convictions to persons sent up for trial fell from 68 to 65 in the year under report. The value of property reported as stolen rose from Rs. 11,225 to Rs. 13,157, while the percentage of recoveries fell from 50 to 40 per cent. During the year 113 appeals were lodged against 110.</p>
<p>Prisons.</p>	<p>There were two jails in which 642 prisoners were confined, the cost amounting to Rs. 14,678.</p>
<p>Civil Justice.</p>	<p>The number of Civil Courts rose from 10 to 14. They had 1,132 suits for hearing and disposed of 888. There were no appeals to the High Court. In the District Court there were 29 appeals in the files, of which 28 were decided.</p>
<p>Military.</p>	<p>The military force consisted of 200 regulars and 149 irregulars, maintained at a cost of Rs. 53,762.</p>
<p>Revenue and Finance.</p>	<p>The revenue amounted to Rs. 12,12,715 against Rs. 9,98,748 in 1895-96 and the expenditure to Rs. 9,19,666 against Rs. 7,27,575.</p>
<p>Medical Relief and Vital Statistics.</p>	<p>There were as last year 1 Civil Hospital and 4 Dispensaries in the State. The total number of patients treated was 54,709 against 48,455 during the previous year. The outlay amounted to Rs. 15,659. The number of births registered was 1,499 and deaths 1,345 against 1,253 and 1,233 in 1895-96. Four vaccinators were employed throughout the year, and performed 5,001 operations.</p>
<p>Education.</p>	<p>The number of schools rose from 87 to 117, and the number of pupils from 2,579 to 3,853. The educational outlay was Rs. 27,904.</p>

### ADEN.

Area, 75 square miles (exclusive of Perim, 5 square miles); Population (1891), 44,079;  
Gross Revenue, Rs. 32,74,086.

<p>General</p>	<p>The relations with the neighbouring Arab tribes continued friendly throughout the year.</p>
<p>Police.</p>	<p>Information under this head will be found in Chapter III.</p>
<p>Criminal Justice.</p>	<p>The number of cognizable cases tried by the Criminal Courts at Aden, excluding the Courts of the Cantonment Magistrate and the Assistant Resident, Perim, was 411, involving 634 offenders against 370 cases and 586 offenders in 1895. The percentage of conviction was 72.4 against 69.96. Nine appeals were received and disposed of during the year under report, of which 6 were against sentences passed by the Magistrates presiding in the Resident's Court, 1 by the Cantonment Magistrate and 2 by the Magistrate at Perim. Seven of the appeals were rejected, in one the sentence was reversed and in one the sentence was modified. The proceedings in ten cases were reviewed by the Resident, in two the sentences were reduced, in one the sentence was amended, in two the convictions set aside, and in five the sentences were confirmed. The Assistant Resident, Perim, tried 31 cases, involving 45 persons, of whom 30 were convicted against 26 cases involving 35 offenders and 21 convictions in 1895. The percentage of convictions was 66.6 against 85.7. The proceedings in 5 cases were reviewed by the Resident, in one the sentence was reduced, in 3 the convictions were set aside and in one the sentence was upheld. The Cantonment Magistrate, Aden, tried 93 cases, involving 169 offenders. Of the offenders 147 were convicted. The percentage of convictions was 86.98 against 76.62 during the previous year.</p>
<p>Prisons.</p>	<p>The number of prisoners confined was 307 against 239 in 1895-96 and the daily average was 64 against 44. The total cost was Rs. 10,528 against Rs. 9,618, and the average cost per prisoner Rs. 164, against Rs. 218 in the year previous. The receipts from jail manufactures amounted to Rs. 2,258 against Rs. 3,060 in 1895-96, the decrease being principally due to less receipts under printing and book-binding. There were no casualties or escapes during the year under report. The admissions into the Jail Hospital fell from 35 to 20. One life convict was after trial executed for an attempt on the life of a fellow-prisoner.</p>
<p>Civil Justice.</p>	<p>The number of suits disposed of in the Court of the Resident, Aden, during 1896 was 1,625 against 1,545 in the year previous, the value of property involved being Rs. 1,06,686 against Rs. 73,295. There were 616 applications for execution of decrees, of which 611 were disposed of. Eight appeals were presented to the Resident, of which two were rejected, in two the judgment of the Lower Court was reversed, two cases were returned for re-trial, in one case the decree was modified and one case remained undisposed of at the end of the year. Twenty-one suits of the value of Rs. 654 were decided by the Assistant Resident at Perim against 29 suits of the value of Rs. 707 in 1896.</p>
<p>Registration.</p>	<p>The number of documents registered during the year under report was 189 affecting property valued at Rs. 3,83,234 against 183 documents affecting property valued at Rs. 2,93,143 in 1895-96. The realizations amounted to Rs. 1,411 against Rs. 1,231 in the year previous. The expenditure fell from Rs. 1,488 to Rs. 1,450.</p>
<p>Municipality.</p>	<p>The opening balance on the 1st April 1896 was Rs. 1,29,473. The expenditure was Rs. 1,89,883 and the income Rs. 1,82,446. The increase in expenditure is principally due to several new sanitary works having been undertaken.</p>
<p>Marine.</p>	<p>Information under this head is included in Chapter III.</p>
<p>Quarantine.</p>	<p>Quarantine was imposed on arrivals from the Arabian Red Sea ports and on arrivals from Bombay and Karachi during the prevalence of plague at these places.</p>
<p>Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.</p>	<p>There were 619 births and 1,294 deaths registered against 577 and 1,550 in 1895-96. The number of in-door and out-door patients who received treatment at the various Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries was 39,774 against 46,935 in the year previous or a decrease of 6,861, due to</p>

malarial fevers being less prevalent than usual. The number of persons vaccinated was 2,920 against 2,729 in 1895-96.

Details under shipping and trade are given in Chaps. III and IV respectively.

The average attendance at the two English schools, Camp and Tawahi, was 89.4 against 88.7 in 1895-96, and that at the three Arabic schools was 257.4 against 252.4. The number of private and indigenous schools remained the same as last year, viz. 30, and the attendance fell from 1,480 to 1,424, and the expenditure from Rs. 6,364 to Rs. 6,163. Fees realised Rs. 1,289 against Rs. 1,151 or an increase of Rs. 138.

#### THE SOMALI COAST.

Gross Revenue, Rs. 3,18,780.

The relations with the tribes in the Somali land Protectorate and those bordering thereon continued satisfactory during the year under report.

*Berbera and Bulhar.*—No change took place in the strength and constitution of the police force during the year, which stood at 74 land police, 8 water police and 26 camel savars. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 27,809 against Rs. 28,064 in 1895-96. There were 392 cases involving 732 persons against 488 cases involving 898 persons the preceding year. There were no appeals.

*Zaila.*—The strength of the police remained unchanged at 17 foot police and 20 baladiya or camel savars and the cost of maintenance fell by Rs. 20 to Rs. 8,772. The number of cases tried by the Assistant Resident, Zaila, was 36, involving 89 persons against 35 cases and 74 offenders in 1895-96. There were no appeals.

480 prisoners were admitted during the year against 433 in 1895-96, showing an increase of 41. The cost fell from Rs. 3,580 to 3,299. Prisoners manufactured cloth for their own use and the proceeds of sales amounted to Rs. 45.

The number of civil cases disposed of at Berbera and Bulhar rose from 412 to 779 during the year under report. At Zaila 283 cases were disposed of against 164 in 1895-96. No appeals were lodged in the Court of the Political Agent.

The strength of the garrison on the Somali Coast was 2 native officers and 130 rank and file.

The aggregate value of imports into Berbera and Bulhar was Rs. 23,55,172 against Rs. 25,71,037 and that of exports was Rs. 21,42,660 against Rs. 20,84,807. There was a large decrease in the quantity of American piece-goods imported, which was to some extent counterbalanced by a larger importation of cloth from Europe. There was a large increase in the quantity of treasure exported. At Zaila the value of imports fell from Rs. 36,57,639 to Rs. 35,12,867, while that of exports rose from Rs. 41,53,228 to Rs. 46,65,310. The trade of this port continued to expand. Shipping returns show that 206 merchant vessels and 1,066 country craft arrived at Berbera and Bulhar against 201 and 1,005 in 1895-96. At Zaila 105 against 90 merchantmen and 394 against 386 country craft arrived during the year.

The income of the Protectorate amounted to Rs. 3,18,780 against Rs. 3,30,747 in 1895-96 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,52,855 against Rs. 1,46,596. These figures do not include the receipts and expenditure in the Public Works and Military Departments; the outlay in the former department was Rs. 42,964, and in the latter Rs. 39,042, the receipts in both being nominal.

There were no epidemics during the year. The number of patients treated at the civil dispensaries at Berbera and Bulhar was 3,712 against 2,936 in 1895-96. The number treated at Zaila rose to 1,069 from 845. The number of vaccine operations performed at Berbera and Bulhar fell to 1,296 from 1,396. At Zaila the number performed was 84 or an increase of 17 as compared with 1895-96. The new charitable dispensary was completed and opened at Berbera. A charitable dispensary was also opened at Bulhar.

The number of pupils attending the Government Arabic school was 212 as compared with 224 in the year previous; but the average daily attendance fell to 110.16 from 114.9.

TRIBUTARY STATES.  
*Aden and the Somali Coast.*

Education.

General.

Police and Criminal Justice.

Prisons.

Civil Justice.

Military.

Trade.

Revenue and Finance.

Medical Relief.

Education.

## CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

### Surveys.

#### GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

THERE was one party at work during the year in Sind. During the monsoon a survey on a large scale of 80 feet to the inch of the trans-Layari portion of Karáchi city was undertaken and completed at the expense of the Municipality. During the fair season field work was continued in the Hyderabad and Thar and Párkár districts. Theodolite traverse survey of 3,635 square miles was completed and 2,241 square miles were surveyed in detail on the scale of 2" to the mile. As a check on the traverse survey two series of secondary triangulation were made, emanating from and closing on sides of the Great Trigonometrical Triangulation.

#### TIDAL AND LEVELLING OPERATIONS.

Observatories.

No new tidal observatories were established; observations with self-registering instruments were continued at Aden, Karáchi, Apollo Bandar (Bombay) and Prince's Dock (Bombay). The new observatory buildings at Perim Island and Porbandar were almost completed during the year. At Aden the tidal gauge worked continuously and the registrations were highly satisfactory, the driving clock alone showing slight irregularities. The observatory was inspected on 12th April. The instruments, which were overhauled and cleaned, were working well and the observatory neat and clean. At Karáchi, the registrations by the tidal gauge were practically continuous throughout the year, there being only 6 short interruptions owing to slight derangements in the recording mechanism. The aneroid was reported to be insensitive and the anemometer inaccurately recorded the velocity for 8 days continuously and for about 12 hours on another occasion. The observatory was not inspected. At Apollo Bandar the tidal registrations proceeded without interruption. The observatory was inspected about the end of April and the tide gauge was cleaned and the float band renewed. The diagrams recorded at Prince's Dock during the year exhibited many irregularities, due to disarrangements and defects in the recording mechanism. The longest interruption lasted for 24 hours. The observatory was inspected at the end of April, when the tide gauge was cleaned and adjusted, and arrangements made for remedying the defects.

Tide Tables.

The tide tables for the Indian ports for the year 1897 arrived from London in two instalments, on the 15th December 1896 and the 1st January 1897, and were distributed without delay. They contain predictions for the ten tidal stations, Aden, Karáchi, Okha Point, Porbandar, Port Albert Victor, Bhavnagar, Mormugao, Kárwár, and Apollo Bandar and Prince's Dock, Bombay.

#### REVENUE SURVEYS.

##### PRESIDENCY PROPER.

The three Revenue Surveys of Gujarát, Deccan and Konkan remained in existence throughout the year 1876-97.

The party of the Survey of India lent to the Bombay Government for the operations of the Forest Survey, continued under the general control of the Survey Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture.

The subjoined table shows the effective strength and outturn of work of the Revenue Surveys above referred to:—

Surveys.	Number of Parties.	FIELD OUTTURN (SQUARE MILES.)	
		Measured.	Classed.
Gujarát ... ..	6	384	150
Deccan ... ..	2	198.4	80.9
Konkan ... ..	11	233	1,045
Total ...	19	530	1,276
Total for the previous year ...	19	659	674

Gujarát Survey.

The field parties in the Gujarát Survey were the same as in the previous year. In the latter portion of the year, however, the number of classing parties was increased by converting one measuring establishment into a classing establishment with a view to meet the increase of work

in that branch. The work of all the parties was confined at first to the Surat collectorate only. The classing parties were employed on the revision classification of the following four talukas, Jalalpur, Fardi, Bulsar, Mandvi talukas, all of which, with the exception of the last named, were completed by the end of the year. The measuring parties were employed on the revision measurement of the last three talukas and on its completion were transferred to the Godhra and Kalol talukas in the Panch Mahals to do similar work and the special measurement required to correct the inaccuracies of the old maps. The total cost of this survey amounted to Rs. 84,320 against Rs. 98,374 in the previous year.

The number of field parties in the Deccan Survey was the same as in 1895-96. Except for a period of nearly 2½ months (November to 15th January) when the measuring establishment was employed in the Mangaoon taluka of the Kolaba collectorate, the two parties worked throughout the year in the Nasik district, completing the revision classification of the Baglan taluka and making progress in the measurement and classification of the Kalwan taluka in addition to finishing work in the isolated villages in other talukas shown in the margin and one village in the Purandhar taluka of the Poona collectorate. The total cost of this survey during the year amounted to Rs. 64,313 against Rs. 68,504 in the previous year.

The number of field parties in the Konkan Survey was the same as in the previous year, viz. 11, including the one employed in phalni work. The phalni work was confined to the Murbad taluka in which it was completed and Kalyan taluka of the Thana collectorate. The remaining 10 establishments were engaged on revision measurement and classification of the marginally noted talukas of the Kolaba and Thana collectorates, a few of the classers being detached to do original classification in the Pawan

Mawal and Prachandgad talukas of the Bhor State. All the above named talukas were completed with the exception of Dahanu taluka in Thana. The total cost of this survey amounted to Rs. 1,73,028 against Rs. 1,78,470 in the previous year. The amount, however, is inclusive of Rs. 2,645 on account of the cost of Bhor and Janjira surveys, which will be borne by those States.

The Bombay Forest Survey carried on its operations in the three forest circles as in the previous year. In order to fully utilize the existing European supervision, the strength of the party was slightly augmented during the year. The total outturn and cost per square mile are shown in the following statement:—

Circle.	District.	Taluka.	Scale for 1 mile.	Area, square miles.	Description of survey.	Cost per square mile.
Northern	Thana	Vada	8"	41.4	Detail survey	Rs. a. p. 168 0 0
	Ahmednagar	Akola	"	225	Triangulation	8 8 0*
Central		Sirur	4"	218.8	Detail survey	62 0 0
		Bhimthadi				
		Indapur				
		Purandhar				
	Poona	Indapur	8"	66.2	Do.	94 0 0
		Purandhar				
		Sirur	16"	14.8	Do.	130 0 0
		Bhimthadi				
		Indapur				
		Purandhar				
		Ankola	4"	280	Triangulation	7 0 0
		Sirsi				
Southern...	North Kanara	Do.	"	344	Traversing	12 4 0
		Karwar	"	608.8	Detail survey	68 12 0
		Yellapur				

The total cost of the Survey, which amounted to Rs. 77,388 against Rs. 70,373 last year, was distributed among three circles as shown below:—

	Rs.
Northern Circle	6,983
Central do.	22,436
Southern do.	47,969
	<u>77,388</u>

## SIND.

Three classes for the training of Tapadars and supervising Tapadars in survey work were opened at Hyderabad, Kotri and Sukkur. The result of the final examination not having been published by the close of the year, no certificates of proficiency were granted. An additional class for the training of junior Civilians and Mukhtiar-kars was formed at Hyderabad. All the officers attending, 7 in number, qualified for certificates.

The following table exhibits the work done by the revenue Surveyors during the field season and the tests taken by the Superintendent:—

District.	Number of blocks measured.	Total area measured.	TOTAL TEST TAKEN BY THE SUPERINTENDENT.		PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCE WITHIN			
			Blocks.	Area.	1	2	3	4 and over.
Shikárpur ... ..	...	...	1	160	1	...	...	...
Karáchi ... ..	6	960	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad... ..	3	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar and Párkar ... ..	18	2,880	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	684	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	570	...	...	...	...	...	...
	42	13,766	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total blocks ... ..	28	4,410	1	160	1	...	...	...
Portions surveyed outside blocks ...	49	14,493	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note.—2,796 chains of boundary survey were also measured.

The total cost of the Land Record office from 1st November 1896 to 1st October 1897 was estimated at Rs. 43,520, inclusive of the charges incurred in the demarcation and breaking up of cultivable land into blocks.

### Settlements.

#### PRESIDENCY PROPER.

The following statement shows the settlements introduced during the financial year 1896-97:—

District.	Name of Taluka.	Number of Villages.	District.	Name of Taluka.	Number of Villages.
Khándesh ...	Cháligáon... ..	125	Belgaum ...	Belgaum ... ..	2
	Nándurbar... ..	110			
Násik ... ..	Peint ... ..	89	Ahmednagar ...	Sanganner ... ..	1
	Nándgaon ... ..	45			
Sátára ... ..	Válva ... ..	98	Thána ... ..	Bhiwandi... ..	3
	Sátára } for kamri and	45		<i>Native States.</i>	
	Javli } tisali lands only	160			
Belgaum ... ..	Belgaum ... ..	1	Kurandvád... ..	Kurandvád Wádi ...	2
	<i>Indra Villages.</i>			Kurandvád (Se-nior).	Kurandvád ... ..
			Angol ... ..		20
Násik ... ..	Peint ... ..	1	Míraj State (Junior).	Kuroli ... ..	3
				Kavtha ... ..	6
Sátára ... ..	Sátára ... ..	6	Sángli State ...	Sháhápur ... ..	12
	Wái ... ..	4			

These settlements having been introduced between 1st April and 31st July 1896, their financial effect has already been shown in the last year's report excepting the single case noted in the margin.

The subjoined statement contains the results of the settlements introduced between 1st April and 31st July 1897 together with those of 12 villages of the Sangli State noted above.

District.	Name of Taluka.	No. of Villages.	Past collections.	Full Assessment according to Revision.	PERCENTAGE	
					Increase.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
	<i>Deccan Survey.</i>			Rs.	Rs.	
Násik ... ..	Nándgaon ... ..	9	3,119	3,690	18.3	
	<i>Gujarat Survey.</i>					
Surat ... ..	Chorasi ... ..	63	1,30,020	1,49,162	14.71	
	Bardoli ... ..	138	4,22,751	4,61,497	9.17	
	<i>Konkan Survey.</i>					
Thána ... ..	Subsette ... ..	87	1,08,854	1,87,272	20.1	
		Total ...	297	6,64,758	751,621	18.06

District—continued.	Name of Táluka.	No. of Villages.	Past collections.	Full Assessment according to Revision.	PERCENTAGE.
					Increase.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Add.—ALIENATED VILLAGES AND NATIVE STATES.</i>		Rs.	Rs.	
	<i>Alienated Village.</i>				
Thána ... ..	Kalyán ... ..	1	429	1,218	183.9
	<i>Native States.</i>				
Bhor State ... ..	Prachandgad ... ..	97	21,594	30,497	41.2
Kángli State ... ..	Shahápur (Inám) ... ..	12	10,076	12,421	23.2
Kurandvad (Junior) State.	{ Yellur ... ..	15	43,074	41,565	-3.6
	{ Maindargi ... ..	15	37,866	39,425	4.1
	Total ... ..	139	1,12,610	1,23,908	10.3
	Grand Total ... ..	437	7,77,792	8,76,747	12.7

The settlement operations in the Gujírat Survey consisted of the introduction of the Gujírat Settlement, revision settlement into 201 villages of the tálukas of the Surat district noted below.

No change has taken place in the constitution of this táluka since the original settlement. Bádoli, Táluka. It contains 138 Government villages. It is bounded on the north by the Mándvi táluka and the river Tápti; on the south by the Jalálpur táluka and the Gáikwár's territory; and on the east and west also by the Gáikwár's territory. The superficial area is nearly 222 square miles and the population 84,211 souls or 379 to the square mile. The sub-division forms a richly wooded plain with stretches of grass land covered with palm and babul trees. Towards the west the air is cooled by sea breezes, but the eastern portion is hotter and fever prevails. The water-supply is good. The Tápti, which forms the northern boundary of the subdivision, is, except during high floods, not deep enough for navigation. During high floods timber is floated down as far as Kadod, whence it is carted into Surat during the fine season. Besides the Tápti the Purna running from east to west, the Válmiki, the Maddao and the Maddagri are the only other rivers in the táluka, but there is not in them a sufficient depth of water for navigation. The soil is so well supplied with water that even without irrigation second crops can generally be raised. With the exception of a small area of rice land watered from village tanks, wells and springs are the chief sources of irrigation.

There are four varieties of soil in the táluka, viz. black soil of a very superior quality, brown loam in the villages of Supa, Pera and Bádoli, which produces sugarcane abundantly; rice soil on which after the rice harvest, fine second crops of wál, castor-seed or sugarcane are raised; and rich alluvial loam or bhatta, which exists to a small extent in the three villages above mentioned and which without irrigation produces every variety of agricultural produce. Of the total area on which crops are raised, jowári and cotton occupy each nearly one-fourth. Next comes rice, which occupies nearly one-fifth of the area. Of the remainder wál, castor-seed, tur and wheat are the important crops. The táluka contains no regular export markets of its own, but Surat and Navsari both close at hand supply their place. The latter is the market for the south-west portion of the táluka only, so that Surat gets by far the largest share of the grain and seed trade of Bádoli. There are no industries of note in the táluka. Communications have improved since the original settlement. The Surat-Nandurbár Railway now under construction, which will run through the heart of the táluka, will certainly increase considerably the facilities for the disposal of agricultural produce. A good deal of indebtedness prevails among the population, which is attributed to general improvidence and an extravagant style of living. The rates of the original settlement were pitched high. The main object of the revision settlement, therefore, was to correctly distribute the demand according to approved principles rather than to increase it. The application of these principles, however, was found to involve a moderate increase, which, having regard to the progress already made, and the immediate development certain to occur in consequence of the new railway, there was no reason whatever to forego. A small enhancement was accordingly sanctioned.

Owing partly to the destruction of the original record by fire and partly to the faulty nature of original field work the revision survey operations have been of an unusually extensive character. In addition to the measurement of rice or garden lands and also of new rice, it was found necessary to arrange for the separation of clubbed occupancies in rice lands, and besides the ordinary classification of new rice lands and of lands liable to assessment for subsoil water advantage, all rice and garden lands throughout the táluka and all land in 16 villages were re-examined, as in the one case the charge for well assistance and tank irrigation, and in the other the absence of the record showing the method of application of the distance-from-village scale, made it impossible to ascertain the principles on which the original assessment was calculated.

For purposes of revision assessment the táluka was divided into 4 groups with maximum rates ranging from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 for soil and Rs. 6 to Rs. 4-8-0 for water, giving an increase of 9.17 per cent. over the present revenue of the táluka.

Chorásí Táluka.

The táluka, which as at present constituted contains 70 Government and 7 inám villages besides the city of Surat, is bounded on the north by the river Tápti, on the east and south by the Sachin estate and the Gáikwár's territory, and on the west by the former only. It has an area of 101.4 square miles and a population of 47,254 souls or 466 to the square mile. The soil is of two kinds, the black (*kali bhuj*), which is of a superior quality, and the drab coloured or *gorat*. The rainfall is fairly certain and sufficient, averaging 44.79 inches. The climate is nowhere specially unhealthy to the native constitution. With the exception of the Tápti there is no river of any importance in this táluka. The principal crops grown are jowári, tájri and cotton; wheat is also grown but in small quantities. Of these crops jowári occupies nearly half of the total area under cultivation and cotton one-fourth. A little rice is grown in villages distant from the river, for alluvial soil, being not sufficiently retentive of water, does not grow rice. There is a great deal of garden cultivation producing vegetables, which not only find a ready sale in Surat and Ránder, but are also exported to the Bombay market by means of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, which is within easy reach of all parts of the táluka. The cultivation of grafted mango trees is spreading, and the fruit, known for its excellence, is exported to Bombay. The only markets in the táluka are the city of Surat and the town of Ránder. The former takes much the larger share of the produce. There are many rich Bohras and Hindu merchants in both these towns, who carry on an extensive trade with the coast ports of Arabia and Africa and the Island of Mauritius. There are several Local Fund roads feeding the B. B. & C. I. Railway which runs through the táluka. Before the railway was built the port of Surat was the main outlet of the trade of the country at its back. Even at the present time it has considerable shipping. The Surat-Nandurbár Railway when completed will be a valuable addition to these means of communication and trade. As regards local industries besides oil-presses and hand-loom there are outside the city of Surat and the town of Ránder one spinning and weaving mill and three ginning factories. In Surat itself there are two spinning and weaving mills and one iron foundery. The last two industries are of recent growth. A fairly large proportion of the men of the táluka go as sailors in the fair season. The material prosperity of the táluka on the whole has increased during the currency of the present lease.

Revision Survey operations were conducted on the partial system. For purposes of revised assessment the táluka was divided into 3 groups with rates ranging from Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 6, resulting in the extremely moderate increase of 14.71 per cent.

Deccan Settlement.

In the Deccan Survey the settlement work comprised the introduction of original settlement into the Yellur and Maíndargi tálukas of the Kurandwad (Junior) State; and revision settlement into 9 villages of the Nándgaon táluka of the Násik collectorate, the current lease in which did not expire until the year 1897-98, and hence revision settlement could not be introduced into them along with other villages of the táluka in the year 1896-97; the revised rates resulted in an enhancement of 18.3 per cent.

Konkan Settlement.

The settlement work of the Konkan Survey comprised the introduction of revision settlement into 88 villages of the Sálsette táluka of the Thána collectorate and of an original settlement into one alienated village of the Kalyán táluka of the Thána collectorate, and 97 villages of the Prachandgad táluka of the Bhor State.

Sálsette Táluka.

The Sálsette táluka, which as at present constituted consists of 87 Government, 1 sberakati and 52 alienated villages, is bounded on the north by the Bassein creek, on the east by the Bhiwandi creek and a range of hills known as the Parsik range running north and south, on the south by the island and harbour of Bombay, and on the west by the sea. It has an area of 244 square miles and the density is 519 to the square mile.

It is composed of two blocks of villages, the larger and western block being the original Sálsette táluka and the smaller or eastern block known as the Kháirni Patti being the portion of the old Talaja táluka transferred to Sálsette, and being divided from the larger block by the Thána creek and the upper part of the Bombay harbour. The area of the villages (87 Government and 1 sberakati) into which revised rates were introduced is about 158.42 square miles, with a density of 510 to the square mile. There are no rivers; creeks are numerous; the principal one is the Thána-Bassein creek. This large creek is navigable throughout its length and there are numerous "bandars", small harbours and landing-places all round the island táluka of Sálsette. The climate of Sálsette is very similar to that of other Konkan districts. It is moist and relaxing. Inland and where there is much brushwood and forest growth it is malarious. The soil of the táluka varies from red to black and sandy black, and is similar to that found in the Alibág táluka. The táluka being surrounded on all sides by salt water is fringed with a deep belt of salt batty land, which is mostly of an inferior description. Lime "kaukar" is found in large quantities in lands washed by spring tides on the west coast and the black soils contain lime in nodules. The normal average rainfall for the táluka as a whole ranges from 75 to 102 inches. The staple crop is rice, to which about 90 per cent. of the area cropped is devoted. Most of the uplands are reserved for grass grown for the Bombay market. The coast abounds in cocoa-palm gardens, and the palmyra or brab palm grows plentifully over most of the táluka. The grass trade to Bombay is so important and profitable that not only the warkas lands but even rice fields of poor description are appropriated in some villages to the growth of grass. Both the G. I. P. and the B. B. & C. I. Railways run through the táluka within which 4 stations of the former and 7 of the latter railway are located. A part

from the two railway lines and the water-ways which establish communication in both northern and southern directions, there are a large number of roads, which have increased since the original survey; one of the principal ones known as the old Agra road runs parallel to G. I. P. Railway line and another known as the Bándra-Ghodbandar road parallel to B. B. & C. I. Railway. There are 17 trade centres, and the leading merchants of these buy up almost all the surplus produce and trade direct with Bombay, Gujarát and the Deccan. The value of land has largely increased throughout the táluka, but more particularly in the villages near Bombay in consequence of the increased demand for building sites.

The condition of the people in the táluka is generally good, and an unquestionable advance in material prosperity has been made during the currency of the lease. The existing rates were found to be so easy as to justify the taking of a substantial enhancement. In assessing the táluka exactly the same principles were applied as in neighbouring Konkan tálukas.

The revision survey operations were as usual carried on on the partial system. For assessment purposes the táluka was divided into 5 groups with rates ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 7 for rice, and Rs. 8 to Rs. 3 for varkas, resulting in an increase of 26·1 per cent.

Survey rates, similar to those previously sanctioned by Government for adjoining Government villages, were introduced into one inám village of the Kalyán táluka of the Thána collectorate, which resulted in an increase of 183·9 per cent. over the present average revenue of the village. Survey rates were also introduced into 97 villages of the Prachandgad táluka of the Bhor State. The proposed rates, which were similar to those previously applied to the adjoining villages of the Rajgad táluka of the same State resulting in a small increase (Rs. 318) over the past 10 years' average revenue shown by the chief as obtainable, but as a matter of fact an increase of 41·2 per cent. over his yearly collections.

Alienated villages  
and Native States.

The settlements introduced during the financial year resulted in a yearly enhancement of Rs. 1,81,145 or 29·8 per cent. in British villages and of Rs. 11,595 or 10 per cent. in alienated villages and Native States. The total approximate cost of the revision settlement up to 31st March 1897 was Rs. 87,83,036. This expenditure has resulted in an increase in the revenue demand of Rs. 41,61,801 or 31·4 per cent. on the former revenue, being equal to a return of 60·5 per cent. on the total expenditure.

#### SIND.

During the year proposals for the Irrigation Settlement of the Moro, Tando Bāgo, and Bādín tálukas of the Hyderábád district and for the Nasirabád táluka of the Shikárpur district were prepared. Proposals for the revision settlement of the Shikárpur táluka prepared in 1894-95 and those for the Naushábro, Feroz, Kaudiáro and Moro tálukas prepared in 1895-96 were still awaiting sanction. Preparation of other settlement proposals was delayed by the prevalence of plague.

#### ALIENATION SETTLEMENTS.

In the districts of the Northern Division the work was practically completed, only 24 sanads in the Thána and 11 sanads in the Panch Maháls district remaining to be issued. Steady progress was made in the Central Division, 922 sanads remaining to be issued against 1,287 at the close of the previous year. In Sátára 268 sanads were issued and 614 remained to be issued, the balances in the other districts being small. In the Southern Division no progress was made in the Kolába and Belgaum districts, but in Ratnágiri 85 and in Dhárwár 47 were issued, while in Bijápur and Kánara, the work had been completed.

### Collection of Land Revenue.

Information respecting the amount of land revenue collected in the Presidency during the year 1896-97 will be found in Chapter V of this report. The following table, compiled from the Collectors' administration reports, exhibits the number of occupancies in each district and the number of distraints used for the collection of the year's revenue:—

Division.	District.	Number of Occupancies.		Number of Distraints.	
		1896-96.	1896-97.	1896-96.	1896-97.
Sind	Thar and Párkar ... ..	30,473	30,845	.....	.....
	Shikárpur ... ..	59,008	59,394	.....	.....
	Hyderábád ... ..	81,624	82,268	.....	.....
	Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	8,540	3,790	.....	.....
	Karáchi ... ..	20,708	20,364	.....	.....
	Total ..	145,392	146,061	11	39



Division—continued.	District.	Number of Occupancies.		Number of Distraints.	
		1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Northern Division	Broach ... ..	49,009	49,549	54	212
	Ahmedabad ... ..	62,406	61,278	160	193
	Panch Maháls ... ..	28,078	28,548	12	17
	Kaira ... ..	112,001	111,398	20	70
	Surat ... ..	76,320	77,071	14	12
	Thána ... ..	66,933	69,735	107	408
	Total ...	394,747	397,579	367	912
Central Division	Khándeah ... ..	198,551	199,079	12	70
	Násik ... ..	76,406	76,845	2	9
	Sholapur ... ..	47,500	47,562	.....	7
	Poona ... ..	71,575	70,540	1	.....
	Kátára ... ..	80,653	80,890	2	6
	Ahmednagar ... ..	72,155	72,155	.....	12
	Total ...	486,840	487,071	17	104
Southern Division	Belgaum ... ..	51,574	51,956	2	3
	Dhárwar ... ..	81,341	81,502	3	5
	Ratnagiri ... ..	140,087	140,252	104	35
	Kanara ... ..	34,996	35,372	15	30
	Kolaba ... ..	56,614	56,574	4	8
	Bijapur ... ..	80,800	67,022	14	5
	Total ...	445,392	432,678	142	386
	Grand Total ...	1,472,371	1,463,969	537	1,441

There was a decrease in the number of occupancies extending to six out of the twenty-three districts. The falling off was most marked in the Bijápúr, Ahmedabad, Poona, Kaira and Karáchi districts. Except in the Karáchi district, the decrease was for the most part the result of a succession of bad harvests; in the Karáchi district the effects of the unfavourable season of the previous year appear to have still been felt. The effects of the unfavourable season were also manifest in the increased number of distraints; but part of the increase was due to the action of certain agitators, who organized in various districts in the Presidency proper combinations against the payment of assessment amongst well-to-do and wealthy cultivators. Compulsory processes had to be resorted to to collect the revenue; the combinations were speedily broken up, and in many instances property was attached only to be returned to the owner on his paying the assessment due from him. In the Karáchi district the collection of the revenue was hampered by the absence of many of the cultivators during the prevalence of plague, and the number of distraints issued showed a large proportionate increase.

### Waste Lands.

Northern Division.

The following table shows the state and extension of cultivation during 1896-97 in the various districts of the Northern Division:—

Districts.	Total culturable area.	Occupied.	Relinquished.	Balance culturable waste.	Area newly taken up during the year.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ahmedabad ... ..	1,524,566	1,417,776	25,673	106,790	9,605
Kaira... ..	495,166	404,158	6,549	81,028	2,769
Panch Maháls ... ..	353,451	282,857	1,566	70,594	4,865
Broach ... ..	499,537	479,191	435	20,346	142
Surat... ..	685,830	663,801	1,209	32,029	1,158
Thána ... ..	838,531	847,162	53	41,369	3,250
Total ...	4,437,101	4,084,945	35,489	352,156	21,789

The total culturable area shows a slight increase chiefly owing to disforestation of land in the Ahmedabad district and to land in the Panch Maháls and Surat districts hitherto classed as unculturable having been classed as culturable. The area in occupation decreased owing to the large area relinquished in the Ahmedabad district, where the season was again unfavour-

able. In the Panch Maháls the cultivated area continued to expand. In other districts the differences were inappreciable.

The corresponding figures for the Central Division are given below :—

Central Division.

Districts.	Total culturable area.	Occupied.	Relinquished.	Balance culturable waste.	Area newly taken up during the year.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Násik... ..	2,111,446	2,061,851	5,054	49,595	2,738
Khándesh ... ..	3,531,971	3,296,880	3,013	235,091	40,623
Ahmednagar... ..	2,558,026	2,559,200	35	28,826	681
Poona ... ..	2,551,321	2,544,223	.....	7,098	474
Sholápur ... ..	2,165,592	2,153,695	.....	11,897	227
Sátára ... ..	1,573,916	1,555,445	756	18,471	2,377
Total ...	14,572,272	14,171,299	8,858	400,973	47,120

There was a slight decrease in the culturable area due to enforestment in the Khándesh and Ahmednagar districts and corrections in the record made at the revision survey in the former. There was a slight contraction, caused by the unfavourable season, in the areas occupied in the Násik and Poona districts, but elsewhere the area expanded.

The corresponding figures for the Southern Division are :—

Southern Division.

Districts.	Total culturable area.	Occupied.	Relinquished.	Balance culturable waste.	Area newly taken up during the year.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Belgaum ... ..	1,195,546	1,167,533	549	28,013	1,030
Dhárwár ... ..	1,637,534	1,582,150	233	55,884	11,478
Kánara ... ..	385,615	332,382	867	53,233	2,896
Bijápur ... ..	2,184,923	2,138,599	92	46,324	4,164
Ratnágiri ... ..	1,735,366	1,729,939	224	5,427	455
Kolába ... ..	712,730	709,493	26	3,232	176
Total ...	7,851,714	7,660,101	1,991	191,613	20,199

There was a slight increase in the total culturable area, mainly due to the inclusion in the returns for the first time of the areas of certain alienated villages in the Ratnágiri district. The same cause produced a proportionate increase in the area actually occupied, but the total was also enlarged by expansions of the area in all districts except Kolába, where a slight falling off occurred. The excess of the area taken up for cultivation over that relinquished was most marked in the Dhárwár and Bijápur districts.

Similar details cannot be given as regards Sind, where the survey has not yet been completed; but the favourable character of the season caused a large increase in the area actually cultivated in all the districts. Sind.

### Government Estates.

There is nothing to record under this head.

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

In the Ahmedabad district all, and in the Kaira and Bronch districts most, of the estates of the above description were under the management of the Talukdári Settlement Officer. In other districts such estates were under the management of the Collectors. Exclusive of the encumbered estates in Sind, which are separately dealt with below, there were 92 estates of the minors and others under management during the year, with an approximate area of 160,941 acres.

ESTATES IN CHARGE OF THE TALUKDARI SETTLEMENT OFFICER.

Estates in charge.

The following table shows the total number and revenue of estates of all descriptions under management and of the talukdari villages in Ahmedabad under revenue charge in the year under report and the preceding year :—

	Number.		Aggregate Revenue for collection.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
			Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad Talukdars under Act VI of 1862 ... ..	50	48	65,551	66,920
Ahmedabad Talukdars removed from Act VI of 1862, but continued under management ... ..	4	1		
Kaira Thakors under Act XXI of 1881 ... ..	28	24	49,915	47,250
Broach Thakors under Act XXI of 1881 ... ..	4	3	19,292	10,018
Minors' Estates under Guardians and Wards Act VIII of 1890 ...	31	30	1,10,705	1,73,458
Miscellaneous Estates managed by agreement and under Act VI of 1888 ... ..	36	44	1,44,500	2,03,264
Estates managed under attachment for default, &c., section 144, Land Revenue Code ... ..	20	18	1,01,765	1,07,198
Estates :				
(a) Managed under section 320 of Civil Procedure Code ...	299	331	87,963	1,08,658
(b) Under process of sale ... ..	68	31	.....	.....
Estates managed under section 504 of Civil Procedure Code ...	7	7	5,870	11,834
Total ... ..	547	537	5,85,561	7,28,630
Amount realized by sale under decrees ... ..	..	..	1,658	.....
Talukdari villages under revenue charge ... ..	..	..	3,76,333	4,02,892

Ahmedabad Talukdars' Estates.

There were 48 estates under management under Act VI of 1862 at the end of 1895-96. During the year under report ten were released from the operation of the Act, four owing to liquidation of debts, and six owing to the expiration of 20 years' management. The number under management was therefore 38 at the close of the year. There was only one estate under management owing to debts due to Government though released from management under the Act. Of the estates under management 15 were directly administered by the Talukdari Settlement Officer, 23 by the Talukdars and 1 estate was, under a special arrangement, managed by the creditor. As regards the financial condition of all the encumbered estates as a whole, the chief features were the payments of Rs. 3,559 to private creditors, of Rs. 12,847 to Government, while a sum of Rs. 1,84,026 was still unliquidated, Rs. 31,753 being due to private creditors and Rs. 1,52,873 to Government. The average payment made on account of debt settlement was 16.8 per cent. of the sum due and the reduction of debt was 13.9 per cent. of the same sum. The corresponding percentages for the preceding year were 9.5 and 6 respectively. The comparatively large percentages for the year under review were due to the writing off of Rs. 19,477, the outstanding debt of the Badana estates, at the completion of 20 years' management. The actual liquidation and reduction were therefore 7.7 and 4.6 respectively. At the close of the preceding year 34 of the managed estates were indebted to Government. One of these liquidated its debt during the year, so that there were 33 estates indebted to Government at its close, the sum due being Rs. 1,52,873.

Kaira Thakors' Estates.

The number, 24, of estates under management remained the same as in the preceding year. By the payment of Rs. 12 to private creditors and of Rs. 11,275 to Government, the amount of outstanding demands on these estates was reduced to Rs. 1,09,834, of which Rs. 4,932 were owed to private creditors and Rs. 1,04,902 to Government. The average payment on account of debts was 9.7 per cent. of the sum due and the percentage of reduction of debt was 5.1. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 12.32 and 7.7 respectively. The decline in these percentages was due partly to special expenditure on funeral and marriage ceremonies and partly to the unfavourable season.

Broach Thakors' Estates.

There were three estates under management under Act XXI of 1881 at the beginning of the year under report; one was released, leaving 2 estates under the operation of the Act at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 2,488 was paid to private creditors, to whom debts to the amount of Rs. 13,386 remained owing, while a payment of Rs. 1,639 satisfied all Government demands. The average payment on account of debt settlement during the year was 23.6 per cent. of the sum due, while the debt was reduced by 23.3 per cent. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 33.2 and 32.3 respectively. One estate completely liquidated its obligations, another made good progress in debt settlement, while the settlement of Toda Giras claims adversely to the third prevented any liquidation of debt.

Minors' Estates under Act VIII of 1890.

At the close of the previous year there were 44 minors' estates under management. Two were added during the year, one of which is now the most important estate under management. The total realizations during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,53,408 against Rs. 1,13,263 in 1895-96, the gross incomes including balances being Rs. 3,61,251 and Rs. 2,23,530 respectively exclusive of the sums invested in landed property. At the end of the year Rs. 1,30,975 were invested in landed property and Rs. 88,400 in Government securities and there was a cash balance of Rs. 1,35,355.

At the end of 1895-96 there were 36 miscellaneous estates under management. During the year under report 8 new estates were added; none were released. Of the 44 estates under management, 23 were in Ahmedabad, 13 in Kaira and 8 in Broach.

Miscellaneous  
Estates.

Each minor Talukdar was receiving education at a school. The attendance at the Wadhwan Girassia School fell by 1 to 8, two minors having left and one joined. The formation of a matriculation class at this school was under consideration. One minor received private instruction and 3 attended schools in Ahmedabad.

Education of  
Minors.

The proposals for the settlement on survey principles of the villages of one estate and 90 talukdari villages in the Panch Mahals district were sanctioned by Government during the year. Reports containing proposals for the revised *jamias* of the talukdari villages of the Dhanduka and Sanand Talukas of the Ahmedabad District were under preparation. Proposals for the revision settlement of the *jamias* of the talukdari villages of the Viramgam Taluka were sanctioned by Government. The average increase in the *jamias* amounted to 38 per cent., and in the local fund contribution to 212 per cent. The revision settlement was introduced for the first time into the talukdari portion of the Gogha Taluka, and the whole sum due was recovered.

Revision Survey  
and Settlement.

Fourteen original suits and appeals were pending at the commencement of the year; fourteen new suits were instituted, making the total for disposal 28. 18 were finally decided, 11 in favour of and 7 against the Talukdari Settlement Officer. The net cost of litigation to the estates was Rs. 2,257.

Suits.

The following abstract gives the chief financial results of the management of the estates during the year under review:—

Financial Review.

	Number of Estates.	Gross Income, including previous year's outstanding balances.	Total Revenue realized including past year's balance in hand.	Government dues.	CHARGES OF ALL KINDS.					Paid to Creditors.	Balance in hand at the close of the year.	Outstanding balances written off.	Outstanding balances at the close of the year.
					Collection, &c., charges in the Talukas.	Talukdari Settlement Officer and establishment charges.	Maintenance, education and other expenses of Talukdars.	Miscellaneous.	Total.				
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estates under Encumbered Estates Acts ...	76	1,14,218	1,54,450	34,515	7,780	2,888	34,214	5,265	34,668	31,920	37,962	1,167	15,480
All other Estates under management ...	430	6,04,412	8,30,228	1,78,358	37,316	10,281	1,31,576	41,880	3,03,010	77,643	4,17,075	6,595	86,036
Total ...	506	7,28,630	1,048,678	2,07,873	45,102	13,169	1,65,790	46,645	4,78,678	1,09,563	4,55,037	7,762	1,01,516

The percentage of collections to gross realizable revenue was slightly lower in the Ahmedabad district and considerably larger in the Kaira and Broach districts than in 1895-96. There was a slight rise in the percentage of remissions in Ahmedabad district; the percentage in the Kaira district was stationary and that in Broach district showed a small decline. There was a larger outstanding balance in the Ahmedabad district, but the amounts unrecovered in the other two districts were perceptibly smaller.

The results of the working of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act VI of 1888 continued to be beneficial. There were 104 applications for permission to borrow a sum of Rs. 4,56,470. In 42 cases the borrowing of Rs. 1,87,158 was sanctioned, in 84 permission was refused and 20 applications were pending at the close of the year. No sales of talukdari land took place during the year.

Working of the  
Gujarat Talukdars'  
Act VI of 1888.

## ENCUMBERED ESTATES, SYND.

There were two estates under management throughout the year in the Karachi District. The aggregate receipts amounted to Rs. 2,897, and the balance from the previous year was Rs. 1,619. Out of the total of Rs. 4,516, a sum of Rs. 1,747 was spent as detailed below, and a balance of Rs. 2,769 was in hand at the close of the year:—

Karachi District.

	Rs.
Paid in satisfaction of Government debt ...	381
Land revenue ...	485
Maintenance ...	450
Other expenses ...	401

1,747

The amount due to Government at the close of the year was Rs. 249. Nothing was due on account of private debts.

The number of encumbered estates under the Collector's management on the 31st July 1896 was only two. Both were relinquished and restored to the owners at the end of July 1897. The balances of Rs. 842 and Rs. 7 at their credit were paid to the two estate owners respect-

Hyderabad District.

ively. Nothing was charged to the estates on account of the cost of management as the cost recovered last year was sufficient to cover the expenditure incurred. The Government assessment on the estates was punctually paid by the lessees as well as by the manager. The outstanding Government loan of Rs. 1,000 together with Rs. 50 on account of interest thereon was also paid. No private debt remained unpaid.

Shikárpur District.

There was one estate under management in the Shikárpur District at the commencement of the year and it was relinquished during the year. The total receipts were Rs. 691, while there was at the beginning of the year a balance of Rs. 107. The disbursements made during the year were as shown below:—

Amount paid in liquidation of private debts	...	...	...	Rs.
Miscellaneous expenses	...	...	...	345
				453
				<u>798</u>

The full amount of the private debts was liquidated. Nothing was due to Government.

Upper Sind Frontier.

There were no estates under management during the year. Of the balance remaining at the end of last year, viz. Rs. 257, a sum of Rs. 211 was paid away on account of miscellaneous expenses and the balance Rs. 46 was ordered to be credited proportionately to the owners of the relieved estates, if possible, or else credited to Government and entered as a distinct entry in the day-book. The Sind Encumbered Estates Act has been revived by Act XX of 1896. A full-time manager was appointed from 1st April 1897. Three hundred and two estates have been admitted and entrusted to the manager up to the present time. As the manager's accounts are made up for the financial year his transactions will appear in the summary to be submitted next year.

## CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

### Course of Legislation.

THE Acts passed by the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations and assented to by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General during the year 1896-97, are set forth with short Statements of their Objects and Reasons in Appendix III—A. Acts passed.

Two Acts were passed by the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations and assented to by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General during the year under report. These were :— Acts.

- (1) Act No. I of 1896 (An Act to amend the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1886).
- (2) Act No. I of 1897 (An Act to further amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888).

The reasons for introducing and passing Act No. I of 1896 were described as follows :—

In clause (10) of section 3 of the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1886, the word "Government," as used in that Act and in all Regulations and Acts made by the Governor of Bombay in Council, is defined as meaning, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, the Governor of Bombay in Council. It is considered, however, that the expression "the Local Government" would be a more appropriate designation. It is proposed, therefore, by this Bill to amend clause (10) of section 3 of the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1886, so as to extend to the expression "the Local Government," as used in Regulations and Acts made by the Governor in Council, the same meaning as is given in that clause to the word "Government." Objects and Reasons.

The reasons for introducing and passing Act No. I of 1897 were described as follows :—

1. The object of this Bill is to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, in order to enable a Deputy Municipal Commissioner to represent the Municipal Commissioner at meetings of the Corporation and Standing Committees.

2. Section 56 (1) of the Act provides that a Deputy Commissioner "shall exercise such of the powers and perform such of the duties of the Commissioner as the Commissioner shall from time to time depute to him." Clause (a) of sub-section (2) of the same section, however, contains a proviso that "it shall not be lawful for a Deputy Commissioner to appear in the Commissioner's stead at any meeting of the Corporation or Standing Committee or to exercise thereat any right or power of the Commissioner." It is proposed to repeal this proviso.

3. The heavy duties now devolving on the Municipal Commissioner in consequence of the outbreak of bubonic plague in Bombay and the extreme urgency of the measures he is required to organize and carry out show that, in circumstances of such pressure, the relief granted him by the appointment of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner should be as complete as possible. This relief cannot be as extensive as is possible and desirable so long as the Deputy Municipal Commissioner cannot be empowered to represent the Commissioner at meetings of the Corporation or Standing Committee.

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

- (1) Bill No. I of 1896 (A Bill to amend the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891). Bills.
- (2) Bill No. III of 1896 (A Bill to amend Act VIII of 1870 (An Act for the prevention of the murder of Female Infants) as to the Presidency of Bombay.)

The reasons for introducing Bill No. I of 1896 were set forth at page 43 of the Bombay General Administration Report for 1895-96. Bill No. I of 1896.

The reasons for introducing Bill No. III of 1896 were described as follows :—

Bill No. III of 1896.

In 1870 it was directed, with the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, that measures for the prevention of female infanticide should be taken under Act VIII of 1870 as regards the Karva and Lewa Kunbis in the districts of Ahmedabad and Kaira, and in April 1871 rules were made under section 2 of that Act, prescribing the payment of certain fees for the registration of births, deaths and other matters. In 1873 a fund called the Infanticide Fund was formed in each district of the fees collected under these rules.

2. Subsequently, on representations received, the rules were placed in abeyance and, in 1889, other rules were framed. These rules contained no provision as to the manner in which the Funds should be spent.

3. The accumulated fees could be put to no useful purpose contemplated by the Act, and Government were advised that expenditure on any purposes not contemplated in the Act would, in the absence of special legislative authority, be illegal.

4. The Infanticide Funds of the Kaira and Ahmedabad districts now amount to about Rs. 8,736 and Rs. 62,452 respectively. They have been accumulating at interest for more than 20 years, and there appears to be no practicable scheme for spending them in a useful manner and at the same time in a manner free from all legal objections.

5. It is certainly undesirable that these funds should continue to lie idle for an indefinite period, and it is the object of the proposed legislation to free Government from the obligation to spend the funds solely in the way indicated in the Act.

6. The fact that the fees were collected from the Lewa and Kadva Kunbi castes alone cannot be lost sight of. But in view of the practical difficulties connected with any scheme for now apportioning the funds to the persons or even to the castes from whom the fees were collected, and in view also of the fact that expenditure by the Local Boards of the Kaira and Ahmedabad districts must necessarily benefit the Lewa and Kadva Kunbis who form so important an element of the agricultural population of those districts, it is considered that the best practicable scheme would be to hand over the Kaira and Ahmedabad Infanticide Funds to the Local Boards of the Kaira and Ahmedabad districts respectively, and to leave those Boards full discretionary power to spend the funds on water-supply, sanitation, education, communications and other local improvements.

7. The previous sanction of the Governor General required by section 5 of the Statute 55 and 56 Vict., c. 14, has been obtained for the introduction of this Bill.

### Police.

#### MOFUSSIL POLICE.

Strength and cost.

The total strength of the police force stationed in the Presidency of Bombay, excluding the Province of Sind, was 14,722, showing a decrease of 41 as compared with that of the previous year. It was maintained at a cost of Rs. 27,44,890, exclusive of the appointment of the Inspector General of Police, or Rs. 89,393 more than in the previous year. The force was distributed as follows :—

General Police duties	...	...	...	...	7,755
Jail guards	...	...	...	...	196
Treasury and miscellaneous guards	...	...	...	...	4,299
Town duties	...	...	...	...	2,212
Cantonment duties	...	...	...	...	233
Inspector-General, Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police including Police Probationers	...	...	...	...	27
					<u>14,722</u>

The subjoined table shows the distribution of the force and its proportion to area and population :—

District.	Sanctioned strength.	Area in square miles.	Population.	PROPORTION OF FORCE.		Districts.	Sanctioned strength.	Area in square miles.	Population.	PROPORTION OF FORCE.	
				Area	Population.					Area	Population.
<i>Northern Division.</i>				<i>Southern Division.</i>							
Ahmedabad	1,195	2,049	291,713	2.47	809.94	Belgaum	677	4,667	1,013,261	6.6	1,455.8
Broach	460	1,453	341,489	2.15	742.86	Bijapur	657	5,095	796,339	8.6	1,312.08
Kaira	707	1,609	271,589	2.27	1,232.79	Dharwar	839	4,536	1,051,314	5.40	1,358.05
Panch Mahals	676	1,658	313,417	2.35	463.	Karnar	619	2,910	446,351	6.03	687.75
Rurat	884	1,032	649,193	1.99	779.36	Kolaba	474	2,137	594,573	4.50	1,256.
Thana	762	3,935	819,689	5.23	1,089.66	Ratanagiri	690	3,922	1,105,926	5.6	1,603.
<i>Central Division.</i>				<i>Total</i>							
Ahmednagar	768	6,645	293,775	2.47	1,183.61		14,682	77,422	15,163,506	5.26	1,039.19
Khandush	1,717	10,007	1,400,851	6.26	850.81						
Nasik	811	5,040	843,583	7.32	1,040.						
Poona	1,308	8,840	1,067,800	4.23	832.11						
Solara	978	4,089	1,224,098	8.00	1,202.						
Sholapur	569	6,521	760,089	7.07	1,274.						

The predominance of Mahomedans still continued, though to a decreased extent. Of other castes the number of Brahmans increased while that of Marathas decreased.

Education.

The improvement in education noticed in the previous year continued. The number of educated officers and men was 2,408 and 5,162 respectively out of the total number of 3,198 officers and 11,453 men. The percentage of education among officers alone rose from 73.14 to 75.29 and among men from 42.94 to 45.05. Taking officers and men together, the percentage increased from 49.52 to 51.65. Taking the percentages by districts, the highest was obtained in the Ratanagiri district, viz. 85 among officers and 72 among men and the lowest was 53 among officers and 13 among men in the Panch Mahals district.

The quality of the drill again improved and the results of the shooting competition showed a rise in the number of marksmen from 909 to 1,085. Thána again headed the list, Kánara was again last. The general improvement was noticeable in most of the districts, only 5 showing any falling off. Of the 18 districts represented at the competition shooting, 14 won the 25 Presidency prizes. Khándesh and Thána carried off 4 each, and Bijápur 3½ prizes, the remaining 13½ prizes, falling to Kaira, Panch Máhals, Broach, Násik, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Ratnágiri, Ahmednagar, Ahmedabad, Sátára and Sholápur. In the breach-loading carbine competition for foot police, Násik was first and Khándesh second. For the mounted police two competitions were held, one with breach loading carbines and the other with revolvers. In the former, Belgaum secured the first prize and Sátára the second, while in the latter Khándesh obtained the first and Ahmedabad carried off the second and third prizes.

Drill and ball practice.

The total number of punishments inflicted during the year was 2,290 against 2,136 in the previous year, while the average number of punishments for the three years preceding the year under report was 2,275 as compared with 2,306 the average of the triennium ending with 1895. The percentage of punishment to the total strength was 15.62 against 14.53. The number of judicial punishments decreased from 118 to 96, but departmental punishments rose from 2,018 to 2,194 including 143 against 154 dismissals.

Punishments.

The total number of rewards was 396 against 615 in the previous year, 71 being by promotion and 325 by money.

Rewards.

The following table gives the comparative amount of real cognizable crime in the years 1894, 1895 and 1896 for each Division and for the Presidency proper. Class VI comprises chiefly cognizable offences under the Gambling, Salt, Opium, Arms and Forest laws:—

Cognizable crime.

Offences.	Northern Division.			Central Division.			Southern Division.			Total.		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Indian Penal Code cases ...	3,236	3,182	3,256	4,059	4,277	4,534	3,009	3,008	2,864	10,304	10,467	10,654
Class VI ...	1,449	1,686	1,248	999	837	1,149	743	655	872	3,191	3,178	3,264
Total ...	4,685	4,868	4,499	5,058	5,114	5,683	3,752	3,663	3,736	13,495	13,645	13,918

The figures of actual crime rose during the year from 13,645 to 13,918. Compared with the year 1894, they showed an increase of 423 cases. Murders including attempts to commit murder and culpable homicides numbered 252 during the year under report as compared with 233 in 1895. Dacoities largely increased from 132 to 317, the rise being chiefly due to famine, and being most noticeable in the Central Division. Robberies increased from 199 to 248, cases of house-breaking increased from 2,032 to 2,441, while thefts decreased from 4,902 to 4,610. Cases of receiving stolen property rose from 320 to 348. An increased number of forest offences was the cause of the increase under class VI.

The total number of cases for disposal by the police and cases pending from the previous year was 23,892, of which 21,276 were under the Indian Penal Code. Of the 23,892 cases, 10,439 were classed as excluded, 3,329 disposed of without being brought to trial, 7,632 decided by trial, 2,480 remained pending at the close of the year and 12 ended by the death or lunacy of the accused. The corresponding details of 21,276 cases for disposal under the Indian Penal Code are 9,976, 3,223, 5,750, 2,315 and 12. Convictions were obtained in 6,836 cases, of which 5,016 were under the Indian Penal Code. The percentages of cases ending in conviction to real cases disposed of and decided by trial were 55 and 87 under the Indian Penal Code, 91 and 96 under class VI, and 62 and 89 under all classes. During the year 17,514 persons were arrested by the police *suo motu* against 15,290 in the previous year. Including 1,254 persons under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year, the total number for disposal was 18,768 in 1896 against 16,446 in the preceding year. Of the 18,768 persons, of whom 16,153 were charged with offences under the Indian Penal Code as compared with 13,417 in the previous year, 415 were released and never brought to trial, and 16,187 were disposed of by trial, of whom 10,415 were convicted, giving a percentage of 64 against 65, the corresponding percentage under the Indian Penal Code being 60 against 61 in 1895. The percentage of conviction to arrests was 62 under all classes and 53 under the Indian Penal Code as compared with 64 and 59 in the previous year. Of the total number of cases excluded under all classes, 8,029 were adjudged as false owing to mistakes of fact or law and 764 as maliciously false.

The success of the Police in dealing with offences.

The value of property reported stolen during the year amounted to Rs. 8,44,040 against Rs. 7,94,792 in the previous year. Including property stolen in cases pending from the previous year, the total value of the property to be accounted for by the police amounted to Rs. 10,53,136, of which property worth Rs. 3,38,450 was recovered. The percentage of recovery was 32 as compared with 41 in the preceding year. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which it was stolen remained stationary at 68.

Stolen property



Non-cognizable  
crime.

The following table shows the details of non-cognizable crime, in each Division of the Presidency Proper in comparison with those for the year 1895 :—

Division.	Total number of cases.		Number of cases in which the police were employed.		Percentage of cases in column 3 to those in column 2.		Persons.									
							Number of persons appearing before the Courts.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Acquitted.		Percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before Courts.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.		
Northern Division...	50,296	71,811	270	302	53	42	78,071	110,076	12,485	23,357	10,471	10,651	27,934	33,414	13.41	9.67
Central Division ...	49,646	52,228	692	526	1.39	1	71,206	72,859	10,816	12,032	19,106	17,431	39,760	41,769	26.53	23.92
Southern Division...	17,618	17,775	539	461	3.05	2.59	21,686	20,119	3,739	3,321	3,932	3,784	13,794	12,725	18.13	18.89
Total	117,560	141,809	1,501	1,289	1.27	.90	170,963	203,054	26,989	38,710	33,509	31,866	81,468	87,908	19.69	18.69

The table shows a large increase of 24,249 offences over the number reported in the previous year. The increase is spread generally throughout all the three Divisions, the largest increase being in the Northern Division, where the number increased from 50,296 to 71,811, the cause being an increase of 29,097 in the number of offences reported in Surat. The rise is explained as being due to municipal cases which numbered 26,791. Panch Mahals, Broach and Thána showed increases, Ahmedábád and Kaira decreases. The increase in the Central Division was general except in Sholápur and Poona. The number of offences reported in Sholápur decreased from 10,665 to 7,269 and in Poona there was a decrease of 1,079 cases. In the Southern Division, Ratnágiri showed a rise of no less than 1,174 cases. In Kolába also there was a small increase of 230 cases, while in the rest of the districts there was a general decrease. In 1,289 cases the police were employed in making enquiries against 1,501 in the previous year. In all 203,054 persons appeared before Courts against 170,963. Of these, 38,710 were discharged, 87,908 acquitted and 31,866 convicted. The corresponding figures in 1895 were 26,988, 81,488, and 33,509 respectively. The percentage of convictions to persons appearing before Courts was 15.69 against 19.60 in the previous year.

SIND POLICE.

Strength and cost.

The total strength of the police force in the five districts in Sind at the end of the year 1896 was 4,213, or 3 more than in the previous year, and the total cost of maintenance was Rs. 9,65,454 as compared with Rs. 9,60,055 in 1895.

Distribution.

The distribution of the force during the year was as follows :—

General duties	...	...	...	...	2,252
Jail guards	...	...	...	...	92
Treasury and miscellaneous guards...	...	...	...	...	1,045
Town municipal and harbour duties	...	...	...	...	771
Cantonments	...	...	...	...	45
Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents	...	...	...	...	8
Total	...	...	...	...	4,213

The following table shows the strength of the police and its proportion to area and population :—

District.	Sanctioned strength.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of Force to	
				Area, 1 to	Population, 1 to
Karachi	1,811	14,272	571,951	10.89	436.6
Hyderabad	1,101	8,280	878,535	7.52	796.73
Shikarpur	1,003	8,075	908,426	8.05	906.61
Upper Sind Frontier	279	2,606	174,548	9.34	625.62
Thar and Parkar	519	13,439	340,324	25.94	657
Total	4,213	46,672	2,871,784	11.09	682.9

Education.

Of the 798 subordinate officers and 3,407 men, 472 officers or 58.13 per cent., and 505 men or 14.81 per cent. were able to read and write a report intelligently. Taking officers and men together, the percentage of educated was 23.23. The highest district percentage was again that of Upper Sind Frontier, 29.86.

Shooting competitions were held in all the districts except in Thar and Parkar, where out-lawry operations employed every available man. Of the five prizes for foot police, Shikarpur and Hyderabad districts took two each and Karachi one. In the mounted police competition, Upper Sind Frontier gained 2 and Hyderabad 1 prize. The number of men who qualified as marksmen in the four districts was 127 against 77 who qualified in three districts in 1895, Karachi district taking the lead with 47.

Drill and ball practice.

The total number of officers and men punished during the year was 876 out of 4,205 or 20.83 per cent. against 13.63 per cent. in 1895. The increase, which is noticeable in the Upper Sind Frontier, Hyderabad and Shikarpur districts, is partly attributable to the inclusion for the first time of punishments of extra drill and duty.

Punishments.

Of the force, 22 or .52 were rewarded by promotion and 47 or 1.1 by money, against 26 and 52 in 1895.

Rewards.

The following table shows the comparative amount of real cognizable crime in 1894, 1895 and 1896 for the Province. Class VI comprises chiefly cognizable offences against the Gambling, Salt, Opium, Arms, Stamp, Forest and other Minor Acts :—

Cognizable crime.

	1894.	1895.	1896.
Indian Penal Code cases ... ..	4,387	4,740	4,634
Class VI cases ... ..	*1,733	1,895	1,811
Total ... ..	*6,120	6,635	6,445

\* The figures shown in the report for 1894 included 79 cases under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. These are now excluded for the sake of comparison.

The number of murders declined from 66 in 1895 to 50, while attempts to murder and culpable homicides were 25 against 25 in the two previous years. Dacoities numbered 7 against 8 and 11 in the two previous years, and thefts 78 less than in 1895. Cases of receiving stolen property fell by 4 to 138, but robberies and house-breakings with theft increased by 35 and 140 respectively.

At the commencement of the year there were 924 cases pending in Courts or under investigation with the police and during the year 9,263 cases were reported to the police or sent to them for investigation. There were thus 10,187 cases for disposal, of which 3,837 were excluded, 1,350 were disposed of without being brought to trial, 3,956 were decided by trial; in 5 cases further proceedings were stopped owing to the death or lunacy of the accused, and 1,039 were pending at the close of the year. Of the cases decided by trial, 3,683 or 93.26 per cent. resulted in convictions. There were 464 persons under arrest or on bail when the year began; in cases taken up *suo motu* by the police during the year 6,767 arrests were effected. There were thus 7,231 persons to be accounted for. Of these, 168 were released without being brought to trial, 6,586 were tried, 16 died, escaped, turned approvers or were dealt with as insane, and 461 were under arrest or on bail at the close of the year. Of the persons tried 4,566 or 69.33 per cent. were convicted. In 1895 there were in all 9,833 cases for disposal; of these, 3,495 were excluded, 1,407 disposed of without being brought to trial, 4,046 were decided by trial, convictions having been obtained in 3,790 or 93.67 per cent.; in two further proceedings were stopped owing to the death or insanity of the accused and 873 were pending at the close of the year.

Success of Police in dealing with offences.

The value of property reported as stolen during the year was Rs. 2,60,217 against Rs. 2,34,779 in 1895, and that of outstandings in cases pending from previous years Rs. 45,517 against Rs. 23,678 in 1895. The total amounts to be accounted for in 1895 and 1896 were therefore Rs. 2,58,457 and Rs. 3,06,734 respectively, and the amounts recovered were Rs. 96,307 and Rs. 99,418 respectively, giving a percentage of 32.41 for 1896 against 37.26 for 1895. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which it was stolen was 60.44 in 1896 against 62.88 in the previous year.

Stolen property.

The following table shows the details of non-cognizable offences in Sind in 1896 compared with 1895 :—

Non-cognizable crime.

Division.	Total number of cases.		Total number of cases in which the Police were employed.		Percentage of cases in Column 3 to those in Column 2.		Persons.									
							Number of persons appearing before Courts.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Acquitted.		Percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before Courts.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9								
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.		
Sind ... ..	15,160	15,558	81	118	6	8	24,268	24,922	4,409	4,745	6,635	6,181	13,179	12,620	28.28	24.09

The table shows that the number of cases increased by 433, and of persons appearing before Courts by 569 as compared with 1895.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

Strength and cost.

The addition of 7 men sanctioned for duty in connection with the Glanders and Farcy Act, raised the total strength of the police, including dockyard and harbour police, to 2,232, the proportion being 1 for every 360.8 of the population. The cost was Rs. 7,86,323 against Rs. 7,77,688 the year previous.

Conduct.

The conduct of the force remained satisfactory, there being no perceptible variation from the previous years' figures in the number of departmental punishments. Judicial punishments were 7, and departmental punishments 698 in number. One hundred and twenty-four rewards were given, of which 89 were by promotion and 35 by money, against 42 by promotion and 80 by money during the preceding year.

Cognizable crime.

The total number of cognizable offences reported to the Police and to the Magistrates was 40,463, showing an increase of 3,173 as compared with 1895. The increase is mainly under the head "offences against property" and was due to the special activity of bad characters during the prevalence of the bubonic plague during the last 3 months of the year, when many houses were left unoccupied and unprotected by their owners. Out of the 40,411 real cases dealt with, the police took up *suo motu* 32,546 and obtained convictions in 92.97 per cent., the percentage for 1895 having been 93.12. Out of 35,775 persons arrested, 34,844 or 97.39 per cent were convicted, the percentage for 1895 having been 96.63. There were 8 cases of murder and attempts at murder against 11 in the previous year. Convictions were obtained in 4 cases.

Non-cognizable crime.

There were in all 8,093 cases of non-cognizable offences, of which 3,506 were under the Penal Code. Of the 4,208 accused persons who appeared, 2,822 or 67.06 per cent. were convicted.

Trade under the Arms Act.

There was an increase of 303, 15, 38, 80 and 106 in the number of rifles, carbines, guns, pistols and swords imported. There was a decrease in the number of loaded cartridges but an increase in the quantity of powder imported. Licenses and permits under the Act numbered 5,946, a decrease of 98.

Inquests.

The Coroner held 463 inquests, the verdicts being as under :—

Homicides	...	...	...	...	12
Deaths caused by rash and negligent acts	...	...	...	...	4
Death caused by voluntarily causing grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	1
Suicides	...	...	...	...	115
Accidental deaths	...	...	...	...	271
Deaths from natural causes	...	...	...	...	55
Deaths from unknown causes	...	...	...	...	10
Total					468

Pilgrims.

Passports were granted to 11,594 persons, a number less by 1,617 than that of the preceding year; of them 7,992 were British subjects, 983 were subjects of Native States, and 2,457 were foreigners from Central Asia. Besides 162 pilgrims passed through Bombay with passports from Civil and Political officers outside Bombay.

RAILWAY POLICE.

Strength and cost.

The strength and cost of the three Railway forces during the year 1896 were as follows :—

Names of the Railway Lines.	Officers.	Men.	Total number of Officers and men.	Cost.
				Rs.
G. I. P. Railway	104	512	616	1,41,594
Southern Marátha Railway	49	262	311	67,446
B. B. & C. I. and B. M. Railways	194	1,024	1,218	2,32,491

The Police forces on all the three Railways increased.

Conduct and education.

The general conduct of the G. I. P. Railway Police as reflected in the number of punishments, was much the same as last year, while the number of educated members decreased. On the Southern Marátha Railway while the number of punishments increased, there was a slight improvement in the education of the force. The number of punishments in the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police force showed a large decrease. In point of education this is the most backward of the Railway Police forces, but the year was marked by considerable improvement in this respect.

Crime.

There was a general increase in crime on the three Railways, especially on the G. I. P. Railway, where the number of offences reported during the year increased from 494 to 830, the increase being entirely in cognizable crime which was due to the registration as crime of cases reported as "missing goods." On the B. B. & C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railways the total

number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during 1896 was 1,618 against 1,552 in 1895, while the Southern Marátha Railway showed a very small increase from 199 to 201. The general results of the three railways for 1895 and 1896 as regards cognizable and non-cognizable crime are summarized in the following table:—

Name of the Railway Lines.	Number of cases reported.		Number in which convictions were obtained.		Number of persons arrested or appeared on other process.		Number convicted.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
<i>G. I. P. Railway.</i>								
Cognizable ... ..	437	778	193	423	366	689	233	508
Non-cognizable ... ..	57	52	...	...	70	64	52	45
<i>Southern Marátha Railway.</i>								
Cognizable ... ..	176	171	122	124	190	195	152	146
Non-cognizable ... ..	23	80	...	...	33	39	20	34
<i>B. B. &amp; C. I. and R. M. Railways.</i>								
Cognizable ... ..	1,326	1,363	616	634	994	1,027	736	774
Non-cognizable ... ..	226	235	...	...	301	282	257	243

The results of the police work in detecting and prosecuting crime may be gathered from the following percentages:—

The success of the Police in dealing with offences.

Name of the Railway Lines.	PERCENTAGES.									
	Of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.		Of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.		Of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.		Of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.		Of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
G. I. P. Railway ... ..	48	55	93	95	4	3	66	76	71	80
Southern Marátha Railway ... ..	70	71	98	96	1	1	84	76	83	77
B. B. & C. I. and Rájputana-Málwa Railways.	46	45	87	87	3	1	77	78	77	77

On the G. I. P. Railway, true reported crime under "all classes" numbered 776 in 1896 as compared with 435 in 1895. Under the Indian Penal Code the number of true crimes was 512 against 361 in the previous year, the increase being chiefly noticeable in thefts. On the Southern Marátha Railway there were 247 cases in all reported under "all classes" against 265 in 1895, a decrease of 18. In Indian Penal Code cases the decrease was 22. The total number of cognizable cases reported on the B. B. & C. I. and Rájputana-Málwa Railways under "all classes" during the year was 1,408 as compared with 1,349 in 1895. Under Indian Penal Code, the number was 1,223 against 1,148 in the previous year. The increase was due to more thefts having been committed. As regards real crime the number slightly increased from 1,239 to 1,254 under "all classes" and from 1,051 to 1,082 under the Indian Penal Code. In respect of property stolen and recovered, the B. B. & C. I. and Rájputana-Málwa Railways had to account for the largest amount, viz. Rs. 92,374, and the percentage of recoveries rose from 43 to 66. On the G. I. P. Railway the percentage of recoveries was the lowest, viz. 30 per cent., the amount of property stolen being Rs. 51,912. On the Southern Marátha Railway Rs. 5,169 worth of property was stolen and 49 per cent. recovered.

Cognizable crime.

The number of non-cognizable cases in which the police were employed to make enquiries on the B. B. & C. I. Railway was 15 out of 235 cases, on the G. I. P. Railway 3 out of 52, and on the Southern Marátha Railway 1 out of 30.

Non-cognizable crime.

#### ADEN POLICE.

The strength and constitution of the Land Police remained unchanged, the force being distributed as follows:—At Aden 146 foot police, at Shaikh Othman 40 foot and 15 mounted police, at Perim 10 foot police. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 56,641 or Rs. 615 more than in 1895-96. The Government contribution towards the cost was Rs. 35,537. The Harbour Police consisted of 4 European and 30 native Constables, and the cost was Rs. 11,084.

Strength and cost.

Conduct.

The conduct of the Harbour Police was good and that of the land force showed improvement. The number of persons placed before the Magistrates rose from 303 to 400. The value of property reported as stolen rose from Rs. 6,006 to Rs. 6,357, while the percentage of recoveries fell from 34.49 to 24.07.

VAGRANTS.

The number of male vagrants dealt with during the year was 98 as compared with 105 in 1895, 82 vagrants having been admitted into the Work-house during the year, while 16 remained over from 1895. Of the 82 newly admitted vagrants, it appears that 64 were sent to the Work-house by the Presidency Magistrates in Bombay; 10 were received from other parts of the Presidency; and 5, 1 and 1 from the Work-houses at Madras, Lahore and Allahabad respectively, and 1 was re-admitted on an old warrant.

Of the 98 vagrants dealt with during the year, 29 were discharged to employment (including 1 enlisted as a soldier), 6 were discharged to the care of friends and 2 were shipped as sailors or firemen. Four were sentenced to imprisonment, 6 were deported to England, 1 was sent to England as an *ex-military* convict, 2 escaped, 2 died, and 21 deserted and were not re-admitted. One vagrant was sent to the St. George's Hospital, leaving 24 vagrants in the work-house at the close of the year 1896 as compared with 16 at the close of the previous year.

The total expenditure of the Work-house during the year was Rs. 6,425 as compared with Rs. 6,998 in the year 1895. The decrease was due partly to a lower daily average number of inmates and partly to a decrease in the charges on account of exchange compensation. The total cost to Government of carrying out the Vagrancy Act in the Presidency of Bombay during the year under review was Rs. 7,392, being Rs. 253 less than the expenditure for the previous year.

There was no admission in the Female Work-house in 1896; nor was there any vagrant remaining from the previous year. The total cost of maintaining the Institution was Rs. 6 against Rs. 7 in 1895.

There was only one applicant for assistance in Aden during 1896 and he was sent to Suez, the expenses amounting to Rs. 30.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS AND VENOMOUS SNAKES.

Total destruction of life.

During the year there was a decrease of 172 in the number of persons killed by wild animals and snakes in the whole Presidency, including Sind, the number having been 1,160 against 1,332 in the preceding year. The number of persons killed by wild animals alone was 51 against 46 in the previous year. Seven of these deaths were caused by tigers, 17 by leopards or panthers, 6 by wolves, 1 by a hyæna, and 20 by "other animals." As in the two preceding years the Khândesh District showed the greatest number of victims. The mortality from snake-bite was less than in the previous year, having decreased from 1,286 in 1895 to 1,109 in 1896. The decrease occurred in all three divisions of the Presidency proper and in Sind. Excluding Re. 1 paid by a Local Board, the rewards for the destruction of snakes amounted to Rs. 152-5-6.

Mortality among cattle.

The number of cattle killed by wild animals and snakes increased from 1,555 in 1895 to 1,929 in 1896. The number of casualties was as usual greatest in Kánara.

Destruction of wild animals.

The total number of wild animals destroyed was 992 against 1,243 in the previous year. The amount of rewards was Rs. 3,556 as compared with Rs. 3,659 in 1895. Besides Rs. 152 were spent in rewards by the Municipalities and Re. 1 by the Local Boards.

Gun licenses.

During the year under review, 954 licenses to carry arms for the destruction of wild beasts and the protection of crops were granted as compared with 930 in the previous year, the total number of licenses in force being 9,335 as compared with 9,391.

Chemical Analysis.

General.

The number of articles examined was 3,222, an increase of 172 over that of the preceding year. Of this number 1,435 pertained to medico-legal cases. Of the rest the samples forwarded by the Customs and A'bkári Department for analysis numbered 1,180. The figure for the previous year was 877, showing an increase of 303, chiefly caused by the unusual number of samples of methylated spirits sent for examination. Out of a total of 310 such samples, only 37 were passed as properly methylated. The number of samples received under the Merchandise Marks Act also increased. Samples of potable water (409), of Government stores (87) and of miscellaneous articles (111) made up the total noted above.

Medico-legal cases.

Of the 323 medico-legal cases, 148 were cases of real or alleged poisoning of human beings, showing a decrease of 23 over the previous year, poison being detected in 48 or 32.4 per cent. of these cases, as compared with 94 or 55.3 per cent. in 1895. In 26 of the cases in which poison was detected, the poison employed was arsenic, in 3 copper, in 2 mercury, in 1 pounded glass, in 11 opium, in 1 dhatura, in 1 strychnia, in 1 atropia and in 2 mineral acids. In the 26 cases in

which arsenic was detected, 44 persons were poisoned, of whom 19 died, both being less than the corresponding figures for 1895. Of the 11 persons poisoned by opium, 7 died, the corresponding figures for 1895 being 33 persons poisoned and 16 deaths. One hundred and sixteen cases of animal poisoning, an increase of 16 over the number of 1895, were examined, with the result that poison was discovered in 57 cases, and the number of deaths was 65, of which 64 were of horned cattle and 1 of a mare; the corresponding figures for 1895 were 60 cases and 59 deaths. In 15 cases the poison detected was cerbera thevetia and in 42 arsenic.

The 409 samples of potable water examined yielded 192 against 172 in 1895, which Potable water. were classed as bad, the remainder being found of good or fair quality.

### Criminal Justice.

This section relates to the administration of justice by the Criminal Courts in the Regulation Provinces of the Presidency and in the Province of Sind, as well as the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates, and represents the work done by those Courts. The following table shows the area and population of the above-mentioned provinces according to the census (1891):—

	Area in square miles.	Population.
Regulation Provinces ... ..	77,275	15,985,270
Sind ... ..	47,789	2,871,774
Total ...	125,064	18,857,044

The Courts of which the work forms the subject of this report were:—

#### Regulation Provinces.

The High Court.	4 Presidency Magistrates.
16 Sessions Judges and Joint Sessions Judges.	119 First Class Magistrates.
6 Assistant Sessions Judges.	200 Magistrates of the Second Class.
18 District Magistrates.	202 Do. Third Class.
15,151 Police Patels with criminal jurisdiction under Bombay Act VIII of 1867.	

#### Sind.

The Sadar Court.	36 Magistrates of the First Class.
4 Sessions Judges and Joint Sessions Judges.	58 do. Second Class.
1 Assistant Sessions Judge.	45 do. Third Class.
6 District Magistrates.	

The Judges mentioned in the above paragraph were all paid. During the year under report there were 62 Honorary Magistrates in the Presidency proper, of whom 50 formed 10 Benches of Magistrates. There were also in the Presidency proper 74 Sanitary Committees and Sanitary Boards invested with powers to try certain offences under Sections 14 and 24 of Bombay Act I of 1883. Of the Judges of the High Court five were Europeans and two Natives. Of the Sessions Judges, Joint Sessions Judges and Assistant Sessions Judges, including those in Sind, twenty-two were Europeans and five were Natives, two of the latter being Statutory Civilians. Seventy-nine of the First Class Magistrates were Europeans and one hundred and three were Natives. Of the Second and Third Class Magistrates all were Natives, except five and six respectively who were Europeans. These latter include 29 Special Magistrates in the Presidency proper and 9 in Sind.

The total number of offences reported during the year 1896 amounted to 263,303, of which 226,112 were returned as true. The corresponding numbers for the preceding year were 244,041 and 184,314 respectively. The number of offences against public tranquillity fell from 1,055 to 925, and the number of offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals showed a decrease of 362. The number of cases of criminal force and assault also fell from 6,154 in the year 1895 to 5,666 during the year under report. The number of cases of hurt, attempts at hurt and those of theft and robbery and dacoity rose from 28,007 to 28,600, from 5 to 369, from 9,188 to 9,447 and from 311 to 444 respectively. The cases of receiving stolen property increased from 719 in the year 1895 to 909 during the year under report. The cases of mischief and criminal trespass increased by 278 and 130 respectively. Cases of criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance showed also an increase of 827. Offences under special and local laws, which had fallen from 123,157 in 1894 to 117,513 during the year 1895, showed an increase of 40,306 during the year under report. Of the 496 cases affecting human life brought to trial during the year 230 were murders as compared with 258 out of 545 in the preceding year. The following table shows the number of offences returned as true in each district, including those in Sind, with the ratio of the number of offences to the population for the year 1896 as compared with the year 1895:—

Names of Districts.	Population.	Offences.		Ratio of number of offences to population.	
		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Ahmedabad ... ..	921,712	20,745	15,341	1 to 44	1 to 50
Kaira ... ..	871,589	5,527	9,373	1 to 158	1 to 93
Panch Maháls ... ..	313,417	1,914	2,035	1 to 164	1 to 154
Broach ... ..	341,490	3,385	3,873	1 to 101	1 to 88
Surat ... ..	649,989	8,680	29,251	1 to 75	1 to 23
Thána ... ..	904,868	8,280	8,701	1 to 109	1 to 104
Kolába ... ..	509,584	3,628	3,730	1 to 140	1 to 137
Násik ... ..	843,582	9,704	11,838	1 to 87	1 to 71
Khándesh ... ..	1,460,851	8,214	8,756	1 to 178	1 to 162
Ahmednagar ... ..	888,755	4,397	4,872	1 to 202	1 to 184
Poona ... ..	1,067,800	16,615	15,382	1 to 64	1 to 69
Sholápur ... ..	750,689	3,819	7,216	1 to 198	1 to 104
Sátára ... ..	1,225,989	8,389	11,125	1 to 146	1 to 111
Belgaum ... ..	1,013,261	3,431	2,989	1 to 295	1 to 339
Dhárwár ... ..	1,051,314	3,007	3,385	1 to 349	1 to 310
Bijápur ... ..	796,399	1,276	1,461	1 to 624	1 to 545
Kánara ... ..	446,351	2,118	1,854	1 to 211	1 to 241
Ratnágiri ... ..	1,105,926	2,529	2,369	1 to 437	1 to 467
Karáchi ... ..	564,880	5,692	6,192	1 to 99	1 to 91
Hyderabad ... ..	918,646	5,933	4,837	1 to 155	1 to 190
Shikárpur ... ..	915,497	6,266	6,794	1 to 146	1 to 134
Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	174,548	760	1,010	1 to 230	1 to 173
Thar and Párkar ... ..	298,203	962	1,034	1 to 310	1 to 288
Bombay (City) ... ..	821,764	49,033	39,689	1 to 16	1 to 21
Total ... ..	18,857,044	184,314	226,112	1 to 102	1 to 83

The decrease was most marked in the district of Belgaum. There was also a considerable decrease in the districts of Poona, Kánara, Ratnágiri and Hyderabad. The districts of Kaira, Broach, Surat, Sholápur, Dhárwár and Bijápur showed a considerable increase, it being most marked in the district of Bijápur. There was also an increase in the districts of Panch Maháls, Khándesh, Ahmednagar, Sátára, Karáchi, Shikárpur and Upper Sind Frontier. The City of Bombay continued to be the most criminal of all districts, while the district of Belgaum appeared to be the least criminal, and in the districts of Broach, Surat and Karáchi the number of offences in proportion to population was high.

Cases brought to trial and disposed of.

In connection with the 226,112 offences returned as true during the year 1896, 178,382 cases, including cases not disposed of during the previous year, were brought to trial before the Courts. The total number of persons under trial during the year, including those involved in cases pending at the end of the previous year, was 320,485, being 24,895 more than in 1895. Of these, 163,515 were acquitted or discharged, 100,373 were convicted, 181 died during trial, 171 escaped and 28 were transferred to other provinces, while 51,197 remained pending at the end of the year. During the previous year the number of persons under trial was 295,590, of whom 153,752 were acquitted or discharged, 108,262 were convicted, 221 died during trial, 558 escaped, 5 were transferred to other provinces, and a retrial was ordered in the case of 3 persons referred to the Sadar Court in Sind under Section 307, Criminal Procedure Code, 32,789 remaining under trial at the close of that year. The following table exhibits the percentage for the year 1896 as compared with the two previous years:—

	1894.	1895.	1896.
Died, escaped or transferred ... ..	79	26	11
Acquitted or discharged ... ..	50.59	52.01	52.59
Convicted ... ..	39.50	36.63	31.31
Remaining under trial ... ..	9.11	11.09	15.97

The proportion of acquittals and discharges to convictions rose from 58.68 in 1895 to 63.62 during the year under report. The proportion of acquittals and discharges to conviction was highest in the cases of hurt, attempts at hurt, criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, attempts at criminal force and assault, mischief, wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement, offences relating to marriage, offences relating to religion and defamation. The number of convictions ranged highest in the cases of offences against public tranquillity, offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, theft, mischief, criminal trespass and in the cases of offences under special and local laws.

European British subjects.

During the year under report 302 cases, involving 346 European British subjects, were brought to trial. The offences were principally hurt, wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement, criminal force and assault, theft, mischief and offences under special and local laws, the number of cases under the last-named heading being 203 or 66.99 per cent. of the whole number. Of the 346 persons tried, 295 were convicted, 51 were acquitted or discharged, and no person remained under trial at the close of the year, the ratio of the number acquitted or discharged to the number convicted being 15 : 85 as compared with 24 : 76 in the year 1895.

There were 3,159 miscellaneous cases, involving 3,617 persons before the Criminal Courts during the year 1896. Of the 3,617 persons 1,125 were discharged, 2,458 were convicted, 2 escaped and 32 persons were under trial at the close of the year. These cases include proceedings under Chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure for taking security for good behaviour and for keeping the peace, as also proceedings for forfeiture of bail or recognizance, maintenance and local nuisance cases and orders with regard to frivolous or vexatious complaints under Section 560 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Miscellaneous cases.

Of the 320,485 persons who were brought to trial during the year, 4,250 were placed before village officers, 13,399 before Special Magistrates, 61,465 before Honorary Magistrates sitting singly, 186,859 before Stipendiary Magistrates, and 14,655 before Benches of Magistrates. There were 274 persons placed before Sanitary Boards and Sanitary Committees. The cases of 201 persons were referred to District and Divisional Magistrates under Sections 347 and 349 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and 39,373 came before them directly. There were 2,302 persons brought to trial before the Courts of Session and 149 before the High Court and Sadar Court in Sind against 2,240 and 160 respectively in the previous year. As persons committed or referred are reckoned twice over, *i.e.*, once for each Court before which they appear, it follows that the total of the several items shown above, *viz.* 322,927, does not agree with the total number of persons actually brought to trial before the various Courts.

Work done by the Courts.

The High Court on its Original Side disposed of 43 cases, involving 56 persons, during the year 1896. Of these 9 persons were acquitted or discharged, 45 were convicted and 1 person remained under trial at the close of the year. In the year 1895 there were 50 cases, involving 59 persons, of whom 1 escaped, 23 were discharged or acquitted, and 35 were convicted. On the Appellate Side of the High Court there were 25 cases involving 32 persons for confirmation of sentences of death, and 9 cases involving 49 persons were referred to the High Court by Sessions Judges under Section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Of these 81 persons, 18 were acquitted and 60 convicted, the sentence of death being confirmed on 23 persons and the cases against 3 persons remained pending at the close of the year.

The High Court.

The Sadar Court in Sind, as a court of reference, disposed of 11 cases involving 12 persons referred to it. Of these 4 were acquitted and 8 convicted, the sentence of death being confirmed on 7 persons.

The Sadar Court in Sind.

In the Courts of Session 2,302 persons were under trial during the year 1896 against 2,240 in 1895. Of these, 886 were acquitted, 1,016 were convicted, 6 died and 307 remained under trial at the end of the year. The ratio of acquittals to convictions fell from 52:48 in 1895 to 46:54 during the year 1896.

Courts of Sessions.

Exclusive of 2,355 persons who were committed or referred to superior Courts, the Magistrates of the various classes had before them during the year 1896, as compared with the two previous years, the numbers given in the table below:—

Magistrates.

	1894.	1895.	1896.
Persons under trial...	279,489	288,857	313,507
Died, escaped or transferred...	2,240	784	874
Acquitted or discharged...	141,827	150,638	165,434
Convicted...	109,608	104,883	96,884
Remaining under trial...	25,824	32,592	50,885

The percentage of acquittals in the cases finally disposed of rose from 58.79 to 64.55 during the year under report.

The Police Patels had before them 4,250 persons as compared with 4,407 in the year 1895. Of these, 2,122 were discharged or acquitted, and 2,127 were convicted, 1 person remaining under trial at the close of the year.

Police Patels.

The following table gives the duration, in days, of trials before Special, Stipendiary, and District and Divisional Magistrates, as well as before the Courts of Sessions and the High Court and the Sadar Court in Sind, as compared with the duration in the previous year:—

Duration of trials.

	1895.	1896.
	Days.	Days.
Special Magistrates...	8.4	8.9
Stipendiary Magistrates...	7.7	13.4
District and Divisional Magistrates...	5.5	4.6
Chief Magistrates of Districts...	7.03	15
Courts of Sessions...	37.7	34.2
High Court, Original Side...	237	343
Sadar Court in Sind...	23.4	44

In the High Court, Original Side, the figures represent only the time actually occupied by the trial in the Court, while in the case of the Sessions Courts the time from the date of commitment is included.

The number of witnesses examined by all the Criminal Courts during the year 1896 amounted to 270,950 against 276,442 in 1895. Of these, 4,633 were examined by Police Patels, 194

Witnesses.



by Sanitary Boards and Sanitary Committees, 258,036 by all classes of Magistrates, 7,659 by the Courts of Session, and 428 by the High Court. The number of witnesses so examined by the Magistrates and the Courts of Session in the previous year amounted to 263,411 and 7,989 respectively.

**Punishments.**

The High Court on its Original Side passed five sentences of death. The High Court on its Appellate Side and the Sadar Court in Sind confirmed the sentences of death on 23 and 7 persons respectively, as compared with 26 and 14 respectively in the previous year. Two persons were sentenced to be hanged by the High Court on its Original Side in 1895. There were 174 persons sentenced to transportation during the year under report against 114 in the preceding year. No sentence of penal servitude was passed. There were 14,801 persons sentenced to imprisonment against 14,886 so sentenced in 1895. In 8.35 per cent. of these cases simple imprisonment was awarded. No sentence of forfeiture of property was passed during the year under report. There were 81,888 persons sentenced to fines as compared with 87,609 persons so sentenced during the previous year. The numbers of fines imposed and realized as well as the amount of compensation paid decreased. The percentage of fines realized fell from 79.93 in 1895 to 76.57 during the year under report. During the year under report 1,087 persons were sentenced to whipping against 697 in 1895. Of the sentences of whipping, 863 were passed under Sections 2 and 3 of Act VI of 1864 in lieu of other punishments, 77 under Sections 3 and 4 of the Act in addition to other punishments and 147 on juveniles under Section 5 of the Act for offences not punishable with whipping under Sections 2, 3 and 4. The total number of persons sentenced to whipping increased by 390, the increase being most marked in the first of these classes, while the next two classes showed a decrease. The percentage of sentences of whipping to all other sentences was 9.7 as compared with 6.2 in the previous year.

**Appeals and applications for revision.**

The number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts during the year (exclusive of 285 persons whose cases were referred to the High Court for revision) amounted to 9,053; in addition to these, applications involving 699 accused persons were made by complainants for revision, and in the interest of 185 persons the Courts took steps to obtain revision on their own motion. Of these 1 died, 3,255 had their appeals or applications rejected, 4,023 had their sentences or orders in their cases confirmed, on 19 the sentences were enhanced, of 669 the sentences were reduced or otherwise modified, and of 1,394 the sentences or orders were reversed. In the case of 36 persons the proceedings were quashed, and in the case of 189 a new trial or further inquiry was ordered, and the cases of 335 persons remained pending at the close of the year.

**The High Court.**

As a Court of appeal the High Court had to deal with appeals of 636 persons from convictions by the Courts of Session. Of these 358 had their appeals rejected; in the case of 148 persons the sentences were confirmed, of 38 reduced or otherwise altered and of 40 reversed. In the case of 1 person a new trial or further inquiry was ordered, and the appeals of 51 persons remained undisposed of at the close of the year. In the preceding year there were appeals of 582 persons before the High Court. The High Court had before it for revision the proceedings in the cases of 732 persons, the cases of 188 persons referred to it by Sessions Judges and District Magistrates under Section 438 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and of 89 persons being sent for upon examination of the monthly criminal calendars, and the remainder being taken up on applications made to the Court. The High Court enhanced the sentences on 4 persons, modified those of 42 and reversed those of 143. In the cases of 25 persons a new trial or further inquiry was ordered. It did not interfere in the cases of 468 persons, and the cases of 44 persons remained pending at the end of the year. Besides these cases the High Court disposed of two references made by the Presidency Magistrates of Bombay under Section 432. In the year 1895, the number of persons whose cases the High Court had before it for revision amounted to 797. During the year under report 10 appeals were made to the High Court by Government against acquittals involving 13 persons, as compared with 25 appeals involving 50 persons in the previous year and appeals against 9 persons were pending at the commencement of the year 1896. Of the 22 persons, the appeals against 4 persons were rejected, in the case of 5 persons the orders of acquittal were confirmed, in the case of 4 persons such orders were set aside, and in the cases of 2 persons a new trial or further inquiry was ordered. The appeals against 7 persons remained pending at the close of the year.

**The Sadar Court in Sind.**

The Sadar Court in Sind had before it the appeals of 120 persons against 127 during the year 1895. In the case of 28 persons the appeals were rejected, in those of 49 the sentences were confirmed, of 9 modified, of 23 reversed, and the appeals of 11 persons remained pending at the end of the year. The Sadar Court in Sind had before it for revision the proceedings in the cases of 281 persons against 437 persons in the preceding year, while applications in which 22 accused persons were involved were made by complainants for revision. It did not interfere in the cases of 138 persons, but enhanced the sentences of 14 persons, modified those of 83, and reversed those of 32. It quashed the proceedings in the case of 13 persons, ordered new trials or further inquiry in the case of 4, and the cases of 19 persons remained pending at the close of the year.

**Courts of Session.**

The Courts of Session had before them the appeals of 2,013 persons against convictions by Assistant Sessions Judges and First Class Magistrates as compared with 1,973 in the year 1895. The appeals of 96 persons remained pending at the close of the year. Of the remainder, the appeals of 780 persons were rejected; those of 177 were modified and in those of 359 the sentences were reversed. New trials or further inquiry was ordered in 5 cases. One appellant died and 2 cases were referred to the High Court for revision. The Courts of Sessions had before them for revision the proceedings in cases involving 1,483 persons as compared with cases involving 894 persons in the previous year and cases involving 780 in the year 1894. As regards 1,289 persons the decisions were not interfered with; as regards one, the sentence

was modified; as regards 15 the sentences were reversed; new trials or further inquiries were ordered as regards 65 and as regards 83 references were made to the High Court, leaving 29 pending at the close of the year. The District Magistrates and First Class Magistrates with appellate powers had before them appeals of 3,647 persons against 3,721 in 1895 and 3,788 in 1894, with the following results :—

	1894.	1895.	1896.
Died, escaped or were transferred ... ..	1	1	..
Appeals rejected ... ..	752	860	886
Sentences confirmed ... ..	1,790	1,581	1,584
Sentences enhanced or modified ... ..	832	364	316
Sentences reversed ... ..	794	789	777
Proceedings quashed ... ..	9	8	13
New trials or further inquiry ordered ... ..	36	10	19
Referred to the High Court ... ..	..	..	..
Pending at the close of the year ... ..	74	108	52

The District Magistrates reviewed the proceedings in cases involving 1,178 persons as compared with cases involving 1,020 persons in the previous year, and declined to interfere in the cases of 954, while those of 150 were referred to the High Court.

Trials by jury are held only in the High Court, the Courts of Sessions and in the Courts of Magistrates under Chapter X of the Code of Criminal Procedure. In the High Court a jury consists of nine persons. In the districts other than those mentioned below, trials in the Courts of Sessions are held with the aid of assessors. In the districts of Belgaum, Poona, Thana, Surat, Ahmedabad, and in Karachi city certain offences are tried by a jury of five persons. There were 51 persons tried by jury in the High Court, and the Judge approved of the verdict of the jury in the case of all these persons. Besides these, one person having pleaded guilty, no jurors were appointed. In the Courts of Session mentioned there were 479 accused persons tried by jury during the year under report. Of these, in the case of 428 accused persons the Session Judge accepted the verdict. In the case of the remaining 51 persons the Judge not having approved of the verdict, their cases were referred to the High Court and the Sadar Court. The High Court refused to interfere with the verdict in the case of 17 persons and set aside the verdict in the cases of 30 persons, the case of 2 persons remaining under trial at the close of the year. Besides these, the Sadar Court in Sind refused to interfere with the verdict in the case of 2 persons referred to it under Section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. In the cases of 57 persons either no jurors were appointed or the opinion of the jurors was not asked. In the Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1 person was tried by jury and the Magistrate accepted the verdict in his case. In the Courts of Session 1,283 accused persons were tried with the aid of assessors. Of these in the cases of 873 persons the Judge agreed with all the assessors, in the case of 155 the Judge differed from one or more but not from all the assessors, and in the case of 255 the Judge differed from all the assessors. There were 66 accused persons in whose cases the opinion of the assessors was not taken.

### Prisons.

The number of Central and District Prisons, of Extra-mural Gangs, and of Subordinate Jails underwent no change during the year. There are three Central and twelve District Prisons, one Agency Prison (Rajkot) reckoned as a District Prison, two Extra-mural Gangs, and 28 Subordinate Jails. In Central and District Prisons, Subordinate and Civil Jails, and Lock-ups, the total population during the year under review was 88,513 as compared with 85,433 in the preceding year, an increase of 3,080; while the daily average population fell from 8,332 to 8,248. The increase in the number of admissions into lock-ups was 3,003. The total number of prisoners admitted into Prisons and Subordinate Jails during the year was 15,151. In 1895 the number was 15,156. The daily average number for 1896 was 7,100, while in 1895 it was 7,261. The subjoined statement furnishes particulars regarding the disposal of convicts in Prisons and Subordinate Jails during the years 1895 and 1896 :—

	1895.			1896.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Transferred to other Prisons—						
To undergo sentence ... ..	3,310	77	3,387	3,363	120	3,483
For transportation beyond seas, &c. ... ..	106	4	110	123	8	131
Released on appeal ... ..	877	28	905	827	44	871
Do. on expiry of sentence ... ..	11,322	595	11,917	11,414	730	12,144
Do. under Remission Rules ... ..	1,830	54	1,884	1,598	42	1,640
Do. by order of Government on account of sickness ... ..	8	..	8	5	..	5
Do. on other grounds ... ..	8	1	9	18	8	26
Transported beyond seas ... ..	122	6	128	27	1	28
Transferred to Lunatic Asylums ... ..	4	..	4	8	..	8
Escaped ... ..	9	1	10	9	..	9
Executed ... ..	28	..	28	39	1	40
Died ... ..	220	8	228	231	6	237
Number remaining on 31st December ... ..	6,979	217	7,196	7,115	200	7,315
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>24,823</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>25,806</b>	<b>24,777</b>	<b>1,155</b>	<b>25,932</b>

There was an increase in the number of prisoners transferred. Of the total number, 3,483, of prisoners transferred, 830 were moved from the Bombay Prisons to relieve overcrowding. In 1895 the number moved on this account was 708. There was also a large number of transfers from the Shikarpur Prison to the Hyderabad Central Prison.

Juvenile offenders.

The number of juveniles admitted during the year was 102, of whom 74 were boys and 28 girls. The number in 1895 was 108.

Reconvictions.

Of 2,148 prisoners who, having been admitted during the year under report, were eventually recognized as previously convicted prisoners, 1,456 were identified before trial and 551 after trial, against 1,517 and 446 respectively in the previous year. The number of prisoners classed as "habituals" by Courts declined to 952 in 1896. The figures for 1894 and 1895 were 1,324 and 1,204 respectively.

Escapes.

There were 54 escapes during the year and 50 recaptures. Of the latter six were prisoners who had escaped during years previous to that under report. And of the 54 escapes, 43 escaped from inside prisons and eleven from extra-mural gangs. The most notable outbreak occurred in the Dhárwár Prison. By a combined rush on the gateway 28 prisoners succeeded in forcing their way through. Twenty-six of them were immediately recaptured, one was eventually arrested, and the remaining prisoner was still at large when the year closed.

Offences and punishments.

In all 6,209 punishments were inflicted on prisoners against 5,487 in 1895. A decrease in major punishments was more than counterbalanced by an increase in minor punishments. Under the former head, a large decrease of penal diet with solitary confinement is most noticeable, while better discipline among the convicts in the Hyderabad Central Prison was the main cause of the number punishments by whipping decreasing by 45. The number of convict officers decreased, while the number of punishments among them increased.

Under-trial prisoners.

The number of male and female under-trial prisoners admitted into prisons was 5,757 against 5,758 in 1895 and in lock-ups the number was 54,023 against 51,059 in 1895. There were 25 deaths amongst under-trial prisoners, and 16 escapes of prisoners from lock-ups. 1,313 prisoners awaited trial at the end of the year against 919 at the end of 1895.

Civil Jails.

The number of civil prisoners confined fell from 2,034 in 1895 to 1,882 and the daily average numbers from 122 to 116. The average cost per head fell as also the total cost, which this year amounted to Rs. 8,249-1-7 against Rs. 8,724-10-5 in 1895.

Financial results.

The gross expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,77,346, an increase of Rs. 12,290 over that of 1895, notwithstanding the fact that the daily average strength was lower. The increase is most noticeable under the head 'Dieting Charges' and is accounted for by the fact that supplies had to be bought at the current bazar rates which ruled very high towards the end of the year. The average cost per head rose from Rs. 68-6-7 to Rs. 70-15-11.

Employment of convicts.

The following table exhibits the employment of convicts for the last two years :—

	Average number under sentence to labour.	Sick and convalescent.	Average number not employed for other reasons.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Grinding grain and preparing articles of Prison use.	On additions, alterations, &c., and repairs to prison buildings.	Manufactures.	Extra-mural labour.	
<i>Prisons.</i>												
1895...	{ Number ...	6,855	474	131	373	684	687	330	1,280	398	1,784	714
	{ Percentage.	100	6.9	1.9	5.5	10.0	10.0	4.8	18.7	5.8	20.0	10.4
1896...	{ Number ...	6,752	530	122	340	758	718	386	1,251	213	1,837	598
	{ Percentage.	100	7.9	1.8	5.0	11.2	10.6	5.7	18.5	3.2	27.2	8.9
<i>Subordinate Jails.</i>												
1895...	{ Number ...	807	14	2	23	8	47	75	42	5	88	4
	{ Percentage.	100	4.6	0.6	7.2	2.6	15.3	24.4	13.7	1.6	28.7	1.3
1896...	{ Number ...	264	14	18	6	5	40	63	43	4	59	9
	{ Percentage.	100	5.3	6.0	2.3	1.9	15.2	25.8	16.3	1.5	22.3	3.4

The variations are small and unnoticeable. The earnings rose by Rs. 9,874 when compared with those of last year and stood at Rs. 98,228. Factory earnings however continued to fall off.

Mortality.

The subjoined table deals with the sickness and mortality amongst convicts and under-trial prisoners during the past two years :—

	1895.	1896.
Daily average strength ... ..	8,260	8,132
Number admitted into hospital ... ..	7,996	7,084
Daily average sick ... ..	250.2	264.6
Number of deaths ... ..	244	262
Ratio per mille of deaths to average daily strength ... ..	29.5	32.21

While the number admitted into hospital was less by 912 than in the year 1895, the daily average number of sick during 1896 was higher by 14.3 than in the preceding year. The number of deaths during the year under report was 262—an increase of 18 over the figure for 1895.

## REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

On the 31st December 1895 there remained on the rolls of the Reformatory 105 boys. Forty boys were admitted during the year under report as compared with 33 during the year 1895. The total number confined during the past year was therefore 145. Of this number 23 were released on expiry of sentence, 1 was transferred to a jail, and 12 (11 having attained the age of 18 years and 1 in recognition of his good conduct) were released, leaving 109 boys in the institution on the last day of the year 1896. The daily average number during the year under report has been 112.6 against 101.8 in the previous year. The discipline of the boys improved. The punishments awarded during the year under report were less than those awarded during 1895. The percentage of punishments in 1895 was 44.2 and 34.6 in 1896. There were no escapes. Of the 32 boys released during the year none have been reconvicted, while two are following the trades taught them in the Reformatory. The health of the inmates was very good. There were no deaths during the year, while the admissions, 145, into hospital exhibit a very marked decrease when compared with the 242 recorded in the preceding year.

Yerrowda Juvenile  
Reformatory  
School.

The financial result of the working of the factory attached to the Reformatory showed that a profit of Rs. 36-1-3 per boy was realized as compared with Rs. 41-14-5 for the previous year. The fact, however, that the value of the work executed for Prisons and the Reformatory itself rose from Rs. 139-11-0 in 1895 to Rs. 537-8-6 in 1896, and for which no credit was taken, is evidence that the factory did fairly well. The total expenditure for the year 1896 was Rs. 12,659-7-3, while that for 1895 was Rs. 12,275-6-3, showing an increase of Rs. 384-0-7.

Financial results.

## Civil Justice.

The subject of this section is the administration of Civil Justice by all the Civil Courts in the Bombay Presidency, including the Province of Sind, but excluding the Courts at Aden. The territories to which it relates are the Regulation Provinces within the original or appellate jurisdiction of the High Court and the Province of Sind. The area and population of these territories, according to the census of 1891, are given in the preceding section relating to Criminal Justice. The constitution and functions of the several classes of Courts continued as explained in the reports for the years 1880 and 1895. The following statement shows the numbers and designations of the regular Civil Courts which come within the scope of this report. The Courts of Cantonment Magistrates and Mamlatdars are not included, because though they both, at times, perform the functions of Civil Courts, these are not their principal duties and occupy but a very small proportion of their time.

## Regulation Provinces.

- The High Court.  
The Court of Small Causes in Bombay.  
13 District Judges.  
\* 1 Agent for Sardars in the Deccan under Regulations XXIX of 1827 and VII of 1830.  
1 Joint Judge.  
2 Assistant Judges with full powers.  
5 Assistant Judges.  
5 Small Cause Courts (presided over by three Small Cause Court Judges).  
19 First Class Subordinate Judges.  
90 Second Class Subordinate Judges.  
5 Inamdars and Jughirdars with powers under Regulation XIII of 1830.  
96 Village Munsifs under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

## Sind.

- The Sadar Court.  
4 District Judges (including the Deputy Commissioner of Thar and Parkar).  
1 Joint Judge.  
1 Assistant Judge.  
1 Judge of the Court of Small Causes.  
12 Subordinate Judges.  
2 Deputy Collectors, 7 Mukhtyarkars and 7 Head Munshis in Thar and Parkar, with powers to try civil suits.

\* The Judge of Poona is Agent for Sardars in the Deccan.

The total receipts of all Courts in the Presidency (including the Province of Sind) amounted to Rs. 35,99,160 as compared with Rs. 38,25,896 in the year 1895, the expenditure being shown at Rs. 47,65,587 as compared with Rs. 48,21,345 in the preceding year. The following table shows the receipts and expenditure of the High Court as compared with the preceding two years:—

Receipts and  
expenditure.

	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High Court (Original Side) ... ..	4,35,931	3,70,352	5,66,024	3,81,841	4,82,627	3,66,021
High Court (Appellate Side) ... ..	69,295	2,87,094	76,705	2,88,667	69,270	3,15,892

The total number of suits instituted in all the Courts during the year under report amounted to 194,664 against 216,594 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 21,930 suits. The decrease was most marked in the Courts of Subordinate Judges, while the Village Courts and unpaid tribunals showed a small increase. The number of suits instituted in the High Court amounted to 1,362 as compared with 1,321 in the year 1895. In the original jurisdiction the number of suits instituted showed an increase of 61. The number of insolvency suits in the High Court was 631, being 19 less than in the year 1895. There were 4 matrimonial suits in

Original  
Jurisdiction :  
Number of suits  
instituted.

the High Court as compared with 5 in the year 1895, and 3 in the Sadar Court in Sind. The number of original suits in the District Courts fell from 796 in 1895 to 641 during the year under report. The decrease was most marked in the districts of Ahmedabad, Sátára, Poona and Dhárwár. As compared with the year 1895, there was a decrease of 16,004 in the number of suits instituted in the Court of the Subordinate Judges and of Jághirdárs and Inámdárs exercising civil jurisdiction, the total number falling from 144,016 to 128,012. The decrease, which was due to the effects of scarcity, was distributed among 15 districts, the largest being in that of the Khándesh district. There was an increase in four districts, it being most marked in the districts of Shikarpur and the Upper Sind Frontier. The number of suits instituted in the Small Cause Courts fell from 50,970 to 45,348. The decrease was distributed among the Ahmedabad, Nadiád, Broach, Poona and the Presidency Small Cause Courts, it being largest in the case of the Presidency Small Cause Court. The number of suits filed before Village Munsifs rose from 5,813 in 1895 to 6,037 during 1896.

Classification  
of suits.

The following table exhibits the classification according to subject-matter of the suits instituted (a) in the High Court and (b) in all other Courts:—

No.	Class of Suits.	Suits in the High Court.	Suits in Mofussil Courts.
1	Suits for money or moveable property ... .. <i>Title and other Suits.</i>	356	154,382
2	Suits for immoveable property ... ..	28	12,936
3	Suits for specific relief ... ..	82	1,034
4	Suits to establish a right of pre-emption ... ..	.....	148
5	Mortgage suits ... ..	26	8,423
6	Suits relating to religious and other endowments ... ..	5	34
7	Matrimonial suits ... ..	8	161
8	Testamentary suits ... ..	24	162
9	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads ... ..	201	10,557
	Total ... ..	730	187,837

Taking Mofussil Courts there was a decrease of 22,279 as compared with the year 1895. This decrease is distributed among the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 7th classes, it being most marked in the 1st class. As compared with 1895, the number of suits in the High Court rose by 65, the increase being most marked in the 1st class.

Value of suits.

The aggregate value of the subject-matter of suits instituted during the year under report on the Original Side of the High Court amounted to Rs. 63,14,116 against Rs. 93,19,546 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 25,05,430. The total value of claims in the mofussil Courts was Rs. 2,31,73,485 against Rs. 2,29,40,630 in 1895, showing an increase of Rs. 2,32,855. The total value of claims in the Presidency Small Cause Courts was Rs. 33,64,438 against Rs. 35,31,653 in the year 1895, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,67,215. The total value of claims in the mofussil Small Cause Courts was Rs. 12,02,284 against Rs. 12,57,051 in the year 1895, showing a decrease of Rs. 84,767. In the 194,664 suits instituted during the year 1896, the value of the claims did not exceed—

Ra. 10 in 26,774.	Ra. 100 in 35,985.	Ra. 1,000 in 3,902.
" 50 in 78,619.	" 500 in 35,052.	" 5,000 in 2,456.
	Ra. 10,000 in 306.	

In 253 suits the value of the claims exceeded Rs. 10,000. There were also 11,317 suits, the value of which cannot be estimated in money. There was a decrease in those classes of suits in which the value of the claims did not exceed Rs. 10, 50, 100, 500 and 5,000, and also in that class of suits in which the value of claims exceeded Rs. 10,000. The classes of suits in which the value of the claims did not exceed Rs. 1,000 and 10,000 showed an increase. The last class showed a decrease.

Disposal of suits.

The total number of suits disposed of by the several classes of Civil Courts during the year under report was 203,068 as compared with 214,579 in the year 1895, showing a decrease of 11,511. The arrears at the commencement of the year were 39,833 and at the end of the year 32,259. The number of suits decided by the several classes of Civil Courts during the year under report as compared with that of the two preceding years is shown in the table below:—

	1894.	1895.	1896.
High Court ... ..	1,390	1,502	1,438
Sadar Court in Sind ... ..	1	.....	3
Courts of District and Assistant Judges ... ..	695	960	866
Do. Subordinate Judges ... ..	135,256	140,779	134,403
Do. Cantonment Magistrates ... ..	403	369	415
Do. Jághirdárs and Inámdárs ... ..	23	43	80
Small Cause Courts ... ..	53,869	51,140	47,625
Village Munsifa ... ..	6,705	5,838	5,964
Courts of Mamlatdars under Bombay Act III of 1876 ... ..	14,228	13,943	12,275
Total ... ..	212,604	214,579	203,068

These figures show a decrease in five of the classes, while an increase in the rest.

The following table exhibits the details of suits disposed of by the High Court on its Original Side during the year 1896 as compared with the year 1895:—

Details of suits disposed of: High Court.

	1895.	1896.
Disposed of without trial ... ..	301	290
Compromised ... ..	138	153
Decreed on confession ... ..	18	3
Decreed <i>ex-parte</i> ... ..	442	492
Dismissed <i>ex-parte</i> ... ..	393	289
On reference to arbitration ... ..	5	5
{ For plaintiff ... ..	3	.....
{ " defendant ... ..	152	173
With contest ... ..	58	88
{ For plaintiff ... ..		
{ " defendant ... ..		
Total ... ..	1,502	1,438

There were 1,152 suits pending at the end of the year 1896 against 1,160 pending at the close of the year 1895.

The following table exhibits the manner in which suits were disposed of by all the Civil Courts in the Mofussil and the Presidency Small Cause Courts during the year 1896 as compared with that of the preceding year:—

Mofussil Courts.

	1895.	1896.
Disposed of without trial ... ..	21,216	20,990
Compromised ... ..	41,112	39,023
Decreed on confession ... ..	23,841	20,333
Decreed <i>ex-parte</i> ... ..	66,246	60,718
Dismissed <i>ex-parte</i> ... ..	1,834	2,023
On reference to arbitration ... ..	1,451	1,313
{ For plaintiff ... ..	54	72
{ " defendant ... ..	41,198	41,204
With contest ... ..	10,287	9,987
{ For plaintiff ... ..		
{ " defendant ... ..		
Total ... ..	207,239	195,663

There were 31,107 suits pending at the close of the year 1896 as compared with 38,673 pending at the end of the preceding year.

The following table exhibits the average duration of suits in the various classes of Courts as compared with the preceding year:—

Duration of suits.

Class of Courts.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS DURING WHICH SUITS LASTED.			
	1895.		1896.	
	Contested.	Uncontested.	Contested.	Uncontested.
Unpaid Tribunals—				
Jaghirdars and Inamdars ... ..	88 <sup>•</sup>	47 <sup>•</sup>	164 <sup>•</sup> 2	63 <sup>•</sup> 4
Paid Sub-Divisional Courts—				
Subordinate Judges' Courts ... ..	136 <sup>•</sup> 21	52 <sup>•</sup> 5	153 <sup>•</sup> 5	62 <sup>•</sup> 9
Cantonment Magistrates' Courts ... ..	52 <sup>•</sup> 09	20 <sup>•</sup>	27 <sup>•</sup> 7	14 <sup>•</sup> 7
Mamildars' Courts ... ..	20 <sup>•</sup> 2	32 <sup>•</sup> 7	60 <sup>•</sup> 1	50 <sup>•</sup> 4
Small Cause Courts ... ..	73 <sup>•</sup> 98	51 <sup>•</sup> 02	60 <sup>•</sup> 8	55 <sup>•</sup> 8
District Courts ... ..	264 <sup>•</sup> 05	166 <sup>•</sup> 06	123 <sup>•</sup> 8	119 <sup>•</sup> 2
High Court ... ..	235 <sup>•</sup>	323 <sup>•</sup> 6	261 <sup>•</sup> 9	239 <sup>•</sup> 5
Presidency Small Cause Court ... ..	40 <sup>•</sup> 7	30 <sup>•</sup> 4	36 <sup>•</sup> 9	30 <sup>•</sup> 7

The average duration of suits increased in the Courts of Jaghirdars and Inamdars, Mamildars and in the Courts of Subordinate Judges, while it decreased in the Courts of Cantonment Magistrates. In the mofussil small Cause Courts it decreased in the case of contested suits, but increased in the case of uncontested ones. In the District Courts, Presidency Small Cause Courts, and in the High Court it decreased in the case of contested as well as uncontested suits. Of the 1,152 suits pending in the High Court at the end of the year, 816 had been filed for more than three months. Of the 31,107 suits pending in the Subordinate and Small Cause Courts at the close of the year, 13,073 had been instituted for more than three months.

Besides the regular suits disposed of by the Civil Courts, they also decided 21,213 miscellaneous cases out of 24,831, leaving 3,678 pending at the close of the year.

Miscellaneous suits.

The total number of appeals before all the Appellate Courts during the year under report amounted to 12,822, of which 7,377 were disposed of and 5,425 remained pending at the end of

Appeals.

the year. The following table gives the number of appeals filed (including those that were re-admitted), disposed of and left pending before the several Appellate Courts of the Presidency during the last two years:—

	1895.			1896.		
	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.
<i>High Court.</i>						
Original Side ... ..	52	71	38	47	59	26
Appellate Side ... ..	242	278	179	182	279	82
	982	1,308	746	1,010	1,272	484
Sadar Court in Sind ... ..	28	35	24	49	42	31
	12	19	11	37	28	20
<i>District Courts.</i>						
Ahmedabad (including Kaira and Panch Mahals) ..	554	394	852	517	1,020	349
Surat ... ..	132	133	128	138	132	134
Broach ... ..	79	94	210	106	158	158
Khándesh ... ..	315	345	101	306	278	129
Thána (including Kolába) ... ..	361	594	132	323	234	144
Násik ... ..	274	141	295	357	268	364
Ahmednagar ... ..	238	224	235	296	341	190
Poona ... ..	288	175	344	327	336	335
Sholápur-Bijápur ... ..	362	494	490	349	331	508
Sátára ... ..	526	392	591	558	777	372
Belgaum ... ..	274	227	443	409	558	294
Dhárwár ... ..	305	148	561	278	353	456
Ratnágiri ... ..	597	573	624	304	261	667
Kánara ... ..	248	269	211	215	188	238
Karáchi ... ..	23	25	19	26	34	11
Hyderabad ... ..	81	47	122	87	151	58
Shikárpur ... ..	208	30	331	209	215	325
Thar and Párkar ... ..	8	5	4	1	5	...

The number of appeals filed during the year 1896 on the Original Side of the High Court was 47 as compared with 52 in the preceding year. On the Appellate Side of the High Court the number of first appeals fell from 242 in the year 1895 to 182, and the number of second appeals rose from 982 in the year 1895 to 1,010 during the year under report. The Sadar Court in Sind showed an increase of 21 and 25 in the number of first and second appeals. The number of appeals filed in the District Courts (including those in Sind) fell from 4,859 in 1895 to 4,806 during the year 1896. The districts of Surat, Broach, Násik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára, Belgaum, Karáchi, Hyderabad and Shikárpur showed an increase in the number of appeals filed during the year 1896, it being most marked in the districts of Belgaum, Násik, Poona, Sátára and Broach, while those of Ahmedabad, Khándesh, Thána (including Kolába), Sholápur-Bijápur, Dhárwár, Ratnágiri, Kánara and Thar and Párkar showed a decrease. The arrears in all District Courts decreased from 5,693 at the end of 1895 to 4,782 at the end of the year under report. There was an increase in the districts of Násik (89), Ratnágiri (43), Khándesh (25), Kánara (27), Sholápur-Bijápur (18), Thána (12) and Surat (6), and a decrease in those of Ahmedabad (including Kaira and Panch Mahals) (503), Sátára (219), Belgaum (149), Dhárwár (75), Hyderabad (64), Broach (52), Ahmednagar (45), Karáchi (8), Shikárpur (6), Poona (5), and Thar and Párkar (4). The average duration of appeals in the District Courts increased from 375.2 days in 1895 to 502.9 in 1896. In the High Court there were 85 appeals from decrees of Judges sitting on the Original Side, including 14 references from the Bombay Court of Small Causes. Of these 4 were dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted, while in 33 cases the decrees were confirmed, in 14 modified, in 6 reversed and in 2 appeals the cases were remanded. There were 26 such appeals and references pending at the end of the year 1896. From the Mofussil Courts there were 361 appeals from original decrees, of which 279 were decided. The number of the second appeals before the High Court was 1,756 against 2,054 in 1895, and final orders were passed in 1,272. The number of appeals before the Sadar Court in Sind was 121, of which 70 were disposed of. The total number of appeals from decrees before the District Courts was 10,499, including 1,137 decided by Subordinate Judges with appellate powers as compared with 10,003 in the year 1895. Of these 5,717 were disposed of and 4,782 left pending. There were 291 miscellaneous appeals before the Appellate Courts, of which 198 were decided. The High Court on its Appellate Side disposed of 253 applications under extraordinary jurisdiction, 8 references under the Civil Procedure Code, 5 references under the Indian Divorce Act IV of 1869, and 1 under Indian Registration Act III of 1877. There were left pending at the close of the year 53 such applications and references.

Execution of decrees.

The total number of applications for execution of decrees before all the Civil Courts during the year under report amounted to 263,363 as compared with 295,237 in the year 1895. In 34,922 satisfaction was obtained in full and in 46,284 in part; 137,833 applications were wholly infructuous, 342 were transferred to other provinces for disposal, and 40,976 remained pending at the close of the year. Judgment-debtors were arrested without being imprisoned in 3,990 cases and were actually imprisoned in 1,796 cases. The corresponding numbers during the year 1895 were 4,063 and 1,780 respectively. The total amount recovered by all the Courts in execution proceedings amounted to Rs. 45,75,820 as compared with Rs. 48,85,230 in the preceding year.

The number of applications under Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code in the mofussil amounted to 528 as compared with 492 in 1895, 432 in 1894, 377 in 1893 and 326 in 1892. The number of such applications in the four districts subject to the operation of Dakkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act was 42 against 50 in 1895. In the Insolvency Court in Bombay constituted under 11 and 12 Victoria, Chapter XXI, there were 631 applications presented against 650 in 1895 and 624 in 1894.

During the year under report three of the District Judges, one Assistant Judge F. P., and one Assistant Judge inspected 19 of the Courts subordinate to them. The general results of these inspections, as reported to the High Court, were on the whole satisfactory. The number inspected was small, but the pressure of civil appellate work left most District Judges but little time for administrative duties. The work in many Subordinate Courts was exceedingly heavy and could not be adequately performed by a single Judge.

#### EXECUTION OF DECREES OF CIVIL COURTS BY THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The following statement shows the number of decrees of Civil Courts for execution and executed by the Collectors of districts during the year 1896:—

Divisions.	NUMBER OF DECREES FOR DISPOSAL.			Number of decrees disposed of.	Number returned to Civil Courts (included in column 5).	Balance.	REMARKS.
	Balance on 1st January 1896.	Received during 1896.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Northern Division ... ..	(a) 2,125	(b) 1,439	(c) 3,564	(e) 2,094	(d) 323	1,470	(a) Including 498 cases under Section 323 (2) (d), 836 instead of 839 decrees were shown inadvertently by the Collector of Broach as remaining undisposed of at the end of the year 1895 in that year's report.
Central „ ... ..	4,136	3,402	7,538	3,777	843	3,761	(b) Including 72 cases under Section 323 (2) (d). (c) Including 556 cases under Section 323 (2) (d). (d) Including 1 case under Section 323 (2) (d). (e) Including 555 cases under Section 323 (2) (d).
Southern „ ... ..	6	25	31	17	6	14	
Sind ... ..	378	655	1,033	555	67	477	
Total ... ..	6,645	5,521	12,166	6,443	1,239	5,722	

In the Northern Division 2,094 or 58.7 per cent. of the decrees received were disposed of against 1,932 or 54 per cent. in 1895, leaving a balance of 1,470 at the end of the year, exclusive of 478 decrees partially disposed of in Ahmedabad under Section 323 (2) (d) of the Code. Of the decrees disposed of, 719 or 34.3 per cent. were settled by agreement, as compared with 707 or 36.6 per cent. in 1895. The cases disposed of by sale of property numbered 463 or 22.1 per cent., against 393 or 20.3 per cent. in the previous year. The percentage of decrees settled by agreement was lowest in Ahmedabad, viz. 11.3, and highest in Kaira, viz. 56.9. On the other hand, the percentage of decrees disposed of by sale was lowest in Ahmedabad and again highest in Thana, being 7.2 and 37.1 respectively in those districts. The number of decrees disposed of in the Central Division was 3,777 against 3,053 in 1895. Of the decrees disposed of, 1,803 were settled by agreement, 1,120 by sale of the property ordered to be sold or so much thereof as was necessary, and 843 were returned to the Civil Courts. The balance at the close of the year was 3,761 against a balance of 4,136 at the end of the preceding year. In the Southern Division Bijapur was the only collectorate in which Civil Court decrees against agriculturists were transferred to the Collector for execution. The number for disposal was 31, of which 17 were disposed of, 8 being settled by agreement. In Sind the number of decrees to be dealt with amounted to 1,033 against 851 in 1895. Disposals numbered 556 against 473. The number of decrees settled by agreement was 372.

#### THE DAKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT XVII OF 1879.

At the beginning of the year there were 36 Subordinate Courts presided over by 24 Subordinate Judges at work with 3 additional Subordinate Judges, and at the end there were 28 Subordinate Judges in all.

The following table gives the total number of suits of all kinds instituted during the year as compared with the two previous years:—

	1894.	1895.	1896.
Suits in Courts ... ..	17,144	16,927	15,540
Suits before Village Munsifs ... ..	6,687	5,813	6,097
Applications to Conciliators ... ..	23,967	24,634	22,154
Total ... ..	47,798	47,374	43,800



The amount of litigation decreased considerably and the decrease is ascribed to the prevailing scarcity which began to make itself felt early in October. The number of suits falling under Chapter II of the Act instituted in the Courts fell from 10,757 last year to 9,795 and the number of conciliation agreements from 3,883 to 3,865. Purely agriculturist suits numbered 3,552 or 36.2 per cent. of the total institutions under the chapter as compared with 38.8 per cent. in the preceding year. Adding the 3,865 conciliation agreements, which as usual were all agriculturist cases, a total of 7,417 purely agriculturist cases is obtained, that is 54.3 per cent. of the total institutions against 55 per cent. in 1895.

Suits by mortgagees.  
Consent suits.

Suits under Section 3, clause (y), numbered 831 against 923 in 1895.

The consent of parties to extend the provisions of Chapter II to suits above Rs. 100 and below Rs. 500 was obtained in 461 suits out of a total of 1,201 such suits disposed of. This gives a proportion of 38.4 per cent. against 38.6 per cent. in 1895. Out of the remaining 740 suits there was no occasion to ask the consent in 281 cases, and consent though asked was refused in 459 cases or 38.2 per cent. as in the previous year.

Disposals of suits  
falling under  
Chapter II.

In the beginning of the year the total arrears of all kinds of suits were 6,883 and the total institutions were 15,549. The total for disposal was thus 22,432, out of which 16,781 suits were disposed of, leaving 5,651 suits as the balance at the end of the year. The arrears of suits under Chapter II were 2,777. The institutions under Chapter II were 9,795, and the total for disposal was thus 12,572, out of which 10,416 suits were disposed of, leaving a balance of 2,156 at the end of the year. The arrears under Chapter II in the year under report as compared with the previous year considerably decreased. The following statement summarises the results for the years 1895 and 1896 :—

Classification of Disposals.	1895.	1896.
Total disposals ... ..	10,750	10,416
Plaint returned ... ..	8	18
Dismissed for default ... ..	877	741
Decided <i>ex-parte</i> ... ..	507	458
Admitted ... ..	2,036	1,785
Contested ... ..	3,555	3,613
Awarded in whole ... ..	2,104	1,833
Awarded in part ... ..	949	1,083
Rejected ... ..	532	643
Abated or dismissed ... ..	12	23
Compromised ... ..	3,525	3,429
Withdrawn ... ..	194	210
Disposed of by arbitration ... ..	3	7
By transfer ... ..	3	227
Total ... ..	10,750	10,416

The total disposals under Chapter II were 621 more than the institutions and 334 less than the disposals of the previous year.

Suits of which  
past history was  
examined.

Inquiry into the past history under Sections 12 to 13A and 71A was made in 407 cases against 377 in the previous year. This gives a proportion of 12.1 per cent. on the total number of suits coming under Section 12 disposed of and 30.4 per cent. on the total number of contested suits against 10.8 and 27.7 per cent. respectively in 1895. The sum awarded was Rs. 12,533, showing an abatement of 23 per cent. against 28.7 per cent. in the previous year.

Disposal of redemp-  
tion suits.

Including arrears (540) and new institutions (541), there was a total of 1,081 redemption suits for disposal including those falling under Chapter II and those not falling under that chapter. In the previous year the total was 1,175. Out of the total number of 1,081 suits for disposal, 623 suits were disposed of during the year against 623 in 1895, and the balance of undisposed-of suits was 458. Out of 623 suits disposed of, the claims were rejected in 124 cases, and they were dismissed, withdrawn or otherwise disposed of in 136 cases. The rejections were 20 per cent. against 14.9 per cent. in the previous year, and the dismissals were 21.8 per cent. against 30.7 per cent. The two together made up a total of 41.8 per cent. against 45.6 per cent. in 1895. In 175 suits under Chapter II and 188 suits not under that chapter redemption was decreed after taking accounts. The total value of claims in these cases was Rs. 28,930, and the sum awarded was Rs. 19,979. The corresponding amounts of the claims partially decreed were Rs. 26,397 and Rs. 17,956 in 1895. Mortgage claims amounting in all to Rs. 1,03,238 were settled at Rs. 74,327, showing an abatement of Rs. 28,931 or 28 per cent. as against Rs. 26,519 or 31.4 per cent. in 1895. The Conciliators in the four districts settled 39 claims in which the mortgage debt amounted to Rs. 21,561, and the sum awarded was Rs. 20,988, showing an abatement of Rs. 573 or 2.6 per cent. In all, the Subordinate Judges and the Conciliators settled a mortgage debt of Rs. 1,24,819 for Rs. 95,313 in the course of the year under report. In the previous year the debt settled was Rs. 1,07,422.

The following table has been prepared to show the measure of success obtained in the recovery of instalments on applications for execution made in the past 2 years under decrees granting instalments :—

Instalments of decrees and execution of decrees.

Year.	Amount claimed in old applications in arrears.	Amount claimed in applications filed during the year.	Total claimed.	Amount claimed in applications in which satisfaction was obtained in full or in part.	Amount claimed in applications wholly infructuous.	Amount actually realised.	Amount claimed in applications which remained pending at the close of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895 ... ..	2,90,242	4,31,544	6,61,786	1,43,483	2,76,883	75,808	2,36,420
1896 ... ..	1,68,311	4,33,934	6,02,245	1,35,595	2,61,797	87,516	1,54,853

The total mortgage debt settled by the Courts and the Conciliators in the course of the last 17 years exceeded 42 lakhs of rupees, and the settlement was effected for 30½ lakhs of rupees. Taking together cases in which execution was obtained in full or in part and decrees in which payments were voluntarily made, the proportion of cases in which instalment decrees were satisfied rose to 81.5 per cent. against 77.1 per cent. in the previous year. The proportion of the sums paid voluntarily on the value of the total sum claimed in the applications disposed of by satisfaction in full or in part was 47.9 per cent. against nearly 60 per cent. in the previous year. Rs. 83,967 out of a total of Rs. 1,76,483 (against Rs. 89,005 out of a total of Rs. 1,64,313 in the previous year) received by creditors were paid voluntarily by the debtors without any process.

The average duration of suits falling under Chapter II in all the Courts was 3 months and 29 days as against 3 months and 25 days in 1895. Duration of suits.

The total value of the claims in suits disposed of under Chapter II during the year 1896 was Rs. 6,03,751, and the total costs were Rs. 77,338. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 6,56,091 and Rs. 78,944 respectively. The proportion of costs to value was Rs. 12-11-0 against Rs. 12-0-6 in 1895. Costs of litigation.

At the beginning of the year there were 90 Village Munsifs, and at the end of the year 96, before whom 6,097 suits were instituted as compared with 5,813 in 1895. The arrears were 250, and the total for disposal was 6,347, out of which 5,934 suits were disposed of, leaving a balance of 393 suits for the next year. Village Munsifs.

At the commencement of the year under report there were 221 Conciliators, and at the end of the year there were 225. The number of applications made to them in 1896 was 22,154, showing a decrease of 2,480 or 10 per cent. over the figures for the previous year. At the beginning of the year the arrears were 3,763, and the balance at the end of the year was 2,028. The disposals in all were 24,112 as against 24,724 in the previous year. The total number of applications presented to the Conciliators involved claims of the value of more than 30½ lakhs of rupees against 31 lakhs of rupees in the previous year. Agreements were effected in 3,733 cases under Section 44. The agreements effected represented a proportion of 15.5 per cent. on the total number of applications disposed of during the year against nearly 17 per cent. in 1895. These agreements related to claims valued at 5 lakhs of rupees as in the previous year. The settlement was effected at Rs. 4½ lakhs, showing an abatement of 16.4 per cent. against 14.7 per cent. The proportion of agreements effected by 35 Conciliators who used the special powers under Section 40 of the Act was 16.4 per cent., while those who did not use these powers only effected agreements in 13 per cent. of the cases before them. Work done by Conciliators.

The system of refunding half the court-fees in cases against agriculturists when settled amicably at the first hearing was in force in 11 talukas where the conciliation system did not obtain. Certificates were issued in 511 cases against 506 in 1895, and the amount refunded was Rs. 645-2-6 against Rs. 878-1-0 in the previous year. Refund system.

In all 7,982 of the cases decided by the Subordinate Judges under Chapter II being 76.6 of the total, were examined by the Special Judge and his assistants, and the former officer also scrutinized the records of 73 Village Munsifs and 186 Conciliators. There were 526 applications for revision admitted during the year, which, with the arrears of 1895, gave a total of 619 for disposal, and of these 544 were decided. The decrees were confirmed in 204 cases, amended in 190 cases, reversed in 42 cases, reversed and remanded in 102, compromised in 4, and the applications were returned in 2 cases. The balance at the end of the year was 75. Revision.

The following table shows the number of sale-deeds, mortgage-bonds, simple-bonds executed by agriculturists during the last two years :— Deeds executed by agriculturists.

Year.	Number of Sale-deeds.	Value of Sale-deeds.	Number of Mortgages.	Value of Mortgages.	Number of Simple Bonds.	Value of Simple Bonds.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1895.. ... ..	22,204	81,50,602	59,376	61,94,587	22,891	18,48,125
1896.. ... ..	23,021	29,95,722	69,395	58,24,559	23,396	18,61,971

## Registration.

### REGISTRATION UNDER ACT III OF 1877.

Deeds registered.  
Wills and  
authorities to  
adopt.

During the year 1896-97 there were 199,893 registrations recorded against 203,543 in 1895-96, the decrease of 3,650 transactions being equivalent to 1.79 per cent. Compulsory registrations declined from 180,041 in the earlier period to 176,323 in the past year, while optional registrations rose from 23,502 to 23,564. The first-named class, therefore, showed a decline of 3,712 transactions or 2.06 per cent., and the last-named class an increase of 62 or .26 per cent. There were 1,394 wills registered in 1896-97 against 1,459 in 1895-96, exhibiting a decrease of 65 or 4.45 per cent. Fifty-four wills were deposited, 31 withdrawn from deposit, 5 opened, and 6 removed for record in Court, against 55 deposited, 13 withdrawn from deposit, 9 opened, and 5 removed for record in Court during the year preceding. No authority to adopt was registered in 1896-97.

Values and fees.

The aggregate stated value of property affected by instruments registered in 1896-97 amounted to Rs. 10,85,72,120 against Rs. 10,25,01,798 in 1895-96, showing an increase of Rs. 60,70,322. Exclusive of wills and 885 instruments in which no value or consideration was shown, the average value per transaction during 1896-97 was Rs. 549 against Rs. 510 in the year preceding. Taking all classes together, the average registration fee was Rs. 1-12-10 during 1896-97 against Rs. 1-12-4 during 1895-96.

District increases  
and decreases.

There was an increase in the number of registrations in each of the 13 districts of Ahmedabad, Broach, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Surat, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, Dhárwár, Aden, and the Upper Sind Frontier, and a decrease in each of the 13 districts of Bombay, Thána, Khándesh, Násik, Poona, Sátára, Belgaum, Kánara, Deesa, Karáchi, Hyderabad, Shikarpur, and Thar and Parkar.

Refusals to register.

There were 616 refusals to register during the year under review against 600 in 1895-96.

Impounded deeds.

The number of deeds impounded by registering officers during the year under report, on the ground of insufficiency of stamp, was 337 against 328 in 1895-96. In 98 of such cases the deeds so impounded were held to be sufficiently stamped; in 180 the action of the impounding officer was upheld by the Collector; in one case the deed owing to its having been written on a Court-fee paper was destroyed by the Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay, the value of the Court-fee paper, less one anna per rupee, being refunded to the parties concerned, and a fresh and duly stamped deed being executed in its place and registered; in one case the deed was cancelled; and 57 cases awaited disposal at the close of the year.

Offices.

Two new Sub-Registry offices—one at Nargund in the Dhárwár District and the other at Ghorabari in the Karáchi District—were opened during the year under report. There were therefore at the close of the year 26 Registry and 225 Sub-Registry offices in existence, against 26 Registry and 223 Sub-Registry offices in the previous year.

Inspections.

During the year under review the Inspector-General examined the records of 13 Registry and 16 Sub-Registry offices. The Inspector, 1st Division, examined 23 Sub-Registry offices and the general indexes of one district; the Inspector, 2nd Division, 23 Sub-Registry offices and the general indexes of one district; the Inspector, 3rd Division, 17 Sub-Registry offices and the general indexes of one district; and the Inspector, 4th or Sind Division, 24 Sub-Registry offices and the general indexes of three districts. The Registrars in all carried out 156 examinations of Sub-Registry offices, and 125 Sub-Registry offices were examined by Assistant and Deputy Collectors.

Prosecutions.

There was no offence committed under Section 81 of the Registration Act. Under Section 82 of the same Statute sixteen persons were convicted during the year, while one was acquitted.

Receipts.

The gross receipts of the department for the year under review, Rs. 5,82,370, showed a decrease of Rs. 2,542 on the receipts (Rs. 5,84,912) for 1895-96.

Expenditure.

The expenditure of the year, Rs. 2,90,116, increased by the sum of Rs. 4,070, compared with the expenditure, Rs. 2,86,046, of the previous year. The increase is due to stationery, which ought to have been purchased during the previous year having been purchased during the year under report.

Financial results.

The income of the department exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 2,92,254, and if the surplus, Rs. 25,885, derived from the operations under the Joint Stock Companies Act be added thereto, the total surplus for 1896-97 amounts to Rs. 3,18,139 in 1895-96 the total surplus from all sources stood at Rs. 3,14,624.

### REGISTRATION UNDER ACT XVII OF 1879.

This Act is in operation in the four Deccan districts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára and Sholapur.

Number of  
registrations.

There were in all 153,582 registrations during the year 1896-97 against 144,956 during the preceding year, the increase of 8,326 transactions being equivalent to 5.74 per cent. There was an increase in the number of registrations in each of the two districts of Ahmed-

nagar and Sholapur, and a decrease in each of those of Poona and Sátára. The subjoined table shows the total number of all kinds of documents registered in each of the four districts during the year 1896-97 as compared with the figures for the preceding year, and also the increase and decrease in numbers and the ratio of increase or decrease in each district:—

Districts.	Number of documents in 1895-96.	Number of documents in 1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio.	Remarks.
Ahmednagar ... ..	36,250	42,992	6,742	...	13.59	Increase.
Poona ... ..	32,501	51,363	...	1,138	2.16	Decrease.
Sátára ... ..	39,850	39,638	...	212	.53	Decrease.
Sholapur ... ..	16,355	19,239	2,934	...	17.93	Increase.
Total ... ..	144,956	153,282	6,976	1,350	...	

Taking the four districts together it will be found that in transactions relating to immovable property there was an increase of 6,634, the number having risen from 115,182 in 1895-96 to 121,816 in 1896-97. Registrations under the head of moveables also exhibit a rise of 1,832 transactions, the number having risen from 29,774 in 1895-96 to 31,466 in 1896-97.

Results in the two main classes of deeds.

Out of the total number of instruments registered in 1896-97, 5,784 deeds were executed to supplant old transactions against 5,548 deeds of the same nature executed during the preceding year, showing an increase of 236.

Deeds executed to supplant old ones.

In the immovable class, in the case of sales, mortgages, and leases relating to land alone, there were registered in all in the past year 51,382 transactions between agriculturists and agriculturists, and 57,870 between agriculturists and sávkars, against 49,687 in the one and 55,235 in the other case during the year preceding.

Transactions between agriculturists and agriculturists, and agriculturists and sávkars.

The aggregate value of property affected by the documents registered amounted to Rs. 82,09,926 in the year under report against Rs. 77,07,877 in the previous year. The average value per transaction, taking the results as a whole, amounted to Rs. 53-8-11 against Rs. 53-2-8.

Aggregate value of property affected by instruments.

The total amount of fee collections on account of the drawing up and registration of deeds and of copies granted &c. during the past year was Rs. 57,926 against Rs. 54,769 in 1895-96, showing an increase of Rs. 3,157.

Fee-receipts.

The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 61,114 against Rs. 59,116 during the year 1895-96, showing an increase of Rs. 1,998.

Expenditure.

During the year under report the Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps visited and examined the offices of 4 Taluka Village Registrars. The Registrars of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára, and Sholapur carried out the examinations of 19, 34, 11, and 3 offices respectively. The Inspector of Registration and Stamps, 2nd Division, examined 1 office, and the Inspector of Registration and Stamps, 3rd Division, examined four. The Inspectors of Village Registry offices, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára, and Sholapur examined 50, 89, 50 and 23 offices respectively. Revenue officers have collectively during the year under report carried out 77 examinations of Village Registry offices.

Inspections.

Taking the two systems of registration together, the following are some of the results for 1896-97. In all, including 1,394 wills, 353,175 documents were registered against 343,499 in the preceding year. Of the former, excluding wills, 3,15,845 related to immovable property of a stated value of Rs. 11,13,38,768, and 36,136 to moveable property of a stated value of Rs. 54,43,277; total stated value Rs. 11,67,82,046 against a total stated value of Rs. 11,02,03,174 in 1895-96. The gross expenditure under both systems, including a charge of Rs. 26,919 for books and forms, amounted to Rs. 3,57,936 and the gross receipts to Rs. 6,40,296 in the past year against Rs. 3,49,661 and Rs. 6,39,681 respectively in the year preceding. The surplus for the year under both Acts, therefore, amounted to Rs. 2,82,360 against Rs. 2,90,020 for 1895-96. The year's surplus under the Joint Stock Companies Act amounted to Rs. 25,885, and therefore for the year 1896-97 the total surplus of the Registration Department from all sources stood at Rs. 3,08,243 against Rs. 3,05,779 for the preceding year, being an increase in the surplus of Rs. 2,467.

Summary of the results under both systems of registration during the year.

#### JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

The total number of documents of all descriptions, inclusive of 17 returns under Section 4 of Act XXI of 1860, registered during the year under report was 847 against 679 in the year previous, showing an increase of 168. The increase is mainly attributable to the registration of 73 new companies and 3 societies. The following table shows the number of each denomination of documents registered during the year 1896-97 as compared with the figures for the previous year:—

Registration.

Nature of Documents.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
Balance Sheets	253	288	35	...
Summaries with Lists of Shareholders	238	261	23	...
Notices of situation and removal of offices	52	78	26	...
Memorandum and Articles of Association	48	76	28	...
Special Resolutions	41	72	31	...
Copies of orders of Court	2	6	4	...
Miscellaneous	27	49	22	...
Returns under Act XXI of 1860	18	17	...	1
Total	679	847	169	1
			Deduct—Decrease	1
			Net Increase	168

Financial results.

The following is a comparative statement showing the financial results for the years 1895-96 and 1896-97:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Receipts	16,800 12 0	26,919 6 0
Expenditure	1,041 14 11	1,034 1 0
Surplus	15,758 13 1	25,885 5 0

It is satisfactory to note that the surplus for the year under report shows an increase of Rs. 10,126 over that of the previous year.

New Companies.

Of the 73 new companies registered, 25 were Banking Loan and Insurance Companies, 10 were Trading Companies, 31 Mills and Presses, 2 Mining and Quarrying Companies and 5 other companies. On the 31st March 1897 there were 363 companies carrying on business (including those newly registered) against 312 at the end of 1895-96. Twenty-two companies went into liquidation, including the 2 newly registered ones and 10 companies which were in liquidation were finally dissolved during the year under report.

Capital.

Eight companies increased their nominal capital by special resolutions.

Nature of Companies.

The following table shows the nature of the business of the several companies with their nominal and paid up capitals. Paid up capitals of only some of the newly registered companies have been shown, as the summaries with lists of shareholders of the others were not received by the 31st March 1897:—

No.	Nature of business of Companies.	No. of Companies.	Nominal Capital.	Paid up Capitals.
			Rs.	Rs.
1	Banking Loan and Insurance	22	33,24,990	4,27,566
2	Do. do. new	25	88,50,000	2,14,669
3	Trading	49	1,98,81,100	1,56,35,175
4	Do. new	10	1,56,36,000	2,090
5	Mills and Presses	195	11,97,46,930	9,50,89,117
6	Do. new	30	1,80,77,000	4,19,303
7	Planting	1	20,000	.....
8	Mining and Quarrying	1	8,82,000	8,60,379
9	Do. new	1	2,00,000	.....
10	Ice Manufacture	4	9,22,500	7,97,355
11	Others	29	1,63,68,000	1,18,37,320
12	Do. new	5	8,50,000	42,200
Total		363	20,45,58,520	12,53,53,074

## Local Boards' Administration.

There were 6 District and 40 Taluka Local Boards in the Division. The total number of members constituting the several Boards was the same as in the previous year, *viz.* 730. Of these, 11 were *ex-officio*, 391 nominated, and 328 elected. The number of official and non-official members was 188 and 542 against 191 and 539 in the preceding year. Thirty-nine members were Europeans and Eurasians and 691 Natives. The triennial term of the Local Boards in the Broach district having expired on 31st March 1897, they were re-constituted during the year. The proportion of electors who came to the poll varied from 27·2 per cent. to 18·5 per cent. of the number of persons entitled to vote. The elective franchise has not been extended to the Pauch Mahals owing to its backward condition. The number of meetings held by the several Boards was 201 against 229 in the preceding year. The average attendance at each meeting was 8·4 against 8·3. The total income of the several Boards amounted to Rs. 12,76,456 against Rs. 14,27,355, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,50,899. Adding to the total income the balance of Rs. 7,63,500 at the commencement of the year, the sum available for expenditure during the year was Rs. 20,39,956 against Rs. 21,34,808 in the preceding year. The following were the principal items of income:—Local Fund Cess Rs. 7,55,492, Contributions Rs. 2,56,799, and Civil Works Rs. 1,75,380. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Re. 0-3-1 and that of income (excluding balance) was Re. 0-5-3 against Re. 0-3-8 and Re. 0-5-10 respectively in the preceding year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 13,99,289 against Rs. 13,71,307 in the preceding year, the chief items being education Rs. 4,25,343 and civil works Rs. 7,38,246. Of the total amount shown under the head "Civil Works" Rs. 3,48,675 were spent on works executed by civil agency and Rs. 3,89,571 on works executed by the Public Works Department against Rs. 3,49,394 and Rs. 4,46,551 respectively in the preceding year. Rs. 4,26,860 or 31·8 per cent. of the total outlay were spent on the construction and maintenance of roads against Rs. 4,56,884. The expenditure on water-supply amounted to Rs. 1,96,900 against Rs. 1,79,493 in the previous year; 81 new tanks and 291 new wells were executed during the year. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 7,00,666 against Rs. 7,63,500 in the previous year.

Northern Division.

There were 6 District and 65 Taluka Local Boards in the Central Division. The total number of members constituting the several Boards was 1,214 against 1,212 in the preceding year, the increase of 2 being due to the correction of an error that crept into the figures of the previous year. Of the 1,214 members 6 were *ex-officio*, 640 nominated and 568 elected. The number of official and non-official members was 272 and 942 against 280 and 932 respectively in the preceding year. Seventy-three were Europeans and Eurasians and 1,141 Natives. The total number of meetings held by the several Boards was 338 against 397 in the preceding year. The average attendance at each meeting was 8·84 against 9·2 in the previous year. The total income of the several Boards amounted to Rs. 14,01,874 against Rs. 14,87,340 for the previous year. Adding to the income the opening balance of Rs. 7,14,237, the sum available for expenditure during the year was Rs. 21,16,111 against Rs. 23,67,482 in the preceding year. The principal items of income were 'Local Fund Cess,' 'Police,' 'Civil Works' and 'Contributions' as in previous years. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Re. 0-1-11 and that of income (excluding balance) was Re. 0-3-7 against Re. 0-2-2 and Re. 0-3-10 respectively in the previous year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 15,79,693 as compared with Rs. 16,53,245 in the previous year. The chief items of expenditure were 'Civil Works' Rs. 9,28,860 and 'Education' Rs. 4,62,686. Of the total amount shown under "Civil Works" Rs. 3,58,943 were spent on works executed by the civil agency and Rs. 5,69,917 on works executed by the agency of the Public Works Department as compared with Rs. 3,63,692 and Rs. 6,52,444 respectively in the previous year. The expenditure on water-supply amounted to Rs. 1,05,925 against Rs. 1,07,039 in the preceding year. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 5,36,418 against Rs. 7,14,237 in the previous year.

Central Division.

There were 6 District and 50 Taluka Local Boards in the Southern Division. The number of members constituting the several Boards was the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, 898. Of these 49 were Europeans and 849 Natives. The number of meetings held by the Boards during the year was 331 against 332 in the previous year. The average attendance at each meeting was 7·52 as compared with 7·80 in 1895-96. The income of the several Boards during the year amounted to Rs. 11,52,256 against Rs. 12,35,429 in the year preceding. Adding to the income the opening balance of Rs. 6,97,717, the total sum available for expenditure during the year was Rs. 18,49,973 against Rs. 18,41,157 in the previous year, "Contributions" and 'Local Fund Cess' being as usual the chief sources of income. The incidence of the Local Fund Cess per head of population was 1 anna and 11 pies and that of income, excluding balance, was 4 annas and 7 pies, as against 2 annas and 1 pie and 4 annas and 2 pies respectively in the preceding year. The expenditure incurred by the several Boards amounted to Rs. 13,35,633 as compared with Rs. 11,43,439 in 1895-96. The bulk of the outlay, which includes Rs. 11,712 spent on famine relief, was incurred on education and civil works. The amount expended on water-supply was Rs. 1,29,620 as contrasted with Rs. 95,865 in 1895-96. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 5,12,233.

Southern Division.

The number of Local Boards in the province has remained the same, *viz.*, 5 District and 46 Taluka Local Boards. As in the preceding year the total number of members constituting the several Boards was 657; of these 8 were *ex-officio*, 367 nominated and 282 elected. The number of official members during the year was 130 against 131 in the previous year, and that of non-official ones was 527 against 528 in the preceding year. In all 331 meetings at which

Sind.

the average attendance was 6.15, were held as compared with 390 meetings with an average attendance of 6.18 during the preceding year. The amount available for expenditure during the year was Rs. 12,43,424 against Rs. 12,80,434 in the preceding year, the receipts from the Local Fund Cess and contributions being responsible for more than 75 per cent. of the total. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Re. 0-3-4 and that of income was Re. 0-5-7 against Re. 0-3-4 and Re. 0-5-11 respectively. The total expenditure of the several Local Boards amounted to Rs. 8,82,979 against Rs. 9,08,701 in the previous year. The bulk of the expenditure was incurred on civil works and education. The expenditure on water-supply amounted to Rs. 35,978 against Rs. 45,366. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 3,60,445 against a balance of Rs. 3,71,783 at the same time in the previous year.

### Municipal Administration.

#### BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

General.

The question of connecting houses with the main drains again came before the Corporation, and it was decided that the municipality should bear the cost of constructing the street portions. The Umarkhadi sewerage works were finished in January and the gravitation portion of the Malabar Hill and Khambala Hill sewerage works was also completed. The Shone system of drainage worked uniformly well at Colaba. The health of the city was bad during the year. Bubonic plague broke out in September 1896 and continued in epidemic form till the end of April 1897. The mortality was heavy, a large portion of the population fled from the city and business was for a time paralysed.

Financial.

The opening balance (including recoverable advances, reserve stock, &c., and excluding deposits, unexpended loans balances and minor adjustment items) was Rs. 37,72,318 or Rs. 17,82,318 in excess of the budget estimate. Deducting from this excess Rs. 4,80,048 on account of unexpended balances of 1895-96 and previous years and Rs. 8,76,660 on account of the value of reserve stock, there remained a net surplus of Rs. 4,25,610, which formed part of the opening balance of 1897-98. The total revenue amounted to Rs. 62,08,978 or Rs. 3,56,722 less than the estimate and Rs. 5,52,733 less than the actuals of the preceding year. Except under the head of halalkor service, the yield in every other branch of the income fell short of the estimate. The expenditure on the other hand was Rs. 70,04,943 and the closing balance was Rs. 3,29,76,553. The following tables show the main heads of revenue and expenditure and the actuals of the preceding year:—

#### Revenue.

Items.	Actuals for 1896-98.	Estimate for 1896-97.	Actuals for 1896-97.	ACTUALS FOR 1896-97 AS COMPARED WITH ACTUALS FOR 1895-96.		ACTUALS FOR 1896-97 AS COMPARED WITH ESTIMATES FOR 1896-97.	
				More.	Less.	More.	Less.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Property Taxes—							
General Tax ... ..	18,77,438	19,09,000	18,54,966	...	22,471	...	54,034
Water Tax and other Miscellaneous Water Works Revenue ...	14,42,895	14,20,000	13,98,410	...	44,485	...	21,500
Halalkhor Tax, including receipts for special service ...	6,57,812	6,58,000	6,38,486	30,674	...	30,486	...
Wheel Tax and Toll Fees... ..	3,65,525	3,60,000	2,46,681	...	1,18,843	...	1,13,319
Town Duties ... ..	9,10,851	9,00,000	6,45,144	...	2,65,707	...	2,54,856
Receipts from Government for Liquor Licenses and Tobacco Duty ... ..	3,61,225	3,33,250	3,26,617	...	34,608	...	6,633
Market receipts ... ..	3,83,543	3,83,600	3,70,803	...	6,740	...	6,797
Returns from other Property and Miscellaneous ... ..	7,62,421	6,01,850	6,71,870	...	90,551	70,020	...
Total ... ..	67,61,710	65,65,700	62,08,977	30,674	5,83,405	1,00,506	4,57,229
				Deduct—less	30,674		1,00,506
					5,52,731		3,56,723

## Expenditure.

Charges debitable to current revenue exclusive of advances and other adjustment items.	Actuals for 1895-96.	Estimates for 1896-97.	Actuals for 1896-97.	ACTUALS FOR 1896-97 AS COMPARED WITH ACTUALS FOR 1895-96.		ACTUALS FOR 1896-97 AS COMPARED WITH ESTIMATES FOR 1896-97.	
				More.	Less.	More.	Less.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General Superintendence ... ..	1,99,317	2,19,043	1,99,641	928	...	...	19,402
Assessment and Collection Department ... ..	2,40,990	2,63,555	2,48,159	7,169	...	...	15,396
Fire Brigade ... ..	1,15,991	1,20,223	1,07,654	...	8,387	...	12,574
Public Gardens ... ..	64,028	1,20,711	60,312	...	3,716	...	60,398
Public Works, Ordinary ... ..	14,92,735	16,53,372	14,08,645	...	84,090	...	2,44,727
Do. New ... ..	2,38,582	3,14,820	1,47,003	...	91,578	...	1,67,817
Public Health Department ... ..	13,75,234	14,66,336	14,09,867	34,633	...	...	56,469
Municipal Debt ... ..	21,19,651	23,83,846	20,56,122	...	63,630	...	3,27,724
Police ... ..	5,01,098	5,51,589	5,51,589	50,493	...	...	...
Education ... ..	88,481	89,837	88,889	407	...	...	948
Hospitals and Dispensaries ... ..	56,260	57,000	53,101	...	3,159	...	3,899
Pensions, Gratuities and Compa- sionate Allowances ... ..	48,452	63,416	58,601	10,149	...	...	4,815
Miscellaneous ... ..	1,61,699	6,32,558	6,15,160	4,53,461	...	...	17,399
Total ... ..	67,02,516	79,36,311	70,04,743	5,56,635	2,54,410	...	9,31,568
Loan Works ... ..	10,84,879		7,14,854	3,02,225			
	77,87,395		77,19,597				

The decreases of Rs. 22,471 in the general tax and of Rs. 44,485 in the water tax would not have occurred had not the amount of outstanding balances at the end of the year been larger than at the close of 1895-96, consequent on the exodus of a large number of ratepayers during the plague, whilst the halalkhor tax yielded Rs. 30,674 more than in 1895-96, chiefly owing to an enhanced special rate imposed on mills. Wheel-tax and toll fees fell off by Rs. 1,18,843, the decrease being due to a large number of owners of public conveyances not having paid the tax and to special reductions having been made in the rates charged for public conveyances. The decrease in town-duties was Rs. 2,65,707, partly owing to a decline in imports of taxable articles and partly because certain arrears of refund claims were brought to account during the year. The receipts from tobacco duty decreased by Rs. 34,608, but the receipts of 1895-96 were unduly large, and those from slaughter-houses by Rs. 6,740. The realizations from property and miscellaneous sources declined by Rs. 90,551, chiefly owing to the amount of premia received in 1895-96 on the second instalment of Rs. 10½ lakhs of the 4 per cent. loan raised in that year having been more than the amount of premia received on the first instalment of Rs. 10 lakhs of the 3½ per cent. loan raised in December 1896.

Under the head of expenditure the net increase was Rs. 3,02,227. The chief fluctuations calling for note were as follows. Miscellaneous expenditure rose by Rs. 4,53,461, almost wholly on account of the expenditure of Rs. 4,37,055 on the suppression of the plague, but a grant of Rs. 50,000 towards school buildings swelled the same charges, while Rs. 51,539 were paid to Government as arrears of police charges, causing an increase under that head. The introduction of more efficient arrangements for the conservancy of the city swelled the expenditure of the Public Health Department by Rs. 34,633. The other fluctuations do not call for special notice.

The following table shows the expenditure incurred during the last five years on the principal loans works in progress :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tansa ... ..	1,85,358	47,407	44,259	6,101	9,469	2,92,580
Other Water Works ... ..	46,833	5,036	69,068	2,34,524	48,431	4,04,292
Sewerage Works ... ..	5,65,444	3,26,926	6,50,034	5,76,514	4,67,321	25,86,239
Markets ... ..	68,005	48,496	Cr. 16,494	51,287	49,340	2,00,634
Roads ... ..	10,55,026	4,95,006	2,37,211	Cr. 21,000	89,132	18,55,376
Minor and other Sanitary, &c., works ... ..	7,45,219	3,25,428	2,27,490	2,37,514	51,173	15,86,823
Total ... ..	26,65,680	12,48,369	12,12,168	10,84,879	7,14,855	69,25,944



The statement given below shows the financial position at the beginning and end of the year, with regard to the various loans raised from the public and from Government:—

			Balance due on 1st April 1896.	Amount raised in 1896-97.	Total.	Amount repaid in 1896-97.	Balance due on 31st March 1897.	Interest paid in 1896-97.	Total of columns 4 and 6.
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Loans raised from Government.</i>			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Vehar Water Works Debt	4 per cent.	25,53,591	...	25,53,591	12,063	25,41,528	1,01,918	1,13,976
<i>Loans raised from the Public.</i>									
2	Drainage Loan of 1878 (Rs. 26,94,000)	5 "	21,19,500	...	21,19,500	40,500	20,79,000	98,925	1,39,425
3	The Sanitary Works Loan of 1885-86 (44 lakhs)	5 "	37,39,000	...	37,39,000	...	37,39,000	1,77,713	1,77,713
4	The Sanitary Works Loan of 1888 (7 lakhs)	5 "	7,00,000	...	7,00,000	...	7,00,000	32,076	32,076
5	The Tansa Water Works Loan (147 lakhs)	5 "	1,47,00,000	...	1,47,00,000	...	1,47,00,000	7,07,383	7,07,383
6	The Drainage and Water Works Loan of 1888 (12 lakhs)	5 "	12,00,000	...	12,00,000	...	12,00,000	60,713	60,713
7	The Miscellaneous Works Loan of 1889-90 (Drainage and Water Works, Markets and Roads) of Rs. 10,08,500.	5 "	10,08,500	...	10,08,500	...	10,08,500	49,800	49,800
8	Agripada House Sullage Water Connections Loan of Rs. 2,48,000 of 1889 and 1890	5 "	2,48,000	...	2,48,000	...	2,48,000	12,376	12,376
9	85 Lakhs Various Sanitary Works Loan of 1890 and 1891	5 "	35,00,000	...	35,00,000	...	35,00,000	1,80,138	1,80,138
10	Municipal Building Loan of 1891 (8 Lakhs)	5 "	8,00,000	...	8,00,000	...	8,00,000	40,000	40,000
11	Loan of 4½ lakhs for Fire Brigade Quarters and Stations	4 "	4,50,000	...	4,50,000	...	4,50,000	17,339	17,339
12	Loan of 42 lakhs for repayment of the Balance of the 4½ per cent. Government Consolidated Loan	4 "	42,00,000	...	42,00,000	...	42,00,000	1,54,070	1,54,070
13	Loan of Rs. 23½ lakhs for Drainage and other Works	4 "	23,25,000	...	23,25,000	...	23,25,000	83,711	83,711
14	Loan of Rs. 15½ lakhs for sewerage, Ward Bandar, &c., Roads, Burial Ground and certain Water Works 1st Instalment	3½ "	.....	10,00,000	10,00,000	...	10,00,000	30	30
Total of Loans raised from the Public			3,49,90,000	10,00,000	3,59,90,000	40,500	3,59,49,500	16,04,352	16,44,752
Grand Total			3,75,48,591	10,00,000	3,85,48,591	52,563	3,84,91,028	17,06,166	17,58,728

\* The amount of bonds stipulated to be paid off on 1st January 1897 was Rs. 51,000, which, together with 3 unpaid bonds for Rs. 500 each, for the preceding years, aggregated Rs. 52,500, out of which Rs. 40,500 were paid off during 1896-97, leaving an unpaid balance of Rs. 12,000, which will be repaid when the holders apply for payment.

† As under the terms of these loans, the bonds could not be repaid to the holders before the dates stipulated in the debentures, the Sinking Fund has been invested as under:—

	Amount of Sinking Fund invested up to 1896-96.	Balance of Debt Instalments for 1896-97.	Interest accumulations for 1896-97.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Five per cent. Loans.</i>				
44 Lakhs Sanitary Works Loan	4,51,048	80,550	22,569	5,54,167
7 do. Sanitary Works Loan	57,121	6,000	2,844	65,965
12 do. Drainage and Water Works Loan	1,03,534	11,000	6,153	1,19,687
Tansa Water Works Loan of 147 lakhs	1,91,173	42,000	9,671	2,32,843
Loan of Rs. 10,08,500 for Miscellaneous Works	70,852	6,000	3,634	82,716
Agripada House Sullage Water Connections Loan of Rs. 2,48,000	16,330	2,400	812	19,542
85 Lakhs Various Sanitary Works Loan	1,83,903	29,000	8,156	2,01,059
Municipal Building Loan of 8 lakhs	30,835	7,000	1,706	39,541
1.—Total	10,74,825	1,36,850	84,444	12,96,519
In 5 per cent. Municipal Debentures for Rs. 12,05,500 at par lodged with the Bank of Bombay				
Cash deposited with the Bank Bombay	26	—	5	19
<i>Four per cent. Loans.</i>				
Fire Brigade Quarters and Stations Loan of 4½ lakhs	23,284	8,100	3,013	34,397
42 Lakhs Loan for repayment of balance of Government Consolidated Loan	1,57,116	75,500	7,791	2,40,397
23½ Lakhs Loan for Drainage and other works	.....	24,900	498	25,398
2.—Total	1,82,400	1,08,500	9,299	3,00,199
In 4 per cent. Municipal Debentures for Rs. 3,00,000 at par lodged with the Bank of Bombay				
Cash deposited with the Bank of Bombay	400	—	210	190
Grand Total 1 and 2	12,56,825	2,45,350	63,738	15,65,709
3,06,786				

‡ The Sinking Fund Instalment on account of this loan, which became due on 1st July 1897, has been invested in 1897-98.  
 § Adding Rs. 3,06,786-00 set apart as Sinking Fund during 1896-97, the total disbursement for that year on account of repayment of debt amounted to Rs. 3,61,247-12-6.  
 ¶ If the sum of Rs. 3,06,786-00 set apart on account of Sinking Fund and Rs. 14,050-13-4 on account of Bank's commission, &c., charges on different loans were added, the total payments on account of debt would aggregate Rs. 3,81,000-10-3, of which Rs. 25,428-13-3 are chargeable to Fire Brigade.  
 §§ Includes debentures for Rs. 51,000 and Rs. 8,000 purchased on 6-7-96 and 13-1-97 at 14½ and 10 per cent. respectively, the premium on which aggregating Rs. 6,967-8-0 was met from the not from the Fund.

The number of properties on the assessment book at the close of the year 1896-97 was 52,959 against 52,499 in the previous year, or an increase of 460. The details are contrasted below:—

Registration and valuation of properties.

Year.	CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTIES ACCORDING TO DESCRIPTION.				CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTIES ACCORDING TO LIABILITY TO PAY GENERAL TAX.			
	Buildings.	Salt-pans.	Vacant lands, including tanks, &c.	Total.	Number assessed to General Tax.	Number exempted or compounded for on special terms.	Small plots of unproductive land for which no bills are issued.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1895-96... ..	35,063	175	17,241	52,499	40,318	4,498	7,688	52,499
1896-97... ..	35,495	146	17,318	52,959	40,653	4,561	7,745	52,959

In the year under report 337 buildings were demolished, while 635 new buildings were erected and 237 existing properties were enlarged. The recorded gross value of these properties was Rs. 2,89,27,618 against Rs. 2,82,56,881, showing an increase of Rs. 6,70,737.

The demands on account of property taxes for the year under report and the previous year were as under:—

	1896-96	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
General-tax ... ..	19,57,704	20,06,705
Water-tax ... ..	13,97,086	14,54,548
Halalkhor Cess ... ..	6,63,572	6,97,518

The total demand on account of property taxes was Rs. 41,58,766, to which must be added Rs. 66,696, demands on account of previous years, making a total of Rs. 42,25,463.

The following table gives the details of the amounts demanded and collected during the year:—

Taxes.	TO BE COLLECTED.				COLLECTED.			Uncollected.
	Opening balance outstanding on 31st March 1896.	Total of Bills issued during 1896-97.	Amount payable by Government and Port Trust without Bills.	Total.	On account of former years.	On account of 1896-97.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General Tax ... ..	25,315	17,09,051	2,50,856	19,85,222	18,303	18,42,316	18,60,529	1,24,703
Water Tax ... ..	20,780	14,59,308	.....	14,80,088	19,019	13,50,168	13,69,177	1,10,911
Halalkhor Tax ... ..	28,940	7,51,888	.....	7,79,728	60,805	6,33,068	6,93,874	86,854
Total ... ..	74,185	39,20,247	2,50,856	42,45,068	98,027	38,25,548	39,23,571	3,21,497

The opening outstanding balance on account of this tax was Rs. 5,911. The demand for the year ending 31st December 1896 was Rs. 1,85,322 against Rs. 1,80,590 for the previous year, and bills to the extent of Rs. 304 were issued on account of tax due for former years, so that the total demand was Rs. 1,91,537. The amount actually collected during the year was Rs. 1,72,377 against a collection of Rs. 1,78,057 in the previous year.

Tax on Vehicles and Animals.

The gross collections of town duties for the year amounted to Rs. 15,30,411 against Rs. 16,81,667 in the preceding year; the decrease of Rs. 1,51,256 was contributed by all heads except flour and beer. There was a reduction of Rs. 13,517 in the amount of refunds paid but the net income from the duties fell from Rs. 8,81,379 to Rs. 7,43,640.

Town duties.

The books and balances of the Ward Clerks in all the seven Ward Offices of the city were duly examined at the end of each quarter, and the bills checked in detail after comparison with the Head Office accounts. The assessment books in the Head Office were also examined with a view to ascertain that no property had escaped its liability for taxation. The books relating to the collection of taxes on animals and vehicles were also examined and the entries checked. Twelve thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight claims for one-fifth drawback under section 158 (2) were received and scrutinized, against 12,192 in the preceding year. In Forms 11, 11-A and 11-B referring to increase and decrease of valuations 6,676 entries were checked and traced through all the assessment and collection accounts. The number of complaints against valuations heard rose from 778 to 943 in the year under report, and decisions on 392 cases of complaints against amendments under Section 167 were scrutinized.

Revenue audit.

The revenue receipts or vouchers of the following departments were also examined and checked :—

	No. of receipts.	Amount. Rs.
Engineer's Department ... ..	7,178	41,510
Health Department ... ..	21,925	64,711
Markots and slaughter-houses ... ..	14,442	3,95,441
Victoria Gardens ... ..	3,119	6,239

In the Licensing Department each of the 5,488 licenses granted was scrutinized with special reference to the amount of fee leviable. The number of claims for refund sanctioned after examination on account of vacancy or over-collection was 550, amounting to Rs. 14,440.

Public Works  
Drainage.

Of the drainage works sanctioned, commenced or in progress during the year, the most important were (1) the Colába Sewerage Works, (2) Umarkhádi Sewerage Works, (3) Connaught Road and Sussex Road Drainage and Sewerage Works, (4) Parel Sewerage Works, (5) Mázagaon Sewerage Works, (6) Malabár Hill and Khámbála Hill Sewerage Works, (7) Fergusson Road and Chinchpokli Sewerage Works (gravitation portion) and (8) the Old Race Course Sewerage Works. Of these the first, second, fourth and sixth were completed within the year, the total expenditure up to the end of the year being Rs. 7,97,725. Nothing could be done towards completing the third work, but good progress was made with fifth, Rs. 2,32,946 having been passed against a grant of Rs. 3,32,661. The seventh and eighth were almost completed within the year, the expenditures amounting to Rs. 23,992 against a grant of Rs. 88,117 and to Rs. 35,846 against a grant of Rs. 46,270. At Colába the Shone system worked uniformly well throughout the year, though it was not possible to work up to full power, owing to the small volume of sewage to be lifted. The Worthington pumps at the Love Grove Pumping Station continued to work satisfactorily, but the average efficiency deteriorated from 94 to 91. As, towards the end of the year, the figure fell below 90, the renewal of the bushes of No. 1 engine was put in hand. In June 1896 the Corporation decided that the Municipality should bear the cost of constructing the street portions of house connections, and some progress was made. Minor drainage works were in progress or completed, and additional latrines and urinals were provided. The value of drainage stores in hand at the beginning of the year was Rs. 3,58,770. Receipts and issues amounted to Rs. 2,80,561 and Rs. 2,56,148 respectively. The value of the stock in hand at the close of the year was therefore Rs. 3,83,182.

Water-supply :  
Tána.

The rainfall was 120.13 inches as compared with 92.37 inches in 1895. The heaviest fall was on 29th July, and there were excessive falls during the last ten days of that month. The lowest water level occurred on the 15th June, but after 30.34 inches had fallen, the lake overflowed on the 5th July, and the water continued to overflow until the 29th August. The approximate quantity drawn off into the duct was 8,569 million gallons, of which 165 millions were passed into the Vehár Lake. A heavy flood occurred on the 29th and 30th July, carrying away 1,000 feet of embankment under the mains. The supply was totally cut off during 18 days while the embankment was being repaired. There was only one other small interruption of the supply.

Vehár.

The rainfall was 109.81 inches or 27 more than in 1895. The lake overflowed from the 25th July till the 28th August. The storage in millions of gallons on 31st October 1895 was 11,010, 7,919 on 31st May 1896 and 11,010 on 1st September 1896.

Tulsi.

The rainfall was heaviest at the Tulsi Lake, where it measured 139.52 inches. The lake overflowed from 23rd July till 27th August. On 31st October 1895, the storage in millions of gallons was 2,136,915 on 31st May 1896 and 2,156 on 30th September 1896. The Tulsi water was cut off from 25th January till 12th April 1897, during the prevalence of plague.

Hawai Lake.

No water was drawn from this lake. A further sum of Rs. 7,655 was paid into the Thána District Court on account of compensation for land.

Filter-beds and  
Reservoirs.

The progress made with the Bhandarváda reservoir was unsatisfactory, while at Malabár Hill the renewal of the filtering material was still in progress, when the year closed.

Distribution and  
Maintenance.

No progress could be made with the connections of the mains at Chinchpokli level-crossing pending the decision of the High Court in the suit between the Municipality and the G. I. P. Railway Company, but estimates were prepared for the laying of 4" mains in various parts of the city. A 12" main was laid in Parbádevi Road at a cost of Rs. 16,797. In the course of the measures for the suppression of the plague, 1,180 house connections were cut off and replaced by stand-pipes. Exclusive of these, 230 connections were cut off and 497 new connections were made. The number of meters in use increased by 193. The mains burst at 180 places as compared with 255 in 1895.

Buildings.

In spite of the general depression during the plague, the applications for permission to build numbered 1,261, being 39 more than in the previous year. Of the total, 1,226 were granted, the remainder being rejected on sanitary or other grounds. The number of notices issued to house-holders was 4,119 or 159 less than in the preceding year; 368 summons were issued, but in 198 cases compliance with the notices preceded service. In 15 cases the parties were warned and discharged, and in 25 they were convicted, the fines aggregating Rs. 304-8. The other cases were pending at the close of the year. During the year 37 buildings or portions thereof collapsed, 10 persons being injured and 4 killed. Notices for the summary removal of ruinous houses and objectionable structures numbered 2,705. Among the more important municipal buildings completed were Fire Brigade Stations at Babula Tank and

Sanklia Tank, quarters for the Inspector of the Tánsa Water-works, quarters for bigaris at Colába Market and store-room and coal shed for the Colába Fire Brigade. With the exception of one, all Fire Brigade Stations were complete. The Bhuleshvar Market and School Buildings were in progress when the year closed. Set-backs to the extent of 2,997 square yards were effected during the year at a cost of Rs. 45,823.

During the year 10,094,919 square feet of roads were repaired at a cost of Rs. 3,21,035, giving an average of 6 pies per square foot against 5½ pies in 1895. The tramway lines were extended in several directions. Negotiations for purchase of land for the Reay Road, the Victoria Road extension and the works connected therewith were almost completed. The final bills for the construction of the new road from Dádar to Matunga were still in dispute and the construction of the Souter Road was postponed pending settlement with the contractors.

Almost all the remaining ordinary gas lamps had been converted into incandescent lamps by the close of the year and the total number of the latter in the city was 3,832. Out of the total grant of Rs. 2,17,842 for this work, Rs. 2,07,679 had been expended when the year closed. The number of kerosine oil lamps in the city at the end of the year was 1,742, and the average net cost per lamp was Rs. 18. The electric light installation for lighting the Crawford Markets and the Municipal Office worked satisfactorily, there being only six stoppages during the year.

The strength of the fire brigade was 149 and the equipment consisted of 8 steam fire-engines, 9 manual fire-engines, 16 hose reels, 7 tender carts, 6 fire escapes, 1 brake, 15 horses, about 13,200 feet of hose, and other appliances. Two new Steam Fire Engine Stations were occupied. There were 122 fires during the year and the estimated loss was Rs. 18,75,662. Only one fireman was permanently injured during the year. The brigade rendered excellent service during the plague in flushing gullies.

Detailed information regarding the numbers of births, deaths and vaccinations is given in Chapter VI and Appendices. The returns indicate a serious falling off in the health of the community, the mortality being 8,363 more than in the previous year. The total number of deaths from all causes amounted to 33,451, equal to a death rate of 40.71 per 1,000 of population calculated on a population of 821,764 (census of 1891), the average death rate for the preceding five years being 32.98 per 1,000. With the exceptions of measles and street accidents, the deaths from all other causes showed increases. The total number of persons who died of plague was 1,936 or 2.36 per 1,000 of population. The number of deaths of persons born in Bombay was 13,637 and of those born elsewhere was 19,814. The sections of highest mortality were 2nd Nagpada 68.02, Kamatipura 67.76, Khara Talav 54.07, Mándvi 52.15 and Umarchadi 50.10, and the sections of lowest mortality were Water Division 4.15, Fort Southern 5.31, Mahalaxmi 17.63, Esplanade 18.28 and Walkeshwar 19.16 per 1,000 of population. Classified according to race and caste, the death-rate was highest amongst Negro-Africans, Lingaets, low caste Hindus, Jains, Musalmans, Buddhists and Bhatias being 582.19, 93.11, 63.27, 62.83, 53.01, 42.10 and 43.34, and lowest amongst Europeans, Pársis, Brahmins, Jews and Native Christians, being respectively, 19.32, 23.10, 32.22, 33.26 and 34.53 per 1,000 of population. Deaths from leprosy numbered 54 or 12 more than in the previous year. The number of births registered, exclusive of still-born, was 15,830 or 206 more than in the previous year. Of these, 8,257 were males and 7,623 females. Excluding Negro-Africans, the birth-rate was highest amongst Jews, low-caste Hindus, Pársis and Eurasians. The sections giving the highest birth-rate were Máhim, Sion, Kamathipura, Khetvadi, 2nd Nagpada, Tardeo, Fort Northern, Chukla and Parcel. On an average, 4,436.7 men and women and 1,027.6 scavenging and drain carts and 204.36 night-soil and cesspool carts were at work each day; 326,552.20 tons of garbage equal to 822.22 tons a day, were collected, removed and disposed of; 160,670.30 tons of night-soil, equal to 438.39 tons a day, was collected and removed; 191.6 miles of covered drains were opened and cleaned. There were 5 horses and 2,230 bullocks in charge of the department, and of these, 309 bullocks died, and 79 were cast and sent to the Pinjrapole. There were no casualties amongst the horses.

The total revenue collected on account of license fees during the year under report amounted to Rs. 56,463, and the following table for the past quinquennial period shows that this is the lowest figure since the year 1892-93:—

Year.	Number of License Fees.	Amounts collected.		
		Rs.	s.	p.
1892-93	4,833	54,996	8	0
1893-94	5,407	60,507	8	0
1894-95	5,701	63,914	8	0
1895-96	5,880	65,048	8	0
1896-97	5,130	56,462	8	0

No fewer than 707 licensable shops were closed or vacated during the plague.

The subject of education is dealt with in Chapter VII of this report. Government and Municipal contributions towards primary education remained the same as in the preceding year, viz., Rs. 42,666 and Rs. 59,135 respectively, but there was a decrease of Rs. 6,370 in the income from fees, due to the fact that the schools were closed from the middle of December.

## DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES.

The work of the District Municipalities during 1896-97 under the heads Vital Statistics, Medical Services and Instruction is described in Chapters VI and VII. Municipal water-works are dealt with in Chapter VI (Sanitation).

Sind.

The number of municipalities in the Province was the same as in the preceding year, *viz.* 25; and the total number of municipal commissioners was 350 against 351 in 1895-96. There was one unfilled vacancy throughout the year in the Keti Bandar Municipality. Of the members, 279 were nominated and 71 elected. The total income of the several municipalities in the Province amounted to Rs. 19,66,150 against Rs. 22,91,169 in the preceding year, showing a net decrease of Rs. 3,25,019. More than half of the decrease is only nominal and was due to large adjustments under the head "Extraordinary and Debt" in the preceding year. The remainder was principally due to less receipts from (1) "Octroi," (2) "Tax on Houses and Lands," (3) "Tax on Animals and Vehicles," (4) "Water-rate," (5) "Pounds," (6) "Rents of Lands, Houses, Serais, Dāk Bungalows, &c.," (7) "Slaughter Houses," (8) "Fees and Revenue from Tramways," (9) "Other Fees," (10) "Interest on investments," (11) "Premium on loans," (12) "Grants from Local Funds," and (13) "Recoveries on account of service rendered to private individuals." The decrease under octroi (1) was general and was due to the famine in other parts of India drawing away all surplus stocks of grain from the Province and to the prevalence of famine during the latter part of the year when trade was almost at a standstill. To the latter cause were due the under-collections in almost all municipal taxes. In Karáchi alone there was a decrease of Rs. 1,57,438 in octroi receipts, and of Rs. 12,509 in tax on houses and lands. On the other hand there was an increase of Rs. 41,557 in octroi in Sukkur, Rs. 11,288 in Hyderabad and Rs. 3,630 in the Shikárpur municipalities, leaving a net decrease of Rs. 97,973 in the Province. Under the 3rd head the decrease was Rs. 4,876 and was shared by the municipalities of Karáchi, Sukkur, Hyderabad and Jacobabad, Karáchi accounting for Rs. 3,146 of it. Under "Water-rate" there was a decrease of Rs. 4,747 in Karáchi and of Rs. 4,492 in Hyderabad, the result of emigration during the plague, while there was an increase of Rs. 2,011 in the Sukkur Municipality, where a water tax on water supplied from the new water-works was levied for the first time. The decrease under "Pounds" is too small to call for detailed notice. The decrease under heads (6), (7) and (8), was also ascribed to the effects of plague. The decrease in "Other fees" occurred principally under bandar fees realized in Sukkur, and was due to less imports throughout the year of wheat and other grain. The smaller receipts from interest on investments were chiefly due to no fresh investments having been made by the Karáchi Municipality in the year. "Premium on Loans" exhibited a decrease of Rs. 2,966, due to the Sukkur Municipality not having borrowed in the open market as in the previous year. There was a decrease of Rs. 5,551 under grants and contributions from Local Funds and an increase of Rs. 10,798 and Rs. 8,140 in those from Government and from 'other sources' respectively. Under the first sub-head the receipts were swelled in 1895-96 by large contributions from the District Local Boards of Karáchi and Hyderabad for the construction of a protective bund round Kotri and of a dispensary building at Matari. The increase in contributions by Government was on account of large sums paid for educational purposes. Realizations under head (13) are necessarily fluctuating and the decreases do not call for comment. There were, however, increases of income under the following heads: (1) "Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates)," (2) "Sale-proceeds of lands and produce of lands, &c.," (3) "Conservancy Receipts (other than taxes and rates)," (4) "Fines under Municipal and other Acts." Under the first head an additional grant of Rs. 120 a month from the North-West Railway to the Karáchi Municipality and special exertions to recover amounts due swelled the receipts. Under the second head the increase was due to sale of premises of two old schools in Shikárpur; and that in conservancy receipts (other than rates and taxes) was mostly due to the provision of more dirty water carts in the year than in the preceding one. And the increase under fines under Municipal and other Acts was due to greater stringency in prosecuting offences under the Municipal Act and bye-laws.

The total expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 19,49,263 against Rs. 23,37,156 in the previous year, showing a net decrease of Rs. 3,87,894. Omitting the items under "Extraordinary and debt" the actual decrease was Rs. 2,72,209, which was contributed by the following heads of account:—(1) "General Administration," (2) "Public health and convenience," (3) "Contributions for general purposes," (4) "Miscellaneous—Actual cost of work done for private individuals." Most of the decrease under the first head occurred in Karáchi and resulted from reductions in establishment and to there being no new works under construction. Under the second head there was a net decrease of one lách of rupees which was mostly due to the heavy expenditure incurred in the preceding year by the Sukkur Municipality on water-works, original works and extension of drainage, and on medicines and public works and roads. The decrease under 'Contributions' for general purposes was due to the Kotri Municipality having in the preceding year paid a large sum of money towards the cost of constructing a protective bund round the town and to an increase in that year in the sum paid by the Municipality to the Cantonment Committee at Jacobabad as the two-fifths share of the octroi and wheel taxes. The decrease under the 4th item needs no comment. There was again an increase in this year's expenditure on "Public Safety" and "Public Instruction." The opening balance of the several municipalities was Rs. 3,08,806 and the closing balance amounted to Rs. 3,25,693.

The total number of municipalities in the Division during the year was 41 and the total number of municipal commissioners the same as in the preceding year, viz. 554. No municipalities failed to hold the requisite number of quarterly meetings. The municipality of Ahmedabad held 55 general meetings against 78 in the previous year, while in Surat, Broach, Thána and Bándra 25, 13, 39 and 25 meetings respectively were held against 30, 12, 56 and 14 respectively in the preceding year. The average attendance in the municipalities of Surat and Thána districts except Kurla fell off, while, with a few exceptions, there was an improvement in this respect in Kaira, Panch Maháls and Broach. In the municipalities of Ahmedabad, Dholka, Viramgám, Gogha, Anand and Bassein more than half the members failed to attend 3rds of the total number of general meetings. The total income of the several municipalities amounted to Rs. 20,74,255 against Rs. 16,90,691 in the preceding year, showing a net increase of Rs. 3,83,564. But the greater part of this increase was nominal as omitting the "extraordinary and debt account" the actual increase was Rs. 58,625, and was due principally to larger receipts from (1) tax on houses and lands, (2) water rate, (3) conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates), (4) drainage tax, (5) sale proceeds of lands and produce of lands, (6) conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates), (7) grants and contributions. The increase under taxes on "houses and lands" was mainly in Surat and Ankleshwar. The increase under "water rate" was due to the extension of house connections in Ahmedabad. The increase under conservancy occurred chiefly in Bándra and was due to the extension of the halálkhor service throughout the town. Under "drainage tax" the increase was noticeable in Ahmedabad only, and was due to the introduction of a drainage tax from the 1st September 1896. The increase under "sale proceeds of lands, &c." was chiefly due to larger sales of land in Ahmedabad City. The increase in the conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates) was due to a larger amount having been realized in Surat on account of night-soil and street sweepings. The increase under "grants and contributions" was due to arrears of Government educational grants having been drawn during the year, larger receipts from the Local fund cess in Ahmedabad and to a large contribution having been received by the Surat municipality for supplying Bándra with water. There were on the other hand large decreases under (1) octroi, (2) tolls, (3) pilgrim tax, (4) interest of investments, (5) premium on loans, (6) grants and contributions, (7) other items. The decrease under octroi was due to the smaller imports of dutiable articles partly on account of the Sinhasht during which marriages are not celebrated by Hindus and partly to the high prices of articles of food. The decrease under "tolls" was contributed by all the municipalities of Gujarát except Surat and was due to diminution in traffic occasioned by the unfavourable year and the unhealthy season. The closing of the Poonam fair at Dákor accounts for the decrease under head (3). Surat was the chief contributor to the decrease under "interest of investments" which was due to the sum invested in 3½ per cent. Government paper having been withdrawn and sold. The decrease under "premium on loans" was due to a smaller premium having been received in Surat on the 4 per cent. water works loan issued by the municipality. The decrease under "grants and contributions" was chiefly contributed by the Anand and Ode municipalities and was due to the grants from Local funds for educational purposes for two years having been received together. The decrease under "other items" was nominal. Under "extraordinary and debt account" there was an increase under "loans raised in the market from private individuals", but there was a decrease under "sale proceeds of Government securities", "loans from Government," "realizations of sinking funds," "advances" and "deposits." Out of the 41 municipalities in the division 25 derived their entire income from direct taxation, 61.8 per cent of the aggregate income being derived from this source. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Re. 1-6-10 and of the total income Rs. 2-14-7 against Re. 1-7-2 and Rs. 2-5-10 in the previous year. The standard averages of consumption were exceeded in Broach, Dholka, Bámpr, Viramgám, Kalyán, Nadiád and Ahmedábád.

The total expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 22,24,583 against Rs. 17,65,181 in the preceding year. Omitting the "extraordinary and debt account" the real increase was Rs. 3,83,240 which was due to larger expenditure on "water-supply," "conservancy" and "roads." The increase under "water-supply" was due to Rs. 5,00,000 having been expended in Surat on the water-works under construction. The increase under "conservancy" was distributed over almost all the municipalities and was principally contributed by Surat, Bándra, Dákor and Nadiád. The increase under "roads" was due to the purchase of a steam roller in Ahmedabad and to the metalling and paving of certain roads and constructing new roads in Ahmedabad, Viramgám, Dákor, Godhra, Broach, Nadiád, and Surat. The work of registering births and deaths within municipal limits was performed ordinarily by the municipal establishments. Special establishments were maintained by a few municipalities only. In the Thána and Surat districts the public health suffered from the bubonic plague during the latter half of the year. The birth rate per mille was 32.4 and the death rate 43.2. The opening balance amounted to Rs. 4,36,779 and the closing balance to Rs. 2,86,451.

The Warangaon Municipality in the Khándesh district was abolished during the year, the total number of municipalities existing at the close of the year in the Central Division being thus reduced from 64 in 1895-96 to 63. There was a corresponding decrease in the number of municipal commissioners, which fell from 940 in the preceding year to 927. The total income of the municipalities, exclusive of balances, was Rs. 13,95,251 or Rs. 1,11,008 less than in the preceding year. The decrease occurred mainly under (1) octroi, (2) tolls, (3) water rates, (4) conservancy, (5) trade registration fees, (6) punitive police rates, (7) pilgrim tax, (8) sale proceeds of land and produce of land, (9) conservancy receipts other than taxes, (10) fees from

Northern Division.

Central Division.

medical institutions, (11) fees from markets and slaughter-houses, (12) interest on investments, (13) grants and contributions, (14) miscellaneous items, and (15) sale proceeds of Government securities. Depression of trade reduced the octroi receipts at Dhulia, Poona City, Nandurbár, Yeola, Násik, Sátára, Sholápur and Pandharpur, and the toll receipts at Dhulia and Bársi. Collections of water rates declined on account of the absence of many house-holders from Poona during the plague and at Sholápur owing to the prevailing scarcity, which also caused under-collections of conservancy rates at Násik, Sánda and Sholápur. A reduction in the strength of the punitive post at Yeola was the cause of the decrease under the sixth head. The prohibition of the fairs curtailed the receipts from pilgrim tax at Jejuri, Alandi and Pandharpur. There were fewer sales of plots of building land at Dhulia and Jalgaon. The decrease under the ninth head occurred at Poona, Baramati, Sátára and Sholápur, and was due to a number of unimportant causes. The decrease in receipts from medical institutions was due to the incorporation of the accumulated dispensary balances at Wái and Rahimatpur in the previous year, no such adjustment being made in the year under review. Receipts under the tenth head declined owing to less active trade in cotton at Ahmednagar. The decrease under interest on investments was due to the sale of Government promissory notes at Dhulia and Násik, and also to a great extent to the correction of an error in the accounts of the Yeola Municipality. Decreased Government grants for special educational or medical objects at Igatpuri, Málegaon and Poona City diminished the receipts under the thirteenth head, while with the completion of the Godáveri bridge at Násik popular contributions ceased and no securities were sold to meet the expenditure on the bridge, the result being a decrease under the fourteenth and fifteenth heads. On the other hand the revenue increased under tax on houses at Yeola, Lonavli and Karad owing to the collection of arrears; under premium on loans due to the sale of promissory notes by the Baramati, Poona Suburban and Sholápur Municipalities; at Ahmednagar under loans from Government owing to the receipt of loan of Rs. 70,000; at Ahmednagar, Nandurbár, Násik and Sholápur under other advances; and under deposits at Ahmednagar, Násik, Trimbak, and Sátára and in the Poona Suburban Municipality. Of the total income of Rs. 12,27,842 exclusive of items under extraordinary and debt, Rs. 4,05,085 were derived from indirect taxation, Rs. 4,79,873 from direct taxation and Rs. 3,42,884 from miscellaneous sources against Rs. 4,36,171, Rs. 5,08,312 and Rs. 4,35,185 respectively in the preceding year. In 34 out of the 63 municipalities octroi was levied. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Re. 1-10-1 as compared with Re. 1-13-1 in the previous year. The amount of refunds granted fell from Rs. 48,441 to Rs. 43,250, the decrease occurring at Dhulia and Baramati, where trade was slack.

The aggregate expenditure fell from Rs. 15,94,741 to Rs. 15,40,814. The decrease occurred chiefly under (1) refunds, (2) police, (3) water-supply, (4) drainage, (5) markets and slaughter-houses, (6) public works, (7) public instruction and (8) investments. The decrease in refunds has already been explained. The reduction in the strength of the punitive post at Yeola caused the decrease under the second head. Smaller outlays on water-works at Jalgaon and Dhulia diminished the expenditure in water supply, while the Poona City and Násik Municipalities spent less on drainage. The decrease under the fifth head occurred at Yeola, where no new slaughter-houses were erected and at Poona where a smaller amount was spent on the market tower. The absence of special expenditure on buildings at Násik, Sirur, Alandi and Sholápur was the cause of the decrease under public works. The reduction in grants-in-aid to private schools and the fact that no special educational expenditure occurred at Poona accounted for the decrease under the seventh head. The decrease under the last head was due to smaller investments by the Yeola Municipality. On the other hand expenditure increased under (1) collection of taxes, (2) conservancy, (3) hospitals, (4) roads, (5) stores, and (6) other advances. The increase under the first head occurred chiefly at Ahmednagar, where a special establishment was entertained to collect the pilgrim tax. Larger expenditure on conservancy was incurred by the municipalities of Násik, Sholápur, and Pandharpur. The increase under the third head was caused mainly by the special expenditure incurred at Poona on operations for the suppression of the plague. The increase under stores occurred at Pandharpur, while seven municipalities made larger advances. The amount of municipal dues outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 55,939 against Rs. 50,852 in 1895-96. The opening balance amounted to Rs. 4,96,645 and the closing balance to Rs. 3,51,082.

## Southern Division.

The total number of municipalities in the Southern Division remained the same, namely 35 permanent and 4 temporary municipalities. The total number of municipal commissioners was 537 against 535 in 1895-96. The total income of the several municipalities amounted to Rs. 5,81,950 against Rs. 6,29,633 in the previous year, showing a net decrease of Rs. 47,688. The decrease occurred chiefly under (1) octroi, (2) tax on houses and lands, (3) tolls on roads and ferries, (4) other taxes, (5) sale proceeds of land and produce of land &c., (6) fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses and (7) interest on investments. The decrease of Rs. 20,980 under octroi was due principally to smaller imports of taxable articles into the several municipal towns caused by the prevalence of plague in Bombay and of famine in parts of the division. The income under this head was affected largely in 8 municipalities, but chiefly at Athni, where, however, the decrease of Rs. 5,261 was more the result of the abolition of the duties on sugar, jaggree and cloth. The decrease of Rs. 6,085 under the second head occurred chiefly in Nipani, Dhárwár, Bijápúr, Bagalkot, Ilkal, Chiplun, Pen and Panvel. The smaller collections at Nipani and Chiplun were due to the recovery in 1895-96 of arrears of house tax for previous years. In Dhárwár and Bagalkot the decreases were solely the results of an accumulation of arrears. At Bijápúr and Ilkal the prevailing scarcity prevented many of the smaller householders paying the tax. The falling off of Rs. 2,526 under the third head occurred chiefly at Nipani, Byadgi,

Vengurla and Chiplun, and was due to the general depression of cart-borne traffic in consequence of the famine. A decrease of Rs. 12,889 occurred under the fourth head, which consists chiefly in the pilgrim tax collections at the annual fairs of Yellamma and Yamnur. The income of the municipality at the latter place suffered to the extent of Rs. 8,208 owing to the prohibition of the fair under the plague rules. The municipalities of Gadag-Bettigeri, Bijapur and Bagalkot were the chief contributors to the decrease of Rs. 5,959 in the receipts under the fifth head, which, however, were unusually large in 1895-96. The revenue under the sixth head fell off by Rs. 2,125, the smaller receipts being due to arrears at Dhárwár, to smaller bids for the right of collecting slaughter-house and mutton stall fees at Hubli and to a smaller number of cattle having been imported into the municipal limits of Sirsi during the Mari fair. The decrease under interest was due to the sale during the year of the notes in which the loan raised by the Panvel Municipality for water works had been invested. The proceeds of the sale were credited to Government as the loan had been handed over to Government as the municipal contribution towards the cost of the water works. The heads under which appreciable increases of revenue occurred were (1) fees and revenues from educational institutions, (2) grants from Government for general or special purposes, (3) sale proceeds of Government securities and withdrawals from savings banks, and (4) deposits. The increase of Rs. 1,786 under the first head which was distributed over a large number of municipalities was due to more school fees having been realized. The increase of Rs. 1,763 under grants occurred at Belgaum, Navalgund, Byadgi, Bagalkot, Kumta and Vengurla, and was due to the receipt during the year of arrears of Government grants for previous years. The increase of Rs. 4,000 under the third head was due to the sale by the Ránabennur Municipality of Government securities of that amount. Larger deposits by municipal contractors at Belgaum, Gadag-Bettigeri and Uran swelled the receipts under the fourth head. Of the total income Rs. 3,72,376 were realized from taxation against Rs. 4,16,053 in the preceding year, Rs. 2,07,574 being derived from indirect and Rs. 1,64,802 from direct taxation against Rs. 2,28,554 and Rs. 1,87,499 respectively in 1895-96. Of the 39 municipalities in the Division, nine levied no indirect taxes. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Re. 0-11-4 against Re. 0-15-3 in 1895-96. The incidence of the total income was Rs. 1-5-4 against Rs. 1-7-1. The amount of refunds granted during the year was Rs. 24,787 against Rs. 23,691, showing an increase of Rs. 1,096, which was due to the payment at Dhárwár during the year of certain claims on account of previous years and to larger payments on grain re-exported from Bagalkot.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,34,935 against Rs. 6,12,732 in 1895-96, showing an increase of Rs. 22,203 due to larger expenditure on (1) general administration, (2) collection of taxes, (3) refunds, (4) water-supply, (5) conservancy, (6) roads, (7) other items and (8) repayment of loans. The entertainment of additional establishments by 4 municipalities increased the expenditure under the first item. The increase in the expenditure on the collection of taxes was spread in small amounts over several municipalities. The increase under refunds has already been explained. The total outlay on water-supply rose by Rs. 17,238, the expenditure at Belgaum, Athni, Saundatti-Yellamma, Hubli, Gadag-Bettigeri, Nargund, Bijapur, Guledgud, Pen and Panvel being especially heavy. Special sanitary precautions against possible outbreaks of plague swelled the outlay on conservancy in all except 4 municipalities. Repairs to roads absorbed larger sums in 8 municipalities. Miscellaneous expenditure rose by Rs. 5,059, the increase being principally due to the opening of poor houses and the grant of gratuitous dole to famine-stricken persons in 4 municipalities. The increase under the last head was due to the fact that the Hubli municipality paid larger instalments on account of loans. There were on the other hand decreases under (1) survey of land, (2) fire, (3) drainage, (4) hospitals and dispensaries, (5) markets and slaughter houses, (6) buildings, (7) schools, (8) interest on loans and (9) other advances. The Saundatti-Yellamma municipality reduced its expenditure on survey from Rs. 2,163 to Rs. 211. The decrease under fire establishment was due to the absence of the special expenditure incurred in 1895-96 by the Mahad municipality on the purchase of a fire engine. The decrease in the drainage expenditure was the result of reduced outlays at Belgaum and Bagalkot, where large sums had been spent in the preceding year. Decreases of expenditure on hospitals and dispensaries occurred in several municipalities and were due to reduced outlay on repairs, while the Alibág municipality was unable to pay its annual contribution of Rs. 800 to the local dispensary. The decrease under markets and slaughter-houses was due to the Belgaum municipality having spent Rs. 346 on shops during 1896-97 against Rs. 4,855 in the previous year. The falling off under buildings occurred chiefly at Hubli, where the expenditure had been swelled in 1895-96 by the payment of Rs. 8,760 as compensation for land taken up for a new town hall. Smaller outlays on repairs and extensions to school buildings accounted for the greater portion of the decrease under schools and colleges, but the transfer of the school at Karanja to the Kolába District Local Board also diminished the expenditure. The Hubli municipality paid no interest during the year; the amount paid in the previous year was Rs. 5,329, and there was therefore a corresponding decrease under the head interest. The falling off under the head other advances was due to less amounts having been advanced to contractors by the Hubli municipality. There was an increase of Rs. 14,337 in the total outstanding balance, of which the uncollected balance of house tax amounted to Rs. 9,911. The opening balances of the several municipalities aggregated Rs. 1,98,512 and the closing balances Rs. 1,45,527.



**Military.**

The Bombay Army having ceased to have a separate existence, no information concerning it is included in this report.

Cantonments.

There is nothing to be noted with regard to Military Cantonments.

Volunteers.

The grants made to Volunteer Corps during the year on account of field days and camps of exercise were as follows:—

Field Day Grants—			Rs.
Bombay Volunteer Rifles	...	...	660
Nágpur do. do.	...	...	951
Karáchi Artillery Volunteers	...	...	497
Sind Volunteer Rifles	...	...	607
Poona Volunteer Rifles	...	...	184
Baluchistán Volunteer Rifles	...	...	36
Bombay Volunteer Artillery	...	...	129
Camp of Exercise Grants—			
Bombay Light Horse	...	...	370
G. I. P. Railway Volunteers	...	...	2,700
1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers	...	...	2,100
2nd	...	...	3,000
Bengal-Nágpur Railway Volunteers	...	...	2,400

**Marine.**

**BOMBAY SHIPPING OFFICE.**

Operations of the Shipping Office.

The subjoined table shows the chief statistics compared with those of the previous year:—

		1895-96.	1896-97.
<i>European Seamen.</i>		No.	No.
Shipped and discharged	...	4,694	4,974
Admitted into and left in Hospital	...	24	37
Left in Jail	...	15	4
Subsisted in Sailors' Home	...	41	40
Sent to the United Kingdom	...	29	11
		Rs.	Rs.
Amount of wages deposited on discharge	...	11,444	7,795
Amount of wages deposited remitted to United Kingdom through Seamen's Money Order Office	...	7,178	3,741
Amount of wages deposited by seamen left in Hospital and Jail	...	5,928	3,775
Amount of wages of deceased seamen	...	26	837
Expenditure on account of distressed seamen	...	1,153	1,032
<i>Native Seamen.</i>		No.	No.
Shipped and discharged	...	52,436	54,746
		Rs.	Rs.
Wages of seamen left in Hospital, Jail or on shore	...	4,530	5,179
Wages of deceased seamen	...	6,657	9,373
Total, receipts	...	55,779	56,391
„ expenditure	...	20,414	19,368

Seamen.

The number of seamen shipped and discharged was 4,974 European and 28,949 native seamen, the increase being in the case of the former 280 and in that of the latter 1,234 men over the numbers of 1895-96. Of the above 229 were shipped from and 193 discharged to the shore, showing decreases of 35 and 34. During the year 40 distressed seamen were maintained at a cost of Rs. 831, figures for the previous year being 41 and Rs. 767 respectively. Eleven were sent home against 29 last year, the charges incurred amounting to Rs. 201 and Rs. 391 in 1895-96. The number of distressed seamen from Mauritius decreased to 11, being 10 less than in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 7,795 was deposited with the Shipping Master for safe keeping against Rs. 11,444 during the preceding year. Of the sum deposited Rs. 3,741 were remitted to the United Kingdom through the Seamen's Money Order Office; this amount falls short of that remitted in preceding year by Rs. 4,437, a result due to the dull season. The number of registered discharge certificates issued was 2,367 against 2,158 of the previous year. And that of lost certificates of discharge renewed was 222. Only 45 fraudulently altered discharge certificates came to light against 56 the year before.

Financial results.

The gross revenue amounted to Rs. 56,391 against Rs. 55,779 during the previous year and the gross expenditure to Rs. 19,368 against Rs. 20,415 during the previous year. The net surplus balance rose by Rs. 1,658 to Rs. 37,023.

**ADEN,**

Arrival of vessels at Aden and Perim.

During the year 1,418 square-rigged vessels entered the port of Aden against 1,412 in 1895-96. Of the merchant steamers 831 were British and 425 foreign against 845 and 461 respectively during the previous year. The net registered tonnage of merchant vessels was

2,416,266, exhibiting a decrease of 16,471 when compared with the figures of the previous year. The number of square-rigged vessels arriving at Perim rose from 658 to 665. Merchant steamers numbered 693, of which 436 were British.

During the year 21 European seamen were engaged and 88 discharged; 1,017 native seamen were engaged and 696 were discharged. The estates of 6 European and 45 native seamen were adjusted. The amount of fees realized fell from Rs. 2,889 to Rs. 1,973, a result chiefly due to the decrease in the number of Messageries Maritimes vessels calling at the port. Shipping Office.

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The revenue and expenditure of the Trust for 1896-97 were as follows:—

	Estimated. Rs.	Actuals. Rs.
Revenue ... ..	49,99,705	47,97,617
Expenditure including interest on debt ..	49,50,505	50,51,417
Surplus ... ..	49,200	Deficit ... 2,53,800

The expenditure included charges aggregating Rs. 2,05,440 for Sinking Funds, Rs. 97,318 to cover depreciation of plant of all kinds and Rs. 21,57,283 on account of interest.

The capital debt of the Trust at the beginning of 1896-97 was Rs. 5,06,85,996. In the course of the year Rs. 27,407 were paid in reduction of debt, a sum of Rs. 1,66,801 was borrowed from Government for the Victoria Dock, and a debenture loan of Rs. 10,25,000 bearing 3½ per cent. interest was raised in the open market at the average rate of Rs. 104 to meet the cost of capital works in progress. The debt at the close of the year therefore stood at Rs. 5,18,50,360. Capital Debt.

The income and expenditure of the Trust for the past five years are compared in the following table:— Financial condition.

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income ... ..	44,97,504	47,00,349	48,79,086	49,15,588	47,97,617
Expenditure... ..	46,53,110	47,13,215	48,71,153	48,52,744	50,51,417
	Deficit 1,55,606	Deficit 12,866	Surplus 7,935	Surplus 62,844	Deficit 2,53,800

The falling-off in the revenue was due to smaller receipts from goods traffic, the famine being the chief cause but the plague aggravated the evil by paralysing for a time the trade and industries of the city. Allowing for an outstanding balance of Rs. 57,926 under rents, caused by large numbers of the trading community having fled, the actual deficit was under 2 lakhs or 4 per cent. on the estimated revenue. The large increase in the expenditure when compared with that of the previous year was due to special expenses incurred on plague arrangements.

The shipping of the Port in 1896-97 and the four previous years compare as follows:—

	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.		
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	
Square-rigged Vessels.	Foreign Trade Steamers	663	1,189,070	685	1,170,102	644	1,301,804	656	1,334,498	576	1,146,820
	Coasting Steamers	1,106	642,190	1,182	723,262	1,279	766,974	1,320	872,365	1,389	866,303
	Sailing	1,769	1,831,930	1,917	1,892,464	1,946	2,008,178	1,976	2,156,848	1,817	1,997,178
Country Craft	46	26,869	42	30,814	24	16,700	17	6,687	116	13,206	
	46,873	806,427	46,027	768,876	42,880	720,301	47,765	806,263	30,964	622,465	

Foreign and coasting steamers together showed a decrease of 159,670 tons and country craft a decrease of 182,788 tons.

A comparison of the quantities of the more important articles imported and exported during the year shows, as regards imports, increases in kerosine oil, machinery, piece-goods, food-grains and railway materials, and decreases in building materials, cotton, firewood, iron, and sugar; and as regards exports increases in kerosine oil, coal, twist and yarn; and decreases in cotton, grain, seeds, hides and piece-goods. Imports and Exports.

Ground, warehouse and shed rents together realized Rs. 11,20,711, the highest amount yet earned under these heads, and Rs. 5,701 in excess of the amount for 1895-96 due to the gradual increase of income from leasehold land and the demand for shed space for goods which could not be delivered when the plague was at its height. Ground, Warehouse and Shed rents.

About eight-tenths of the total tonnage of the shipping that entered the port went into the docks. Taking the wet-docks alone the total income showed a considerable decrease. The receipts from the Merewether Dry Dock however were higher than in any previous year and stood at Rs. 1,21,305; there was also an increase in the expenditure and the net income was much the same as last year. The depression in shipping caused the income of the Port Department Dock Accounts.

to decline from Rs. 1,68,815 to Rs. 1,59,840 the latter sum not being sufficient to meet the expenditure of Rs. 1,60,394. The accidents to ships in the charge of pilots were, in the harbour six, and in the docks twelve. All save one were very slight.

Pilotage and transporting fees.

Receipts from pilotage and transporting fees declined to Rs. 1,55,977, but a reduction in the number of pilots employed caused a corresponding decrease in the expenditure and a small sum of Rs. 8,319 was available for the Pilot Schooner's Replacement Fund.

Capital expenditure.

An expenditure of Rs. 4,93,288 was incurred on capital account, of which Rs. 41,934 were expended on the Prince's Dock, Rs. 4,509 on the Merewether Dry Dock, and Rs. 70,240 on the Victoria Dock. Among the more important capital works in progress were further extensive reclamations of the foreshore at Mody Bay and Sewri, which, while adding a large area to the land estate of the Trust, are important sanitary improvements. Considerable sums were spent in laying out the Apollo Reclamation for building purposes and in improvements to the accommodation for the large native passenger traffic at Mody Bandar.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

Finance.

The following statement shows the estimated and actual receipts and expenditure for the year 1896-97, excluding expenditure on works:—

	Estimated.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	8,85,050	8,23,698
Expenditure	7,57,914	7,34,980
Surplus	1,27,136	88,718

The difference between estimated and actual receipts was due to famine in the Punjab, which affected the export trade in grain and seeds with Europe, and latterly to the plague, which caused almost a total cessation of all trade. The falling off was under almost all heads of receipts. The actual expenditure was less than the amount estimated by Rs. 22,900 owing to reduced expenditure under general charges chiefly in tools and plant, bandar properties under repairs, and Pilotage account under stores and repairs, &c. The surplus revenue of Rs. 88,718 shown above was all spent on works together with a further sum of Rs. 39,800 expended from the general balance of the Trust, which it is anticipated will be recouped before the end of 1897-98. The total receipts and disbursements of the Trust for the year are tabulated below.

Receipts.	Government Securities and Debenture Bonds.		Cash.	Disbursements.	Government Securities and Debenture Bonds.		Cash.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Opening Balance	4,34,100	93,122 6 11					
Gross Receipts, General Revenue Account		7,30,578 1 4		Expenditure under General Revenue Account			6,31,502 11 1
Do. Port Fund Account		92,120 7 7		Do. under Port Fund Account			53,477 9 10
Provident Fund		14,809 1 9		Do. on Works			1,94,248 13 0
Income Tax		3,907 12 7		Paid to Government in liquidation of capital debt			48,467 9 1
Deposits from Merchants, &c.	3,200	1,04,502 4 10		Paid to Debenture holders in do. do.			9,000 0 0
Do. for repairs to Humby School				Provident Fund			510 15 7
Do. for constructing new Customs Quarters		82 6 0		Income Tax			8,997 12 7
Mclinch Memorial Fund (Ballors' Home at Kesmar) in trust: Interest on Investment		205 15 10		Deposit returned to Contractors	1,000		1,04,917 3 6
Depreciation and Replacement Fund Interest realised by the Board		3,441 3 1		Do. amount expended on repairs to Humby School			1 4 10
Sinking Fund do. do. and annual allotment		44,649 12 0		Do. for construction of new Customs Quarters			1,617 3 7
Unclaimed wages, interest, &c.		5,584 14 2		Advance Account			39,441 4 9
Advance Account		38,404 1 4		Stores Account for the Port Engineer			1,08,777 9 5
Stores Account for the Port Engineer		1,21,283 5 4		Do. for the Port Officer			12,119 11 8
Do. for the Port Officer		13,118 2 4		Balance on 31st March 1897	4,36,300		2,15,973 5 2
Loan from General Public (1st Issue of 18 lakhs)		3,06,500 0 0					
Total	4,37,800	14,72,958 0 1		Total	4,37,900		14,72,958 0 1

The number and tonnage of vessels, excluding Government vessels, vessels put back and fishing boats, that entered the Port during the year as compared with those of the previous year is as under:—

	1895-96.		1896-97.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Steamships	537	654,909	477	574,300
Do. under 200 tons	7	1,073	...	...
Sailing vessels	2	1,084	1	500
Native craft	4,487	132,907½	3,330	102,895½

showing a decrease in both the number and tonnage of the different classes of vessels that entered the port.

Dredging and works.

The subjoined figures show the quantity of dredging done during the year as compared with the previous year:—

1895-96	...	...	...	356,396 Tons.
1896-97	...	...	...	365,396 ..

The decrease was due to the nature of the material dealt with and the number of dredgers at work. No works of importance were carried out during the year under report. The Trustees obtained the sanction of Government to raise a loan of 13 lakhs, of which Rs. 2,06,500 were raised in 1896-97. One of the objects for which this loan was sanctioned was the purchase of a large and powerful hopper dredger which has been ordered and which is estimated to cost 6 lakhs of rupees.

## ADEN PORT TRUST.

The revenue derived during the official year amounted to Rs. 2,76,660 as compared with Rs. 2,63,240 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 13,420. The following table shows the receipts and expenditure for 1895-96 and 1896-97—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	2,63,240	2,76,660
Expenditure	2,67,112	2,38,015

The dredging has progressed fairly well during the year, considering the time lost by frequent and lengthy stoppages to allow for repairs being executed to the machinery. The amount of spoil lifted and deposited was 404,000 tons as compared with 444,000 tons treated similarly the year before. The total cost of dredging was Rs. 73,000 against Rs. 1,01,614 in the previous year.

The number of steam and sailing vessels that entered the Port of Aden during 1896-97 as compared with the previous year is as under:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
Square-rigged vessels	British and Foreign Men-of-War, Troop-ships, &c.	104
	Merchant Steam Vessels	1,306
	Yachts	2
	Sailing Vessels	4
Country craft	1,536	1,503
Total	2,948	2,921

showing a decrease of 27.

## INDUS CONSERVANCY AND SEA PILOT DEPARTMENT.

The constitution of the Indus Conservancy Department remained unchanged during the year. The proposals for the reorganisation of the department were still under the consideration of Government.

The Conservancy Department hired the steamer "A" belonging to the North-Western Railway Company for Rs. 600 per mensem from the 1st February 1897. It was fitted out and despatched on the 7th idem. The conservancy operations were carried on between, Kotri and Kashmir only and the river was found remarkably free from obstructions. No obstructions were also reported below Kotri and the channels were good.

The number and capacity of boats registered were respectively 3,433 and 7,58,686 maunds against 3,575 and 8,47,313 maunds in 1895-96. The displacement of the larger boats by those of smaller capacity accounts for the large decrease in the maundage as compared with that of the number of boats registered. The river-borne traffic between Sind and the Punjab amounted to 14,37,321 maunds against 19,00,310 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 4,62,989 maunds. The decrease is chiefly noticeable in grain, the exportation of which from the Punjab was checked by famine. The receipts from registration fees alone amounted to Rs. 23,740 against Rs. 25,568, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,829 due to the falling off in river traffic with the Punjab.

The total receipts amounted to Rs. 25,319 against Rs. 26,493, and the expenditure to Rs. 21,145 against Rs. 21,972. The falling off in receipts was due to the stagnation of trade and the decrease in expenditure to the steamer having been employed for a shorter period than usual. The closing balance was Rs. 4,174.

The receipts from sea pilotage amounted to Rs. 5,492 against Rs. 4,156 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,786 against Rs. 2,722 in 1895-96. The increase in receipts of Rs. 1,336 was due to improved import trade from Cutch, Malabar and other coast ports. The net surplus amounted to Rs. 2,409 against Rs. 1,434.

## CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

### Agriculture.

#### Organization.

As indicated in the report of the previous year, the Land Record staff was introduced during the year under report into the district of Kaira in the Northern Division and into the four settled talukas of Kolaba in the Southern Division. Thus the staff now works in the whole of the Central and Southern Divisions except three talukas of Kolaba and in the districts of Ahmedabad and Kaira of the Northern Division. The Survey records of the Kolaba district were removed to Alibag from the head-quarter office of the Konkan Survey at Poona. Additions and alterations in the salt godowns at Broach and the Central Record office for Gujarát were completed and the Survey records of the Ahmedabad and Kaira districts removed from Surat and located there.

#### Special Famine enquiry.

In view of the scarcity, consequent on the cessation of rain from August, 1896, Circle Inspectors were at first employed under paragraph 10 of Chapter I of the Famine Relief Code on the preliminary enquiries regarding condition of crops, cattle and people in the Central Division, and in the three Karnatak districts of the Southern Division. When famine became certain, the Circle Inspectors collected statistics relating to estimates of area sown and outturn of crops, stocks of staple food-grains, number of people requiring relief and general condition of the various classes. In some districts the permanent Circle Inspectors were solely employed on this special enquiry, their current duties being entrusted to temporary additional hands. In others the permanent circles were reduced in size and both the duties were performed jointly by the permanent and additional Circle Inspectors. From about the middle of March this special enquiry was limited to the affected talukas only.

#### Crop, waste and boundary-mark inspection (November to February).

In the affected districts Circle Inspectors were during this period engaged in famine enquiries and in the compilation of special agricultural statistics and consequently crop, waste and boundary-mark inspections could not be carried on to the extent required by the Circle Inspectors' rules. No detailed comparison with the last year's work is thus possible. The average inspection work performed by the Circle Inspectors during the year is indicated in the subjoined table:—

District.	Average by each Inspector.						Average area of occupied numbers in acres.		Average area of inspected numbers in acres.	
	Number of days of actual inspection.		Number of villages inspected.		Number of Survey numbers (occupied and waste) inspected per diem.					
	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dharwar ... ..	29	60	26	36	10	9	11	11	9	11
Bijapur ... ..	...	61	34	38	...	7	...	16	9	16
Belgaum ... ..	44	60	32	37	10	9	9	10	8	10
Kanara ... ..	63	63	50	50	9	8	2	2	2	2
Ratnagiri ... ..	46	52	9	9	5	4	9	8	7	7
Kolaba ... ..	43	...	52	...	7	...	6	...	10	...
Khandesh ... ..	71	75	53	53	7	8	10	10	11	10
Nasik ... ..	12	62	12	33	8	8	10	10	10	9
Ahmednagar ... ..	11	72	6	36	7	8	12	12	12	12
Poona ... ..	57	67	41	40	8	7	11	11	9	8
Sholapur ... ..	25	68	22	33	8	5	20	20	13	20
Satara ... ..	38	60	18	29	11	8	9	7	7	6
Ahmedabad ... ..	71	71	36	34	15	15	4	4	4	4
Kaira ... ..	72	...	37	...	14	...	2	...	1½	...

In the unaffected districts the number of days of actual inspection was equal to that of the previous year, except in Ratnagiri. The employment of Circle Inspectors on famine enquiry in Kolaba under the Mamlatdars' orders and in Ahmedabad and Kaira on special compilation of agricultural returns, contributed to reduce the number of inspection days. Hindrance to inspection work due to want of village papers was marked in Kanara and Kaira. The number of villages inspected was the same as in the preceding year. The following table shows the extent of inspection work:—

District.	Villages inspected, per cent.		CROP INSPECTION.		WASTE INSPECTION.		BOUNDARY-MARK INSPECTION.	
			Occupied Lands.		Unoccupied Lands.		Percentage of survey numbers of which marks examined on total number of survey numbers.	
			Percentage inspected, on survey numbers.		Percentage inspected on survey numbers.			
	1896-97.	1896-96.	1896-97.	1896-96.	1896-97.	1896-96.	1896-97.	1896-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dhárwár ... ..	52	79	7.2	8	19	29	8	8.8
Bijápúr ... ..	81	91	6	6	...	31	...	6.7
Belgaum ... ..	50	97	7	7.8	24	27	7.6	7.9
Kánara ... ..	82	84	8.7	8	15.6	15	9.5	9.1
Ratnágiri ... ..	100	97	9.2	9	26.8	28	9.4	9.5
Kolába ... ..	62	...	8	...	74	...	10.6	...
Khándesh ... ..	93	95	7	7	21	23	7.8	8.8
Násik ... ..	29	79	4	8	12	27	4.3	8.8
Ahmednagar ... ..	17	97	4	7	2	31	3.6	7.8
Poona ... ..	95	91	6	6	23	40	5.8	6.9
Sholápur ... ..	62	93	5	5	20	42	5.6	6.0
Sátára ... ..	59	95	9	7	143	38	17.5	7.1
Ahmedabad ... ..	98	98	5.4	6	12	15	6.3	7.1
Kaira ... ..	92	...	3.3	...	11	...	3.9	...

\* Waste and boundary-mark inspection not done.

† Represents the work of one taluka only, no inspection being done in other talukas.

In Ratnágiri all the villages were visited and in four other districts more than 90 per cent. of the villages came under inspection. As compared with that of the previous year, in three districts the percentage was either equal or more, while in the rest it was much less. The extent of crop inspection was generally satisfactory though it was less than the preceding year in Násik and Ahmednagar. The special compilation of agricultural returns having been made in the latter part of the inspection season, it was not found possible to bring into force the rule requiring inspection of all the villages in a circle by a reduction of percentage test. In Sátára and Kolába the extent of waste inspection was above the prescribed percentage (one-third of the total waste numbers), while in others it was considerably below, especially in Ahmednagar. Encroachment cases showed a falling off everywhere. In the Central Division the number detected was only one-third of that in the previous year. The decrease is natural as in the affected districts the inspection was very cursorily performed. In Bijápúr and Sátára no cases were detected at all. In Kaira owing to the recent introduction of the Land Record staff, the number was large. In the districts of Kánara, Ratnágiri, Kolába, Ahmedabad and Kaira, where there are stipendiary village accountants, the percentage of cases reported by them on the total varies from 85 in Kolába to 4 in Kaira. In others the percentage did not exceed 21. As compared with the previous year there was an improvement in 7 districts. The quality of village officers' crop inspection work seems fair, except in Ratnágiri and Sholápur; and compares favourably with that of the previous year in 7 districts. The village boundary-mark inspection shows no improvement except in Khándesh. Owing to the cursory test it is doubtful how far the results of Circle Inspectors' inspection can be depended upon. The results of the District Inspectors' tests are embodied in the following table:—

District.	Number of Circles visited, per cent.	Percentage on villages inspected by Circle Inspectors.	CROP INSPECTION.		WASTE INSPECTION.		BOUNDARY-MARK INSPECTION.	
			Percentage on Circle Inspector's work.	Quality of work found.	Percentage on Circle Inspector's work.	Quality of work found.	Percentage on Circle Inspector's work.	Quality of work found.
			4	5	6	7	8	9
Dhárwár ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijápúr... ..	92	7.8	8	81	...	...	...	...
Belgaum ... ..	54	6.4	4	75	2.3	100	8.8	96
Kánara ... ..	100	8.8	8	78	2	83	2	94
Ratnágiri ... ..	100	89.8	9	80	7	100	10	89
Kolába ... ..	100	17	4	100	...	...	0.3	100
Khándesh ... ..	91	8.8	2	90	1	100	2	99
Násik ... ..	62	8.0	5	92	4	100	5	100
Ahmednagar ... ..	80	14.5	17	97	...	...	0.1	90
Poona ... ..	100	9.3	5	96	6	100	7	160
Sholápur ... ..	100	9.4	8	90	5	100	6	98
Sátára ... ..	71	12.4	6	82	10	100	19	95
Ahmedabad ... ..	100	18	6	96	6	96	6	92
Kaira ... ..	100	10.5	6	78	6	89	7	96

In the unaffected districts all the circles were visited. Among the affected districts, in Poona and Sholapur the test extended to all the circles. In Dhárwár no test was taken at all owing to the District Inspector having been engaged on famine duty. In Ahmednagar also for three-quarters of the inspection period the District Inspector was engaged on famine duty. The Circle Inspectors' inspection work having been generally small the extent of the District Inspectors' test was more than sufficient and showed the quality of the Circle Inspectors' inspection to be generally fair.

Check of village  
censua.

The census check is confined to agricultural stock and is taken annually in July except in districts of heavy rainfall, where the registers are tested concurrently with crop inspection. In Kaira it was postponed under the orders of the Collector. In the affected districts owing to the famine duties this test did not receive sufficient attention. It was not confined to the set villages and the prescribed percentage was not enforced. The test extended to all the circles in Belgaum and Poona. In Bijapur no test was taken at all. In Násik it was confined to four circles only and in Sholapur it lasted for only a week. The percentage of correct entries varied from 90 in Khándesh and Kolába to 65 in Násik. As compared with the preceding year the village officers' census work showed considerable deterioration in Násik. In Násik and Bijapur the District Inspectors took no test. In the other districts the extent of the test was generally less than in the previous year except in Poona, Khándesh, Sholapur, Kánara and Ahmedabad. The circle Inspectors' work was found to be generally satisfactory.

Complete  
boundary-mark  
inspection.

The systematic examination, including repair village by village of boundary marks for the maintenance of which Government is wholly or partly responsible is usually carried on during the three months from March to May. But this year owing to the special famine work it was greatly interfered with; in five of the nine affected districts it was stopped altogether and

District.	Number of villages completed in 1895-96.	Number of villages completed in 1896-97.
Dhárwár ...	43	24
Belgaum ...	52	37
Kánara ...	73	86
Ratnágiri ...	21	4
Khándesh ...	310	...
Násik ...	71	7
Ahmedabad ...	27	14
Kaira ...	...	28

in others it was confined to a few circles only. The table in the margin compares the villages completed during the year with those completed in the previous year. In Khándesh the inspection was made in nine villages but it remained incomplete. Of the unaffected districts there was a considerable falling off in Ratnágiri and Ahmedabad, due principally to the disposal of urgent measurement cases. The days actually devoted to the inspection were everywhere less than in the previous year and varied from 45 in Belgaum to 13 in Khándesh. Of the marks examined, 47 to 9 per cent. were found in disrepair, of which all were repaired by the ryots in Násik and more than 75 per cent. in the other districts except in Kánara, where the percentage stood at 47. The number of encroachment cases detected as well as that of marks found by measurement was small everywhere except in Kánara.

Measuring and  
classing.

The new cases received during the year fell off by 4 and 19 per cent. in the Southern and Central divisions respectively, while they rose by 17 per cent. in Ahmedabad. The cases detected by the newly constituted staffs in Kolába and Kaira numbered respectively 152 and 621. The work increased in all the unaffected districts and its disposal progressed satisfactorily, while all the affected districts showed a decrease except Násik, and the progress of disposal was also slow. The non-measurement cases prescribed by the rules were fewer except in Ratnágiri, Kánara and Ahmedabad. Those not prescribed by the rules showed a steady decrease except in Násik, Khándesh, Sholapur, Ratnágiri and Ahmedabad. In Sholapur and Ratnágiri the number was abnormally high. Receipts from private individuals on account of work done for them were nearly the same as last year, the fall of 31 per cent. in the receipts in the Central division being more than covered by the increase of 34 per cent. in the Southern division, where the increase was mainly contributed by Kánara and Ratnágiri. The Circle Inspectors' work was found to be generally fair.

District Survey  
offices.

The work in the District Survey offices, including the correction of records and the supply of maps and extracts from survey papers, showed a noticeable increase during the year in Kánara, Poona, Ahmednagar and Sátára. Famine lessened to some extent the receipt of fresh work in some of the affected districts. The progress of disposal was satisfactory throughout. The fee receipts were nearly the same in the Central division, but decreased by 10 per cent. in the Southern division.

Agricultural  
experiments:  
Poona Farm.

The season of 1896-97 was an abnormal one. It was characterised by heavy rains in the early period followed by a complete drought later on. The scheme of the experiments, etc., proposed to be carried out on the farm had therefore to be modified and in part abandoned. Progress had been made in former years in the improvement of seed by selection. It is satisfactory therefore that a sufficient supply of fully-developed seed of all varieties for future requirements was got from the crops grown.

Fodder experiments.

The high fodder value of certain varieties of sorghums as compared with other varieties has been more or less fully demonstrated in former years. The two varieties of American sugar sorghum, two varieties of *sundhia* jowári, *dudhia* of Kaira and *nilwa* of the Deccan afford excellent fodder crops and there is little to choose between them in ordinary seasons. In the present season *sundhia* did better than *nilwa* on light soil but not so well on heavier soil, and both did much better than the other four varieties. The *sundhia* gives very fine fodder and its quick-growing quality is very valuable in a year of drought. Enough has been demonstrated

regarding the value of this sorghum introduced from Gujarát to justify a distribution of the seed. The farm crop of *hundi jowari* yielded on an average 7,683 lbs. of green fodder per acre. On part of the field the crop was poor. On the best portion it stood about 8 feet high and gave nearly 11,000 lbs. per acre of green fodder. Owing to the early cessation of the rains and a deficient supply of canal water for irrigation Guinea Grass, Lucerne and Mauritius water grass did not give as satisfactory results as usual. The experiments in the combined cultivation of guinea grass and lucerne seemed to show, as far as they have gone, that the mixed crop will yield better than either crop alone and the mixed produce is particularly suitable for either cattle or horses.

Four varieties of *bajri* were under comparative trial on the farm. These are the only distinct varieties which have been yet identified in this Presidency. The suitability of each variety for different descriptions of soil was also under trial. Fifty-nine different varieties of *jowari* collected from different parts of the Presidency were grown on the farm with a view to identify the characteristics of each variety and to determine the economic value of each variety in the production of grain and of fodder. Twenty-five of these have been found to be superior in yield of grain. Experiments with grain crops.

An experiment in growing Egyptian cotton as a rabi crop was undertaken. The results were unfavourable. Cotton.

The abnormal character of the season deprived the experiments on *til* of their true value, but the comparative richness in oil of the white variety, the nutritiousness of the oil-cake obtained and the inefficiency of the native oil press were clearly demonstrated. Dairy and herd.

No feeding experiments were carried out during the year, as owing to the short supply of water both in canals and wells, irrigation was confined to perennial crops, no fodder crops being grown. Other crops.

The Poona farm worked at a net cost of Rs. 3,476 against Rs. 1,853 in 1895-96. The dairy contributed Rs. 335 to the net cost. These results were almost entirely due to the unfavourable character of the year, though special experiments in sugar-cane, still unfinished, necessitated an outlay of Rs. 1,105. Finance.

The farm came under the control of the Agricultural Department in April 1896. The farm buildings were completed in July and the two wells some time afterwards. Work was almost entirely confined to preparing the land for cultivation and formulating schemes of experiments, which will be undertaken on *jowari*, cotton and *til* by selection of seed. Twenty-five varieties of *jowari* were grown from specially selected seed brought from the Poona farm, but the results showed that the indigenous *jowari* yields the better outturn. Surat Farm.

The nucleus of a herd was formed by transferring the Gir cows from Poona to Surat. Dairy and herd.

The Nadiad farm continued to be managed by the Superintendent, a graduate of the Madras Agricultural College. The unfavourableness of the season in Gujarát rendered the results of the year's working unsatisfactory. Nadiad Farm.

A quantity of Punjab yellow rapeseed was distributed in the Karachi district, but owing to frost and insufficient inundation the crop was a failure. The plot of 100 acres leased in Kanara for experimental coffee cultivation was exchanged for another plot of the same extent, but with the exception of raising seedlings, no progress was made toward establishing the plantation. The Dapoli arrowroot plantation yielded a poor return. A small consignment was sent to Germany, where it fetched 10s. per cwt. The heavy monsoon rains of 1896 destroyed the strawberry beds at Mahableshwar; a fresh stock of plants was obtained from Bangalore and Shaharanpur. The Bangalore plants took well, but those from Shaharanpur failed. Miscellaneous experiments.

The details of cultivated and uncultivated area are given in Appendix IV of this report. The following table gives the percentages represented by the figures therein shown:— Cultivated and uncultivated area.

No.	District.	Percentage on gross area of areas for which statistics are not available.	Percentage of net area for which statistics are available, of acres					
			Cultivated, & c. occupied.		Uncultivated, & c. unoccupied.		Forest.	
			Net cropped.	Current fallows.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.		
<b>A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.</b>								
<b>I.—Gujarát.</b>								
1	Ahmedábád	...	11.1	51.2	21.5	5.3	21.2	0.8
2	Kaira	...	8.4	70.8	7.9	8.6	12.5	...
3	Panch Mahals	...	12.7	38.5	18.1	12.1	8.7	22.6
4	Brosch	...	2.0	60.9	10.3	2.4	28.4	...
5	Surat	...	2.4	45.8	28.9	5.0	17.6	4.7
	Average	...	8.2	52.9	18.1	6.4	18.1	4.5
		...	8.2	54.0	17.4	6.1	17.9	4.6



No.	District.	Percentage on gross area of areas for which statistics are not available.	Percentage of net area for which statistics are available, of area.				
			Cultivated, i. e. occupied.		Uncultivated, i. e. unoccupied.		Forest.
			Net cropped.	Current fallows.	Available for cultivation.	Net available for cultivation.	
<b>A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER—continued.</b>							
<b>II.—Deccan.</b>							
6	Khandesh ... ..	24.3	56.6	7.6	11.1	11.3	13.4
7	Nasik ... ..	4.2	43.4	21.2	4.1	9.4	21.9
8	Ahmednagar ... ..	2.3	50.6	24.9	1.2	10.1	13.2
9	Poona ... ..	1.9	50.3	23.8	0.3	12.0	13.6
10	Sholapur ... ..	...	44.7	40.1	0.5	8.6	6.1
11	Sátara ... ..	6.9	51.9	22.2	0.8	9.5	15.6
	Average ... { 1896-97 ...	8.9	50.1	21.8	3.7	10.3	14.1
	... { 1895-96 ...	5.0	61.0	11.1	4.1	10.3	13.5
<b>III.—Karnatak.</b>							
12	Belgaum ... ..	5.5	52.6	23.0	2.5	6.6	15.3
13	Bijapur ... ..	0.3	18.1	69.3	2.1	5.4	5.1
14	Dharwar ... ..	2.6	62.9	18.4	3.1	7.5	8.1
	Average ... { 1896-97 ...	2.6	42.4	39.6	2.5	6.4	9.1
	... { 1895-96 ...	2.8	71.0	10.7	2.3	6.4	9.1
<b>IV.—Konkan.</b>							
15	Thána ... ..	3.1	20.2	21.2	5.3	21.5	31.8
16	Kolaba ... ..	3.4	29.6	25.0	2.2	21.7	21.5
17	Ratnagiri ... ..	82.9	26.7	36.1	3.0	33.5	1.7
18	Kánara ... ..	...	9.0	4.2	3.2	6.6	78.0
	Average ... { 1896-97 ...	25.6	18.2	16.4	3.1	16.6	45.7
	... { 1895-96 ...	25.7	18.7	15.9	3.2	16.7	45.5
	Average A ... { 1896-97 ...	11.6	44.1	24.2	3.3	11.5	16.4
	... { 1895-96 ...	8.8	55.8	12.7	3.9	11.5	16.1
<b>B.—Sind.</b>							
19	Karachi ... ..	29.1	7.1	7.8	17.1	65.9	2.1
20	Hyderabad ... ..	...	15.9	23.6	37.6	20.3	2.6
21	Shikarpur ... ..	2.5	17.3	33.8	27.4	30.6	6.0
22	Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	9.1	23.7	20.6	26.8	16.8	3.1
23	Thar and Parkar ... ..	...	8.0	12.8	13.6	63.9	1.7
	Average B... { 1896-97 ...	9.9	11.9	15.8	22.5	46.9	2.9
	... { 1895-96 ...	9.9	10.0	18.0	23.0	46.0	3.0
	Average for the { 1896-97 ...	10.9	31.8	21.3	10.9	24.9	11.1
	Presidency. { 1895-96 ...	9.2	33.0	15.0	11.0	25.0	11.0

In the Deccan the area for which the statistics are not available increased from 5 to 8.9 per cent. chiefly by the inclusion of a large unsurveyed tract hitherto not taken into account. In the Presidency proper owing to unfavourable season the current fallow increased at the expense of the not cropped area especially in the Deccan and the Karnatak. In Sind the net cropped area increased nearly two per cent., giving a corresponding decrease in the area left fallow.

Crops:  
Area under  
cultivation.

The main features of the season and harvest of the year are described elsewhere in this report. The following table shows the effect of the season on the area sown. In the Presidency proper the cultivation of all kinds of crops decreased. Under food crops wheat and jowári among the cereals and all pulses showed marked shrinkages. Under other crops the decreases under oil seeds, tobacco and cotton are conspicuous. Unlike the crops in the Presidency, all those in Sind showed expansion of area. Noticeable increases occurred in the cultivation of jowári, wheat and paddy under cereals, gram under pulses and oil seeds and cotton under non-food crops. The increase under tobacco was also very large, but the area under the crop was comparatively small. Good inundation and plentiful rainfall, compared with the unprecedented low inundation and deficient rain of the previous year, account for the increased cultivation:—

Area in thousands of Acres.

Crops.	Presidency proper.			Sind.		
	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent.
Jowari ... ..	7,139	5,430	-23.9	457	743	+62.4
Bajri ... ..	4,297	3,918	-8.8	730	750	+2.7
Paddy ... ..	1,714	1,666	-2.8	656	734	+12.1
Wheat ... ..	1,796	1,033	-42.5	302	389	+28.8
Others ... ..	1,652	1,539	-6.8	14	15	+7.1
<b>Total, Cereals ...</b>	<b>16,598</b>	<b>13,586</b>	<b>-18.1</b>	<b>2,158</b>	<b>2,630</b>	<b>+21.9</b>
Tur ... ..	664	448	-32.5	...	...	...
Gram ... ..	738	434	-41.2	23	39	+39.3
Others ... ..	1,567	1,248	-28.4	110	145	+31.8
<b>Total, Pulses ...</b>	<b>2,969</b>	<b>2,130</b>	<b>-28.3</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>+33.3</b>
Tobacco ... ..	92	72	-21.7	8	11	+37.5
Sugarcane ... ..	71	66	-7.0	3	3	...
Oil-seeds ... ..	2,049	1,178	-42.5	272	347	+27.6
Cotton ... ..	2,723	2,415	-11.3	110	122	+10.9
<b>Total, Food Crops ...</b>	<b>19,794</b>	<b>15,996</b>	<b>-19.2</b>	<b>2,340</b>	<b>2,856</b>	<b>+22.1</b>
<b>Total, Non-food Crops ...</b>	<b>5,206</b>	<b>3,914</b>	<b>-24.8</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>+19.7</b>
<b>Total, Crops ...</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>19,910</b>	<b>-20.4</b>	<b>2,787</b>	<b>3,391</b>	<b>+21.7</b>

The details given in the appended table show variations under kharif and rabi cereals and pulses in the Presidency Proper.

Year.	Area in acres (000, omitted).			
	Kharif.		Rabi.	
	Cereals.	* Pulses.	Cereals.	Pulses.
1895-96 ... ..	10,432	2,027	6,165	942
1896-97 ... ..	9,494	1,632	4,092	598
	-938	-405	-2,073	-344

The following table shows the percentages of food and other crops on the gross area cropped in each district.

No.	District.	Food Crops.							Non-food Crops.			Total.			
		Cereals.							Pulses.	Others.	Cotton.	Oil-seeds.	Others.	Food Crops.	Non-food Crops.
1	2	Jowari.	Bajri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse grains.	Others.	Total.							
<b>A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.</b>															
<b>I.—Gujarat.</b>															
1	Abmedabad ... ..	20	12	6	15	4	2	59	10	1	25	4	1	70	30
2	Kaira ... ..	10	24	20	2	25	1	82	9	1	1	2	5	92	8
3	Panch Mahals ... ..	1	11	16	2	14	30	74	16	...	...	8	2	90	10
4	Broach ... ..	28	2	3	9	2	...	44	13	1	30	8	1	57	43
5	Surat ... ..	24	1	22	5	9	...	61	10	2	20	6	1	73	27
	Average ... ..	18	11	12	8	10	4	63	11	1	19	4	2	75	25
		18	10	12	8	10	4	62	12	1	19	4	2	75	25
<b>II.—Deccan.</b>															
6	Khândesh ... ..	16	22	1	6	1	...	45	10	1	37	6	1	56	44
7	Nasik ... ..	3	42	3	11	10	1	70	13	2	8	11	1	85	15
8	Ahmednagar ... ..	34	35	...	3	2	1	75	10	2	4	8	1	87	13
9	Poona ... ..	40	32	4	2	4	1	83	7	2	...	7	1	92	8
10	Sholapur ... ..	60	16	1	2	...	2	81	8	1	...	8	2	90	10
11	Sâtara ... ..	29	29	3	2	...	1	71	13	2	...	7	2	91	9
	Average ... ..	29	29	2	4	3	1	68	11	2	11	7	1	81	19
		29	25	2	7	3	...	66	13	1	8	11	1	83	17

No.	District.	Food Crops.							Non-food Crops.					Total.			
		Cereals.							Pulses.	Others.	Cotton.	Oil seeds.	Others.	Food crops.	Non-food crops.		
		Jowari.	Bajri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse grains.	Others.	Total.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
<b>A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER—continued.</b>																	
<b>III.—Karnatak.</b>																	
12	Belgaum ... ..	38	10	7	3	10	1	69	12	1	11	3	4	82	18		
13	Bijapur ... ..	65	16	1	1	...	1	84	5	1	7	3	...	90	10		
14	Dhárwar ... ..	32	...	8	11	8	...	59	12	1	21	5	2	72	28		
Average ...		1896-97 ...		40	6	7	6	7	1	67	11	1	15	4	79	21	
		1895-96 ...		40	7	4	8	6	...	65	10	1	15	7	76	24	
<b>IV.—Konkan.</b>																	
15	Thána ... ..	...	...	67	...	20	...	87	6	2	...	3	2	95	5		
16	Kolába ... ..	...	...	61	...	32	...	93	5	1	...	1	...	99	1		
17	Ratnágiri ... ..	...	...	40	...	38	...	78	10	5	...	5	2	93	7		
18	Kánara ... ..	1	...	78	...	2	...	81	3	9	...	...	7	93	7		
Average ...		1896-97 ...		...	...	65	...	22	...	87	6	3	...	2	96	4	
		1895-96 ...		...	...	63	...	23	...	86	7	3	...	2	96	4	
Average A. . .		1866-97 ...		27	20	8	5	7	1	68	11	1	12	6	80	20	
		1895-96 ...		28	17	7	7	6	1	66	12	1	11	8	79	21	
<b>B.—SIND.</b>																	
19	Karáchi ... ..	23	5	42	10	...	1	81	5	2	...	10	2	88	12		
20	Hyderabad ... ..	13	29	26	6	...	...	74	2	2	9	9	4	78	22		
21	Shikárpur ... ..	39	1	17	24	...	...	81	8	2	1	7	1	91	9		
22	Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	36	8	4	11	...	...	59	10	1	1	29	...	70	30		
23	Thar and Parkar ... ..	2	62	19	2	...	...	85	3	...	5	6	1	88	12		
Average B. . .		1896-97 ...		23	22	23	12	...	...	78	5	1	4	10	2	84	16
		1895-96 ...		16	26	24	10	...	1	77	5	2	4	10	2	84	16
Average for the Presidency.		1896-97 ...		27	20	10	6	6	1	70	10	1	11	6	2	81	19
		1895-96 ...		27	18	9	8	5	1	68	11	1	10	8	2	80	20

Outturn of crops.

The following table gives the anna valuation of the outturn of the principal crops in each district. The valuation (by Mamlatdars) purports to conform to the prescribed standard by which 16 annas represent an average crop. The table must, however, be taken as representing a merely approximate estimate. All throughout the Presidency Proper the outturn of both kharif and rabi crops was largely reduced by the early cessation of rains and consequent want of sufficient moisture:—

No.	District.	Average Anna Valuation.									
		Jowari.	Bajri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Kodra.	Rágl.	Vari.	Tur.	Gram.	Cotton.
<b>Gujarat.</b>											
1	Ahmedabad ... ..	7	9	8	13	8	7	9	7	9	9
2	Kaira ... ..	3	5	7	10	7	11	5	6	7	7
3	Panch Mahals ... ..	8	6	6	4	8	7	4	7	4	6
4	Broach ... ..	12	6	6	8	7	...	...	8	...	9
5	Surat ... ..	8	10	8	8	8	8	...	7	...	10
<b>Deccan.</b>											
6	Khándesh ... ..	5	6	7	6	6	5	5	5	6	7
7	Násik ... ..	4	5	9	7	...	8	7	4	9	6
8	Ahmednagar ... ..	6	5	4	7	3	4	4	3	6	7
9	Poona ... ..	4	4	5	7	2	3	2	2	6	4
10	Sholápur ... ..	3	2	1	4	...	...	...	1	1	...
11	Sátára ... ..	8	5	7	7	2	3	3	3	6	7
<b>Karnatak.</b>											
12	Belgaum ... ..	4	3	9	5	5	8	5	3	5	6
13	Bijapur ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Dhárwar ... ..	7	7	10	6	5	5	5	4	5	7
<b>Konkan.</b>											
15	Thána ... ..	...	...	7	...	4	6	6	3	2	...
16	Kolába ... ..	...	...	8	...	4	6	6	11	5	...
17	Ratnágiri ... ..	...	...	9	...	4	7	7	8	...	...
18	Kánara ... ..	...	...	10	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
<b>Sind.</b>											
19	Karáchi ... ..	11	12	11	11	...	10	...	...	10	9
20	Hyderabad ... ..	11	12	14	13	...	...	...	...	11	12
21	Shikárpur ... ..	13	12	13	10	...	...	...	...	8	11
22	Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	11	13	14	11	...	8	8	...	8	14
23	Thar and Parkar ... ..	11	13	15	12	...	...	...	...	...	10

\* Maize.

Of the important trees mango trees showed a marked increase. The palms, both toddy and date, on the other hand, decreased considerably in number. The diminution under the latter being over  $\frac{1}{2}$  lakh. These figures are approximate. The trees in forest and village sites are not included in the enumeration.

In the Presidency proper the proportion of area irrigated in the year under report to the net area cropped increased from 3.3 to 5.4 per cent. In Sind the proportion remained nearly the same, it being 8.0 against 8.4 per cent of the previous year. As is expected in a year of scanty rainfall, the total of irrigated area in the Presidency proper increased from 802,000 to 1,047,000 acres, i. e., by 245,000 acres or 30.5 per cent., and that of irrigated crops from 897,000 to 1,217,000 acres, or by 320,000 acres or 35.7 per cent. The increase chiefly occurred under irrigated millets and also under wheat and rice. Irrigation from canals, tanks, and wells, notably in the affected districts of the Deccan, showed considerable increases. In Sind there was a general increase in the irrigated area explained by plentiful water in the canals.

No crop experiments were undertaken in districts where the average outturn of crops was much below the average. In other districts 62 experiments were carried out, 33 in the Northern Division and the rest in the Southern Division. The experiments were distributed among the several crops as follows:—Rice 17, kodra 11, jowári 7, báji 7, nágli 6, castor seed 4, gram 3, wheat 2, cotton 2, sesamum 1, nigerseed 1, and sugarcane 1.

#### ADVANCES TO CULTIVATORS.

The following table, the figures in which are taken from the Collectors' administration reports, shows the amounts advanced by Government under Acts XII of 1884 and XIX of 1883 to cultivators in the various parts of the Presidency during the past two years:—

District.	1896-96.		1896-97.	
	For purchase of seed and cattle.	For permanent improvement.	For purchase of seed and cattle.	For permanent improvement.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ... ..	6,725	10,905	6,155	6,905
Kaira ... ..	5,870	1,080	18,728	5,235
Panch Maháls ... ..	6,556	450	12,420	750
Broach ... ..	27,700	.....	47,991	770
Surat ... ..	11,943	25,025	30,973	27,400
Thána ... ..	640	5,250	1,090	5,075
Násik ... ..	4,469	83,652	5,909	1,28,280
Khándesh ... ..	14,150	16,950	13,205	1,13,865
Ahmednagar ... ..	2,295	24,560	11,520	4,91,440
Poona ... ..	170	36,735	2,320	1,54,665
Sholápur ... ..	1,150	27,335	1,320	2,38,008
Sátára ... ..	700	28,000	560	2,55,068
Belgaum ... ..	602	1,66,525	850	4,77,891
Dhárwár ... ..	2,480	1,60,325	6,645	2,92,680
Bijápur ... ..	4,628	1,02,300	80,900	9,31,400
Ratnágiri ... ..	2,305	8,850	13,555	13,655
Kánara ... ..	425	13,075	1,100	800
Kolába ... ..	14,880	16,210	12,610	50,870
Karachi ... ..	51,250	19,250	66,340	24,285
Hyderabad ... ..	18,110	82,850	11,040	39,220
Shikárpur ... ..	10,262	43,139	17,755	52,705
Thar and Párikar ... ..	5,500	9,640	8,900	17,100
Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	750	11,250	1,880	11,820
Total ... ..	1,93,638	7,93,956	8,28,166	89,89,388

As the amounts advanced under both Acts increased so greatly owing to a special cause, no comparison can be made between the figures for the two years except in the cases of the Northern Division and Sind. In both the amount advanced under the Land Improvement Loan Act showed a substantial increase, which was most marked in the Kaira and Surat Districts of the former and in the Upper Sind Frontier District of the latter. In the Broach District loans for land improvement were made for the first time. In the affected districts of the Central and Southern Divisions these loans were utilized as a form of famine relief. They were eagerly taken up by the cultivators, and the system gained greatly in popularity. The large decrease in the amount advanced in the Kanára District was due to the withdrawal of the grant from that district for distribution in the famine districts, where the money was more urgently required. The works on which loans were principally spent were the weeding out of rank grass and the construction or improvement of irrigational works and protective embankments. The character of the year gave a special impetus to the construction of works of irrigational utility and large numbers of irrigation wells were dug in the famine tracts. The amount advanced for the purchase of seed and cattle also largely increased. In Kaira, Ahmedabad, Sátára, Dhárwár, Kolába and Hyderabad the sum distributed was less, but in all other districts greater than in the previous year. In all districts where a large number of applications for loans were received, special establishments were organized to deal promptly with them. Throughout the Presidency loans were generally found to have been utilized for the purposes for which they were received, and considering the unfavourable character of the year instalments of former loans were repaid with punctuality.

**AGRICULTURAL STOCK.**

Sind.

No trustworthy information as to agricultural stock in Sind has been supplied.

Northern Division.

In contrast to the previous year, none of the districts in the Northern Division were visited by severe outbreaks of cattle-disease, and the number of cattle rose from 1,941,485 to 1,957,543, the increase being most marked in the Ahmedabad District. There was an increase in the number of horses and ponies, and goats, but sheep showed a slight falling off. In the Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panch Maháls districts a larger number of ploughs were in use, and though their numbers fell off in the other three districts, the total showed a substantial increase. The number of carts on the other hand declined, a marked decrease in the Broach district more than counterbalancing increases in the Ahmedabad, Panch Maháls and Thána districts.

Central Division.

Agricultural stock of every kind showed a large decrease in the Central Division, and from the statistics given an approximate estimate may be formed of the mortality among cattle during the famine. The total number of cattle fell from 4,026,910 to 3,408,426. Taking the different classes of cattle, it is gratifying to note that, while the numbers of useless cattle and milch kine fell off by 28 per cent and 17 per cent respectively, the percentage diminution of plough cattle was only 13 per cent. As regards locality, the cattle in Poona appear to have suffered least, those in Sholápur most, but large herds, which were driven off from the latter district to Mysore and Central India in search of fodder, did not return. There were decreases in all the districts in the number of carts, and horses and ponies and, in all except Násik, where there was a slight rise in the number of sheep, in that of sheep and goats.

Southern Division.

In the Southern Division also there was a decline in agricultural stock. The total number of cattle fell from 2,521,336 to 2,188,549. The decline was most noticeable in the Bijápur district, where the famine was severe. As in the Central Division the loss was least heavy among plough cattle, but the cattle of this district suffered more severely than in any other district in the famine tract. The number of ploughs decreased in the Belgaum, Bijápur and Dhárwár districts, but rose in the other three, there being a decrease in the total. Sheep, goats, horses and ponies all showed decreases, the numbers in Bijápur declining most. The total number of carts declined, but the decrease was appreciable only in the Belgaum, Bijápur and Dhárwár districts.

**HORSE AND MULE BREEDING.**

Number and location of stallions.

At the commencement of the year under report, 69 stallions, 48 horses and 21 ponies, were serving in the Presidency. Two thoroughbred horses were received from England and three Arab stallions, two horses and one pony were purchased locally. Three horses and two ponies were destroyed on account of old age, one horse and one pony stallion were sold and one horse was returned to Bengal, being unsuitable for this Presidency. At the close of the year there were standing in the Presidency 66 stallions, of which 40 were stationed in the Deccan, 10 in Gujarát and 16 in Sind and Cutch.

Horse-breeding.

The total number of mares covered was 1,919 or 25 more than in 1895-96. 265 belonged to Gujarát, 493 to Sind and 1,161 to the Deccan against 236, 515 and 1,143 respectively during the previous year. The average number of mares covered per stallion was 32.24 against 33.59. The average in Sind fell considerably from 33.34 to 33.65, that in the Deccan slightly from 32.65 to 32.29, while in Gujarát the average rose from 28.16 to 29.70. The number of mares branded fell from 1,465 in the preceding year to 525. This large decrease was due partly to the scarcity of forage preventing breeders bringing their mares to the branding stations in the Deccan and partly to the Superintendent's being prevented by quarantine restrictions from carrying out his tour in Sind. The total number of branded mares in the Presidency was 10,510 against 12,838, the decrease being due to the removal from the registers of mares over 20 years of age.

Castrations.

The number of castrations fell from 151 to 148, of which 41 were performed by veterinary assistants.

Mule-breeding.

The number of donkey stallions was increased by two during the year, the actual number being 23 at its close. They covered 753 mares, or an average of 29.64 per stallion against 39.03 during the previous year.

Expenditure.

The total cost of the department was Rs. 68,733 or Rs. 342 less than in the previous year. Of this sum, Rs. 13,076 were contributed by Local Funds, Rs. 13,859 were charged to Imperial revenues and the rest to Provincial revenues.

**HORSE, CATTLE AND AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.**

The principal shows held during the year were :—

Province.	Place.	Kind of Show.	Date on which held.
Deccan ... ..	Ahmednagar... ..	Horse, Cattle and Agricultural Show.	12th—14th November 1896.
Sind ... ..	Jacobabad ... ..	Horse Show ... ..	11th—14th January 1897.
	Moro ... ..	Horse and Cattle Show ... ..	1st—3rd February 1897.
	Talhar ... ..	Horse Show ... ..	8th—10th February 1897.
Gujarát ... ..	Bhuj ... ..	Horse and Cattle Show ... ..	15th—18th February 1897.

The number of animals exhibited fell from 926 to 546, but the quality of the exhibits was better on the whole than in previous years. In all 35 head of young stock changed hands, of which 7 were bought for the rearing depôt.

The total number of entries at Jacobabad was 1,395, the highest yet reached. The brood-mare class was well filled with good animals. The quality of the young stock showed a slight falling off when compared with former years. Remounts were less numerous than at Jacobabad in 1895, but their quality was good. The total number of horse stock sold was 129, Government purchasing 98, including 3 head of young stock for the Ahmednagar rearing depôt. In the mule-breeding branch, the mares made up a very large and excellent class. Of the 91 mules exhibited, 25 were bought for Government purposes.

The show at Moro was a success both as regards the number and quality of the exhibits. There were 878 entries against 732 in the previous year. The brood-mares were a good class. Young stock and remounts were of moderate quality; the majority of the former, though shapely, were small. In the mule-breeding branch, a great improvement was noticeable in every class. There were 57 mules on show, while at the last show there was only one. Donkeys formed a large and excellent class, all the mares in which were in foal to Government stallions.

The Talhár Show, from which cattle were excluded, was a decided success. The number of entries was 791. The brood-mares and 3-year-old fillies were exceptionally good. A large number of the remounts were thoroughly suitable for police work and eleven were purchased for this purpose.

The number of entries, 522, was slightly greater than in 1896, due to a large number of cattle having been exhibited. The brood-mares and young stock were bad, and in poor condition.

Ahmednagar Horse,  
Cattle and Agricul-  
tural Show.  
Jacobabad Horse  
Show.

The Moro Horse  
and Cattle Show.

The Talhár Horse  
Show.

## Weather and Crops.

### METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN INDIA.

The number of observatories was increased by one by the opening of an observatory at Ghadechi, and there are now 12 second and 15 third class observatories as follows:—

Second Class.	Third Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
Poona. Belgaum. Deesa. Karachi. Akola. Buldana. Chikalda. Sholapur.	Bhuj. Hyderabad (Sind). Rajkot. Surat. Neemuch. Indore. Amroiti. Málegaon.	Kárwár. Mount Abu. Ratnágiri. Jacobabad.	Calicut. Bijapur. Ahmednagar. Verával. Bikanir. Ahmedabad. Ghadechi.

The second class observatories send their 10 and 16-hour observations to the Bombay office for reduction, tabulation, correction and the working out of the monthly means. The third class observatories send their 8 A.M. observations direct to Simla Office.

A thermometer shed and a wooden platform for anemometer and wind vane were constructed at Surat. At Rajkot the thermometer shed was repaired, as also the railing round the observatory and the ladder leading to the wind instruments. At Buldana and Chikalda the iron railings and the ladder to wind instruments were repaired. The meteorological sheds were repaired at Indore and Neemuch. At Ratnágiri the anemometer tower and pillar for wind vane were repaired. At Deesa and Calicut also the sheds for thermometers were repaired.

The observations supplied by observers were for the most part satisfactory, but were not all continuous, and a few of them were of a doubtful character as shewn below:—

Name.	Period.	Kind of Observation.	Cause.
Chikalda ...	26th to 30th April both inclusive, 1st to 11th May.	Anemometer ...	Out of order.
Jacobabad ...	28th to 31st May both inclusive.	Wet bulb obstructions rejected.	Observer ill.
Sholapur ...	12th to 17th July ... 3rd and 4th October, 20th November.	No obstruction of any kind. Wet minimum ...	Out of order.
Mount Abu ...	18th to 21st May ... 22nd to 24th May ... 3rd October; 2nd, 9th.	Wet bulb readings rejected. Wet minimum rejected. Wet minimum column broken.	Untrustworthy.
Deesa ...	14th, 17th and 28th November; 1st, 4th, 11th, 18th and 19th December.		
Belgaum ...	14th May ...	Wet bulb readings at 16 hours rejected.	
Ratnágiri ...	2 <sup>nd</sup> April, 30th April, 2nd May.	Wet minimum out of order.	

The anemograms from Belgaum and Deesa were sent direct to the Calcutta office for tabulation and reduction.

Daily weather  
report and chart.

The work of preparing and publishing the report was continued in the same way as in the last year, the observations being sent to the press by about 10 A.M. and the summary and chart at about 10-30 A.M. The reports are ready at the Central Press at 12-15 P.M. and are circulated between 12-15 P.M. and 2 P.M. The number of reporting stations is 52. No alteration has been made in the matter included in the report.

Office work.

As usual, extracts from the logs of vessels that touched at this port were regularly taken and the instruments on board compared. The number of logs thus examined was 1,017 as against 1,073 in the preceding year.

BRIEF SKETCH OF THE METEOROLOGY OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY IN 1896-97.

General Remarks.

The Meteorology of the year 1896-97, as contrasted with that of the two preceding years, presented several features of unusual character, chief among which may be mentioned the unseasonable distribution of the rainfall, the great difference in the amount of rainfall at stations a short distance apart, the prevalence of abnormally high temperatures, the excessive dryness of the atmosphere, and the clearness of the sky during the months of September and October over the greater part of the Bombay Presidency.

Other peculiarities of the year under report were a comparatively low barometer in June and November at all the five representative stations in the Bombay Presidency, which was due to the prevalence of cyclonic storms in the Arabian Sea, and a very high barometer in September, owing to which the rainfall was scanty.

Mention should also be made of the cyclonic storms of considerable intensity which formed in the last week of July and the first week of August overland, causing heavy floods in the rivers Tápti and Nerbudda (in Gujarát), Panjra, Girna and Titur (in Khándesh), which did great damage to crops and property. Floods also occurred in the river Krishna and over large tracts of country in the Poona, Dhond, Kalyán, Sholápur and Cuttack Districts. The early setting in of the monsoon rains and their early termination was abnormal. There were also slight shocks of earthquake at Lanowlie, Bombay and Mátheráu.

Diagrams.

The appended tables give for each of the five stations—Karáchi, Deesa, Bombay, Poona, and Belgaum—the mean monthly values of barometric pressure, temperature of the air, pressure of vapour, wind frequency, dryness, cloud proportion and the total monthly rainfall. They also exhibit the monthly deviations of barometric pressure, temperature, &c. from their average values for the year, and show the extent to which these deviations were of an unusual character. Figures I to XXXV exhibit all the deviations from the normal conditions of the season in a graphical form. The excessive or defective rainfall in each of the seven districts is represented by figures XXXVI to XLIII.

Abnormal  
Barometric  
pressure.

The variations of the monthly mean barometric pressure of five representative stations in the Bombay Presidency are represented by figures I to V. These, when compared with each other, show that the general character of all the curves, except in a few cases, is the same, all rising and falling nearly at the same time. The abnormal pressure curves show that the barometer was nearly normal in July, January and March, as much as from .020" to .040" in excess in May, September, October and December, and was more or less in defect in all other months of the year. At Deesa the pressure was at its normal height in July and August 1896 and January 1897, in moderate to large excess in May, September, October and January, and below the average in all other months. At Bombay the deviations from the normal were small in January, February and March, but they were large in all the remaining months of the year, the barometer being from .017" to .050" in excess in May, July, August, September, October and January, and from .022" to .048" in defect of the average in the remaining months of the year. The diagram shows that at Poona the barometer was slightly in excess or defect of the average in April, June, December, January, February and March, in large defect in November, and in great excess in May, July, August, September and October. At Belgaum, in April, June, November, February and March, the barometer remained slightly below its normal, and was above it in the remaining months. The large fall of the barometer in the months of June and November which is perceptible in all the curves was due to the occurrence of very severe cyclonic storms in those months. The large rise of pressure in September was accompanied by a large deficiency of rain over the greater part of the country.

Winds.

The extent to which the winds were more frequently from the north or the south than in a normal year is shown by Figures VI to X. A rise of one of these curves above the zero line shows an excess in the frequency of north winds, or a deficiency in the number of south winds, as compared with the normal. In Figs. XI to XV is given similar information with respect to the abnormal frequency of the east and west winds. At Karáchi the north-westerly winds were predominant in April, May, June, July, August and September, and south-easterly in November, December, January and February, while in October and March they were blowing from their usual normal directions. At Deesa, north-westerly winds were most frequent in April, May, June, July, and August, while in November, December and January, easterly winds prevailed. In all the other remaining months

deviations were small and unimportant. At Poona, south-westerly winds were more frequent than usual during the greater part of the year, and more particularly in January, February and March, when they were unusually frequent. At Belgaum, south-westerly winds were often observed in November, north-westerly in February and March, and north-easterly in September. At Bombay, winds were most frequent from south-east during the greater part of the year.

The mean monthly values of the temperature of the air are shown by figures XVI to XX. At Karáchi the temperature was from about half a degree to  $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  in excess of the normal from April to November. In December it was  $2^{\circ}$  in defect of the normal, while in January, February and March it was from  $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  to about  $1^{\circ}$  cooler than usual. At Deesa, April, May, August, September and October were the hottest months, June, January and February were from about  $1^{\circ}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  cooler than usual. In April the temperature there was as much as  $6^{\circ}$  in excess of the normal mean. At Bombay the temperature was fairly normal in June, July, August, January and February, about  $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  in excess in April, May, September, October, November and December, and about  $1^{\circ}$  in defect in March. At Poona the coolest months were June, July and August, while April, May, September, October, November, December, January, February and March were the hottest. In October the excess above normal was about  $7^{\circ}$ . At Belgaum the temperature was normal in May and June,  $1^{\circ}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  in defect in April, July and August, and  $1^{\circ}$  to  $4^{\circ}$  in excess in September, October, November, December, January, February and March. The most remarkable feature noticeable in the curves is the prevalence of the unusual hot-weather in September and October at Deesa, Bombay, Poona and Belgaum.

The abnormal variations of the dryness of the atmosphere are shown by figures XXVI to XXX. These show that the variations at Karáchi, Deesa, Poona and Belgaum were large during the greater part of the year, while at Bombay the dryness, as is usually the case, was fairly normal. In September and October the dryness appears to have been in considerable excess of the normal at Deesa, Bombay, Poona and Belgaum. In figures XXI to XXV are shown the departures from the normal of vapour pressure. These show that the pressure was abnormally high in April, May, June, July, August, September, October and November at Karáchi, and in June and July at Deesa. In all other months, and at all the five stations the deviations from the normal were small.

The abnormal amount of cloud is represented by figures XXXI to XXXV. At Karáchi the amount of cloud appears to have been moderately in excess of the normal in May, June, August and November, and in slight to great defect in April, January and February. In all other months it has been fairly normal. At Deesa it was about normal, or slightly above it in June, August and November, and more or less below it in all the remaining months of the year. At Bombay the amount of cloud was fairly normal in April, June, July, August, November, December, January and February, and considerably in defect in September and October. At Poona a slight excess of cloud was observable in November and December, and a large defect in May, September, October and March. At Belgaum the variations in June, July, August, November and December were small, while in all other months of the year the sky appears to have been more or less clear than usual. The only point worthy of note is the considerable defect in cloud proportion, or the unusually clear skies in the months of September and October.

Local variations of the rainfall are so great that the registration of this element at only five meteorological stations cannot be taken as fairly representing the distribution of the rainfall of the whole Presidency. The Presidency has, therefore, been divided into districts over which the rainfall is less variable than over the Presidency as a whole, and the average monthly rainfall of a group of stations in each of these districts has been calculated. The results of the actual and normal rainfall are given in Tables A and B and the deviations from the normal are given in Table C.

TABLE A.

Showing the monthly and annual rainfall in each division during the year 1896.

Division.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
Sind ... ..	0.11	0.10	0.13	...	0.07	2.20	1.33	2.80	0.01	...	0.15	...	7.55
Gujarát ... ..	...	...	...	...	0.02	7.33	19.20	13.23	0.84	...	0.91	0.13	41.74
Konkan ... ..	...	...	...	0.01	1.03	29.05	31.51	32.17	2.70	0.74	0.48	0.02	97.78
Bahyádrí Range ... ..	...	...	...	0.32	1.38	50.35	137.83	85.49	5.53	0.81	0.86	0.01	282.71
North Deccan ... ..	0.06	...	...	0.60	1.21	8.47	14.23	3.69	0.48	0.19	0.52	0.42	29.81
South Deccan ... ..	...	...	0.05	1.06	2.58	7.31	9.37	7.29	1.27	1.46	1.95	0.59	52.73
West Deccan ... ..	0.02	...	0.01	1.18	1.74	11.27	17.37	9.40	0.81	0.81	0.62	0.33	49.59
East Deccan ... ..	0.03	...	0.05	0.78	2.69	4.29	4.99	3.56	1.26	1.32	2.33	0.32	22.22



TABLE B.

Showing the average monthly and annual rainfall in each Division.

Division,	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
Sind ...	0.37	0.23	0.27	0.10	0.14	0.60	2.78	2.82	0.72	0.12	0.12	0.15	8.42
Gujarát ...	0.02	0.21	0.03	0.02	0.38	4.55	11.32	10.14	5.46	0.56	0.15	0.05	32.88
Konkan ...	0.56	...	0.08	0.21	1.23	31.77	35.72	20.64	11.77	2.90	0.62	0.09	105.59
Sahyádrí Range ...	0.25	0.02	0.22	0.44	1.09	30.98	71.01	54.74	16.29	4.43	0.70	0.14	183.31
North Deccan ...	0.45	0.05	0.08	0.28	0.54	4.97	4.15	4.26	4.46	2.67	0.65	0.24	22.80
South Deccan ...	0.16	0.02	0.25	1.00	1.76	5.43	6.64	4.98	3.42	4.15	0.60	0.77	29.25
West Deccan ...	0.24	0.03	0.14	0.98	1.32	7.12	9.91	6.51	3.82	3.70	0.87	0.32	34.96
East Deccan ...	0.21	0.04	0.27	0.71	1.60	4.03	2.78	3.50	3.87	3.97	0.44	0.90	22.82

TABLE C.

Comparison of the monthly and annual rainfall of 1896 with the average rainfall.

Division,	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
Sind ...	-0.26	-0.13	-0.14	-0.10	-0.07	+2.20	-1.40	-0.02	-0.71	-0.13	+0.03	-0.15	-0.87
Gujarát ...	-0.02	-0.21	-0.03	-0.02	-0.38	+2.83	+7.88	+3.12	-4.62	-0.56	+0.76	+0.03	+3.85
Konkan ...	-0.56	...	-0.08	-0.20	-1.23	+2.73	-4.21	+11.53	-9.07	-2.16	-0.13	-0.07	-7.55
Sahyádrí Range ...	-0.25	-0.02	-0.22	-0.12	+0.29	+19.87	+66.82	+30.75	-10.74	-3.49	+0.16	-0.13	+99.40
North Deccan ...	-0.39	-0.05	-0.08	+0.32	+0.67	+8.50	+10.13	-0.67	-3.68	-2.43	-0.13	+0.18	+7.01
South Deccan ...	-0.16	-0.02	-0.20	+0.06	+0.82	+1.82	+2.73	+2.30	-2.15	-2.69	+1.35	-0.33	+3.43
West Deccan ...	-0.23	-0.03	-0.13	+0.20	+0.42	+4.15	+7.46	+2.82	-2.82	-2.82	+0.25	+0.01	+8.63
East Deccan ...	-0.18	-0.04	-0.23	+0.07	+1.09	+0.86	+2.21	+0.06	-2.62	-2.65	+1.29	-0.58	-0.10

The numbers in Table C are represented by the figs. XXXVI to XLIII in Plate I which show at a glance, by the direction and length of the black vertical lines, whether and to what extent the monthly rainfall of each district was in excess or defect of the average, the lines being drawn upwards to represent an excess and downwards to show a defect.

The rainfall of the monsoon months June to October and also for the whole year is given in the following table in the form of percentage of the average fall:—

Division,	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Year.
Sind ...	471	50	99	2	...	91
Gujarát ...	162	171	132	16	...	127
Konkan ...	91	89	167	23	26	93
Sahyádrí Range ...	163	195	157	34	21	155
North Deccan ...	171	349	84	13	7	131
South Deccan ...	133	141	146	37	35	112
West Deccan ...	155	175	145	23	23	127
East Deccan ...	122	180	102	33	34	99

The large deficiency of rainfall in the months of September and October is most noteworthy.

Storms.

As early as on the 23rd of May the isobars indicated that the monsoon was advancing to the north of the equator, and the weather to the south-westwards of Cochin and to the westwards of Colombo appeared to be equally and very unsettled. From the cyclonic circulation of winds at Cochin and Calicut it appeared that a depression was forming in front of the advancing monsoon. On the morning of the 24th the weather showed no improvement, but was squally, rainy and very unsettled to the south-westwards of Cochin and to the westwards of Colombo. On the 25th the winds from Calicut to Ratnágiri had become cyclonic, and the weather continued to be still unsettled off the west coast. At 8 A.M. on the 26th the appearance of the formation of a depression in the Arabian Sea became more evident. The sea was now rising at Calicut, and a cyclonic circulation of winds had set in from Kárwár to Bombay. The chart of this day pointed out that the disturbed weather conditions noticed in the last few days' reports had travelled northwards. The observations recorded at 8 A.M. on the 27th showed a depression had formed in the Arabian Sea, and its centre was in about latitude 16° N. and longitude 68° E. The winds at the coast stations had become more distinctly cyclonic in direction, and the weather more unsettled. This depression all the time showed a tendency to move northwards. On the 28th the depression became more distinct, and its centre lay in latitude 16° N. and longitude 66° E. By the morning of the 29th the depression had developed considerably and had become a well-defined disturbance. The

storm, which had greatly increased, was slowly moving west-north-westwards and its centre was in about latitude  $17\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  N. longitude  $67^{\circ}$  E. The winds were blowing strong to a gale with violent squalls, and the weather was very unsettled. The storm was moving towards the east Arabian coast, but on the 30th it decreased in intensity and its centre was in latitude  $19^{\circ}$  N. and longitude  $61^{\circ}$  E. The winds were strong to a gale near the centre, and the weather was rainy, squally and very unsettled. On the 31st at 8 A.M. the storm had disappeared. The following is the account of weather prevailing at the time in the Arabian Sea:—The S. S. "Persia" left Aden on the 22nd and reported having experienced up to latitude  $14^{\circ} 27'$  N. longitude  $54^{\circ}$  E. at midnight on the 23rd light-easterly to south-easterly and variable and moderate southerly and south-westerly winds and southerly swell; to latitude  $16^{\circ}$  N. longitude  $62^{\circ}$  E. at midnight on the 25th moderate to light west-south-westerly winds, a moderate sea and south-west swell; to latitude  $17^{\circ}$  N. longitude  $66^{\circ}$  E. at midnight on the 26th light west-north-westerly and moderate to fresh north-westerly winds, and cloudy weather with lightning; to arrival on the 28th fresh north-easterly and light south-easterly winds, cloudy weather, a rough sea and south-west swell. The mail steamer "Sutlej" left Aden on the 25th and reported having experienced up to latitude  $17^{\circ} 48'$  N. longitude  $62^{\circ} 04'$  E. at noon on the 28th moderate to light south-westerly winds and light to considerable south-west swell; to latitude  $18^{\circ} 26'$  N. longitude  $67^{\circ} 26'$  E. at noon on the 29th moderate to fresh north-westerly and fresh to strong north-easterly winds, overcast sky, passing squalls, vivid lightning to south and south-east with threatening appearance and considerable sea; to arrival in port on the 30th fresh to strong south-easterly and moderate to light southerly and south-westerly winds, squally weather, light rain and considerable southerly swell. The lowest barometer corrected was  $29\cdot575''$  at 4 A.M. on the 29th in latitude  $18^{\circ} 16'$  N. longitude  $65^{\circ} 38'$  E. The sailing ship "Grosvenor" experienced from latitude  $0^{\circ} 79'$  N. longitude  $62^{\circ} 34'$  E. at noon on the 17th to latitude  $4^{\circ} 19'$  N. longitude  $65^{\circ} 16'$  E. at noon on the 21st light south-easterly and moderate to light south-westerly and westerly winds, cloudy weather and passing rain squalls; thence to latitude  $15^{\circ} 54'$  N. longitude  $66^{\circ} 05'$  E. at noon on the 22nd moderate north-westerly winds, cloudy weather and passing rain squalls; to latitude  $9^{\circ} 39'$  N. longitude  $67^{\circ} 39'$  E. at noon on the 24th fresh westerly winds, passing heavy rain squalls, and heavy sea; to latitude  $13^{\circ} 40'$  N. longitude  $69^{\circ} 03'$  E. at noon on the 26th strong monsoon blowing with a moderate gale, violent squalls, heavy rain and strong south-east swell; to arrival on the 29th moderate to fresh south-westerly and south-easterly winds and cloudy weather with vivid lightning. The S. S. "Setos" from Zanzibar encountered cyclonic storm in latitude  $15^{\circ}$  N. longitude  $65^{\circ}$  E. on the 29th from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M., force 8, 9 and 10 Beauford's scale with heavy squalls, very heavy sea and heavy rain; storm moving west-north-westwards. The S. S. "Dido" from Aden experienced cyclonic weather from latitude  $17^{\circ}$  N. longitude  $65^{\circ}$  E. at noon on the 28th, to about latitude  $18^{\circ}$  N. longitude  $68^{\circ}$  E. at 4 P.M. on the 29th with strong gale, overcast sky, with violent squalls of wind and rain, thunder, lightning and high sea. Lowest barometer corrected was  $29\cdot59''$  in latitude  $17^{\circ}$  N. longitude  $66^{\circ}$  E. at midnight on the 28th. The S. S. "Mohammadi" experienced cyclonic weather from latitude  $17^{\circ}$  N. longitude  $67^{\circ}$  E. at noon on the 28th to latitude  $18^{\circ}$  N. longitude  $69^{\circ}$  at noon on the 29th strong winds, severe squalls of wind and rain and high sea. The S. S. "Panther" from Aden reported having experienced cyclonic weather from latitude  $15\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  N. longitude  $63^{\circ}$  E. at 8 A.M. on the 28th to latitude  $17^{\circ} 50'$  N. longitude  $65^{\circ} 45'$  E. at noon on the 29th with moderate to heavy gale from north-east and heavy rain. The S. S. "Rheinfels" from Aden reported having experienced cyclonic storm from latitude  $16^{\circ} 31'$  N. longitude  $61^{\circ} 31'$  E. at noon on the 29th to latitude  $16^{\circ}$  N. longitude  $63^{\circ}$  E. at 4 P.M. on the 30th, wind varying from west-north-west to south-west with a heavy gale, very high confused sea, torrents of rain, thunder, lightning and violent squalls. The lowest barometer corrected was  $29\cdot34$  in latitude  $16^{\circ}$  N. longitude  $62^{\circ}$  E. at 4 P.M. on the 30th of May. The S. S. "Matin" left Aden on the 28th and reported having experienced up to latitude  $15^{\circ} 10'$  N. longitude  $52^{\circ} 47'$  E. at midnight on the 29th May light easterly to south-easterly winds and fine; thence to latitude  $18^{\circ} 16'$  N. longitude  $69^{\circ} 27'$  E. at midnight on the 2nd June fresh to strong monsoon, passing clouds, a moderate to high sea and swell, and violent squalls of wind and rain in longitude  $56\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  E.; to arrival light to fresh monsoon, and rain squalls.

The abnormal chart at 8 A.M. on the 12th June showed that the weather to the southwards of Colombo in the Indian Ocean was very unsettled, and that a strong monsoon current was advancing northwards from the sea. The abnormal chart of the 13th in comparison with that of the 12th indicated that the current was advancing slowly further northwards, and the barometer began to fall all over the country lying to the south of latitude  $16^{\circ}$  and in Ceylon. The closeness of the isabnormals of this day pointed out that the weather was a good deal disturbed and squally to the south-westwards of Cochin and to the west-south-westwards of Colombo. By the morning of the 14th the barometer at the Malabar Coast stations, and at Colombo, was a little more than a tenth below the normal, and a distinct area of abnormally low pressure appeared to exist on and off the Malabar Coast and to the west of Colombo out at sea, where the weather appeared to be very unsettled, and strong squally winds, with gales and heavy rain, appeared to be blowing there. On this day at Cochin and Calicut the sea was rough, and at Colombo a severe gale of wind was blowing which clearly indicated the probable existence or the formation of a storm in front of the advancing monsoon current. At 8 A.M. on the 15th the low pressure area moved northwards and a depression appeared to exist a little to the westwards of Karwár in the Arabian sea. The barometer was now as much as a tenth and a half below the normal at the West Coast stations from Mangalore to Ratnágiri, where the winds were governed by the storm, and they were cyclonic and the sea was rough to very rough all along the

coast from Cochin northwards as far as Ratnágiri. By the morning of the 16th the storm moved further north, and was now central over Bombay and its neighbourhood, where the abnormal deficiency amounted to  $217''$ . The cyclonic circulation of winds moved northwards and the sea was rough from Cochin to Ratnágiri. The weather was becoming more and more unsettled and the depression was now well-defined. On the 17th the depression had further slightly increased in intensity, and the storm centre was now a little to the west south-west of Bombay. The winds around the disturbance were cyclonic and the sea was rough, very rough and tremendous along the coast from Bombay to Cochin. The baric gradients were becoming steeper, and the winds began to increase in force. On the morning of the 18th the storm centre moved a few miles northwards and now lay in about latitude  $19\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  N. and longitude  $71^{\circ}$  E. The winds continued to be cyclonic over the greater part of the country affected by the disturbance, and the sea was rough. At 8 A.M. on the 19th the storm had intensified considerably, but its centre was nearly stationary, and lay in about latitude  $19\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  N. and longitude  $71^{\circ}$  E. where the abnormal deficiency was over three-tenths. On the 20th the storm moved with much increased intensity in a west-north-westerly direction, and its centre was in about latitude  $20\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  N. longitude  $69\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  E. where the barometer was a little over four-tenths below the normal. The baric gradients were now very steep, and a furious gale was blowing at Verával. On the 21st June the storm slightly decreased in intensity, and was central over Rájkot, Verával and the neighbourhood. This storm had disappeared by 8 A.M. on the 22nd. The following is the account of the weather experienced by vessels in the Arabian Sea:—The S. S. "Safari" left Lamoo on the 11th and reported having experienced up to latitude  $4^{\circ}$  N. longitude  $48^{\circ}$  E. at noon on the 13th fresh winds from south and south-south-west, cloudy weather, passing rain squalls, and high south-south-east swell; to lat.  $11^{\circ}$  N. long.  $58^{\circ}$  E. at noon on the 16th moderate to fresh monsoon gale, cloudy weather and very high and rough sea; to arrival on the 21st strong monsoon gale, stormy weather and frequent heavy rain squalls and very high confused sea. The S. S. "Mirzapur" on her voyage from Colombo to Bombay experienced from lat.  $18^{\circ}$  N. long.  $73^{\circ}$  E. at noon on the 21st, moderate to strong monsoon, blowing with a strong gale near Bombay, very high sea and with very heavy rain squalls. The S.S. "Aston Hall" from Aden experienced strong monsoon, squally weather, high sea, overcast sky, and heavy rain up to long.  $70^{\circ}$  E.; thence to Bombay thick dirty weather, mountainous sea, fresh to strong monsoon gale, and heavy rain. The S. S. "Bhopal" left Aden on the 16th and reported having experienced up to lat.  $14^{\circ}$  N. long.  $52^{\circ}$  E. at midnight on the 17th light southerly and variable winds and fine weather; thence to her arrival in port at 5 A.M. on the 23rd moderate to strong monsoon gale, very high rough confused sea, and passing heavy squalls with rain. The mail steamer "Thames" left Aden on the 16th and experienced up to long.  $51^{\circ}$  E. light southerly and variable winds and moderate to considerable south-easterly swell; thence to arrival on the 21st moderate to fresh monsoon gale, overcast sky and a high sea. The S. S. "Pachumba" left Karáchi on the 19th and had light winds and moderate sea up to 4 A.M. on the 20th; at 6 A.M. calm; 8 A.M. wind blowing strong with a high sea; from noon on the 20th (lat.  $22^{\circ} 15'$  N. long.  $68^{\circ} 37'$  E.) wind increased to a fresh gale with heavy rain squalls; hove to heading south-west and west-south-west up to 7 P.M. on the 21st, during which time it was blowing a strong to heavy gale with fierce squalls of wind and rain and a very high sea; kept away to south, wind gradually going down from moderate gale to moderate gentle wind. She arrived in port at noon on the 23rd. The S.S. "Jubeda" left Mauritius on the 13th and reported having experienced up to lat.  $6^{\circ} 48'$  S. long.  $59^{\circ} 33'$  E. at noon on the 7th strong trades, heavy swell, heavy confused sea, and an overcast sky with passing rain squalls on the morning of the 16th; thence to lat.  $5^{\circ} 40'$  S. long.  $42^{\circ}$  E. at noon on the 21st light easterly, southerly and variable winds, cloudy weather with drizzling rain on the 18th and 19th, moderate to light south-west swell and a smooth sea; to arrival on the 25th moderate to fresh monsoon, heavy south-west swell, heavy confused sea and cloudy weather with a few rain squalls at 4 P.M. on the 23rd. The S.S. "Dwarka" left Bombay on the 21st for Karáchi and reported having experienced up to lat.  $23^{\circ} 56'$  N. long.  $66^{\circ} 58'$  E. at noon on the 23rd strong gale, a very heavy sea, continuous heavy rain, and frequent squalls of hurricane force; noon to 4 P.M., strong gale, very thick weather with heavy rain and much lightning to north and very heavy squalls increasing in frequency and intensity, and barometer falling rapidly; midnight, moderate to strong gale, wind increasing and blowing with hurricane force, with violent squalls and torrents of rain; weather very thick; 4 P.M. on the 24th, weather stormy, incessant squalls of hurricane force, much rain and sea rising; to arrival at Karáchi at about noon on the 24th, strong gale, heavy sea and continuous rain. The mail steamer "Ganges" left Bombay on the evening of the 19th and up to lat.  $19^{\circ} 8'$  N. long.  $62^{\circ} 29'$  E. at 8 A.M. on the 25rd experienced stormy weather, wind was blowing with force 7, 8, 9, 10 Beaufort's scale with a very low barometer on the 20th, the sea was very high and confused, with terrific squalls of wind and heavy rain; thence to her arrival at 2 P.M. on the 27th strong south-westerly winds gradually falling light, to light winds, moderate to high sea and swell, and cloudy weather. The S.S. "Nadir" on her voyage from Malipuram to Bombay along the coast experienced stormy weather. She left Malipuram at 2 P.M. on the 15th and encountered moderate to strong gale, dirty weather, and very heavy squalls of wind and rain with very high cross rough confused sea. She arrived in port at 4 P.M. on the 21st.

On the morning of the 13th the cyclonic circulation of winds at Rájpur and Masulipatam showed that the cyclonic conditions over the Bay had developed, and a small depression was forming or was in actual existence off the north Madras coast. The chart prepared by using the 8 A.M. observations of the 14th indicated that the depression was moving westwards, and its

centre was now a little to the east-north-eastwards of Masulipatam. Next day the observations showed that the storm had filled up considerably, but a small residual depression was still shown to exist in the Central Provinces, where the weather was still in an unsettled condition. This disturbance disappeared altogether by the morning of the 16th.

The chart of the 23rd July showed that a depression had formed to the eastwards of Raipur, and strong winds, with gales and heavy rain, appeared to blow near the disturbed area. Next morning the storm moved further westwards, and its centre was a little to the north-north-east of Nagpur, where the abnormal deficiency amounted to a little more than two-tenths. The winds around the depression were cyclonic, and heavy rain was falling in districts affected by the depression. On the 25th at A.M. the disturbance moved further westwards, and its centre was somewhere close to Hoshangabad. The baric gradients were very steep over the greater part of the country, and strong squally winds, with gales and heavy rain, were blowing in Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India, the Bombay Presidency and on and off the west coast between Karachi and Kairwar. The rainfall of the previous 24 hours was heaviest in the Kolaba, Thana and Broach Districts, Thana being the centre of the heaviest downpour. At 8 A.M. on the 26th the storm moved further westward, and its centre was midway between Ahmedabad and Khandwa. The monsoon gradient between Bombay and Deesa was now steep, and very heavy rain was likely. The abnormal deficiency at the centre of the depression was about two-tenths. By the morning of the 27th the storm moved in a west north-westerly direction, and the abnormal chart indicated that it was at and about Surat, Rajkot, Deesa and Ahmedabad. The storm had however decreased considerably in intensity, and at the centre of the residual depression the abnormal deficiency amounted to a little more than a tenth. The rapidity with which this depression had filled up, suggested the probability of the formation of another disturbance in the Bay. The following is some account of the weather experienced by vessels in the Arabian Sea:—The Mail Steamer "Sutlej" left Aden on the 20th and experienced up to latitude 15° 43' N. longitude 54° 24' E. at midnight on the 22nd light to moderate southerly and variable winds and considerable south-east swell and sea; thence to latitude 18° 19' N. longitude 69° E. at 4 P.M. on the 24th fresh to strong monsoon, overcast sky, and high sea and swell; to arrival at noon on the 25th moderate monsoon, increasing to a moderate gale, overcast sky, and continuous light rain with heavy squalls of wind and rain near the coast. The S.S. "Kangra" was coming along the coast from Colombo to Bombay, and reported experiencing rough stormy weather from latitude 16° 30' N. longitude 73° 10' E. at noon on the 24th to her arrival at Bombay at 5-30 A.M. on the 26th. From midnight of the 24th to latitude 18° 04' N. longitude 72° 26' E. at noon on the 25th the wind was blowing from west-south-west and west-north-west with a fresh to strong gale, with strong squalls of wind and rain. The weather was thick, rainy and threatening. The S.S. "Dwarka" left Bombay for Karachi at about 3 P.M. on the 25th and throughout the passage she encountered stormy weather. The wind was westerly and was blowing with a strong gale, hard squalls of wind and rain and heavy sea. The S.S. "Hiroshima Maru," on her voyage from Colombo to Bombay, experienced very rough stormy unsettled weather from latitude 14° N. longitude 74½° E. at midnight on the 24th to about latitude 16° 21' N. at 8 A.M. on the 26th July. The weather was overcast, and a moderate to fresh gale from west, with violent squalls of wind and rain and a high sea was blowing. The S.S. "Maroa" left Karachi for Bombay on the 21st July and on account of strong westerly winds blowing with a moderate to strong gale with frequent heavy squalls of wind and rain the vessel did not arrive till 5-30 P.M. on the 26th.

While the previous storm was passing westwards, another storm, as was expected, began to form on the 24th and 25th in the Bay. On the 26th and 27th it was far to the eastwards of Raipur. At 8 A.M. on the 28th the abnormal chart indicated the existence of a cyclonic storm of considerable intensity to the eastwards of Raipur, where the abnormal deficiency was more than three-tenths. It was moving westwards, and at 8 A.M. on the 29th its centre was somewhere near to the north-east of Nagpur, where the barometer was three-tenths below the normal. The cyclonic circulation round about the depression was vigorous, and heavy rain was falling in Berar, the Central Provinces, Khandesh, on the north Konkan coast, and on the Sahyadri range. The winds were blowing with gales and fierce squalls, both in the Arabian sea and in districts round about the storm area. The observations of the 30th July indicated that the storm centre was nearly stationary and a severe gale was blowing at Bombay and in its neighbourhood. By the next morning the depression filled up considerably, and altogether disappeared on the 1st of August. This storm resembled in all its more important features the preceding storm. A deluge of rain fell in the Bombay coast districts, and very heavy rain in Berar and the Central Provinces, which gave rise to serious floods in the lower basins of the Tapi and Nerbudda. On the Sahyadri range the rainfall was very heavy. The Mail Steamer "Oriental" furnished the account of the weather she experienced on her voyage from Aden to Bombay. She left Aden on the 27th July and had up to latitude 14° 30' N. longitude 51° 24' E. at midnight on the 28th light to moderate north-westerly to southerly and south-westerly winds, southerly sea and south-easterly swell; between longitude 54° and 66° E. she experienced strong monsoon with moderate to fresh monsoon, overcast sky and high sea and swell; thence to arrival on the 1st August moderate to fresh monsoon, overcast sky and high sea and passing showers. The S.S. "Safari" left Lamu on the 25th July and reported having experienced up to latitude 2° 07' N. longitude 46° 04' E. at A.M. on the 27th July moderate to fresh trades, blue sky, long southerly swell and moderate

sea; thence to latitude  $9^{\circ}$  N. longitude  $51^{\circ}$  E. at about midnight on the 28th July fresh to strong monsoon, cloudy sky and an increasing sea; to latitude  $15^{\circ} 13'$  N. longitude  $63^{\circ} 05'$  E. at noon on the 1st August moderate to fresh monsoon gale, cloudy weather and very high confused sea; to arrival fresh to strong monsoon, overcast sky, high sea and light passing showers.

At 8 A.M. on the 1st of August the abnormal chart showed disturbed weather conditions to the eastwards of Ráipur. By the next morning the observations distinctly pointed to the existence of a depression which appeared to be moving in a westerly direction. The rainfall at the south-west coast stations became heavier. On the morning of the 3rd the storm moved further westwards, and its centre was near Jubbulpore, where the barometer was as much as about a quarter of an inch below normal. The winds were cyclonic, and with the steep gradients the wind at the west coast stations increased considerably in force, and heavy rain fell in districts about the centre of the storm and on the west coast. Next morning the storm decreased considerably in intensity, but was still shown by the isobars to exist somewhere between Ajmere and Saugor, where the abnormal deficiency was now only about a tenth. The rainfall accompanying this depression was moderately heavy over the greater part of the country lying to the north of latitude  $20^{\circ}$ . This storm disappeared altogether on the 8th August.

The observations recorded at 8 A.M. on the 12th August showed that a depression had formed in the north-west angle of the Bay. On the 13th the winds at the more easterly stations in the centre and North-West Provinces became cyclonic, and the abnormal chart showed that the depression was advancing westwards. On the morning of the 14th the storm entered the Central Provinces, and its centre was a little to the east of Jubbulpore. Next morning the depression slightly intensified, and its centre was near Hoshangabad. The rainfall accompanying this disturbance was not however heavy. At 8 A.M. on the 16th the storm moved in a west-north-westerly direction towards Gujarát, and was somewhere midway between Desa and Rájkot. The rainfall during the previous 24 hours of this day was heavy in Cutch, Káthiáwár and Gujarát. This disturbance disappeared on the following day. This storm also caused heavy floods to the south-west of Jubbulpore. On the 16th when the storm was passing west-north-westwards there was also an extraordinary fall of rain at Karáchi.

The weather off the Malabar Coast in the Arabian Sea appeared to be slightly unsettled from the 3rd to the 7th October, and rain was falling on the Malabar Coast, and abnormal south-easterly winds were being observed there. On the 8th there was a tendency to the establishment of a low pressure area to the westwards of the Malabar Coast in the Arabian Sea. Next morning there were light to strong southerly winds, and the sea was rough to the west of the Laccadives, and there was a marked tendency to the formation of a depression in the Arabian Sea. On the morning of the 10th October it appeared to exist between Socotra and longitude  $66^{\circ}$  E. It was still an unimportant depression, and did not much affect the weather. From the 11th to the 14th the pressure at Aden instead of being higher than at Colombo was lower, and showed the appearance of south-westerly winds and disturbed weather conditions in the Arabian Sea. The pressure was remarkably uniform over the greater part of the country lying to the west of longitude  $80^{\circ}$  on the 11th and 12th and abnormal south-easterly and easterly winds were blowing at the West Coast stations from Bombay southwards as far as Cochin and the storm was in latitude  $13^{\circ}$  N. longitude  $53^{\circ} 54'$  E. On the morning of the 13th the wind shifted to south-west at Cochin, and the cyclonic circulation from Cochin to Kárwár indicated suspicious and unsettled weather conditions far to the westwards of that coast in the Arabian Sea. On this day the small depression developed considerably and became a storm of small extent and moderate intensity in about latitude  $13^{\circ}$  N. and longitude  $51^{\circ}$  E. In the central area of the storm the weather was squally, rainy and winds of force 5 to 7 (Beaufort scale) were blowing. In the outer area of the storm the weather remained cloudy. On the 14th the storm continued to move westwards, and its centre at 8 A.M. was in latitude  $12^{\circ}$  N. and longitude  $46^{\circ}$  E. where the weather was cyclonic, and strong gales with squalls of hurricane force with continuous heavy rain prevailed. It was on this day that the S. S. "Tuna" foundered with all on board off the Somali Coast. The following is some account of the weather experienced by vessels that were then in the Arabian Sea:—Transport "Victoria" on her voyage from Aden in latitude  $14^{\circ}$  N. longitude  $53^{\circ}$  E. on the 12th met with a cyclonic disturbance, the centre being to the southward. She reported that from morning of the 12th the north-easterly winds increased in force and became strong at noon; it then shifted to south-east and was blowing with a fresh to moderate gale, high cross sea and frequent squalls with rain; from longitude  $57^{\circ}$  to arrival on the 16th light easterly and northerly winds and south-west swell to longitude  $62^{\circ}$  E. Mail steamer "Thames" left Aden at 4 P.M. on the 13th and to latitude  $14^{\circ}$  N. longitude  $49^{\circ}$  E. she reported having experienced cyclonic weather. Leaving Aden the moderate north-east wind increased in force, and became strong at midnight. On the morning of the 14th the wind increased considerably in force and was blowing with a fresh to strong gale from east-north-east with a high sea and rainy weather; from noon on the 14th to longitude  $53^{\circ}$  E. she had light southerly, west-south-westerly and variable winds; to arrival on the morning of the 19th light to moderate north-easterly winds and fine weather. The S. S. "Eastry" on her voyage from Aden reported having experienced from latitude  $15^{\circ}$  N. longitude  $53\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  E. at midnight on the 10th to latitude  $16^{\circ} 07'$  N. longitude  $57^{\circ} 34'$  E. at noon on the 12th strong easterly winds blowing with a moderate to strong gale and a high cross and confused sea. The S. S. "Imperator" left Aden at about 4 P.M. on the 13th and reports to have met with rough weather between Aden and latitude  $13^{\circ} 19'$  N. longitude  $48^{\circ} 33'$  E. at noon on the 14th. Shortly after leaving Aden the easterly wind began to increase, and from midnight of the 13th to noon on the

14th it was blowing with a moderate to fresh gale, with heavy rain squalls and a high to very high sea; thence to arrival in port at 6 P.M. on the 18th she experienced moderate to light easterly winds and fine weather.

From the 7th to the 10th of November the winds on the Coromandel Coast kept steadily cyclonic and moderate heavy rain was falling in Ceylon and at the most southerly stations in the Madras Presidency. By the morning of the 11th the weather became more disturbed. The sea began to rise at Madras, and heavy rain, amounting to about 4 inches, was registered at Negapatam. On this day a depression had formed over the south of the Bay, and its centre lay in about lat.  $8^{\circ}$  N. long.  $86^{\circ}$  E., around which area cyclonic winds, strong to a gale in force, were blowing. On the 12th the centre was apparently in long.  $84^{\circ}$  E., and on the 13th in long.  $83^{\circ}$  E., where the barometer was probably a tenth and a half below the normal. The cyclonic circulation of winds on the Coromandel Coast and in Ceylon, the prevalence of strong winds with a rough sea at Negapatam, and the increase of cloud proportion over the greater part of the Madras Presidency, were the decisive indications of the existence of a storm in the Bay. The centre of the depression was still shown to be off Ceylon in the Bay, but it showed a decided tendency to move westwards. Between 8 A.M. on the 13th and 8 A.M. of the 14th the depression moved more quickly westwards, and the barometer began to rise in Ceylon and on the south Coromandel Coast. The centre of the storm was to the west of Colombo and was close to Tinnevely. With this change the rainfall in Ceylon and at stations in the Madras Presidency became heavier, and the wind was strongest on the southern side of the disturbance and had blown with a velocity of 24 miles per hour at Colombo. The disturbance now began to move northwards and its centre at 8 A.M. on the 15th was in about lat.  $10^{\circ}$  N. long.  $74^{\circ}$  E. By the next morning there appeared a slight change in the position of the centre, but the intensity of the disturbance had increased. On the 17th the barometer was still falling, but slowly, over the south-east of the Arabian Sea, but the depression was less clearly shown by observations than on the 16th. On the 18th the storm had begun to move more westward, and its centre was in about lat.  $10^{\circ}$  N. long.  $69^{\circ}$  or  $70^{\circ}$  E., where the wind was very strong from north-north-east with hard squalls of rain. On the 19th at 8 A.M. the centre of the storm was apparently in about lat.  $14\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  N. long.  $70^{\circ}$  E. On the morning of the 20th the storm was in about lat.  $18^{\circ}$  N. and long.  $70\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  or  $71^{\circ}$  E. The storm had now become a little deeper and was a well defined depression. During the next 24 hours the storm increased considerably in intensity, and moved slowly northwards, and its centre was very near to the east-south-east of Veraval. Strong winds and gales prevailed on and off the North Konkan, Káthiáwár and Catch coasts, and heavy rain was received at stations in Catch, Káthiáwár and Gujarát. By next morning the storm had disappeared. The following is some account of the weather experienced by vessels that were at this time in the Arabian Sea. The S. S. "Hydaspes" on her voyage from Bombay to Cochin experienced from lat.  $9^{\circ} 53'$  N. long.  $76^{\circ} 01'$  E. at noon on the 14th to lat.  $9^{\circ} 22'$  N. long.  $76^{\circ} 01'$  E. at noon on the 15th November moderate gale from north-north-west, north and east-north-east with a high confused sea and hard squalls of wind and rain. R. I. M. S. "Clive" left Bombay for Aden on the 18th November and reported having experienced from lat.  $17^{\circ} 57'$  N. long.  $68^{\circ} 39'$  E. at noon on the 19th to lat.  $16^{\circ} 49'$  N. long.  $65^{\circ} 46'$  E. at noon on the 20th November cyclonic weather. She reported that barometer at 8 A.M. on the 19th was  $29.899''$  and began to fall from that time and came down to  $29.489''$  at midnight on the 19th. From noon on the 19th wind increased in force and was blowing with a moderate gale from east-north-east up to 10 P.M. on that day, when it shifted to north-west and was blowing with a force of 10, 11 and 12 Beaufort's scale up to 3 A.M. on the 20th. It then gradually decreased in force and was moderate to gentle by noon on that day. The S. S. "Simla" left Bombay for Karáchi at about 2 A.M. on the 19th and experienced from midnight on that day to about 8 A.M. on the 21st moderate to strong gale from south-east and north-east, with hard squalls of wind and rain, and a high sea and swell. The S. S. "Dumra" left Karáchi on the 19th and up to lat.  $21^{\circ} 53'$  N. long.  $69^{\circ} 07'$  E. she had fresh winds from north-east, east and east-south-east with north-easterly and southerly swell and cloudy sky; the wind then increased considerably in force, and it was blowing with strong to whole gale up to about midnight on the 20th with a heavy sea and fierce squalls of wind and rain. She ran out to sea and had to run a distance of 243 miles to avoid the storm.

The observations recorded at 8 A.M. on the 24th and 25th November in the Madras Presidency showed a well marked cyclonic circulation of wind on the Coromandel Coast and in Ceylon, and the probable existence of a small disturbance to the east-south-eastwards of Madras in the Bay. The abnormal chart of the 8 A.M. observations of the 26th distinctly pointed out that the small disturbance was moving westwards, and the sea was now rough at Madras. By the following morning the depression moved further westwards and appeared to increase in intensity. At 8 A.M. on this day the centre of the depression was very near to the east of Madras in the Bay. The sea was rough, and the winds increased considerably in force on and off the Coromandel Coast and in Ceylon, and the storm was now approaching Madras. Next morning it considerably decreased in intensity, and disappeared on the 29th.

#### COLABA OBSERVATORY.

All the grounds and buildings continued to be in a satisfactory condition. All necessary repairs were effected, and the lightning conductors tested, by the Public Works Department. Quarters for hamals and servants were completed in November 1896.

The autographic instruments, which were maintained in continuous action, were the Declination Magnetograph, Horizontal Force Magnetograph, Vertical Force Magnetograph No. 1, Vertical Force Magnetograph No. 2, Barograph, Thermograph, dry-bulb and wet-bulb, Pluviograph, direction and velocity Anemograph, Dines' velocity anemometer. Of these the first seven register photographically and the last two mechanically. All were in good condition and worked well during the year, with the exception of the wet-bulb thermograph. In February a small and barely perceptible crack in the bulb of the thermometer of the last instrument was discovered. A spare thermometer was set up in place of the injured one, but as it was not satisfactory a fresh one was indented for.

A very useful and valuable addition to the meteorological instruments of the Observatory was made by the receipt of a Dines' pressure tube anemometer, the record of which will enable important comparisons to be made. The instrument was received in January and fitted up in February on the same tower on which the old anemograph is fixed, and was working perfectly. The characters of the charts yielded by the new and old anemographs are, as is well known, quite different. That obtained from Robinson's merely gives the average velocity, the peculiar construction of the instrument rendering it impossible to obtain from its chart any information in regard to the *character* of the wind. The new instrument, while enabling the average velocity to be obtained by inspection, registers besides each gust of wind, and its corresponding lull, their amplitudes and the exact time of their occurrence. Throughout the monsoon of 1896 the receiving vessel of the pluviograph was properly discharged by its syphon on every occasion of its filling. Deflection experiments of the usual kind for the determination of the scale coefficient were made upon the horizontal force magnetograph on the 17th August 1896, upon the vertical force magnetograph No. 1 on the 10th March 1897, and upon the vertical force magnetograph No. 2 on the 15th April 1896 and 24th March 1897. Corresponding deflection experiments were made by the same deflector magnet upon a magnet appropriately suspended over the spot where the regular absolute magnetical observations are taken; similar experiments on a smaller scale were made also every month upon the two vertical force magnetographs as in former years. The records of the two vertical force magnetographs have been running concurrently now for four years and a comparison of the scale co-efficients confirmed the results anticipated. Grubb's declination magnetometer began to give doubtful readings, varying as much as 3' from the absolute values when the usual divergence did not exceed 1'. As nothing apparently seemed wrong with the Grubb's instrument, which was examined for cobwebs as its previous history showed it was twice so affected before by such attachments, the transit telescope of the declinometer was carefully examined. From observations of Polaris, however, it was ascertained that that instrument was in perfect adjustment. It was then thought that the absolute observations were perhaps faulty in regard to torsion of thread &c. But on investigation and comparison of the values of the whole year of absolute, of Grubb's and of magnetograph readings—the latter two duly converted into arcs by constants freshly determined, it was definitely ascertained that the mischief lay in the Grubb's instrument. This led to a careful examination of the declinometer, and it was found that several of the silk fibres had broken and were touching the inner side of the glass tube at the lower end where it enters the wooden top of the box, and therefore not visible at once. The instrument was adjusted and closed in 1861, and for thirty-five years the instrument was allowed for obvious reasons to remain undisturbed, and during that period the glass tube enclosing the suspension thread had got so dimmed from inside that the silk skein, though visible through the glass, was not sharply defined. It was on this account that the mischief was not noticed in the previous examination of the instrument, it being detected by the indirect method referred to above. The instrument was therefore dismounted on the 17th October, a fresh silk skein prepared, and the instrument was carefully re-adjusted. Weekly readings of the collimator by the declination transit afford, in combination with occasional observations of the transit of Polaris, evidence of the stability of the collimator and of a very near approach to stability of the transit instrument. The horizontal force magnetometer was in good order and under regular observation. The Kew unifilar magnetometer was in good order and in regular use for the determination of absolute declination and horizontal force. The Kew Dip Circle was in use throughout the year, and with it fairly consistent values of the dip were yielded by each of the four needles as in the preceding year. A new Kew Dip Circle indented for was received late in February 1897, and was being observed along with the old instrument. A careful comparison of the two instruments was made, the results of the old instrument being .7' higher than those of the new instrument. The large transit instrument, its collimator and the standard sidereal clock remained in good order throughout the year. The latter was cleaned on 4th May 1896 with some slight advantage in respect of the subsequent as compared with its previous behaviour. The electrical clock worked perfectly throughout the year, except on the 17th December, when a sudden slipping of the seconds-hand put back the clock 10s. The clock was cleaned last in 1893 and it was therefore immediately taken in hand and cleaned on 18th December. The harbour clock was also in good order and fairly regular. It was taken to pieces for cleaning on 24th February and started again after cleaning on 18th March. The aggregate period during which the harbour clock was under correct control of the electric clock was 339d. 19h. 22m. On three occasions when the agreement was not exact—at one time 14s. fast, at another 16s. fast and on the third 6s. slow—the fault was found to be due to disorder on the line in the first case, disorder in the electrical clock in the second case and to stoppage of the electrical controlling clock for cleaning purposes in the last case. On Monday the 14th September the clock stopped at 18h. 31m. 52s. by a curious accident due to entanglement of a reel of thick string of a runaway play-kite round the releasing lever and thereby locking the

seconds-hand of the clock. The number of clocks deposited by ship captains and others for rating was 24. Of chronometers belonging to the Admiralty eight during the year were received from, and five issued to, ships of the Royal Navy, and nine were received from, and nineteen sent to the Astronomer Royal at Greenwich; and at the end of the year the number in store was five; also five deck watches were received from, and two issued to, ships of the Royal Navy, and two were received from, and four sent to, the Astronomer Royal; and at the end of the year the number in store was four.

The routine operations were carried on as usual, and the routine reports sent to the same officials and news papers as last year. Magnetical and meteorological observations were reduced and the reductions checked and the results of observations tabulated for publication.

## WEATHER AT BOMBAY.

The south-west monsoon rains of 1896, commenced on the 1st June, four days earlier than the average date of the break of the monsoon in Bombay; and although the total of the year under report amounted to 87.66 inches, about 15 more than the average of the past 50 years, its distribution was exceptionally singular in feature. Commencing with June the fall of 28.02 inches was more than the average of that month by 7.72 inches. July registered 36.44 inches, 11.70 more than the average, August following with 20.77 inches with an excess of 7.54. The excess 27 inches of three months taken collectively was unusually great, the heavy fall during the period being evidenced from the fact that it rained every day during the month of July, every day during the month of August except on the 26th and 28th, and every day during June except on 7th, 10th and 11th, that is, out of 92 days, during 5 days only the gauge registered no rain. After this heavy fall, the rain suddenly ceased, and September recorded only 1.62 inches. Failure of rain in September was further aggravated by a dry hot October, when only 1 cent was registered, showing a deficit of over 11 inches for these months. Casual showers on the 18th and 28th May, on the 7th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 18th, 21st and 25th September, on the 2nd October, on the 19th, 21st and 23rd November and on the 15th January, contributing in all 2.43 inches. The heaviest fall of the year was recorded on the 22nd June, when the gauge showed 6.21 inches; the greatest fall in one week was also in that month from the 16th to 22nd, when 18.95 inches were registered. The rains of the south-west monsoon were abnormal in character, as will also be seen from the following table, the periods of alternate heavy and light falls being considerably more frequent in the period than in a normal year:—

Period.	Number of days.	RAINFALL IN PERIOD.		Excess above average for the period.	Defect below average for the period.
		Total.	Average per day.		
1896, June 1st and 2nd	2	0.39	0.19	.....	0.41
" June 3rd to 5th	3	4.59	1.53	3.90	.....
" June 6th to 15th	10	2.08	0.21	.....	5.66
" June 16th to 23rd	8	19.75	2.47	12.55	.....
" June 24th to July 1st	8	1.26	0.16	.....	4.07
" July 2nd to 4th	3	4.87	1.62	2.60	.....
" July 5th to 9th	5	0.41	0.08	.....	2.15
" July 10th to 16th	6	10.52	1.75	5.17	.....
" July 16th and 17th	2	0.42	0.21	.....	2.54
" July 18th to August 4th	18	24.13	1.34	11.81	.....
" August 5th to 7th	3	0.15	0.05	.....	0.74
" August 8th to 16th	9	14.56	1.62	10.57	.....
" August 17th to 31st	15	2.10	0.14	.....	3.64

The number of rainy days in the year was 103, about the average number, of which 56 registered a fall of half an inch or less, 13 from half to one inch, 15 from one to two inches, 13 from two to three, 2 from three to four and 1 from six to seven inches.

Another abnormal feature in the weather was the excess in temperature during the first ten months of the year—with of course the usual short intervals during which heavy rainfall for the time had reduced the temperature below normal—followed by defective temperature for the rest of the year including the month of March. The mean temperature of the year was 80.2, about half a degree higher than that of the previous year and 1.0 above the normal.



The periods during which the temperature rose above or fell below the normal by 2°, as also the duration and range of their excursions above and below the normal, will be found in the following table:—

Period.	Excess (+) or Defect (—)	Period.	Excess (+) or Defect (—)
1896, April 1st to 6th ... ..	+ 3°	1896, September 19th to 24th ... ..	+ 2°
„ April 7th to 11th ... ..	+ 5½°	„ September 27th to October 10th ... ..	+ 4°
„ April 12th ... ..	+ 2½°	„ October 17th to November 16th ... ..	+ 3°
„ April 15th to 18th ... ..	+ 3°	„ November 17th to 20th ... ..	+ 8°
„ April 21st to 29th ... ..	+ 2½°	„ November 21st ... ..	+ 2°
„ May 7th to 9th ... ..	+ 2½°	„ November 22nd to 24th ... ..	— 4°
„ May 17th to June 1st ... ..	+ 2½°	„ November 29th to December 3rd ... ..	+ 2½°
„ June 3rd ... ..	— 4°	„ December 6th and 7th ... ..	+ 2°
„ June 17th to 22nd ... ..	— 2°	„ December 11th to 15th ... ..	+ 2°
„ July 9th ... ..	+ 2½°	„ December 19th to 23rd ... ..	+ 3°
„ July 12th ... ..	— 2°	„ December 31st ... ..	— 2°
„ July 16th ... ..	+ 2½°	1897, January 4th to 11th ... ..	+ 3½°
„ July 29th and 30th ... ..	— 2½°	„ January 15th to 21st ... ..	— 4°
„ August 4th ... ..	— 2½°	„ January 30th... ..	— 2°
„ August 10th ... ..	— 3°	„ February 11th and 12th... ..	— 2°
„ August 12th ... ..	— 2°	„ February 25th to 28th ... ..	— 2½°
„ August 14th to 16th ... ..	— 3°	„ March 29th ... ..	— 2°

The maximum temperature reached was 88°·2 on the 10th April, 6°·6 higher than the average, while the minimum temperature registered on the 16th January was 69°·0, which was 5°·9 below the normal. The average temperature of 203 days only, as against 252 of the previous year and 273 days of 1894-95, was within 2° of the normal of the season, 127 days registering above and 35 days registering below the average.

Winds.

As already remarked, the south-west monsoon current was abnormal in character and as is natural to a weak monsoon, it was accompanied by frequent storms. Five storms in all were recorded, the first three following each other in close succession. The first on the 11th June, which commenced about three in the morning, reached its maximum about noon, after which it began to abate and the disturbance ended about midnight that day. The maximum velocity recorded at noon was 34 miles, the mean velocity during the storm being about 27 miles. The second storm began about 8 A.M. of the 17th June, reached its maximum about 6 P.M., and continued to blow more or less severely for over twenty-four hours, followed closely by the third storm, which reached its maximum at 10 A.M. on the 19th. And it was not till after the heavy fall of rain, 6·2 inches on the 22nd—the greatest daily fall of the year—that the winds resumed their normal strength. The maximum velocity attained during the second storm was 35 miles per hour, while that of the third was 37 miles, the mean velocity during the two storms being about 22. The weather began to become equally about 1 A.M. on the 24th July, and the fourth storm of the year—the most violent—attained its maximum intensity at 3 P.M. on the 25th July, and it continued to blow with more or less vigour for the succeeding forty-eight hours. The maximum velocity of wind attained was 46 miles, the mean velocity during the storm being about 30. The last storm of the year commenced early in the morning of 19th November, reached its maximum at about 11 P.M. on the 20th, and continued to blow till about noon of 21st. The maximum velocity recorded was 38, the mean velocity during the storm being 21 miles per hour. In the year under report there were 19 days on which the velocity of resultant abnormal wind lay between 10 and 15 miles per hour, 2 between 15 and 20, 1 day between 20 and 25 and 1 day between 25 and 30, leaving 312 days on which the mean velocity was within 10 miles an hour of the normal.

Free grants of timber of the value of Rs. 4,655 were made during the year against Rs. 4,555 in the preceeding year.

The following statement gives the financial results of the year 1895-96 and 1896-97 :—

Financial results.

Year.	Receipts.	EXPENDITURE.			Surplus.
		A.	B.	Total.	
		Conservancy.	Establishments.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96 ... ..	7,83,283	1,11,566	1,79,215	3,00,781	4,82,502
1896-97 ... ..	5,83,437	1,26,830	1,33,859	3,20,689	2,62,748

The falling off of the revenue was due to the peculiar conditions of the year. Scarcity and famine reduced the demand for timber, and the plague in Bombay hampered the contractors.

The excess of expenditure was almost entirely due to cost of purchase of lands and the cost of the Extra Divisional Officer for Thána, and of an increased executive establishment in Surat.

Two Extra Assistant Conservators, and a certain number of Subordinates were employed throughout the season exclusively on famine fodder operations. In all 43,00,000 lakhs of bundles were collected, pressed and despatched to the famine areas.

General.

Subjoined is a statement showing the changes in the forest areas during the year :—

Central Circle.  
Area.

Division.	AREA ON 1st JULY 1896.				ADDED DURING THE YEAR.				EXCLUDED DURING THE YEAR.				AREA ON 30th JUNE 1897.			
	Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.	
	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.
East Khândesh ... ..	811	21	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	15	...	...	811	59	...	...
West Khândesh ... ..	1,774	433	...	...	4	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,779	123	...	...
Nâsik ... ..	1,379	241	...	...	...	78	...	...	...	35	...	...	1,279	241	...	...
Ahmednagar ... ..	836	570	11	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	836	630	11	100
Poona ... ..	710	630	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	14	...	...	710	648	...	...
Sâtâra ... ..	697	301	...	616	9	414	...	...	...	...	14	...	697	78	...	663
Sholâpur ... ..	277	411	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	52	...	...	277	419	...	...
Total ... ..	6,337	509	12	76	14	328	...	...	...	106	...	14	6,352	179	12	62

At end of the year the area of reserved and protected forests amounted to 6,364 square miles and 241 acres against 6,350 square miles and 35 acres at the close of the preceeding year, thus representing a net increase of 14 square miles and 206 acres in the total forest area of the circle. The increase was entirely due to rectification of area in consequence of the revision survey. Settlement inquiries were in progress regarding an additional area of 17 square miles and 20 acres provisionally notified under Section 4 of the Forest Act.

Sixty five thousand nine hundred and forty three special Forest boundary marks defining 2,746 linear miles of Forest boundary were erected at a cost of Rs. 17,730 against 13,093 marks costing Rs. 6,420 during the previous year.

Boundaries.

The Working Plans Party demarcated on the ground 134 compartments aggregating in area 14,530.25 acres and with an average area of 108.5 acres per compartment in the East Khândesh, Nâsik, Ahmednagar, Poona and Sâtâra Divisions. 693 cairns, 803 uralis and 14,535 intermediate marks were erected at a total cost of Rs. 1,001. The Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, was employed in drawing up a complete working plan for all the forests of the Ahmednagar division.

Working Plans.

The Forest Survey Party of the Government of India conducted its operations in the Ahmednagar and Poona Divisions and completed 161 square miles of triangulation for the 4" work in the Ahmednagar Division, and 134.47, 101.76 and 32.90 square miles of detail survey on the scale of 4", 8" and 16" respectively in the two divisions at a total cost of Rs. 31,356 against 22,380 of the preceeding year.

Forest Surveys.

Two Forest guards on Rs. 7 each were added to the protective establishment of the Sâtâra division, and the strength of the office establishment was increased by 3 clerks and 2 peons. The total expenditure during the year upon establishments amounted to Rs. 3,65,929 against Rs. 3,46,596 of the previous year.

Staff and Office  
Establishment.

There were 180 cases pending from the previous year and 1,642 new cases were sent up for trial during the year, bringing the total number of prosecutions up to 1,822 against 1,979 during 1895-96. Of the 1,822 cases 1,498 cases involving 3,938 persons were disposed of by Magistrates. The percentage of convictions was 78.5 against 81.4 of the preceeding year. In addition 2,113 cases were compounded by Forest Officers under Section 67 of the Forest Act against 2,056, the sums accepted in composition amounting to Rs. 6,502 against Rs. 7,647 in 1895-96. 239,962 head of cattle against 322,000 in the preceeding year were impounded during the year. Out of the total number impounded 79,286 were sheep and 39,061 were goats.

Forest offences.

During the year 179,018 acres or 4.3 per cent. were traversed by fire against 302,843 acres or 7.4 during the previous year. West Khándesh headed the list with 110,780 acres. Though the year was an unusually dry one the results of fire conservancy were in consequence of the entertainment of special fire watchers for the protection of edible grass satisfactory. The area successfully protected against fire was 3,905,083 acres against 3,769,401 in the previous year.

Plantations.

The results of both natural and artificial reproduction were not satisfactory. The usual systems of ploughing, broad casting and dibbling in of seeds were applied. With regard to planting operations 24,704 acres were added to and 4,763 acres were excluded from the total area under plantations, including both regular and cultural at the beginning of the year. The total expenditure upon these operations amounted to Rs. 13,962 against Rs. 11,597 in 1895-96.

Communications and Buildings.

The Public Works Department did not undertake the construction of new roads. In the Ahmednagar Division one new range office with record stands and seed room was built in the Mámalatdar's Katcheri at Newasi at a total cost of Rs. 2,167. Certain additions and alterations to existing buildings and certain works such as Forest Depôts, Forest guards' huts, sinking of new wells in the unhealthy parts of the Khándesh Collectorate were carried out departmentally at a total cost of Rs. 2,074 against Rs. 2,478 in the preceding year.

Free grants of timber.

Free grants of timber to the value of Rs. 2,469 were made during the year against Rs. 1,888 in the previous year.

Financial results.  
Yield of forests.

A comparison of the financial results of the two years is shown in the subjoined statement:—

Year.	Receipts.	EXPENDITURE.			Surplus.
		A. Conservancy and Works.	B. Establishment.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96 ... ..	7,59,605	1,63,449	3,63,758	5,27,207	2,32,393
1896-97 ... ..	6,87,553	2,94,424	3,96,309	6,80,733	6,820
Increase ... ..	.....	1,30,975	22,551	1,53,526	.....
Decrease ... ..	72,052	.....	.....	.....	2,25,578

The fall in revenue was chiefly due to the very slack demand for forest produce in all divisions in consequence of famine and plague, and besides the failure of one of the largest contractors in the Násik division to pay instalments amounting to Rs. 42,000. The revenue from the sales of timber and firewood amounted to Rs. 1,24,728 and Rs. 48,633 against Rs. 2,09,129 and Rs. 63,470 respectively. Grass and grazing receipts amounted to Rs. 3,78,256 against Rs. 4,07,400 and all other minor sources yielded Rs. 1,35,930 against Rs. 79,606. The increases in expenditure under conservancy and works and establishments were mainly caused by the cost of the famine grass and grazing operations.

Southern Circle,  
Area.

The following statement shows the forest area of the Southern Circle for 1896-97:—

Names of Districts.	AREA OF 1st JULY 1896.				ADDED DURING THE YEAR.				EXCLUDED OR TRANSFERRED TO OTHER HEADS.				AREA ON 31st JUNE 1897.				Total Forest Area.	
	Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.		Sq. miles.	Acres.
	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Kánara ... ..	1,264	346	2,227	661	665	596	...	...	35	665	377	1,890	267	1,563	194	3,493	451	
Belgaum ... ..	695	179	11	57	...	402	...	...	91	...	...	643	490	11	57	676	547	
Dhárwár ... ..	364	544	...	...	1	304	...	...	3	366	...	363	46	...	...	363	46	
Bijápúr ... ..	155	86	86	46	116	173	...	...	1	322	69	288	547	...	...	269	547	
Koláha ... ..	439	15	8	803	10	81	...	...	1	2	59	449	95	3	493	432	838	
Katnágiri ... ..	23	63	...	...	...	7	...	...	4	...	...	22	98	...	...	22	98	
Total ... ..	3,910	593	3,334	2,29	794	467	...	...	5	179	766	235	3,700	261	1,578	94	5,278	355

During the year the separation of the Kánara forests into 3 divisions, called the Western, Southern and Northern divisions of Kánara, was sanctioned and adopted. 66½ square miles and 365 acres in Kánara formerly classed as protected forest were finally notified as reserved forest. An area of 1 square mile and 230 acres was transferred from the Dhárwár district to the Kánara district. The remaining changes were due to the disforestation of 5 acres and to rectifications in areas previously incorrectly notified. In Belgaum, 391 acres were newly added to, and 62 acres were disforested from, the reserved area. The other changes were due to errors in past years' notifications now rectified. In Dhárwár, 1 square mile and 508 acres were newly added to the reserved forests and 3 square miles and 366 acres deducted from the reserved area, and a correction of 10 acres made on account of errors in previous notification. In Bijápúr,

116 square miles and 173 acres were added to the reserved area owing to conversion of the protected forests into reserved, to transfer of two villages from the Dhárwár district, and to the increase in area consequent upon Revision Survey. In Kolába, 6,481 acres were added to the reserved area, 5,112 by new afforestation and 1,369 by transfer from the protected forests, while 24 gunthas were disforested. In Ratnágiri, 7 acres were added to, and 4 deducted from, the reserved area. The latter was owing to errors in past years' notifications now brought to light.

Together with 95 cases in arrears, there were 496 cases for disposal in the Courts, of which 342 were decided, against 599 cases and 504 disposals during 1895-96. There was a large decrease in the cases instituted in the Kolába district. The percentage of failures was 29.2 against 20.6 in the previous year. The number of cases compounded rose from 305 to 463, the increase being most noticeable in the Kolába district. The sum accepted in composition was Rs. 1,064 as against Rs. 1,406 in 1895-96.

The following table shews the details of work done by the Forest Survey Party during the year under report :—

District.	TRANGULATION.		TRAVELLING.		DETAILED SURVEY.		Total Cost.
	Area, square miles.	Cost.	Area, square miles.	Cost.	Area, square miles.	Cost.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
	4" Scale.		4" Scale.		4" Scale.		
Kánara ... ..	880	6,859	234	2,613	348.5	27,763	37,235
	8" Scale.		8" Scale.		8" Scale.		
Kolába ... ..	194	816	...	...	15	1,633	2,440
Total ...	1,074	7,675	234	2,613	363.5	29,396	39,684

The work accomplished by the Working Plans' parties during 1896-97 was as follows :—

	Jungles cut and cleared.	Linear miles surveyed.	Posts fixed.	Test trees felled.	Number of compartments formed.	Test area enumerated.	Area for which full data for the preparation of working plans have been collected.	Total Cost.	Cost per Acre.
		Miles.	No.	No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Party I ... ..	Jungles in the Dhárwár, Kalghatgi and Bankapur Ranges in the Dhárwár Division ...	58	...	80	327	23,967	99,385	6,068	0 0 17.7
Party II ... ..	Jungles of the Yeisapur Range in the Southern Division of Kánara ... ..	94	1,315	53	62	3,251	41,992	35,077	0 9 5.7

In the Northern division of Kánara Rs. 2,621 were spent on the construction of, and the collection of materials for, the Barchi Road, Rs. 362 for ordinary repairs to forest tracks, Rs. 8,001 on building houses for subordinates and Rs. 1,147 on sinking wells. In Belgaum the Nagargali-Halshi and Nagargali-Barchi roads were repaired at a cost of Rs. 1,731 and Rs. 154 spent on repairs to forest houses. Guards' houses were repaired in Kolába, in Dhárwár and Ratnágiri at a total cost of Rs. 66, and the road leading to Band Reserves was repaired at a cost of Rs. 28. Rs. 7,529 were spent in the Southern division of Kánara on the construction of two roads, one from Sindlagundi to Bilki and another from the Kárwár-Hubli main road to the saw mills at Ittanbail, on sinking 6 wells and building a saw mill shed with 24 huts, and Rs. 2,328 on repairs to the existing buildings, roads, forest cart-tracks, &c. In the Western Division repairs to old buildings and roads were done at a cost of Rs. 1,142.

Special measures for protection against fire were adopted in all the divisions with the following result; the area attempted was 837,523 acres, of which 73,151 acres were burnt and 764,372 actually protected, the cost being Rs. 17,025.

Free grants of timber worth Rs. 20,550 were made during the year. The value of the grants made in 1895-96 was Rs. 13,031.

In Dhárwár, Bijápur and Ratnágiri seeds of various species were dribbled in as usual and also sown broadcast, but the operation was not a success. In Kolába regular plantations were started during the year in Pauvel, Nagotna and Roha at a cost of Rs. 310. The nurseries did not, however, fare well, as there were difficulties in finding out suitable places near forests with a constant supply of water. In Dapoli Band reserve, 31,100 seedlings were raised in a nursery and 10,760 seedlings transplanted at a cost of Rs. 56. In the Northern division of Kánara seedlings were neither raised nor transplanted during the year under report, but at the time of girdling trees in organized forests, teak or blackwood seeds were sown around each girdled tree. Sowing or dribbling in of seeds were not attempted in the Belgaum division. No regular plantations were started during the year under report in the Southern and Western divisions of Kánara, but a considerable quantity of seed of various kinds was sown broadcast and

by dribbling in. Except Dhárwár and Bijápúr where the rainfall was scanty natural reproduction was good.

Staff.

An establishment consisting of 1 ranger, 2 foresters and 12 guards was sanctioned at a monthly cost of Rs. 198 for the Gund working circle in the Northern division of Kánara, but only the guards belonging to this establishment as well as those sanctioned for the Supa working circle were entertained. A trained student from the Poona College of Science was posted as probationer in the Northern division of Kánara.

Financial results.

In the following statement the financial results for the year 1896-97 are contrasted with those for 1895-96:—

Year.	Receipts.	EXPENDITURE.			Surplus.
		A. Conservancy and Works.	B. Establishments.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96 ... ..	14,98,684	5,88,306	3,16,047	8,54,353	6,43,731
1896-97 ... ..	14,40,798	5,69,459	3,07,093	8,76,557	5,64,241
Difference ... ..	-57,286	+31,163	-8,949	+22,204	-79,490

The gross revenue of the year under report was less than that of the year 1895-96 by Rs. 57,286. The decrease was mostly owing to poor realizations from timber from forests and occupied lands in Kolába and to loss in grazing revenue in Bijápúr. The causes assigned were the plague and famine.

Expenditure.

Under A. Conservancy and Works there was increase of Rs. 31,153, which was mainly due to construction of houses for subordinates in the Northern division, Kánara, and to the collection of farwad bark and the preparation of demarcation stones in Bijápúr. There was a decrease of Rs. 8,949 under establishment.

Sind Ctr. Is:  
 Area.

The following table exhibits the changes affecting the forest area of the Sind Circle during the year:—

Division.	AREA ON 1st JULY 1896.				ADDED DURING THE YEAR.				EXCLUDED DURING THE YEAR.				AREA ON 30th JUNE 1897.			
	Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.	
	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.
Fukkur ... ..	449	358	3	588	3	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	449	358	3	588
Naushábro ... ..	241	207	...	427	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245	...	...	427
Hyderabad ... ..	197	121	...	...	...	...	...	11	134	...	...	...	185	577	...	...
Jerruck ... ..	172	67	...	...	11	286	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	348	...	...
Total ... ..	1,060	108	3	872	16	79	...	...	11	184	...	...	1,063	1	4	872

No land has been disforested but 7,224 acres were transferred from the Hyderabad to the Jerruck division. In the Naushábro division 2,207 acres and in the Jerruck division 102 acres were constituted reserved forest, while 146 acres in the former division in charge of the Public Works Department and wrongly excluded in the returns of former years, have been added to the total.

The following table shows the extent of loss and gain of the forest area due to the action of the river:—

Division.	Area lost.	Area gained.
	Acres.	Acres.
Fukkur ... ..	1,607	8,956
Naushábro ... ..	805	9,046
Hyderabad ... ..	677	800
Jerruck ... ..	325	1,120

The area gained is largely in excess of that lost, especially in Sukkur and Naushábro. The threatened banks were as usual cleared of timber.

Boundaries.

In all 277 miles and 869 yards of boundary lines were surveyed and plotted in the several divisions as detailed below:—

	Miles.	Yards.
Fukkur ... ..	26	1,496
Naushábro ... ..	54	1,617
Hyderabad ... ..	75	836
Jerruck ... ..	121	440
Total ... ..	277	869

The following statement exhibits the amount of work done by the Forest Demarcation officer during 1896-97:—

Division.	Number of boundary-marks erected.	LENGTH OF BOUNDARY LINES CUT.		Cost.
		Miles.	Yards.	
Hyderabad ... ..	97	9	1,058	79
Jerruck ... ..	88	8	1,375	109
Total ... ..	185	18	673	188

The number of forest fires decreased from 145 in 1895-96 to 132, and the area traversed from 10,884 acres to 3,969 acres. The large decrease in the area burnt is attributable to a damper season and stricter guard by forest subordinates. Forest fires.

Together with 22 cases pending at the close of the previous year there were 82 forest cases before the Magistrates against 92 in 1895-96. There were 52 disposals, convictions being obtained in 34 and 18 resulting in acquittal; the percentage of failures fell from 40 to 35. During the year 2,162 cases in all were compounded for Rs. 2,878 against 2,024 cases compounded for Rs. 2,461 in 1895-96. Composition was effected in 1,951 against 1,867 cases of illicit grazing. Forest offences.

Artificial reproduction in the Kot Sultan and other plantations was fairly satisfactory and a good inundation resulted in very healthy natural reproduction. Reproduction.

Free grants of timber worth Rs. 1,532 were made against Rs. 1,411 in the previous year. Free grants of timber.

The following table exhibits the financial results of the year's working as compared with that of the previous year's:— Financial results.

Year.	Receipts.	EXPENDITURE.			Surplus.
		A.	B.	Total.	
		Conservancy and Works.	Establishment.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96 ... ..	4,65,775	1,28,550	1,06,257	2,34,807	2,30,968
1896-97 ... ..	3,12,297	24,266	1,09,943	1,34,209	1,78,088
Increase ... ..	.....	.....	3,688	.....	.....
Decrease ... ..	1,53,478	1,04,284	.....	1,00,598	52,880

The large decrease in receipts was due to the adoption for the first time throughout the year of the coupe system by which the contractors incur all expenses connected with the cutting and removal of the timber sold. The failure of some of the contractors, on account of slack trade and a tight money market, to pay their instalments when due accounts to a great extent for the decrease in the net surplus.

### Mines and Quarries.

There is nothing to record under this head.

### Manufactures and Industries.

The chief industries, other than agriculture, in the Bombay Presidency, namely, the cotton mill industry, the manufacture of salt, and the distillation of liquor, are dealt with elsewhere. The remaining industries are comparatively unimportant. In Ahmedabad, apart from the cotton mill industry, the old industries of "kinkhab" and "sari" manufacture were carried on, while the establishment of a match factory marked a new departure in enterprise. The iron and brass foundry at Nadiad in the Kaira district continued to work throughout the year, and an inferior quality of soap was produced at several towns of this and the former district. In Surat, besides sandalwood and ivory carving, a paper mill producing an inferior country paper was at work. Plague interfered with the declining glass manufacture in the Thána district, but the number of rice-cleaning mills rose by three. The Deccan Brewery at Dápuri in the Poona district worked throughout the year, but the output was smaller and its value declined by  $\frac{1}{4}$  anna per gallon. At the Reay Paper Mills a decline in the outturn of the product was accompanied by an improvement in its quality. A sugar refinery was started at Poona, but the experiment in extracting the fibre of *Agave Americana* appears to have failed. In the Dhárwár district the handloom industry, centred at Hubli, afforded employment to large numbers of people, and the bone-crushing factory in the town worked throughout the year. There was little demand for the outturn of the Kánarese wood-carvers and consequently the industry declined. In Sind, the

manufacture of silk fabrics at Tatta and lacquered work in the Upper Sind Frontier were the only industries of any but local importance. Throughout the Presidency generally a number of oil-presses and flour mills were employed mainly in supplying local wants, while coast fishing and fish-curing occupied large numbers of the coast population.

**THE FACTORIES ACT.**

- General.** No change was made in the Act (XI of 1891) or the rules and, with the exception of the appointment of a few Mámlatdárs as inspectors, the organization for enforcing them remained the same.
- Factories.** The number of factories subject to the Act rose from 292 to 318, of which 128 are situated in the Town and Island of Bombay. The cotton industry claims three-fourths of the whole number of factories. The number of operatives was 1,45,884, of whom 1,15,556 dealt with cotton and 21,508 with metals. The number at work in Bombay and Kurla just exceeded a lakk.
- Inspections.** With few exceptions the proper number of inspections were made in all the factories.
- Sanitation.** There is nothing of special note to report under this head. The experiments in the ventilation of cotton mills mentioned last year did not prove a success, but the subject is still occupying attention.
- Accidents.** The number of accidents reported was 1,197 against 1,090 in 1895. The proportion of accidents to the number of persons employed was '82 against '78 in 1895 and in 1894. The rise in the percentage is due to the greater regularity with which accidents are reported.
- Prosecutions.** Three successful prosecutions were instituted under Section 15 (1) (c), and one conviction under Section 15 (1) (g) was awaiting appellate decision at the close of the year.

**STEAM BOILER INSPECTION ACT.**

- General.** The Bombay Boiler Inspection Act of 1891 was extended to the Satára District during the year, but no inspections were made in that district.
- Operations of the Department.** The total number of boilers on the register at the close of the year was 1,931, of which 111 were newly registered. There were 602 boilers offered for inspection in Bombay and 685 in the mofussil, and the total number of inspections made (including re-inspections) was 1,295. Besides these regular inspections, 195 casual inspections (67 in the mofussil and 128 in Bombay) were made of steam boilers. Of the 276 candidates for engineers' certificates, 260 appeared for certificates of competency under Section 21, and 16 for certificates of service under Section 23 of the Act, while 15 certificates were granted under Section 22.
- Financial results.** The total receipts of the year were Rs. 47,896 against an expenditure of Rs. 39,182, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,714 to be added to the opening balance of Rs. 71,552, in addition to Rs. 30,014 invested in Government promissory notes.
- Meetings of the Boiler Commissions.** Three appeals under Section 11 were made to the Boiler Commission in Sind and resulted in the raising of the pressures granted by the Inspector.
- Prosecutions.** Three prosecutions were instituted during the year—two in Bombay and one in Karáchi. The accused were convicted and fined in all three cases.

**BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.**

The following information has been extracted partly from the report of the Committee for the year ending 1st December 1896 and partly from a statistical table furnished by them of the cotton spinning and weaving mills at work in India on 30th June 1897:—

- Cotton Mill industry.** Although the result of the past twelve months' working was on the whole satisfactory, the year will be remembered for the exceptional conditions which the industry had to encounter at its close. With an active demand for yarn from China, the unsettled feeling engendered during the period of legislation on the cotton duties rapidly disappeared and although, owing to a considerable increase in the number of looms and other causes, the weaving manufactories did badly, the average condition of the industry was decidedly prosperous for the first nine months. With the sudden cessation of the rains, however, in August, fears of agricultural distress began to be manifested and, almost before they had time to deepen into the certainty of famine it became known that the bubonic plague had established itself and was rapidly spreading through the city of Bombay. The subsequent exodus of operators, moderate at first, soon became a stampede, until in a few weeks it was estimated that, exclusive of engine room and outside staffs, the number remaining was less than 20 per cent. of the normal. In spite of efforts of agents and mill-owners to keep their staffs together, several mills were compelled to close altogether, while others worked with as little as one-fourth of their machinery and even then with a considerable proportion of unskilled hands, whose outturn, both as regards quantity and quality, was very defective and unremunerative. For a period therefore the industry was at a standstill, and its development received a decided check. The favourable conditions of the spinning industry during the first nine months of the year were not without their effect and the shipments of country-made yarn to Japan and China were the largest on record, exceeding those of 1895 by 96,856 bales or 25.71 per cent. In piecegoods, however, the increase noticeable in the previous year was not maintained and there was a net falling off in exports to China and Japan of 1,402,686 yards or 13.92 per cent. On 30th of June 1896 there were in the Town and Island of Bombay 71 mills working and 6 projected and in the mofussil 33 mills working and 14 projected. On the same date of 1897 there were in the Town and Island of Bombay 75 mills working and 12 projected and in the mofussil 47 mills working and 18 projected, of which

11 were being erected in Ahmedabad. The number of spindles rose from 2,774,129 to 2,849,395 and of looms from 28,873 to 28,993. The quantity of cotton consumed, however, fell off by 442,134 cwts. and 126,324 bales.

The set of draft rules under Section 35 (a) of the Boilers Inspection Act met with the approval of the Association, but a proposed addition to rule 12 was opposed and finally withdrawn. The question of bringing the certification of children into accordance with the prescribed form was discussed, but on the representation of the Association the present practice was allowed to continue.

Factory legislation.

During the year four new companies joined the Association, bringing the total number of members up to 83. The income of the Association during 1896 amounted to Rs. 13,966 and the expenditure to Rs. 11,280. The total balance at the close of the year 1896 was Rs. 29,894 against Rs. 27,208 at the end of the previous year.

Affairs of the  
Association.

### Trade.

The total value of the trade of the Port of Bombay, exclusive of Government transactions, was the smallest recorded in any year since 1887-88, being Rs. 94.18 crores against Rs. 105.35 crores in 1895-96 and Rs. 97.63 crores in 1888-89. Before analysing the figures it may be well to mention the general causes of depression affecting both imports and exports, to which in the majority of cases no reference will be made hereafter. The prevalence of plague in Bombay seriously affected the commerce of the port, while a succession of bad harvests not only resulted in considerably restricted exports of food-grains, but entailed a great reduction in the purchasing power of the people and consequently in the imports of foreign merchandise for popular consumption. At the same time the effect of a 7 per cent. rise in the exchange value of the rupee on the value of goods is too obvious to require repeated mention. The total imports were valued at Rs. 37.33 crores, of which merchandise represented a value of Rs. 28.85 crores against Rs. 27.87 crores in 1895-96. Apart from the effect of the rise in exchange, the decline in imports was mainly due to a less active trade in all articles of commerce, the greatest decline being in metals, chiefly copper and iron, but noticeable increases occurred under cotton manufactures, kerosine oil and railway materials. The value of exports fell from Rs. 41.48 crores to Rs. 37.61 crores, a small increase of Rs. 1 crore in treasure transactions being more than counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 4.77 crores in merchandise to which trade in foreign merchandise contributed Rs. 64½ lakhs and that in Indian produce Rs. 4.12 crores. The outbreak of plague in Bombay was the chief cause of the decline in foreign merchandise transactions, for not only did it dislocate local business, but it also diverted trade to other routes; the same cause combined with famine restricted the dealings in almost every kind of Indian produce. Passing to the trade in merchandise as distributed among countries, the import trade with the United Kingdom showed a slight decline of Rs. 8½ lakhs notwithstanding the average rise of 6 per cent. in the exchange, while the export trade fell off to the extent of 22 per cent. In the import trade cotton piece-goods, which had for the most part been ordered before the effects of plague and famine could be foreseen, and railway material were the only important items showing increases; but the net decline in the import and export trade was due to the general causes of depression. Austria showed a decline of Rs. 4½ lakhs in imports, chiefly in mineral dyes, apparel and paper, and in exports a decline of Rs. 58 lakhs, owing to smaller shipments of raw cotton. The imports from Belgium declined, the falling off being general, but most marked under copper, iron and steel, while a large decrease in the amount of raw cotton shipped accounted for two-thirds of the decline in exports. The transactions with France showed a large diminution in both branches of trade, apparel and saffron being received, and raw cotton, wheat and oilseeds being shipped in much smaller quantities. The trade with Germany showed a similar decline, imports receding by over 47 per cent. chiefly in beet sugar, and exports by Rs. 52½ lakhs. There was a slight improvement in the import trade with Holland, but the export trade chiefly in grains and seeds fell off considerably. Larger receipts of silk piece-goods raised the value of the import trade with Italy by Rs. 3½ lakhs but that of exports decreased by over Rs. 8½ lakhs. There was a further decline in the small import trade with Spain, and smaller shipments of raw cotton and wheat diminished the value of the export trade by 15 per cent. The imports from African countries, chiefly ivory and shells from Abyssinia and Mozambique, ivory and cloves from Zanzibar, raw cotton from Egypt and sugar from Mauritius, showed a general decline except in the case of Mauritius, the cane sugar from which profited at the expense of German beet sugar. The export trade was better except to Mauritius. A noticeable feature in the year's trade with the United States was the receipt of wheat and maize to the value of over Rs. 6 lakhs, while kerosine oil was also received in larger quantities. The trade with Aden and Arabia declined in both branches. Receipts of cocconut oil from Ceylon were larger, but the export trade fell off considerably. A short supply of silk was mainly responsible for a decline of Rs. 58½ lakhs in the value of imports from China, but trade in other articles suffered from European and Japanese competition. In exports an increase in the shipments of raw cotton was more than counterbalanced by a large decrease in the quantity of cotton piece-goods exported. The import trade with Japan again underwent a remarkable expansion, the value rising by Rs. 11 lakhs. Silk piece-goods and coal contributed most to the increase; there was also a substantial improvement in the export trade, of which raw cotton has now displaced cotton piece-goods as the staple. Import trade with Persia declined in value by 21 per cent., chiefly in precious stones, pearls and animals. Smaller shipments of piece-goods diminished

General remarks:  
Bombay.



the export trade. There was a large increase in the import trade with Russia in Asia, chiefly due to increased receipts of kerosine oil. The export trade, chiefly in green Chinese tea, also rose in value. The trade with the Straits Settlements declined in both branches. The import trade with Turkey in Asia shrunk, owing to heavy decreases under horses, dates and ghi, the value of the export trade at the same time falling by Rs. 5<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub> lakhs. The value of the import trade with Australia showed an increase of Rs. 9<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub> lakhs, that of the export trade a decrease of Rs. 27,649. Horses were landed in larger numbers and coal received in larger quantities. As regards transactions in treasure, imports declined by Rs. 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub> crores and exports increased by Rs. 90<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub> lakhs. The decrease in the imports and the increase in the exports of gold were Rs. 88<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub> lakhs and Rs. 17<sup>9</sup>/<sub>8</sub> lakhs respectively. The total value of the coasting trade declined by Rs. 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> crores, to which trade in merchandise contributed Rs. 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> crores. The total amount of shipping, foreign and coasting, decreased by 21,218 vessels and the tonnage by 514,202 tons.

Sind.

The same general conditions which depressed the trade at Bombay were also present at Karachi and produced similar results. The total value of the sea-borne trade of the port, exclusive of Government transactions, amounted to Rs. 13<sup>2</sup>/<sub>8</sub> crores against Rs. 15<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub> crores in 1895-96, showing a decrease of over Rs. 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub> crores, or 16 per cent. The import trade showed an improvement, the value rising by Rs. 72 lakhs or 18.09 per cent.; this increase was however more than counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 237<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub> lakhs or 37 per cent in the value of the export trade. The articles that chiefly contributed to the increase in the former branch were food grains, and cotton twist and yarn, while in the latter branch the decrease was almost general. Treasure transactions showed an increase of over Rs. 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> lakhs in imports and a small one of Rs. 75,935 in exports. In contrast with the trade at Bombay, the trade in merchandise with European countries generally advanced. Trade with the United Kingdom showed an increase of 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> per cent. in imports but a decrease of 50 per cent. in exports. Trade with Austria improved in both branches, imports rising in value from Rs. 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub> lakhs to Rs. 9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub> lakhs, and exports from Rs. 3<sup>2</sup>/<sub>8</sub> lakhs to Rs. 6<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub> lakhs. The Belgium trade declined in imports under copper, steel and iron and in exports under food grains and seeds. Import trade with France improved in value by 5 per cent.; export trade fell off by 78 per cent., reduced shipments of food grains and seeds accounting for most of the decrease. The imports from Germany showed an improvement of 33 per cent. in value, but export trade was largely diminished. There was a general decline in the trade with African countries, the most noticeable feature being the almost complete cessation of the shipment of food grains to Egypt. The coasting trade was also much less than in the preceding year, the total value falling by nearly Rs. 52<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> lakhs under imports and Rs. 24<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> lakhs under exports.

Aden.

The total value of the trade at Aden fell from Rs. 946<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> lakhs to Rs. 938<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> lakhs, showing a decrease of .91 per cent. The decrease was practically confined to the inland trade, while foreign trade slightly decreased by .66 per cent. and Indian trade increased by 3.39 per cent. in value. There was an increase of Rs. 28<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> lakhs in the foreign import trade. Imports from the United Kingdom, Austria, the Somali ports, and the United States rose considerably, but those from Egypt, Massowah and Suakim receded. Exports, chiefly coffee, gums, perfumery, shells and skins declined in the case of almost every country except Mauritius and Mahe. In the trade with India the value of imported merchandise increased by .57 per cent., that of imported treasure fell by 51.19 per cent.; that of exported merchandise rose by 11.40 per cent. and that of exported treasure by 171.09 per cent. The inland trade exhibited a decline, imports chiefly coffee and wood decreasing by 29.18 per cent. in value and exports rose by 3.77 per cent.

(1) PRESIDENCY PROPER.

PORT OF BOMBAY.

Total Trade.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Port of Bombay for the year 1896-97 amounted to Rs. 94,17,54,775 against Rs. 1,05,35,54,410 in 1895-96, showing a decline of Rs. 11,17,99,635 or 10 per cent. It will be seen from the following table that the value of the trade in the year under review was smaller than in any other year, except the first, of the last decade:—

Year.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Value Rs.	91,04,17,881	97,07,87,006	1,01,49,27,049	1,01,83,46,380	98,68,12,010	1,05,42,73,488	1,10,50,88,236	99,75,10,022	1,05,35,54,410	94,17,54,775

The trade is divided into four branches; the value under each of them and its percentage to the aggregate trade for the two years 1895-96 and 1896-97 were as follows:—

Divisions.	1895-96.	Percentage of Total Trade.	1896-97.	Percentage of Total Trade.	Increase or Decrease in 1896-97.
	Rs.		Rs.		
Foreign External Ports ... ..	80,87,17,741	76.76	74,94,47,723	79.59	—5,92,70,018
Foreign Indian Ports ... ..	8,61,68,557	8.17	5,70,43,443	6.06	—2,91,25,114
British Ports in other Presidencies ...	12,77,53,272	12.19	11,16,63,946	11.86	—1,60,89,326
British Ports within the Presidency ...	3,10,14,810	2.91	2,35,99,663	2.5	—74,15,147

The trade with Foreign External Ports, i. e., with countries beyond the Continent of India, is classed as Foreign Trade, and that with Foreign Indian Ports and with British Ports in other Presidencies, as well as within the Presidency, as Coasting Trade.

The following table shows the value of the trade for each year during the past ten years. Government transactions are shown in this statement, but they will not be referred to in the subsequent remarks or tables:—

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
IMPORTS—	Merchandise ... ..	25,26,02,607	25,38,38,591	26,34,11,170	27,51,31,690	25,71,63,500	23,22,43,422	29,26,24,135	28,78,67,245	27,86,67,112	26,55,50,833
	Treasure ... ..	13,16,67,774	12,10,87,778	15,87,13,393	17,53,17,241	11,01,52,503	14,47,37,507	15,70,85,980	7,97,04,505	11,52,25,635	10,47,26,368
	Total ... ..	37,42,70,381	38,49,26,370	42,21,24,563	45,09,38,931	36,73,23,603	39,69,80,919	44,97,10,115	36,76,31,748	39,38,92,751	37,32,77,201
Government Stores and Treasure	Government Stores ... ..	39,35,237	72,44,528	59,12,477	66,87,189	75,19,354	92,37,446	68,43,388	85,08,659	67,69,133	61,93,297
	Do. Treasure ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,60,000	.....	.....	92,107
Total Imports, including Government Transactions	37,82,05,617	39,21,70,898	42,80,42,010	45,75,28,010	37,48,43,657	40,62,18,285	45,69,13,601	37,61,40,407	40,06,61,884	37,95,62,905	
EXPORTS—	Merchandise ... ..	34,30,43,254	38,90,84,729	39,40,59,888	37,65,94,993	40,83,55,765	40,45,03,521	38,73,65,809	34,37,19,837	37,93,30,145	33,16,32,942
	Treasure ... ..	1,13,09,182	1,45,45,430	1,54,87,905	1,63,23,786	2,67,11,697	6,13,93,358	5,62,59,131	7,13,68,011	5,54,94,941	4,45,47,680
	Total ... ..	35,43,52,436	40,36,30,159	40,97,36,893	39,54,22,879	43,30,68,462	46,57,96,679	44,26,25,931	41,60,88,448	41,48,24,990	37,61,70,522
Government Stores and Treasure	Government Stores ... ..	2,80,843	2,72,248	2,70,087	2,85,524	3,85,520	3,82,654	3,28,399	4,78,393	3,00,551	3,32,505
	Do. Treasure ... ..	8,98,709	7,73,000	6,00,000	4,70,000	14,00,000	2,05,000	7,25,000	6,00,000	2,00,000	99,875
Total Exports, including Government Transactions	35,64,32,955	40,46,78,397	41,66,06,980	39,81,66,403	43,53,53,982	46,62,31,322	43,36,77,317	41,61,66,340	41,53,25,541	37,66,03,992	
TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE	59,65,45,861	65,99,23,350	65,74,80,168	65,37,15,693	66,35,20,569	63,67,47,748	67,99,80,855	63,15,27,082	65,79,97,261	60,01,79,075	
PRIVATE TREASURE	13,29,76,936	13,66,36,159	17,43,86,268	19,26,46,027	13,68,71,300	20,69,30,755	19,23,45,111	15,11,33,114	16,07,20,460	14,92,74,048	
Imports and Exports	72,95,22,797	79,65,59,519	83,18,66,436	84,63,61,720	80,03,81,766	86,37,77,498	87,23,38,046	78,27,20,196	80,87,17,741	74,94,47,723	
Government Stores and Treasure (Imports and Exports)	51,15,778	83,89,771	67,82,564	73,52,693	98,04,584	97,25,089	82,54,772	95,87,051	72,69,084	67,18,874	
GRAND TOTAL	73,46,38,576	79,68,49,390	83,86,49,000	86,37,14,413	81,01,96,350	87,23,02,587	86,05,90,818	79,33,07,247	81,69,87,422	75,61,66,597	

The aggregate value of the private trade of the Port of Bombay (Imports and Exports) amounted to Rs. 74,94,47,723 against Rs. 80,87,17,741 in 1895-96, showing a decline of Rs. 5,92,70,018. Compared with the average of the preceding five years there was a falling off of 9 per cent.

The total imports were valued at Rs. 37,32,77,201, of which merchandise represented a value of Rs. 26,85,50,833 against Rs. 27,86,67,112 in the preceding year. The value of merchandise imported, though less than the average of the preceding five years, was 1 per cent. in excess of the average of the last ten years, and as compared with the figures of 1895-96 the decline of 4 per cent. was more than counterbalanced by a 7 per cent. rise in exchange in the year under review. Most of the principal items of import showed a falling off, the greatest decline being in metals, chiefly copper and iron, but noticeable increases occurred under cotton manufactures, kerosine oil and railway materials.

The exports are divided into two classes:—(1) Exports of Foreign Merchandise and (2) Exports of Indian Produce and Manufactures.

Exports of foreign merchandise were valued at Rs. 3,12,61,727 against Rs. 3,77,29,520 in 1895-96, showing a falling off of Rs. 64,67,793 or 18 per cent. Several causes contributed to this decrease, among the most important being the outbreak of plague, which not only dislocated local business, but diverted trade to other routes. It also seems probable that the trade in cotton manufactures was still suffering from the reaction after the inflated transactions of the year 1894-95.

The value of Indian merchandise exported amounted to Rs. 30,03,61,115 against Rs. 34,16,00,629 in 1895-96, showing a decline of Rs. 4,12,39,514 or 12 per cent., due to restricted transactions in almost all the staple articles of the trade. More detailed explanations of the fluctuations under the leading articles of export and import will be offered below, but in the majority of cases no reference will be made to the general causes of depression affecting both exports and imports. The prevalence of plague in Bombay seriously affected the commerce of the port, while the succession of bad harvests not only resulted in considerably restricted shipments of food-grains, but entailed a great reduction in the purchasing power of the people and consequently in the imports of foreign merchandise for popular consumption. The effect of the rise in exchange on the rupee value of all transactions is also too obvious to necessitate repeated mention.

Imports of treasure were valued at Rs. 11,52,25,639 and exports at Rs. 4,45,47,680 against Rs. 3,54,94,341 as compared with 1895-96. The fluctuations in the value of gold and silver imported and exported during the two years 1895-96 and 1896-97 are shown below:—

	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96 ... ..	4,52,82,009	6,99,42,630	2,02,10,347	1,52,84,494
1896-97 ... ..	3,64,67,248	6,82,59,020	2,20,01,407	2,25,46,273

The causes of increase and decrease in the case of treasure are, like those of merchandise, separately dealt with further on.

Exchange.

Exchange averaged 14.6*d.* for the year against 13.63*d.* in 1895-96.

Imports.

For each of the classes under which the items are grouped in the trade returns, the values of the trade in the two years 1895-96 and 1896-97 are stated below :—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Animals, Living ... ..	20,95,745	21,25,808	30,061	.....
II.—Articles of Food and Drink ... ..	3,94,67,842	3,82,42,786	.....	12,25,056
III.—Metals and Manufactures of—				
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ... ..	59,52,951	63,23,146	3,70,195	.....
B.—Metals ... ..	2,80,48,837	1,71,23,499	.....	1,09,25,338
C.—Machinery and Millwork ... ..	1,16,82,952	1,22,94,004	6,11,052	.....
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling Stock ... ..	77,60,350	1,20,30,947	42,70,597	.....
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Chemicals ... ..	18,26,761	15,16,721	.....	3,10,040
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics ... ..	31,86,671	26,88,834	.....	4,97,837
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ... ..	71,30,749	59,44,888	.....	11,85,861
V.—Oils ... ..	78,03,140	1,13,03,575	35,00,435	.....
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles.	3,76,45,755	2,72,65,991	.....	1,03,79,764
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—				
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics ... ..	8,84,45,007	9,66,27,059	81,82,052	.....
B.—Apparel ... ..	69,20,848	65,11,051	.....	4,09,797
C.—Other Articles ... ..	3,06,99,504	2,85,52,526	.....	21,46,978
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>27,86,67,112</b>	<b>26,85,50,833</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>1,01,16,279</b>

The features of the trade in the year under review under the principal heads are noticed below :—

*Apparel.*—The chief countries of supply of apparel proper were the United Kingdom, Austria, France, Germany, Russia and Japan. The imports from Austria and France were considerably reduced, and those from the United Kingdom were 16 per cent. in excess of the receipts in 1895-96, while the trade with Russia rose in value from less than half a lakh to 2½ lakhs. This sudden development in the Russian trade, mainly gold thread and silk goods from Odessa and Batoum, was in part at least due to the enterprise of Bokharan merchants engaged in the export of tea from Bombay to Batoum for Transcaspia and Bokhara. The continued improvement in the trade with the United Kingdom, which had about 50 per cent. of the total trade, was probably due to the replacement by a large retail business house of stock consumed by fire a short time before. The receipts from Japan again increased, and the trade with Germany showed a slight improvement. The value of the trade under this head with all countries, and more especially with Holland and Austria, was affected by a change in the system of registration, cotton blankets being transferred from this head to *Cotton-goods, Other sorts.* The imports from Austria, which had undergone a considerable expansion in the preceding three years, declined by 20 per cent., the falling off in the receipts of imitation gold thread, in addition to the cause above named, contributing to this result.

The trade in *Boots and Shoes*, four-fifths of which are imported from the United Kingdom, showed a marked decrease, fully accounted for by the general trade conditions.

*Candles.*—The overstocking of the market in 1895-96, in combination with the reduced demand in the year under review, resulted in a decrease of 518,534 lbs. in the imports under this head, notwithstanding that prices fell by about 15 per cent. Although Italian competition broke the ring maintained for several years by a Belgian Syndicate, the Italian manufactures have not yet secured a foothold in the Indian market. Nearly 84 per cent. of the total decrease was in the trade with Belgium, which had little more than half the entire trade against two-thirds in the previous year, the balance being almost entirely with the United Kingdom.

*Carriages.*—The value of the imports under this head for the last five years was as follows :—

	Rs.
1892-93 ... ..	3,79,785
1893-94 ... ..	4,98,993
1894-95 ... ..	3,81,667
1895-96 ... ..	5,29,707
1896-97 ... ..	10,01,648

The average value during the preceding five years was Rs. 5,59,800, the figures showing a fairly steady increase in the demand for carriages of European manufacture, chiefly of English make. The increase in 1895-96 over the figures for 1894-95 and the abnormal advance during the year under report were mainly due to the sudden and general demand for bicycles.

*Chemical Products and Preparations.*—The principal items under this head are :—

	1896-96.	1896-97.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Alum ... ..	2,72,492	1,52,778	-1,19,719
Sulphuric Acid ... ..	1,26,549	97,839	-28,710
Sal-ammoniac ... ..	1,98,617	1,48,633	-49,979
Others ... ..	12,29,103	11,17,471	-1,11,632
Total ... ..	18,26,761	15,16,721	-3,10,040

The decrease was generally due to the reduced demand from the local mills and also to the smaller consumption of sulphuric acid in the manufacture of aerated waters during the plague visitation. The decrease under other sorts would have been much more marked, had not the imports of disinfectants risen considerably.

*Clocks and Watches.*—The trade under this head fluctuates from year to year and the falling off in quantity is not specially noteworthy. Improved machinery and consequent economy of production account for the more than proportionate fall in value, particularly as regards German clocks and Swiss watches. Imports from the United Kingdom, however, showed a rise in value, clocks and watches of English manufacture being generally of the more expensive kinds. The imports from Italy almost entirely ceased, the transit trade in Swiss articles having been diverted to Marseilles or Trieste.

*Coal.*—The imports of coal during the last five years were as follows :—

Countries.	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom...	465,638	82,82,167	395,969	67,37,194	607,064	1,05,38,808	532,076	97,25,479	289,108	60,56,648
Japan ... ..	...	...	11,331	1,51,710	8,841	1,31,399	10,298	1,55,694	56,776	8,35,028
Australia ... ..	4,327	82,401	6,839	1,11,441	15,552	2,49,817	4,152	74,001	14,356	2,65,387
Calcutta (Indian Produce)	60,325	6,90,256	72,977	9,43,821	58,368	8,13,611	121,698	18,17,874	255,817	34,99,117

As in the previous year the prices of English coal, while falling in England rose considerably in Bombay owing to the great falling off in the export trade of the port and consequent high rates of outward freights. The imports from the United Kingdom were smaller than in any year since 1875-76. The imports from Japan were favoured by the reduction in freights owing to the increased export of cotton to that country, but the trade is not likely to be maintained. The falling off in the imports from the United Kingdom was accompanied by a large increase in the consumption of Indian coal for which the demand is steadily increasing, further acquaintance with its properties enabling consumers to use it to better advantage than formerly.

*Coffee.*—The receipts for the last 5 years are shown below :—

	Cwt.	Rs.
1892-93 ... ..	9,033	4,87,693
1893-94 ... ..	9,776	6,16,833
1894-95 ... ..	18,212	10,96,209
1895-96 ... ..	8,039	4,90,557
1896-97 ... ..	6,555	3,89,894

The trade under this head represents coffee imported chiefly from the Straits Settlements, the receipts of Ceylon coffee being nominal. The decrease of 20 per cent. was almost solely due to the absence of the principal dealers while plague was prevalent.

*Cotton, Raw.*—The quantities imported during the last five years were as under :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
United Kingdom ... ..	19,550	15,613	12,607	19,931	8,369
Zanzibar ... ..	72	4,691	2,938	4,084	260
Egypt ... ..	28,548	14,787	42,674	40,891	23,550
Mekran ... ..	4,088	7,836	6,540	40,856	13,187
Persia ... ..	44,760	41,808	10,778	8,850	6,000

The general falling off in receipts was due to the reduced demand from the Bombay mills for American cotton during the latter half of the year, the mofussil mills maintaining their usual rate of consumption. The Mekran and Persian cotton was, as in previous years, for the most part mixed with other staples and re-exported.

*Cotton Twist and Yarn:*—

	Lbs.	Rs.		Lbs.	Rs.
1887-88 ... ..	15,374,392	1,02,25,896	1892-93 ... ..	10,468,884	63,62,222
1888-89 ... ..	15,004,918	1,00,07,065	1893-94 ... ..	10,694,449	72,25,674
1889-90 ... ..	13,548,854	95,65,137	1894-95 ... ..	10,436,715	64,90,031
1890-91 ... ..	14,949,598	1,08,13,456	1895-96 ... ..	10,437,170	65,01,691
1891-92 ... ..	13,821,544	89,01,847	1896-97 ... ..	9,677,674	64,13,694

Although the import duty on yarns was removed just before the beginning of the year under report, the total receipts fell by about 8 per cent., the percentage decline in value being less owing to the increased proportion of higher counts to the aggregate imports. Coloured yarns, for the most part 40s., showed a heavy decrease owing to the successful competition of locally dyed yarns, while doubles for making up into sewing thread were imported in much larger quantities, with the result that sewing thread itself showed a decrease of over two lakhs of rupees in value. The falling off occurred in the closing quarter of the year, but the interruption in the manufacture of local yarns during the same period owing to the plague stimulated the trade in foreign yarns during the first quarter of the current year.

*Cotton Manufactures.*—There was an increase of nearly a crore of rupees in the value of the trade under this head, the details being as follows:—

	1895-96,		1896-97,		Increase or decrease in 1896-97.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton—						
Manufactures—		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Piece-goods—						
Grey ... .. Yds.	197,853,292	2,25,87,944	215,307,566	2,51,56,419	+17,454,274	+25,68,475
White ... .. " "	126,711,851	1,64,74,749	163,256,258	2,13,90,677	+36,544,407	+49,15,928
Coloured ... .. " "	130,470,485	2,10,48,806	140,968,965	2,33,50,290	+10,498,480	+23,01,484
Canvas ... .. " "	140,046	42,100	46,179	12,139	-93,667	-29,961
Handkerchiefs ... No.	11,362,553	10,87,679	8,490,033	7,71,516	-2,872,520	-3,16,163
Hosiery, pure and mixed ...	.....	3,70,089	.....	7,01,597	.....	+3,31,508
Lace and Patent Net. Yds.	1,585,376	3,64,766	1,749,557	4,03,204	+164,181	+38,438
Rope ... .. " "	125,432	84,105	80,247	56,767	-45,245	-27,338
Thread, Sewing ... .. " "	283,461	5,46,673	171,173	3,30,090	-112,288	-2,16,583
Other sorts ... .. " "	524,538	3,73,023	666,991	4,50,131	+142,453	+77,108
Total ... ..	.....	6,29,79,934	.....	7,26,22,830	.....	+96,42,896

The advance is nearly a return to the normal, trade in 1895-96 being stagnant after the inflated transactions of 1894-95 in anticipation of the imposition of import duties. Since 3rd February 1896 the import duty on piece-goods was reduced from 5 to 3½ per cent. This reduction and the encouragement given to speculative purchases by the exaggerated reports circulated from June to September as to the shortness of the American cotton crop contributed in some degree to the improvement. Piece-goods of all sorts and hosiery much in demand by the better classes of the population are responsible for the increase, but the receipts of white and coloured piece-goods outran the demand and large stocks accumulated.

*Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics.*—There was a net decrease of almost Rs. 5 lakhs under this head. *Assafœtida*, almost entirely from Persia, showed a decrease owing to the dislocation of business in Bombay during the year. *Cassia Lignea*, the bulk of which comes from Hongkong, showed a further heavy decline chiefly owing to the very high prices, which exceed those of five years ago by more than 50 per cent. The rise in price in the year under review was partly the result of short crops and partly of a sudden demand from Germany. The imports of *Other sorts of Drugs* fell in value by Rs. 2,18,933 or 16 per cent. owing to the closing of the drug shops during the plague outbreak and consequent absence of demand. The increase in the quantity and decrease in the value of *Camphor* imported was due to the larger proportion of crude camphor received.

*Dyeing and Tanning Materials.*—The total value of the imports declined by Rs. 11,85,861 or 16 per cent., nine lakhs of the decrease being in aniline and alizarine dyes, which continued to form the bulk of the trade under this heading.

*Glass and Glassware.*—There was a falling off in the value of this trade amounting to Rs. 4,04,457, chiefly owing to smaller imports of cheap glass bangles, lamps and lamp-shades from Japan, the bad quality of the wares from that country having curtailed the demand. There was an increase of Rs. 35,155 in the value of sheet and plate glassware chiefly owing to larger importations of expensive plate and silvered glass from the United Kingdom.

*Grain and Pulse.*—The great increase in the receipts under this head, from 8½ lakhs to 24½ lakhs in value, was due to the rise in prices consequent on the general scarcity of food-grains in the country. The supplies were drawn from several countries, Turkey in Asia (Bassorah) sending barley, jowari and bajri of the aggregate value of Rs. 8½ lakhs in excess of the previous year's shipments, while the United States for the first time sent consignments of wheat and maize worth over Rs. 6 lakhs.

*Gums and Resins.*—The imports declined in quantity from 72,711 cwts. to 57,275 cwts., and the value from 9 to 7½ lakhs of rupees.

*Hardware and Cutlery.*—The chief sources of supply of the trade under this head were the United Kingdom, Germany, Austria and Belgium.

The receipts were larger in each case, but the proportionate increase in the trade with England was much less than in that with Austria or Germany.

*Ivory.*—The value of the imports of unmanufactured ivory during the year was Rs. 21,06,596 exhibiting a decrease of Rs. 9,45,653 when compared with that of 1895-96. The

falling off which was noticeable in the trade with all countries except Zanzibar and Belgium was the result of the excessive imports of the previous year, of the smaller number of marriages, and of the prevalence of plague and famine.

*Jewellery.*—The chief item under this general head is "precious stones and pearls (unset)," imported chiefly from Arabia (Muskat) and Persia (Bushire). The receipts from the former country declined in value from Rs. 29 lakhs to Rs. 25½ lakhs and from the latter from Rs. 28½ lakhs to Rs. 2½ lakhs, and the total imports from Rs. 60½ lakhs to Rs. 51½ lakhs.

*Liquors.*—An increase in the quantity of liquors imported was accompanied by a fall in the value owing to the falling off under wines.

*Machinery and Millwork.*—The total value of steam machinery imported during the year exceeded that of the previous year's imports by nearly 6 lakhs of rupees or 5½ per cent.

*Matches.*—The main sources of supply remained unchanged, but the trade suffered considerably from the general depression, and exhibited a total decrease of more than 2½ lakhs of rupees.

*Metals.*—The values and quantities of the trade under this head during each of the last two years were as follow:—

	1895-96.		1896-97.		Increase or Decrease in 1896-97.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Metals—						
Brass ... ..	4,951	2,79,887	4,010	2,49,539	940	30,348
Copper ... ..	301,171	1,31,93,710	105,713	46,94,175	195,458	84,99,535
Iron ... ..	1,263,820	85,29,828	972,221	69,43,290	281,599	15,81,538
Lead ... ..	20,504	2,51,750	17,128	2,08,488	3,376	43,262
Quicksilver ... ..	187,426	3,21,556	113,505	1,77,655	73,921	1,43,901
Steel ... ..	592,459	35,60,368	561,336	34,33,567	31,123	1,26,801
Tin ... ..	15,573	9,57,825	9,788	5,56,933	5,785	4,00,892
Zinc or Spelter ... ..	30,276	4,27,882	17,404	2,62,189	12,872	1,65,693
Metals, Unenumerated ... ..	4,212	5,26,031	5,522	5,92,663	1,310	66,632
Total Metals ... ..	.....	2,50,48,837	.....	1,71,23,499	.....	1,09,25,338

The almost general decrease was the result of a year of widespread distress.

*Copper.*—The decrease under this head was due not only to the general cause above mentioned but to the presence of large stocks carried over from the preceding year and to a marked rise in the price of the metal, the European demand more than keeping pace with the increased supply from America.

*Iron and Steel.*—The value of this trade declined from Rs. 85½ lakhs to Rs. 69½ lakhs being a decrease of 18 per cent., the demand being affected not only by the local depression but by the rise in freights and in the price of iron and steel in the European markets.

*Oils.*—The total value of imports under this head was Rs. 1,13,03,575, showing an increase of Rs. 35,00,435 over the figure for 1895-96. Notwithstanding the effects of the plague and the famine, the imports of *Kerosine Oil* increased considerably, two-thirds of the supply being Russian and one-third American. The general increase in imports was perhaps in some measure due to the artificial level at which prices were maintained in Calcutta and to the despatch of oil from Bombay to markets ordinarily supplied from that port. The comparatively large increase in the receipts of *Cocunut Oil* were due to larger shipments from Ceylon consequent on the short crops, accompanied by a marked rise in prices, in Malabar and Cochin.

*Paints and Colours.*—The imports of paints and colours decreased by Rs. 3,68,931 to Rs. 14,28,180, chiefly owing to smaller receipts of ochre from Persia.

*Paper and Pasteboard.*—The decrease of Rs. 1,35,848 or 6 per cent. under this head calls for little notice under the circumstances of the year. Paper of Indian manufacture is year by year gaining a firmer foothold in the market.

*Provisions.*—The falling off under this head amounted to Rs. 15 lakhs or 20 per cent., the previous year's figures being the highest on record. The value of dates shipped from Maskat and from Bassorah declined by Rs. 2½ lakhs or 20 per cent. and Rs. 6½ lakhs or 65 per cent. respectively, owing to the direct shipments from the former port and to the reduced supply and consequent rise in prices at the latter. Dried fruits from Persia also showed a decrease of Rs. 3 lakhs, while the shipments from other sources of supply increased by Rs. 1½ lakhs. The imports of ghee from the Persian Gulf declined by Rs. 2½ lakhs or nearly 80 per cent., the decrease in the year under review being probably in great part due to the reduced demand in Bombay.

*Railway Materials.*—The value of the trade under this head was Rs. 1,01,34,919 or an increase of Rs. 23,74,569, when compared with the value in 1895-96 and of Rs. 30,26,018 when compared with the average value of the preceding four years. The increase is entirely due to the larger importations of materials for construction, several new lines being commenced or in progress during the year.

*Silk—Raw.*—The imports under this head declined in quantity by 6,62,869 lbs. or 25 per cent. and in value by Rs. 30½ lakhs or about 30 per cent. The bulk of the trade is with Hongkong and Shanghai, the shipments from the latter alone showing a decrease of 572,290 lbs. (Rs. 27,07,616), while those from the former remained practically stationary.

*Silk—Manufactures.*—The value of this trade fell by Rs. 12,15,737 or 11 per cent. The receipts of piece-goods from Hongkong and from Treaty Ports (Shanghai) fell in value by Rs. 10,95,173 or 30 per cent. and Rs. 9,89,279 or 38 per cent. respectively, while consignments from Italy rose by Rs. 1,59,673 or 250 per cent. and from Japan by Rs. 7,63,407 or 120 per cent.

*Spices.*—The value of spices imported fell by Rs. 6,55,175 to Rs. 14,52,142. The falling off under the single item of *Cloves* exceeded the total decrease.

*Sugar, Refined.*—The value of the aggregate trade under this head which stood at Rs. 1,76,62,019 declined by 7½ lakhs of rupees. The imports from Germany, which were exceptionally large in 1895-96 owing to the increased bounties, fell off by nearly 50 per cent. in consequence of the high freights from Hamburg. Hongkong soft sugar is being driven out by beet sugar, and the imports of sugarcandy from that port decreased in consequence of high prices. The demand for Austrian crystallized sugar underwent a sudden expansion owing to the introduction of a system of bounties and subsidies, and the Mauritius sugar trade profited by the comparative weakness of German competition.

*Tea.*—The value of the trade under this head rose from Rs. 47,66,544 to Rs. 49,96,726, the quantity rising from 7,008,793 lbs. to 7,346,102 lbs. Almost all the China and Java tea and nearly two-thirds of the Ceylon tea is re-exported. The increase of 5 per cent. in the total value of the trade was mainly due to the larger receipts of Chinese green tea.

*Umbrellas.*—The number of umbrellas imported increased by about 30 per cent., the value rising by about 28 per cent., the figures being 1,553,002 umbrellas valued at Rs. 14,61,068. The receipts from the United Kingdom, which constituted two-thirds of the total, also largely increased, the superiority of the articles being sufficient to protect the trade from eastern competition.

*Wood.*—The imports, mainly consisting of Siamese teak, were more than 50 per cent. smaller owing to the high prices ruling at Bangkok throughout the year.

*Wool, Raw.*—The imports, almost entirely Persian wool, shipped either from Persian ports or from Bussorah, fell off by 19 per cent. as compared with the exceptionally high figures of the previous year, in which the trade was affected by tariff changes in the United States. The increased consumption in the country was partly due to the active demand from a local woollen mill.

*Woollen Goods.*—The value of trade under this head increased by Rs. 1,31,470 to Rs. 70,96,809. Under piece-goods there was a substantial increase in the quantity of imports, while a fall in value indicated a greater demand for the cheaper kinds. The receipts from the United Kingdom again showed a satisfactory increase, both in quantity and value, while shipments from Germany and France declined in both respects.

Exports.

The following statement shows the principal articles exported in the year 1896-97 as compared with 1895-96:—

Articles.	Quantities.		Increase or Decrease in 1896-97.	Value.		Increase or Decrease in 1896-97.
	1895-96.	1896-97.		1895-96.	1896-97.	
<b>Exports of Foreign Merchandise.</b>						
Apparel (including Drapery, Haberdashery, Millinery, Uniforms, Accoutrements, but excluding Hosiery) ... ..				10,87,908	10,65,792	— 22,116
Coffee ... .. Cwt.	7,807	5,169	— 2,738	4,48,540	3,39,849	— 1,08,691
Cotton—Twist and Yarn ... .. Lbs.	942,891	1,206,404	+ 273,513	5,98,248	7,79,659	+ 1,81,411
Manufactures ... ..				1,71,90,216	1,90,98,997	+ 19,08,781
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics ... ..				3,34,348	2,82,863	— 51,485
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ... ..				2,17,691	2,99,211	+ 81,520
Earthen-ware and Porcelain ... ..				3,04,237	2,12,650	— 91,587
Glass and Glassware ... ..				3,49,830	3,35,644	— 14,186
Gums and Resins ... .. Cwt.	45,611	83,733	+ 38,122	7,58,121	5,40,495	— 2,17,626
Hardware and Cutlery, including Platedware, Ivory—Unmanufactured ... .. Lbs.	178,499	159,616	— 18,884	6,61,694	6,95,161	+ 33,467
Jewellery and Plate of Gold and Silver ... ..				9,42,609	8,12,609	— 1,30,000
Metals ... ..				3,61,504	3,35,120	— 26,384
Oils ... ..				16,98,718	14,18,508	— 2,80,210
Provisions ... ..				2,39,741	3,18,779	+ 79,038
Shells and Cowries ... ..				11,78,390	8,68,241	— 3,10,149
Silk—Raw ... .. Lbs.	82,143	64,351	— 17,792	3,08,437	1,89,191	— 1,19,246
Do. Manufactures ... ..				1,80,693	2,39,155	+ 58,462
Spices ... ..				6,80,215	7,68,887	+ 88,672
Stationery ... ..				4,68,437	1,75,897	— 2,92,540
Sugar—Refined ... .. Cwt.	169,921	171,229	+ 1,307	1,42,933	98,683	— 44,250
Tea ... .. Lbs.	4,300,003	4,800,004	+ 500,001	20,83,902	20,82,590	— 1,312
Wool—Raw ... ..	2,978,824	1,139,073	— 1,839,751	36,08,016	37,08,894	+ 1,00,878
Wool—Manufactures ... ..				13,23,210	4,58,465	— 8,64,745
Articles not enumerated ... ..				6,31,759	4,12,644	— 2,19,115
Total Exports of Foreign Merchandise ... ..				18,70,098	16,99,683	— 1,70,415
<b>Exports of Indian Merchandise.</b>						
Apparel (including Boots and Shoes) ... ..				12,02,146	10,97,116	— 1,05,030
Cabinet-ware and Furniture ... ..				4,08,628	3,67,613	— 41,015
Coffee ... .. Cwt.	10,412	6,841	— 3,571	7,60,812	4,21,138	— 3,39,674
Cotton—Manufactures ... ..	44,824	50,000	+ 5,176	3,78,487	3,22,730	— 55,757
Cotton—Raw ... ..	3,829,790	3,843,164	+ 13,374	10,47,82,132	9,88,08,647	— 59,73,485
Twist and Yarn ... .. Lbs.	172,371,739	176,021,227	+ 3,649,488	6,29,00,002	6,48,02,116	+ 19,02,114
Manufactures ... ..				98,97,675	76,71,404	— 22,26,271
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics ... ..				3,41,79,838	3,06,41,899	— 35,37,939
Opium ... ..	30,578	28,114	— 2,464	8,02,041	7,83,018	— 19,023
Tobacco—Unmanufactured ... .. Lbs.	7,433,615	6,260,129	— 1,173,486	8,02,041	6,44,137	— 1,57,904
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ... ..	617,313	780,347	+ 163,034	26,43,353	31,44,137	+ 4,99,784
Fisheries ... ..	307,685	1,26,303	— 181,382	3,37,682	1,71,456	— 1,66,226
Feather, Bran and Cattle food of all kinds ... .. Cwt.	298,025	210,522	— 87,503	6,59,611	6,10,656	— 48,955

Articles.	Quantities.		Increase or Decrease in 1896-97.	Value.		Increase or Decrease in 1896-97.
	1895-96.	1896-97.		1895-96.	1896-97.	
<i>Exports of Indian Merchandise—continued.</i>						
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>Fruits and Vegetables—</b>						
Vegetables—Fresh				3,38,819	3,02,338	36,481
Grain and Pulse				2,42,20,175	1,66,72,453	75,47,722
Gums and Resins	Cwt. 5,491,414	3,339,486	+ 2,154,928	7,38,904	15,99,035	8,60,131
Hemp—Raw	180,900	180,892	— 19,897	17,53,179	14,70,934	2,82,245
Hides and Skins	54,407	62,581	— 1,826	69,46,180	72,36,339	2,79,159
Horns	36,257	26,422	— 9,835	10,64,670	6,90,697	3,74,073
Jute—Manufactures				7,93,438	6,84,861	1,08,577
Manures	Tons. 33,148	21,481	— 1,693	20,43,935	12,80,427	7,63,508
Metals	Cwt. 13,547	23,405	+ 9,858	6,39,940	5,58,842	81,098
Oils	Gals. 279,559	235,526	— 54,034	7,77,933	4,73,621	3,04,311
Provisions				12,86,252	16,71,352	3,85,100
Seeds	Cwt. 6,992,034	6,237,326	— 2,394,709	6,00,19,391	4,36,42,567	1,63,76,824
Silk—Manufactures				5,08,667	3,80,991	1,27,676
Spices	Lbs. 7,629,839	7,554,568	— 74,271	17,01,648	14,38,674	2,63,174
Tea	Lbs. 3,940,295	2,413,247	— 1,527,048	27,25,276	16,82,970	11,42,306
Wood—Ornamental—Sandal				4,65,866	2,80,434	1,85,432
Wood—Raw	Lbs. 16,968,012	14,240,439	— 2,727,573	79,09,698	67,43,726	11,65,972
Manufactures				6,64,354	6,70,474	6,120
Articles exported by Post				17,14,654	18,48,750	1,34,096
" not enumerated				81,76,327	30,12,587	51,63,740
<b>Total</b>	Rs.			34,16,00,629	30,09,61,115	4,12,39,514

The value of goods re-exported during 1896-97 was the lowest during the last ten years, the figures being as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
1887-88	3,25,35,216	1892-93	3,61,69,505
1888-89	3,90,88,614	1893-94	3,47,95,276
1889-90	3,54,40,239	1894-95	4,13,81,511
1890-91	3,47,59,701	1895-96	3,77,29,520
1891-92	3,53,30,183	1896-97	3,12,61,727

The decrease as compared with 1895-96 amounted to Rs. 61,67,793 or 17 per cent., and was spread over all the main items of re-export except cotton yarns and tea. Almost 45 per cent. of the total trade was in cotton yarn and fabrics, the exports of the latter, more especially to Persia, declining heavily owing to business inactivity during the prevalence of the plague and to direct shipments from Manchester. The abnormally large exports of 1894-95 may also have contributed to weaken the demand. The improvement in the exports of Chinese tea in marked contrast with the reduced shipments of Indian tea was due to the further development of the trade in green teas with Persia and Russia in Asia. The decreased exports under the other main heads corresponded to reductions in imports which have already been explained. Several causes contributed to the decrease of Rs. 8½ lakhs under wool, the more apparent being the low prices ruling in England, increased local consumption and temporary stoppage of the export business owing to the absence of the exporters. While the total shipments of silk manufactures were less than in the previous year, though very much largest quantity was sent to Natal to meet the requirements of the growing Indian population.

The fluctuations under the principal heads of Indian merchandise are noticed below:—

**Cotton Raw.**—As compared with the crop of the season ending with June 30th, 1896, the crop of the 1896-97 season showed a decided falling off, the total receipts in Bombay being estimated to have declined from 2,150,000 to 1,613,000 bales. The exports during the same period, however, showed a much smaller comparative decrease owing to the greatly reduced consumption of the local mills, which were partially stopped during the prevalence of the plague. The shipments to Japan and China showed an increase, the Japanese spinning mills benefiting by the adverse conditions under which the Bombay mills worked, but trade with Europe was discouraged by the fear of the imposition of quarantine restrictions. Turning to the figures of the year under review, which ended on 31st March 1897, it will be seen from the following table that the increased exports to eastern countries more than compensated for the decline in shipments to Europe:—

	1895-96.		1896-97.		Increase or Decrease in 1896-97.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom	856,682	83,59,180	203,999	49,71,168	—152,283	—39,88,012
Austria	673,115	1,84,22,020	493,457	1,26,02,319	—179,658	—58,19,701
Belgium	553,904	1,60,09,174	434,077	1,08,88,095	—119,827	—51,21,079
France	392,351	1,11,15,613	307,655	79,92,320	—84,696	—31,22,693
Germany	533,205	1,61,22,748	448,117	1,14,35,141	—85,088	—46,87,607
Greece	2,100	66,000	.....	.....	—2,100	—66,000
Italy	508,683	1,35,20,391	539,842	1,31,56,630	+31,159	—3,63,761
Russia	.....	.....	2,100	62,500	+2,100	+62,500
Spain—Other Ports	61,224	17,56,658	6,570	1,67,200	—57,645	—15,88,458
Sweden	700	19,000	1,750	45,000	+1,050	+26,000
Ceylon	2,029	53,975	.....	.....	—2,029	—53,975
China—Hongkong	35,649	8,88,522	69,921	16,64,069	+34,272	+7,75,547
Japan	704,133	2,04,08,631	1,276,477	3,15,03,574	+572,344	+1,10,94,943
Other places	4,911	41,220	59,784	14,14,021	+55,773	+13,72,801
<b>Total</b>	3,829,736	10,47,82,132	3,843,158	9,33,05,637	+13,372	—4,76,495

Exports of Foreign Merchandise.

Exports of Indian Merchandise.



*Cotton Twist and Yarn.*—The quantity exported was 176,621,227 lbs. valued at Rs. 6,48,92,016. Notwithstanding the difficulties under which the local spinning mills laboured during the latter half of the year, the total exports again show an increase of 4,249,468 lbs. in quantity and Rs. 19,31,414 in value owing to the further expansion of the trade with China. The exports to Japan have now become insignificant, and that country has entered into competition with India in supplying the Chinese market. The increased exports to Turkey in Asia more than counterbalanced the reduction in shipment to Persia, a considerable part of the imports into both countries being destined for the same markets.

*Cotton Manufactures.*—The total value of the trade in cotton manufactures fell from Rs. 98,97,875 to Rs. 76,71,464, being a decrease of Rs. 22,26,211 or 22 per cent. The most important item is *Grey Piece-goods*, which showed a falling off of Rs. 19,38,018. Although the local mills had accumulated large stocks at the beginning of the year, and Bombay goods were in weak demand in the inland markets during the latter half of the year, the decrease in exports seems to have been in part due to the reduced outturn.

*Opium.*—The exports to China again showed a decrease, the number of chests shipped falling from 24,435 to 22,679½, representing a decline in value of over 35½ lakhs of rupees. The competition of opium grown in China itself is the chief cause of the decrease, the eastern provinces now receiving from the western a great part of the supply formerly obtained from this country.

*Tobacco.*—The exports of tobacco compare unfavourably with those of 1895-96, which were unusually large, but exceeded those of any of the preceding ten years.

*Dyeing and Tanning Materials.*—With the exception of indigo which was in greater demand in the United Kingdom and Japan, the value of the exports of the other items under this head show decreases, myrabolams alone contributing Rs. 4,10,433 to the total decrease of Rs. 4,99,215.

*Feathers.*—The value of the trade under this head fell by about one-half both in quantity and value, the abnormally large shipments of the previous year being due to the high European prices, which fell considerably during the year under review.

*Grain and Pulse.*—The following statement contrasts the exports under this head during the past two years:—

	1896-96.		1896-97.		Increase or Decrease in 1896-97.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
<b>Grain and Pulse—</b>						
Barley ... ..	81,522	83,373	17,378	67,964	-14,144	-15,409
Grain ... ..	322,769	10,74,447	14,041	67,265	-308,728	-10,07,182
Jowari and Bajri ... ..	521,358	17,28,144	600,885	20,96,628	+79,527	+3,68,484
Pulse ... ..	43,505	1,88,821	114,313	5,75,642	+70,808	+3,86,821
Rice in the husk (Paddy) ... ..	1,020	2,967	35	163	-985	-2,804
Rice not in the husk ... ..	887,114	46,27,704	810,729	47,67,884	-76,385	+1,40,180
Rice Flour ... ..	434	2,311	698	4,575	+264	+2,264
Wheat ... ..	2,797,842	1,15,59,492	1,159,698	51,27,606	-1,638,144	-64,31,886
"  Flour ... ..	651,672	41,01,012	572,880	40,87,658	-78,792	-13,354
Other sorts ... ..	234,178	8,51,904	45,829	1,77,068	-188,349	-674,836
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>5,491,414</b>	<b>2,42,20,175</b>	<b>3,936,486</b>	<b>1,69,72,453</b>	<b>-2,154,928</b>	<b>-72,47,722</b>

The decreases are sufficiently accounted for by the succession of bad seasons. The increase under *Jowari and Bajri*, notwithstanding the dearth of the country, was due to the demand from Aden and Abyssinia caused by the Italo-Abyssinian war and by the failure of crops in parts of Arabia. Pulse was shipped in larger quantities to all the countries ordinarily supplied, except Ceylon, the great increase in shipments to the United Kingdom being attributed to the failure of the Egyptian supply. The export trade in rice showed an increase in value but decrease in quantity, the falling off being most marked in the shipments to Zanzibar and Arabia (Muskat), while the exports to Natal, Aden and Persia showed comparatively large increases. The trade with Zanzibar in the preceding two years had been abnormal, probably in consequence of the failure of the Zanzibar crops in 1895, while the improvement in the Natal trade was the result of more frequent and regular communication between that country and Bombay and of the increasing demand to meet the requirements of Indian emigrants.

*Gums and Resins.*—The development of this trade has been favoured by the disturbed state of Upper Egypt during the last decade, while the abnormal increase during the year under report immediately resulted from the agricultural distress, which compelled the poorer classes in the affected districts to resort to unusual methods of earning their subsistence, amongst others being the collection of this minor forest produce. The exports rose from 30,137 cwt. (Rs. 7,21,899) to 55,260 cwt. (Rs. 12,80,301).

*Hemp.*—The decrease of 19,937 cwt. (Rs. 2,82,255) under this head was due to the practical failure of the Ratnagiri crop caused by the untimely rainfall.

*Hides and Skins.*—Exports of dressed hides fell from 25,859 cwt. (Rs. 16,05,083) in 1895-96 to 20,048 cwt. (Rs. 13,08,634) in 1896-97, the previous year's abnormal trade being the result of American speculation. The demands from Japan, however, declined.

*Horns.*—The exports decreased by 9,835 cwt. or 27 per cent., apparently owing to the cheap and abundant supply of whalebone in the European markets.

*Jute—Manufactures.*—The most important item is power-loom gunny bags, the exports of which showed a decrease of a lākh and three-quarters in value. The exports to Persia and Turkey in Asia declined considerably, the falling off being attributed both to a partial failure of crops in Persia and to direct shipments from Calcutta.

*Manures.*—The trade under this head is almost entirely in crushed bones and bone-meal, the shipments of which were considerably restricted owing to the fall in European prices.

*Oils.*—The exports under this head fell by 54,024 gallons (Rs. 3,04,311) or 19 per cent., the reduction being noticeable in the transactions both in essential oils and in jinjili with all the principal consuming countries.

*Provisions.*—The transactions registered under this heading exclude those in wheat flour, which have been transferred to the heading *Grain and Pulse*. The value of the trade in the remaining items rose from Rs. 12,86,252 to Rs. 16,71,352, the increase under *Ghi*, shipped mainly to Zanzibar and Aden, and *Fishmaws* and *Sharkfins* being most noticeable. The exports of fishmaws to the United Kingdom rose in value owing to an advance in London prices, the actual quantity shipped being less in consequence of the dislocation of local business during the plague. The demand from China for fishmaws and sharkfins was more active, and shipments were considerably larger.

*Seeds.*—The following table shows the fluctuations under each item included in this heading :—

	1896-96.		1896-97.		Increase or Decrease in 1896-97.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Assalia ... ..	227	1,700	99	791	—128	—909
Azma ... ..	11,237	62,575	10,626	52,299	—611	—10,276
Cāriander ... ..	9,983	54,669	9,748	56,809	—235	+2,140
Cummin ... ..	9,850	1,91,764	7,565	1,47,008	—2,285	—44,761
"  black ... ..	84	1,394	48	646	—36	—743
Fennel ... ..	6,320	62,616	3,079	27,929	—3,241	—34,687
Sowa ... ..	587	3,460	216	1,461	—371	—1,999
Castor ... ..	923,391	45,66,351	825,793	53,24,080	—97,598	+7,57,729
Cotton-seed... ..	20,671	42,691	6,285	13,671	—14,386	—29,120
Ground-nut... ..	796,968	55,47,148	238,795	17,86,067	—558,173	—37,61,081
Linseed ... ..	2,704,673	1,98,65,076	2,467,911	1,70,26,457	—236,662	—28,38,619
Mowa or Mowra ... ..	144,389	6,82,105	44,089	2,13,549	—100,300	—4,68,556
Mustard ... ..	92,639	6,12,397	53,650	3,25,325	—38,989	—2,87,072
Poppy ... ..	513,385	44,89,146	560,716	44,77,895	+47,331	—11,251
Rape ... ..	1,732,372	1,10,18,895	1,350,422	95,14,774	—382,150	—14,98,621
Til or Jinjili ... ..	1,699,973	1,26,82,598	667,869	56,10,374	—932,104	70,72,224
Other sorts ... ..	25,185	1,40,306	10,414	63,647	—14,771	—76,659
Total ... ..	8,592,084	6,00,19,391	6,257,325	4,46,42,677	—2,334,709	—1,53,76,714

The decreases may practically all be attributed to the short crops. The poppy crop was good for the second year in succession, the abundant supply resulting in a fall in price.

*Spices.*—The decrease of Rs. 2,63,174 under this head was due to smaller shipments of pepper and cardamoms, of which the crops were moderate, while the abundant ginger crop resulted in a rise in the quantity but a fall in the value of the exports of that item.

*Tea.*—The exports showed a falling off of 1,527,048 lbs. (Rs. 11,42,306), mainly in the trade with Persia and Turkey in Asia, the former country taking over three-fourths and the latter about one-tenth of the total exports. The reduction in the shipments to Persia was apparently due to the diversion of the trade from Bombay to Calcutta, as well as to the smaller demand from Russia in Asia *via* Persia since the revision of the tariff of the former country. The death of the Shah in May 1896, which occasioned both disturbances and fear of disturbances on the inland lines of communication, had also a depressing effect on trade.

*Wool.*—The decrease of Rs. 12½ lākhs in the value of the exports was mainly caused by the scarcity of labour in Bombay during the latter half of the year and the consequent stoppage of sorting and cleaning operations. Trade with other countries.

The following statement shows the figures of the total trade of the Port of Bombay, combined imports and exports (in merchandise only), with the several divisions of the world during the years 1895-96 and 1896-97 :—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
With Europe ... ..	38,98,53,379	33,70,55,844
With Africa and adjacent Islands ... ..	3,67,36,440	3,67,03,851
With America ... ..	30,43,048	54,51,776
With Asia ... ..	22,55,89,016	21,92,76,452
With Australia ... ..	7,75,378	16,85,722
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>65,79,97,261</b>	<b>60,01,73,675</b>

The value of the aggregate trade of the Port of Bombay with the several divisions of the world was in 1896-97 Rs. 60,01,33,675 against Rs. 65,79,97,261 in 1895-96, showing a decline of Rs. 5,78,63,586 or 9 per cent., chiefly due to smaller export transactions with the continents of Europe, Asia and Africa, in consequence of the succession of bad harvests in India generally. In the trade with Asiatic countries, however, noteworthy exceptions to the general falling off were the increased imports of kerosine oil from Russia in Asia (Batoum) and the enhanced exports of raw cotton to Japan. The value of the import trade with America was nearly double that of the preceding year owing to the larger quantities of kerosine oil received, and the arrival of a larger number of horses from Australia is mainly responsible for the increased value of the imports from that country.

The following table shows the value of merchandise interchanged in the last two years with the principal countries with which the Port of Bombay has commercial relations :—

Names of Countries.	Imports.		Exports.					
			1895-96.			1896-97.		
	1895-96.	1896-97.	Foreign.	Indian.	Total.	Foreign.	Indian.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>Europe—</b>								
United Kingdom ... ..	15,78,01,330	15,64,45,074	40,94,367	4,25,78,629	4,66,72,996	23,11,951	3,35,22,993	3,64,34,544
Austria ... ..	83,13,416	87,20,888	15,837	1,99,11,439	1,99,11,439	64,929	1,41,09,834	1,41,74,883
Belgium ... ..	1,36,87,200	1,15,57,883	1,11,243	2,65,84,413	2,66,95,656	33,051	2,63,61,332	2,64,14,382
Denmark ... ..	87	87	—	—	—	—	—	—
France ... ..	87,98,155	53,18,281	1,18,621	4,61,60,090	4,62,78,711	1,05,297	2,99,58,047	2,99,58,044
Germany ... ..	1,03,83,636	89,00,029	40,563	2,37,82,520	2,38,23,083	89,297	1,84,61,047	1,85,50,844
Greece ... ..	2,911	2,793	1,000	66,065	67,065	70	50	120
Holland ... ..	11,69,649	11,61,387	14	33,75,555	33,75,569	1,200	29,71,925	29,73,025
Italy ... ..	27,94,243	30,82,887	1,45,543	1,85,99,089	1,87,44,632	3,74,089	1,84,86,106	1,88,60,159
Malta ... ..	32,195	26,527	63,539	50,448	—	29,941	15,379	45,320
Norway ... ..	7,13,779	5,92,287	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portugal ... ..	23,288	19,044	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russia ... ..	59,360	2,93,466	—	2,10,112	2,10,112	810	5,01,062	5,01,872
Spain—Gibraltar ... ..	57,016	47,008	1,89,256	3,00,845	5,19,701	1,10,809	60,986	1,77,575
Do. excluding Gibraltar ... ..	813	1,137	—	17,70,658	17,70,658	700	1,67,300	1,67,900
Sweden ... ..	3,60,137	4,40,465	—	20,000	20,000	—	45,000	45,000
Turkey ... ..	14,445	15,375	14,693	29,191	43,884	5,607	17,250	22,857
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>20,05,68,515</b>	<b>19,56,24,301</b>	<b>68,24,720</b>	<b>18,44,00,144</b>	<b>18,92,84,864</b>	<b>37,48,312</b>	<b>13,76,89,191</b>	<b>14,14,81,543</b>
<b>Africa and adjacent Islands—</b>								
Abyssinia ... ..	75,170	63,356	2,61,413	15,84,464	18,75,877	2,59,886	13,44,697	16,04,598
<b>Eastern Coast of Africa—</b>								
Mozambique ... ..	3,21,330	2,82,029	17,79,929	16,12,551	27,58,480	10,60,714	17,56,938	28,17,872
Zanzibar ... ..	24,68,355	19,68,111	20,89,293	49,09,099	70,78,292	50,99,316	52,18,000	72,97,325
Other Ports ... ..	23,895	69,129	1,09,844	8,90,977	4,90,821	1,23,225	4,96,757	6,16,662
Egypt ... ..	19,25,577	11,96,376	3,60,990	26,51,376	29,59,466	2,26,300	14,44,206	13,70,506
Madagascar ... ..	26,225	19,841	4,18,162	3,07,727	7,75,889	2,51,794	2,76,285	5,28,072
Mauritius ... ..	1,34,00,082	1,42,97,197	10,83,029	2,72,532	36,57,561	7,91,998	22,30,268	59,62,833
Natal ... ..	27,904	12,223	3,47,044	3,77,348	7,24,392	4,63,909	6,84,273	12,92,573
Reunion ... ..	350	—	21,015	1,20,745	1,21,760	1,09,168	1,72,989	2,82,132
Other Countries ... ..	—	—	770	1,290	2,140	19,932	24,377	35,279
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>1,92,69,118</b>	<b>1,78,51,467</b>	<b>67,08,640</b>	<b>1,46,68,918</b>	<b>2,04,67,322</b>	<b>53,20,620</b>	<b>1,34,95,611</b>	<b>1,88,22,389</b>
<b>America—</b>								
United States ... ..	27,19,080	61,08,916	39,825	2,89,121	3,10,316	10,487	3,30,893	3,41,480
Other Countries ... ..	4,022	1,140	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>27,23,102</b>	<b>61,10,056</b>	<b>39,825</b>	<b>2,89,121</b>	<b>3,19,916</b>	<b>10,487</b>	<b>3,30,913</b>	<b>3,41,480</b>
<b>Asia—</b>								
Aden ... ..	5,93,569	7,31,977	18,72,945	61,45,921	79,78,866	15,09,067	62,70,512	77,79,589
Arabia—Muskat ... ..	48,89,237	41,92,001	28,41,979	27,40,372	55,82,351	20,80,457	26,72,457	41,52,804
Do. Other States ... ..	1,83,153	88,516	11,39,699	24,81,817	36,21,636	8,55,813	18,89,407	27,45,219
Ceylon ... ..	9,11,124	8,61,589	19,94,029	15,75,458	39,67,484	10,69,585	12,36,520	22,06,105
China—Hongkong ... ..	1,55,11,406	1,12,60,620	14,81,188	4,50,08,168	4,65,89,356	11,96,973	4,68,27,211	4,71,26,314
Do. Treaty Ports ... ..	1,08,07,089	73,77,837	1,84,310	6,21,29,488	6,23,04,298	93,194	5,06,89,639	5,07,11,293
Japan ... ..	32,17,296	44,05,117	3,97,049	2,17,73,785	2,20,70,784	1,78,475	3,24,68,209	3,26,40,614
Java ... ..	1,90,529	2,07,745	25,554	1,23,425	1,48,980	1,09,009	1,52,114	1,64,346
Mekran and Sumiani ... ..	5,96,060	3,15,766	42,743	60,643	1,08,386	29,297	1,28,557	1,57,854
Persia ... ..	16,19,025	69,84,282	1,07,48,007	47,48,007	1,54,96,014	68,71,741	3,62,73,735	1,22,84,696
Russia ... ..	94,30,710	79,07,882	15,49,391	2,11,803	17,72,994	16,94,740	44,803	17,39,543
Siam ... ..	10,43,314	5,92,491	1,990	8,883	10,443	4,418	2,871	7,571
Straits Settlements ... ..	29,20,000	29,10,000	29,88,744	29,25,421	58,59,165	29,88,406	24,89,809	51,38,315
Turkey ... ..	38,20,000	29,00,000	22,84,783	20,07,000	42,91,783	18,61,405	19,75,000	38,36,783
Other Countries ... ..	15,700	22,000	9,027	80,700	89,727	12,700	73,000	85,727
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>5,86,38,098</b>	<b>4,84,28,992</b>	<b>2,70,50,325</b>	<b>14,20,00,500</b>	<b>16,60,70,918</b>	<b>2,21,43,024</b>	<b>14,86,99,608</b>	<b>17,08,17,900</b>
<b>Australia ... ..</b>	<b>6,08,279</b>	<b>15,00,372</b>	<b>15,200</b>	<b>1,81,891</b>	<b>2,07,099</b>	<b>29,174</b>	<b>1,81,276</b>	<b>1,79,450</b>
<b>Grand Total ... ..</b>	<b>27,86,67,112</b>	<b>24,80,80,833</b>	<b>3,17,24,120</b>	<b>34,10,00,129</b>	<b>37,83,26,140</b>	<b>3,10,61,337</b>	<b>30,98,61,113</b>	<b>34,11,22,812</b>

The value of the import trade was Rs. 15,64,45,074, showing a slight decline of Rs. 8,56,274 notwithstanding the average rise of 6 per cent. in exchange. Cotton piece-goods showed a substantial improvement of Rs. 92,50,974 after the slack trade of the preceding year, the receipts having been for the most part ordered before the effects of plague and famine could be foreseen. The increased imports of railway plant, &c., have already been explained. The falling off in other items was due to the general depression in trade both in Bombay and throughout the country. The exports during the five years ending with 1896-97 were:—

	Rs.
1892-93 ... ..	5,68,97,900
1893-94 ... ..	4,82,09,807
1894-95 ... ..	3,90,39,957
1895-96 ... ..	4,63,72,996
1896-97 ... ..	3,61,34,844

The decline of 22 per cent. in this branch of the trade has already been explained. The exports of the chief items of Indian produce were as follows:—

	1896-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
Raw Cotton ... ..	83,59,180	43,74,163
Myrabolams ... ..	21,33,395	20,55,975
Wheat ... ..	61,43,493	33,86,894
Gums and Resins ... ..	9,13,279	11,21,912
Raw Hemp ... ..	6,93,792	4,69,226
Hides and Skins ... ..	64,33,454	69,51,318
Manures (Animal Bones) ... ..	12,09,453	8,41,536
Seeds—Linseed ... ..	17,99,193	13,61,969
Wool—Raw ... ..	91,09,827	71,14,140

The value of the import trade rose by Rs. 4,07,434 but that of exports declined by Rs. 57,92,413, the actual figures being Rs. 87,20,880 and Rs. 1,41,74,833 respectively. Amongst the principal articles of the import trade beet-sugar, hardware, glassware and cotton piece-goods showed increases, while mineral dyes, apparel and paper were imported in much smaller quantities. The reduction in the value of exports was due to smaller shipments of raw cotton.

The imports declined as compared with those of the previous year but compared favourably with former years' figures. The falling off was general but was most marked under copper, iron and steel. A large decline in the amount of raw cotton shipped accounted for two-thirds of the falling off under exports, the value of which receded from Rs. 2,56,95,656 to Rs. 2,01,14,383. Myrabolams, wheat, oil-seeds and manures also were exported in smaller quantities.

The transactions in merchandise with France showed a large diminution in both branches of the trade. Compared with the average of the preceding five years the value of imports showed a decline of more than 15 per cent., for which restricted imports of silk-goods are largely accountable. There was also a general falling off under all heads, the most marked being under apparel and saffron. The chief items of export were raw cotton, myrabolams, gram, wheat, gum arabic, horns, and oilseeds. Of these raw cotton, wheat and oilseeds were the most important and showed heavy decreases during the year.

Trade in both branches fell off. The value of imports decreased by Rs. 23,85,597 to Rs. 80,00,033, almost wholly due to a 47 per cent. reduction in the quantity of sugar received, which had been very large in 1895-96. The only articles imported in larger quantities were hardware, paper and apparel. The value of exports declined by more than 52½ lakhs of rupees, due to smaller shipments of raw cotton, myrabolams and oilseeds.

The total value of the whole trade with Greece was less than Rs. 3,000, the exports of raw cotton being *nil* against Rs. 66,000 in the previous year.

There was a slight improvement in the value of imports from this country, the figure being Rs. 11,61,397. The bulk of the trade was in aniline and alizarine dyes and blankets. The export trade was less in value; linseed showed an increase, but this was more than counterbalanced by a decline in the shipments of wheat and by the entire cessation of the export of rapeseed.

The value of imports increased by Rs. 3½ lakhs, that of exports decreased by more than 8½ lakhs. Larger receipts of silk piece-goods accounted for the improvement in the import trade. Exports of foreign merchandise, almost wholly of old iron, increased in quantity but country produce was shipped in much smaller amounts. Raw cotton, which forms two-thirds of the export trade, showed a slight decrease. Wheat, indigo and oilseeds with the exception of til were exported in considerably less amounts.

The trade which was below the level of 1895-96 was unimportant. Pellitory is the chief article of the import and China silk piece-goods of the export trade.

The trade with Norway is confined to imports, of which the leading articles are matches, iron, wood and wood pulp, the last article being the only exception to the general falling off as compared with the unusually large transactions of 1895-96.

No merchandise finds its way to this country, and port and other wines are the chief articles dealt with in the import trade. The total receipts were valued at Rs. 4,581 or Rs. 23,271 less than in 1895-96.

**Russia.** The import trade with Russia continued to expand and the value rose from Rs. 59,380 to Rs. 2,93,496, showing an increase of almost 400 per cent. Odessa was the chief port of communication and sent much larger quantities of gold thread and silk goods. Other features of the year's transactions were the temporary cessation of the trade in raw silk and the receipt of timber from Odessa and Riga for the first time. The value of exports also rose from Rs. 2,10,112 to Rs. 5,01,872, due to larger shipments of seeds and raw cotton.

**Spain.** There was a further decline in the import trade which deals for the most part in Spanish wines received from Gibraltar, while the exports consist of wheat for Gibraltar and raw cotton for Barcelona. The value of cotton exports fell from Rs. 17,55,658 to Rs. 1,67,200 and that of wheat exports from Rs. 2,98,204 to Rs. 27,000; these, together with small decreases in minor items, caused the total export trade to decline from Rs. 22,90,389 to Rs. 3,45,475.

**Sweden.** The import trade which consists chiefly in matches, iron and wood, continued to expand, and the total value rose from Rs. 3,60,137 to Rs. 4,49,400. Raw cotton was the only article exported and the value rose to Rs. 45,000.

**Turkey in Europe.** The trade was small. The receipts of unmanufactured tobacco slightly increased, while amongst the exports essential oils remained practically stationary and other items showed a falling off.

**Africa : Exports.** It is convenient to deal with the export trade with Mauritius and other countries on the East Coast of Africa as if they formed a single group, as the bulk of the exports, chiefly apparel, piece-goods and food stuffs, are destined for the consumption of Indian immigrants in each case. The total value of the trade during the last five years was as follows :—

	Abyssinia.	Mozambique.	Zanzibar.	Other East African Ports.	Mauritius.	Natal.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	25,50,667	30,59,906	60,89,588	1,96,882	29,24,466	3,69,485
1893-94	16,00,061	22,23,576	57,45,385	2,67,685	37,04,834	2,48,594
1894-95	15,54,180	23,74,674	70,83,610	3,78,805	37,19,181	3,06,910
1895-96	18,75,877	27,62,480	70,78,296	4,90,821	36,57,561	7,24,392
1896-97	16,04,595	23,17,572	73,07,325	6,16,962	29,62,293	12,97,573

**Imports : Mozambique, Zanzibar.**

The only item in the import trade is ivory, which showed a falling off.

Three-fourths of the total import trade was in ivory, and cloves; there was a large decrease in the value of the imports of the latter article, due to there being no Hindu marriages during the Sinhast year corresponding to 1896-97.

**Other East African Ports. Mauritius.**

Gums, ivory and shells are the chief imports; trade in gum alone was more active.

Cane-sugar is the chief article of import. The competition of German beet-sugar was weaker and the total value of the imports from Mauritius rose from Rs. 1,34,00,082 to Rs. 1,42,92,197.

**Natal.**

The imports of ivory declined and the value of all articles imported fell from Rs. 27,934 to Rs. 12,523.

**Abyssinia.**

The value of the import trade fell off from Rs. 75,170 to Rs. 63,258. A rise in the value of precious stones received was more than counterbalanced by the almost entire cessation of the trade in shells and ivory.

**Egypt.**

Imports were valued at Rs. 11,90,376 against Rs. 19,25,587 in 1895-96, and the decrease is chiefly due to smaller receipts of raw cotton during the concluding months of the year, when the demand from the Bombay mills practically ceased. The export trade fell off by more than one-half, there being decreases under all heads, generally due to the effects of famine and plague.

**Madagascar.**

The total value of this trade is insignificant. Shells form the bulk of the imports and cotton piece-goods and rice are the chief exports.

**Reunion.**

There were no imports from this country. Increased shipments of wheat-flour raised the value of the export trade from Rs. 1,51,560 to Rs. 2,82,132.

**Other countries in Africa. America—United States.**

A few export transactions are recorded with Cape Colony, Tunis, and Algiers.

Imports were valued at Rs. 51,08,916 against Rs. 27,19,080 in 1895-96. Kerosine oil continued to form more than half the total import trade, the receipts rising from 2,428,915 gallons in 1895-96 to 4,305,524 gallons. A noticeable feature in the year's trade was the receipt of wheat from San Francisco and maize from Philadelphia of the aggregate value of more than 6 lakhs of rupees. The slight increase in the value of the small export trade was due to larger shipments of carpets and rugs.

**Other countries.**

The imports from other American countries were small and insignificant. There were no exports.

**Asia—Aden.**

The value of the import trade has declined continuously for the last four years and now stands at Rs. 7,51,977. The staple articles of the trade, viz. ivory, olibanum, pearls and fishmaws, all showed decreases. About one-fourth of the total exports was foreign merchandise, consisting chiefly in English cotton piece-goods and yarn and sugar. Under cotton piece-goods there was a further heavy decline. This was the case also with Indian cotton piece-goods; shipments of jowari, bajri and wheat-flour were however on a much larger scale than in the previous year.

The value of imported merchandise fell off by almost 6½ lakhs of rupees and that of exported merchandise by 11½ lakhs of rupees. Precious stones and pearls continued to form 60 per cent. of the total import trade and the decline under them was considerable. In the export trade the decline was general, the largest decrease being in English cotton piece-goods, the transactions in which had in the previous year been on an unusual scale.

The small import trade has further contracted during the year. In the export trade, of which about 30 per cent. is in foreign merchandise, the decline was almost general.

An increased importation of coconut oil, the trade in which had been depressed by the imposition of import duties, raised the total value of imports from Rs. 8,11,124 to Rs. 8,76,529. Tea and coffee showed heavy decreases, and coffee, which five years ago was one of the leading imports, has become more important as an export. The decline of nearly eight lakhs in the export transactions was almost equally divided amongst foreign and Indian merchandise; of the former English cotton piece-goods and of the latter flour suffered most.

Raw silk, silk piece-goods, sugar, tea and glassware form together 90 per cent. of the total imports, which were valued at Rs. 1,85,38,357 against Rs. 2,43,79,446 in 1895-96. The short supply was mainly responsible for the great decrease in raw silk, but European and Japanese competition was the cause of the decline in the other items. Japanese silks imported *via* Bombay are taking the place of Chinese wares in the Burma market, while the demand for Austrian and German beet-sugar has increased as that for Chinese soft sugar has declined. The aggregate value, Rs. 9,78,77,577, of the exports showed a very small decrease when compared with the high figures of the preceding year; the want of local demand freed large quantities of raw cotton for export in the latter half of the year, but the increase in this direction was more than counterbalanced by the great decrease in the quantities of cotton piece-goods exported, a fact attributable to over-trading during the previous year.

The expansion of the import trade was again remarkable, the value rising from Rs. 32,17,995 to Rs. 44,07,117, and showing a five-fold increase when compared with that of five years ago. Raw silk and matches were practically the only exceptions to the general improvement to which silk piece-goods and coal contributed most noticeably. The value of the trade in silk piece-goods has risen in from less than 2½ lakhs of rupees in 1892-93 to over 14 lakhs during the year under report, while the quality and style have improved year by year. The value of the export trade in Indian merchandise rose from Rs. 2,17,73,895 to Rs. 3,24,68,205, the exports of raw cotton alone rising from Rs. 2,04,08,631 to Rs. 3,15,03,574. It is noticeable that during the last five years the quantity of raw cotton exported to Japan has more than trebled, while the amount of yarn exported during the same period has become five times less, and the trade in yarn has now sunk to nominal dimensions.

Both imports, chiefly tea for re-export, and exports mainly cotton twist and yarn (Indian) increased in value, probably owing to the establishment of more regular communication.

The total imports were valued at a little over three lakhs of rupees and the exports at a lakh and a half. The latter increased owing to larger shipments of rice and the former declined owing to smaller receipts of raw cotton.

The value of the imports declined from Rs. 76,49,625 to Rs. 59,84,282, the contraction being most noticeable under precious stones and pearls, animals, raw wool, and dates; the falling off is attributed to the unsettled state of the trade routes in Persia and to the dislocation of business in Bombay. Exports declined slightly, shipments of yarn increasing, while those of piece-goods sensibly declined.

There was a large rise in the value of imports of which the chief article is kerosine oil, which rose in value by 32 per cent. and in quantity by 42 per cent. Ninety-six per cent. of the exports consisted of foreign tea, chiefly Chinese green tea, which now finds its way to Central Asia *via* Bombay and Batoum instead of *via* Persia.

Owing to scarcity of teak in Bangkok the value of imports fell. Exports are merely nominal.

The value of imports fell from Rs. 29,25,696 to Rs. 23,10,937 in consequence probably of plague and famine. Exports fell in value by nearly five and a half lakhs of rupees under foreign merchandise, chiefly cotton piece-goods (coloured), and by nearly two lakhs under Indian merchandise, of which nearly 60 per cent. consisted of cotton twist and yarn.

The decline of Rs. 8,37,973 under imports, which were valued at Rs. 29,91,337, is due to heavy decreases under horses, dates and ghee. Imports of barley, jowari, bajri and pulse attracted by high prices in Bombay showed increases. Export trade, valued at Rs. 88,37,173, fell off by Rs. 5,15,579, chiefly due to decreases under cotton piece-goods (Indian and English), hardware and cutlery, coffee, silk piece-goods, gunny bags and tea. The value of cotton twist and yarn exported rose, however, by 80 per cent.

The aggregate value of the trade is small, the chief items being cigars and hemp imported from the Philippines and gram and cotton yarn exported to the Maldives and Macassar.

The values of the import and export trades were respectively Rs. 15,00,272 and Rs. 1,79,450, the former exhibiting an increase of Rs. 9,37,993 and the latter a decrease of Rs. 27,649. Horses were landed in larger numbers (1,641 against 1,180) and coal received in larger quantities; the export trade was hampered by the imposition of quarantine restrictions at Colombo.

Other Ports.

Ceylon.

China—  
Hongkong and  
Treaty Ports.

Japan.

Java.

Mekran and  
Sonniani.

Persia.

Russia in Asia.

Siam.

Straits Settlements.

Turkey in Asia.

Other countries  
in Asia.

Australia.

Custom Duties.

The following tables contrast the collections of Customs duties in 1895-96 and 1896-97 :—

*Imports.*

Articles.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase or Decrease in 1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	92,764	1,18,928	+ 26,164
Liquors—			
Ale, Beer and Porter	51,893	53,482	+ 1,589
Cider and other Fermented Liquors	57	41	- 16
Liqueurs	23,113	18,414	- 4,699
Spirits	17,61,560	17,33,444	- 28,116
Wines	1,53,507	1,40,153	- 13,354
Opium	133	106	- 27
Salt	19,424	12,337	- 7,087
Salted Fish, wet or dry	20,148	15,680	- 4,468
Articles of Food and Drink	16,55,173	15,34,872	- 1,20,301
Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—			
Chemical Products and Preparations	90,767	65,958	- 24,809
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics	1,48,064	1,24,478	- 23,586
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	3,50,577	3,07,130	- 43,447
Metals and Manufactures of Metals—			
Hardware and Cutlery	3,03,612	3,23,264	+ 19,653
Machinery and component parts thereof	7,057	9,336	+ 2,279
Metals	39,44,982	30,95,662	- 8,49,330
Oils	8,41,651	12,97,782	+ 4,56,131
Other Articles, Unmanufactured and Manufactured	67,96,662	66,99,455	- 10,97,207
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,62,61,144</b>	<b>1,45,50,512</b>	<b>- 17,10,632</b>

*Exports.*

Articles.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase or Decrease in 1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rice, whether husked or unhusked, including Rice-flour...	2,90,154	2,68,024	- 22,130

Gold and Silver  
Coin and Bullion.

The transactions in bullion during the years 1895-96 and 1896-97 were as under :—

Total Imports	1895-96	Rs. 11,52,25,639
"	1896-97	" 10,47,36,368
	Decrease in 1896-97	Rs. 1,04,99,271
Total Exports	1896-97	Rs. 4,45,47,680
"	1896-97	" 3,54,94,841
	Increase in 1896-97	Rs. 90,52,839

The decrease under imports is made up of—

Gold	Rs. 88,15,861
Silver	16,83,610
<b>Total Rs.</b>	<b>1,04,99,271</b>

and the increase under exports is made up of—

Gold	Rs. 17,91,060
Silver	72,61,779
<b>Total Rs.</b>	<b>90,52,839</b>

The great decrease in the imports and the increase in the exports of gold are not surprising in a year of widespread distress. Allowing for the increased importation of silver for coinage and re-export to the Straits Settlements, the value rising from nearly Rs. 49 lakhs to about Rs. 114 lakhs, the receipts of this metal also declined considerably. The value of silver shipped as dollars to the Straits Settlements was practically identical with that of the silver specially imported for coinage, and, therefore, about 65 lakhs more than the amount exported for this purpose in 1895-96. A special demand for Indian rupees also considerably swelled the value of shipments to Ceylon, which rose by over 17 lakhs. As the total exports were only about 72½ lakhs more than in 1895-96, the quantity of silver sent elsewhere than to the countries named was, contrary to what might have been expected, less than in the preceding year. It is further interesting to note on the authority of the circular issued by Messrs. Pixley and Abell that the exports from London to India as a whole from January to the beginning of July exceeded the exports of the corresponding period in 1896 by nearly a million sterling.

The following statement shows excess of Exports or Imports, including Treasure, as well as Merchandise and Government transactions for each of the last five years from 1892-93 to 1896-97:—

Year.	Imports.		Exports.		Excess of Exports over Imports.	Excess of Imports over Exports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1892-93 ... ..	40,62,18,256	46,62,84,332	6,00,66,067	.....	.....	.....
1893-94 ... ..	45,69,13,501	42,36,77,317	.....	.....	3,32,36,184	.....
1894-95 ... ..	37,81,40,407	41,61,66,840	4,00,26,433	.....	.....	.....
1895-96 ... ..	40,06,61,884	41,53,25,541	1,46,63,657	.....	.....	.....
1896-97 ... ..	37,95,62,605	37,66,03,992	.....	.....	29,58,613	.....

Excluding Government transactions, the above figures will be as follows:—

Year.	Imports.		Exports.		Excess of Exports over Imports.	Excess of Imports over Exports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1892-93 ... ..	39,69,80,819	46,57,96,679	6,88,15,860	.....	.....	.....
1893-94 ... ..	44,97,10,115	42,26,25,931	.....	.....	2,70,84,184	.....
1894-95 ... ..	36,76,31,748	41,50,88,448	4,74,58,700	.....	.....	.....
1895-96 ... ..	39,38,92,751	41,48,24,990	2,09,32,239	.....	.....	.....
1896-97 ... ..	37,32,77,201	37,61,70,522	28,93,321	.....	.....	.....

The following statement shows the total number and tonnage of vessels (steam and sailing) which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to Foreign External Ports:—

	1895-96.		1896-97.		Increase or Decrease in 1896-97.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	Entered ... ..	909	1,266,694	771	1,158,489	—138
Cleared ... ..	778	973,186	644	900,237	—134	—72,949
Total ... ..	1,687	2,239,880	1,415	2,058,726	—272	—181,154

The proportion of steam and sailing vessels entered and cleared with cargoes in the year under review was as follows:—

	Steam.		Sailing.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	Entered ... ..	566	1,126,026	205	32,463	771
Cleared ... ..	436	873,753	208	26,484	644	900,237
Total ... ..	1,002	1,999,779	413	58,947	1,415	2,058,726

The nationality of vessels (steam and sailing) entered and cleared with cargoes was as follows:—

Nationality.	Number of Vessels entered.	Number of Vessels cleared.
British ... ..	426	325
Austrian ... ..	34	27
Danish ... ..	.....	1
French ... ..	80	83
German ... ..	49	27
Italian ... ..	25	26
Norwegian ... ..	1	.....
Portuguese ... ..	4	2
Spanish ... ..	.....	1
Arab ... ..	101	97
Japanese ... ..	9	1
Native Craft ... ..	92	104
Total ... ..	771	644

The total number and tonnage of vessels (steam and sailing) which entered from and cleared to foreign external ports in ballast was as under:—

	1895-96.		1896-97.		Increase or Decrease in 1896-97.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	Entered ... ..	45	55,946	14	15,514	—31
Cleared ... ..	37	60,067	55	1,13,580	+18	+53,513
Total ... ..	82	116,013	69	129,094	—13	+13,081



The number of entries was smaller by 31 with a decrease under the tonnage of 40,432 tons, while under clearances, the number was larger by 18 and the tonnage by 53,513 tons, as compared with that of the preceding year.

The nationality of vessels (steam and sailing) entered and cleared in ballast was as follows:—

Nationality.	Number of Vessels entered.	Number of Vessels cleared.
British ... ..	11	53
Danish ... ..	1	.....
French ... ..	1	.....
Norwegian ... ..	.....	2
Arab ... ..	1	.....
Total ... ..	14	55

Entries and clearances *vid* the Suez Canal were as under:—

	1896-96.		1896-97.	
	Number of Steamers.	Tonnage.	Number of Steamers.	Tonnage.
Entered ... ..	855	802,770	274	643,216
Cleared ... ..	240	570,613	206	495,995

Coasting Trade:  
 Import and Export.

The statistics of the coasting trade of the Port of Bombay corresponding to those shown for the Foreign Trade are noted below. They comprise imports from and exports to—

- (1) Foreign Indian Ports.
- (2) British Ports in other Presidencies, including Sind.
- (3) British Ports within the Presidency.

Transactions in Government Stores and Treasure are also shown but are not included in the totals:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase in 1896-97.	Decrease in 1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>Imports—</b>				
Merchandise ... ..	13,13,49,864	9,69,46,974	.....	3,44,02,890
Treasure ... ..	13,19,320	18,18,617	4,99,197	.....
Total ... ..	13,26,69,184	9,87,65,491	.....	3,39,03,693
Government Stores ... ..	10,67,438	10,50,884	.....	16,554
Do. Treasure ... ..	14,935	1,47,560	1,32,625	.....
<b>Exports (including Re-exports)—</b>				
Merchandise ... ..	10,53,14,796	8,93,09,842	.....	1,60,04,954
Treasure ... ..	68,52,689	42,31,719	.....	26,20,970
Total ... ..	11,21,67,485	9,35,41,561	.....	1,86,25,924
Government Stores ... ..	23,63,529	15,01,684	.....	8,61,845
Do. Treasure ... ..	79,36,000	36,81,000	.....	42,54,000
<b>Total Trade—</b>				
Merchandise ... ..	23,66,64,660	18,62,56,816	.....	5,04,07,844
Treasure ... ..	81,72,009	60,50,236	.....	21,21,773
Total ... ..	24,48,36,669	19,23,07,052	.....	5,25,29,617
Government Stores and Treasure ... ..	1,13,80,902	63,81,128	.....	49,99,774

The total coasting trade of the Port of Bombay was valued at Rs. 19,23,07,052 against Rs. 24,48,36,669 in 1895-96, showing a reduction of Rs. 5,25,29,617 or 21 per cent., and the figure is lower than that of any of the preceding four years except 1892-93. Imports of merchandise were valued at Rs. 9,69,46,974 against Rs. 13,13,49,864, and exports at Rs. 8,93,09,842 against Rs. 10,53,14,796 in 1895-96, showing a decline of Rs. 3,44,02,890 and Rs. 1,60,04,954 respectively. Imports of treasure were valued at Rs. 18,18,617 against Rs. 13,19,320 in 1895-96, showing an increase of Rs. 4,99,197 and exports at Rs. 42,31,719 against Rs. 68,52,689 in 1895-96, showing a falling off of Rs. 26,20,970. The import coasting trade of the Port of Bombay represents for the most part shipments from coast ports of country produce for subsequent exportation to foreign countries, while the export coasting trade comprises principally foreign merchandise sent from Bombay to the interior *vid* the coast ports.

The import coasting trade is registered under two divisions:—(1) Imports of Indian Produce, and (2) Imports of Foreign Merchandise. The former was valued at Rs. 9,56,75,911 against Rs. 12,90,94,270 and the latter at Rs. 12,71,063 against Rs. 22,55,594, showing a falling off of Rs. 3,34,18,359 and Rs. 9,84,531 respectively. The principal articles comprised in the imports of Indian produce were the following:—Building and engineering materials (chiefly bricks and tiles and chalk and lime), coal, coffee, coir, cordage and rope, cotton (raw), cotton twist and yarn, dyeing and tanning materials (chiefly indigo, myrabolams and turmeric), coconuts, cocconut kernel, grain and pulse, hemp (raw), skins (raw), gunny bags, gunny cloth, country spirit, cocconut-oil, provisions, salt, seeds, spices, sugar, tea, teak-wood and wool (raw). Excepting in coal, cordage and rope, grain and pulse and teak-wood, in which the transactions were larger or on the level of those of the preceding year, the trade in these items was less than in 1895-96. The principal articles forming the bulk of the trade in foreign merchandise were: Cotton piece-goods, hardware and cutlery, liquors, dried fruit, seeds, sugar and woollen piece-goods. There was also a falling off under all these items except sugar and woollen piece-goods. In the imports of treasure, gold was valued at Rs. 28,607 against Rs. 85,649 and silver at Rs. 17,89,910 against Rs. 12,33,671.

The import coasting trade with each Presidency or Province, and with Indian Ports not British, is shown in the subjoined statement:—

	1896-96.	1896-97.	Increase in 1896-97.	Decrease in 1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports in other Presidencies—				
Bengal Presidency ... ..	1,69,72,538	1,52,21,791	.....	17,50,747
Madras Presidency ... ..	1,19,58,221	99,18,554	.....	20,39,667
Burmah ... ..	92,30,645	1,37,03,237	44,72,592	.....
Sind ... ..	1,71,39,882	1,36,97,857	.....	34,42,025
Total ... ..	5,53,01,286	5,25,41,439	.....	27,59,847
British Ports within the Presidency ... ..	2,05,41,396	1,41,11,520	.....	64,29,876
Indian Ports not British—				
Cutch ... ..	57,06,720	26,05,076	.....	31,01,644
Kathiawar ... ..	3,54,38,960	2,50,63,443	.....	1,03,75,517
Foreign Konkan ... ..	2,06,734	1,40,424	.....	66,310
Golkwar's Territory ... ..	4,83,508	4,08,919	.....	74,589
Cambay ... ..	2,64,344	49,678	.....	2,14,666
State of Travancore ... ..	31,64,359	31,68,542	4,183	.....
State of Cochin ... ..	25,167	.....	.....	25,167
Goa ... ..	1,14,88,588	6,17,638	.....	1,08,70,950
Damán ... ..	2,439	1,463	.....	986
Diu ... ..	43,428	50,584	7,156	.....
Pondicherry... ..	2,255	6,775	4,520	.....
Total ... ..	5,68,26,502	3,21,12,532	.....	2,47,13,970
Total of all Ports ... ..	13,26,69,184	9,87,66,491	.....	3,39,03,693

The export coasting trade is also recorded under two divisions:—(1) Exports of Indian Produce, and (2) Exports of Foreign Merchandise. The former was valued at Rs. 4,63,88,922 against Rs. 5,23,30,931, and the latter at Rs. 4,29,20,920 against Rs. 5,24,83,865 in 1895-96, showing decreases of Rs. 64,42,009 and Rs. 95,62,945 respectively. Under treasure, the exports of gold were valued at Rs. 3,76,583 against Rs. 3,34,140, and those of silver at Rs. 38,55,133 against Rs. 65,18,549 in 1895-96. The principal articles of Indian produce exported from Bombay were, as usual, the following:—Raw cotton, cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods, coconuts, cocconut kernel, grain and pulse, gunny bags, gunny cloth, metals, mowra flowers, oils (vegetable), provisions, seeds, silk piece-goods, spices, sugar and teakwood. Of these, cocconut kernel, mowra flowers and provisions showed an improvement, the trade in the other items being smaller than in 1895-96. The principal articles comprised in the exports of foreign merchandise during the year under review were the following:—Apparel, cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods, drugs and medicines, alizarine and aniline dyes, glassware, hardware and cutlery, ivory, liquors, machinery, matches, metals, kerosine oil, paper, silk, silk piece-goods, spices, sugar, umbrellas and woollen piece-goods. The decline was almost general, alizarine and aniline dyes, kerosine oil and silk being the only items of increase.

The export coasting trade with each Presidency or Province and with Indian Ports not British is noted in the following statement :—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase in 1896-97.	Decrease in 1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>British Ports in other Presidencies—</b>				
Bengal Presidency ... ..	1,71,01,800	1,32,51,558	.....	38,50,242
Madras do. ....	2,08,05,120	1,77,79,245	.....	30,25,875
Burmah ... ..	60,70,520	53,10,992	.....	7,59,528
Sind ... ..	2,84,74,546	2,27,80,712	.....	56,93,834
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>7,24,51,986</b>	<b>5,91,22,507</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>1,33,29,479</b>
<b>British Ports within the Presidency</b> ... ..				
	<b>1,04,73,444</b>	<b>94,88,143</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>9,85,301</b>
<b>Indian Ports not British—</b>				
Cutch ... ..	47,19,976	51,76,723	4,56,747	.....
Kathiawar ... ..	1,70,65,015	1,55,00,086	.....	15,64,929
Foreign Konkan ... ..	2,03,505	1,81,008	.....	22,497
Golkwar's Territory ... ..	6,35,023	5,84,677	.....	50,346
Cambay ... ..	2,03,239	1,32,211	.....	71,028
State of Travancore ... ..	10,41,169	10,64,711	23,542	.....
State of Cochin ... ..	.....	4,600	4,600	.....
Goa ... ..	51,96,728	21,26,924	.....	30,69,804
Daman ... ..	26,554	21,946	.....	4,608
Diu ... ..	77,237	67,802	.....	9,435
Pondicherry ... ..	72,087	65,323	.....	6,764
Mahe ... ..	1,572	5,000	3,428	.....
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>2,92,42,055</b>	<b>2,49,30,911</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>43,11,144</b>
<b>Total of all Ports</b> ... ..	<b>11,91,67,485</b>	<b>9,35,41,561</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>1,56,25,924</b>

Coasting Shipping.

The following statement shows, in comparison with the previous year's figures, the number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to coast ports :—

	1895-96.		1896-97.		Increase or Decrease in 1896-97.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
<b>Entered—</b>						
British ... ..	747	768,648	683	771,121	—64	+2,479
British Indian ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign ... ..	335	34,578	294	39,606	—41	+5,028
Native Craft ... ..	44,878	718,182	33,473	536,458	—11,405	—181,724
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>45,960</b>	<b>1,521,402</b>	<b>34,450</b>	<b>1,347,185</b>	<b>—11,510</b>	<b>—174,217</b>
<b>Cleared—</b>						
British ... ..	731	735,238	674	708,514	—57	—26,724
British Indian ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign ... ..	301	84,032	420	112,323	+119	+28,296
Native Craft ... ..	11,204	283,072	9,853	245,858	—1,351	—37,214
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>12,236</b>	<b>1,102,392</b>	<b>10,977</b>	<b>1,066,700</b>	<b>—1,259</b>	<b>—35,692</b>

Summary of trade  
and shipping of the  
Port of Bombay.

The entire trade and shipping of the Port of Bombay are summarised and compared with the results of last year in the subjoined statement :—

Details.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>Imports—</b>				
Merchandise... ..	41,00,16,976	36,54,97,807	.....	4,45,19,169
Treasure ... ..	11,65,44,959	10,65,44,885	.....	1,00,00,074
Government Stores... ..	78,36,571	72,41,181	.....	5,92,390
Do. Treasure ... ..	14,935	2,33,667	2,24,732	.....
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>53,44,13,441</b>	<b>47,95,26,540</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>5,48,86,901</b>
<b>Exports (including Re-exports)—</b>				
Merchandise... ..	48,46,44,945	42,09,32,684	.....	6,37,12,261
Treasure ... ..	4,23,47,630	4,87,79,399	64,31,669	.....
Government Stores... ..	26,64,080	18,35,279	.....	8,28,801
Do. Treasure ... ..	81,35,000	37,80,875	.....	43,54,125
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>53,77,91,553</b>	<b>47,53,23,237</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>6,24,63,318</b>
<b>Total—</b>				
Merchandise... ..	89,46,61,921	78,64,30,491	.....	10,82,31,430
Treasure ... ..	15,88,92,489	15,53,24,284	.....	35,68,205
Government Stores... ..	1,05,00,651	90,79,460	.....	14,21,191
Do. Treasure ... ..	81,40,935	40,20,542	.....	41,29,393
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>1,07,22,04,996</b>	<b>95,48,54,777</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>11,73,50,219</b>

Details.	1895-96.		1896-97.		Increase or Decrease in 1896-97.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered—						
With Cargoes... ..	46,869	2,738,096	35,221	2,505,674	-11,648	-232,422
In Ballast ... ..	2,879	130,687	3,476	127,170	+597	-53,517
Total ... ..	49,748	2,968,783	38,697	26,32,844	-11,051	-395,939
Cleared—						
With Cargoes... ..	13,014	2,075,578	11,621	1,966,937	-1,393	-108,641
In Ballast ... ..	28,788	733,011	20,014	663,369	-8,774	-69,622
Total ... ..	41,802	2,808,589	31,635	2,630,326	-10,167	-178,263
Grand Total—						
With Cargoes ... ..	59,883	4,863,674	46,842	4,472,611	-13,041	-391,063
In Ballast ... ..	31,667	913,698	23,490	790,559	-8,177	-123,139
Total ... ..	91,550	5,777,372	70,332	5,263,170	-21,218	-514,202

## SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE PRESIDENCY PROPER.

The value of the total trade, imports and exports, of the subordinate ports of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Government transactions, amounted this year to Rs. 6,29,30,845, showing a falling off of 10 per cent. as compared with 1895-96 and of 8.5 per cent. on the average of the last five years. The whole trade may be divided and compared with that of the preceding year as under :—

Total trade of the Subordinate Ports of the Presidency proper.

Names of Divisions.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase in 1896-97.	Decrease in 1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign External Ports ... ..	4,12,787	1,80,431	.....	2,32,356
Foreign Indian Ports ... ..	91,36,828	82,38,261	.....	9,98,577
British Ports in other Presidencies ... ..	86,03,791	85,14,337	.....	89,454
Do. in the Bombay Presidency ... ..	5,24,10,959	4,59,97,826	.....	64,13,133
Total ... ..	7,05,64,365	6,29,30,845	.....	76,33,520
			Deduct—Increase ... ..	.....
			Net Decrease ... ..	76,33,520

The following table shows separately the value of imports and exports in the trade with foreign countries during the years 1895-96 and 1896-97 :—

Foreign Trade.

			1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase in 1896-97.	Decrease in 1896-97.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	{ Merchandise	... ..	3,99,827	1,80,086	.....	2,19,741
		{ Treasure ... ..	12,360	.....	.....	12,360
	Total ... ..		4,12,187	1,80,086	.....	2,32,101
Exports	{ Merchandise	... ..	600	345	.....	265
		{ Treasure ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ... ..		600	345	.....	255
Total	{ Merchandise	... ..	4,00,427	1,80,431	.....	2,19,996
		{ Treasure ... ..	12,360	.....	.....	12,360
Grand Total ... ..		4,12,787	1,80,431	.....	2,32,356	

The foreign trade of the subordinate ports is unimportant. It represents this year partly (about two-fifths) direct trade and partly (about three-fifths) transshipments at Bombay.

The following table shows the distribution of the foreign import trade according to countries:—

Countries.	1896-96.	1896-97.	Increase in 1896-97.	Decrease in 1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom...	2,28,345	98,696	.....	1,29,649
Zanzibar .....	30,300	.....	.....	30,300
Mauritius .....	540	.....	.....	540
Aden .....	.....	2	2	.....
Arabia—Muskat ...	13,609	22,699	9,090	.....
China—Hongkong .....	.....	658	658	.....
Japan .....	666	1,484	818	.....
Mekran and Somiani .....	88,027	32,901	.....	5,126
Straits Settlements .....	.....	4	4	.....
Turkey in Asia—Bassorah .....	1,00,700	22,042	.....	78,658
Australia—Victoria .....	.....	1,600	1,600	.....
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>4,12,187</b>	<b>1,80,086</b>	<b>12,172</b>	<b>2,44,273</b>
			<i>Deduct—Increase ...</i>	12,172
			<i>Net Decrease ...</i>	2,32,101

*United Kingdom.*—As in previous years this trade represented coal imported at Surat and Broach by transhipment at Bombay. The falling off is attributed to the competition of Bengal coal.

*Zanzibar.*—The trade entered against this place represented cargo saved from the wreck of a steamer.

*Mauritius, Aden and Straits Settlements.*—The value of articles received at subordinate ports by parcel post from each of these countries was shown in each case in the trade returns.

*China (Hongkong), Japan and Australia (Victoria).*—The figures entered against these countries represented coal imported at Surat and Broach.

*Arabia (Muskat), Mekran and Somiani, and Turkey in Asia (Bassorah).*—Limestone shibbles received at Surat and Broach from Muskat, and salted fish, mat wrappers and dates, received at Gujara't and Southern Konkan ports constituted the bulk of the imports from Mekran and Somiani. Dates as usual formed the bulk of the trade with Bassorah.

Foreign Exports.

The following statement shows the countries to which goods were exported:—

*Countries to which Exported.*

Countries.	1896-96.	1896-97.	Increase in 1896-97.	Decrease in 1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aden...	202	.....	.....	—202
Mekran and Somiani .....	398	345	.....	—53
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>—255</b>
			<i>Net Decrease ...</i>	—255

The export foreign trade of the subordinate ports is small.

Foreign Shipping.

The following table shows the total number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to foreign ports during the years 1895-96 and 1896-97:—

Details.	1896-96.		1896-97.		Increase or Decrease in 1896-97.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered ...	129	8,202	110	5,167	—19	—3,047
Cleared ...	4	142	3	233	1	+91
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>8,344</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>5,390</b>	<b>—20</b>	<b>—2,956</b>

The vessels entered were all "sailing" and of the following nationalities:—1 French, 8 Turkish, 11 Portuguese and 90 native craft. All the vessels cleared were native craft.

The total value of the coasting trade of the subordinate ports, exclusive of Government stores and treasure, was Rs. 6,27,50,414 against Rs. 7,01,51,578 in 1895-96, showing a decrease of Rs. 74,01,164 or more than 15 per cent. Imports of merchandise were valued at Rs. 2,52,65,349 against Rs. 2,52,51,147, showing a small increase of Rs. 14,202, and the exports at Rs. 3,64,84,641 against Rs. 4,39,19,146 in 1895-96, showing a heavy decline of Rs. 74,84,505 or 17 per cent. In the transactions under treasure the imports aggregated in value Rs. 3,98,240 against Rs. 5,01,266, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,03,026 and the exports Rs. 6,52,184 against Rs. 4,80,019, showing an improvement of Rs. 1,72,165. The total value of the imports and exports of Government stores and treasure fell from Rs. 6,64,513 to Rs. 5,59,912, the decrease being practically confined to transactions in treasure.

Coasting Trade:

The following table shows the value of private merchandise and treasure imported at coast ports from all ports in India, British or Foreign:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase in 1896-97.	Decrease in 1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>British Ports in other Presidencies—</b>				
Bengal Presidency ... ..	.....	82,474	82,474	.....
Madras Presidency ... ..	20,07,369	22,23,858	2,16,489	.....
British Burmah ... ..	.....	8,805	8,805	.....
Sind ... ..	80,586	98,806	68,220	.....
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>20,37,955</b>	<b>24,13,943</b>	<b>3,75,988</b>	<b>.....</b>
<b>British Ports in the Bombay Presidency ...</b>	<b>2,12,41,152</b>	<b>2,07,78,357</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>4,62,795</b>
<b>Indian Ports not British—</b>				
Goa ... ..	7,61,480	8,15,700	54,220	.....
Daman ... ..	3,738	8,618	.....	190
Diu ... ..	77,463	54,970	.....	22,493
Foreign Konkan ... ..	95,561	53,421	.....	41,840
Cutch ... ..	25,925	35,233	9,838	.....
Kathiawar ... ..	11,72,900	11,62,625	.....	10,375
Golkwar's Ports ... ..	2,19,504	2,41,521	22,217	.....
Cambay ... ..	1,06,979	1,04,341	.....	2,638
Travancore ... ..	10,256	.....	.....	10,256
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>24,73,306</b>	<b>24,71,289</b>	<b>85,775</b>	<b>87,792</b>
	.....	.....	Net decrease ...	2,017
<b>Total of all Ports ...</b>	<b>2,57,52,413</b>	<b>2,56,63,589</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>88,824</b>

The following table shows the value of exports of private merchandise and treasure from one coast port to another, including Bombay, and to the rest of India:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase in 1896-97.	Decrease in 1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>British Ports in other Presidencies—</b>				
Bengal Presidency ... ..	12,63,241	16,39,786	3,76,545	.....
Madras Presidency ... ..	50,45,487	42,58,927	.....	7,86,560
Sind ... ..	2,57,108	2,01,681	.....	55,427
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>65,65,836</b>	<b>61,00,394</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>4,65,442</b>
<b>British Ports in the Bombay Presidency ...</b>	<b>8,11,69,807</b>	<b>2,52,19,489</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>59,50,338</b>
<b>Indian Ports not British—</b>				
Goa ... ..	10,43,706	5,21,784	.....	5,21,922
Daman ... ..	4,463	11,201	6,738	.....
Diu ... ..	64,953	81,925	16,972	.....
Foreign Konkan ... ..	1,00,351	94,754	.....	5,497
State of Cochin ... ..	4,53,988	3,26,548	.....	1,26,840
State of Travancore ... ..	11,23,182	8,80,604	.....	2,42,578
Cutch ... ..	8,13,101	7,21,920	.....	91,181
Kathiawar ... ..	27,47,881	28,83,509	1,35,628	.....
Golkwar's Ports ... ..	1,29,479	1,11,872	.....	17,607
Cambay ... ..	1,83,119	1,32,865	.....	50,253
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>66,63,522</b>	<b>57,66,962</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>8,96,560</b>
<b>Total of all Ports ...</b>	<b>4,43,99,165</b>	<b>3,70,66,825</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>73,12,340</b>

The following table shows the actual gross collections of Customs revenue at the subordinate ports of the Presidency of Bombay during the years 1895-96 and 1896-97:—

Customs revenue of subordinate ports,

Items.	Realized in 1895-96.	Realized in 1896-97.	Increase or De- crease in 1896-97.
<i>Subordinate Ports.</i>			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import Customs ... ..	76,268	70,715	-5,553
Export Customs ... ..	21,252	11,236	-10,017
Miscellaneous ... ..	8,612	9,172	+360
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,06,332</b>	<b>91,122</b>	<b>-16,210</b>

LAND TRADE OF THE PRESIDENCY PROPER.

Rail-borne trade.

During the year under report the Bārsi Light Railway from Bārsi Road Station to Bārsi Town was opened for traffic. The extent of the rail-borne trade as compared with that of the previous year is given below :—

Description of Trade.	QUANTITY IN LAKHS OF MAONDS.			VALUATION IN LAKHS OF RUPEES.		
	Average of 5 years ending 1895-96.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Average of 5 years ending 1895-96.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1. Imports from External Blocks ... ..	330	260	231	1,914	1,921	1,635
2. Exports to do. do. ... ..	123	125	125	1,252	1,336	1,219
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>3,196</b>	<b>3,257</b>	<b>2,854</b>
3. Internal or Local Trade ... ..	336	365	305	2,561	2,775	2,423
<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>5,757</b>	<b>6,032</b>	<b>5,282</b>

The abnormal character of the year was indicated by the considerable fall both in the volume and value of the trade, the former declining by 16·2 as compared with the average of the five preceding years and by 11·8 per cent. as compared with that of the preceding year, while the value fell off by 8·2 per cent. and 12·4 per cent. respectively as compared with the similar average and that of the preceding year. The external trade made up of imports (34·9 per cent.) into the Bombay Presidency (exclusive of Sind, which for the purpose of this review is treated as an external block) and of exports (18·9) to external blocks represented 53·8 per cent. of the total trade. The remaining 46·2 per cent. was local trade, or trade between the several blocks of the Presidency, import and export. The decrease was most noticeable in imports, which were 29·9 per cent. below the average and 11 per cent. below the previous year's figures. The local trade also showed a marked decline of 9·4 per cent. below the average and of 16·5 per cent. below that of the previous year. Exports, on the other hand, slightly increased, owing to larger despatches of railway plant and rolling stock, food-grains and kerosine oil.

Imports.

The following table furnishes an analysis of articles imported during the years 1895-96 and 1896-97 :—

Articles.	QUANTITY IN THOUSANDS OF MAONDS.						VALUATION IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.		
	Bombay Port.			Presidency excluding Port.			Bombay Presidency.		
	Average.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Average.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Average.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Coal and Coke... ..	22	71	1,167	2,813	3,203	3,419	1,373	1,730	2,548
Cotton (raw) ... ..	3,016	4,294	3,683	137	290	187	54,745	78,266	65,237
Dyestuffs and Tans ... ..	591	735	507	106	103	93	3,891	9,511	2,774
Wheat ... ..	8,830	3,282	1,593	273	268	509	24,336	9,212	8,285
Food-grains other than Wheat ... ..	2,937	1,905	667	2,062	1,655	1,647	13,027	9,789	10,521
Metals ... ..	10	15	14	30	39	17	563	759	511
Oil-seeds ... ..	9,121	6,306	4,658	284	218	193	43,835	31,649	22,757
Opium ... ..	67	52	44	1	1	1	18,982	21,580	17,556
Provisions ... ..	157	167	148	255	347	293	7,651	9,593	7,811
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock ... ..	1	...	12	81	109	93	203	675	433
Spices ... ..	57	80	63	73	86	97	2,597	2,768	2,466
Stones and Lime ... ..	4	5	23	280	253	334	169	132	243
Sugar ... ..	4	3	4	643	469	432	3,661	2,833	2,692
Wool, raw ... ..	114	123	95	1	3	1	2,275	2,393	1,929
Others ... ..	759	956	1,062	749	924	978	14,124	17,266	17,415
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>25,210</b>	<b>18,023</b>	<b>13,760</b>	<b>7,788</b>	<b>7,951</b>	<b>9,364</b>	<b>1,91,392</b>	<b>1,92,076</b>	<b>1,63,478</b>

The imports of coal and coke increased by 40 per cent. mostly in imports from the Nizām's territory. In spite of the dislocation of trade during the prevalence of plague the port of Bombay contributed 83·7 per cent. of the increase, which was due to the displacement of English

coal by the cheaper Indian commodity, the disparity of prices having been further increased by the lowering of freights on the G. I. P. Railway system. A poor crop and the dislocation of trade reduced the imports of raw cotton by 15 per cent. as compared with the amount imported in the previous year. The latter cause affected the price adversely, and had not Japan, taking advantage of the cheap rates almost doubled her purchases in the Bombay market, the imports of raw cotton into the port of Bombay would have been considerably less. The imports of wheat fell by 40 per cent. consequent on a bad harvest in Northern and Central India. There was a considerable diversion in the wheat imports from the port of Bombay, which usually takes 90 per cent. of the total imports, to Gujarát, Káthiáwár and the Deccan, where, especially in the Deccan, the harvests were very poor. There was a similar diversion of the channels usually followed by imported food-grains other than wheat, which exhibited a falling off of 7 and 33 per cent. respectively below the average and the imports of the previous year. The amount of bájri and jowári imported into the affected districts of the Deccan was 1,792,000 maunds, showing an increase of 148 per cent. over the imports of the previous year. The imports of rice, which is sent chiefly by the Central Provinces and the Madras Presidency, declined by 6½ lákhs of maunds, the decrease being chiefly noticeable in the imports from the former province, where the outturn of rice was much below the average. There was a 41 per cent. decrease in the imports of pulse and gram, caused by the supply from the Punjáb, the Central Provinces, Rájputána and Central India to the port of Bombay declining by 8 lákhs of maunds. Another noteworthy feature of the year's trade in food grains was their import from foreign countries beyond the seas, the chief items being 2½ lákhs of maunds of wheat, 1½ lákhs of maunds of barley and 1<sup>7</sup>/<sub>20</sub> lákhs of maunds of jowári and bájri. The trade in oil-seeds, which principally find their way to the European markets from the port of Bombay, underwent a fall of 25 per cent. below the total of the previous year. The fall was general in all classes of oil-seeds except poppy and 'other-seeds.' The almost total failure of the linseed crop in Berár and the Nizám's territory, was the cause of almost the whole deficit in that seed. Increases in the amount of mustard and rape-seeds received from the North-West Provinces and Oudh, were more than counterbalanced by a large decline in the supplies from the Punjáb. The quantity of gingelli seed received from all the exporting blocks declined, and a large falling off in the amount of castor seed received from the Nizám's territory accounted for the decrease of trade in that article. The quantity of opium imported fell off by 15 per cent. and of that exported by sea by 7 per cent. The competition of Chinese opium and the stringency of the Indian money market were the chief factors in bringing about this reduction. Among other articles of trade of minor importance, there were decreases of 25,000 maunds in the imports of ghi and of 54,000 maunds in those of dried fruits and nuts, principally in imports from Mysore. The transactions in dyes and tans shrunk by 28 per cent., myrabolams being the chief item exhibiting a decrease. There was little variation in the trade in railway plant and rolling stock. The transaction in spices were up to the average. Stone and lime showed considerable improvement. Larger imports of raw sugar from Madras caused an increase of the trade in sugar. Exceptionally large imports of the unmanufactured sort from Madras accounted for the increase under tobacco. Raw wool exhibited a 23 per cent. decline, due to smaller imports into the Port of Bombay from the Punjáb, Rájputána and Central India, and the value decreased by Rs. 4½ lákhs.

The quantity and value of the export trade during the years 1895-96 and 1896-97 are Exports, shown in detail below:—

Articles.	QUANTITY IN THOUSANDS OF MAUNDS.						VALUE IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.		
	Bombay Port.			Presidency, excluding Port.			Bombay Presidency.		
	Average.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Average.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Average.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Coal and Coke ... ..	174	148	88	638	896	220	578	874	231
Cotton (raw) ... ..	18	10	11	85	124	56	1,819	2,480	1,270
Cotton, manufactured (European).	743	650	489	8	12	4	84,031	81,804	23,395
Cotton, manufactured (Indian).	158	172	119	248	292	307	13,864	16,391	14,736
Wheat ... ..	2	1	27	307	673	279	1,250	1,853	1,242
Food-grains other than Wheat...	43	14	199	509	223	790	1,623	639	3,239
Gunny Bags and Cloth ... ..	164	138	117	34	29	43	1,794	1,601	1,461
Liquors ... ..	52	53	63	46	56	42	3,108	3,355	3,369
Metals ... ..	1,087	1,099	1,092	123	236	81	11,381	12,399	13,341
Oils (Kerosine) ... ..	365	325	523	74	80	75	1,885	2,179	3,205
Oil-seeds ... ..	4	5	8	27	23	18	148	134	128
Dried Fruits and Nuts ... ..	477	448	839	77	79	71	7,280	6,492	5,145
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.	399	499	1,200	116	108	106	2,463	2,941	5,051
Salt ... ..	842	420	93	3,291	3,312	3,512	12,784	13,061	12,812
Spices ... ..	189	188	148	128	130	95	4,019	4,506	8,541
Sugar ... ..	344	432	400	141	174	184	4,157	4,998	4,753
Tobacco unmanufactured ... ..	...	...	2	203	231	290	3,398	3,268	4,450
Others ... ..	962	1,032	876	623	687	549	22,152	25,192	20,378
Total ... ..	5,520	5,634	5,791	6,786	6,855	6,722	128,177	133,567	121,925

The total export trade, which mainly consists in manufactured articles received from internal blocks and foreign countries for distribution to inland markets, slightly exceeded that of the previous year. The export trade in coal and coke decreased by 43 per cent.; the decline was to a great extent due to smaller imports of English coal, which is being gradually supplanted by



Indian coal in the inland markets, to which the latter is sent direct. \* The volume of the trade in raw cotton was only one-half of that in the previous year; large decreases in the amounts sent from the Deccan to the Central Provinces was the most noticeable variation. The quantity of cotton piece goods exported declined by 18 per cent. The falling off in European piece goods was 25 per cent. and that in Indian goods 17 per cent.; the disproportion in these percentages was due partly to the dislocation of trade in Bombay, the port of inlet of the European articles and partly doubtless to a preference for the cheaper Indian article in times of scarcity. Turning to the markets supplied, all took a less quantity of European piece goods, but the Central Provinces, Berár, Madras and Mysore actually increased their imports of Indian goods. There was a decline in the quantity of wheat exported from the Northern Deccan, but Gujarát and Káthiáwár increased their trade fourfold, the largest quantity being despatched to Rájputána and Central India. The export of food-grains other than wheat rose by more than 400 per cent., the port of Bombay and Gujarát and Káthiáwár contributing respectively 20 and 60 per cent. to the trade. The increase was noticeable under all classes of grains, and the North-West Provinces and Oudh, Rájputána and Central India, and the Central Provinces were the chief consumers. The large export from Bombay may be due to some extent to the increased imports from beyond the sea and coastwise noticed in the foregoing paragraph. The decreased export of metals was due to the restricted use of copper and brass pots in provinces affected by famine, but the increase in prices also tended to bring about the decline, which amounted to 12 per cent. on the total. The trade in kerosine oil advanced by 47 per cent., a remarkable result in the circumstances of the year, but which was due partly to the increased facilities for consumption afforded by the bulk oil installation along the G. I. P. Railway and partly to the displacement by this oil of vegetable oils for lighting purposes in a year when the former were scarce and dear. The transactions in railway plant and rolling stock were more than double those of the preceding year, the increase being chiefly noticeable in exports to the Central Provinces. The trade in sugar declined by 3 per cent. Among other exports, dried fruits and nuts declined owing to short imports into the port of Bombay of dates from Muscat and Bussorah, and those of dried fruits from Persia. The trade in spices similarly fell off. Tobacco was exported in considerably larger quantities, but the exports of liquors showed a slight decrease.

Local Trade.

The volume of the local trade, of which the chief articles were coal and coke, raw cotton, food-grains and oil-seeds declined by 16 per cent. All the articles named except food-grains, which exhibited no perceptible variation, showed large decreases; the other variations do not call for special comment except an increase of more than 50 per cent. in the trade in railway plant and rolling stock, caused by the construction of the Ahmedabad-Parántij and Tápti Valley Railways.

Road-borne traffic.

Under the rotation system the road-borne traffic was registered during the year at the following six selected Nákas or Toll gates:—

Nakas.		District.	
Limbdi	...	...	Paneh Maháls,
Jamti	...	...	Khándeesh.
Nandgaon	...	...	Nasik.
Sholápur	...	...	Sholápur.
Ilkal	...	...	Bijápur.
Motibenur	...	...	Duárwán.

The trade registered only records a portion of the total road-borne trade of the Presidency and a detailed review is therefore unnecessary. The cost of registration of the traffic at Sholápur and Ilkal was, as usual, borne by the municipalities of those places; elsewhere the expenditure was met from the annual grant of Rs. 2,000.

(2) SIND.

CHIEF PORT—KARACHI.

Total Private Trade.

The value of the imports into and exports from the port of Karáchi by sea of merchandise and treasure, both foreign and coasting, save Government stores and treasure, aggregated Rs. 13,08,02,394 during the year under review against Rs. 15,59,18,184 in the year previous, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,51,16,090, or 16.11 per cent.

The following table compares the values of the foreign and coasting trade (Merchandise and Treasure) during the past five years:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase or decrease in 1896-97 compared with 1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>Foreign Trade—</b>						
Imports ... ..	3 55,46,125	4 81,42,069	4 83,39,839	3 98,58,818	4 70,68,591	+ 72,09,773
Exports ... ..	4 18,64,763	6 85,24,810	6 17,17,228	6 41,78,292	4 04,64,392	— 2,37,13,900
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>7,74,00,878</b>	<b>11,66,66,879</b>	<b>11,00,57,067</b>	<b>10,40,37,110</b>	<b>8,75,32,983</b>	<b>— 1,65,04,127</b>
<b>Coasting Trade—</b>						
Imports ... ..	2 20,72,812	2 72,77,782	2 91 41,496	3 18,92,213	2 56,61,458	— 62,80,755
Exports ... ..	1 33,75,278	1 23,99,130	1 69,07,218	1 99,89,161	1 76,07,938	— 23,81,208
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>3,54,48,090</b>	<b>3,96,76,912</b>	<b>4,60,48,714</b>	<b>5,18,81,374</b>	<b>4,32,69,411</b>	<b>— 86,11,969</b>
<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>11,28,48,968</b>	<b>15,63,43,791</b>	<b>15,61,05,781</b>	<b>15,59,18,484</b>	<b>13,08,02,394</b>	<b>— 2,51,16,090</b>

The import trade with foreign countries improved from Rs. 3,98,58,813 in 1895-96 to Rs. 4,70,68,591 in 1896-97, that is, by Rs. 72,09,773, or 18.09 per cent. In exports to foreign countries there was, however, a falling-off of Rs. 2,37,13,900, or 36.95 per cent. Imports from coast ports fell from Rs. 3,18,92,213 in 1895-96 to Rs. 2,56,61,453 in 1896-97, showing a deficiency of Rs. 62,30,755, or 19.54 per cent. In exports to coast ports there was likewise a diminution of Rs. 23,81,208, or 11.91 per cent. The trade declined from Rs. 1,99,89,161 in 1895-96 to Rs. 1,76,07,953.

An improvement to the extent of Rs. 16,51,239, or 56.01 per cent., is noticeable in imports of free merchandise in comparison with 1895-96, when they were Rs. 29,48,165 against Rs. 45,99,404 in 1896-97. The principal articles which contributed to this increase were barley, bajri, jowari, grain other sorts, quinine and cotton twist and yarn. Trade was, however, less in wheat, horses, rice not in husk, hops, coal and coke, wool, raw, and sewing thread. Dutiable merchandise improved by Rs. 41,56,709, or 11.83 per cent., having risen from Rs. 3,51,46,553 in 1895-96 to Rs. 3,93,03,262 in 1896-97, chiefly in liqueurs, fishmaws, refined sugar, iron nails, screws and rivets, iron wire, lead ore, steam machinery, other sorts, alizarine dyes, kerosine oil, linseed oil, stone and marble, grey, white and coloured cotton piece-goods, silk piece-goods, pure woollen piece-goods, shawls, carpets and rugs, apparel, works of arts, earthenware piping, cabinetware, carriages and carts, glass sheets and plates, beads and false pearls, oil and floor cloth, printing paper, writing paper and wood manufactures. The trade, however, declined in ale, beer and porter, brandy, whisky, claret, champagne, port wine, dates, ghi, sewing machines, copper sheets, wrought, bar, angle, bolt and rod iron, sheets and plates, steel bar, plates and sheets, and other sorts of steel manufactures, bicarbonate of soda, sulphuric acid, manufactured tobacco and other sorts, firearms, gunpowder, dynamite and other explosives, building materials other sorts, matches and umbrellas. Imports of treasure, which amounted to Rs. 31,65,925 in the year under report, were nearly double those of the year 1895-96, when they were Rs. 17,64,100, and stood at about the average of the past three years.

Chief features of the foreign trade: Imports.

The value of exports of Indian merchandise not subject to duty fell from Rs. 5,60,67,023 in 1895-96 to Rs. 3,29,48,488 in 1896-97, or 41.23 per cent., principally in gram, jowari and bajri, rice not in husk, wheat, pulse, grain, tea, oils, vegetables, hides and skins, castor seed, linseed, rapeseed, tilseed, cotton piece-goods. Trade, however, advanced in animals, fishmaws, saltpetre, indigo, tilseed, oil, cotton, hemp, animal bones, seed-lac, wool and leather. The value of the only dutiable article, rice, exported to foreign countries showed a decrease of Rs. 1,25,143, or 40.81 per cent., having fallen from Rs. 3,06,648 in 1895-96 to Rs. 1,81,505.

Exports.

In exports of foreign merchandise there was a decline of Rs. 5,46,157, or 7.55 per cent. The figures for the past two years were Rs. 72,35,321 and Rs. 66,83,164, respectively. The articles showing decreases were brandy, fruits and vegetables, hardware, iron, wool, cotton, piece-goods and matches. An improvement was, however, noticeable in provisions, refined sugar, kerosine oil, cotton twist and yarn, apparel, and cabinetware and furniture. The value of treasure exported showed a small increase of Rs. 75,935, or 13.34 per cent., in comparison with that of 1895-96, when the figures were Rs. 5,69,300 against Rs. 6,45,235 in the year under review.

The following statement compares the value of Government stores and treasure imported from and exported to foreign countries and coast ports during the past five years:—

Government transactions.

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase or decrease in 1896-97 compared with 1895-96.
<b>FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.</b>						
<i>Imports.</i>						
Stores ... ..	Rs. 57,54,777	Rs. 66,56,870	Rs. 71,64,777	Rs. 96,25,518	Rs. 1,51,89,722	+ 55,14,204
Treasure ... ..	.....	.....	2,22,000	90,000	.....	- 90,000
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>57,54,777</b>	<b>66,56,870</b>	<b>73,86,777</b>	<b>97,15,518</b>	<b>1,51,89,722</b>	<b>+ 54,24,204</b>
<b>TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.</b>						
<i>Exports.</i>						
Stores ... { Foreign ... ..	1,20,433	55,796	50,878	89,967	32,408	- 57,559
Stores ... { Indian ... ..	4,181	2,840	265	1,590	4,628	+ 3,038
Treasure ... ..	94,295	29,550	80,550	75,100	16,175	- 58,925
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,18,909</b>	<b>87,986</b>	<b>1,31,693</b>	<b>1,66,657</b>	<b>53,211</b>	<b>- 1,13,446</b>
<b>FROM COAST PORTS.</b>						
<i>Imports.</i>						
Stores ... { Foreign ... ..	6,10,943	4,84,974	6,75,436	82,79,285	13,01,144	- 19,78,141
Stores ... { Indian ... ..	3,11,541	3,84,361	2,82,229	2,69,741	3,25,578	+ 55,837
Treasure ... ..	57,17,000	78,70,000	28,40,000	31,20,000	40,600	- 80,79,400
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>66,39,484</b>	<b>86,89,325</b>	<b>35,77,665</b>	<b>66,69,028</b>	<b>16,67,322</b>	<b>- 50,01,704</b>
<b>TO COAST PORTS.</b>						
<i>Exports.</i>						
Stores ... { Foreign ... ..	1,62,849	3,16,831	1,93,519	4,61,425	7,53,478	+ 2,92,061
Stores ... { Indian ... ..	83,487	4,739	26,517	832	877	+ 545
Treasure ... ..	3,563	965	5,000	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,99,399</b>	<b>3,22,535</b>	<b>2,25,036</b>	<b>4,61,767</b>	<b>7,54,359</b>	<b>+ 2,92,596</b>

Trade with Foreign  
Countries.  
United Kingdom.

The value of the import trade with the United Kingdom advanced from Rs. 2,45,699 in 1895-96 to Rs. 3,01,792, or by 24 per cent. The following were the principal articles showing increases:—Hardware and cutlery, turned iron plate, steel bars, steel plates, hoops and sheets, machinery, cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods, silk and woollen piece-goods, books, furniture and carriages. There were, however, decreases under:—Hops, beer and porter, spirits and wines, wrought and bar iron, iron sheets and plates, nails and screws, steel pipes and tubes, sulphuric acid, bicarbonate of soda, tobacco, coal, firearms, matches and umbrellas. The value of treasure imports was Rs. 28,36,456 against Rs. 16,12,142 in 1895-96, exhibiting a 76 per cent. increase. Exports of Indian products and manufactures fell by more than one-half of the value in 1895-96, the figures being in 1895-96 Rs. 2,13,07,512 and in 1896-97 Rs. 1,04,23,908. There were decreases under bajri, jowari, wheat, pulses, tea, raw hides, linseed, rapeseed, bones and apparel, but fishmaws and shark fins, saltpetre, indigo, cotton, hemp, raw wool and woollen carpets and rugs exhibited increases. The value of foreign exports fell from Rs. 64,84,807 to Rs. 59,72,594, raw wool, hardware and cutlery, and flax manufactures being responsible for the decline.

Austria.

The import trade with Austria more than trebled itself, having risen from Rs. 2,65,466 in 1895-96 to Rs. 9,67,223 in 1896-97, chiefly in hops, refined sugar, wool, cotton twist, yarn and piece-goods, woollen piece-goods, apparel, glass beads and false pearls and paper. Earthenware and musical instruments, however, showed a decline. During the year under review, exports of Indian produce and manufactures rose from Rs. 3,83,970 to Rs. 6,31,669, or by 64.51 per cent., mainly in raw cotton, raw hides and tilseeds. There was, however, a decline in raw wool. Owing chiefly to a larger exportation of apparel, the value of exports of foreign merchandise rose from Rs. 300 to Rs. 950.

Belgium.

The value of merchandise imported from Belgium fell from Rs. 27,80,409 in 1895-96 to Rs. 15,75,819, or by 43.32 per cent., notably in copper sheets and other manufactures, bar, angle, bolt and iron rods, sheets and plates, beams, pillars, bar, hoop, plate and sheet steel, aniline dye and candles. Refined sugar, iron, nails and screws, alizarine dye, cotton twist and yarn, and glass plates and sheets, however, showed an improvement. Exports of Indian produce and manufactures showed a decline of 36.5 per cent., having gone down from Rs. 72,40,343 in 1895-96 to Rs. 45,97,586. The articles responsible for this decrease were jowari, bajri, wheat, raw hides, animal bones, castor seed and rapeseed. An increase was, however, observable in raw cotton, raw skins, tilseed and raw wool. Rapeseed alone contributed to the 98 per cent. increase in value of exports of foreign merchandise, the figures being Rs. 6,055 in 1895-96 and Rs. 12,036 in 1896-97.

France.

Contrasted with that of 1895-96 the import trade with France exhibited an improvement of Rs. 12,081, or 4.88 per cent., having risen from Rs. 2,47,490 to Rs. 2,59,574 in 1896-97. The principal increases were under liqueurs, champagne, woollen piece-goods and glass beads and false pearls. There was, however, a falling off under claret, other sorts of wines and apparel. Exports of both Indian and foreign merchandise were less by Rs. 20,12,110, or 28.44 per cent., and Rs. 2,115, or 78.33 per cent., having declined from Rs. 70,73,631 and Rs. 2,700 in 1895-96 to Rs. 50,61,521 and Rs. 585 in the year 1896-97, respectively. Gram, bajri, jowari, wheat, raw cotton, raw hides, gingelly seed, raw wool and carpets and rugs were responsible for the diminution. Increases, however, occurred under gum arabic, bones and rapeseed.

Germany.

The value of imports from Germany amounted to Rs. 51,76,077 and exhibited an improvement, amounting to Rs. 12,94,026, or 33.33 per cent., chiefly under refined sugar, lametta, steel plates and sheets, woollen goods, matches, printing paper and toys. The articles showing a decrease were brandy, whisky, sewing machines, steel bar and hoops, unwrought zinc, alizarine dye, goods of silk mixed with other materials, cotton piece-goods, apparel, gunpowder and glass. The value of exports of Indian produce and manufactures receded from Rs. 1,09,07,798 in 1895-96 to Rs. 88,02,232 or by 9.3 per cent. chiefly under wheat, oils, vegetable, raw cotton, raw hides and skins, castor seed, linseed, rape and tilseeds. Indigo, animal bones and dressed skins, however, showed an improvement. Foreign merchandise exported also declined by Rs. 9,611, or 61.9 per cent., principally under raw hides and rapeseed, in comparison with 1895-96, when the trade amounted to Rs. 14,809 against Rs. 5,193 in 1896-97.

Italy.

Imports from Italy were nearly double those in 1895-96, when they amounted to Rs. 57,558 against Rs. 1,01,314. The articles that contributed to this increase were cotton piece-goods, silk and woollen piece-goods, apparel and musical instruments. There were decreases under refined sugar, hardware, and cotton twist and yarn. The value of exports of Indian produce and manufactures rose in the year under review to nearly five times that of the year previous from Rs. 3,38,181 to Rs. 16,85,621. Raw cotton, raw hides, animal bones, and gingelly seed were the principal contributors to the increase.

Egypt.

The value of imports from Egypt was nearly treble that of 1895-96, being Rs. 7,252 against Rs. 2,300, while the export trade in Indian products declined from Rs. 53,13,878 to the insignificant figure of Rs. 264. The improvement under imports was due to a larger importation of tobacco, while the almost complete cessation of the shipment of food-grains accounts for the falling off in exports.

Mauritius.

The 28 per cent. decrease in the import trade from Mauritius was due to a decline in the sugar trade, while decreases under gram, wheat, oils and gunny bags caused a 86 per cent. diminution in the export trade. The figures were, imports Rs. 13,79,997 and exports Rs. 9,021. An increase of Rs. 1,124 in the export of foreign merchandise was, however, noticeable, the value of the trade standing at Rs. 2,732.

The value of the imports from Arabia was Rs. 2,21,512 against Rs. 2,23,652 in 1895-96, exhibiting a small decrease of Rs. 2,140 chiefly under wheat and raw skins. The imports of treasure show a 32 per cent. decrease, the figures being Rs. 17,250 in 1895-96 and Rs. 11,750 in 1896-97. Smaller shipments of food-grains, saltpetre and gingelly seed caused a 26 per cent. decrease in the value of the export trade, which amounted to Rs. 1,26,030 against Rs. 1,71,862, exclusive of exports of foreign merchandise, amounting to Rs. 1,27,048 against Rs. 1,38,094. Exports of treasure more than doubled, amounting to Rs. 38,217 against Rs. 16,500.

Arabia.

The value of the import trade fell from Rs. 6,30,628 to Rs. 3,23,939, or by 48 per cent. caused by smaller receipts of pulse, dates, ghi, rapeseed and raw wool. Imports of treasure, however, rose from Rs. 450 to Rs. 22,443. An increase in the shipments of food-grains was more than counterbalanced by a decreased exportation of indigo and cotton piece-goods, and the value of the trade fell from Rs. 3,64,552 to Rs. 3,46,794. There was also a 41 per cent. decrease in the shipments of foreign merchandise, the value of the trade amounting to Rs. 1,18,604.

Mekran and  
Sonniani.

While the value of imports fell from Rs. 8,90,400 to Rs. 7,20,710 chiefly owing to smaller receipts under grain, dried fruits, dates and ghi, the amount of treasure imported more than doubled, being Rs. 2,79,617 against Rs. 1,25,402. Smaller shipments of clean rice, tea, raw hides and indigo caused a 35 per cent. decrease in the export trade of Indian products, which amounted to Rs. 3,77,505 against Rs. 5,82,348, but the export of foreign merchandise rose from Rs. 2,63,418 to Rs. 3,10,016 owing to larger shipments of refined sugar, kerosine oil and cotton piece-goods. The value of treasure exported was Rs. 6,03,618 against Rs. 5,42,800.

Persia.

Larger imports of barley, bajri, jowari and ghi were more than counterbalanced by smaller receipts under pulse, cleaned rice, wheat, dates and tilseed and the import trade exhibited a 8 per cent. decrease, the figure for the year being Rs. 3,36,075. Imports of treasure rose from Rs. 8,956 to Rs. 13,653. Exports of Indian products fell from Rs. 88,339 to Rs. 75,637 owing to smaller shipments of cleaned rice, dried fruits and iron nails and screws. Refined sugar and kerosine oil chiefly contributed to the increase of Rs. 28,055, or 78 per cent. in the value of the exports of foreign merchandise. Exports of treasure fell from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 3,400.

Turkey in Asia.

The value of imports of merchandise *via* the Suez Canal rose from Rs. 3,30,41,540 to Rs. 4,01,30,983, or by Rs. 70,89,443 or 21.46 per cent. Imports of treasure by this route also showed an increase of Rs. 12,26,314, or 76.07 per cent. On the other hand the value of merchandise exported diminished from Rs. 6,07,92,106 to Rs. 3,76,46,012, or by more than 2½ crores or about 38 per cent. Imports of Government stores rose to Rs. 1,51,23,513 from Rs. 95,63,089, showing an increase of Rs. 55,60,524, or 58.15 per cent.

Trade *via* the Suez  
Canal.

The number of steamers which entered the port with cargoes amounted to 141 vessels of 232,756 tons against 126 vessels of 186,110 tons in 1895-96, showing an increase of 15 steamers of 46,646 tons. Only two steamers of 5,419 tons arrived in ballast against 25 steamers of 51,272 tons. The number of laden sailing vessels that entered fell from 270 of 22,745 tons to 200 of 16,714 tons, showing a decrease of 70 vessels of 6,031 tons burthen. The number of steamers cleared with cargo decreased from 195 vessels of 329,713 tons in 1895-96 to 126 vessels of 199,019. The decrease in British steamers was 60 vessels of 125,674 tons, or about ½ of the whole decrease. The number of sailing vessels cleared in cargo fell from 201 of 15,378 tons to 153 of 11,985 tons, the decrease in Arabian sailing ships and native craft being most marked. The number of steamers that cleared in ballast fell from 7 of 13,431 tons to 5 of 10,361 tons, while 22 sailing vessels of 1,174 tons against 17 of 1,091 tons similarly cleared.

Foreign Trade :  
Merchant Shipping.

The gross import duty collections amounted to Rs. 23,30,856 against Rs. 22,18,882 in 1895-96. The 5 per cent. increase was due to improved importations of silver, sugar and kerosine oil, due under the first two items to increased up-country demand and under the last to previous stocks having been much depleted. The amount of export duty collected on rice, the only dutiable article, fell from Rs. 33,559 to Rs. 17,145, a shorter crop having yielded no surplus for export. Payments under refunds and drawbacks amounted to Rs. 30,214 and Rs. 25,410, respectively, against Rs. 18,306 and Rs. 16,387, exhibiting a net increase of Rs. 20,931. The net revenue from both import and export duties was Rs. 22,92,377 against Rs. 22,17,748 in 1895-96.

Customs Revenue.

The total value of the coasting trade, both import and export, aggregated Rs. 4,23,96,820, or less by Rs. 76,90,113 than that of 1895-96. The value of the import trade was Rs. 2,48,54,719, of which Rs. 2,72,160 represented trade with Indian ports not British. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 3,01,01,072 and Rs. 2,78,732 respectively. Of the total import trade Rs. 1,43,13,984 represented foreign merchandise and Rs. 1,05,40,735 Indian products, showing decreases of Rs. 34,01,998 and Rs. 18,44,355 respectively. With the exception of a small increase in imports of foreign merchandise and Indian products from Madras, the imports from all other parts of India under both kinds of merchandise showed decreases, the largest being a decrease of over 16½ lakhs, or 16 per cent. in the import trade in Indian products from Bombay with which the bulk of the trade is carried on. The chief articles showing decreases were, of foreign merchandise :—Coal, apparel, cotton twist, yarn and piece-goods, alizarine dyes, metals, silk piece-goods, sugar and woollen piece-goods; and of Indian products :—Cordage, cleaned rice, gunny bags, teak, cotton twist, yarn and piece-goods, provisions, raw wool, wood. There was a slight falling-off of 2 per cent. in the import trade from foreign Indian ports chiefly in live animals, gram, gunny bags and vegetables.

Coasting Trade :  
Imports.

The value of the exports to British ports fell from Rs. 1,80,95,704 to Rs. 1,55,98,619, while that with foreign Indian ports rose from Rs. 18,90,157 to Rs. 19,43,482. Dividing the export trade into foreign merchandise and Indian products, the value of the former fell from Rs. 19,77,014 to Rs. 16,55,432 and the latter from Rs. 1,80,08,847 to Rs. 1,58,86,669. The trade with Bombay, which forms about 92 per cent. of the whole, fell of under foreign merchandise by almost 5 lakhs, or 35 per cent. and under Indian products by almost 18½ lakhs or 11 per cent. The articles chiefly responsible for these decreases are, of foreign merchandise:—Apparel, cotton piece-goods, brandy, wines, provisions and woollen piece-goods; and of Indian products:—Living animals, chemicals, raw cotton and cotton piece-goods; drugs, gram, wheat, pulse, raw skins, salted fish, mustard, rape and castor seed and raw wool. The export trade to Indian ports not British shows an increase of 3 per cent. mainly in coconuts, vegetables, vegetable oil and tilseed.

Merchant Shipping.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels, with cargo and in ballast, which arrived at and cleared from Karachi in 1895-96 as compared with 1896-97:—

*Entered.*

	1895-96.		1896-97.		Increase or Decrease in 1896-97.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Steam ... ..	24	46,466	5	8,876	—19	—37,590
Sailing... ..	373	14,458	252	10,552	—121	—3,906
Total ... ..	397	60,924	257	19,428	—140	—41,496

*Cleared.*

Steam ... ..	14	26,922	14	26,235	.....	—687
Sailing... ..	241	11,415	279	12,309	+ 38	+ 894
Total ... ..	255	38,337	293	38,544	+ 38	+ 207

SUBORDINATE PORTS OF SIND.

Sirgonda.

No foreign trade is carried on from this port. Imports of Indian products declined from Rs. 33,425 to Rs. 26,179, or by 22 per cent., chiefly under the items apparel, cotton, gray piece-goods and salt. Cotton piece-goods were responsible for the 10 per cent. decrease in the value of imports of foreign merchandise which stood at Rs. 25,633. Treble the amount of silver, which was valued at Rs. 1,44,903, was imported. The value of the export trade in Indian produce and manufactures increased by 25 per cent. to Rs. 3,70,461, chiefly in rice, gram, bajri, jowari, raw hides and tilseed. The aggregate value of duties collected on imports and exports was Rs. 26,715 against Rs. 22,751 in 1895-96. Larger shipments of rice to Kathiawar accounted for the increase.

Keti Bandar.

The value of the total trade with Mekran and Sonmiani and Maskat, the only foreign ports trading with Keti Bandar, amounted to Rs. 7,138 against Rs. 1,394 in 1895-96. The export trade was chiefly in cleaned rice, unrefined sugar, tobacco and firewood, while gunny bags were the chief article of import. The coasting import trade in foreign merchandise fell from Rs. 2,10,222 to Rs. 1,55,159 principally in candles, cotton piece-goods, matches, provisions and refined sugar. In drugs and medicines trade advanced. There was a diminution of Rs. 12,992, or 9 per cent. in the imports of Indian products and manufactures, noticeably under cotton piece-goods, rice (cleaned), flour and seeds. Treasure to the value of Rs. 38,531 was imported, almost treble the amount in 1895-96. Increased shipments of rice, bajri, jowari and wood caused a 60 per cent. rise in the value of exports of Indian products, which amounted to Rs. 11,86,843, while that of foreign merchandise fell by more than a half to Rs. 1,093. The total amount of both import and export duties was Rs. 17,930. There was an increase of Rs. 5,634 in the export duty on rice.

SIND EXTERNAL LAND TRADE.

Sind External Land Trade.

The following statement shows the total value of the external land trade of the Province of Sind and of British Baluchistan with countries external to British India and British Baluchistan, viz. Afghanistan and Baluchistan, during the official year 1896-97, contrasted with that of two previous years:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports ... ..	44,76,588	58,86,268	58,63,298
Exports ... ..	43,02,301	38,17,253	34,78,344
Total ... ..	87,78,889	96,63,526	93,44,643

The total value of the trade decreased by Rs. 3,08,884, or 3.2 per cent.

The subjoined table shows the extent of the external import land trade with foreign countries during the year under report as compared with that of the years 1894-95 and 1895-96:—

				1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
IMPORTS.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>From Afghanistan.</i>						
Kandahar	...	...	...	29,90,902	41,05,414	41,84,046
Kabul Territory	...	...	...	1,70,688	1,97,764	2,30,999
Zhob and Loralai	...	...	...	.....	800	.....
Ghazni	...	...	...	9,800	19,600	.....
Herat	...	...	...	76,092	86,174	60,026
Gurmsel	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Total				32,47,430	44,09,762	44,82,365
<i>From Baluchistan.</i>						
Kalat Territory	...	...	...	7,80,684	7,58,094	6,70,840
Las Beyla Territory	...	...	...	4,48,474	6,68,482	7,12,598
Total				12,29,158	14,26,516	13,83,433
Grand Total				44,76,588	58,36,268	58,66,298

There was an increase of Rs. 30,030, or 51 per cent., in the value of the import trade as compared with that of the year 1895-96, when it amounted to Rs. 58,36,268 against Rs. 58,66,298 in the past official year. The trade improved in animals (other kinds), drugs (other sorts), other rain crops, spices (other kinds), tobacco, and raw and manufactured wool. There was, however, a decline in the imports of horses, ponies and mules, sheep and goats, dyes (other sorts), fruits and nuts (other kinds), wheat, other spring crops, iron, ghi, provisions (other sorts), and mustard and rapeseeds.

The extent of the external export land trade with foreign countries during the year 1896-97 is compared with that of the years 1894-95 and 1895-96 in the statement given below:—

				1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
EXPORTS.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>To Afghanistan.</i>						
Kandahar	...	...	...	30,97,615	25,70,016	22,73,765
Gurmsel	...	...	...	33,903	72,229	46,500
Zhob and Loralai	...	...	...	5,35,346	5,15,070	4,64,149
Total				36,66,864	31,57,315	27,84,414
<i>To Baluchistan.</i>						
Kalat Territory	...	...	...	4,11,879	4,26,843	4,07,891
Las Beyla Territory	...	...	...	2,24,058	2,33,100	2,86,039
Total				6,35,937	6,59,943	6,93,930
Grand Total				43,02,801	38,17,258	34,78,344

The value of the export traffic was reduced to Rs. 34,78,344 from Rs. 38,17,258 in the year 1895-96, or by Rs. 3,38,914, or 8.88 per cent. The falling off was noticeable chiefly in coal and coke, cotton piece-goods, indigo, gunny bags, fruits and nuts (other sorts), other spring crops, wines, and foreign tea. In ammunition, drugs (other sorts), rice, provisions (other kinds), spices (other sorts), sugar, Indian tea, tobacco and raw and manufactured wool, the trade improved.

The small increase in the total value of the imports was entirely due to better trade in wool, the price of which rose in answer to a larger demand for exportation to Europe. The quantity of raw wool imported was 149,218 maunds and its value Rs. 26,27,350 against 143,167 maunds valued at Rs. 22,34,959 during the previous year. The most noticeable fluctuations under other heads were:—a decrease of 130 in the number and of Rs. 39,920 in the value of horses, ponies and mules imported; a decrease of 6,707 in the number and of Rs. 28,656 in the value of cattle, sheep and goats brought in. There was also a large decline in the trade in fruits and nuts, the value of which fell from Rs. 15,27,571 to Rs. 11,17,540. Mustard and rapeseeds were also imported in much smaller quantities and the value of the trade in these articles declined from Rs. 2,14,044 to Rs. 95,822. The value of the trade in ghi decreased by Rs. 1,37,531 or more than 50 per cent. and stood at Rs. 1,75,687. All these large decreases were due to the dislocation of business during the prevalence of the plague, when the majority of traders and labourers fled from Karachi. There were however small increases in the trade in non-intoxicating drugs and miscellaneous rain crops.

The total decline of Rs. 3,38,914 in the value of the export trade is due to the effects of plague. Cotton piece goods (both Indian and English) showed marked decreases, of Rs. 1,96,611 and Rs. 63,001 respectively. The trade in ammunition was reopened and amounted in value to Rs. 18,725, but the value of the coal and coke trade fell off in the most marked manner from Rs. 7,544 to Rs. 782, and the decrease was ascribed to a less demand from the railway companies. There was a further decrease in the value of foreign tea exported and a

corresponding rise in that of Indian tea, indicating the gradual displacement of the former by the latter product in the up-country markets.

(3) ADEN.

Total Trade.

The total value of the sea-borne and inland trade during the year 1896-97 (exclusive of Government stores and treasure and cargo manifested for direct shipment on importation without invoice), amounted to Rs. 9,38,19,838 against Rs. 9,46,75,303, showing a decrease of Rs. 8,55,465 or '91 per cent. Foreign trade decreased by Rs. 4,97,311 or '66 per cent., and inland trade by Rs. 8,15,716 or 14'99 per cent., while Indian trade rose by Rs. 4,57,562 or 3'39 per cent. Although there was an increase of 20,000 cwts. in the quantity of coffee imported, the value rose by only Rs. 2,00,000 on account of the low rate of exchange of the Maria Theresa dollar, the medium of payment, and of a fall in the price of the article. The quantity of coal imported rose by 37,653 tons, and its value by Rs. 8,08,234, the large rise in the value as compared with the quantity being due to the high prices ruling in England. A large increase in the amount of jowari imported and the high price of all grains in India accounted for a rise of Rs. 4,91,993 in the value of imported grains. A fall of Rs. 5 lakhs in the value of Indian cotton piece-goods from Bombay and Rs. 1 lakh in those from Europe was more than counterbalanced by a large increase of Rs. 8 lakhs in the value of American cotton piece-goods imported. The large demand by the coal companies at Aden increased imports of jute manufactures by Rs. 60,000. The imports of kerosine oil rose by Rs. 2,65,000, to which the United States of America contributed Rs. 1,20 lakhs and Russia (Batoum) Rs. 1½ lakhs. Imports of flour from India increased by Rs. 2½ lakhs. Bombay sent Rs. 7½ lakhs more worth of treasure, chiefly for speculation in the fluctuating Maria Theresa dollar. Other noticeable increases occurred under cocoanut, gingelly and linseed oils, paper and pasteboard, perfumery, spices, and under unmanufactured tobacco, there were while noticeable decreases under apparel, arms and ammunition, cotton piece-goods, drugs and medicines, glassware, gums, hides, ivory, machinery and millwork, matches and castor oil.

The trade of Aden is divided into Foreign, Inland and Indian. The following is a comparative statement under the three heads during the past two years:—

Divisions.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign Trade ... ..	7,48,94,171	7,43,96,860	—4,97,311
Indian do. ... ..	1,85,26,380	1,39,53,942	+ 4,57,562
Inland do. ... ..	62,54,752	54,39,036	—8,15,716
Total ... ..	9,46,75,303	9,38,19,838	—8,55,465

Foreign Trade :  
Imports.

The following statement shows the imports distributed according to countries and compared with the value of the preceding year:—

Countries.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1896-97.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom ... ..	44,95,809	51,02,408	6,06,659	.....
Austria ... ..	37,58,625	56,73,738	19,20,113	.....
France ... ..	1,20,601	1,08,184	.....	21,417
Italy ... ..	1,20,620	1,87,728	58,128	.....
Other countries in Europe ... ..	1,48,594	1,70,002	21,408	.....
United States of America ... ..	22,12,667	30,36,591	8,23,924	.....
Egypt ... ..	5,20,236	5,53,154	32,918	.....
East Coast of Africa. {				
Masowah ... ..	3,74,367	3,68,282	.....	6,085
Suakim ... ..	1,15,401	10,570	.....	1,04,831
Other Ports ... ..	82,22,315	89,07,752	6,85,437	.....
Zanzibar and Mainland ... ..	5,71,407	5,10,613	.....	60,794
Mauritius and Mahé ... ..	1,78,341	79,311	.....	99,030
Arabia ... ..	1,13,61,435	1,08,43,384	.....	10,18,051
Perin Island ... ..	19,398	20,025	627	.....
Turkey in Asia ... ..	9,96,733	8,34,375	.....	1,62,358
Persia ... ..	2,68,901	1,81,548	.....	87,353
Straits Settlements ... ..	4,09,385	4,17,871	8,486	.....
China ... ..	1,17,505	1,39,932	22,427	.....
Other countries in Asia ... ..	1,00,947	3,00,480	1,99,533	.....
Australia ... ..	7,316	4,402	.....	2,914
Total ... ..	8,46,38,603	9,74,64,410	28,25,807	.....

*United Kingdom.*—The value of imports increased by Rs. 6,06,659 or 13'49 per cent., chiefly in coal and cotton piece-goods. Decreases occurred in apparel, arms and ammunition, machinery and millwork, telegraph materials and tobacco.

*Austria.*—The total value of this trade showed a large increase of Rs. 19,20,113 or 51'08 per cent. Of this, Rs. 17,93,814 or 52'00 per cent. was due to treasure. In merchandise there was an increase of Rs. 1,20,299 or 40'42 per cent., chiefly in amber beads, cotton twist and piece-goods, matches, metals, provisions, shells, sugar, wood and treasure. A slight decrease was shown in tobacco and all other articles not enumerated.

*France.*—The trade with this country has been declining for several years: during the year under report a decrease of Rs. 21,417 or 19·79 per cent. occurred in apparel, chemical products and preparations, fruits and vegetable, perfumery, provisions and sugar, but an increase in candles and tobacco.

*Italy.*—In the trade with this country an increase of Rs. 58,108 or 44·83 per cent. occurred in chemical products and preparations, cotton twist, fruits and vegetable, machinery and millwork, provisions, tobacco and treasure.

*Other Countries in Europe* exhibited an increase of Rs. 21,408 or 14·40 per cent. in amber beads, sugar and tobacco.

*Massowah.*—The trade in merchandise showed an increase of Rs. 12,881 or 4·02 per cent., while treasure decreased by Rs. 18,966 or 54·09 per cent. The increase was exhibited in coffee, grains, ivory, jewellery (pearls), provisions, shells and silks.

*Suakim.*—A decrease of Rs. 1,04,831 took place in skins, ivory and treasure.

*Somali Ports.*—The imports from these ports, which include Barbera, Bulhar, Zaila, the Dunkali Coast and other independent Somali ports, exhibited an increase of Rs. 6,85,437 or 8·33 per cent. in living animals, coffee, skins, mats and treasure.

*Zanzibar and Mainland.*—A decrease of Rs. 60,794 or 11·90 per cent. occurred in cotton piece-goods, fruits and vegetables, shells, wood and treasure; and increases in articles by post, grains, gums, skins, horns, provisions, seeds and sugar.

*Mauritius and Mâhé.*—The trade declined by Rs. 99,030 or 124·86 per cent. in fruits and vegetables, cocoanut-oil, sugar and treasure.

*Arabia.*—Imports decreased by Rs. 10,18,051 or 9·88 per cent. in coffee, cotton piece-goods, drugs and medicines, gums, skins, perfumery, seeds, shells, tobacco and treasure.

*Turkey in Asia.*—A decrease of Rs. 1,62,358 or 19·45 per cent. occurred in cotton piece-goods, fruits and vegetables, glass and glassware, provisions, soap, spices, tobacco and treasure. There were increases in wool and manufactures.

*Persia.*—The trade exhibited a decrease of Rs. 87,353 or 48·11 per cent. in drugs and medicines, provisions and tobacco, but an increase in cotton piece-goods, gums and wool manufactures.

*Straits Settlements.*—Import trade increased by Rs. 8,486 or 2·07 per cent. solely in coffee, but there were decreases in apparel, cotton piece-goods, drugs and medicines, dyeing and colouring materials, gums, metals and wood.

*China.*—An increase of Rs. 22,427 or 19·08 per cent. occurred in drugs and medicines, fireworks, earthenware, glass and glassware, matches and spices and a decrease in sugar.

*Other Countries in Asia* showed an increase of Rs. 1,99,533, or 197·66 per cent. in Chinese and Japanese wares, coffee, cordage and rope, earthenware oils (kerosine) and tea.

*United States of America.*—The trade exhibited an increase of Rs. 8,23,924 or 37·23 per cent. in carriages and carts, cotton piece-goods and kerosine oil. A decrease occurred in provisions and tobacco.

*Egypt.*—Egyptian trade showed an increase of Rs. 32,918 or 6·32 per cent. in amber beads, cotton piece-goods, fruits and vegetables, skins, liquors, provisions, silks and seeds. Decreases occurred in apparel, drugs and medicines, metals, soap, sugar and treasure.

The following statement shows the exports distributed according to countries as compared with the trade during the previous year:— Foreign Trade: Exports.

Countries.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1896-97.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom ... ..	87,68,681	82,98,594	.....	4,70,087
Austria ... ..	9,84,092	7,90,796	.....	1,43,296
France ... ..	53,16,475	50,79,196	.....	2,37,279
Italy ... ..	4,02,964	3,09,825	.....	99,639
Turkey in Europe ... ..	1,90,740	63,011	.....	1,27,729
Other countries in Europe ... ..	10,77,485	8,42,763	.....	2,34,722
Egypt ... ..	11,03,602	7,91,846	.....	8,11,756
East Coast of Africa {	89,34,799	87,22,687	.....	2,12,112
Massowah ... ..	89,34,799	87,22,687	.....	2,12,112
Suakim ... ..	89,790	16,908	.....	22,887
Other Ports ... ..	80,37,249	75,59,218	.....	4,78,031
Zanzibar and Mainland ... ..	6,43,758	6,18,192	.....	25,566
Mauritius and Mâhé ... ..	43,488	61,012	7,524	.....
Arabia ... ..	72,85,170	69,09,067	.....	8,82,103
Perim Island ... ..	2,25,436	2,23,645	.....	1,791
Turkey in Asia ... ..	1,44,649	1,12,194	.....	32,455
Persia ... ..	1,83,660	1,04,306	.....	19,354
Straits Settlements ... ..	1,02,577	86,816	.....	86,261
China ... ..	41,970	16,830	.....	25,140
United States of America ... ..	61,65,900	60,82,168	.....	1,83,743
Other countries in Asia ... ..	5,02,473	2,80,508	.....	3,31,065
Australia ... ..	50,610	89,883	.....	10,727
Total ... ..	4,02,55,568	3,69,82,450	.....	83,23,118



*United Kingdom.*—The value of the trade decreased by Rs. 4,70,087 or 14·25 per cent. in apparel, coffee, drugs and medicines, hardware, hides and skins, manures, specimens illustrative of natural history and treasure, but increased in articles by post, feathers, gums, ivory, perfumery, shells and wax.

*Austria.*—The value of the trade decreased by Rs. 1,43,296 or 18·12 per cent. in coffee, drugs and medicines, gums, specimens illustrative of natural history, wax, wool and manufactures and treasure, but increased in feathers, hides and shells.

*France.*—There was also a decrease of Rs. 2,37,279 or 4·67 per cent. in coffee, perfumery, shells, wax, wool and treasure, but an increase in drugs and medicines, gums and skins.

*Italy.*—The trade showed a decrease of Rs. 93,639 or 30·27 per cent., chiefly in coffee.

*Turkey in Europe.*—The value of exports declined in hides and treasure to extent of Rs. 1,27,729 or 202·70 per cent.

*Other Countries in Europe.*—The trade declined by Rs. 2,34,722 or 27·85 per cent. in coffee, feathers and manure, but increased in ivory.

*Egypt.*—The value of the trade decreased by Rs. 3,11,756 or 39·37 per cent. in apparel, coffee, drugs and medicines, dyeing and colouring matter, fibre aloes, grains, hides, skins, jute and manufactures, provisions, paints and colours, tea, tobacco and treasure. An increase occurred in cotton piece-goods, gums, perfumery, shells and spices.

*Suakim.*—The trade with this port continued to decline owing to direct shipments to and from India and the Continent. The decrease during the year was Rs. 22,887 or 135·40 per cent. in grains, gums, shells, tallow and treasure.

*Massowah.*—The total trade decreased by Rs. 2,12,112 or 5·69 per cent. owing to the large decrease of Rs. 3,60,100 in treasure. The trade proper in merchandise, however, showed an increase of Rs. 1,47,988 or 10·40 per cent. in apparel, Chinese and Japanese wares, coffee, cordage and rope, cotton twist and piece-goods, earthen-ware, feathers, skins, leather and manufactures, liquors, spirits and wines, oils, provisions, seeds, silks and spices.

*Other Ports—East Coast of Africa.*—These include Zaila, Berbera and Bulhar, the Dankali Coast and other independent Somali ports. The total value of the trade decreased by Rs. 4,78,031 or 6·32 per cent. chiefly in treasure, as compared with the figures of the previous year. *Berbera* and *Bulhar* decreased in merchandise trade by Rs. 1,28,691 and *Zaila* increased by Rs. 94,903. For these three ports taken together the decrease in treasure was Rs. 3,97,520 and in trade proper of Rs. 33,789.

*Other Independent Somali Ports.*—The value of the trade decreased by Rs. 51,943, while that with the *Dankali Ports* increased by Rs. 5,201. The decreases were in grains, leather and manufactures, provisions, tobacco and increases in amber beads, apparel, candles, cotton twist and piece-goods, glass and glassware, skins, jute and manufactures, liquors, metals, oil, silks, spices, sugar and tea.

*Zanzibar and Mainland.*—The trade decreased by Rs. 25,566 or 4·13 per cent. in arms and ammunition, articles by post, ivory, provisions, sugar, tea and tobacco, but increased in cotton piece-goods and treasure.

*Arabia.*—A decrease of Rs. 3,82,103 or 5·53 per cent. occurred in apparel, candles, chemical products and preparations, cotton piece-goods, drugs and medicines, fruits and vegetables, gums, hardware, lamps manufactured, leather and manufactures, machinery and millwork, metals, papers, paints, and colours, printing and lithographic materials, provisions, spices, sugar, tallow, wool and manufactures, and in treasure.

*Turkey in Asia.*—The trade showed a decrease of Rs. 32,455 or 28·92 per cent. in cotton piece-goods, drugs and medicines, dyeing and colouring matter, jewellery (pearls), spices, sugar and treasure.

*Persia.*—Export trade decreased by Rs. 19,354 or 11·71 per cent. in coffee, drugs and medicines, grains, gums, metals and wood.

*Straits Settlements* showed a decrease of Rs. 36,261 or 54·67 per cent. in cotton piece-goods, gums, provisions and salt, and an increase in jewellery.

*China* decreased in coffee and gums to the extent of Rs. 25,110 or 149·37 per cent.

*United States of America.*—The trade decreased by Rs. 1,33,742 or 2·21 per cent. in coffee, perfumery, shells and wool raw.

*Other Countries in Asia.*—The trade decreased by Rs. 3,31,965 or 144·01 per cent. in treasure, but increased in coffee, provisions and tobacco.

*Australia* showed a decrease of Rs. 10,727 or 26·99 per cent. in coffee.

The total value of the trade increased by Rs. 4,57,562, or 3·39 per cent. Taking imports and exports separately the value of merchandise imported increased by Rs. 58,072 or 0·51 per cent.; but that of treasure decreased by Rs. 4,34,169 or 51·19 per cent.; taking both together, there was a decrease of Rs. 3,75,097 or 3·22 per cent. The value of merchandise exported increased by Rs. 1,14,554 or 11·40 per cent., and that of treasure by Rs. 7,21,105 or 171·09 per cent.; or taking merchandise and treasure together, there was an increase of Rs. 8,35,659 or 58·38 per cent.

The North-east African trade includes the trade with ports on the African Coast from Massowah to Ras Hafun, comprising the ports in the British, French and Italian Protectorates, and the Myertain and Dankali ports. The total value of the trade fell from Rs. 1,62,58,654 to

Indian Trade  
 Imports and  
 Exports.

North-East African  
 Trade.

Rs. 1,60,64,136, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,94,518. With French ports both the import and export trade expanded, but there was a heavy falling off in the volume of the export trade with the British Protectorate ports.

During the year under report the number of camel-loads of produce brought into Aden from the mainland of Arabia decreased by 3,912 loads or 2·27 per cent. chiefly in coffee and wood and charcoal. The total value of the import trade fell from Rs. 39,89,887 to Rs. 30,88,452 or by 29·18 per cent. The total value of the export trade rose from Rs. 22,65,112 to Rs. 23,50,548, showing an increase of Rs. 85,472 or 3·77 per cent. In imports the principal articles exhibiting decreases were camels, coffee and grains, and in exports the largest increases occurred in cotton piece-goods, wrought metals, kerosine oil, spices and unmanufactured tobacco.

The number and tonnage of merchant vessels that entered and cleared the port of Aden during the past two years are given in the following comparative statement:—

	1895-96.		1896-97.		INCREASE OR DECREASE.		
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
Entered	{ Steam ...	1,306	2,432,737	1,256	2,416,266	—50	16,471
	{ Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Country Craft ...	1,536	51,318	1,503	48,424	—33	2,894
	Total ...	2,842	2,484,055	2,759	2,464,690	—83	19,365
Cleared	{ Steam ...	1,304	2,431,035	1,256	2,414,437	—48	16,598
	{ Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Country Craft ...	1,560	53,009	1,442	46,856	—118	6,153
	Total ...	2,864	2,484,044	2,698	2,461,293	—166	22,751

Out of the total number of vessels entered the port during the year, 813 called to discharge or ship cargo, 323 called for coal, 41 called to discharge coal, 27 for provisions and water, 24 put in only to call for or land mails, 3 called only to land or ship passengers, 6 called for medical attendance or to land sick men, 3 called for repairs, 3 called for bills of health, 6 called for orders and 7 to tow lighters.

## Public Works.

### CIVIL WORKS.

The total expenditure of the year on Civil Works was Rs. 56,51,199 as below:—

Outlay in India.				Rs.	Rs.
Imperial ...	...	...	...	2,08,802	...
Suspense ...	...	...	...	2	2,08,804
Provincial ...	...	...	...	31,38,280	...
Suspense ...	...	...	...	28,409	31,66,689
Contributions...	{ Provincial inclusive of Suspense	...	...	1,57,469	8,03,231
		{ Excluded Local Funds do.	...	6,45,742	
Incorporated Local Funds	...	...	...	14,69,817	14,72,405
Suspense ...	...	...	...	2,588	
Add—				...	56,51,129
Outlay in England.....	...	...	...	43	70
Loss by Exchange ...	...	...	...	28	
Grand Total ...				56,51,199	

\* In round figures the expenditure on new works was 25 lakhs; on repairs about 19½ lakhs; on establishment 10½ lakhs; and on tools and plant ½ lakh. Under Imperial Services the outlay was mainly incurred on behalf of the Customs and Salt Departments. For the former the construction of a new Custom House at Honavar was commenced, while for the latter the Salt Works at Sukkur and the pier, preventive offices, and weighing shed at Sankatta were completed, in addition to a number of subordinate offices and residences in progress or completed. For the use of the Post Office Department, a part of the old jail at Ahmedabad was converted into a post office, and the Indo-European Telegraph buildings at Karachi were completed for the Telegraph Department. On the Somali Coast the works at the Residency and Court-house at Zaila were in progress, the police lines were improved and several minor works carried out. Under Provincial Services the works completed for the Revenue Department included ten Mamlatdars' kacheris, while new kacheris were in progress in 4 talukas and improvements to two others were executed. Accommodation for survey records was provided at Broach and at Nsik. Improved accommodation for public offices was furnished in two old jails, of three bungalows

in progress, two were completed, and the farm buildings of the Surat Experimental Farm were finished. A new distillery was completed at Godhra, and that at Kotri was extended. Improvements were made to Government House at Ganeshkhind and to Government House at Malabár Point. New tiles were placed on the Residency at Baroda and a Rájasthánik Hall was in progress at Sádra. Two new High schools were in progress and numerous schools and colleges enlarged, while a number of Local Fund and Municipal school-houses were in progress or completed. Court-houses were commenced at Jambusar, Kapadvanj and Viramgám and completed at Bándra and Broach. Several improvements were in progress or executed to the jails at Ahmedabad, Thána, and Dhárwár, while police-lines and other buildings were in progress or completed at various places. A new hospital for women and children was completed at Surat in addition to numerous improvements and extensions to hospital and dispensaries at other places, while the Veterinary Hospital at Ahmedabad was completed. The gross outlay on original communications was Rs. 6½ lakhs, among which may be mentioned the Godaveri Bridge at Násik which was opened for traffic. Of the works falling under the head miscellaneous public improvements, the most important in progress were the Surat and Ránder water-works, while those at Dhulia were completed, the gross outlay on original works being Rs. 6 lakhs.

*Civil Buildings.*

Imperial Services. The expenditure under Imperial Services was Rs. 2,08,874, subdivided as under :—

	Rs.
Original Works ... ..	1,01,145
Repairs ... ..	69,262
Establishment ... ..	36,119
Tools and Plant ... ..	2,356
Suspense ... ..	2
Total ... ..	2,08,874

The expenditure in the previous year was Rs. 2,18,874.

Customs. A new Custom House at Honávar was commenced, Rs. 2,032 being spent against an estimate of Rs. 5,761.

Salt. The Sir-Kárkún's kacheri at Rai Murdba in the Thána district was completed at a total cost of Rs. 18,390 against an estimate of Rs. 18,405, and quarters for the Sir-Kárkún at Umella would have been finished, had not plague stopped the work. In the Ahmedabad district the Inspector's bungalow at Dhandhuka, and the Sir-Kárkún's kacheri, at Khárághoda were completed, the outlays being Rs. 5,742 and Rs. 6,222 respectively. At the latter place work was commenced on new Kárkún's quarters, Rs. 3,242 being spent against an estimate of Rs. 3,860. The construction of the pier, preventive office and weighing-shed at Sánikatta in the Kánara district was completed at a total cost of Rs. 14,257 or Rs. 369 within the estimate, and the Inspector's bungalow at Honkon, on which an outlay of Rs. 6,639 was incurred, was also finished. Quarters for an Assistant Inspector at Castle Rock in the Dhárwár district were almost completed. In the Ratnágiri district the quarters for Inspectors at Bándra, Saturde and Dodumarg were completed at a total cost of Rs. 18,155. In the Kolába district quarters for the Sar-Kárkún at Malekhind were completed and those at Umberde were begun, the former at a cost of Rs. 10,744, while Rs. 1,070 against an estimate of Rs. 9,951 were spent on the latter. The completion of a second godown at Shikárpur at a total cost Rs. 8,350 was effected.

Post Office. The conversion of a portion of the old jail at Ahmedabad into a Post Office was completed, the total cost being Rs. 4,562 against an estimate of Rs. 5,486.

Telegraph. At Karáchi additions and alterations were made to the Indo-European Telegraph buildings at a cost of Rs. 3,602.

Somáli Coast Works. The grant for works on the Somáli Coast was Rs. 30,164. At Berbera the Custom House was repaired and the police lines, burnt down by fire, were reconstructed. The Residency and Court-house at Zaila were completed at a total cost of Rs. 36,949.

Provincial Services. The expenditure from Provincial and Local Funds and Contributions, including the outlay on Forest and Customs buildings, was Rs. 21,02,414, subdivided as under :—

	Rs.
Original Works ... ..	11,71,661
Repairs ... ..	4,03,642
Establishment ... ..	4,97,669
Tools and Plant ... ..	29,543
Total ... ..	21,02,414

The expenditure in the previous year was Rs. 25,69,335.

Administration. Mámlatdárs' kacheris on the standard plan were in progress at Jambusar in the Surat district, the outlay being Rs. 12,097 against an estimate of Rs. 28,100; at Jámkhed in the Ahmednagar district on which Rs. 6,116 were spent against an estimate of Rs. 34,436; at Karád in the Sátára district, on which Rs. 19,822 were spent against an estimate of Rs. 32,034; at Godhra in the Panch Maháls, to which a record room is not to be attached, the estimate consequently being Rs. 14,746, of which Rs. 9,916 were expended. Ten Mámlatdárs' kacheris were completed during the year at Olpád in the Surat district, estimated to cost Rs. 21,924, the year's outlay being Rs. 9,282; at Sirur in the Poona district, on which Rs. 15,107 were spent during the year; at Sinnar in the Násik district, the year's outlay being Rs. 27,945

against an estimate of Rs. 28,378; at Shirpur, Yával and Ráver in the Khándesh district, of which the estimates amounted to Rs. 32,371, Rs. 31,570 and Rs. 15,198, and the total costs to Rs. 30,273, Rs. 29,771 and Rs. 13,418; at Ankola in the Kánara district, estimated to cost Rs. 28,380, on which Rs. 26,276 were expended during the year; at Alibág in the Kolába district, for Rs. 19,644 against an estimate of Rs. 20,608; at Haveri and Ráncbennur in the Dhárwár district at costs of Rs. 23,581 and Rs. 28,303 respectively. In Surat, the work of converting a portion of the old jail into public offices continued, Rs. 3,080 being spent during the year, while the farm-buildings for the experimental farm were completed at a total cost of Rs. 17,698. Accommodation for the Gujarát Survey records was provided at Broach in the salt godown; for the revenue records at Násik at a total cost of Rs. 17,621; for survey records at Dhulia at a total cost of Rs. 20,846; and for the duplicate survey records at Sátára at a total cost of Rs. 14,213. The bungalow for the Assistant Collector at Kaira was completed, on which the total outlay amounted to Rs. 10,533. The conversion of the old carpenter's shed into Sub-Registrar's office in the City Jail, Poona, was effected at a cost of Rs. 2,402 against an estimate of Rs. 2,783. Additions and alterations were made to the Collector's office at Alibág and to the Mámátdár's kacheri at Jámkhed. Additions were made to the Mukhtyárkar's kacheri at Mirpur Sakro in the Karachi district, the expenditure being Rs. 3,047 against an estimate of Rs. 3,189. The bungalow for the Deputy Collector, Nára Valley, at Mirpur Khás was completed at a cost of Rs. 6,059, as well as a district bungalow at Sháhdádpur for Rs. 6,139. The distillery at Godhra was practically completed when the year ended, but the accounts had not been closed. Two liquor sheds forming part of a projected distillery at Kotri were under construction, the outlay during the year amounting to Rs. 9,972. At Government House, Malabár Point, Bombay, a further extension of the incandescent lights was executed. The Aides-de-Camp's quarters were being enlarged so as to provide accommodation for four officers, the year's outlay being Rs. 6,273 against an estimate of Rs. 6,815. Additions and alterations to the House Steward's quarters at Government House, Ganeshkhind, were begun. New cook-rooms and servants' quarters for Government House, Karáchi, were constructed at a cost of Rs. 5,399 against an estimate of Rs. 5,422.

The work of re-roofing the Residency at Baroda, begun in the previous year, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 11,487 against an estimate of Rs. 11,659. At Sádra a Rájasthánik Hall estimated to cost Rs. 4,090, was in progress, and the outlay during the year was Rs. 2,560. Political Agencies.

The preservation of ancient monuments continued to receive attention, and Rs. 9,299 were spent in and around Ahmedabad, chiefly on mosques. At Bijápur special repairs to the Ibrahim Roza were begun, Rs. 486 being expended against an estimate of Rs. 2,798, and works on other buildings cost Rs. 1,381. Repairs to Musjid at Khudábad were executed at a cost of Rs. 391, and coloured tiles which had fallen from the tomb of Mian Yar Mohamed Kalhora in the Karáchi district were fixed in a gypsum mortar at a cost of Rs. 80. Minor Departments.

In buildings classed as Provincial the progress made was as follows:—The additions and alterations to the Byramji Jijibhoy High School, Thána, were completed at a cost of Rs. 3,120. At Godhra the Telang High School was approaching completion, Rs. 30,990 having been expended against an estimate of Rs. 36,997. The new High School at Bijápur estimated to cost Rs. 40,839 was commenced. The memorial tablet referred to in the last report was fixed during the year in the Metharam Hall at Hyderabad. The buildings were thus completed at a cost of Rs. 15,976 against an estimate of Rs. 15,584. The water service to the Female Training College at Hyderabad was completed and the total cost of the college amounted to Rs. 42,216. At Karáchi the office of the Educational Inspector in Sind was finished at a cost of Rs. 4,933 against an estimate of Rs. 4,916. The progress made with private buildings to which Government contributed grants-in-aid was as follows:—At Bombay the additions to the Wilson College, Chaupáti, alluded to in the last report, were completed at a cost of Rs. 20,761, showing a saving of Rs. 2,691 on the estimate, while additions and alterations to the Principal's residence were in progress, Rs. 4,115 having been expended out of an estimate of Rs. 7,801. At Ahmedabad the main buildings of the Gujarát College were ready for occupation in February 1897. The total outlay amounted to Rs. 1,43,427 against an estimate of Rs. 1,85,057. The combined scheme for supplying water to the college and the Ellis Bridge from the municipal water works was nearly completed, Rs. 4,103 having been expended. Large additions to the Deccan College, Poona, were begun, and Rs. 5,841 expended out of an estimate of Rs. 10,910. The Debating Theatre and Library of this college were practically completed, the total expenditure to the end of the year amounting to Rs. 20,844. At Dhárwár the works in connection with the project of additions and alterations to the Training College were nearly completed and an important portion, the new practising school, was formally opened by His Excellency the Governor in March 1897. The total outlay to the end of the year was Rs. 23,698 against an estimate of Rs. 31,940. Passing to Local Fund and Municipal buildings executed by the Public Works Department, the Municipal School at Bhiwndi in the Thána district was completed at a total cost of Rs. 19,346. In the Ahmednagar district, a new school at Pravara-Sangan was in progress, the year's expenditure amounting to Rs. 1,107 against an estimate of Rs. 2,178, while three new schools at Samvatsar, Rahata, and Shurdi were completed, the total outlays being Rs. 1,752, Rs. 3,098 and Rs. 1,642 respectively. In the Khándesh Collectorate a vernacular school for 600 boys, was completed at Dhulia; the total cost was Rs. 46,267. Besides three major schools at Virdal Chálisgaon, and Mehunbara and six minor schools were in progress or completed. Of them the major schools at Chálisgaon and Mehunbara were completed, the total outlays being Rs. 8,228 and Rs. 3,095 respectively, while one minor school at Tarkheda was completed at a cost of Educational.

Rs. 1,897. In the Dhárwár Collectorate the additions to the school-house at Byadgi were completed at a total cost of Rs. 3,437, or a saving of Rs. 33 on the estimate, and a new school-house at Shelvadi was provided at a cost of Rs. 4,907. In the Ratnágiri district the school-house at Málwan was completed at a cost of Rs. 8,350 against an estimate of Rs. 8,355, while one at Rájápur was under construction and Rs. 6,498 were expended during the year. In the Sátára district the alterations and repairs to the school-house at Dudhgaon were executed, the total outlay being Rs. 2,527 against an estimate of Rs. 2,672.

Ecclesiastical.

The construction of a campanile for the Church of the Holy Name at Poona was still in progress, the year's outlay amounting to Rs. 8,998, and the total expenditure to Rs. 19,334.

Law and Justice.

The Small Cause Court at Broach was completed at a cost of Rs. 8,420. In the Thána District the Magistrate's Court at Bándra was completed in May 1896. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 4,212 and, from the commencement of the work, Rs. 12,208. In the Surat district a new Subordinate Judge's Court at Jambusar, estimated to cost Rs. 17,923, was in progress. A new Court-house for the Subordinate Judge at Kapadvanj in the Kaira district was begun late in the year, but the withdrawal of the grants for this and for a similar Court at Viramgám in the Ahmedabad district prevented much progress being made. A new Subordinate Judge's Court at Yeola in the Násik district was begun, Rs. 1,216 being expended against an estimate of Rs. 21,136. Famine relief operations stopped work on Subordinate Judge's Court-houses at Nandurbár and Erandol in the Khándesh district; on the former Rs. 884 against an estimate of Rs. 18,438 were expended and on the latter Rs. 5,491 against an estimate of Rs. 19,247. A new Court-house for the Subordinate Judge at Kárwár in the Kánara district was undertaken, the outlay amounting to Rs. 4,987 against an estimate of Rs. 16,597. At Ratnágiri the works in the portion of the Court set aside as a residence for the Judge were completed, while the water-supply of the new Court-house for the Subordinate Judge was improved at a cost of Rs. 444. A Subordinate Judge's Court-house was commenced at Dápoli, on which Rs. 7,500 were expended against an estimate of Rs. 21,796. Barrack No. 40 at Sukkur was purchased for Rs. 20,000 for locating the Judicial Courts to be transferred there from Shikárpur.

Jails.

The Deputy Jailor's quarters at the Ahmedabad Central Prison, estimated to cost Rs. 5,940, were completed at a total cost of Rs. 3,988. Three additional rooms for kárkúns were also completed at a cost of Rs. 2,512. Additions and alterations, including a new quadrangle, were completed at the Yerrowda Reformatory School, Poona, the total expenditure amounting to Rs. 12,299 against an estimate of Rs. 12,381. Rs. 2,172 were spent at the Central Prison, Hyderabad, on chowkidárs' quarters and on improvements to the water-supply, bringing the total cost upto Rs. 4,54,579. The plague prevented the completion of new quarters for subordinates at the Thána Criminal Jail. The estimate amounted to Rs. 7,613, of which Rs. 5,958 were expended. The construction of bathing platforms at the same jail was completed. At Dhárwár, the dairy buildings were completely equipped, thus completing the works alluded to in the last report. The total cost was Rs. 3,769 against an estimate of Rs. 3,600.

Police.

The budget estimate for the year contained a provision of Rs. 3,03,000 for new police buildings, of which Rs. 2,41,000 were for works in progress and Rs. 67,900 for new major and minor works. The following statement gives details of the progress made during the year:—

District.	Locality.	Name of Work.	Number of men to be accommodated.	Estimated Cost.	Expended during the year.	Remarks.
				Rs.	Rs.	
Presidency ...	Bombay ...	Head-quarters Police Offices and Lines near the Arthur Crawford Markets.	...	3,03,746	1,34,037	In progress.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Providing and fixing record-racks in certain rooms in the new Head-quarters for Police.	...	959	918	Completed.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Providing and fixing planked weather-board frame-work to Police Officers' quarters on the second floor of the Claremount premises.	...	249	212	Do.
Thána ...	Sháhápur ...	Police Lines ...	21	5,912	1,714	Do.
Do. ...	Kudus ...	Do. ...	6	1,763	288	Do.
Do. ...	Anbiwalli ...	Do. ...	5	1,681	700	Do.
Do. ...	Khandus ...	Do. ...	5	1,746	801	Do.
Furat and Broach.	Olpad... ..	Do. ...	28	11,657	2,600	In progress.
Do. ...	Sáyan... ..	Do. ...	4	1,640	27	Completed.
Do. ...	Halsár ...	Providing iron bars to the windows of the Police Lines.	...	24	24	Do.
Do. ...	Párdi ...	Making certain alterations in the Police Lines.	...	39	33	Do.
Do. ...	Bulhan ...	Do. do. ...	...	55	56	Do.
Do. ...	Anita ...	Do. do. ...	...	18	19	Do.
Do. ...	Bardoli ...	Providing wire-fencing to the compound of the Police Lines.	...	141	140	Do.
Kaira ...	Kapadvanj ...	Police Lines ...	41	14,055	5,216	Do.

District—contd.	Locality.	Name of Work.	Number of men to be accommodated.	Estimated	Expended	Remarks.
				Cost.	during the year.	
				Rs.	Rs.	
Kaira	Kaira	Additions and alterations to the Police Superintendent's bungalow.	...	3,870	1,374	Completed.
Panjab	Tándo	Police Lines	9	2,786	242	Do.
Mahála	Godhra	A privy and urinal in the compound of the Police Superintendent's bungalow.	...	169	167	Do.
Do.	Jambughoda	Providing a window in the Dispensary forming a part of Defensive Thána.	...	30	29	Do.
Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	Police Lines	45	14,261	5,188	In progress.
Do.	Fálanpur	Lines for the Mounted Branches (Horse and Camel) of Imperial Police.	53	20,163	7,087	Do.
Do.	Sábarmati Railway Station.	Police Lines	5	1,940	898	Completed.
Mahí Kántha Agency.	Katosan	Thándár's quarters	2	3,260	1,231	In progress.
Sholápur	Sholápur	Head-quarters Police Lines	143	43,991	18,509	Do.
Ahmednagar	Sonai, táluks Névasa.	Police Lines	6	2,480	2,464	Completed.
Do.	Bari, táluks Akola.	Do.	6	1,677	1,671	Do.
Khándesh	Blusaval	Do.	34	11,413	4,799	Do.
Do.	Talvada	Police Lock-up	...	1,076	24	Do. in 1895-96. Liability paid.
Do.	Dahigaon	Police Out-post	5	1,689	636	Completed.
Do.	Lohára	Police Lines	9	2,700	934	Do.
Do.	Dhulia	Constructing School-house in connection with Police Lines.	...	1,419	1,341	Do.
Do.	Do.	Quarter-guard and Store-room in connection with Police Lines.	...	2,003	1,673	Do.
Do.	Do.	Providing lightning conductor to Police Ammunition Store-room.	...	117	112	Do.
Nasik	Peint	Police Lines	18	13,328	1,534	In progress.
Do.	Shinar	Do. (quarters for Treasury-guard only).	30	10,732	1,258	Nearly completed.
Do.	Námpur	Providing wire-fencing round the Police Lines.	6	441	12	Completed.
Poona	Poona	Lines for the City Police	272	78,174	20,001	In progress.
Do.	Do.	Improvements to Police Lines (Stables) Shanwár Wáda.	...	55	55	Completed.
Do.	Do.	Faving certain portions of the Faraskhána Police Station.	...	361	330	Do.
Do.	Do.	Improving the roof of the Police Store in Shanwár Wáda.	...	342	340	Do.
Do.	Paud	Improvements to the Police Lines...	...	358	357	Do.
Do.	Iadápur	Do. to the compound on the rear of the Police Lines.	...	105	105	Do.
Do.	Vadgaon	Do. the Office of the Chief Constable.	...	182	181	Do.
Dhárwár	Háveri	Police Lines	12	4,335	4,331	Do.
Do.	Ránehennur	Do.	24	8,176	8,319	In progress.
Kánara	Sirsi	Constructing a channel to carry out sullage water from the Police Lines.	...	229	300	Completed.
Do.	Supa	Providing the Police Lines with sky lights and ventilating tiles.	...	60	69	Do.
Ratnágiri & Kolába.	Harcheri	Compensation for land taken up for Police Lines.	...	151	131	Do.
Do.	Ratnágiri	Providing iron-barred shutters to the store-room at the Police lines.	...	28	25	Do.
Do.	Dápoli	Providing ventilating tiles to the Police Lines.	...	158	157	Do.
Bijápúr	Bágevádi	Police Lines	19	7,477	679	Do.
Natára	Shirála	Do.	23	8,182	1,608	In progress.
Do.	Sátára	Converting the old cook-house in Court-house into accommodation for Police.	20	2,709	2,736	Completed.
Ehikárpúr Canals.	Mirpur thelo.	Additions and alterations to the Police Thána.	15	9,294	6,278	Do.
Do.	Ghotki	Constructing a compound wall round the Police Thána.	...	500	498	Do.
Karáchi Canals.	Karáchi	Quarters for the Head Constables of the Rural Police Lines.	8	5,416	1,800	Do.
Do.	Do.	Erecting a wall on part of the west side of plot No. 16 occupied by the City Police Lines.	...	498	494	Do.
Do.	Tatta	Raising the walls of the yard of the Lock-up.	...	100	86	Do.
Western Nára.	Sehwán	Providing compound gates in the Police Lines.	...	32	33	Do.
Do.	Mehár	Making additions and alterations to the Rural Police Lines.	...	1,387	1,464	Do.

District— <i>could</i>	Locality.	Name of Work.	Number of men to be accommodated.	Estimated Cost.		Expended during the year.	Remarks.
				Rs.	Rs.		
Western Nara.	Mehar ...	Removing and renewing roof of two blocks of Mounted Police Lines.	...	2,851	2,217	Completed.	
Begari Canals.	Jacobabad ...	Certain additions to the record racks of Police Thana.	...	78	64	Do.	
Ghar Canals.	Kherodero ...	Police Thana...	4	2,517	2,368	Do.	
Do.	Larkhana ...	Providing two gates in the compound wall of the Town Police Chauki.	...	92	86	Do.	
Do.	Kambar ...	Constructing a screen wall in front of married men's quarters for Armed Police.	...	67	69	Do.	
Do.	Shahdadpur ...	Certain additions to the record racks of the Police Thana.	...	24	23	Do.	
Eastern Nara.	Bubi ...	Police Lines ...	6	3,242	2,663	Do.	
Hyderabad Canals.	Shahdadpur ...	Additions and alterations to the Police Lines.	8	2,337	740	Do.	
Do.	Sinjhora ...	Enlarging Police Lines ...	6	3,156	3,127	Do.	
Do.	Shahpur ...	Police Lines ...	10	6,618	4,000	In progress.	
Total ...			908	6,33,890	2,53,473		

Medical.

At Bombay, additions and alterations in the Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Hospital were completed at a total cost of Rs. 6,433, and the construction of combined mortuaries for Christians, Hindus and Mahomedans was begun. The estimated cost was Rs. 8,150, of which Rs. 3,037 were spent. A *post-mortem* room in connection with the mortuaries, estimated to cost Rs. 9,030, was also undertaken, Rs. 3,037 being spent during the year. In the Thana district the erection of quarters for seven menial servants and one civil medical pupil at the Civil Hospital was completed at a total cost of Rs. 3,900, as also the additions to the quarters of the Assistant Surgeon of the Kalyan Dispensary. The Moraribhai Vrijbhukhandas Hospital for Women and Children at Surat was completed at a total cost of Rs. 29,910. The dispensary at Debeh in the Broach district was finished, the total outlay amounting to Rs. 5,440. At Ahmedabad, the new Veterinary dispensary was on its practical completion occupied in March 1897. The total outlay was Rs. 9,002 against an estimate of Rs. 9,489. The quarters for the Hospital Assistant at the Civil Hospital, Sholapur, were completed at a total cost of Rs. 2,240. Good progress was made with the work of improving the drainage of the Sassoon Hospital at Poona. The Hospital Assistant's quarters at Satana in the Nasik district were practically completed, an expenditure of Rs. 754 bringing the total outlay up to Rs. 4,929. A similar building at Dhulia in the Khandesh district was also completed at a total cost of Rs. 5,524. The dispensary at Jannar in the same district was practically completed, while good progress was made with the Veterinary Dispensary at Dhulia. At Kalghatgi in the Dhárwár and Uran in the Kolába district dispensaries were commenced and completed at an outlay of Rs. 9,096 and Rs. 8,118 against estimates of Rs. 9,096 and Rs. 8,919 respectively. At Karáchi, the construction of cells for the insane patients at the Civil Hospital was completed at a total cost of Rs. 5,796 against an estimate of Rs. 5,808, and the quarters for the Hospital Assistant at the dispensary at Manora were also completed, the total outlay being Rs. 3,479. The new Local Fund Dispensary at Shahdadpur in the Hyderabad district was completed at a total cost of Rs. 6,690 against an estimate of Rs. 6,728. Substantial progress was made in the Lunatic Asylum works at Naypada in the Thana district. The outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 1,03,885, bringing the total expenditure up to Rs. 1,53,210. The quarters for subordinates at the Dhárwár Lunatic Asylum were completed at a total outlay of Rs. 4,814 against an estimate of Rs. 4,805.

Miscellaneous.

At Bombay, the lighting of the Government Central Press was improved, and the work of improving the drainage of the Public Works offices completed at a total cost of Rs. 8,832 against an estimate of Rs. 8,846; the fire-proof record room at the Colaba Observatory was finally completed at a total cost of Rs. 2,801, while the old quarters for menial servants were replaced by buildings of a permanent character at a cost of Rs. 3,589. At Dhulia in the Khandesh district, the residence and office for the Executive Engineer were completed. Improvements to the stallion stables at Ahmednagar were in progress.

Communications.

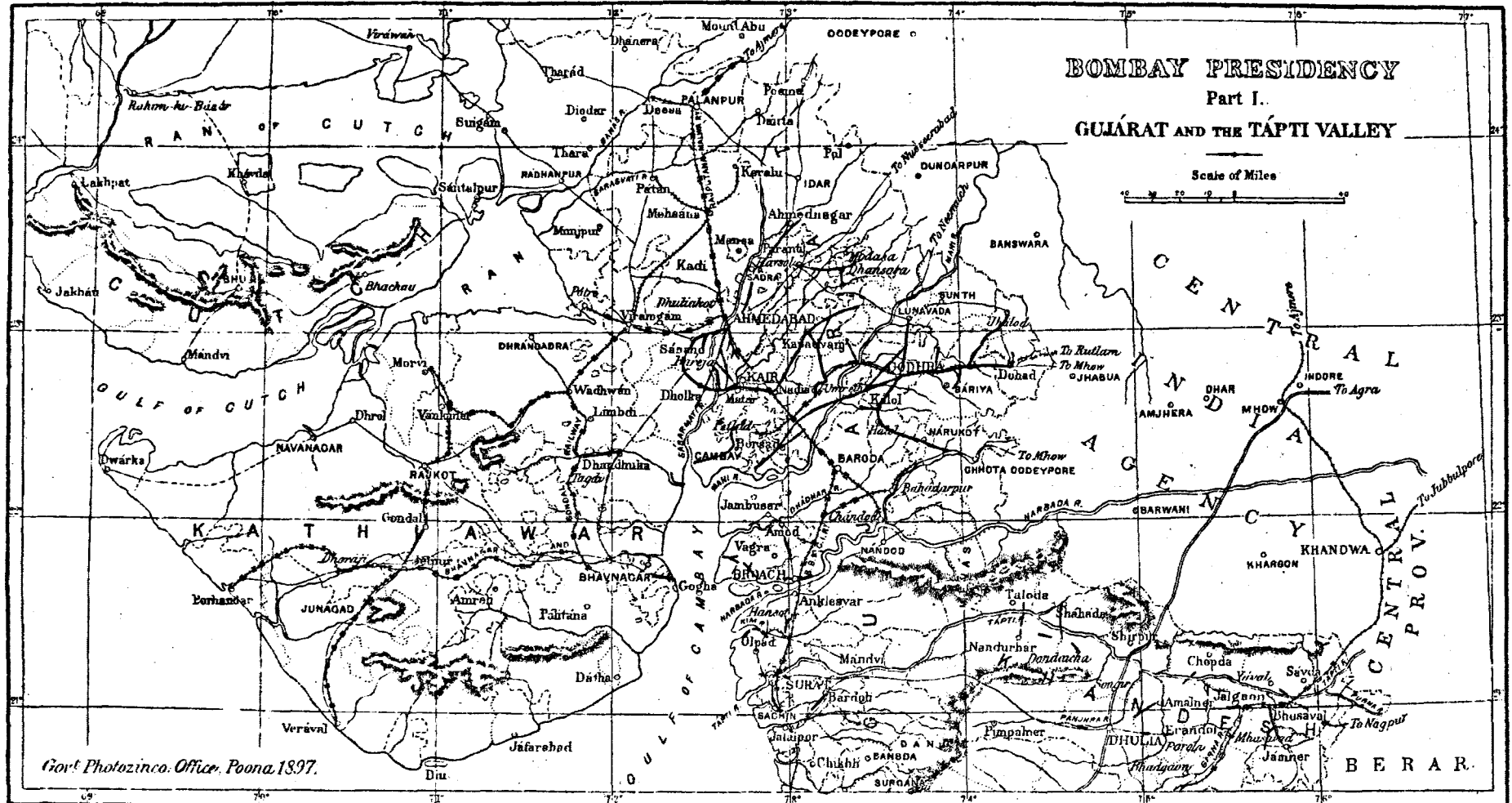
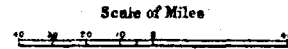
Roads.

The total outlay on Communications was Rs. 25,43,777, subdivided as under:—

	Rs.
Original works ...	6,21,786
Repairs ...	14,11,613
Establishment ...	4,65,662
Tools and Plant ...	39,816
Total ...	25,43,777

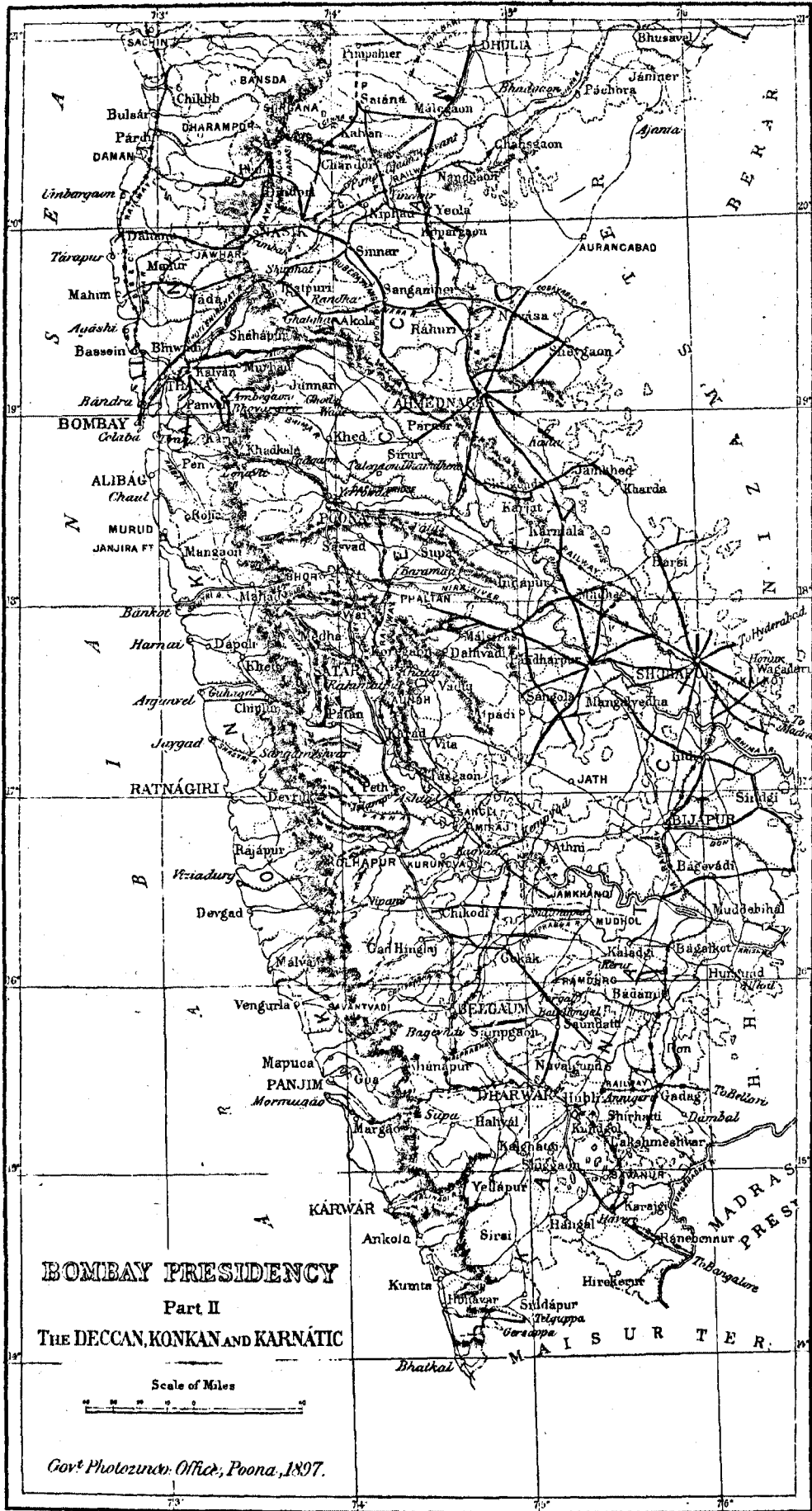
The expenditure in the previous year was Rs. 26,46,368. A map, in three sheets, showing the progress made during the year on the principal lines of roads is attached.

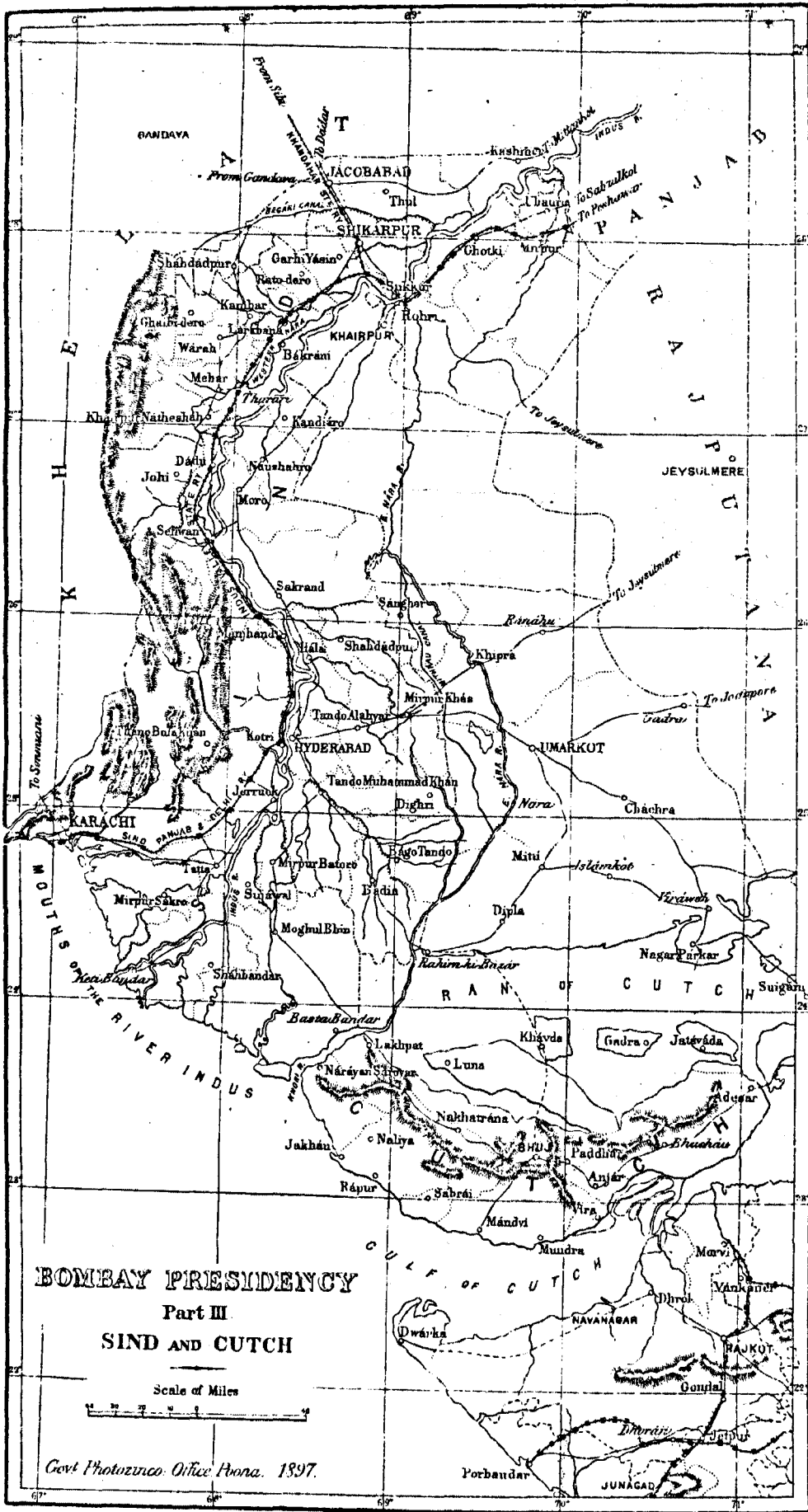
**BOMBAY PRESIDENCY**  
Part I.  
**GUJARAT AND THE TAPTI VALLEY**



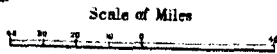
Govt. Photodupl. Office, Poona 1897.







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



Govt. Photodup. Office. Poona. 1897.

The works carried out during the year were as follows :—

*Northern Division.*—In the Thána District the Sopara-Nila road was finally and the Veyji-Umbergaon road nearly completed, the respective outlays amounting to Rs. 5,932 and Rs. 4,464. The work of improving the road connecting Papdi, Gokhirwa and Satevla khind, estimated to cost Rs. 3,208, was begun. Rs. 898 were spent in metalling 3 miles of the Broach-Jambusar road in the Broach District, and Rs. 9,265 on metalling the Broach-Dehegaon road, while the road from Udwada Station to Udwada village was completed at a total cost of Rs. 24,941. In the Surat District, the bridge over the Bhagipul nála on the Sachin-Lápur road was completely constructed, the total outlay amounting to Rs. 3,992, and the reconstruction of a 20' span bridge on the Bulsár-Dharampore road, estimated to cost Rs. 3,117, was undertaken, the year's expenditure being Rs. 1,786. The Broach-Zadeshwar road and the Dehegaon-Kukerwada road in the Broach District and the Ránder-Bhesan road in the Surat District were all in progress. The reconstruction of the bridge across the Kim river at Sabol in the Surat District, the erection of a bridge over the Khandali Dip on the Waghra-Derol road and of one over the Khata Amba nála on the Zadeshwar-Sukurtirth road in the Broach District were all undertaken. The metalling of the Nadiád-Kapadvanj road in the Kaira District was completed throughout at a total cost of Rs. 61,711, while the metalling of the 4th mile on the Kaira-Mehmadabad road entailed an outlay of Rs. 1,443. In the Panch Maháls District part of the Godhra-Shera road was metalled; the total outlay on the road amounted to Rs. 23,359. In the Ahmedabad District, a metalled road connecting Talod Station on the Ahmedabad-Parantj Railway within the Modasa-Harsol road at the latter place was commenced. The estimate amounted to Rs. 37,506, of which Rs. 8,031 were expended during the year. Further improvements to the Dhandbuka-Tagdi road entailed an outlay of Rs. 989, while the re-making of the first 7 miles of the Ahmedabad-Dholka road and the metalling of part of the Ahmedabad-Bareja road were in progress, the outlays amounting to Rs. 6,924 and Rs. 6,910 respectively. A small village road including a culvert was completed in the Ahmedabad District at a total cost of Rs. 2,177.

*Central Division.*—In the Sholápur District the restoration of the bridge on the Poona-Hyderabad road, damaged by floods, was completely effected. The cost amounted to Rs. 11,279 against an estimate of Rs. 12,928. Improvements to 9 miles of the Sholápur-Akalkot road were carried out at a cost of Rs. 4,011. At Násik the masonry bridge over the Godávári was completely constructed at a total cost of Rs. 1,46,459 against an estimate of Rs. 1,39,223, and was formally opened for traffic by His Excellency the Governor in April 1897. The earthworks of the diversion of the Saval ghat portion of the Násik-Balsár road were completed, while murrum and metal were collected for this road, for the Harsul-Thána and Goldari road and for the road from Ambegám to Nánási. In the Ahmednagar District the Nevása-Sheogaon road was completed at a total cost of Rs. 41,977, while Rs. 2,162 were expended on metalling the first and third miles of the Kosepuri-Ismaipur road. In the Khándesh District famine hindered the work on the road from the Tápti river to Chopda, on the Amalner-Chopda road, on the Songir-Nandurbar road, on the Jalgaon-Jamner road and in the Amalner-Parola road, but the last two were practically completed. Metalling the Jalgaon-Dharamgaon road was practically finished, the year's expenditure of Rs. 1,497 making the total cost a sum of Rs. 14,055. The construction of approaches to the Tapti river on the Dharamgaon-Chopda road and on the Nandurbar-Taloda road made good progress, the former work being almost, and the north approach of the latter quite completed. The improvements to the Bhadgaon-Talavda road and the construction of the Erandol-Dharamgaon road were completed, the total outlay on the former being Rs. 5,238 and on the latter Rs. 18,746. The Sakri-Pimpalner road was almost completed, Rs. 17,815 having been expended out of an estimate of Rs. 21,999. Substantial progress was made in the construction works of the road from Bhusával to Jalgaon and of the Neri-Ajanta road. Improvements were carried out on the Sátára-Kás road at a total cost of Rs. 6,269 against an estimate of Rs. 6,215, while materials were collected for protection works at the Mahuli crossing on the Sátára-Pandharpur road.

*Southern Division.*—In the Dhárwár District work on the road between Karajgi village and the railway station on the Southern Marátha Railway was completed; the total cost amounted to Rs. 19,957 against an estimate of Rs. 19,485. Extensive improvements were carried out along the various sections of the Bala-Badami road on which the outlay amounted to Rs. 83,965. Two new roads, one from Gajendragad to Neregal and the other from Nargund to Mallapur, were commenced; the expenditure on the former was Rs. 7,987 and on the latter Rs. 2,254. Special repairs to the Handimali Bridge on the Kárwár-Belláry road in the Kánara District were in progress, the year's outlay amounting to Rs. 7,884. The work of metalling the road from the Mysore frontier to Gersappa was pushed on, that of 10 miles being completed, while Rs. 41,521 were spent on the remaining portion. The reconstruction of a bridge on the Yellapur-Bankapore road was completed, the estimate of Rs. 2,887 being exceeded by Rs. 517. On the Kumbharvada-Ulvi road an outlay of Rs. 4,125 against an estimate of Rs. 3,694 was incurred on special repairs. In the Bijápur District, improvements to the Bijápur-Bageváli road, estimated to cost Rs. 39,283, entailed an outlay of Rs. 7,914 during the year. In the Ratnágiri District the bridge at Dhamápur on the Chauk-Nerur road was put under reconstruction, and an outlay of Rs. 2,610 was incurred.

*Sind.*—In Sind bridges were under construction over the Sind Canal, and the Mirza Canal in the Shikárpur District, over the Dadeji Canal in the Karáchi District and over the Gungro Dhoru in the Hyderabad District.

Accommodation  
 for travellers.

Surveys of three roads in the Thána and of one in the Ahmednagar District were in progress or completed.

Arboriculture.

The out-houses of the travellers' bungalow at Kotri were reconstructed at a cost of Rs. 2,701, against an estimate of Rs. 2,717.

The planting and preserving of roadside trees continued to receive careful attention throughout the Presidency.

*Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*

The outlay under this head was Rs. 7,29,996, subdivided as follows:—

	Rs.
Original Works ... ..	6,10,642
Repairs " " " " " "	54,657
Establishment " " " " " "	59,811
Tools and Plant " " " " " "	4,886
Total ... ..	<u>7,29,996</u>

The expenditure in the previous year was Rs. 3,80,488. The works executed were as follows:—

Water-supply.

Despite delay caused by the late arrival of pipes from England, the Surat-Ránder water-works made considerable progress. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 3,03,519. Improvements were completed or in progress to the tanks at Vásva in the Kaira and at Phedra, Utcha and at Gogo in the Ahmedabad district. Improvements to the water-supply at Yeola in the Násik district were begun and the masonry weir below the Godáveri Bridge at Násik was completed at a total cost of Rs. 10,295 against an estimate of Rs. 10,334. In the Khándesh district wells at Warpada and Lumpula were completely constructed and the Dhulia water-works completed. The total cost of the latter was Rs. 2,32,926, the estimated cost having been Rs. 4,16,899. In the Belgaum district improvements to the water-supply at Nipáni were completed and 4 wells were commenced, two of which were finished. In the Dhárwár district six tanks and two wells were under improvement. The Panvel water-works in the Kolába district were nearly completed; the total cost amounted to Rs. 1,02,091 against an estimate of Rs. 1,15,370. In the Bijápur district four wells continued under construction.

Drainage and  
 sewerage.

Preliminary drainage works in connection with the project of improving the Chaupáti Estate, at Bombay, were completed at a cost of Rs. 9,938. The drainage channel from Nadiád town in the Kaira district to the Shendi river was completed; the total cost amounted to Rs. 13,301 against an estimate of Rs. 13,406. The experimental portion of the sewerage project in Ahmedabad was completed at a total cost of Rs. 66,230 against an estimate of Rs. 1,04,563. The preliminary drainage work at Násik was also completed at a cost of Rs. 11,584.

Miscellaneous.

The construction of a municipal market at Bijápur was taken in hand just before the year closed. Little progress was made in the work of strengthening the dry rubble stone pitching in the foreshore of Back Bay, Bombay, as the grant was withdrawn by Government. The flood protection works at Surat were practically completed at a total cost of Rs. 1,74,434. The renewal of the wooden jetty at the same place, which had been damaged by floods, was in progress. The work of constructing two groynes on the left bank of the Auranga river near Bulsár was completed at a total cost of Rs. 4,390, and a similar work at Láli in the Kaira district was also completed. The work of removing prickly-pear in the Bijápur district by convict labour was continued. The protective bund at Kotri in Sind was completed at a total cost of Rs. 19,179, of which Government contributed Rs. 7,179.

**MILITARY WORKS.**

General remarks.

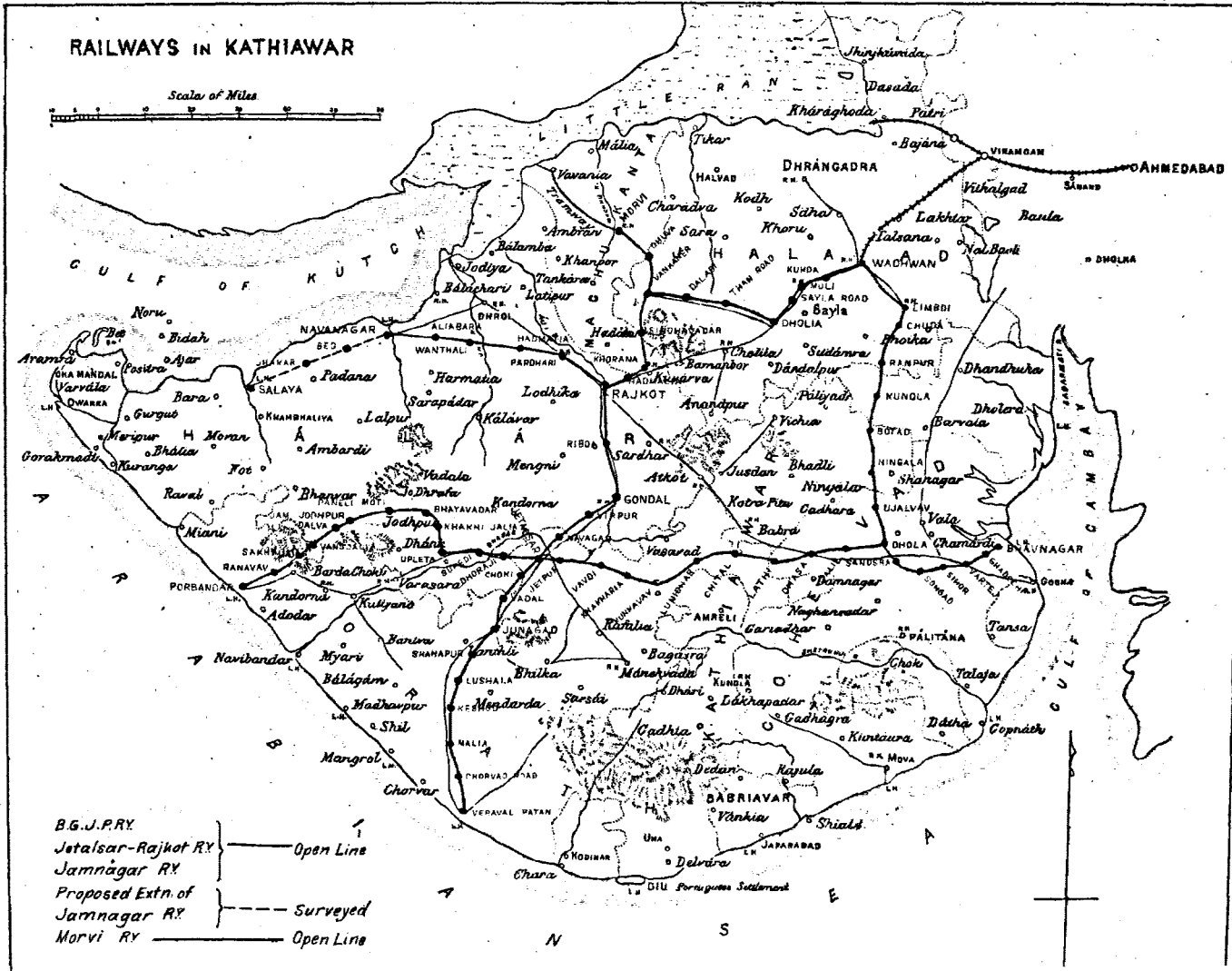
The following stations were under the control of the Public Works Department during the year:—Ahmednagar, Sirur, Purandhar, Khandála, and Sátára, in the Poona district; Málegaon, Bhuj, Baroda, Surat, and Thána, in the Bombay district; and Ahmedábád and Rájkot in the Deesa district. The expenditure during the year on military works (inclusive of contributions) amounted to Rs. 1,91,673, of which Rs. 65,732 were for original works; Rs. 74,636 for repairs; Rs. 30,585 for establishment; Rs. 1,964 for tools and plant; and Rs. 18,755 for Barraok department. The military works revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 10,218.

Buildings in the  
 Hills.

The work of protecting certain military buildings at Purandhar, situated close to the slopes of the upper fort, from being damaged by the falling of large stones was in progress. At intervals large boulders become detached from the hill-side and roll down in the rear of buildings; to prevent accident, trenches are being excavated as high on the slope as possible to catch the rolling stones. An expenditure of Rs. 798 was incurred during the year against the estimate of Rs. 3,942. The work of re-roofing the Male Hospital at Purandhar, commenced last year, was continued during the year, the total expenditure being Rs. 10,580 against the estimated cost, Rs. 14,770. Special repairs to the roof of the hospital servants' quarters (old) at Purandhar, estimated to cost Rs. 2,917, were completed, the total expenditure being Rs. 2,439.

# RAILWAYS IN KATHIAWAR

Scale of Miles



The drainage of the native infantry lines at Sâtára was commenced and completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,710 against the estimate of Rs. 3,378. The work of constructing two ovens in the bakery at Ahmednagar, estimated to cost Rs. 3,293, was commenced and nearly completed during the year, the expenditure being Rs. 2,933.

The re-roofing of the remount stables at Ahmednagar, commenced last year, was completed this year at an expenditure of Rs. 16,868, bringing the total to Rs. 32,148 against the estimate of Rs. 32,010. A machine-shed and two horse-sheds, which were commenced last year, were completed, the expenditure being Rs. 3,669 against the estimate of Rs. 3,228.

The extension of the Municipal water-supply to the cantonment at Ahmedábád, described in the report for 1894-95 and referred to in the last year's report, was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 60,991, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 62,738, the outlay during the year being Rs. 2,079. The project for water-supply to the infantry and cavalry lines at Rájkot, commenced last year, was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 3,021, the estimated cost being Rs. 3,422. In connection with this water-supply project, two masonry reservoirs—one for the native infantry lines with a capacity of about 4,500 gallons, and the other for the native cavalry lines with a capacity of about 1,875 gallons—were provided at a cost of Rs. 2,480. The total actual cost of the whole project is therefore Rs. 5,501. The works at the Páshán Tank, consisting of laying the pipes and constructing cisterns, &c., for the water-supply of Kirkee, were maintained in an efficient state at a cost of Rs. 2,738. The work of improving the water-supply of Kirkee, estimated to cost Rs. 3,09,228, was commenced during the year and Rs. 10,208 were expended up to its close. The work in connection with the water-supply to the Sâtára cantonment, described in previous reports and already practically completed, required finishing improvements, which were carried out during the year at an outlay of Rs. 2,149. The total expenditure from the commencement amounts to Rs. 73,621 against the estimate of Rs. 73,846. No definite scheme has as yet been ready for the water-supply to the Ahmednagar cantonment from the Bhingár aqueduct. Data are being collected as to the quality of water from the Bhingár aqueduct and also as to any supplementary supply which it may be possible to arrange for from the Ahmednagar municipal aqueducts. Meantime, it has been arranged to dispense with bhisties for conveying water to the barracks, and the pails and mussacks have been replaced by galvanised iron water carts fitted with taps. These are filled by hand-pumps fitted to the well openings which are covered over. Owing to the prevalence of scarcity in the neighbourhood of Ahmednagar, the work of constructing a tank at Kapurwádi was commenced this year. The estimated cost, including establishment charges, is Rs. 2,57,668. An expenditure of Rs. 1,288 was incurred during the year. The work was undertaken chiefly for relief purposes, but it will be useful in supplementing the water-supply of the cantonment of Ahmednagar and of the towns of Ahmednagar and Bhingár.

Certain improvements to the fortified post at Ahmedábád, estimated to cost Rs. 8,260, were commenced during the year and Rs. 4,995 were expended up to its close.

## RAILWAYS.

The following table gives the length of lines under the control of the Government of Bombay during the year 1896-97 :—

Gauge.	Railway.	Open for traffic for any part of the year.	Under construction.	Surveyed or under Survey.	Classification.
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	
	Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	1,287.93	...	...	Guaranteed.
	Dhond and Maumád Railway.	145.44	...	...	State Imperial, worked by Company.
	Khamgaon Railway ... ..	7.55	...	...	Native State, worked by Company.
	Amraoti do. ... ..	5.44	...	...	
	Wardha Coal do. ... ..	44.88	...	...	State Imperial, worked by Company.
	Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway.	438.78	...	...	Guaranteed.
	Patri Railway ... ..	22.12	...	...	State Imperial, worked by Company.
	His Highness the Gaekwar's Petlad Railway.	13.35	...	...	Native State, worked by Company.
5' 6"	Godhra-Kutlam Railway ...	118.28	...	...	State Imperial, worked by Company.
	Rutlám-Nagda-Muttra Railway.	25.30	...	365.99	State Imperial.
	Nagda-Ujjain Railway ...	31.25	...	...	Native State, worked by Company.
	Muttra-Agra Railway ... ..	...	...	31.81	State Imperial.
	Muttra-Aligarh Railway ...	...	...	36.95	Do.
	Tapti Valley Railway—Surat and Nandurbar to Amalner.	...	162.47	...	Assisted Railway.
	Maumád and Amalner to Jalgaon.	...	...	110.14	Not definitely known.
	Baroda-Godhra Chord Line ...	...	...	44.00	Do.
	Chalisgaon-Dhulia Railway ...	...	...	37.21	Do.
	Total, 5' 6" Gauge ...	2,140.30	162.47	616.20	

Gauge.	Railway.	Open for traffic for any part of the year.	Under construction.	Surveyed or under Survey.	Classification.
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	
Metre	Southern Mahratta Railway (including Bellary-Kistna Railway).	1,045.03	...	...	State Imperial, worked by Company.
	Mysore Railway ... ..	296.00	...	...	
	Mysore-Nanjangud Railway ...	15.25	0 50	...	Native State, worked by Company.
	Nanjangud-Gundalur Railway ...	...	...	54.00	
	Guntakal-Mysore Frontier Railway.	119.50	...	...	State Imperial, worked by Company.
	Yeshvantpur-Mysore Frontier Railway.	51.35	...	...	
	Kolhapur Railway ... ..	29.07	...	...	Do. do. (Unclassified).
	Kurnool Road-Kurnool Railway.	...	...	32.00	
	Rajputana-Malwa Railway ...	1,122.43	...	...	State Imperial, worked by Company.
	Rewari-Ferozepore Railway ...	290.85	...	...	
	Cawnpore-Achnera Railway ...	260.65	...	...	
	Palanpur-Dessa Railway* ...	17.28	...	...	
	Phalera-Rewari Railway ...	...	...	131.50	State Imperial (Unclassified).
	Sabarnati-Dholka Railway ...	...	...	33.46	
	Ahmedabad-Parantij Railway.	...	54.59	...	Assisted railway, to be worked by Company.
	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagadh- Porbandar Railway.	333.46	...	...	Line owned and worked by Native State.
	Jetalsar-Rajkot Railway ...	46.23	...	...	Do.
	Jamnagar Railway ... ..	...	50.30	...	Do.
	His Highness the Maharana of Meywar's Oodeypore-Chitor Railway.	60.31	...	...	Native State temporarily worked by Company.
	His Highness the Maharana of Meywar's Mauli-Nathdwara Railway.	...	...	14.75	Native State.
	High Highness the Gaekwar's Mehsana Railway.	92.63	...	...	Native State, worked by Company.
	Do. Patan-Harij Railway.	...	...	23.00	Native State.
	Do. Kalol-Kadi Railway...	...	...	12.20	
	Do. Kalol-Vijapur Rail- way.	...	...	29.60	Do.
	Do. Patan-Siddhpur Rail- way.	...	...	17.69	Do.
	Do. Siddhpur-Kheralu Railway.	...	...	16.95	Do.
	<b>Total Metre Gauge ...</b>	<b>3,780.04</b>	<b>105.39</b>	<b>365.15</b>	
2' 6"	Morvi Railway ... ..	94.35	...	...	Line owned and worked by Native State.
	His Highness the Gaekwar's Dabhoi Railway.	71.66	...	...	Native State, worked by Company.
	His Highness the Gaekwar's Vishwamitri-Padra Railway.	...	7.20	...	Native State, to be worked by Company.
	Do. Padra-Mohala Railway.	...	...	9.00	Native State.
	Do. Bahadarpur-Songir Railway.	...	...	9.50	Do.
	Rajpipla State Railway ...	...	19.73	...	Do. to be worked by Company.
	Barsi Light Railway ... ..	21.75	...	...	Line owned and worked by a Company.
	Barsi-Pandharpur Railway ...	...	...	32.00	Unclassified.
	Pandharpur-Sangola Railway .	...	...	20.00	
	<b>Total 2' 6" Gauge ...</b>	<b>187.77</b>	<b>26.93</b>	<b>70.50</b>	
<b>Grand Total, all Gauges ...</b>	<b>6,108.11</b>	<b>294.79</b>	<b>1,051.85</b>		

\* The Palanpur Darbar has contributed towards the cost.

† Includes 2.99 miles of the East Coast Railway worked over.

General.

Among the principal events which occurred during the year may be noticed the opening for traffic of the Barsi Light Railway, the grant of a concession to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company of Bombay for the formation of a company for the construction of a railway on the standard gauge from Surat on the B. B. & C. I. Railway up the Tapi Valley to Nandurbur and thence to Amalner, a distance of about 162 miles, and the cutting of the first sod on this line by His Excellency the Viceroy on 30th November 1896; and the linking up of the Rajputana-Malwa and the Bengal and North-Western Railway metre gauge systems, by the construction of the Lucknow-Gogra-Cawnpore Link Line.

*Works completed and in progress.*

G. I. P. Railway system.

The following were the chief works in progress or completed. The renewal of rails and the substitution of cast-iron pot-sleepers for wooden sleepers were steadily continued. The provision of interlocking apparatus at Mazagaon and the extension of the yard and running-shed accommodation for engines at Byculla were both completed. Extensions to the sidings at Dadar, Kurla and Thana, and improvements to the station at the last-mentioned place were sanctioned

or in progress. At Násik the extension of the platforms, the laying of new sidings and the construction of a waiting shed for pilgrims were completed. A new Railway Institute was completed at Sholápur. The new station at Akola was upon completion brought into use. The strengthening of 30-foot girders in 431 spans and of 62-foot girders in 14 spans was effected. The replacement of 60-foot girders in 38 spans and 100-foot girders in 9 spans was completed, while in one span of the Thána bridge 84-foot girders were renewed. Alterations to the Mund viaduct were in progress and the Seena and Bori bridges completely finished.

The work in the new administrative offices at Church Gate Station was steadily pushed on. At Carnac Bridge further shed accommodation was provided. A foot over-bridge to the north of Marine Lines Station was opened to the public. Extensions were made to the sidings at Dádar Station. The doubling of the line between Virár and Dahánu and between Amroli and Itola was nearly completed. The work of renewing the old 60' Warren girder bridges with plate girders was pressed on, and by the end of the year out of a total of 642 spans to be renewed, 257 spans or 40 per cent. of the total had been erected. The additions and alterations in sidings, shed and staff-quarters required at Godhra were almost completed. On the Anand-Godhra Branch the work of inserting a sixth pot-sleeper under every 20' rail was completed, and 28 miles of the railway were being fenced in with wire. Additional siding accommodation was provided at Sábarmati.

B. B. & C. I.  
Railway system.

Thirty-five miles of line laid with 41½-lb. rails were relayed with 50-lb. steel rails and 52-75 miles of line were fenced during the year. At Bandikui junction additional staff-quarters were in course of erection; a new waiting-shed was provided; and additions and alterations were made to the booking and luggage offices. On the Rewari-Ferozepur Section additional staff-quarters were provided at Sirsa and reservoirs for the storage of water were completed at Raman and Bhatinda Stations. The work of bringing water from the irrigation canal to reservoirs to be built at Bhiwani Station was undertaken. On the Cawnpore-Achnera Railway several additional staff-quarters were completed. Increased water tank accommodation for the running-shed at Cawnpore was being provided. The remodelling of the station at this place, necessitated by the new link line, was vigorously pressed on. At Ajmere a new house for the Engineer-in-Chief was completed and progress was made with additional staff-quarters both there and at other stations. The waterway of a 1-40' girder bridge on the main line in the Abu division was enlarged. On the Málwa section a new residence for the Executive Engineer, Holkar and Scindia Neemuch Division and new school-houses at Rutlam and Khandva, were the chief works in progress.

Rajputána-Málwa  
Railway.

The renewal of sleepers was still in progress. The alterations and additions to the workshops at Hubli made good progress and additional staff-quarters and a new siding were provided. At Wathar additional accommodation for first and second class passengers was provided. On the Mysore State Railway the works in connection with remodelling the yard at Bangalore were almost completed and a commencement made with a new siding and grain godowns at Davangere Station. On the Yeshvantpur-Mysore Frontier Section the permanent station building and junction arrangements at Yeshvantpur were completed and quarters for all Assistant Station Masters were completely built.

Southern  
Marátha  
Railway system.

The waterways at Keri and Raidhra bridges were improved and the Oojet bridge works were completed. Additional staff accommodation was provided at Dhoráji, Ránawao, Dhola and Jetalsar. A siding was laid to a ginning factory at Junágad, and a road over-bridge completed at Gondal. The work of collecting ballast on the Jetalsar-Rájkot Railway was finished. At Gadechi additions were made to the smithy and a timber drying shed erected. Other works in progress were, altering goods siding at Bhávnagar Station, erecting latrines at Dhola and Jetalsar, sinking a new well at Jetalsar, works in connection with goods depót and sidings at Rájkotpura and building additional staff-quarters at Rájkot.

Bhávnagar-Gondal-  
Junágad-Forbandar  
and Jetalsar-Rájkot  
Railways.

The construction of this railway was finished by the close of the year. The whole length of 50½ miles was completed in 14 months from the start.

Jamnagar Railway.

On the main line 1,307, 19-lb. rails were replaced by 11-lb. steel sleepers; 350 teak sleepers were also renewed. Three 10-foot arches were added to the culverts at Anandpore. A third class waiting-shed and a bath-room for first and second class passengers were erected at Vankáner Station and additional staff-quarters were provided at Dhuva, Muli and Dholia Stations.

Morvi Railway.

No work of importance was executed on the Gáikwár's Dabhoi or Petlád Railways, but the construction works of the Vishwámriti-Pádra Railway were almost completed. On the Pálanpur-Deesa Railway no important work was carried out. Work on the Ahmedábád-Parantij Railway proceeded vigorously. The contractors for the Rájpipla State Railway failed to carry out their contract; the work was taken in hand by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, by whom it was vigorously pushed on. The Bársi Light Railway was completed and opened for traffic on 19th March.

Other Railways.

#### *Lines under Survey or Projected.*

The project estimates for this railway, including branches from Muttra to Agra and Aligarh, were approved generally, but the work was not begun.

Nagla-Muttra  
Railway.

The concession provisionally granted to Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co. of Bombay was finally given. The company was duly floated and His Excellency the Viceroy performed the ceremony of cutting the first sod on 30th November 1896. The original alignment, which gave a direct entry into Surat, was changed so as to effect a junction of the branch line with the main line of

Tapti Valley  
Railway.



the B. B. & C. I. Railway, a little south of Surat. In accordance with the Tápti Valley Railway contract, 70-lb. flat-headed rails on creosoted pine or teak sleepers were substituted for the 69-lb. double-headed steel rails with cast-iron pot-sleepers of the project estimate, necessitating a change in the estimate, which was finally fixed at Rs. 1,27,86,994 exclusive of rolling stock. As regards the portion between Amalner and the G. I. P. Railway, two alternative routes, one *via* Dharangaon to Jalgaon and the other *via* Dharangaon-Erandol to Mahsavad, were under consideration. The G. I. P. Railway Company surveyed a branch line connecting Dhulia with Chálsigaon Station, a distance of 37.31 miles.

Baroda State  
Railways.

Detailed proposals for metre gauge branches from Pátan to Kherálu, 34.64 miles, and from Vijápur to Kádi *via* Kalol Road Station on the Rajputána-Málwa Railway, 42 miles, were drawn up and submitted to the Darbár for consideration, who decided to hold the latter project in abeyance.

Sabarmati-Dholka  
Railway.

The Board of Directors of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company having expressed their willingness to construct this line for the company that gets the concession and then to work it on favourable terms, the Agent of the Company had a detailed survey carried out. Two alternative routes were proposed, one from Dholka to Sirkhej *via* Bávla and thence direct to Sábarmati Junction, 31.74 miles in length, and estimated to cost Rs. 11,71,980; and the other following the same course as far as Sirkhej, then running direct for the Ellis Bridge at Ahmedabad and thence along the west bank of the Sábarmati to Sábarmati Junction, 33.46 miles in length, and estimated to cost Rs. 11,97,966. The choice of routes was under consideration at the close of the year.

Baroda-Godhra  
Chord Railway.

The detailed project estimate for this line, 44.85 miles in length and estimated to cost Rs. 33,72,664, was under consideration.

Mauli-Nathdwara  
Railway.

At the request of the Meywar Darbár a branch line on the metre gauge connecting Mauli on the Oodeypore-Chitor Railway with Nathdwara was surveyed. Detailed proposals were submitted for the consideration of the Darbár, the estimated cost of the 14½ miles being Rs. 4,72,898.

Nanjangud Railway  
extension.

Sanction was accorded to the construction of this short extension by the Southern Marátha Railway Company, the cost Rs. 24,899 being met by the Mysore Darbár.

Kurnool Branch  
Railway.

An application for the construction, upon the 'branch line terms,' of this railway, which was surveyed in 1892, was received and was under consideration at the end of the year.

Bezvada-Masuli-  
patam Railway.

A similar application for the construction of this line was also received and remained under consideration.

Dhrángadra Railway.

At the instance of the Ráj Sáheb of Dhrángadra, a detailed survey of this line, running from Wadhván Station on the Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Forbandar Railway through Sita, Dhrángadra and Halwád to Mália, was completed. The estimate for the 21 miles of line was fixed at Rs. 6,62,096 and was under consideration.

Bársi Road-Pandhar-  
pur-Sangola Railway.

The earth-work of this line which is on the 2' 6" gauge was opened by Government as a famine relief work. The Bársi Light Railway Company subsequently submitted an application for a concession to extend the Bársi Light Railway from Bársi Station to Pandharpur, a distance of 32 miles.

Rájpipla State  
Railway.

An extension of this railway from Ráj-Pardi to Nándod, the detailed surveys for which were not completed, was commenced by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company as the earth-work was required for famine relief.

Other Railways.

Other railway projects in hand were, Cambay-Petlád Railway of which the survey has been sanctioned; the Nadiád-Kapadvanj Railway, an application for a concession to construct which was under consideration; Virangám-Rádhanpur Railway, for which proposed alternative routes were under consideration; Botad-Barwalla Branch, of which the detailed survey had been drawn up and was being considered by the Bhávnagar Darbár; Verával-Sasan Branch, of which the survey had been sent to the Junágad State for consideration; Chital-Amreli Branch, of which the project estimate was being prepared. The Pálitána State Railway project was still in abeyance.

#### Miscellaneous.

Accidents.

During the year 1896, 187 persons, consisting of 31 passengers, 49 servants, and 107 others were killed and 212 persons, consisting of 80 passengers, 99 servants, and 33 others were injured on the various railways open for traffic. The numbers killed and injured in the previous year were respectively 151 and 248. The total number of accidents to trains was 1,637 or 111 more than in 1895. In these accidents 20 persons were killed and 53 injured against 4 killed and 33 injured in the previous year. The most serious accident was on the Rajputána-Málwa Railway at Delhi, where the mail train, taking the goods yard line instead of the passenger yard line, ran into a shunting engine. Twelve passengers and the second guard of the train were killed and 21 passengers were wounded.

Floods and Storms.

Heavy rain in July and August breached the G. I. P. line in several places. The Bhima river rose to a level 10 feet below the rails and caused considerable damage to the approaches of the viaduct. Traffic on the Bhor Ghát was interrupted for several days in July, when the heavy rain rendered the road in places temporarily unsafe. In August the girders of the Dudhi river bridge completely gave way owing to a heavy flood in the river, and traffic was suspended for 13 days. Traffic was not seriously interrupted in any of the other railways owing to flood damage.

*Capital.*

At the end of the year 1896 the capital authorized and subscribed was as under, the changes being the reduction of 3½ per cent. debentures by £600,000 and of 3 per cents. by £300,000 and the creation of 2½ and 2¼ per cent. debentures to the extent of £900,000 each, the premia obtained on the transactions being £3,375 :—

		£	
Authorized Capital—			
Share Capital ... ..	...	20,000,000	
Debenture Stock ... ..	...	6,666,666	
	Total ...	26,666,666	= 29,09,09,084
Subscribed Capital—			
5 per cent. Share Capital ... ..	...	20,000,000	
4 do. Debenture stock ... ..	...	2,701,450	
3½ do. Debentures ... ..	...	1,002,100	
3 do. do. ... ..	...	1,068,800	
2½ do. do. ... ..	...	800,000	
2¼ do. do. ... ..	...	800,000	
	Total Interest bearing Capital ...	25,872,350	
Add—Capital not bearing interest—			
Premia on Share Capital and Loans ... ..	...	233,245	
Transferred from Casualty Fund ... ..	...	74,187	
		307,432	
Less—Discount on Loans ... ..			
Do. on Debenture Stock ... ..	...	13,983	
		225,891	
		239,874	
		67,558	
Total Capital paid into Treasury ... ..	...	25,439,908	= 27,75,26,263
Capital Expenditure—			
On Construction Account ... ..	...	25,234,080	= 27,52,80,875
On Stores in Suspense ... ..	...	359,350	= 39,20,182
Less—Credit balance of advances in Suspense ... ..	...	15,756	= 1,71,884
	Total ...	25,577,674	= 27,90,29,173
Balance available of authorized Capital ... ..	...	1,083,992	= 1,18,79,911
Amount of overdrawn Capital ... ..	...	137,766	= 15,02,905

There was an overdrawal of capital at the end of the year to the extent of £137,766 = Rs. 15,02,905.

The expenditure of the year 1896 was :—

	Rs.
Dhond and Manmád Railway ... ..	54,803
Wardha Coal State Railway ... ..	5,511

Dhond and Manmád  
and Wardha Coal  
State Railways.

The total expenditure from commencement of operations to end of 1896 was as under :—

	Dhond and Manmád Railway.	Wardha Coal Railway.
	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure in England ... ..	44,28,718	9,47,839
Do. in India ... ..	69,44,332	40,48,466
Total ...	1,13,73,050	49,96,305

On the Khámgaon Railway the capital outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 1,656 and was incurred on ballast and permanent-way and on constructing stations and buildings. On the Amráoti Railway there was an expenditure of Rs. 1,131. The total capital cost of these lines from commencement of operations to end of 1896 was as under :—

	Rs.
Khámgaon State Railway ... ..	5,22,603
Amráoti State Railway ... ..	4,51,119

Capital authorised increased during the year by £500,000 or Rs. 54,54,545 and capital subscribed by £410,549 or Rs. 44,73,720. These changes are attributable to the following causes :—

	£
1. Debenture bonds (2½ per cent) raised during the year ... ..	500,000
2. Premium on above not bearing interest ... ..	11,149
3. Repayment during the year of debenture bonds (3½ per cent) ... ..	100,800

The Capital Account on 31st December 1896 was as follows:—

	£	£	Rs.
Capital authorized—			
Share Capital	6,250,000		
Debenture bonds	4,163,500		
		10,713,500	= 1,68,74,545
Capital subscribed—			
Share Capital	6,250,000		
Debenture bonds converted into stock	1,300,300		
Debenture bonds at 3½ per cent.	888,500		
Do. at 3 per cent.	300,000		
Do. at 2½ per cent.	749,400		
Capital not bearing interest	29,568		
		9,517,768	= 1,03,38,30,196
Capital Expenditure—			
On construction account		9,168,583	= 9,98,54,001
„ stores in suspense		342,282	= 37,33,988
„ advances in suspense		Cr. 89,497	= Cr. 4,30,880
		2,456,068	= 10,31,57,107
Balance available of—			
Capital authorized		1,257,432	= 1,37,17,438
Capital subscribed		Cr. 61,700	= Cr. 6,73,089

The total capital bearing interest to end of 1896 was Rs. 10,35,07,936 and the guaranteed interest due to the Company during 1896 was Rs. 46,89,598, of which Rs. 1,159 were paid in India. Rs. 55,007 accrued during the year as interest on overdrawn capital. The net earnings of the year amounted to Rs. 89,90,770.

Rajputana-Malwa  
Railway.

The total capital outlay on the whole system, including the Palanpur-Deesa and Godhra-Rutlám-Nagda Railways, to end of 1896 was Rs. 15,25,12,509. The total capital expenditure during 1896 was Rs. 2,29,967, which is made up of—

	Rs.
Expenditure of Final heads	17,67,916
Credits to suspense	19,97,823
Net credit	—2,29,967

Nagda-Ujjain  
Railway.

This line was opened on the 15th July 1896. The capital outlay to end of 1896 was Rs. 20,71,251.

Udeypore-Chitor  
Railway.

Statements showing the capital outlay on the line were not furnished by the Meywar Darbár.

The Gackwár's  
Railways.

The expenditure during 1896 was Rs. 1,72,380. The total capital outlay, including suspense, from commencement of operations to end of 1896 was as follows:—

	Rs.
Dabhoi Railway	20,74,756
Petlad Railway	7,23,116
Mehsána Railway	32,61,447

Southern Marátha  
Railway.

No change occurred in the capital authorized and subscribed, which stood as follows on 31st December 1896:—

	£	Rs.
Authorized capital—		
Stock and share capital	3,500,000	
Debenture stock	943,100	
Total	4,443,100	5,43,17,200
Capital not bearing interest	30,957	
Total	4,474,057	5,47,50,592
Advances by the Secretary of State	2,129,900	2,55,58,800
Bolláry-Kistna Railway—		
Government expenditure account	1,184,172	1,65,78,416
Total capital received to 31st December 1896	7,788,129	9,68,87,808
Capital Expenditure—		
On construction account	7,589,963	9,45,09,811
On stores and suspense account	169,180	20,30,159
Share of joint store balances on 31st December 1896 chargeable to Mysore State Railway	37,099	4,45,183
Total	7,722,044	9,60,94,787
Balance of capital available for expenditure	66,085	7,93,021

Capital expenditure on final heads during the year amounted to Rs. 3,41,316. The interest charges paid for 1896 exceeded the earnings by Rs. 15,33,939.

Mysore State  
Railway.

No change occurred in the capital authorized and subscribed, which stood as follows on 31st December 1896:—

	£	Rs.
Debenture stock	1,200,000	1,60,61,569
Capital not bearing interest	24,000	3,21,232
Total	1,224,000	1,63,82,801
Capital Expenditure—		
On construction account	1,095,660	1,46,65,018
On stores and suspense	33,116	4,43,240
Total	1,128,776	1,51,08,258
Balance of capital available for expenditure	95,224	12,74,543

Capital expenditure on final heads of account amounted to Rs. 1,39,994 during the year and interest charges exceeded earnings by Rs. 1,44,613.

The capital expenditure up to the end of 1896 was Rs. 23,05,912.

Outlay of capital during the year amounted to Rs. 28,420 and up to the end of 1896 to Rs. 59,00,158. Interest charges exceeded net earnings by Rs. 24,925.

The capital expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 24,935 and the total capital outlay to end of 1896 was Rs. 23,94,762.

The capital expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 468, and to the end of 1896 to Rs. 6,09,681.

The total capital outlay, including suspense, on final heads of account to the 31st December 1896 was Rs. 1,75,63,395. The distribution of this amount over the sections of the railway was as shown below :—

	Rs.
Bhavnagar ... ..	70,76,486
Gondal-Forbandar ... ..	65,99,002
Junagad ... ..	8,87,907

The capital outlay on the line during the year amounted to Rs. 85,197; there were, however, credits to the extent of Rs. 1,21,833, chiefly under the head "Suspense Account." There was consequently a net credit to capital of Rs. 36,637, the total capital account of the line at the end of 1896 being less by that sum than it was at the close of 1895.

The total capital outlay on final heads of account to 31st December 1896 was Rs. 15,29,265. The expenditure during the year on capital account was Rs. 29,154; there was however a credit to capital of Rs. 3,475, mostly due to bridge-centres sold to the Jámnnagar Railway. The net outlay charged to the capital account of the line during the year was therefore Rs. 25,679.

The total capital expenditure on final heads of account to 31st December 1896 was Rs. 23,63,805. The amount held in suspense was Rs. 18,510, thus making the total capital outlay Rs. 23,82,315. The total capital expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 34,379.

#### Revenue Transactions.

The mean mileage worked during the year was 1,490,351, the increase of 0.117 mile being due to the opening of the extension of the Mohpani branch to Gotitora. There was also an increase of about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles in sidings. The gross earnings and working expenses of the year amounted respectively to Rs. 3,44,19,629 and Rs. 1,83,55,735 against Rs. 3,37,90,193 and Rs. 1,90,51,762 in 1895, resulting in an increase in net earnings of Rs. 13,25,463. The traffic which had been continually declining since 1892 showed signs of improvement, the increase amounting to Rs. 6,29,436. The total coaching traffic decreased by Rs. 1,79,981, for though the total number of passengers carried increased by 2,196,465 the receipts diminished by Rs. 91,075, and other coaching receipts decreased by Rs. 88,906. The goods traffic improved to the extent of Rs. 7,82,596. The highest increase Rs. 7,31,285 was under 'General Merchandise,' while receipts from coal carried for the public increased by Rs. 2,22,684. Under working expenses there was a net increase of Rs. 1,85,507 in maintenance of way, works and stations. There were decreases under all other heads of account except contributions to the Provident Fund, and the total net decrease was Rs. 6,96,027. The divisible surplus profits of the first half of 1896 at the date of submission of accounts was Rs. 43,02,384 against Rs. 32,37,282 in the preceding year. There were no surplus profits in the second half of 1896, the net earnings amounting to Rs. 47,85,884 having fallen short of the guaranteed interest and rent of leased lines by Rs. 19,79,396. The gain to the State was Rs. 1,65,546, there having been a loss of Rs. 39,920 in 1895. The year's transactions are briefly summarised below :—

	1895.	1896.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross earnings ... ..	3,37,90,193	3,44,19,629	+ 6,29,436
Working expenses ... ..	1,90,51,762	1,83,55,735	- 6,96,027
Net earnings ... ..	1,47,38,431	1,60,63,894	+ 13,25,463
Percentage of expenses on earnings ... ..	56.38	53.33	- 3.05
Percentage of net earnings on capital bearing interest ... ..	5.26	5.80	+ 0.54

The results of the year's transactions as compared with the previous year were as below :—

Particulars.	DHOND AND MANMAD RAILWAY.			WARDHA COAL RAILWAY.		
	1895.	1896.	Difference.	1895.	1896.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross earnings ... ..	14,04,021	13,11,685	- 92,336	1,93,551	2,06,078	+ 12,527
Working expenses ... ..	9,96,788	9,44,190	- 51,598	1,17,189	1,22,218	+ 5,029
Net earnings ... ..	4,08,233	3,67,395	- 40,838	76,362	83,860	+ 7,498
Percentage of expenses on earnings ... ..	70.92	71.99	1.07	60.54	59.31	- 1.23
Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay, including suspense ... ..	3.01	3.23	-.28	1.53	1.68	+ .15

Kolhápúr State Railway.  
Guntakal-Mysore Frontier Railway.

Yeshvantpur-Mysore Frontier Railway.

Nanjanagd Railway.

Bhávnnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Forbandar Railway.

Jetalsar-Rájkot Railway.

Morvi Railway.

G. I. P. Railway.

Dhond and Manmád and Wardha Coal State Railways.

While the Dhond and Manmad Railway showed largely decreased receipts under coaching and goods traffic and electric telegraph, there were small increases under these heads on the Wardha Coal Railway.

The Berar State  
Railways.

These lines are worked by the G. I. P. Railway Company. The results of the year's transactions are compared with those of 1895 in the following table:—

Particulars.	KHAMGAON.			AMRAOTI.		
	1895.	1896.	Difference.	1895.	1896.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross earnings ... ..	64,227	58,860	—5,667	97,817	1,04,111	+1,294
Working expenses ... ..	38,196	33,913	—4,283	59,565	61,240	+1,675
Net earnings ... ..	26,031	24,447	—1,584	38,252	42,871	+4,619
Percentage of expenses on earnings	59.47	58.11	—1.36	60.69	58.82	—2.87
Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay, including suspense ... ..	4.99	4.68	—.31	8.50	9.50	+1.00

The receipts from coaching and goods traffic on the Khamgaon Railway decreased by Rs. 133 and Rs. 5,810, but the deficiency was more than counterbalanced by increases of Rs. 437 and Rs. 6,336 under these heads on the Amraoti Railway.

B. B. & C. I.  
Railway.

The result of the year's transactions are summarised in the following table:—

	1895.	1896.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross earnings ... ..	1,75,53,067	1,62,03,933	—13,49,134
Working expenses ... ..	65,05,629	72,13,163	+7,07,634
Net earnings ... ..	1,10,47,538	89,90,770	—20,56,768
Percentage of expenses on earnings...	37.06	44.61	+7.45
Percentage of net earnings on capital bearing interest ...	11.14	8.68	—2.46

Under coaching traffic there were increases of 619,035 in the number of persons carried and of Rs. 2,79,034 in the earnings therefrom. Under goods traffic there was a total net falling off of Rs. 17,30,984 in value, chiefly due to a diminution in earnings from general merchandise, such as grain and pulse, oil-seeds, sugar, spices, timber and mowra flowers. Working expenses increased by Rs. 7,07,634, chiefly on account of abnormal renewals of Warren girders.

Rajputana-Malwa  
Railway, including  
the Godhra-Buland-  
Nagda Railway.

The working results of the year's transactions, as compared with those of 1895, are exhibited in the following table:—

	1895.	1896.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross earnings ... ..	2,45,42,974	2,10,21,002	—35,21,972
Working expenses ... ..	1,00,73,779	95,55,625	—5,18,154
Net earnings ... ..	1,44,69,195	1,14,65,377	—30,03,818
Percentage of working expenses to earnings ... ..	41.05	45.46	+4.41
Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay, excluding indirect charges ... ..	9.61	7.63	—1.98

There was a decrease of 21,145 in the number of persons carried and of Rs. 3,17,289 in the earnings from this source. The receipts from goods traffic fell off by nearly 32½ lakhs of rupees; under general merchandise the principal decreases were in raw cotton Rs. 1,14,018, in grain and pulse Rs. 19,45,879, in oil-seeds Rs. 7,00,212; and in salt Rs. 1,47,482, all due to famine.

His Highness  
the Gaikwar's  
Railways.

Under gross earnings on the Dabhoi Railway there were increases of Rs. 10,880 in the coaching traffic, due to a greater number of 3rd class passengers having been booked and of Rs. 12,867 in the goods traffic, due to increased amounts of raw cotton and mowra flowers having been carried. There was however a falling off of Rs. 4,411 in the receipts from freight of grain. Working expenses diminished by Rs. 4,579 and an increase of Rs. 23,894 brought the net earnings up to Rs. 1,25,658, representing a return of 6.05 per cent. on the capital expended. On the Petlad Railway the receipts from coaching traffic increased by Rs. 1,576 and from goods traffic by Rs. 10,510. Gross earnings stood at Rs. 85,033. There was an increase of Rs. 7,386 in the working expenses and the net earnings were Rs. 50,340, representing a return of Rs. 6.89 in the capital expended. The gross earnings of the Mehsana Railway rose from Rs. 3,38,445 to Rs. 3,42,449 and working expenses from Rs. 1,36,005 to Rs. 1,52,021. Net earnings were returned at Rs. 1,90,428 or Rs. 12,212 less than in 1895.

Palanpur-Deesa  
Railway.

The gross earnings, including Rs. 11,602 for terminal charges relating to previous years, amounted to Rs. 51,629, the working expenses to Rs. 22,457 and the net earnings to Rs. 29,172, exhibiting an increase of Rs. 6,327 when compared with those of 1895 and representing a return of 6.98 per cent. on the capital outlay.

This railway was working throughout the year for the first time and earned in the gross Rs. 1,35,220. Working expenses amounted to Rs. 81,469 and net earnings to Rs. 53,751.

This line was open for 5½ months. The gross earnings amounted to Rs. 40,701 and the working expenses to Rs. 22,939.

The result of the year's transactions as compared with 1895 is shown in the following table :—

	1895.	1896.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross earnings	88,38,028	91,62,980	+3,24,952
Working expenses (including contribution to Provident Fund)	52,97,126	51,91,308	—1,02,923
Net earnings	35,40,902	39,68,777	+4,27,875
Percentage of expenses on gross earnings	59.94	56.68	—3.26
Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay including expense	2.91	3.24	+0.33

Earnings from coaching traffic decreased by Rs. 39,452, while those from goods traffic increased by Rs. 3,84,106, due to heavy export of grain to the famine districts. The principal fluctuation in working expenses was a decrease of Rs. 1,34,272 under maintenance of way and works, due to less renewals of sleepers.

The gross earnings for the year amounted to Rs. 21,77,995 and the expenditure to Rs. 11,04,431, leaving as net earnings Rs. 10,73,513, this being Rs. 1,74,847 more than in 1895. The coaching receipts showed an increase of Rs. 31,836 or 2.80 per cent. and the goods revenue an increase of Rs. 9,506.

The gross earnings increased from Rs. 3,69,972 in 1895 to Rs. 3,86,883 and the working expenses from Rs. 1,69,845 to Rs. 2,05,262, the net earnings showing a decrease of Rs. 18,506. The receipts from passenger traffic increased by Rs. 15,378 and from goods traffic by Rs. 425. The percentage of net earnings on the total capital outlay was 7.62 or 0.72 less than in 1895.

Oodeypore-Chitor Railway.  
Nagda-Ujjain Railway.  
Southern Maratha Railway System.

B.-G.-J.-P. Railway including Jetalpur-Rajkot Railway.

Morvi Railway.

### Telegraphs.

The following tables show the length of telegraph wires and lines and the number of offices in the Presidency in 1896-97 :—

#### Lines.

MILEAGE OF LINES.				MILEAGE OF WIRES (INCLUDING CABLES).			
At end of previous year.	Added during year.	Deducted during year.	Remaining at end of year.	At end of previous year.	Added during year.	Deducted during year.	Remaining at end of year.
6,726	246	.....	6,972	25,403	670	.....	26,073

#### Offices.

	Number of Telegraph Offices open at end of previous year.	Add number opened during year.	Deduct number closed during year.	Number open at end of year.	Number of telegrams despatched during year from Government Offices.	Increase over previous year.	Indian share of collections.
							Rs. a. p.
Government Offices	179	15	...	194	1,271,696	85,545	20,79,535 2 11
Railway and Canal Offices	137	26	...	163	...	...	.....
Offices not open for paid telegrams	107	16	22	101	...	...	.....
Total	423	56	22	457	...	...	.....

The following statement shows the names of offices opened during the year :—

#### OPENED.

##### Government Offices.

Ahmedabad-Kalapur, Chuda, Dharamtar, Islámpur, Kelva-Máhim, Khandalla, Kotri, Lanauli, Mahad, Nágothna, Ráhuri, Sankeshwar, Sehwan, Shujabad, Variav.

##### Railway Offices.

Barsi Light Railway—Barsi Road Junction, Barsi Town, Máhisgaon, Shendri, Upli.

##### Railway Offices—continued.

Kotri-Rohri Railway—Allahdino Sand, Bandhi, Bhirria Road, Bucheri, Daur, Gambat, Kandiara Road, Kandhra, Khairpur, Lundo, Mehrapur, Nawáb Sháh, Odoro Lál, Pád Idan, Rahoki, Ránipur, Sarbári, Satharja, Sháhádápur, Tándo Adam, Tándo Masti Khan.

The traffic dealt with in 1896-97 amounted to 146,526 messages of 204,507½ words yielding a revenue of Rs. 17,09,286 against 138,860 messages, containing 19,10,458½ words yielding Rs. 17,54,449 in 1895-96. The sources from which this revenue was derived are as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
From India and East of India	9,33,555	2	10
„ Westward of Bushire	7,23,067	2	2
„ „ Fao	37,929	13	6
„ Persian Gulf Stations	14,734	5	5
Total	17,09,286	7	11

The traffic totals for the past seven years are given in the following table:—

Years	Number of		Net Receipts.
	Messages.	Words.	
1890-91	121,629	1,662,433	11,13,671 3 9
1891-92	125,643	1,798,261	13,05,027 2 10
1892-93	116,273	1,650,046	13,38,628 12 3
1893-94	118,910	1,649,382	14,05,919 2 0
1894-95	126,411	1,686,788	16,24,444 10 10
1895-96	138,860	1,910,468½	17,54,448 15 5
1896-97	146,526	2,045,073½	17,09,286 7 11

The 146,526 messages transmitted during the year were classified as follows:—

Class.	Denomination.	Number of	
		Messages.	Words.
P.	Private and Commercial	142,324	1,888,631½
S.	State	3,684	104,048
Z.	Press News	131	39,502
Z.	Special "Times"	387	12,892
	Total	146,526	2,045,073½

The percentages of traffic over the Teheran and Turkish routes were 94.61 and 5.39 respectively against 93.55 and 6.45 respectively in 1895-96.

Sind and Baluchistan  
 Division,

The Telegraph Offices worked satisfactorily throughout the year and the following were open at its close:—

Names.	Remarks.
Karachi	} Departmental.
Karachi Cantonment	
Hyderabad	
Sukkur	
Umárikot	} Combined.
Ehikárpur	
Jacobabad	
Kiamári	
Karachi City	
Táttá	
Lárhána	
Tándo Alahyar	
Tándo Adam	
Tándo Mahomed Khán	
Hyderabad City	
Kotri	
Sehwan	

The Badáni Departmental Office was kept open as usual during the inundation season from 25th May 1896 to 1st September 1896 inclusive. The construction of a telegraph line along the Jámráo Canal was taken in hand in the month of March. Kotri and Sehwan combined offices were opened during the year.

### Post Office.

#### Imperial Post Office, Bombay Circle.

Principal events.

The following are the most noteworthy events of the year:—(I) A Field Post Office was organised to accompany the Indian Contingent to Suakim which left Bombay at the end of May and returned in December 1896. (II) From January 1897 a reduced rate of half an anna

for 20 tolas was conceded to certain newspapers registered for that purpose. (III) The Money Order system was made available for the remittance of Forest revenue. (IV) The sale of quinine was extended to all Branch Offices situated in British territory. (V) The Presidency Savings Bank was amalgamated with the Post Office Savings Bank. (VI) The Post Office Act was amended with the object of providing legal authority for the recovery of Customs duty. (VII) Owing to quarantine restrictions in connection with the plague in Bombay, the transmission of rags, shoddy and worn clothing by Foreign Parcel Post was prohibited and the Foreign Parcel Post was suspended to Malta, Gibraltar, France, Portugal, Madeira, the Azores, Egypt, Cyprus, Italy and Turkey. The rates of parcel postage and the limit of weight of parcels for several places were revised and reduced. Full insurance was extended to Portugal, Madeira and the Azores. The Foreign Parcel Post *via* the United Kingdom was extended to Basutoland, Paraguay and Venezuela, Lord Howe, Falkland Islands, Sarawak, Labuan, British North Borneo, Cochin China, German New Guinea and Japan. Direct exchanges of parcels were established with Seychelles and Tasmania. (VIII) A direct money order exchange was opened with British Guiana. (IX) The Postal Establishments in the Town of Bombay worked under some difficulty owing to the panic caused by the plague during the last quarter of the year under report. The mortality was about 3½ per cent. of the strength of the establishments. The efflux of people from Bombay gave rise to an increase of correspondence, especially of unpaid vernacular letters, many of which found their way to the Dead Letter Office and extra establishment had to be employed to dispose of them.

At the close of the year there were 1,420 Imperial post offices, 2,869 letter-boxes, 1,442 Imperial postmen and 722 Imperial village postmen, or an increase of 4 post offices, 79 letter-boxes, 48 postmen and 2 village postmen over the figures for the preceding year. Of the post offices 1,418 were money order offices, 840 savings banks and 153 combined post and telegraph offices. Seven hundred and seventy-one branch offices were worked by school-masters and 31 by other extraneous agents. 64 special village postmen performed the duties of post-master and postmen. All the postmen and village postmen, excepting 126 and including the same number in Native States, were authorized to pay money orders at payees' doors. Postal facilities.

The length of the Imperial postal lines of communication under the control of the Post-master General of Bombay was as follows:—Steamer lines 3,233 miles, Railway 466½ miles, tonga, horse and camel lines 515½ miles and runners' lines 8,919½ miles. As compared with the mileage for the preceding year there was an increase of 28 miles. In July 1896 the main lines of Railways were breached at several places and the mails had to be diverted for some time to other routes. Postal Lines.

The result of the enumeration taken for a fortnight showed that the number of articles received for delivery exclusive of money orders and correspondence on postal and telegraph service was about 84 millions as detailed below:— Correspondence.

	Letters.	Postcards.	Newspapers and Books and Pattern Packets.	Parcels.	Total.
1896-97 ... ..	38,204,159	37,423,476	8,293,582	337,833	84,259,050
1895-96 ... ..	36,898,059	33,992,450	7,760,917	309,853	78,961,279
Increase ... ..	1,306,100	3,431,026	532,665	27,980	5,297,771
Percentage of increase ... ..	3.53	10.09	6.86	9.03	6.70

About one-fourth of the total number of articles was received for delivery in Bombay. There was a satisfactory increase under all heads.

The number of newspapers and periodicals which took advantage of the privileged system of advance payment of postage was 236 at the close of the year. Of these 32 are printed in English and the rest in vernacular. All excepting 19 weigh three tolas and under. The number of copies posted was 3,809,982 or 4.33 per cent. more than in the preceding year. The amount of postage paid was Rs. 67,652, the average rate of postage being 3.40 pies per copy. Three newspapers took advantage of the new system of registration which entitles 20 tolas to be sent for half an anna. Privileged publications.

The number of inland parcels posted during the year, exclusive of insured and value-payable parcels, was 220,888, of which 37,398 were unregistered. There was an increase of 7,661 parcels, the number in the preceding year being 213,227. Parcel Post.

The number of foreign parcels dealt with during the year by the offices of exchange in the Bombay Circle was 103,167 inward parcels against 98,579 in 1895 and 89,231 outward parcels against 88,031, showing a net increase of 5,788. The Indian Post Office share of postage on foreign parcels was Rs. 1,74,028, or Rs. 6,179 more than in the preceding year. 27,083 parcels were insured, the Indian share of the insurance fees being Rs. 7,333, or Rs. 115 more than in the preceding year. The gross weight of the parcels was about 189 tons and the declared value £404,950. The amount of Customs duty realised was Rs. 1,24,358 against Rs. 1,33,435, or Rs. 9,077 less than in the preceding year. Foreign Parcel Post.

The number of undeliverable articles received in the Dead Letter Office was 653,362, including about 16,200 articles without wrappers, 6,190 with blank faces, 158,000 with incomplete address and 154 intercepted on account of infringement of rules. 315,000 articles Dead Letter Office.



transferred to other circles or foreign countries for disposal are excluded. 144,174 articles were re-directed to the addresses, 342,305 returned to senders and the remainder, 166,883, were deposited as dead. Nearly all the articles deposited as dead were vernacular letters and post-cards with the name of the sender omitted or illegible. About 4,477 of the letters were anonymous.

Insured articles.

The number of insured articles posted during the year was 65,617, the value for which they were insured amounted to over two crores and 93 lakhs of rupees and the insurance fees realised Rs. 75,550. There was an increase of 1,049 in the total number and of 19½ lakhs in the value. About 71 per cent. of the insured articles were posted in the Presidency town. Compensation to the extent of Rs. 5,915 or 7.82 per cent. of the insurance fees was paid during the year on account of the loss of 19 insured articles or their contents.

Value-payable articles.

About 4,30,000 articles of the value of 49 lakhs of rupees, of which over 75 per cent. were posted in Bombay, were sent under the value-payable system. The following are the details:—

Class of value-payable articles.	Transactions of 1896-97.			Average Value.	Increase or decrease over the transactions of 1895-96.			Transactions of the Presidency Town. Percentage of the whole.	
	Number.	Value.	Commission.		Number.	Value.	Commission.	Number.	Value.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.		
Parcels ... ..	121,308	10,64,778	21,242	8 12 5	3,978	—14,890	345	79.54	86.07
Registered articles...	17,832	6,59,314	8,146	36 15 6	1,307	21,410	308	87.33	90.95
Unregistered packets ...	224,154	9,31,407	30,722	4 2 5	24,571	98,275	3,074	68.05	77.89
Railway Receipt Notes ...	69,395	22,56,033	27,875	32 8 2	8,065	250,845	4,022	90.78	93.18
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>432,689</b>	<b>49,11,532</b>	<b>87,985</b>	<b>11 5 7</b>	<b>37,921</b>	<b>353,640</b>	<b>7,749</b>	<b>75.71</b>	<b>88.44</b>

There was a slight decrease in the value of value-payable parcels. During the year the plan was introduced of treating value-payable letters and receipt notes as registered letters instead of as parcels as hitherto, and this has lessened the chance of delay in the delivery of goods through the occasional late arrival of the receipt notes.

Money Orders.

Over 2,414,000 money orders of the value of about 5 crores and 55 lakhs were issued and paid during the year as detailed below:—

	ISSUES.				PAYMENTS.		
	Number.	Amount.	Commission.	Average value.	Number.	Amount.	Average value.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Inland Money-orders ... ..	1,083,894	2,47,95,756	3,08,868	22 14 0	1,292,221	2,82,94,916	21 14 4
Foreign " ... ..	16,539	7,83,639	7,259	47 6 1	21,560	16,34,105	75 12 8
Telegraphic money-orders included in the above figures ...	7,822	13,41,935	21,679	171 8 11	10,331	13,02,506	126 1 3

The increase or decrease and the percentage of increase or decrease during the year as compared with the corresponding figures for 1895-96 are as follows:—

	ISSUES.				PAYMENTS.			
	Inland.		Foreign.		Inland.		Foreign.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Increase or decrease in 1896-96...	63,034	10,43,347	672	23,440	76,697	1,160,380	3,481	311,273
Percentage of " ... ..	7.08	5.26	4.86	3.57	6.87	4.89	20.02	27.44
Increase in 1896-97 ... ..	98,661	39,28,841	2,043	105,312	100,221	3,437,044	698	188,645
Percentage of " ... ..	10.01	18.82	14.09	15.52	8.40	13.82	3.34	13.04

The increase under all the heads, except in the number and amount of foreign money orders paid, is satisfactory. As usual the total payments exceeded the issues. The excess during 1896-97 was nearly 43½ lakhs of rupees; during 1895-96 it was 47½ lakhs. The system of auditing local money orders, which was introduced experimentally at three head offices in the Circle in November 1895, was satisfactorily worked throughout the year.

Foreign Money Order Exchanges.

The following figures show the work done by the Bombay General Post Office during the year in connection with the foreign money orders:—Advised to foreign countries sterling orders 58,391, value 1,201,275. Rupee orders 11,009, value Rs. 3,99,883. Received for pay-

met in India, sterling orders 31,612, value £161,709 and rupee money orders 17,921, Rs. 10,36,128. The net increase over the corresponding figures for 1895-96 was as follows:—Outward sterling orders 5,200, value £29,605; inward, 6,386, value £34,640. Outward rupee money orders 1,463, value Rs. 56,136; inward rupee money orders 8,930, value Rs. 469,906. The remittances from British East Africa amounted to Rs. 444,500, Zanzibar Rs. 204,855, German East Africa Rs. 162,142, Goa and Daman Rs. 112,483, Mauritius 98,593 and the Seychelles Rs. 13,536. The transactions with German East Africa alone showed a decrease.

The following were the results of the working of the 840 Savings Banks during the year:—

Number of Accounts.		Amount at Credit.	
		Rs.	
Balance on the 31st March 1896 inclusive of transfers	137,422	Opening balance inclusive of transfers	2,56,31,738
New accounts opened during the year	85,797	Deposits*	1,30,12,124
Opened on transfer	8,014	Transfers	18,70,349
Closed during the year	15,539	Interest	9,51,993
Closed by transfer	8,088	Withdrawals*	88,58,125
Balance standing open on the last day of the year	157,606	Closed by transfer	18,22,788
		Balance	3,08,06,291

\* Cash including transactions in Government securities.

As compared with the figures for the preceding year there was an increase of 20,184 in the number of accounts, of 20.18 per cent. in the closing balance and of 9.06 per cent in the average amount at the credit of each account.

During the year under report 13 new combined offices were opened, the total number at the end of the year being 153. The number of messages sent was 297,263, of those received 231,382 and of transit messages 171,386. The cost of working the offices was Rs. 61,373 and the revenue Rs. 2,96,950.

Combined Post and  
Telegraph Offices.

The scheme for the sale of Government quinine through the agency of the Post office was extended to branch offices under schoolmasters and other extra-departmental agents. The number of packets sold up to the 31st March 1897 was 174,848 valued at Rs. 2,732.

Sale of Quinine.

Thirty-eight postal life insurance policies were issued during the year. Four policies lapsed, but were renewed and three were paid to the heirs of deceased insureds. The balance at the end of the year was 268 policies of the value of Rs. 3,64,450.

Postal Life  
Insurance.

The number of complaints received from the public during the year was 2,647 against 1,506 in the preceding year. The increase was due to the prevalence of the plague, when many natives left Bombay without giving instructions for the disposal of their correspondence. The result of the enquiries is as follows:—

Complaints from  
the public.

	1896-97.					1895-96.				
	Well-grounded.	Groundless.	Enquiry unsuccessful.	Pending.	Total.	Well-grounded.	Groundless.	Enquiry unsuccessful.	Pending.	Total.
Number of complaints regarding registered, Value-payable and Insured articles, Parcels, Savings Bank and Money-Orders...	71	42	5	24	142	64	48	9	6	127
Do. unregistered articles	819	615	1,016	55	2,505	442	314	578	47	1,379
Total	890	657	1,021	79	2,647	506	362	585	53	1,506

Fourteen offences punishable by law were committed by Postal servants during the year. The offenders were prosecuted in six cases and conviction was secured in five cases. In seven cases departmental punishment was awarded. The amount of Government money lost or misappropriated was Rs. 5,915, of which Rs. 990 was recovered. A sum of Rs. 3,020 was decreed and Rs. 1,906 remain unadjusted.

Offences by  
Postal servants.

Five cases of highway robbery of the mail and two cases of attempt to rob the mail occurred during the year, of which five occurred in British territory and two in Native States. The resultant loss was Rs. 382 only out of Rs. 1,484 robbed. In two cases prosecutions were successfully instituted.

Highway Robberies.

#### DISTRICT POST.

The grant from the Provincial revenues available at the beginning of the year for district post expenditure was Rs. 84,282. The expenditure incurred during the year was for establishment Rs. 78,401, travelling allowance Rs. 643, grain compensation Rs. 1,331 and contingencies Rs. 394, making a total of Rs. 81,370, being Rs. 525 more than in the preceding year and Rs. 2,912 less than the grant. The three remaining Inspectors on Rs. 80 each were transferred

Bombay Circle  
Grant.

during the year to the Imperial establishment and the funds thus set free were utilized in opening 12 new branch post offices. A temporary post office was also opened at a famine relief work in the Belgaum district. An addition of 29 village postmen and 6 postmen was made to the delivery staff. A sum of Rs. 24 or Rs. 2 per mensem was transferred to Sind during the year.

Of the 534 village postmen on the establishment on the 31st March 1897, 465, including 64 in Native States, were authorized to pay money orders.

The following table compares the number of district post offices and letter-boxes, the length of lines of communication and the estimated amount of correspondence dealt with by the Post offices and postmen during the year and the preceding year:—

	Number of Postmen and Village Postmen.	Number of Post Offices.	Number of Letter-boxes.	Number of Runners' lines.	Length of Runners' lines.	Number of Articles.		
						Received for delivery.	Posted for despatch.	Returned as undelivered.
1895-96	555	43	542	23	285½	1,804,260	788,298	67,032
1896-97	590	55	584	34	330	2,067,580	964,620	73,218
Increase or Decrease	35	12	42	11	94½	293,320	176,322	6,186
					Percentage	15.70	22.37	9.22

The 13 new post offices opened were distributed as follows: Ahmedabad 2, Ahmednagar 3, Bijapur 1, Kaira 2, Násik 1, Poona 2, Rájpipla 1 and Belgaum 1 (temporary). The establishment as it stood at the close of the years 1895-96 and 1896-97 was as follows:—

	Allowance to one Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Clerks.	Branch Post Masters and extraneous agents in charge of Post Offices.	Postmen.	Village Postmen.	Runners.	Total.	Monthly cost.
									Rs.
1895-96	1	3	17	43	50	505	47	656	6,536
1896-97	1	...	17	55	56	534	62	725	6,761
Difference	...	-3	...	+12	+6	+29	+15	+59	+225

Sind.

The district post establishment under the control of the Deputy Post Master General, Sind, consisted as in the year 1895-96 of 11 savárs, 30 runners, and 6 savárs and 2 munshis temporarily employed annually. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 5,124. The special temporary line from Shahdádpur to Sámghar opened in 1895-96 at the cost of Rs. 42 per mensem was closed on the 1st January 1897.

### Irrigation.

General Remarks.

In the year under report the expenditure on Irrigation Works throughout the Presidency amounted to 45½ lakhs as compared with 38½ lakhs in the previous year. This outlay was divided between Sind and the Presidency proper in the proportion of 6 to 1 respectively. Of the total outlay of Rs. 35,85,013 on works and repairs, Rs. 17,91,825 were expended on repairs. The expenditure on repairs was in Sind Rs. 15,60,239 and the Deccan and Gujarát Rs. 2,31,586.

Deccan and Gujarát.

The principal works in progress in the Central Division were the Mutha and the Nira Canals. The north approaches to the weir at Lake Fife were excavated, and valves with locking arrangements to pipe outlets for distributaries were provided. The cisterns in the right flank, Native Infantry Lines, Poona, were roofed in. The canals and Poona water-supply works were also maintained in an efficient state. Improvements to distributaries and certain small works at Bhatghar were carried out. The principal works in the Southern Division on which outlay under the head "Capital" was incurred during the year were the Yerla river irrigation works, the Gokák canal (1st Section) and storage works. In connection with the Yerla River system, Rs. 336 were paid on account of compensation for land taken up for the "Neb Tank Service Road" and Rs. 2,402 were expended on the restoration and repair of Nehr tank dam. On the Gokák canal and storage works, the capital outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 42,908, of which Rs. 37,158 were on account of compensation for the land submerged by the 25 feet weir. Claims for about Rs. 2,000 remain still undisposed of in the Civil Department. Sanction was accorded to the raising of the weir by 2 feet to secure the increased supply demanded by the mills. The estimate for this work amounts to Rs. 52,003, of which Rs. 43,650 are for land compensation alone. The outlay during the year was Rs. 4,976. An estimate was also sanctioned during the year for sub-dividing land in seven villages for irrigation purposes, the outlay incurred being Rs. 774. In pursuance of the policy

of Government in connection with the treatment of irrigation tanks in Gujarát and the Southern Marátha Country, Rs. 7,567 were spent on repairs and improvements to 12 tanks in the Ahmedabad district, Rs. 22,119 on 26 tanks in the Surat and Broach districts, Rs. 12,852 on 14 tanks in the Belgaum district and Rs. 51,612 on 80 tanks in the Dhárwár district. The total area irrigated from all works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept during the year was 1,18,004 acres against 74,023 acres in 1895-96. The gross assessed revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 6,92,848, showing an increase of Rs. 60,837.

The inundation of 1896 was not a very high one, but on the whole it was good. For Sind. canals in Upper Sind it may be considered to have been an average one; for those in the Karáchi district, it was excellent. As usual, the Eastern Nára had an ample supply; and owing to the absence of flooding the year was very favourable for the country watered by the lower part of the Fuleli and its branches. For these two districts the inundation was a very good one, but the sudden fall towards the end of August caused a deficiency in many of the canals in the Hyderabad Canals District. In March 1896 a new gauge was established on the island of the Din Belo just below the Sukkur Pass, at the head of which the Bukkur gauge is situated. It is expected that the readings of this gauge will give more trustworthy information as to the character of the inundation than that at Bukkur now does, as the height of the water at the latter gauge is much affected by local changes in the set of the river currents above it. The fair irrigating level of 13 feet at Bukkur was reached on the 30th June, and the gauge remained at that height for 49 days in the season. The fair irrigating level of 17 feet on Kotri gauge was reached on the 2nd July, and it remained at and over that height until 1st September, except for three days when it fell a couple of inches: so that it was 17 feet and over for 59 days. In the Begári Canals District the river rose early, and owing to the set of the river at and below the Unharwah, flood levels higher than those of 1882 were recorded in the 11th and 12th miles of the Kashmor Bund. Heavy erosion took place above the mouth of the Begári Canal, but by the end of the inundation the river showed signs of changing its course, and this it has since done, leaving a dhund. The breaches in the old Kashmor Bund were provided with loops, and water was admitted to the new loop through sluices and it was partially watered, numerous leaks showing themselves in the 4th, 7th and 9th miles. Hill floods crossed the mouth of the Desert Canal, but did no damage, passing across it through the escapes lately provided for the purpose. In the Shikárpur Canals a breach 60 feet wide occurred in the 28th mile of the Sukkur-Begári Bund, but the river fortunately falling at the time, the breach was closed before any damage was done. A small breach also occurred in the Kásimpur Bund, but did no harm. There was no Bháwalpur flood, and the only local flood which left the river was that from Nijabat; this was of small volume, reaching the Nára on the 9th July. In the Ghár Canals the bunds stood well. Erosion of the river bank was still active above the Ghár mouth. In the Western Nára the bunds remained intact, but they were severely tried in places, especially the new Lashari Bund, in which 89 leaks occurred, all of which were successfully closed. Erosion of the river bank continued active opposite miles 2, 8, 26 and 27 of the bund line, and new erosion took place opposite miles 12 and 13 near the mouth of the New Feeder. That opposite miles 26 and 27 became so serious that a new loop was in course of construction in its rear. In the Karáchi District the bunds remained staunch, the flood level against them averaging from 2 to 3 feet below that of 1894. Erosion still continued at Machi and Monarki, but loops have been constructed so that no danger need be apprehended. A slight flood from the Rohri District entered the Nára, and the readings on the 12th mile gauge were for a short time over the flood standard, 22 feet. No injurious effects, however, were experienced in the Nára Valley, and practically 1896 should be classed as a non-flood year. There were no breaches in any river embankment, and but few in canal banks. The only serious accident was the carrying away of two piers of the Head Regulator of the Thar Canal, which occurred on November 4th just after the openings had been closed. Practically no damage to crops resulted from this accident, and the regulator was rebuilt and the canal reopened. No addition to the length of the river embankments was made during this year. Some sluices were built in the Darbelo-Manyath Bund in the Nausháho Táluqa, and special repairs were carried out to the pitching of the Gidu Bandar Bund. No breaches occurred, but the Darbelo-Manyath Bund was outflanked to the south through the river eroding its high bank and cutting away some small temporary embankments thrown up with the assistance of the zamindárs. An extension of the bund was sanctioned and was commenced at the end of 1896-97. The principal works in progress in the Indus Right Bank Division during the year under report were the new loop to the Kashmor Bund, improvements to the Sind Canal, the construction of Dhamrao Rajwah and Laikur Canals and the widening of the New Feeder. In the Left Bank Division the principal works in progress were the Jamráo Canal, and the improvements to the Dad Canal. On the Jamráo a very good year's work was done and the labour difficulties were quite overcome. The progress made with the Dad works was not so satisfactory. The Head Regulator was commenced, but the contractor failed to get on with the work as quickly as he should have done. This was partly due to difficulties which arose as regards the manufacture of hydraulic lime. The earthwork rates were very low, but a considerable quantity of work was done. In the Fuleli Canals District a satisfactory commencement was made with the escape sanctioned rather late in the year and a new bridge over the Jamshora mouth was commenced. In the Eastern Nára the principal works were the completion of the Makhi Regulator, the commencement of the extension of the Ráta Bund, and the rebuilding of the Thar Canal Regulator. A large number of masonry karia heads were built. A general summary of the expenditure for the whole province is given below:—

Class of Works.	NEW WORKS.				REPAIRS.			Establishment Proper.	Tools and Plant.	Total under all heads.
	Capital.	Revenue.	Ordinary Agricultural.	Total.	Works.	Canal Conservancy Establishment.	Total debitable to Clearance Grant.			
Major Works ...	1,314,688	44,794	...	1,359,482	147,742	44,209	191,951	243,149	24,589	1,819,171
Minor Works, Capital ...	60,208	18,273	...	78,481	195,039	47,852	242,891	82,134	1,498	405,004
Do. Revenue...	...	153,042	...	153,042	415,403	88,714	504,117	162,791	2,247	822,197
Ordinary Agricultural ...	...	...	14,489	14,489	590,081	29,458	619,539	139,192	6,097	779,317
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,374,896</b>	<b>216,109</b>	<b>14,489</b>	<b>1,605,494</b>	<b>1,348,265</b>	<b>210,233</b>	<b>1,558,498*</b>	<b>627,266</b>	<b>34,431</b>	<b>3,825,689</b>
Deposits, Contribution—										
Ordinary ...	...	...	7,115	7,115	1,741	...	1,741	55	2	8,913
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,374,896</b>	<b>216,109</b>	<b>21,604</b>	<b>1,612,609</b>	<b>1,350,006</b>	<b>210,233</b>	<b>1,560,239</b>	<b>627,321</b>	<b>34,433</b>	<b>3,834,602</b>

\* Inclusive of Refunds of Revenue, Rs. 54.

Receipts.

The revenue receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 7,37,748, of which Rs. 5,46,417 were on account of works in the Deccan and Gujarát and Rs. 1,91,331 on account of works in Sind. These receipts represent direct revenue accounted for in the Public Works Department, and do not include the receipts credited under Land Revenue. The figures for the year under report compare with those for the previous two years as follows :—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>Major Works—</b>			
Protective Works ...	94,550	1,02,652	92,640
Productive Works ...	4,20,360	4,73,953	4,00,571
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>5,14,910</b>	<b>5,76,605</b>	<b>4,93,217</b>
<b>Minor Works—</b>			
<b>Imperial—</b>			
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept ...	1,36,546	1,47,000	1,49,322
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept ...	75,115	79,580	70,578
Agricultural Works ...	1,320	1,547	2,190
<b>Provincial—</b>			
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept ...	16,780	23,023	22,441
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,29,761</b>	<b>2,51,150</b>	<b>2,44,531</b>
<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>7,44,671</b>	<b>8,27,755</b>	<b>7,37,748</b>

Expenditure.

The expenditure of the year was distributed under different heads as under :—

Capital—		Imperial,	
	Rs.		Rs.
Major Works			
Protective Works ...	18,306		
Productive Works ...	(a) 15,66,194		15,84,500
Minor Works and Navigation—			
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept ...			(b) 1,03,446
<b>Revenue—</b>			
Major Works—			
Protective Works ...	68,234		
Productive Works ...	4,11,481		4,79,715
Minor Works and Navigation—			
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept ...			4,14,496
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept ...			10,22,957
			14,37,453
Agricultural Works—			
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept ...			(c) 8,50,009
Contribution Works ...			27,437
<b>Total Imperial ...</b>			<b>44,62,710</b>
<b>Capital—</b>		<b>Provincial,</b>	
Minor Works and Navigation ...			44,154
<b>Revenue—</b>			
Minor Works and Navigation ...			5,725
<b>Total Provincial ...</b>			<b>49,879</b>
<b>Grand Total ...</b>			<b>45,32,589*</b>

(a) Includes Rs. 1,133, (b) Rs. 16,603 and (c) Rs. 9,613 on account of expenditure in England and exchange.  
\* Exclusive of outlay debited to "Famine Relief" amounting to Rs. 60,514.

The total expenditure is classified as follows:—

	Deccan and Gujarāt.	Sind.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works ... ..	(a) 1,80,579	(b) 16,12,609	17,93,188
Repairs ... ..	(c) 2,31,586	(d) 15,60,239	17,91,825
Establishment ... ..	2,67,429	6,27,321	8,94,741
Tools and Plant ... ..	15,418	34,433	49,851
Suspense Account ... ..	1,638	1,346	2,984
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>6,96,641</b>	<b>33,35,943</b>	<b>45,32,589</b>

(a) Exclusive of Rs. 191 on account of Receipts on Capital Account.  
 (b) Do. Rs. 825 do. do.  
 (c) Inclusive of Rs. 705 on account of Refunds of Revenue.  
 (d) Do. Rs. 64 do. do.

#### Gujarāt Works.

The season was on the whole unfavourable, causing a decrease in the kharif area irrigated, owing to heavy rainfall in July and August. The fall of rain after August was considerably below the average, but this increased the demand for rabi irrigation, with the net result that there was a slight increase in the total irrigation revenue. The total rainfall registered at Parāntij was 39.26 inches, against 22.86 inches for the preceding year, and the average of 32.34 inches for the ten years ending 31st December 1896. The total area irrigated was 3,900 acres (1,130 kharif and 2,770 rabi) against 3,439 acres (1,495 kharif and 1,944 rabi) and the revenue amounted to Rs. 10,816 against Rs. 10,573. The cost of maintenance and repairs, &c., was Rs. 5,193, including clearance of silt and special repairs to certain branches under the canal, against Rs. 4,395 in the previous year. The increase in cost was due to silt clearance, the expenditure on which was Rs. 749 as compared with Rs. 163 in the previous year. Only one flood occurred on 31st July 1896, when the water rose 4.40 feet above the crest of the weir, the rainfall on that day being 1.74 inches. During the year under report an estimate, amounting to Rs. 2,962, was sanctioned for diverting, experimentally, the Hāthmati Canal water into the Bhujwa channel, which joins the Khāri some 14 miles below Ahmednagar. The ultimate object of the proposed diversion is to replenish the Khāri river with water from the Hāthmati canal in seasons of scanty rainfall for irrigation near Ahmedabad and in the Khāri Sluice district. The total amount expended on this work during the year was Rs. 1,275. During the season 2,926 acres were irrigated (2,891 kharif and 35 rabi) and the assessment amounted to Rs. 19,364, out of which, free grants and remissions to the extent of Rs. 3,630 were given, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 15,674, against a net revenue of Rs. 14,842 last year. The cost of maintenance and repairs, including special repairs, was Rs. 3,946, compared with Rs. 3,222 last year. There was, owing to scanty rainfall, a marked decrease of water in the Khāri, in which there was no high flood, and it was with some difficulty that the lands under the Chandola Tank were supplied with the water required. During the year under report certain extensions to the Ghodasar Branch No. 1, called Vātwa Distributary, were sanctioned at a total estimated cost of Rs. 3,576. Of this sum Rs. 1,198 were expended during the year. The cost of maintenance amounted to Rs. 904 against Rs. 885. During the year a sum of Rs. 652 was spent on special silt clearance from the bed of the river Khāri, in addition to the ordinary repairs to the sluices, on which a sum of Rs. 1,143 was expended. During the year an estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,240, for providing bed level and bench mark stones in the Khāri was sanctioned; of this sum Rs. 385 were spent before 31st March 1897. Certain improvements in the shape of small bunds and slab drains were carried out near Naika at a total cost of Rs. 741. The renewal of the bund at Dhamatwan, sanctioned in 1895, was nearly completed during the year. A sum of Rs. 3,775 was expended in 1896-97; the total estimated cost was Rs. 11,045, including groynes yet to be done, and the total expenditure up to 31st March 1897 was Rs. 6,805. A small drain, a little over 1½ miles in length, was cut experimentally within the limits of the village of Sodi in the Dhandhaka Tāluka for the purpose of draining certain lands now rendered waste owing to excess of water. The work was completed at a total cost of Rs. 2,089 against the estimated cost of Rs. 2,448. Repairs to three tanks were completed and those to nine others were in progress, the total amount expended being Rs. 7,567.

The Anand and Mogri drain was maintained throughout the year at a total cost of Rs. 570. Kaira and Panch Mahāla Districts.

The Akhod-Naderda channel, in Wāgra tāluka of the Broach collectorate, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 6,314, of which Rs. 4,873 were expended during the year. The sanctioned estimate amounted to Rs. 6,984. The Ora-Vichiad-Badalpore drainage channel, in Wāgra tāluka, estimated to cost Rs. 39,453, was in progress, and Rs. 1,903 were expended during the year. Repairs to 26 tanks were carried out during the year, at a total cost of Rs. 22,119. Surat and Broach Districts.

#### Deccan Works.

The principal events of the year just closed were the great floods in the rivers in this district, the sudden rise in the prices of food-grain and fodder, threatening famine. On the 25th Khāndesh District.

July 1896; very heavy floods passed down the Musam, Girna, Pánjhra, Khan and Burai Rivers, the tributaries of the Tápti, taking their rise from the hills in the west of the district. These rivers have a series of "Bandhárás" to head up and divert their supply for the irrigation of lands of villages situated along their course. The floods did not do any serious damage to the "Bandhárás" and channels. Some silting and light damage to masonry works here and there took place. The villagers, however, carried out the necessary repairs temporarily and water was taken for irrigation without difficulty. The Jámda Canals received serious injury from the floods, the height of which, gauged on the Jámda weir, was 0·88 feet less than that during the great flood of 1882. The Left Bank canal suffered much in the first two miles; one of the wing walls of Aqueduct No. 1 was demolished and considerable breaches occurred on both sides by the rush of water of the Bharadi Nála, on which the aqueduct stands. The waterway provided was barely sufficient for the Nála catchment, but the spill from the river Girna overtopped the ridge line between the river and the Nála and the combined waters of these two proved disastrous to the aqueduct and the canal in the neighbourhood. On the right bank of the river, the floods overtopped the flood embankment above the head of the Right Bank canal and breached it, throwing considerable silt into, and entirely choking up, the waterway. The restoration of the flow of water within a short time was absolutely necessary to save the irrigation on the canals from perishing. Sufficient labour was secured and the restoration of the flow in the canals was accomplished in about 3 weeks' time at an expenditure of Rs. 2,969. After the floods there were small showers of rain, but towards the close of August the rains entirely ceased. There was an abnormal increase in irrigation which created unusual anxiety and work for those connected with canal administration. All the tanks in the district, except the Hartála Tank, had sufficient supply to meet all demands. The supply in the Girna was also sufficient for the Jámda canals and no applications for water either in the "Kharif" or the following "Rabi" season were refused. An area of 1,929 acres under monsoon dry-crops was irrigated. The capital outlay on the lower Panjhra river works amounted to Rs. 1,919, and was incurred on improvements to Nahalod, Nimkhedi and Japi channels. The revenue outlay amounted to Rs. 3,153 for repairs to the above and the Walkhedra channel as well as for maintaining the Mukti tank and the plantation upon it. The expenditure on the Mhaswa and Hartála tanks and the Jámda canals was respectively Rs. 548, Rs. 65 and Rs. 5,935 on ordinary maintenance. On the Parsul tank the capital expenditure was Rs. 844 for completing the extension of the Soundana channel, with the cross drainage works on it for the irrigation of Nándgaon lands. The revenue outlay was Rs. 490 for ordinary maintenance of the work. The expenditure on old irrigation works in the Tápti catchment basin amounted to Rs. 21,319. An outlay of Rs. 4,844 was incurred from the "Patphála" fund. The outlay on survey, gauges, &c., amounted to Rs. 2,530.

Násik District.

On the Kadva river works a capital outlay of Rs. 35 was incurred on surveys at Wághad tank and Ojhar Támbat canal. The expenditure on original works (extensions and improvements) was Rs. 3,527 and that on repairs to four "Bandhárás" commenced during the year Rs. 594. The completion of the earthwork of the Wághad tank dam was sanctioned as a famine relief measure and was commenced. The year's expenditure was Rs. 6,327, against the sanctioned estimate, Rs. 18,121. The earthwork of a new tank at Khirdi Sathe in the Yeola Táluka sanctioned as a famine relief work was begun and the expenditure to 31st March 1897 was Rs. 272, against the estimate, Rs. 72,877.

Ahmednagar District.

Ordinary repairs to the Ojhar canal, the Lakh canal and the Bhatodi were carried out at the cost of Rs. 3,268, Rs. 2,621 and Rs. 1,743 respectively. Rs. 551 were spent on surveys for tank sites on the Hanga River.

Poona Irrigation District.

During the year under review, the expenditure under capital amounted to Rs. 8,521 and was incurred on excavating the north approaches to the weir at Lake Fife, providing valves with locking arrangements to pipe outlets for distributaries and roofing in the eastern in the Right Flank, N. I. Lines, Poona. The Canals and the Poona water-supply works were maintained in an efficient state throughout the year at a total cost of Rs. 28,173. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 5,446 was for establishment charged to "Works" in the case of the Mutha canals and Rs. 3,050 for the Poona water-supply. The special repairs to the Kásurdi tank dam were completed at a total cost of Rs. 3,003, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 1,263 and in the previous year Rs. 1,743. During the year a sum of Rs. 57 was expended on maintenance and repairs of the tank and Rs. 90 for works establishment. The expenditure on maintenance and repairs on the Matoba Tank amounted to Rs. 977, and Rs. 429 were for establishment charged to works. The dam and canal of the Shirsuphal tank as far as 7th mile were kept in good repair and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,155, of which Rs. 284 were spent on establishment. The dam, canals, and all works connected with the Bhadalwadi system were kept in good repair at a cost of Rs. 1,243, of which Rs. 318 was for establishment. The total capital expenditure on the Nira Canal was Rs. 11,977, and was incurred chiefly on certain small works at Bhatghar and on improvements to the distributaries. The canal and distributaries of the head works were maintained in good order, at a cost of Rs. 15,081 for maintenance and repairs, and Rs. 8,364 for establishment charged to works. Shetphal Tank was commenced in January 1897 as a famine relief work. The work is estimated at ordinary rates to cost Rs. 4,75,696, of which Rs. 17,148 were expended.

Solapur District.

The dam and canals of the Mhaswad tank were repaired and maintained during the year at a cost of Rs. 5,461, including certain urgent repairs to the canals which had to be executed to pass down sufficient supply for rabi irrigation. Three scouring sluices in the Khed Nala weir

on the Right Bank Canal of the Ekruk were constructed for the clearance of silt which accumulates during rain. The expenditure incurred on this account was Rs. 152 against the estimate of Rs. 150 and the dam and canals were repaired and maintained during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,923. The work of improvements to the canals was undertaken as a relief work to give employment to the weavers of Sholapur. Strengthening banks of the left bank low level canal was completed up to the 9th mile, and the silt clearance of the left bank high level canal was made. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 11,876. The work of draining and filling the pool of water behind the dam of the tank was also undertaken as a famine work. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,463. The dam and canals of the Ashti tank were repaired and maintained during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,822, and similar repairs to the Koregaon tank cost Rs. 244.

The only work in operation is the Muchkundi tank. The outlay on maintenance was Rs. 196. Surveys of tanks were carried out during the year at a cost of Rs. 870. The outlay incurred during the year on repairs to small tanks was Rs. 102, against Rs. 305 in the previous year. A contribution of Rs. 8 was paid by the rayats concerned. Bijapur District.

The Krishna canal was maintained in working order at a cost of Rs. 6,902. The later rains failed and there was consequently a great demand for canal water. The area irrigated was 6,561 acres, or rather more than double the area of the year before, while the assessments were Rs. 53,478 as compared with Rs. 38,465 in 1895-96. A capital outlay of Rs. 2,738 was incurred on the Nehr tank, the dam of which had slipped. Sátára District.

The Gokák canal works were maintained in good order throughout the year. A further capital outlay of Rs. 42,908 was incurred during the year. Owing to a requisition for increased water sent in by the Gokák water-power and Manufacturing Company, it was decided to raise the weir 2 feet at a cost of Rs. 52,003, of which Rs. 4,976 was expended. When the work is completed the storage capacity of the tank will be raised from 700 millions to 920 millions cubic feet. An incident of the year was the running of temporary embankment along the top of the weir so as to increase the storage capacity sufficiently to met the extraordinary demand for water after the failure of the late rains. The repairs to 9 large tanks were in progress and one was completed at a cost of Rs. 1,064. Rs. 3,212 were expended on repairs to 4 small tanks, of which one was completed. New surveys were made of 16 tanks and the old surveys of 12 others were completed and checked. The excavation of a new tank at Taosi on the Agarni river was commenced as a famine relief work. The tank is to contain 1,900 millions cubic feet of water and is estimated to cost Rs. 9,60,000. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 15,739. Belgaum District.

There was no capital expenditure during the year. On the 5 large tanks Rs. 1,840 were expended from revenue on miscellaneous improvements, while among 8 smaller tanks improvements and extensions to the Hoshalli tank cost Rs. 1,548, the estimate being Rs. 3,475. Minor works cost altogether Rs. 51,612. Dhárwár District.

Pitching along the river face of the earthen dam of the Dhamapur Tank was renewed and silt removed. The expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 1,023, of which the ryots' contribution was Rs. 103. Petty repairs to the Pát and Warád Tanks and the Borvi Bandhara cost Rs. 173. Ratnágiri District.

#### *Sind Works.*

On the Desert Canal, a new mouth and head sluice to the Fall Branch were provided at a cost of Rs. 1,779, the object being to give it a better supply. On the Unharwáh, the new Head Regulator commenced in 1895-96 was completed at a total cost of Rs. 56,971, of which Rs. 14,226 were charged to capital and Rs. 42,745 to revenue. An expenditure of Rs. 5,530, out of an estimate amounting to Rs. 9,436, was incurred in cutting a bad bend in the 21st mile of the main canal Begári Canal which caused much silting and reduction of velocity. To remedy the deficient supply of the Nurwáh Canal, a sum of Rs. 1,470 against an estimate of Rs. 2,069 were expended in altering the head regulator by substituting 3 wide openings for 1 wide and four narrow openings. A special clearance of a considerable amount of silt deposited at the mouth of the Desert Canal was undertaken, Rs. 14,001 being expended during the year. On the Begári Canal, as a temporary measure, a special clearance of silt was made. A strong loop bund was nearly completed across the old bed of the river at a cost of Rs. 1,000. The new loop bund to the Kashmir Bund was not completed within the year, but no damage resulted. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 2,47,738. Minor works in the Kashmir Bund cost Rs. 12,174. The work of closing the breaches in the old bund and of joining the new and old bunds by a cross-embankment was undertaken and cost Rs. 45,625 during the year. A new cross-bund across the first of the three compartments into which the area between the old and new bunds is divided was considered necessary and Rs. 5,500 were expended on its construction during the year. Maintenance and repairs cost on the Desert Canal Rs. 46,502, on the Unharwáh Rs. 10,849, on the Begári Canal Rs. 45,334 and on the Kashmir Bund Rs. 28,940. The total outlay for the district including cost of regular establishment and tools and plant was Rs. 5,80,725. Begári Canals.

The improvements to the Sind Canal were finally completed at a total cost of Rs. 3,12,378, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 8,001. On the Garang Canal the year's work was confined to clearing the bed to a regular slope and strengthening the banks the outlay incurred being Rs. 5,999. A new gauge was fixed at Din Belo near the Bukkur Shikárpur Canals.



- gauge, which gave variable readings. The cost incurred amounted to Rs. 1,632. Special repairs to the Sukkur Begári Bund were undertaken at a cost of Rs. 10,942. The new loop to the Kasunpur Bund was completed; the total outlay was Rs. 1,23,794, of which Rs. 83,902 were expended during the year. The expenditure on maintenance and repairs was Rs. 1,16,279 and the total outlay for the district Rs. 2,54,689.
- Ghár Canals.** The Survey for a project for improving the water-supply of the Nasirabad Táluka was completed at a total cost of Rs. 1,770. The expenditure on maintenance and repairs on the Sukkur Canal was Rs. 56,969 and in the Ghár Canal and bunds Rs. 1,00,809 and Rs. 9,208, respectively. The receipts from the sale of fishing rights amounted to Rs. 1,748. The total outlay for the district was Rs. 2,05,293.
- Western Nára Canals.** The works of extension and improvements to the Dhamrao Canal continued to be in progress and Rs. 12,396 were expended during the year. The new feeder to the Western Nára Canal was in course of construction, and the year's outlay was Rs. 12,215. A new canal, taking off from the Western Nára Canal, was commenced, Rs. 43,049 being expended out of a total estimate of Rs. 1,59,731. The sluices over the Arthurwáh and Gowarwáh Canals and the regulator on the Kudanwáh Canal were all completed, the total expenditures being Rs. 4,272, Rs. 2,670 and Rs. 6,028 respectively. A sum of Rs. 3,390 was expended on deepening the Munderwáh and on improving its head regulator, the work having been begun and completed during the year. Ordinary repairs were effected on the Nára Canal system, on the Dadu and other canals, and to the Nára Bunds. The special repairs to the Nára Bunds were in progress and the outlay during the year was Rs. 13,000. A sum of Rs. 3,368 was realized from the sale of fishery rights. The total district outlay aggregated Rs. 2,46,245.
- Karách Canals.** A total outlay of Rs. 66,762 was incurred on extensions and improvements to the right and left bank bunds and to the right bank bund of the Khanto Canal. Restoration works in the Baghar Bund cost Rs. 7,744. Special repairs consisting of several loop bunds were in progress and the total cost was Rs. 33,393. Maintenance and repairs cost Rs. 40,133 on river bunds and Rs. 94,712 on canals. The sale of fishery rights brought in Rs. 1,236. The total district outlay was Rs. 2,94,498.
- Eastern Nára Canals.** The important works of the year were the completion of masonry heads to the water-courses in the Mithráo, Thar and Dim Canals, a six mile extension of the Rata Bund southwards, completion of the Makhi Regulator, cutting of a new channel for the Nára, embanking the right side of the Mithráo, building a new head regulator for the Thar Canal, and building an escape in the Bhaiti Bund opposite the head of the Thar Canal. The total charge for the district was Rs. 2,11,180, of which the expenditure on new works was Rs. 1,12,065.
- Jámráo Canal.** The building of the head regulator and the under-sluices were the chief masonry works begun. Excellent progress was made with the earthwork of the Main Canal. The total outlay was Rs. 6,35,592. In the second district 6 regulators, 10 bridges and several buildings were in progress or completed. The value of earthwork carried out was Rs. 3,53,329. The total capital expenditure was Rs. 4,78,999. In the third district the principal works carried out and under construction were, levelling along road from Mirpur Khás to Hyderabad to connect the Jámráo Datum with the Kotri Gauge, constructing a chauki at Jhuda, contour survey of parts of first and whole of second district, a well and nursery garden at Digri, and the setting out and making out of the main line. The total capital outlay was Rs. 9,746.
- Hyderabad Canals.** On the Dad Canal the headworks were begun and Rs. 25,910 were expended. The regulator at the head of the new feeder to the Galoro was completed; one bridge was nearly completed and two over the main canal were under construction. The earth-work of the Galoro feeder was completed. An estimate of Rs. 25,826 for the clearing of the upper head of the Naulákhí Canal was sanctioned and half the work was completed. Extensions to the Darbelo Manyath Bund were taken in hand; the year's expenditure being Rs. 1,260. The total district outlay was Rs. 3,93,696, of which Rs. 1,34,930 were expended on new works.
- Fuleli Canals.** The following works involving capital outlay were in progress or completed, new head to Mulchand, extension of the Wadhowáh, construction of regulating sluices over the heads of Kariás in Badin Táluka, construction of a new bridge over the new mouth of the Fuleli Canal, construction of an escape to the Fuleli Canal. Expenditure from revenue was incurred on construction of a head regulator over Imamwáh Husri, improvements to the Gidu Bandar Bund, extensions to Kazrawáh escape, and the construction of a roadway bridge over new Kamalwáh in the Hyderabad Táluka. The outlay on new works was Rs. 76,123 and in repairs, mainly clearance Rs. 1,42,397.

## CHAPTER V.—FINANCIAL REVIEW.

## General Finance.

In the following statement the receipts and expenditure of the Civil, Public Works, Postal and Telegraph Departments in the Bombay Presidency, for the year 1896-97, are compared with those of the preceding year 1895-96. The figures for 1895-96 entered in the statement do not agree exactly with those shown in the Financial Review for that year owing to certain journal entries having been made in the accounts for that year after the submission of the review :—

Heads.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.			
	1895-96.	1896-97.	Difference + or -.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Difference + or -.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Civil Department ...	Imperial ...	9,87,01,573	8,94,12,599	-92,88,974	86,90,411	86,66,605	-23,806
	Provincial ...	4,19,20,158	3,96,46,755	-23,73,403	3,84,28,548	3,98,54,582	+14,26,034
	Local ...	61,99,969	57,96,021	-4,03,978	61,26,729	47,46,811	-13,79,918
Irrigation, Imperial ...	8,04,732	7,15,307	-89,425	88,08,443	44,78,068	-43,30,375	
Do. Provincial ...	23,023	32,441	+9,418	21,525	49,879	+28,354	
Military Works ...	19,058	10,218	-8,840	2,16,221	31,31,577	+29,15,356	
Civil Works, Imperial ...	.....	.....	.....	2,16,477	2,09,804	-7,673	
Do. Provincial ...	8,09,993	7,96,971	-13,022	33,01,314	31,66,689	-14,625	
Do. Local ...	.....	.....	.....	14,83,318	14,72,405	-10,913	
State Railway, Imperial ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Do. Provincial ...	1,75,488	1,83,723	+8,235	1,26,906	1,27,317	+411	
Do. Construction, Provincial ...	.....	.....	.....	18,473	60,702	+42,229	
Do. Working Expenses, Provincial ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
State outlay, Guaranteed Railway.	Land ...	.....	.....	881	41,312	+40,431	
	Control ...	.....	.....	2,30,903	2,22,561	-8,342	
Telegraph Department ...	Imperial ...	25,87,732	22,38,810	-3,48,922	22,61,834	19,30,438	-3,31,396
	Provincial ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Postal Department ...	28,99,814	28,65,952	-33,862	19,91,916	20,74,879	+82,963	
Total ...	15,39,94,265	14,15,78,802	-1,24,15,463	6,70,04,104	6,97,22,987	+27,18,883	

The total receipts in the year amounted to Rs. 14,15,78,802 and the expenditure to Rs. 6,97,22,987, the surplus being Rs. 7,18,56,435 against Rs. 8,69,90,261 in the previous year. On the receipt side the statement shows a net decrease of Rs. 1,24,15,463 as compared with the previous year's actuals, the falling off being almost wholly under Civil and Telegraph Departments. On the expenditure side the net increase over last year's actuals is Rs. 27,18,263. The excess was chiefly under the Irrigation Military Works and Postal Departments. The excess under these heads was, however, largely counterbalanced by savings under Civil Works and Telegraph.

The subjoined statement shows, in detail of Major Heads, the Imperial revenue and expenditure :—

Revenue and Receipts.	ACTUAL INCOME.		Increase or Decrease.
	1895-96.	1896-97.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	2,07,52,814	1,84,23,736	-31,10,754
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation ...	7,81,676	.....	
II.—Opium ...	1,65,96,973	1,39,82,822	-26,14,151
III.—Salt ...	2,30,76,861	2,23,05,910	-7,71,551
IV.—Stamps ...	15,24,379	14,29,448	-94,931
V.—Excise ...	87,31,104	82,47,375	-4,83,729
VII.—Customs ...	1,95,88,620	1,82,65,279	-13,23,341
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ...	20,49,008	19,99,856	-49,152
IX.—Forest ...	17,68,337	16,16,354	-1,51,983
X.—Registration ...	8,27,995	8,33,428	+5,433
XI.—Tributes from Native States ...	13,94,521	13,36,247	-58,274
XII.—Interest ...	13,83,421	13,82,259	-1,162
XV.—Mint ...	88,285	1,70,372	+82,087
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances.	1,89,469	1,34,085	-55,384
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ...	45,461	49,122	+3,661
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	5,07,643	4,56,906	-50,737
Total ...	9,87,01,573	8,94,12,599	-92,88,974

Expenditure.	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.		Increase or Decrease.
	1895-96.	1896-97.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks ... ..	11,14,464	12,17,048	+1,02,584
2. Assignments and Compensation... ..	3,40,839	3,20,763	-20,076
4. Opium ... ..	26,037	25,995	-42
5. Salt ... ..	16,61,025	16,99,782	+38,757
6. Stamps ... ..	73,201	65,770	-7,431
7. Excise ... ..	2,67,197	2,72,977	+5,780
9. Customs... ..	7,68,097	8,06,016	+37,919
10. Assessed Taxes ... ..	26,591	26,732	+141
11. Forest ... ..	9,79,195	9,84,580	+5,385
12. Registration ... ..	1,45,158	1,49,004	+3,936
13. Interest on ordinary debt ... ..	15	.....	-15
14. Interest on other obligations ... ..	4,66,441	2,12,868	-2,53,573
17. Mint ... ..	1,88,669	2,44,644	+55,975
18. General Administration ... ..	4,47,146	4,35,923	-11,223
23. Ecclesiastical ... ..	4,09,885	3,83,449	-26,436
25. Political ... ..	6,35,826	6,51,205	+15,379
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments ... ..	42,097	40,516	-1,581
27. Territorial and Political Pensions ... ..	6,48,002	6,69,884	+21,882
28. Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances ... ..	4,127	2,482	-1,645
29. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ... ..	74,644	71,176	-3,468
30. Stationery and Printing ... ..	3,50,863	3,59,596	+8,733
32. Miscellaneous ... ..	20,892	26,105	+5,213
Total ... ..	86,90,411	86,66,605	-23,806

The revenue showed a net decrease of Rs. 92,83,974, as compared with the previous year's actuals, and the expenditure a net decrease of Rs. 23,806, or a total net loss of Rs. 92,65,168. The revenue under almost every head shrunk considerably, but receipts from the Mint showed an increase of Rs. 82,087. The net decrease of Rs. 23,806 in expenditure was the result of variations under almost all the heads. A brief explanation of the more important variations is given below.

Causes of increase  
and decrease :  
Receipts.

The total divisible land revenue for the year 1896-97, as compared with the actuals for 1895-96, showed a decrease of Rs. 49,33,349, of which Rs. 37,00,012 represented the 1/3th Imperial share, exclusive of adjustments made between Imperial and Provincial through this head, for services rendered by the latter. These adjustments were more by Rs. 5,89,258 in favour of Imperial in 1896-97 than in the previous year. The difference was due to the refund to Provincial in 1895-96 of the special contribution of Rs. 5,60,000. The decrease in the actual collection of land revenue was mainly due to the famine, but also to the fact that the actuals of 1895-96 included about Rs. 12,70,000 on account of arrears for 1894-95. The falling off under opium was due to the depressed condition of the China market, owing mainly to unfavourable eastern exchange, and partly to the exodus of many of the opium merchants on account of the plague in Bombay. The combined effect of plague and famine in several districts and the tightness of the money market contributed to the falling off under salt. The decrease under stamps was the result of the prevalence of famine and plague, and would have been greater had not an abnormal number of documents been impressed with stamps of high values, and the Bombay Port Trust paid a large composition for stamps on its debentures. The falling off under excise is partly attributable to the effects of famine and plague, and partly to the remission of Rs. 1,86,000 of duty granted by Government to a liquor contractor in Khándeah. The decrease under customs was chiefly due to the reduction of the tariff duty on piece-goods and the total exemption of yarn from duty. Under assessed taxes the decrease was mainly due to the prevalence of famine and plague, and to a falling off in the earnings of both the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railways. Slack trade in timber and fuel produced a detrimental effect on forest revenues. The slight improvement under registration was due

to increased receipts under the Joint Stock Companies Act. A large coinage of dollars for the Straits Settlements increased the revenue from the mint. The decrease in the receipts in aid of superannuation, &c., occurred chiefly in the Military Fund and was due to casualties and retirements. The decrease in miscellaneous receipts was chiefly due to exceptional sales of lands by the Bombay Port Trust to the Municipality in 1895-96, which did not occur in 1896-97.

The excess under refunds and drawbacks was chiefly due to a large increase under drawbacks on articles of food and drink re-exported to foreign ports and under excise owing to larger refunds of still-head duty. The decrease under assignments and compensations was due chiefly to the payment of smaller compensations as compared with those of 1895-96 on account of salt-pans in Portuguese India. The increase in the charges under salt was mainly due to larger expenditure on account of salt purchased and partly to the payment of grain compensation, a new charge. The stamp expenditure fell off by Rs. 7,431, a decrease being noticeable in the issues of almost every class of stamp. The excess of Rs. 5,780 under excise was caused by increased charges in establishment. The same cause accounted for the increase under customs. The small increase under forests does not call for comment. As the registration system extends, larger amounts are paid in commissions to sub-registrars and the increase under this head amounted to Rs. 3,936 in 1896-97. Interest on other obligations showed large savings, due to the transfer of the Presidency Savings Bank to the Post Office, and to some special payments in 1895-96, to the Thákors of Amod and Kherwáda. The excess in Mint expenditure was due to larger remittances of uncurrent silver coins for recoinage. The savings under general administration were wholly in allowances to Presidency Banks consequent upon the transfer of Savings Bank to the Post Office. The decrease in ecclesiastical expenditure was due to smaller payments on account of exchange compensation allowances and to a larger number of absentees. Charges in connection with the mission to Abyssinia swelled the political expenditure, the net increase being Rs. 15,379. The increase in territorial and political pension charges was due, partly to the payment of arrears of 1895-96 and partly to special grants sanctioned for the funeral expenses of Mirs in Sind and the widow of the late Rájá of Mándvi. Larger purchases in the country increased the expenditure on stationery and printing. Miscellaneous expenditure rose by Rs. 5,213, being swelled by heavy remittances to other provinces.

The following statement exhibits in detail the Provincial revenue and expenditure for 1896-97 as compared with 1895-96 :—

Revenue and Receipts.	ACTUAL INCOME.		Increase or Decrease.
	1895-96.	1896-97.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance ...	80,00,922	40,07,818	.....
<b>I.—Land Revenue</b> ...	2,78,63,073	2,61,53,298	—17,09,775
III.—Salt ...	66,927	72,080	+ 5,153
IV.—Stamps ...	45,88,135	42,88,343	—2,99,792
V.—Excise ...	29,10,368	27,49,125	—1,61,243
VII.—Customs ...	95,560	94,760	—794
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ...	18,37,508	18,42,275	+ 4,767
IX.—Forest ...	17,08,336	15,16,354	—2,51,982
X.—Registration ...	3,27,995	3,38,428	+ 5,433
XII.—Interest ...	3,02,685	2,39,290	—8,395
XVIA.—Law and Justice, Courts of Law ...	4,30,052	3,91,670	—38,382
XVib.—Do. Jails ...	1,76,901	1,76,314	—587
XVII.—Police ...	4,60,493	4,91,624	+ 31,131
XVIII.—Marine ...	64,005	64,959	+ 954
XIX.—Education ...	3,18,071	2,97,783	—20,288
XX.—Medical ...	1,18,161	1,32,893	+ 14,738
XXI.—Scientific and Other Minor Departments ...	42,499	29,373	—13,126
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation ...	2,85,465	2,88,752	+ 3,287
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ...	70,079	65,605	—4,474
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	68,176	85,445	+ 27,269
XXXIII.—Buildings and Roads, Civil Works ...	3,139	2,512	—627
Contributions from Local Funds ...	1,62,530	2,20,800	+ 58,270
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>4,19,20,158</b>	<b>3,95,46,755</b>	<b>—23,73,403</b>
<i>Departmental Heads.</i>			
XXVI.—State Railway Gross Receipts ...	1,75,488	1,83,728	+ 8,240
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation ...	23,023	22,441	—582
XXXII.—Buildings and Roads—Civil Works—In charge of Public Works Officers ...	8,69,993	7,86,971	—83,022
<b>Total, Departmental Heads</b> ...	<b>10,68,504</b>	<b>9,93,140</b>	<b>—75,364</b>
<b>Total, Revenue and Receipts</b> ...	<b>4,29,88,662</b>	<b>4,05,39,895</b>	<b>—24,48,767</b>
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>4,59,80,584</b>	<b>4,45,47,713</b>	<b>—24,48,767</b>

Expenditure.	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.		Increase or Decrease.
	1895-96.	1896-97.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks ...	1,78,191	2,15,677	+ 37,486
2. Assignments and Compensations ...	1,00,39,619	1,00,32,123	- 7,496
3. Land Revenue ...	63,36,502	63,61,402	+ 27,900
6. Stamps ...	2,19,602	1,97,310	- 22,292
7. Excise ...	89,066	90,992	+ 1,926
10. Assessed Taxes ...	26,591	26,732	+ 141
11. Forest ...	9,79,195	9,84,579	+ 5,384
12. Registration ...	1,45,158	1,49,094	+ 3,936
13. Interest on Ordinary Debt ...	2,42,057	3,13,866	+ 71,809
14. Interest on other Obligations ...	128	.....	- 128
15. Post Office ...	1,00,516	1,01,640	+ 1,124
18. General Administration ...	14,43,107	15,10,306	+ 67,199
19a. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	4,66,980	45,64,184	- 1,05,796
19b. Do. Jails ...	6,52,870	6,58,083	+ 5,213
20. Police... ..	57,23,517	59,77,341	+ 2,53,824
21. Marine ...	42,291	39,217	- 3,074
22. Education ...	17,60,345	18,13,403	+ 53,058
24. Medical ...	15,48,363	16,80,671	+ 1,32,308
25. Political ...	3,70,190	3,61,734	- 8,456
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments...	1,73,216	2,04,907	+ 31,691
29. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.	17,78,713	18,60,094	+ 81,381
30. Stationery and Printing ...	7,73,236	8,01,274	+ 28,038
32. Miscellaneous ...	1,91,962	1,95,618	+ 3,656
33. Famine Relief ...	.....	2,39,491	+ 2,39,491
45. Civil Works ...	8,400	8,400	.....
Contribution to Local Funds ...	9,35,733	9,33,444	- 2,289
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>3,84,28,548</b>	<b>3,93,54,582</b>	<b>+ 9,26,034</b>
<i>Departmental Heads.</i>			
37. Construction of Railways ...	13,473	50,702	+ 37,229
38. State Railway—Working Expenses ..	1,26,906	1,27,317	+ 411
43. Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigations.	21,525	49,879	+ 28,354
45. Buildings and Roads—Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers ...	33,91,314	31,66,659	- 2,24,625
<b>Total, Departmental Heads ...</b>	<b>35,53,218</b>	<b>33,94,587</b>	<b>- 1,58,631</b>
<b>Total, Expenditure ...</b>	<b>4,19,81,766</b>	<b>4,27,49,169</b>	<b>+ 7,67,403</b>
<b>Closing Balance ...</b>	<b>40,07,818</b>	<b>17,98,544</b>	<b>+ 7,67,403</b>
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>4,59,89,584</b>	<b>4,45,47,713</b>	<b>.....</b>

Causes of increase  
and decrease :  
Receipts.

There was a net decrease in revenue of Rs. 24,48,767 and a net increase in expenditure of Rs. 7,67,403, or a total decrease of Rs. 32,16,170 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. The more important variations between the actuals of the two years under civil revenue and expenditure are explained below. As explained in the comparison of the two years' transactions under Imperial there was a considerable decrease in the land revenue collections. The increase under salt is wholly under fluctuating items and calls for no special remarks. The causes of the decreases in the stamp and excise revenues have already been explained as well as those of the increase in the receipts from registration and those of the falling off in the forest revenue. The improvement under assessed taxes was under the head "Tax on profits of companies". The slight decrease under the head interest was due to the non-payment of interest by cultivators. The falling off in receipts from Law and Justice was mainly under general fees and fines and was the result of the stagnation of business in the law Courts during the prevalence of plague and famine. Larger receipts on account of punitive police posts and on account of the pay of ramoshis or private watchmen, an abnormal number of whom were employed by the inhabitants of Bombay during their absence during the plague, were the causes of the marked increase under the head police. The decrease under the head education was due to a general falling off in school fees owing to the prevalence of plague and to a smaller sale of books in the Sind Depot. The improvement under the head medical was chiefly due to the recovery of arrears from the Port Trust for the year 1895-96 on account of their contribution towards the European General Hospital. The falling off under the head scientific is only apparent, as the receipts in 1895-96 were swollen by a large contribution paid by the Poona Municipality towards the Reay Industrial Museum. The large increase under miscellaneous receipts was due to an unusually large number of unclaimed deposits in Civil and Revenue Courts having lapsed to Government. The increase in contributions was due to the refund by the Curator, Government Central Book Depot, of the Book Depot debt to Government.

Expenditure.

The increase under refunds and drawback was due to special refunds under stamps on account of excess stamp duty levied on the probate of the wills of two wealthy inhabitants of Bombay, and to larger excise refunds for the reasons given above in the imperial section. The decrease under assignments and compensations was due to the fact that the previous year's receipts included heavy payments on account of arrears. The large excess under land revenue

was the result of the payment of grain compensation and of the entertainment of special famine establishments. There were however savings under charges of district administration and survey and settlement. The causes of the savings under stamps and excess expenditure under forest have been explained above against the corresponding Imperial heads. The increase under the head interest was mainly due to additional grants sanctioned by the Government of India for tákavi advances. The large increase in the outlay on general administration was the combined result of heavier charges on account of telegrams, to the employment of a special famine establishment in the Secretariat, to an increase in the pay of one of the Secretaries and the payment of leave allowances. The large decrease under the head Law and Justice was spread over all the minor heads subordinate to it, and does not call for special comment, being chiefly in salaries. The excess in the jail outlay was due to the high price of food grains and to the payment of grain compensation. There were large increases in almost all the sub-heads of the police expenditure account, but the gross excess was chiefly the result of the payment of grain compensation, the establishment of punitive police posts and the entertainment of extra men for plague and famine duty. The increase was to some extent counterbalanced by the receipt of arrears of contribution from the Bombay Municipality. The payment of larger grants-in-aid swelled the educational outlay. The chief cause of the increase of more than Rs. 1½ lakhs in the medical outlay was the payments made in connection with the suppression of the plague. The saving in the political expenditure was wholly under payments to officers of other Provinces which were unduly heavy in 1895-96. The excess under the head scientific was spread over almost all the minor heads. The expenditure against the head superannuation, &c., is progressive, rising yearly. The excess in miscellaneous outlay was wholly on account of a special commission of inquiry. Comment on the famine relief expenditure is unnecessary.

The subjoined statement shows the transactions of the year under report. No comparison is made with the transactions of the previous year as there is usually little relation to each other in the receipts and expenditure of any two years :—

Debt and Remittance Account.	Receipts.	Outgoings.	Debt and Remittance Account.	Receipts.	Outgoings.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Permanent Debt—			Provincial Advance and Loan Account.	9,88,228	41,74,503
Government Stock Notes ... ..	.....	.....	Remittances—		
Unfunded Debt—			Other Local Remittances ... ..	17,09,01,008	17,08,41,903
Deposits of Service Funds ... ..	1,57,304	72,458	Remittances by Bills ... ..	8,27,48,678	8,29,99,187
Savings Bank Deposits ... ..	1,89,923	71,69,785	Foreign Remittances ... ..	7,39,74,392	5,10,80,230
Deposits and Advances not bearing			Account between Civil and Civil ...	2,47,76,668	5,73,98,860
Interest—			Account between Civil and other		
Balances of Provincial Savings ...	10,49,310	36,81,670	Departments—		
Excluded Local Funds ... ..	20,40,452	20,04,597	Post Office ... ..	1,73,75,311	1,67,06,134
Departmental and Judicial Deposits ...	2,05,33,429	2,09,72,239	Telegraph ... ..	22,88,810	19,80,438
Local Funds Debt Account ... ..	1,08,950	1,86,467	Marine ... ..	87,435	24,59,044
Advances Recoverable ... ..	24,73,131	23,83,390	Military ... ..	11,60,960	2,61,43,415
Permanent Advances ... ..	18,003	29,738	Public Works ... ..	1,84,64,548	3,43,16,628
Account with Foreign States ... ..	4,39,047	4,21,002	Guaranteed Railways ... ..	4,80,18,480	2,72,19,339
Coinage Accounts ... ..	2,99,44,184	2,10,14,538	Remittance Account between England		
Suspense Accounts ... ..	13,39,382	15,42,020	and India ... ..	10,60,209	39,866
Cheques and Bills ... ..	2,42,91,639	2,39,59,667	Secretary of State's Bills ... ..	7,86,62,204	12,27,48,934
Departmental Accounts ... ..	19,94,470	20,52,191			
Miscellaneous ... ..	.....	.....			
Imperial Advances and Loan Account...	9,53,878	10,81,208	Total ... ..	54,89,86,756	63,50,66,061

The transactions recorded under the head Unfunded Debt and Deposit of Service Funds were only in connection with the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund. The transactions recorded under the heads Savings Bank Deposits are on account of the Presidency Savings Bank Deposits, Local Fund Pension Fund, and the Life Assurance Branch of the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund. The difference of Rs. 26,32,469 between receipts and outgoings under Balances of Provincial Savings represents a deficit of Rs. 22,09,274 in Provincial Services, and Rs. 4,23,195 in Incorporated Local Funds on the year's transactions. This was due chiefly to a decrease in receipts under the principal heads of revenue, the reasons for which have been given against those heads. The Excluded Local Funds are of the nature of banking accounts. They are of several classes and the excess of Rs. 15,085 in outgoings over receipts was the net result of variations under a number of them, an increase of outgoings being chiefly noticeable in Cantonment Funds, and of receipts in the Port and Marine Funds due to larger earnings by the Aden Port Trust. Under the head Imperial Advance and Loan Account, the chief transactions were the payment of Rs. 12,000 by the Municipality of Bombay, the debit of Rs. 1,67,000 to the Bombay Port Trust, representing a new loan to that body, and the receipt of Rs. 9,14,000 as interest on the original loan of the Trust, wrongly credited in the first instance to the head under discussion and subsequently corrected by a per contra debit, while the net difference between outgoings and receipts of the Trust, the result of sales of land and old stores, was applied towards the reduction of the interest-bearing and non-interest-bearing debt in equal proportions. The large outgoings under the head Provincial Advance and Loan Account are due to special advances made on account of famine and plague. The receipts under all heads represent recoveries on account of outstanding balances. The transactions under Remittances merely represented the movements of funds to meet financial requirements. The large increase in receipts in the account between Civil and Civil was due chiefly to the amount received on account of the 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97. The high outgoings included interest on Government promissory notes finally charged to the service head on the books of the Comptroller, India Treasuries. The transactions recorded under Remittances between England and India are divided into two classes: (1) Receipts and payments in India on account of the

Imperial Exchequer and (2) other Remittance transactions with the India Office. Under the former, the transactions passing through the Bombay books are adjustments with the London Post Office for Postal and Money Order transactions, Little Besses Light Vessel Dues, balances of Shipping Masters' account with the Board of Trade in London, amounts paid in India on miscellaneous accounts for the Imperial Exchequer, and Pensions paid to the retired members of the Hongkong Police. Under the latter the transactions are on account of stores purchased and pay and pensions recoverable from Provincial and Local Funds. The transactions under the head Secretary of State's Bills represented bills drawn by the Secretary of State in Council and paid at Bombay.

### Mint.

Gold Bullion.

No gold was tendered in exchange for rupees.

Silver Bullion.

The value of silver bullion tendered for coinage into dollars during the year 1896-97 and brought to account was Rs. 1,45,94,739 against Rs. 73,19,519 in the previous year composed of the following items:—

Description of Silver tendered in 1896-97.	Amount in Lakhs of Tola.
Bar silver from London ... ..	35.96
Do. America ... ..	79.20
Do. Australia ... ..	12.54
Do. Genoa ... ..	1.97
Do. Paris ... ..	.48
Do. San Francisco ... ..	1.43
Total ... ..	131.58

The amount of uncurrent British Indian Government silver coin, including coin of 1835, received for re-coinage into small coin was Rs. 25,23,341 in value against Rs. 1,66,157 in 1895-96. In addition to the above Bhopal rupees to the value of Rs. 5,40,000, Baroda rupees to the value of Rs. 16,120 and Arcot rupees to the value of Rs. 7,069 were remitted to the Mint. Also Portuguese Indian Government silver coin to the value of Rs. 2,989 was received from various treasuries during the year.

Imports of Silver.

The net value of the importations of silver into the Port of Bombay amounted to Rs. 4,57,12,747 as compared with Rs. 5,46,58,136 in the preceding year.

Silver Coinage.

Small silver coin comprising half, quarter, and one-eighth rupees to the value of Rs. 21,46,683 were struck for the Government of India during the year under review, while the coinage of British dollars on behalf of tenderers of silver bullion amounted to 6,135,617 pieces against 3,316,063 pieces in 1895-96. The operative loss on the small silver coinage was estimated at Rs. 89.27, and on the dollar coinage at Rs. 34.12 per lakh of tolas rolled.

Revenue and  
expenditure.

The seigniorage charge of one per cent. on the silver tendered for coinage into dollars amounted during the year under report to Rs. 1,45,952 as compared with Rs. 73,192 in 1895-96, and the total revenue from all sources to Rs. 1,76,822 against Rs. 92,935 in the previous year. The total expenditure on fixed and temporary establishments was Rs. 1,55,466 against Rs. 1,54,708 in 1895-96. The total outlay on local and imported stores amounted to Rs. 22,293, being an increase of Rs. 7,241 over the expenditure of the previous year, which was due to the increased amount of coinage. The contingent expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,833 and the *pro-forma* charges to Rs. 2,69,537 against Rs. 7,013 and Rs. 2,35,063, respectively, in the preceding year. The total current expenditure was Rs. 5,57,678, being an increase of Rs. 96,952 over that of 1895-96. The year under report closed with a balance against the Mint of Rs. 1,11,319 exclusive of *pro-forma* charges, and of Rs. 3,80,855 inclusive of those charges.

### Currency.

#### BOMBAY CIRCLE.

Circulation.

The gross circulation on 31st March 1897 was Rs. 5,95,73,055 as compared with Rs. 7,55,89,925 on 31st March 1896, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,60,16,570. The following table compares the gross circulation of each denomination of notes on 31st March 1896, and 31st March 1897:—

	NUMBER OF NOTES FOR RUPEES								TOTAL.	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Number.	Value.
Bombay .. .. .	4,07,752	11,45,280	1,37,785	92,464	1,14,694	9,292	24,849	1,372	19,32,478	7,55,04,550
Nagpur .. .. .	205	170	115	78	53	1	1	...	622	15,725
Akola .. .. .	166	126	48	38	25	...	2	...	400	9,350
Gross circulation on 31st March 1896 .. .. .	4,08,123	11,45,635	1,37,922	92,580	1,14,772	9,298	24,852	1,372	19,32,501	7,55,39,625
Bombay .. .. .	3,76,043	11,12,363	1,33,797	88,308	1,09,144	8,899	19,027	535	18,43,685	5,95,48,475
Nagpur .. .. .	202	170	112	76	52	1	1	...	614	15,450
Akola .. .. .	162	126	48	38	23	...	2	...	394	9,130
Gross circulation on 31st March 1897 .. .. .	3,77,007	11,12,659	1,33,922	82,422	1,09,319	8,900	19,030	535	18,44,693	5,35,73,055
Increase + Decrease .. .. .	-31,116	-31,927	-4,001	-10,158	-6,553	-393	-5,822	-338	-39,808	-1,60,16,570
Value .. .. .	1,55,580	3,10,270	80,020	5,07,900	5,55,300	1,06,500	58,22,000	83,80,000	...	1,60,14,570

Excluding the value of notes held in the reserve treasury, the figure of circulation was on March 31st, Rs. 5,67,13,340. This was nearly a crore less than the circulation of March 31st, 1896. The presence of the plague in Bombay, with the consequent paralysis of trade and exodus of the population, and a stringent money market, necessarily had their effect upon the circulation of Government notes, and the figure now given is lower than that of any year since 1890. This falling off in the circulation was most marked in notes of the two lowest and the highest denominations up to the close of the calendar year 1896. The former decrease was due to the exodus of the lower orders when the plague was at its height. The circulation of high valued notes generally showed a downward tendency owing to low Government balances, a tight money market and stagnation of trade.

The monthly variations during the two years 1895-96 and 1896-97, in notes of lower values, are as shown below :—

	(IN THOUSANDS) NUMBER OF NOTES FOR RUPEES									
	5		10		20		50		100	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
April .. .. .	372	410	1,093	1,165	141	137	93	94	111	116
May .. .. .	373	426	1,086	1,159	137	133	94	91	110	114
June .. .. .	374	424	1,073	1,150	135	133	91	90	105	112
July .. .. .	383	422	1,075	1,163	136	133	89	91	107	112
August .. .. .	402	431	1,108	1,177	140	138	90	90	110	110
September .. .. .	411	417	1,130	1,158	144	136	92	89	112	109
October .. .. .	413	424	1,158	1,172	147	141	96	90	115	110
November .. .. .	414	429	1,135	1,171	145	142	95	89	114	110
December .. .. .	434	445	1,210	1,238	149	147	92	84	111	106
January .. .. .	402	422	1,109	1,138	137	142	92	85	111	107
February .. .. .	410	399	1,138	1,107	138	134	93	82	114	108
March .. .. .	408	377	1,145	1,113	133	134	92	89	114	109
Monthly Average .. .. .	400	419	1,122	1,159	140	137	92	88	111	110

The high figure of circulation of 5, 10 and 20 rupee-notes in December was as usual due to the maintenance of a large stock of such notes in the reserve treasury for the convenience of the Currency Department. In the following table the monthly net circulation during the years 1895-96 and 1896-97 is shown in lakhs of rupees after deducting the value of notes held in the reserve treasury :—

Notes of both high and low values.



	Notes of Rs. 100 and under.		Notes of Rs. 500 and over.		Total.	
	1896-96.	1896-97.	1896-96.	1896-97.	1896-96.	1896-97.
	April ... ..	814	827	874	846	688
May ... ..	811	823	893	888	704	711
June ... ..	802	820	405	483	707	803
July ... ..	806	821	530	488	836	809
August ... ..	818	822	600	516	973	838
September ... ..	821	818	777	436	1,098	754
October ... ..	829	822	797	865	1,126	687
November ... ..	825	821	591	354	916	675
December ... ..	818	813	519	337	837	650
January ... ..	815	813	446	304	761	617
February ... ..	821	807	878	287	694	594
March ... ..	821	807	342	260	663	567

Transactions with the Public.

The average of home notes which passed over the counter on each working day during the past three years, and the daily average of cancellations during the same period, were as follows:—

Years.	Notes received.	Notes issued.	Notes cancelled.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95 ... ..	7,720	8,878	5,032
1895-96 ... ..	8,636	9,651	4,829
1896-97 ... ..	8,499	8,761	5,077

Encashment of Foreign Notes.

The following statement gives statistics of the encashment of foreign notes during the year 1896-97 compared with the figures of the two preceding years:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta ... ..	58,69,580	97,01,500	69,24,150
Allahabad ... ..	21,40,970	20,72,110	19,63,840
Lahore ... ..	30,80,580	46,87,210	55,53,965
Madras ... ..	78,45,655	1,10,06,365	1,13,38,150
Calicut ... ..	2,04,310	6,14,565	7,37,175
Cocoonada ... ..	85	5	5
Karachi ... ..	26,08,150	31,59,625	58,88,090
Rangoon ... ..	1,52,900	1,59,295	1,71,665
Total ... ..	2,19,92,240	3,17,00,675	3,25,76,940

State of coinage.

During the year the shroff-marked coins to the value of Rs. 25,180 were withdrawn from circulation.

Exchange of small coin.

The receipts and issues of small silver during the year compare as follows with those of 1895-96:—

	Receipts.	Issues.
	Rs.	Rs.
Half Rupees ... ..	2,34,300	5,29,045
Quarter Rupees ... ..	3,59,800	6,30,855
One-eighth Rupees ... ..	2,80,700	5,31,600
Total, 1896-97 ... ..	8,74,800	16,91,500
Total, 1895-96 ... ..	6,13,700	16,35,205
Increase + Decrease --	+ 2,61,100	+ 56,295

The increase in issues during a year in which the plague would otherwise have caused a decrease, may be due to the fact that mill-hands were paid daily instead of monthly, thereby calling for a larger amount of small coin.

Agencies.

At the only permanent agency, viz. Nagpur, Rs. 4,52,000 worth of notes were issued and Rs. 6,36,000 were received. At the 18 temporary agencies there was at the opening of the year a balance of Rs. 81,41,000, while at its close the balance was Rs. 54,25,000 distributed over 13 agencies, none of the chests in the Central Provinces containing any coin.

Claims on lost Notes.

Claims to the value of Rs. 12,175 were paid on account of bonds of indemnity for lost or mutilated notes against Rs. 6,680 during the previous year. No case of loss to the department by such payments occurred during the year.

One case of attempt to cheat the department in respect of a note of Rs. 100, the value of which had been paid on a note of indemnity 19 years before, was tried and the principal offender convicted. A new forgery was discovered during the year. No clue was obtained to the forger. Five forged notes of the value of Rs. 1,120 were discovered.

Fraud and forgery.

The following remittances were made during the year under report :—

		Rs.	
From Bombay to Calcutta	...	...	25,00,000
From Bombay to Karachi	...	...	1,20,000
From Bombay to Rangoon	...	...	25,00,000
From Bombay to the under-noted Currency Chests—			Rs.
Jubbulpur	...	...	16,50,000
Ráipur	...	...	4,00,000
Nagpur	...	...	5,50,000
		Total ...	Rs. 77,20,000
From Lahore to Bombay	...	...	13,49,140
From Madras to Bombay	...	...	25,00,000
From Karachi to Bombay	...	...	12,000
From the Currency Chests named below to Bombay—			Rs.
Narsingpur	...	...	6,00,000
Hoshangabad	...	...	1,50,000
Surat	...	...	5,50,000
		Total ...	Rs. 61,61,140

Remittances.

## KARACHI CIRCLE.

The following statement shows the circulation at the close of the year 1896-97, as compared with that at the close of 1895-96 :—

Circulation.

Years.	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	TOTAL.	
									Pieces.	Value.
1896-97 ...	3,311	131,641	29,382	12,313	12,112	1,889	2,800	348	193,328	Rs. 1,07,32,105
1895-96 ...	3,116	121,086	27,412	14,802	13,670	1,392	1,665	237	183,380	86,12,780

The above figures show that there was an increase of 13,996 pieces in the issues of notes of Rs. 5, 10, 20, 1,000 and 10,000 and a decrease of 4,050 pieces in the issues of notes of Rs. 50, 100 and 500, the result being a net increase of 9,946 pieces and a large increase of Rs. 21,09,325 in the total value of circulation. There was a slight increase of Rs. 35,975 in the encashment of foreign circle notes which was due to the fact that payment of import duties at the Custom House and of railway freight at the goods office was made chiefly in foreign notes.

Shroff-marked coins, to the value of Rs. 763, were received from the public. No notched or otherwise defaced coin was received. The receipts and issues of small coin during the year were as follows :—

Miscellaneous.

	Receipts.	Issues.
	Rs.	Rs.
Half rupees	100	40,801
Quarter rupees	255	54,803
One-eighth rupees	305	43,205
Total, 1896-97	660	1,38,809
Total, 1895-96	480	2,42,553

There was an increase in the receipts of Rs. 180 which may be attributed to ordinary fluctuations, and a decrease in issues of Rs. 1,03,994 which was due to the Karachi treasury having taken less small coin for remittances to up-country treasuries, and to less demand from the public owing to general slackness of trade.

The following is the statement of lost half and mutilated notes paid during the year on bond of indemnity :—

Lost notes.

	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	TOTAL.	
									Pieces.	Value.
Half notes										Rs.
Lost by Post	...	5	15	6	7	...	...	...	33	1,350
Lost accidentally	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	7	600
Mutilated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	5	15	8	12	...	...	...	40	1,950
Total, 1896-97	...	5	15	8	12	...	...	...	40	1,950
Total, 1895-96	...	6	2	8	5	1	2	...	10	3,250

The above table shows an increase of 21 pieces and a decrease of Rs. 1,300 in the value of lost notes paid during the year.

Fraud and forgery.

No forged note was presented during the year.

Remittances of silver.

A remittance of 30,00,000 in whole rupees was received from Lahore, and several remittances of small silver were received from Bombay aggregating Rs. 1,20,000, the total being Rs. 31,20,000 against Rs. 68,65,000 in the previous year. Rs. 25,10,000 were paid to the Local treasury and the banks, and uncurrent coin amounting to Rs. 12,000 was remitted to the Currency Office, Bombay, the total being Rs. 25,22,000 against Rs. 7,58,000. The decrease in receipts amounted to Rs. 37,45,000, and was due to dullness of trade. The increase in outgoings amounted to Rs. 17,64,000 and was chiefly due to the Karachi treasury taking coin for remittances to up-country treasuries. Three half-notes worth Rs. 30 were credited to Government.

### Land Revenue.

The following table shows the net amount of land revenue for collection in the different districts during 1896-97 as compared with 1895-96. Full details concerning the cost of collection, the various tenures, the remissions, and so forth, in the different districts will be found in Part III, Appendix V-B. The number of distraints resorted to in connection with the collections has already been stated in Chapter II:—

Collectorates.	1896-96.	1896-97.	Collectorates.	1896-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	7,45,997	9,06,131	Nasik ...	15,83,560	15,59,163
Shikarpur ...	19,09,291	29,84,319	Khandesh... ..	40,23,914	40,52,258
Hyderabad ...	17,87,549	20,09,684	Ahmednagar ...	16,39,725	16,39,613
Karachi ...	10,81,008	12,24,823	Poona ...	13,51,472	13,30,520
Thar and Parkar... ..	6,91,094	8,46,875	Sholapur ...	11,21,239	11,40,705
			Satara ...	18,15,623	18,66,615
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>62,14,939</b>	<b>79,73,837</b>	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,15,35,533</b>	<b>1,16,08,874</b>
Ahmedabad ...	16,70,647	16,71,337	Belgaum ...	15,60,788	15,71,654
Kaira ...	21,23,098	21,31,113	Dharwar ...	25,60,794	25,33,584
Broach ...	22,94,924	23,27,542	Bijapur ...	14,22,203	14,11,339
Surat ...	23,55,490	23,57,288	Kanara ...	10,10,265	10,10,907
Panch Mahals ...	3,31,444	3,25,079	Ratnagiri ...	9,25,153	9,37,253
Thana ...	11,65,984	11,97,468	Kolaba ...	12,42,976	12,67,956
			<b>Total ...</b>	<b>87,22,179</b>	<b>87,32,693</b>
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>99,41,537</b>	<b>1,00,09,827</b>	<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>3,64,14,238</b>	<b>3,83,25,231</b>

The actual collections up till the 30th June 1897 amounted to Rs. 3,67,65,632 against Rs. 3,60,70,555, showing an increase of Rs. 6,95,077.

### Canal Revenue.

The revenue credited to this head falls under two categories, viz. (I) the direct receipts of the Irrigation Department and (II) the irrigation share of the land revenue assessed with reference to the supply of water from canals, tanks, dams and other sources created or maintained by the Public Works Department. The works also are divided into three classes, the first including entirely new works and works restored or extensively improved within the last twenty-five years for which capital and revenue accounts are kept; the second including old works mainly tanks and weirs which are maintained by the department and for which only revenue accounts are kept, and the third including agricultural works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept. The direct receipts on account of works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept were as follows:—

<i>Imperial.</i>		
(1) Productive Public Works—		Rs.
(a) Sind ...	...	71,496
(b) Dekkhan and Gujardt ...	...	3,31,066
(2) Protective Public Works—		
(a) Dekkhan and Gujardt...	...	92,605
(3) Minor Irrigation Works—		
(a) Sind ...	...	51,079
(b) Dekkhan and Gujardt ...	...	98,243
<b>Total Imperial ...</b>		<b>6,44,579</b>
<i>Provincial.</i>		
Minor Works and Navigation—		
(a) Dekkhan and Gujardt ..	...	22,441
<b>Grand Total ...</b>		<b>6,67,020</b>

The corresponding receipts for 1895-96 were Rs. 7,46,982.

The irrigation share of land revenue on account of works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept was as follows :—

(1) Productive Public Works—				Rs.
(a) Sind ... ..	...	...	...	10,88,844
(b) Dekkhan and Gujara't ... ..	...	...	...	7,571
(2) Minor Irrigation Works—				
(a) Sind ... ..	...	...	...	11,42,565
(b) Dekkhan and Gujara't ... ..	...	...	...	7,084
Total ... ..				21,95,564

The following table shows the financial position at the close of the year of irrigation works of all classes for which capital and revenue accounts are kept :—

	Capital outlay in the year.	Capital outlay up to the end of the year.	Working expenses during the year.	Net revenue during the year, direct and indirect.
<i>Imperial.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Productive Works ... ..	16,48,686	2,34,39,781	5,00,252	9,48,275
Protective Works... ..	19,533	82,60,566	77,743	14,952
Minor Works ... ..	90,965	1,00,88,180	5,12,743	7,86,223
<i>Provincial.</i>				
Minor Works and Navigation ... ..	48,867	8,47,784	7,151	15,290
Total ... ..	18,08,001	4,26,36,301	10,97,889	17,64,695

The revenue and expenditure on account of works for which only revenue accounts are kept were as follows :—

	Works in Sind.	Works in the Dekkhan and Gujara't.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross revenue... { Direct ... ..	66,955	3,623	70,578
{ Indirect ... ..	23,13,231	5,57,375	28,70,606
Total ... ..	23,80,186	5,60,998	29,41,184
Working expenses ... ..	9,62,490	2,56,815	12,19,305
Net Revenue ... ..	14,17,696	3,04,183	17,21,879

The revenue and expenditure in respect of the works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept were as follows :—

	Works in Sind.	Works in Dekkhan and Gujara't.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross revenue { Direct ... ..	1,801	589	2,190
{ Indirect ... ..	7,54,035	.....	7,54,035
Total ... ..	7,55,836	839	7,56,225
Working expenses ... ..	8,48,811	71,448	9,20,259
Net Revenue ... ..	-92,975	-71,059	-1,64,034

A full account of the works in progress during the year is given in Chapter IV.

### Public Works Revenue.

The revenue realized during the year 1896-97 as compared with that of the two previous years under the heads Imperial Military and Provincial Civil Works was as follows :—

	1894-95.	1896-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Military ... ..	11,865	12,053	10,219
Provincial Civil Works ... ..	8,85,044	8,69,093	7,86,971

The revenue under the head Military during the year was derived mainly from rents of buildings, sales of old materials and miscellaneous, the receipts under the two latter heads forming the principal items.

Under Provincial Civil Works the largest item of receipts was the collection from tolls which, including receipts under the Highway Act, amounted to Rs. 6,14,423 as compared with Rs. 6,91,700 and Rs. 6,73,855 in the preceding two years respectively.

Taking the whole of the receipts under Civil Works there was a net decrease of Rs. 83,022 as compared with the previous year's receipts, made up principally of decreases of Rs. 59,432 under tolls (inclusive of receipts under the Highway Act), of Rs. 8,935 under sales of tools and plant, of Rs. 7,726 under sale of old materials, of Rs. 2,732 under rents of buildings, of Rs. 1,781 under sales of buildings, of Rs. 952 under sales of produce, of Rs. 282 under unclaimed deposits, of Rs. 1,205 under fines, refunds and miscellaneous, and an increase of Rs. 23 under value of materials received from old buildings.

**Customs.**

**SEA CUSTOMS.**

*Port of Bombay.*

Imperial receipts.

A comparative table showing receipts under the head of Customs, Imperial, for the past two years is subjoined :—

	1896-96.		1896-97.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Import Receipts	1,62,58,744	2 7	1,45,21,256	6 5
<i>Deduct—</i>				
Drawbacks	6,10,571	15 7	6,32,431	9 0
Refunds	60,748	8 5	5,518	5 10
Total Deductions	6,71,820	8 0	6,90,949	14 10
Net Import Receipts	1,55,87,423	10 7	1,38,30,306	7 7
Export Receipts	2,90,154	0 7	2,68,023	10 11
<i>Deduct—</i>				
Refunds	3,105	12 2	2,144	5 8
Net Export Receipts	2,87,048	4 5	2,65,879	5 8
Other Items—				
Interest	.....		.....	
Recovery of cost of Establishment employed at private Wharves and in the Tobacco Department	31,984	11 5	36,639	0 4
Ditto ditto of Pension contribution for ditto	1,561	15 0		
Total Revenue	1,65,82,444	13 7	1,48,25,969	1 8
Less—Total Deductions	6,74,426	4 2	6,93,094	4 1
Total Net Revenue	1,59,08,018	9 5	1,41,32,874	13 7

Receipts from  
Import duty.

The following table shows, contrasted with those of the previous year, the gross and net receipts from Import Duties on articles other than salt recoveries on which are credited to the Salt Department :—

No.	Head,	1896-97.			Net Receipts.	1896-96.			Net Receipts.	
		Gross Receipts.	Refunds.	Draw-backs.		Gross Receipts.	Refunds.	Draw-backs.		
	<i>Imports.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	1,18,928	18,068	1,068	98,647	92,764	17,231	1,903	73,630	+26,164
2	Liquors—									
	Potable Spirits	13,16,473	69	2,013	13,14,890	13,76,634	...	895	13,75,639	-60,163
	Other Liquors	6,29,192	379	741	6,37,048	6,13,498	14	1,734	6,11,754	+15,566
3	Opium	100	...	...	100	133	...	...	133	-27
4	Salted Fish, wet or dry	16,081	...	...	16,081	20,148	...	...	20,148	-4,067
5	Coffee	22,740	...	19,020	3,719	28,043	...	20,756	7,287	-3,567
6	Fruits and Vegetables	1,54,939	24	3,064	1,51,851	2,02,549	70	4,474	1,98,303	+53,547
7	Provisions, Oilman Stores and Groceries	1,35,997	...	16,488	1,20,499	1,72,656	1	13,729	1,58,928	-38,429
8	Spices	88,999	28	8,081	80,938	1,26,317	...	8,882	1,16,416	-37,708
9	Sugar	8,76,016	33	95,063	7,80,981	8,55,117	836	83,372	8,01,809	-20,601
10	Tea	2,50,643	3,480	1,76,390	74,690	2,39,063	...	1,24,324	1,14,739	+17,679
11	Chemical Products and Preparations	68,968	107	3,799	69,271	90,767	603	1,773	68,393	+24,878
12	Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics	1,24,474	26	4,829	1,19,929	1,49,064	26	4,665	1,43,473	-23,544
13	Dyeing and Tanning Materials	3,07,130	297	7,970	2,98,863	3,60,577	319	4,425	3,46,834	+51,647
14	Hardware and Cutlery including Ironmongery and Plate-ware	3,23,204	3,667	844	3,19,783	3,03,613	1,866	671	3,01,073	+18,710
15	Machinery, and component parts thereof	9,336	1,174	...	8,162	7,067	...	...	7,067	+2,270
16	Metals Unwrought and wrought, and articles made of Metals	30,96,653	14,379	63,970	30,17,304	30,44,969	39	1,04,970	33,38,703	-3,19,330

No.	Head—continued.	1896-97.			Net Receipts.	1896-96.			Net Receipts.	
		Gross Receipts.	Refunds.	Draw-backs.		Gross Receipts.	Refunds.	Draw-backs.		
		Rs.	Ba.	Rs.	Rs.	Ba.	Rs.	Rs.		
17	Oils— Petroleum ... .. Other sorts (except Minerals)	12,60,799 46,983	3,371 ..	13,897 463	12,34,731 46,530	8,14,097 37,554	540 15	15,974 58	7,97,583 27,481	+4,36,702 +19,429
18	Apparel, including Drapery, Haberdashery and Millinery, and Military and other Uni- forms and Accoutrements, &c. ... ..	2,93,807	217	2,174	2,61,216	3,12,022	618	1,579	5,09,825	-18,415
19	Art, Works of ... ..	10,402	253	37	10,113	11,393	16	..	11,376	-260
20	Brushes and Brooms, all sorts, &c. ... ..	7,276	..	..	7,276	8,154	3	..	8,151	-1,878
21	Building and Engineering Materials, namely: Asphalt, Bricks, Tiles and Cement of all kinds ... ..	24,462	..	9	24,459	25,014	..	15	24,998	-553
22	Cabinetware and Furniture ...	25,062	..	46	25,014	20,348	20	92	30,258	-5,246
23	Candles ... ..	13,418	6	1,142	12,370	24,897	..	1,079	28,218	-11,849
24	Canes and Rattans, articles made of canes and rattans and Basket Work ... ..	6,574	..	..	6,574	7,306	..	..	7,206	-632
25	Carriages and Carts, including Bicycles, Tricycles, Jim- nicks, and Bath Chairs ... ..	55,174	..	98	55,106	26,520	..	177	26,343	+28,664
26	Chinese and Japanese ware in- cluding Lacqueredware, but excluding Earthenware, China and Porcelain ... ..	6,563	..	54	6,509	7,023	..	45	6,978	+460
27	Clocks, Watches, and other Time keepers, and parts thereof ... ..	48,518	..	542	42,976	46,302	31	182	46,099	-2,784
28	Cordage, Rope and Twine of Vegetable Fibres ... ..	13,362	..	..	13,362	9,440	..	..	9,440	+2,922
29	Cotton and articles made of Cotton— Cotton—Twist and Yarn ... .. Do. Sewing Thread ... .. Do. Piece-goods ... .. Grey (Unbleached), White (Bleached), Coloured, Printed or Dyed ... .. Do. Hosiery and other manufactured Cotton Goods, Distincting and Deodorising Fluid and Powder ... ..	..... ..... ..... 8,80,969 7,47,810 8,18,989 86,731 7,467	..... ..... ..... 2,744 1,180 4,858 377	..... ..... ..... 7,387 346 52,520 84,639 44,000 4,298	..... ..... ..... 7,386 346 8,25,705 7,11,901 7,89,131 81,088	..... ..... ..... 2,43,331 23,152 10,62,515 7,64,915 9,78,515 1,07,902	..... ..... ..... 120 ..	..... ..... ..... 13,537 110 65,322 34,680 39,370 3,697	..... ..... ..... 2,29,674 23,072 9,96,202 7,30,174 9,39,245 1,03,969	-2,43,331 -23,152 -1,81,546 -17,305 -1,61,528 -22,171
30	Earthenware, China, China Clay, Porcelain and Imitation or False Corals ... ..	37,943	99	178	37,696	44,634	..	152	44,482	-6,991
31	Fireworks, all sorts, including Fulminating Powder ... ..	21,256	..	..	21,256	18,720	37	..	18,683	+2,573
32	Flax and articles made of Flax, including Linen Thread ... ..	30,468	..	126	30,363	25,836	..	..	25,836	+4,532
33	Glass, Glassware and False Pearls ... ..	1,79,941	254	535	1,79,152	2,00,038	443	977	1,99,618	-20,097
34	Gums—Gum Resins and arti- cles made of Gum or Gum Resins ... ..	42,815	8	19	42,788	65,070	15	351	64,704	-22,256
35	Hemp, including Manila Hemp and articles made therefrom ... ..	8,509	..	..	8,509	10,339	..	..	10,339	-1,830
36	Hides and Skins, (except Raw or Salted Hides and Skins) ... ..	16,208	..	..	16,208	17,548	..	..	17,548	-1,340
37	Instruments, Apparatus, and Appliances, and parts thereof Ivory and Ivoryware ... ..	1,01,060 1,06,929	677 ..	136 35,740	90,237 71,077	94,859 1,54,773	369 31	240 31,557	84,981 1,23,185	-3,909 -47,247
38	Jute—Articles made of ... ..	7,608	..	206	7,399	8,300	..	12	8,348	-3,446
39	Leather and Articles made of Leather including Boots, Shoes, Harness, and Sad- dlery ... ..	69,803	61	471	69,271	80,398	81	12	80,235	-10,633
40	Matches—All sorts ... ..	49,069	..	1,229	47,840	61,890	8	1,215	66,827	-12,801
41	Mats and Matting ... ..	5,420	..	40	5,380	6,381	..	25	6,336	-741
42	Oil and Floor Cloth ... ..	8,913	..	532	8,386	15,495	..	810	15,188	-6,577
43	Paints, Colours, Painters' Materials and composition for application to Leather, Wood, and Metals ... ..	62,895	60	447	62,388	1,02,176	..	240	1,01,938	-19,281
44	Paper, Pasteboard, Millboard, Cardboard, and articles made of Paper and Papier-maché ...	1,44,134	9	999	1,43,126	1,57,259	1	855	1,66,703	-13,125
45	Perfumery ... ..	7,820	1	350	7,269	7,974	1	664	7,319	-354
46	Pipes and other implements used in the consumption of Tobacco and other narcotics, Pitch, Tar and Dammer ... ..	5,820 4,976	..	..	5,820 4,976	6,232 9,238	2 ..	.. 12	6,230 8,226	-612 -3,252
47	Seeds ... ..	42,935	1	..	42,934	64,671	19	..	64,653	-21,718
48	Shells and Cowries ... ..	7,536	..	5,855	991	18,963	..	11,631	4,332	-8,427
49	Silk and articles made of Silk ...	8,62,400	86	5,679	8,63,396	10,69,006	..	4,468	10,64,573	-2,06,628
50	Soap ... ..	29,946	..	609	28,436	34,761	25	291	34,445	-5,815
51	Stationery excluding Paper ...	88,622	..	178	88,444	61,124	250	268	90,628	-2,312
52	Stones and Marble and articles made of Stone and Marble ...	9,004	..	19	8,985	9,780	4	..	9,776	-776
53	Tallow and Grease including Stearine ... ..	5,201	..	..	5,201	4,933	..	..	4,933	+268
54	Toilet Requisites ... ..	12,740	..	..	12,740	14,613	..	7	14,606	-1,773
55	Toys, including Toy-balls and requisites for Games ... ..	40,668	36	81	40,601	38,917	..	..	38,917	+3,771
56	Umbrellas ... ..	73,074	..	383	72,691	57,863	..	111	57,442	+15,512
57	Wood and Timber (except Firewood and articles made of Wood) ... ..	83,806	..	423	83,383	1,03,841	..	303	1,03,538	-60,935
58	Wool—Articles made of ... ..	3,56,092	198	2,853	3,63,053	3,40,749	9	1,606	3,48,114	+6,303
59	All other Articles unenumerated under Re. 5,000 ... ..	31,394	1,640	162	29,672	29,923	83,369	74	4,403	+3,441
60	Articles imported by Post ... ..	1,32,376	1,377	..	1,30,998	1,37,468	2,138	..	1,35,329	-5,081
	Total ... ..	1,46,38,175	89,519	6,32,430	1,38,47,226	1,62,43,720	60,746	6,10,571	1,56,70,463	

The gross collections during the year 1896-97 were Rs. 1,45,38,175 against Rs. 1,62,41,720 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 17,03,545, but an increase of Rs. 8,87,598 over the gross collections of 1894-95. The fluctuations in the receipts under all items except cotton manufactures resulted from corresponding variations in the import trade, which have been fully dealt with in Chapter IV of this report. The decrease of Rs. 2,43,331 under cotton twist yarn and that of Rs. 23,182 under cotton thread were caused by exemption from duty of cotton twist, yarn and thread on February 3rd, 1896 (Act III of 1896), the simultaneous reduction of the duty on piece-goods from 5 to 3½ per cent. *ad valorem* accounting for the decrease of Rs. 3,82,548 under cotton piece-goods and other cotton goods. The duty collected on articles imported by parcel post amounted to Rs. 1,32,375 against Rs. 1,37,456 in the previous year, showing a slight decrease of Rs. 5,081.

Refunds and drawbacks.

Refunds of import duty fell from Rs. 60,749 to Rs. 58,518. There was a considerable increase in the amount paid on account of Custom House errors, while that paid on account of goods exported to Kashmir was almost thirty-nine times as large as in 1895-96, a result entirely due to the opening of a trade in silver with that country. These increases were, however, more than counterbalanced by a large decrease in the amount paid on account of tariff changes. Drawbacks totalled Rs. 6,32,430 against Rs. 6,10,571 in 1895-96, showing an increase of Rs. 21,859. The following statement shows in order of importance the principal classes of goods on which drawbacks were granted during the year under report compared with the previous year:—

Articles.	1896-97.	1895-96.	Increase in 1896-97.	Decrease in 1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tea ... ..	1,78,330	1,24,324	54,006	...
Cotton goods ... ..	1,35,763	1,43,079	...	7,316
Sugar ... ..	95,052	83,372	11,680	...
Ivory ... ..	35,749	31,557	4,192	...
Silver coins ... ..	25,401	80,510	...	55,109
Copper ... ..	24,527	14,714	9,813	...
Coffee ... ..	19,020	20,756	...	1,736
Sharkfins and fishmaws ... ..	15,119	12,889	2,230	...
Oils ... ..	13,150	16,032	...	2,882
Dyeing materials ... ..	7,970	4,425	3,545	...
Jewellery ... ..	7,785	1,452	6,333	...
Cloves ... ..	7,485	8,884	...	1,399
Twist and yarns ... ..	7,367	13,537	...	6,170
Silk, raw ... ..	5,987	3,236	2,751	...
Mother-of-pearl shells ... ..	5,504	9,764	...	4,260
Cassia lignea ... ..	3,398	3,356	42	...
Woolleas ... ..	2,853	1,666	1,187	...
Liquors ... ..	2,754	2,719	35	...
Silk piece-goods ... ..	2,689	1,257	1,432	...
Apparel ... ..	2,174	1,579	695	...
Items under Rs. 2,000 ... ..	84,353	31,463	2,890	...
Total ... ..	6,32,430	6,10,571	1,00,731	78,872

The large increase of Rs. 54,006 under tea was mainly due to the increased re-exports to Persia and Russia in Asia. The increase under sugar represented the excess of enhanced payments on account of Mauritius cane-sugar over the reduction in payments on account of beet sugar. The increase under copper was apparently due to the exhaustion of free stocks and the large shipments of dutiable goods, the payments under the first two items also being affected by these causes. The payments under jewellery are very fluctuating, and the comparatively large increase under this item as well as the other increases call for no special remarks. Of the decreases, that under silver was the result of allowing silver to be taken direct to the mint for coinage into dollars without levying duty. The other decreases correspond to reductions in the export trade partly caused by the outbreak of plague and consequent dislocation of local business.

Receipts from Export Duty.

The gross receipts from export duty amounted to Rs. 2,68,024 against Rs. 2,90,154 in the previous year, giving a decrease of Rs. 22,130. Having regard to the widespread scarcity in this country and the effects of the plague on local business, a larger decrease might have been expected.

Refunds of Export Duty.

Refunds of export duty amounted to Rs. 2,144 against Rs. 3,105 in the previous year, representing a decrease of Rs. 961. All these refunds were granted on consignments of rice either shut out or short-shipped.

Total Imperial Receipts.

Compared with the previous year the net realizations under the head Imperial showed a decrease of Rs. 17,75,144. The following table gives the total gross and net receipts under this head for the years 1892-93 and 1893-94, being the first and last of the series of years during which duty was not imposed on most articles of import, and for the past three years during which import duties were re-imposed:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross ... ..	12,83,923	35,14,736	1,40,58,610	1,65,82,445
Net ... ..	11,32,205	34,39,687	1,36,45,155	1,59,08,019

The head Provincial showed a net receipt of Rs. 91,750 in 1896-97 or Rs. 7,288 more than in the previous year. The gross receipts in these years were Rs. 92,006 and Rs. 85,340 respectively, while refunds amounted to Rs. 256 and Rs. 878. Provincial Revenue.

Of thirteen items of Provincial gross receipts, seven rose by Rs. 13,754 and six fell by Rs. 6,988, giving a net increase of Rs. 6,666. The chief items of increase were warehouse rent, transshipment fees, sale proceeds of unclaimed goods and extra work fees. Confiscations and penalties showed the largest decrease, partly owing to the general decline in imports, but more especially to the fact that importers were better acquainted with Customs requirements. Fluctuations.

The working expenditure of the department rose from Rs. 5,61,028 to Rs. 5,78,994. The increase was chiefly due to the higher rate of pay drawn by the Commissioner of Customs, to additions being made to the Statistical Department, to the payment of grain compensation, and to increased payments of rewards in Customs cases, but the last item was swelled by the payment in 1896-97 of rewards granted in 1895-96. The percentage proportions of establishment charges to gross receipts and net receipts both rose, in the former case from 3.05 to 3.43 and in the latter from 3.18 to 3.6. Expenditure.

The examining staff made 11,671 amendments in import documents, resulting in the addition of Rs. 17,92,332 to, and the deduction of Rs. 58,812 from, declared values. Some of these corrections referred to free goods and were, therefore, only of statistical importance. The financial result of corrections relating to dutiable articles was an increase of Rs. 68,980 in the duty recovered, showing that on the whole the Appraisers and Inspectors performed their duties carefully. The amendments of export documents numbered 517 and involved additions of nearly Rs. 26,000 to, and deductions of about Rs. 38,600 from, declared values. The alterations in dutiable entries resulted in the recovery of Rs. 153 of additional duty. Except under liquor the total increased revenue secured by dutiable amendments in import and export documents amounted to Rs. 69,133 as compared with Rs. 92,245 in the preceding year. Administration: Scrutiny of import and export documents.

The number of consignments of liquor and perfumed spirits imported and received in the Gauging Department was 4,817 or 128 less than in the preceding year. They comprised 10,643 items, of which 6,605 were gauged, 4,036 examined, and 2 admitted by the Assistant Collector. The number of items tested by the hydrometer was 4,375. The testing of imported spirits by distillation instead of by the hydrometer resulted in increase to the revenue of Rs. 16,839. Three hundred and fifty-one samples were sent to the Chemical Analyser for test, of which 83 were of methylated spirit, 6 of insufficiently methylated spirit, 5 of wood naphtha, and the remainder of miscellaneous articles. Of the 83 samples of methylated spirit, only 9 were passed as properly methylated and rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption. The remaining 74 were rejected, the spirits being not sufficiently methylated. The six samples of insufficiently methylated spirit were sent for the purpose of ascertaining what further quantities of wood naphtha were required to be added to render them unfit for human consumption. Of the 5 samples of wood naphtha, 3 were passed as fit for methylating purposes and 2 were rejected as unfit. Gauging and Testing.

To save delay and expense, the testing of spirits generally takes place in the Dock Laboratory. Of the 235 samples of liquors tested for alcoholic strength in the Dock Laboratory, 126 were of brandy, 81 of whisky, 5 of rum, 4 of old tom and gin, 6 of hollands, 13 of wines and other liquors. The percentage of obscuration found in brandy ranged from 0.1 to 17.5, in whisky from 0.1 to 1.8, in rum from 1.5 to 5.0, and in gin, old tom and hollands from 0.2 to 12.6. The percentage of proof spirits found in wines and other liquors ranged from 0.3 to 53.9 per cent. Besides the above, 429 samples of methylated spirits, 48 samples of perfumed waters, 65 samples of wood naphtha, 242 of lubricating oils, 123 of insufficiently methylated spirits and 19 of miscellaneous articles, in all 1,161 samples or 304 more than in the previous year, were examined. Laboratory.

The total number of cases was 1,535 against 1,970 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 435. Of the total of 1,535 cases, fines and penalties were inflicted in 610 under the Customs Act, as amended by the Merchandise Marks Act. Of the remaining 925 cases against 1,152 in the previous year, 49 were finally dealt with by the Collector, 311 by the Assistant Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, and 565 by the Assistant Collector in charge of the Prince's Dock Branch Customs House. Besides these, in 157 cases the parties concerned were warned, and in 14 cases amendments were allowed on payment of fees. Appeals were lodged against 7 decisions, two being made to the Commissioner of Customs against the orders of the Collector, and five to the Collector against the orders of the Assistant Collector in charge of the Prince's Dock Branch Customs House. The original decisions were confirmed in all seven cases. Customs offences.



*The Port of Karachi.*

The subjoined table gives the Imperial Customs receipts in comparison with those for 1895-96:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import Duty ... ..	22,17,123	23,27,923	+1,10,800
Export Duty ... ..	68,255	61,383	—6,872
Extra Hours Fund ... ..	767	39	—728
Total ... ..	22,86,145	23,89,345	+1,03,200
Deduct—Refunds and Drawback ... ..	34,662	55,611	+20,949
Net Revenue ... ..	22,51,483	23,33,734	+82,251

There was an aggregate increase in import duty of Rs. 1,10,800, the articles mainly contributing to the increase being silver, sugar and kerosine oil. The rise in silver imports was due to low rates prevailing and brisk up-country demands, while that in sugar imports was due to the fall in prices of European manufactured sugar; kerosine oil was imported in larger quantities to replenish stocks greatly diminished during the previous year. The decline in export duty was small.

LAND CUSTOMS.

Organization.

There was no change in the number of duty-collecting stations on the Daman and Goa frontiers, where the customs arrangements have been finally placed on a satisfactory footing.

Collections.

The collections made at the duty-collecting stations (exclusive of duty on salt) and the fixed share paid by the Dharampor and Bānsda States were as under:—

Items.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Import Duty ... ..	59,687 10 2	44,828 13 4	.....	14,858 13 10
Export Duty ... ..	8,860 0 9	21,253 9 6	12,393 8 9	.....
Government share of Land Customs and transit duties in the Dharampor and Bānsda States ... ..	9,153 8 0	9,153 8 0	.....	.....
Fines and Confiscations ... ..	536 12 2	692 11 6	156 15 4	.....
Miscellaneous ... ..	129 0 0	102 4 3	.....	26 11 9
Total ... ..	78,366 15 1	76,030 13 7	12,549 8 1	14,885 9 7

The decrease of Rs. 14,859 in import duty was due partly to the scarcity prevailing in the ghāt districts and partly to a cessation of direct imports of materials for water-works in Mysore and at Marmagao. The increase of Rs. 12,393 in export duty was due to large removals of rice and paddy from the British districts of Dhārwar, Belgaum, and Kánara to Goa, where the harvest was bad. The confiscation of a consignment of Daman salt imported through Goa accounts for the increase of Rs. 156 under fines and confiscations.

Offences.

The number and results of the cases adjudicated under the Land Customs Act during the year as compared with those of the previous year, are shown in the following table:—

	Number of cases adjudicated.	Number of cases dismissed.	Number of cases in which penalties were awarded.	Estimated value of property confiscated.	Amount realized by sale of confiscated property, and fines.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Goa Frontier ... { 1895-96 ...	323	8	* 304	6,447 14 6	425 6 7
... { 1896-97 ...	288	10	† 261	6,037 14 0	663 5 0
Daman Frontier ... { 1895-96 ...	13	...	13	197 1 3	111 3 10
... { 1896-97 ...	5	...	5	44 3 6	15 11 0

\* 10 cases awaiting decision at the close of the year.

† 17 do. do. do.

On the Goa frontier there was a decrease in the number of cases which in the previous year was swelled by refugees from Goa crossing the frontier by unauthorized routes. On the Daman frontier four of the five cases were of carrying goods by unauthorized routes.

Opium.

Scales and rates of duty.

No change was made during the year under report in the number or location of the scales for the weighment of opium. The duty on opium intended for export by sea from the Port of Bombay to China and other foreign countries was throughout the year Rs. 625

per chest for opium passed at the scales at Ajmir, and Rs. 600 for opium passed at the other scales. The tax on opium imported for local consumption in the Bombay Presidency remained at Rs. 725 and Rs. 700 a chest, passed respectively at the Ajmir scales and elsewhere.

The following table shows the number of opium chests imported from Málwa and Rájputána into Bombay, the amount of pass duty realised and the number of chests exported to China and otherwise disposed of, in the year under report as contrasted with the two previous years :—

Years.	Number of Chests imported into Bombay.	Amount of pass-duties actually realised and brought to account.	Number of Chests exported to China.	Number of Chests brought for home consumption.	Number of Chests otherwise disposed of.	Total number of Chests disposed of.
		Rs.				
1894-95 ... ..	31,368½	1,87,72,950	29,288	1,466½	101	30,855½
1895-96 ... ..	23,618	1,54,41,425	21,603	1,727	117	23,537
1896-97 ... ..	23,620½	1,44,68,200	22,289½	1,459½	111	23,860

The imports into Bombay during the year increased by 2½ chests and the exports to China by 596½ chests. The exports to African ports increased from 9 to 84 chests whereas those to Cochin and Allepey and Singapore fell off from 77 and 31 to 72 and 5 chests respectively.

The average prices of opium in the Bombay market during the year were Rs. 1,230 per chest for new and Rs. 1,306 per chest for old opium against Rs. 1,350 and Rs. 1,401 respectively in the preceding year.

The rate for opium issued from the Government depôts remained throughout the year the same as in the previous year, viz.—Rs. 10-8-0 per lb. in all districts except Sind and Aden, the five Gujarát districts, and the depôts at Rájkot, Pálanpur, Sadra, and Baroda Cantonment where it was Rs. 11. The issues during the year were 59,752 lbs., of which 30,384 lbs. were sold to Native States entitled to full or partial remission of duty amounting to Rs. 73,347. The balance was supplied for consumption in British districts. The Native Chiefs and licensed vendors of British districts who require opium in large quantities and are authorised to obtain it in quantities of not less than one-half chest, either from the scales direct on payment of duty, or by purchase in the Bombay market, bought 679½ chests equal to 92,487 lbs. and 337 chests equal to 45,869 lbs. in the Bombay market and at the scales in Málwa respectively. Of this quantity 350½ chests equal to 47,707 lbs. were obtained by Native States entitled to full or partial remission of duty, and refunds of duty, amounting to Rs. 95,667, were either made to them before the close of the year or will shortly be made. The Native States of Pálanpur, Mahi Kántha, Rewa Kántha and Cambay, which are entitled to full remission of duty obtained from the scales in Málwa, under duty free passes, 141½ chests during the year. The following table shows the quantities of opium actually passed into consumption in the year in each British district as compared with the two preceding years and the average of the three years ending 1893-94 :—

Names of Districts.	Annual average of three years ending 1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase or Decrease as compared with 1895-96.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Bombay ... ..	17,693	15,118	15,993	13,820	-2,173
Ahmedabad ... ..	16,338	15,653	14,272	14,994	-278
Kaira ... ..	11,164	9,156	8,949	7,821	-1,128
Panch Maháls ... ..	3,443	3,508	3,704	3,634	-170
Brosch ... ..	8,822	7,964	7,791	7,224	-567
Surat ... ..	3,198	3,160	3,212	3,212	.....
Tháns ... ..	1,151	971	961	875	-86
Káandesh ... ..	13,626	13,498	15,831	13,084	-2,747
Násik ... ..	5,831	5,421	5,634	4,985	-649
Ahmednagar ... ..	9,844	10,200	10,193	8,877	-1,316
Poona ... ..	8,988	8,609	9,871	9,023	-848
Sholápur ... ..	7,275	8,529	8,104	7,479	-625
Sátára ... ..	3,706	3,682	3,554	3,025	-629
Belgaum ... ..	826	687	869	678	-181
Dharwar ... ..	638	745	886	958	+67
Bijápur ... ..	415	470	453	351	-103
Kánára ... ..	132	120	107	106	-1
Ratnágiri ... ..	277	274	279	277	-2
Koláha ... ..	696	697	666	635	-21
Karachi ... ..	4,793	4,908	5,122	4,629	-493
Hydrábad ... ..	10,632	11,551	12,723	13,388	+660
Shikárpur ... ..	3,595	3,883	4,064	4,250	+186
Aden ... ..	137	135	128	141	+13
Baroda Cantonment ... ..	125	80	73	56	-17
Total ... ..	182,689	179,819	1,86,419	174,412	-11,007

Fluctuations.

The total licit sales of opium in British districts fell off from 135,419 lbs. to 124,412 lbs., a decrease of 11,007 lbs. The decrease was general throughout the Presidency excepting the district of Hyderabad and Shikárpur, where there was show an increase of 660 lbs. and 186 lbs. respectively. The most noticeable decreases were the following:—Khándesh (2,747 lbs.), Bombay (2,173 lbs.), Ahmednagar (1,316 lbs.), Kaira (1,128 lbs.), Poona (843 lbs.), Násik (649 lbs.), Sholápur (625 lbs.), Broach (567 lbs.), Sátára (529 lbs.), and Karáchi (493 lbs.). They were chiefly due to the effects of famine and plague. The other fluctuations do not call for any special remarks.

System of farming.

The system under which opium farms were managed was the same as in the previous year everywhere excepting the districts of Sátára, Thána and Kolába, viz., the farmers paid duty only on the opium bought by them for sale, they paid no license fees for the privilege of sale but were required to maintain additional establishments for the supervision of their retailers and for the prevention of illicit practices. This system was also in force in Bombay City with the modification that the farmer should pay a license-fee in addition to his contributions for establishment charges. In the five Southern Districts of Bijápur, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Kanara and Ratnágiri, in Aden and the Cantonment of Baroda which consume very little opium the old license-fee system was retained. This system was also for the first time introduced, as an experimental measure, with the limitation as to the retail selling prices into the districts of Sátára, Thána and Kolába with effect from 1st August 1896. These districts were previously managed under the selection system.

Consumption in Native States.

In the Native States of the Presidency the licit sales were 141,105 lbs., of which 49,463 lbs. were sold in Baroda territory, 10,097 lbs. in Cutch, 50,695 lbs. in Káthiáwár, 13,323 lbs. in Pálanpur, 8,150 lbs. in Mahi Kántha and 9,371 lbs. in all other states in Gujarát. The opium required by the Native States in the Konkan, Dakkhan, and Southern Marátha Country was 4,574 lbs. and was obtained by the Chiefs from the nearest British depót or from the Collector of Customs and Opium, Bombay. The State of Bhor, however, purchased in addition one chest in the Bombay market.

Shops.

The number of shops in the Presidency licensed for the sale of opium was 1,147 against 1,146 in the preceding year. No licenses were issued for the sale of chandul, madat and other preparations of opium throughout the Presidency.

Revenue.

As stated above the total number of chests imported on payment of duty at the scales was 23,620½ chests, while the duty realisations were Rs. 1,44,68,200. Some of the chests were imported for consumption within the Presidency on payment of Rs. 700 per chest, and some which had been originally imported for exportation to China on payment of the lower rate of duty, were subsequently cleared for home consumption after payment of the differential duty amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 1,08,600. Deducting the amount of duty realised on account of opium exported from Bombay to ports in the Madras Presidency, the net duty realisations under the head "excise" on account of opium imported for consumption within the Presidency were Rs. 10,21,250, while the realisations under the imperial head "opium" on account of exports to China and other countries beyond India were Rs. 1,35,12,350. With the addition of the fees levied on account of the transhipment of opium chests in the Bombay harbour and miscellaneous receipts, the total imperial revenue from opium, after deducting refunds, for the year under report was Rs. 1,35,53,354 against Rs. 1,42,85,939 showing a decrease of Rs. 7,32,585. Similarly, including license-fees and other miscellaneous receipts and deducting refunds made to the Native States on account of the whole or partial remission of duty, the net excise revenue from opium for the Presidency in the year was Rs. 9,81,774 against Rs. 10,33,582 in the preceding year. The decrease in the imperial revenue was due chiefly to the fact that the reduction in the pass-fee duty by Rs. 50 per chest with effect from the 23rd July 1896 did not increase the exports as much as was anticipated. The fall in the excise revenue is attributable to plague and famine.

Expenditure.

The expenditure on account of a portion of the opium establishment employed in Bombay and that employed at the Ahmedabad Agency which is debited to the imperial head "opium" was Rs. 22,997 against Rs. 26,103 in the previous year. The provincial expenditure of the opium department is included in that of the Abkári department, and cannot be accurately distinguished, but it may be estimated approximately as in the previous year at Rs. 30,000.

## Salt.

### PRESIDENCY PROPER.

The changes in the subordinate establishment were as follows:—(a) An establishment consisting of three kárkúns and twelve peons was entertained for the new fish-curing yards at Jaigad, Purangad, Varola and Vizíáburg; (b) one kárkún and three peons were sanctioned for the new fish-curing yard at Jaitápur; (c) an additional establishment of three clerks was sanctioned for the office of the Chief Account Officer of Customs, Salt and Opium; (d) one peon paid for by the owner of a salt-work in the Ghodbandar Taluka was struck off the list, and two peons were entertained in the Mátunga Taluka; (e) one peon in the Dholera Taluka and 10 savárs and one assistant armourer on the Northern Frontier were struck off the list of the

establishment. The result of these changes is that the sanctioned strength of the whole establishment of the department as it stood on the 31st March was as under:—

Strength of  
Department.

Collector	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Deputy Collector	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Assistant Collectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Native Assistant Collector	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Supervisor, Uran Distilleries	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Assistant Supervisor, Uran Distilleries	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Superintendents of Salt Depôts	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Coast Guard Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Inspectors on the frontiers and at other places	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Sarkarkûns, including Special Officer, Cambay, and Customs Manager, Castle Rock	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Preventive Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Darogas	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
English Writers, including Accountants, Gaugers and a Compounder	...	...	...	...	...	...	115
Karkûns, including Sazedars and Bandar Karkûns	...	...	...	...	...	...	643
Risaldâr and Risaidars	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Savars	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Petty Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	447
Sepoys	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,495
Khalâsis, watermen and menials	...	...	...	...	...	...	435
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,365

The salt with which the Bombay Presidency Salt Department has to deal may most conveniently be classified under three heads; (1) Barâgra salt manufactured from salt brine at the Government salt-works on the Runn (Khârâghoda and Udu) called the "Pritchard Salt-works," (2) sea salt produced at works on the coast, of which one at Dhârâsna near Bulsâr is a Government work, and (3) imported salt, derived mainly from salt-works in Portuguese India. The following figures will give some idea of the relative importance of these sources of supply:—

General.  
Sources of supply.

	Full Duty.		Nominal Duty.		Free.		Total.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Barâgra Salt	18,26,738	17,81,911	.....	.....	1,031½	1,031½	18,27,769½	17,82,942½
Sea Salt	66,41,934	65,23,186	5,48,484	4,18,290	52,422½	49,014	72,42,800½	69,85,480
Imported Salt	3,29,627½	2,80,751	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,29,627½	2,80,751
Total	87,98,297½	85,85,848	5,48,484	4,18,290	53,464	50,045½	94,00,196½	90,49,183½

It will be seen from the subjoined statement that the number of salt-works open and in operation during the year under report was two more than in the preceding year. The two new works are small works at Sânikatta permitted to be opened in place of outlying works closed:—

Number of works  
open and in  
operation.

		SALT-WORKS OPEN.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1895-96.	1896-97.		
Government	<i>Barâgra Salt.</i>				
	Pritchard Salt-works	2	2	...	...
Private or Leased	<i>Sea Salt.</i>				
	Bulsâr Works	1	1	...	...
	Umbargaon	1	1	...	...
	Bassein	28	28	...	...
	Ghodbandar	46	46	...	...
	Trombay	24	24	...	...
	Mâtunga	25	25	...	...
	Uran	87	87	...	...
	Karanja	26	26	..	..
	Panvel	19	10	...	..
Pen	32	32	...	...	
Shiroda	27	27	...	...	
Sânikatta	118	120	2	...	
Total	436	438	2	...	

Production.

The table given below shows (a) the total production, (b) loss and wastage, (c) removals, and (d) balance of salt in stock at the end of the year for the last five years :—

Year.	Stock in hand on 1st April, including Agencies and Depôts for Barâgra Salt.	Manufactured and brought to account during the year.	Total Stock.	Loss and Wastage.	Percentage of Loss and Wastage to Total Stock.	REMOVAL DURING THE YEAR.			Balance on 31st March.	
						Full Duty.	Duty-free or Nominal Duty.	Total.		
	Ind. Mds. s. t.	Ind. Mds. s. t.	Ind. Mds. s. t.	Ind. Mds. s. t.		Ind. Mds. s. t.	Ind. Mds. s. t.	Ind. Mds. s. t.	Ind. Mds. s. t.	
1892-97.	a.—Barâgra ...	24,09,951 20 0	27,04,684 21 0	51,14,616 1 0	2,30,472 1 0	4½	17,81,911 0 0	1,031 20 0	17,82,942 20 0	81,01,201 20 0
	b.—Bulsar ...	1,73,618 0 0	4,12,791 0 0	5,86,410 0 0	20,467 0 0	3½	8,22,065 0 0	.....	8,22,065 0 0	2,43,778 0 0
	c.—Rest of Presidency ...	21,02,978 28 0	68,85,316 26 0	89,88,296 13 0	8,91,930 4 0	9½	62,01,120 36 0	4,82,304 0 0	66,83,424 36 0	13,82,941 13 0
	Total ...	46,86,567 8 0	99,92,772 6 0	1,46,89,222 14 0	11,42,869 5 0	7½	88,05,096 36 0	4,68,335 20 0	92,73,432 56 0	97,27,920 33 0
1893-96.	a.—Barâgra ...	20,85,466 0 0	23,89,068 20 0	44,74,534 30 0	2,36,805 20 0	5½	18,26,796 0 0	1,031 20 0	19,30,827 20 0	24,09,951 20 0
	b.—Bulsar ...	1,37,248 0 0	8,98,785 0 0	6,86,011 0 0	25,891 0 0	4½	8,84,598 0 0	.....	8,84,598 0 0	1,73,618 0 0
	c.—Rest of Presidency ...	12,12,128 9 40	65,70,412 36 40	97,83,641 6 0	7,78,859 5 0	7½	68,05,335 38 0	6,00,966 20 0	74,06,301 58 0	17,02,978 28 0
	Total ...	34,34,842 9 40	1,13,58,266 16 40	1,47,98,078 26 0	10,39,068 25 0	7¼	84,88,669 38 0	6,01,997 0 0	90,90,666 38 0	46,86,567 8 0
1894-95.	a.—Barâgra ...	18,97,971 17 0	23,20,978 13 0	42,18,948 30 0	2,86,054 10 0	6½	18,96,392 0 0	1,031 20 0	19,99,423 20 0	20,85,466 0 0
	b.—Bulsar ...	61,848 0 0	4,04,797 0 0	4,66,645 0 0	21,379 0 0	4½	8,08,090 0 0	.....	8,08,090 0 0	1,37,248 0 0
	c.—Rest of Presidency ...	4,05,770 19 0	88,65,331 8 38	92,71,101 27 38	7,17,167 13 18	7½	65,65,955 34 40	7,76,850 10 20	73,42,805 4 60	12,12,128 9 40
	Total ...	23,65,689 36 0	1,16,91,076 21 38	1,39,56,090 17 38	9,74,600 23 18	6½	87,70,437 34 40	7,76,881 30 20	95,47,319 24 60	34,34,842 9 40
1895-94.	a.—Barâgra ...	22,56,738 3 0	18,96,868 5 0	41,33,605 7 0	2,12,437 10 0	5½	20,72,155 0 0	1,031 20 0	21,75,186 20 0	18,97,971 17 0
	b.—Bulsar ...	12,768 0 0	3,97,578 20 0	4,10,346 20 0	29,967 20 0	7½	3,18,621 0 0	.....	3,18,621 0 0	61,848 0 0
	c.—Rest of Presidency ...	9,30,178 21 48	65,87,465 84 17	74,67,644 15 60	5,67,859 21 24	7½	53,32,847 9 0	6,61,667 6 36	60,04,514 15 36	4,05,770 19 0
	Total ...	32,29,684 23 48	88,31,911 19 17	1,20,61,576 2 60	8,09,694 11 24	6½	82,23,623 9 0	6,62,698 26 36	88,86,321 35 36	23,65,689 36 0
1896-93.	a.—Barâgra ...	17,16,865 39 0	28,41,329 8 0	40,61,195 7 0	87,773 25 0	2¼	16,85,637 0 0	1,031 20 0	17,88,668 20 0	22,56,738 3 0
	b.—Bulsar ...	1,66,088 0 0	3,18,097 0 0	4,84,193 0 0	1,48,615 0 0	3½	3,21,760 0 0	.....	3,21,760 0 0	1,37,248 0 0
	c.—Rest of Presidency ...	20,23,929 10 40	64,96,856 33 8	85,20,796 3 48	8,83,174 4 0	10½	61,94,165 19 20	5,18,277 28 60	67,07,433 18 0	9,30,178 21 48
	Total ...	39,06,882 9 40	96,56,282 1 8	1,30,66,114 10 48	11,19,562 29 0	8½	82,01,572 19 20	5,14,309 18 60	87,15,881 38 0	32,29,689 23 48

Opening balance and season's produce.

The quantity of Barâgra salt in stock at the beginning of the year was 24,09,951½ maunds. The crop amounted to 27,04,664½ maunds, making with the quantity in stock a total of 51,14,616 maunds.

Removals.

The issues of Barâgra salt were 44,825 maunds less than in the preceding year, but at the same time exceeded those of 1892-93, the year before the last failure of the Sâmbhar lake, by 96,254 maunds.

Distribution of Barâgra Salt.

The manner in which the issues of Barâgra salt were distributed is shown below :—

	1896-96.					Total.	1896-97.					Total.
	For Local Consumption.	For Consignment by Railway to Central Provinces.	For Consignment by Railway to North-West Provinces.	For Export to Central India, including Malwa and Rajputana.	For Export to Scindia's Territory and Bengal.		For Local Consumption.	For Consignment by Railway to Central Provinces.	For Consignment by Railway to North-West Provinces and Oudh.	For Export to Central India, including Malwa and Rajputana.	For Export to Scindia's Territory and Bengal.	
	Mds. s. t.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	
Khârâghoda	65,338 20	4,26,690	4,39,838	2,42,491	664	12,73,916 20	71,228 20	3,71,418	4,60,101	3,40,544	1,654	12,56,845 20
Ahmedabad Depot	1,14,069 0	—	—	20,150	—	1,34,219 0	1,01,921 0	—	—	19,3 6	—	1,21,217 0
Agencies	3,47,801 0	—	—	50,668	12,468	4,19,634 0	3,41,915 0	—	—	57,138	11,526	4,10,880 0
Total	5,30,607 20	4,30,690	4,39,838	4,32,806	13,032	18,27,767 20	6,15,065 20	3,71,418	4,60,101	4,32,673	13,680	17,82,942 20

Both the amount of salt locally consumed, which issues chiefly from the Ahmedabad depôt and the agencies and the amount loaded for direct export at Khârâghoda show decreases due to the slack demand during the prevalence of plague and famine.

The following table shows the sales of Barágra salt since 1873-74 :—

Distribution of Barágra salt since 1873-74.

Year.	For Local Consumption.	For Export to Central Provinces.	For Export to North-West Provinces and Punjab.	For Export to Central India and Rájputána and Malwa, Scindia's Territory and Bengal.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1873-74	3,41,273	1,89,455	.....	79,364	6,10,092
1874-75	3,90,056	2,53,335	.....	25,424	6,68,815
1875-76	4,83,137	2,72,890	.....	49,172	8,05,199
1876-77	4,61,530	3,17,475	.....	51,798	1,30,793
1877-78	4,67,992	4,19,127	.....	80,237	9,67,356
1878-79	4,71,443	4,82,370	25,410	1,19,635	10,98,863
1879-80	3,80,888	5,39,230	1,12,770	3,13,481	13,46,419
1880-81	3,62,603	4,03,511	59,220	2,29,884	1,05,5318
1881-82	4,77,934	34,232	.....	3,09,911	8,22,077
1882-83	4,48,885	4,28,570	5,460	2,84,712	11,57,667
1883-84	4,77,757	4,07,697	15,573	2,95,179	11,96,206
1884-85	4,59,651	4,55,916	24,030	3,71,359	13,43,865
1885-86	5,07,501	4,52,445	13,77,720	6,23,619	29,61,255
1886-87	5,94,375	4,60,905	6,17,037	5,16,188	20,89,005
1887-88	5,25,561	4,47,309	2,00,517	3,71,770	15,45,157
1888-89	4,80,519	4,19,190	2,70,204	3,41,219	15,11,132
1889-90	4,95,524	4,38,414	3,47,901	3,39,593	16,21,432
1890-91	4,92,406	4,76,666	3,37,438	3,49,601	16,06,161
1891-92	5,28,626½	4,65,381	3,20,934	3,56,234	16,71,175½
1892-93	5,26,944½	4,57,248	3,41,228	3,61,266	16,86,688½
1893-94	5,32,946½	4,71,246	6,84,828	3,94,166	20,73,186½
1894-95	5,03,712½	4,77,213	5,17,188	3,99,310	18,97,423½
1895-96	5,26,657½	4,26,690	4,38,832	4,35,538	18,27,767½
1896-97	5,15,065½	3,71,418	4,60,101	4,36,358	17,82,942½

The loss and wastage written off in the accounts amounted to 2,30,472 maunds against 2,36,805½ maunds in the previous year. The percentage 4.5 is less than in the preceding year and would have been still lower but that a single heap made in 1892 and cleared during the year, which had been exposed to rains for the last four years, showed a deficiency of 18.8 per cent.

Loss and wastage.

The price of Barágra salt at the Main Stores, the Ahmedabad Depôt, and the Agencies remained the same as in the previous year, viz., Re. 0-1-3 per Indian maund.

Cost price.

The following comparative statement shows the quantities of salt which were removed for consumption within and without the Presidency from the sea salt-works in British territory together with the distribution of issues :—

Distribution of sea salt.

From	For Export to									
	North-West Provinces.		Central Provinces.		Central India.		Nizám's Territory.		Calcutta.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Bulár (Dhárásna)	.....	.....	.....	.....	744	288	.....	.....	.....	.....
Umbergaon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bassin, Ghodbandar, Matunga, Trambay, Uran, Karanja, Parvel and Pen	472	.....	13,62,280	13,60,259	16,613	16,744	5,57,543	5,66,880	4,44,872	5,73,239
Shiroda	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sankatta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	472	.....	13,62,280	13,60,259	17,367	16,032	5,57,543	5,66,880	4,44,872	5,73,239

From	For Export to						For Local Consumption.		Total.	
	British Malabár.		Foreign Malabár (Cochin and Travancore).		Mysore.		Within the Presidency.		1895-96.	1896-97.
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.		
Bulár (Dhárásna)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,35,854	8,21,777	8,36,508	3,22,065
Umbergaon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,047	6,431	7,047	5,431
Bassin, Ghodbandar, Matunga, Trambay, Uran, Karanja, Parvel and Pen	16,14,890	14,98,653	5,48,434	4,13,390	1,07,165	1,36,376	20,88,028	10,80,712	60,90,065	64,58,068
Shiroda	15,535	27,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,348	65,140	89,878	82,140
Sankatta	9,741	8,126	.....	.....	198	300	1,15,203	1,08,346	1,36,162	1,13,771
Total	16,42,946	14,43,189	5,48,434	4,13,390	1,07,363	1,36,676	26,01,533	24,71,405	72,42,801	69,85,490

The removals from Dhárásna, though a little higher than the average of the last four years, Dhárásna salt, were 14,533 maunds less than in the previous year. The decrease is attributed partly to slackness of trade and partly to the scarcity prevailing in Khándesh. The quantity of Konkan salt imported into Gujarát was 23,401 maunds as compared with 26,822 maunds in the previous year.

Salt-works near  
Bombay.

The removals from the salt-works near Bombay showed a decrease of 2,31,002 maunds when compared with those in the previous year.

There was a decrease amounting in the aggregate to 4,02,417 maunds in removals to all places except the Nizam's Territory, Calcutta and Mysore, which together showed an increase of 1,71,415 maunds. The net decrease was therefore 2,31,002 maunds. But as the salt removed to foreign Malabar only pays a nominal duty (3 pies per maund), the actual decrease in the issues of salt paying full duty was 95,858 maunds.

Loss and wastage  
at Dhárásna.

The loss and wastage at Dhárásna was 20,467 maunds against 25,894 maunds in the previous year, and the percentage 4.5 is almost the same as that of the preceding year.

The following table shows the maximum, minimum and average price of salt at the northern and middle Konkan, Shiroda and Sánikatta salt-works :—

	Northern and Middle Konkan.		Shiroda.		Sánikatta.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Maximum per maund ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 3 0
Minimum do. ...	0 0 0½	0 0 1	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 5	0 1 4
Average do. ...	0 1 11	0 1 10	0 4 0	0 3 9	0 2 9	0 1 9

In the northern and middle Konkan the average price was almost unchanged, but the price of salt of good average quality was a little higher. At Shiroda and Sánikatta prices fell, the proprietors, with large stocks accumulating on their hands, being unable to hold out for the unduly high prices they usually demand. The selling price at the Dhárásna salt-works was Re. 0-1-3 as in previous years.

Quantity and  
distribution of  
imported salt.

The table given below shows the quantity of salt imported into the Bombay Presidency and its distribution :—

	FOR EXPORT TO									
	British Malabar.		Mysore.		Nizam's Territory.		Bombay Presidency.		Total.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Daman salt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goa salt ...	50,539	9,846	42,540	34,614	...	...	2,28,779	2,31,345	3,21,656	2,75,806
Black salt from Bhavnagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,356	637	1,956	637
Other kind of salt imported from United Kingdom, Persia, &c.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,413	4,309	6,413	4,309
Total ...	50,539	9,846	42,540	34,614	...	...	2,36,548	2,36,291	3,29,627	2,80,751

Consumption  
for the whole  
Presidency.

The total quantity of salt issued for consumption in the Bombay Presidency amounted to 32,22,761 maunds. Taking the population at 23,902,006 according to the census of 1891, the average per head is 11.09 against 11.45 in the year preceding.

Market prices.

The following table shows the market prices of salt as distinguished from prices at the works in each district of the Presidency during the months of April, August, December 1895 and 1896. The rates quoted are those given in the price current lists published in the *Government Gazette* :—

Districts.	APRIL.		AUGUST.		DECEMBER.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay ...	4 1 10	4 1 10	4 1 10	4 1 10	4 1 10	4 1 10
Ahmedabad ...	2 14 1	2 15 5	2 15 0	2 15 5	2 15 0	2 15 5
Kaira ...	3 5 4	3 5 4	3 5 4	3 5 4	3 5 4	3 5 4
Panch Mahals ...	3 3 2	3 3 2	3 3 2	3 5 4	3 3 2	3 5 4
Broach ...	3 0 4	3 1 2	3 1 3	3 0 3	3 1 2	3 1 3
Surat ...	3 10 1	3 8 8	3 8 8	3 8 8	3 8 9	3 8 9
Thana ...	3 7 2	3 7 2	3 7 2	3 9 5	3 7 2	3 9 5
Kolaba ...	3 4 10	3 2 2	3 4 5	3 2 2	3 5 9	3 5 9
Ratnágiri ...	3 9 11	3 1 3	3 3 10	3 3 2	3 1 3	3 6 8
Kánara ...	3 12 1	3 12 1	3 12 1	3 12 1	3 12 1	3 12 1
Nasik ...	3 2 8	3 1 4	3 3 9	3 2 8	3 2 8	3 6 8
Khandesh ...	3 12 7	3 8 3	3 12 7	3 12 7	3 12 7	3 12 7
Ahmednagar ...	3 4 4	3 4 4	3 4 4	3 7 9	3 4 4	4 0 3
Sholápur ...	3 7 1	3 7 1	3 7 4	3 7 1	3 12 11	3 11 6
Poona ...	3 6 1	3 3 9	3 8 8	3 8 4	3 6 1	3 8 11
Satára ...	3 2 0	3 7 0	3 2 10	3 13 6	3 2 10	3 13 5
Belgaum ...	3 5 6	3 8 5	3 9 0	3 0 11	3 8 5	3 14 3
Dhárwar ...	3 5 8	3 3 5	3 7 2	3 5 0	3 12 0	3 5 0
Bijápur ...	3 8 3	3 8 3	3 8 3	3 6 4	3 8 3	3 13 2

The gross collections under the head of salt revenue amounted to Rs. 2,16,76,076 against Rs. 2,24,74,092 in 1895-96, the average of the preceding four years being Rs. 2,22,94,951. Receipts on account of Imperial revenue were Rs. 2,16,07,185 against Rs. 2,24,03,740 and those on account of Provincial revenue were Rs. 63,890 against Rs. 70,352. It is to be noted that figures given here for 1895-96 do not correspond to those given in last year's report for Imperial and Provincial revenues owing to the amount under 'cost price of salt supplied to fish-curers', which this year amounted to Rs. 18,447, having been changed from a Provincial to an Imperial credit.

The realizations of Imperial revenue showed a decrease of Rs. 7,96,555 when compared with those of the previous year and of Rs. 6,19,380 when compared with the average of the last four years. The total excise duty actually realized in salt issued from works in the Presidency amounted to Rs. 2,03,99,700 against Rs. 2,10,53,998 in the previous year, showing a decrease of about 6½ lakhs, due to smaller removals. The cash realizations for salt issued during the years 1896-96 and 1896-97 were respectively Rs. 2,03,97,691 and Rs. 1,97,17,071, the decrease being a little more than 6½ lakhs. There was a small increase of Rs. 25,028 in the amounts realized during the year on account of issues in the preceding year and of salt not issued till after the end of the year, when compared with similar realizations in 1895-96. Several other items of revenue also exhibited noticeable decreases, the two largest being Rs. 1,25,908 in the import duty on Goa salt imported by land and Rs. 7,092 in the custom duty on salt imported by sea from United Kingdom, Persia and Bhavnagar. The only increase was one of Rs. 3,46½ in proceeds of salt supplied to fish-curers owing to the opening of new fish-curing yards at Ratnágiri and Kanára.

Provincial revenue fell off by Rs. 1,462, due to less receipts from sewing and bagging charges consequent on a smaller issue of Barágra salt and to no unserviceable stock having been sold. The amount of fines recovered rose from Rs. 603 to Rs. 2,239, the increase being due to the confiscation of a vessel and cargo of salt which were subsequently redeemed.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 18,05,805 against Rs. 17,52,396, showing an increase of Rs. 52,909. There were increases of Rs. 8,426 in the subordinate establishment charges, of Rs. 25,213 due to the payment of grain compensation, and of Rs. 21,300 in the amount paid in the purchase of Barágra salt due to increased production at the Pritchard salt works. The following were the more important decreases: Rs. 11,210 due to less leave allowances having been paid to the acting incumbent of the Collectorship, and to there being no separate Assistant Collector in the Kanára range for about half of the year; Rs. 13,094 under peons' clothing due to light clothing only having been supplied except in the Goa and Daman ranges.

The following table shows the particulars of the number of offences against the salt law in the years 1895-96 and 1896-97, together with the number of persons arrested, tried and convicted:—

Year.	Number of cases detected.	NUMBER OF PERSONS					Percentage of convictions on number of persons sent up for trial.	Total estimated value of confiscations.
		Arrested.	Released by the Department.	Sent for trial before Magistrate.	Convicted by the Magistrate.	Acquitted by the Magistrate.		
1895-96 ... ..	530	811	78	733	688	45	93.86	12,731
1896-97 ... ..	859	1,158	86	*1,072	1,013	57	94.67	15,926

\* Two awaiting decision.

There was an increase of 201 in the number of cases detected in the Northern Division, due partly to the inclusion for the first time this year of cases occurring in the Jamaya Beat of the northern frontier and partly to greater activity in the suppression of illicit dealings in Ghasia and Kasda salt. There were 107 cases of smuggling illicit salt across the frontier, of which 81 occurred on the Daman frontier. In the Northern Division 467 cases involving 631 persons were detected, of whom 607 were convicted. In the Southern Division the number of cases was 392, of persons arrested 527 and of persons convicted 406.

#### SIND.

There has been no change in the sources of supply which are (1) the Maurypur-Moach Salt Works, (2) the Sáran, and (3) the Dilyár salt deposits. There was also a depôt at Sukkur to which salt is consigned from the Maurypur salt works for consumption in Upper Sind. Imports of table and rock salt by private agency amounted to 1,339 and 9,722 Indian maunds respectively against 847 and 10,925 maunds in the previous year. The annexed table contrasts the total production, loss and wastage, removals and balances of salt in stock in Indian maunds at the close of the past two years:—

Year.	Stock in hand at the commencement of the year.	Made or excavated during the year.	Removed during the year.	Issued to the Mir of Khairpur.	Loss and wastage.	Stock in hand at the close of the year.
	I. Mds.	I. Mds.	I. Mds.	I. Mds.	I. Mds.	I. Mds.
1895-96 ... ..	2,13,871	2,94,761	2,60,686	12,700	4,013	2,28,735
1896-97 ... ..	2,28,735	2,59,112	2,69,115	10,950	7,340	*1,98,969

\* Besides this 1,478 maunds and 12 acres of salt were in transit between Karachi and Sukkur for the Government depôt.



During the year under report 2,26,220 Indian maunds of salt were manufactured at the Maurypur salt works against Indian maunds 2,52,509 in 1895-96, and the quantities excavated and stored at the Sárán and Dilyár deposits amounted to 16,350 and 16,542 maunds against 27,140 and 15,112 respectively in the previous year. The consignments of salt from the Maurypur salt works to the Sukkur salt depôt, and to the Shamspir salting station amounted to 70,250 and 620 maunds against 55,000 and 1,000 maunds respectively in the previous year.

Sales.

The following table exhibits in a contrasted form the sales of salt from the various centres of supply :—

Name of supply field.	Years.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1895-96.	1896-97.		
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Maurypur Salt Works ... ..	1,86,242	1,79,119	...	7,123
Sáran Salt Deposit ... ..	15,360	16,154	794	...
Dilyár do. ... ..	15,274	20,871	5,597	...
Sukkur Salt Depôt ... ..	42,604	52,235	9,631	...
Shamspir salting station ... ..	1,206	736	...	470
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>2,60,686</b>	<b>2,69,115</b>	<b>16,022</b>	<b>7,593</b>
<b>Decrease</b> ... ..	...	...	<b>7,593</b>	...
<b>Net Increase</b> ... ..	...	...	<b>8,429</b>	...

Consumption.

Of the total quantity of salt produced locally and imported by private agency from Europe and the Punjab, 2,78,468 maunds were consumed during the year under report, the average rate of consumption per head being 7.98 against 7.73 in the previous year.

Price.

The average wholesale price of salt was slightly higher in the year under report, viz. Rs. 3-7-0, against Rs. 3-6-4 per maund during 1895-96. His Highness the Mir of Khairpur was supplied with 10,950 Indian maunds of duty-free salt against 12,700 maunds in the previous year.

Fish-curing operations.

At the Shamspir salting station 736 maunds of salt were issued, 705 maunds at annas eight per maund and 31 at rupee one per maund for curing 3,198 maunds of fish, against 1,206 maunds issued for curing 11,877 maunds of fish in the previous year. Almost the whole of the salted fish was exported to Bombay and Zanzibar.

Financial results.

The gross receipts from excise duty and other charges amounted to Rs. 7,31,916 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,25,531 against Rs. 7,06,984 and Rs. 1,21,298 in 1895-96. The percentage of charges to net receipts was 11.87 against 11.64 in the previous year.

Offences.

The number of offences against the salt laws was 113 against 141 in the previous year. Of these, 24 were of illicit manufacture, 31 of illicit removals from deposits, 11 of smuggling from foreign territories, and 47 of a miscellaneous nature. There were 65 offences detected against the Opium and Abkári laws by the Salt Preventive Establishment against 77 in the year 1895-96.

#### ADEN.

Salt.

The gross realizations of the Salt Department at Aden amounted to Rs. 15,823 against Rs. 17,038, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,275, which was due chiefly to the depreciation of the dollar and the diversion of coffee kafilahs to Mocha from the interior. The quantity of salt exported from the Italian Salt Company's works at Shaikh Othman rose from 30,955 tons to 49,755 tons.

### Excise.

#### PRESIDENCY PROPER.

System.

The system under which the country spirit farms were managed in the year under report underwent no alteration.

Change in rates of taxation.

There was no change in the rates of tree-tax throughout the Presidency. The rates of still-head duty per gallon of mhowra spirit were raised from the 1st August 1896 in the following districts :—

District.	2½' U.P.		60' U.P.	
	From	To	From	To
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
<b>Ahmedabad.</b>				
City, Cantonment and 10 miles round...	2 6	3 10	1 8	1 6
Rest of district except Parantij and Modasa ... ..	2 4	2 8	1 4	1 5

District—continued.	25° U.P.		60° U.P.	
	From	To	From	To
<i>Broach.</i>				
City and 10 miles round...	2 6	2 10	1 5	1 6
Rest of district ...	2 4	2 8	1 4	1 5
<i>Poona.</i>				
City and 10 miles round...	3 10	4 0	1 14	2 2
Rest of district ...		3 14		2 1
<i>Sholapur.</i>				
City and 10 miles round ...	3 4	3 8	1 11	1 13
Rest of district ...		3 6		1 12
Satara (throughout the district)...	3 8	3 10	1 13	1 14
Belgaum do.	3 10	3 14	1 14	2 1
Bijapur do.	3 2	3 4	1 10	1 11
40° U.P.				
Dhárwár (throughout the district)	3 2	3 8	2 8	2 11
Kánara above gháts ...	3 0	3 4	2 6	2 6

There was in the year under report, as in previous years, only one brewery working, that at *Breweries working.*  
Dápuri, near Poona.

The arrangements for the sale of foreign liquor and intoxicating drugs remained the same as *Arrangements for the*  
in the previous year. *sale of foreign liquors*  
*and intoxicating drugs.*

The total realisations of the year are contrasted with those of the previous year in the *Realizations.*  
following table:—

	1896-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
Intoxicating drugs ...	1,65,644	2,05,778
Imported foreign liquors and Indian manu- factured liquors excised at tariff rates ...	1,44,068	1,35,462
Country liquor ...	88,74,068	84,08,967
Miscellaneous ...	1,36,429	1,33,786
Total ...	93,20,209	88,83,993

The revenue from intoxicating drugs rose by Rs. 40,134 over the total in the previous year. *Intoxicating drugs.*  
The districts showing noticeable increases were Bombay, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Surat,  
Násik and Khándesh. The improvement was due to keener competition at auction sales of the  
retail sale licenses, the contingency of famine and plague not having been foreseen at the time.  
The number of shops licensed for the retail sale of intoxicating drugs in the several districts of  
the Presidency during the year under report was 641 against 647 in the previous year. The  
quantity of intoxicating drugs reported to have been sold at the shops was 123,166 sers, showing  
a decrease of 60,519 sers as compared with those of the previous year.

The number of hotels, refreshment rooms and shops licensed for the sale of imported foreign *Foreign and Indian*  
liquors, and Indian manufactured liquors excised at tariff rates during the year under report was *liquor excised at*  
392 against 389 in the previous year. In the town and island of Bombay there was a decrease of *Tariff rates.*  
two in the number of hotel licenses, one of which was converted into a refreshment room license  
while the other was not renewed; the number of wholesale licenses rose by four, two of which were  
granted only for short periods and the other two were granted to the importers of spirit, &c.  
In the district of Dhárwár there was an increase of one railway refreshment room license.

The revenue from country liquor declined by Rs. 4,65,101. The subjoined table shows the *Country liquor.*  
receipts under each principal item included under the head "country liquor revenue" for the  
year under report and the previous year:—

<i>Revenue from Country Spirit alone.</i>	1896-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
Still-head duty on mhowra, jagri and toddy spirit ...	66,53,416	62,59,717
Deficiency in minimum guaranteed revenue made good by farmers on account of still-head duty ...	25,699	63
License fees for sale of spirits ...	8,34,670	8,33,810
Farms for manufacture and sale of spirits ...	26,727	28,200
Tree-tax on trees tapped for extraction of toddy for distillation ...	1,03,798	1,83,117
Fees for toddy distilleries ...	3,621	4,777
Other items ...	9,667	7,726
Total ..	71,66,598	67,67,430

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Revenue from Country Spirit and Toddy.</i>		
Tree-tax on trees tapped for sale of toddy and its distillation ... ..	2,08,950	1,80,581
<i>Revenue from Toddy alone.</i>		
Tree-tax on trees tapped for extraction of toddy for consumption ... ..	8,31,709	7,60,750
License-fees for sale of toddy ... ..	6,66,843	6,87,358
Deficiency in minimum guaranteed revenue made good by farmers on account of tree-tax ... ..	1,809	6,089
Extra fees for appointment of agents, &c. ... ..	6,938	5,143
Farms for use of toddy trees on Government land ... ..	1,221	1,616
Total ... ..	15,08,520	14,60,956
Grand Total ... ..	88,74,068	84,08,967

Fluctuations in the revenue from liquor.

Details for each district are given in Appendix V—C(1). The revenue from country spirit alone fell off by Rs. 3,89,168, that from country spirit and toddy combined by Rs. 28,399, and that from toddy alone by Rs. 47,564. The receipts from still-head duty decreased by Rs. 3,92,699, while there were hardly any payments on account of deficiency in the minimum guarantees. The decrease in the former occurred chiefly in Thána (Rs. 1,45,718), Bombay (Rs. 1,19,117), Kolába (Rs. 88,026), Broach (Rs. 32,567), Násik (Rs. 23,894), Belgaum (Rs. 22,110) and Ahmedabad (Rs. 17,414). In Bombay the falling off was due to decreased consumption of country liquor owing mainly to the plague and partially to the year being a *sinhas*t or unlucky one in which Hindu marriages are prohibited. In Thána and Kolába the decrease was caused partly by scarcity and plague and partly by the action of the so called temporary temperance movements. In Broach the decrease was due mainly to the *sinhas*t year, and in Násik to that cause combined with the famine. In Belgaum and Ahmedabad it was chiefly due to scarcity. The only districts exhibiting an increase were Khándesh (Rs. 1,13,926), Kánara (Rs. 7,025) and Ratnágiri (Rs. 2,906). The absence of the remissions of duty given in the previous year in Khándesh, accounted for the increase in that district. The revenue from "license fees for sale of spirits," which is realized only in the town and island of Bombay, nearly equalled that of the previous year. There was an increase of Rs. 29,319 in the revenue from tree-tax on trees tapped for toddy for distillation. This revenue is collected only in the Ratnágiri and Kánara districts. The item "tree-tax on trees tapped for sale of toddy and its distillation" relates wholly in the town and island of Bombay and the inability of tappers to pay the full tax during the plague caused a decline of Rs. 28,369 in the receipts. The receipts from tree tax on trees tapped for extraction of toddy for consumption fell off by Rs. 70,959, the decrease being chiefly in Sholápur (Rs. 23,914), Surat (Rs. 26,669), and Thána (Rs. 12,252). Under license fees for sale of toddy there was an increase of Rs. 20,515, chiefly due to keener competition for shops at auction sales, notably in Bijápur and Belgaum.

Sales of country spirit.

The statistics furnished in columns 12 to 15 of Appendix V—C(4), represent quantities of country spirit issued from the distilleries for sale from the shops both in British districts and in the villages of the Native States, the abkári of which has been leased to the British Government. The subjoined table shows the actual sales of country spirits from the licensed shops in each district in the years 1895-96 and 1896-97. For purposes of comparison the quantities are given in gallons in strength 25° U.P. :—

Districts.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Gallons.	Gallons.
Bombay ... ..	605,575	556,778
Ahmedabad ... ..	78,755	67,033
Kaira ... ..	14,644	12,619
Panch Maháls ... ..	78,637	78,698
Broach ... ..	83,884	63,915
Surat ... ..	343,508	3' 5,928
Thána ... ..	408,800	363,353
Násik ... ..	79,516	65,031
Khándesh ... ..	306,611	243,601
Ahmednagar ... ..	35,170	37,609
Poona ... ..	150,903	128,456
Sholápur ... ..	37,061	30,104
Satára ... ..	23,443	18,785
Bolgaum ... ..	66,436	53,689
Dhárwár ... ..	86,954	69,812
Bijápur ... ..	24,664	13,997
Kánara ... ..	60,074	44,165
Ratnágiri ... ..	95,267	100,319
Kolába ... ..	163,357	124,700
Total ... ..	3,723,159	3,367,621

The total sales showed a decline of 354,538 gallons. Excepting Ratnágiri, where there was an increase of 5,052 gallons, the decrease was general throughout the Presidency and was most marked in Khándesh, Bombay, Thána, Surat, Poona, Broach, Dhárwár, Násik, Ahmedabad, Belgaum and Bijápúr. The decrease in Khándesh was due to the failure of crops and the consequent scarcity. As regards the falling off in Bombay, Thána, Broach, Násik, Belgaum and Ahmedabad, the reasons given above for the decrease in the receipts from still-head duty also hold good in respect of decreased consumption. The decrease in Poona was due partly to the plague and partly to the prevailing scarcity, while in Dhárwár and Bijápúr it was chiefly due to the latter cause. In Surat it was due partly to plague and high prices of food-grains and partly to the *sinhas* year. The subjoined statement shows the number of trees tapped in each district of the Presidency during the year under report and in the previous year:—

Districts.	1895-96.			1896-97.		
	Cocoanut.	Brab.	Date and Wild Palm.	Cocoanut.	Brab.	Date and Wild Palm.
Bombay ... ..	14,133	751	5,057	12,468	823	8,513
Ahmedabad ... ..	.....	.....	559	.....	.....	450
Kaira ... ..	.....	755	.....	.....	701	.....
Panch Maháls ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broach ... ..	.....	1,500	607	.....	1,475	883
Surat ... ..	25	828	121,818	50	797	117,078
Thána ... ..	193	6,112	14,977	204	5,248	13,690
Násik ... ..	.....	.....	751	.....	.....	730
Khándesh ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ahmednagar ... ..	.....	.....	2,190	.....	.....	1,715
Poona ... ..	56	.....	7,895	22	.....	7,860
Sholápur ... ..	.....	.....	25,871	.....	.....	13,914
Sátára ... ..	.....	.....	300	13	.....	400
Belgaum ... ..	.....	.....	23,477	.....	.....	23,178
Dhárwár ... ..	.....	.....	33,843	.....	.....	32,563
Bijápúr ... ..	.....	.....	31,408	.....	.....	30,186
Kánara ... ..	6,279	.....	4,855	7,269	.....	4,797
Ratnágiri ... ..	18,842	.....	87	22,178	.....	35
Kolábe ... ..	474	1,109	1,514	542	923	1,478
Total ... ..	40,007	11,055	275,207	42,746	9,967	2,52,470

The trees shown against Bombay, Kánara and Ratnágiri include trees tapped for toddy for distillation. The quantity of toddy brought to the distilleries for the manufacture of spirit and the quantity of toddy spirit (in gallons of strength of 25° U.P.) manufactured therefrom in the districts referred to, in each of the past two years, are contrasted below:—

Districts.	Toddy distilled.		Spirit manufactured.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Bombay ... ..	595,710	407,588	94,774	65,214
Kánara ... ..	197,217	254,660	34,292	39,592
Ratnágiri ... ..	676,656	829,086	118,243	152,533

The quantity of toddy spirit manufactured in Bombay was less, while that made in the Kánara and Ratnágiri districts was more than that in the previous year. The toddy drawn was almost wholly from cocoanut and brab trees.

The average incidence of abkári taxation per head of population according to the census of 1891 for the year under report was 8 annas and 8 pies as compared with 9 annas and 1 pie in the previous year. Incidence of Abkári taxation.

The total expenditure of the Excise Department for the year under report was Rs. 3,36,467 against Rs. 3,30,144 in 1895-96. The amount of annual compensation paid to the Municipality of Bombay for the loss of revenue formerly accruing from the sale of shop licenses to the Chiefs in the Konkan, Dekkhan, and Southern Marátha Country, in the Rewa Kántha, Mahi Kántha and Khándesh Agencies and to the Nawáb of Cambay was Rs. 4,07,896. Owing to the fact that the expenditure of the Abkári and Opium Departments is debited to one head of account, the amount of actual expenditure pertaining to each cannot be accurately stated. Expenditure.

## SIND.

The general arrangements existing at the close of the year 1895-96 for the supply and sale of country liquor remained in operation during the year under review. General.

The gross alkári revenue for the several districts in the Province, as compared with that of the preceding year, is shown below:—

District.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karachi ... ..	3,91,047	3,64,111	.....	26,936
Hyderabad ... ..	3,52,802	3,65,112	12,310	.....
Shikárpur ... ..	2,50,390	2,57,552	7,162	.....
Thar and Pákar ... ..	39,803	44,349	4,546	.....
Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	46,599	46,631	32	.....
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>10,80,641</b>	<b>10,77,755</b>	<b>24,050</b>	<b>26,936</b>
		Net decrease	2,886	

The increase of Rs.24,050 in the four districts was composed mainly of increased realizations from still-head duty, which was reduced from Rs. 1-12-0 to Rs. 1-10-0, and from intoxicating drugs. The decrease of Rs. 26,936 in the Karachi district was due to a decrease in consumption of liquor on account of the prevalence of plague in Karachi. The numbers of Licenses issued for the sale of country and foreign liquor were respectively 304 and 100 against 301 and 108 in 1895-96, and the amount of fees (including agent's fees) realised on both was Rs. 46,573 against Rs. 44,661 in the preceding year. The fees on Licenses given for the manufacture of country liquor were Rs. 2,927 against Rs. 2,973 in 1895-96. The slight decrease was due to only 20 stills having been licensed this year against 22 in the preceding year. The right of drawing and selling toddy was farmed for Rs. 1,125 as against Rs. 1,205 in the preceding year. Nine shops were allowed to be opened as in the previous year. The amount of revenue realised from the farm of intoxicating drugs other than opium was Rs. 2,37,610 against Rs. 2,18,770. The increase of Rs. 18,840 under this head was due to keener competition. The incidence of taxation per head of population (according to the census of 1891) calculated on the total alkári revenue from all sources was Re. 0-6-0, the same as in the preceding year.

Expenditure.

The expenditure connected with the Abkári Department was Rs. 16,057 against Rs. 15,116 in 1895-96. The increase in the expenditure was partly due to the increment of Rs. 15 in the pay of the Distillery Inspector, Kotri, and to the grant of exchange compensation to the Assistant Distillery Inspector in the Hyderabad district and to the increased amount of rewards paid in the Upper Sind Frontier district.

ADEN.

Receipts and expenditure.

The revenue realized by the Abkári Department amounted to Rs. 90,974 against Rs. 87,607 in 1895-96. The receipts from opium excise rose from Rs. 2,876 to Rs. 2,992. The total expenditure of the Abkári and Opium Departments was Rs. 6,914 or Rs. 389 more than in the previous year.

Cotton Duties.

General.

The year was the first throughout which the Cotton Duties Act II of 1896 was in force. Under the Act a 3½ per cent. excise duty is leviable on all cotton cloth produced locally.

Revenue.

In all 52 mills came under the operation of the Act, of which 30 situated in Bombay, 12 in Ahmedabad, and 7 in other mofussil towns wove cloth, while there were 3 small hosiery factories in Bombay. Excluding stocks which had been in hand in February 1896, allowed to issue duty free, the amount of excisable piece goods was returned at 6,70,23,766 lbs. The year's revenue amounted to Rs. 9,14,478, or deducting drawbacks to Rs. 8,89,672 net. There are no figures available for comparison, but the following facts may be of interest. The net revenue exceeded the estimate, which was Rs. 8,73,000. The Bombay revenue fell below, while the mofussil revenue was above, the estimate. It is calculated that the loss in Bombay amounted to nearly a lakh and for the whole Presidency to nearly ¼ of a lakh. But the year has been an abnormal one owing to famine and plague, and the data upon which these conclusions are based cannot be considered absolutely trustworthy. About three-fourths of the stocks exempted were issued. The remainder held by 43 out of the 52 factories is not likely to be issued for some time. Out of the 3,566 export applications, exemption by certificate was granted in 2,801, covering 88,25,460 lbs. of cloth, and drawback was given on 615 covering 15,36,608 lbs. The export was chiefly from the Bombay mills to East Africa and amounted to 16 per cent. of the total production of the Presidency excluding stocks exempted under section 41 of the Act. In the earlier part of the year 121 claims were granted and Rs. 4,714 paid as drawback on yarns which had paid duty under the Act of 1891. As it is feared that the bad effects of plague will be more severely felt in 1897-98, the revenue for that year has been calculated at 8½ lakhs net in spite of the large diminution of free stocks.

Administration.

The administration of the Acts is centralized in the office of the Collector of Bombay, but one of the two Inspectors was deputed to Gujarat. The revenue was assessed on monthly returns of production furnished by the millowners and subsequently verified by comparison with the books and working records of the mills. The arrangements for introducing the new system of duties, and more especially for exempting free stocks under Section 41 of the Act, retarded

assessments in the earlier part of the year. By the middle the machinery of assessing and collecting was working smoothly, but the disorganization in mill offices during the plague caused considerable dislocation during the closing months of the year. Two fines of Rs. 50 each were imposed for delay in payment of duty and 108 notices were served, the greater number of them in February and March.

### Stamps.

The receipts under the Indian Stamp Act and the Court Fees Act amounted to Rs. 57,21,918 against Rs. 61,25,460 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 4,03,542 or 6·5 per cent. Taken separately, the gross receipts under the Indian Stamp Act amounted to Rs. 26,02,946 and under the Court Fees Act to Rs. 31,18,972, being a decrease of Rs. 1,00,756 in the former and Rs. 3,02,787 under the latter. These decreases were due to the famine and plague. The charges under the Indian Stamp Act amounted to Rs. 1,26,541 or Rs. 2,268 more than in the previous year. The charges under the Court Fees Act amounted to Rs. 1,39,800 or Rs. 4,715 less than in 1895-96, the percentages being 4·8 in the former and 4·4 in the latter.

Revenue and  
expenditure.

Under the head of Foreign Bill Stamps Rs. 73,616 were realized, being an increase of Rs. 397 when compared with the receipts of the previous year. The realizations from sales of India Revenue stamps amounted to Rs. 2,05,857, being a decrease of Rs. 11,061 as compared with the previous year. A sum of Rs. 44,485 was realized on account of stamping skeleton forms, being less by Rs. 784 than in the previous year. The revenue derived from the sale of Share Transfer Stamps was Rs. 73,225 or Rs. 6,676 less than in the preceding year. Receipts from the sale of Bills of Exchange, including Hundis, fell from Rs. 2,25,791 to Rs. 1,75,125, exhibiting a decrease of Rs. 50,666, due to slack trade. The revenue derived from the sales of other stamps (stamped papers and impressed labels) fell by Rs. 38,101 to Rs. 20,02,222, the decrease being most marked in the Khândesh District. The receipts on account of impressed and adhesive Court-fee stamps amounted to Rs. 31,14,504, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,98,741. Rs. 4,286 were received on account of Court-fees in pauper suits and Rs. 182 on account of miscellaneous receipts. The amount of stamp duty and penalties realized by Collectors on unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents was Rs. 4,863 and Rs. 3,838 respectively, and by Civil Courts Rs. 913 and Rs. 8,491. The adjudication fees under the Indian Stamp Act amounted to Rs. 511 against Rs. 575 in the previous year. Other miscellaneous receipts under the Indian Stamp Act amounted to Rs. 9,772 against Rs. 1,500 during the previous year. A sum of Rs. 5,125 was received as composition of stamp duty on Bombay Port Trust debentures, Rs. 1,032 on Karâchi Port Trust debentures and Rs. 2,250 on debentures of the Surat Municipality.

Heads of receipts.

The total charges amounted to Rs. 2,66,541 against Rs. 2,68,788 in 1895-96, being a decrease of Rs. 2,447 or '9 per cent. Refunds made by order of Civil Courts amounted to Rs. 64,993 against Rs. 66,830 and by Collectors Rs. 31,211 against Rs. 29,899 in the previous year.

Charges & Refunds.

### Income Tax.

The following table shows the financial results of the income-tax in 1896-97, as compared with the previous year :—

	Original demand.		Final demand (including penalties and arrears).		Collections (including penalties and arrears).		Incidence per head of Tax-payer.		Expenditure.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division ...	4,82,640	4,68,250	4,30,984	4,31,893	4,22,511	4,19,333	27	27	2,408	2,424
Central Division ...	4,27,858	4,46,565	4,17,908	4,31,254	4,05,121	4,10,949	26	26	3,325	4,240
Southern Division ...	2,17,699	2,16,715	2,13,198	2,09,535	2,11,697	2,07,170	32	32	1,388	547
Sind ...	3,48,648	3,49,728	3,35,397	3,46,892	3,31,569	3,39,249	24	24	1,485	1,462
Aden ...	39,227	41,894	39,204	36,890	36,804	35,703	43	43	187	593
Bombay City ...	21,72,142	21,39,742	20,72,404	20,66,563	19,81,077	19,41,908	71	79	49,633	44,246
Presidency generally— (collections made on account of (i) official salaries, pensions, &c., and (ii) interest on securities) ...	5,66,195	5,36,268	5,66,195	5,36,268	5,66,195	5,36,268	...	...	...	...
Total ...	42,19,469	41,89,153	40,62,195	40,19,359	39,50,964	38,92,629	...	...	53,196	53,918

There was a small decrease of Rs. 2,836 in the final demand and a larger one of Rs. 58,335 in the collections. The decrease in the final demand occurred only in Bombay and in the Southern Division. In the case of both slackness of trade was the cause of the reduction, which occurred chiefly in the assessments on commercial incomes. Elsewhere the final demand was greater than in the previous year, but the demand on account of official salaries, pensions and interest on securities showed a decline. The absence of many traders during the plague and the stringency of the money market caused a considerable diminution in the collections in Bombay. In the Northern Division owing to slack trade the collections fell off in the Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach districts. The only variation in the incidence of the tax occurred in Bombay, where it rose markedly from Rs. 71 to Rs. 79.

### Local Funds.

The transactions of the Incorporated Local Funds for the years 1895-96 and 1896-97 are summarised in the following table:—

Funds.	Receipts.		Increase or Decrease in 1896-97.	Charges.		Increase or Decrease in 1896-97.
	1895-96.	1896-97.		1895-96.	1896-97.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I.—The Local Fund (Act I of 1884)...	50,92,975 8 1	48,39,096 5 0	-2,53,279 3 1	50,87,676 3 11	52,64,134 5 0	+1,76,558 1 1
II.—The Sind Village Officers' Cess Fund ...	4,61,477 7 7	3,76,817 6 7	-84,660 1 0	3,70,808 4 3	4,57,151 8 10	+88,343 4 7
III.—The Government Central Book Depot Fund ...	1,24,563 1 21	1,16,915 1 7	-7,678 0 4	1,14,812 3 2	1,21,491 14 10	+6,679 11 8
IV.—The Steam Boiler Inspection Fund ...	47,913 6 10	47,996 6 10	-17 0 0	33,250 10 8	39,182 5 10	+5,931 11 2
Total ...	57,26,969 8 8	53,81,325 4 0	-3,45,634 4 8	55,66,447 6 0	58,61,960 2 6	+2,95,512 12 6

Remarks on  
fluctuations.

A decrease in the revenue of Fund I was noticeable in most of the districts of the Southern and Central Divisions and was due to the suspensions of land revenue consequent on the prevalence of famine. There was also a large decrease in the Broach district; it was however mainly nominal and caused by the collection in 1895-96 of revenue due in 1896-97. The increase in the expenditure of this fund was due to a larger outlay on public works and education. In the case of Fund II the decrease in revenue was partly owing to an unfavourable inundation of the Indus and partly to the previous year's figures having been included in arrears. The rise in expenditure was due to the entertainment throughout the year of the full numbers of village officers under the reorganization scheme. In the case of Fund III, the decrease in receipts was owing to a smaller sale of books, while a refund of Rs. 27,728-10-11 to Government more than counterbalanced a saving of Rs. 21,000 in publication work on the debit side of the account. The receipts of Fund III were almost exactly the same as last year, while the entertainment of additional establishment, increased payment of travelling allowances, and payment of arrears of exchange compensation caused a rise in expenditure.

Excluded  
Local Funds:  
Receipts  
and charges.

The receipts and charges of the several classes of excluded funds for the years 1895-96 and 1896-97 are compared in the following table:—

Classes of Funds.	Receipts.		+ Increase or - Decrease.	Charges.		+ Increase or - Decrease.
	1895-96.	1896-97.		1895-96.	1896-97.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cantonment Funds ...	3,50,215 12 6	3,05,353 4 4	-44,863 8 2	3,64,499 8 2	3,27,998 15 3	-36,440 8 11
Police Funds ...	1,42,821 12 2	1,46,287 8 7	+3,465 7 5	1,33,274 12 5	1,41,738 5 5	+8,463 9 0
Port and Marine Funds ...	4,31,991 8 8	4,85,333 6 1	+53,343 5 3	4,34,738 9 5	4,12,560 3 0	-20,173 7 5
Educational Fund ...	39,165 5 8	36,160 11 5	-3,004 9 10	45,785 4 10	44,434 2 5	-1,351 2 5
Medical and Charitable Funds ...	29,632 10 10	20,106 10 1	-9,527 0 9	27,429 18 0	21,436 1 4	-5,993 11 8
Other Funds ...	11,06,387 10 7	11,04,690 4 10	-1,707 6 9	9,99,794 13 10	11,14,352 15 8	+1,15,058 1 10
Total ...	20,97,225 12 0	20,47,935 8 4	-49,290 3 6	20,06,424 14 8	20,63,926 10 1	+57,505 11 5

Remarks on  
fluctuations.

The decrease both in receipts and charges of the Cantonment Funds was only apparent as it was due to the sale and purchase of Government securities during the previous year. All the cantonments save three however showed a falling off in revenue, principally under the head "Income from Land."

The enhanced receipts under the Police Funds was due in the Presidency proper to the sale of securities to supplement the outlay on remounts and in Sind to an increase in the rates of subscriptions levied from the sowars. The increase in expenditure was almost entirely due to the purchase of securities in Hyderabad Sind. The increase in the receipts under Port and Marine Funds was principally due to the larger revenue collected at Aden, and the diminution, which was only apparent, is attributable to the inclusion in the previous year's figures of the cost of the special repairs to the dredger. Famine and plague affected the receipts of the Northern and Southern Ports Funds. Both receipts and charges under Educational Funds showed a falling off, due principally to the complete transfer of eight and the partial transfer of one fund to the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments or private trustees. One new fund—the Veterinary Dispensary Fund, Surat—was added to the Medical and Charitable Funds during the year. The investments of two funds were handed over to the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. There were as usual considerable fluctuations in the Agency Funds of Gujara't and Kathiawar, but they do not call for special notice.

### Municipal Revenues.

A notice of the income and expenditure of Municipalities is included in the general review of the administration of those bodies in Chapter III.

## CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

## Births and Deaths.

The number of births registered during the year was 691,847 against 674,304 in 1895, Number of births, showing an increase of 17,543 for the year. The ratio per 1,000 of population was 36.76 against 35.83 in 1895. The proportion of male to female children born was 107.92 to 100; in 1895 it was 108.00. Out of every 100 births there were 51.90 males and 48.10 females and for every 100 males there were 92.66 females.

The following table shows the number of births registered in each year from 1886 to 1896, their ratios per 1,000 of population and the proportion of males to females:—

Year,	Population.	NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED.			RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			IN EVERY 100 BIRTHS THERE WERE		For every 100 male births the females were.
		Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	
1886	16,454,414	303,376	278,177	531,553	18.44	16.90	35.34	52.17	47.83	91.69
1887	16,454,414	327,500	300,698	628,198	19.90	18.27	38.18	52.13	47.87	91.81
1888	16,454,414	350,316	304,377	634,693	20.07	18.50	38.57	52.04	47.96	92.15
1889	16,454,414	312,974	287,515	600,489	19.02	17.47	36.49	52.12	47.88	91.87
1890	16,454,414	333,698	307,417	641,115	20.28	18.68	38.97	52.05	47.95	92.14
1891	18,820,346	354,630	328,047	682,677	18.84	17.43	36.27	51.05	48.95	92.60
1892	18,820,346	337,150	313,517	650,667	17.91	16.66	34.57	51.82	48.18	92.99
1893	18,820,346	345,424	318,981	664,405	18.35	16.94	35.90	52.00	48.00	92.32
1894	18,820,346	342,911	317,857	660,768	18.22	16.86	35.08	51.94	48.06	92.55
1895	18,820,346	350,115	324,189	674,304	18.60	17.23	35.83	51.92	48.08	92.59
Mean for 10 years...	17,637,880	333,809	308,017	641,826	18.93	17.46	36.39	52.01	47.99	92.27
1896	18,820,346	359,097	332,750	691,847	19.08	17.63	36.76	51.90	48.10	92.66

Taking the statistics of each registration district, the number of births recorded during 1896 Births by districts, in the Western, Central, Gujarát and Sind Registration Districts was higher than in 1895. In the Southern Registration District it was lower. By collectorates, the number of recorded births in 1896 was higher than in 1895 in the collectorates of Khándesh, Násik, Thána, City of Bombay, Kolába, Poona, Ratnágiri, Kánara, Surat, Broach, Kaira, Panch Maháls, Ahmedabad, Karáchi, Shikárpur, Upper Sind Frontier. The remaining collectorates and districts showed a decrease as compared with 1895.

The following table shows the monthly distribution of births in 1896 as compared with 1895 Births by months, and with the monthly mean of the previous ten years:—

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Mean for ten years, 1886 to 1895	48,699	45,606	51,077	51,591	54,529	57,835	57,874	56,716	56,258	57,093	54,222	51,402	641,526
1896	50,594	48,067	54,366	54,366	57,761	58,084	60,287	59,644	57,644	59,666	57,984	55,633	674,304
1895	51,987	48,404	54,941	54,689	61,531	68,586	66,441	68,527	68,440	68,500	55,814	54,938	691,847

The greatest number (65,441) was registered in the month of July and the least (48,404) in February, and the highest and lowest registration occurred in similar months in 1895.

The total number of deaths recorded in 1896 was 596,472 against 538,540 in 1895. There Deaths, was an increase of 57,932 deaths for the year. The death-rate of males per 1,000 of population to the whole male population living was 32.09 and of females 31.27.

The following table shows, for each registration district, the population enumerated at the Deaths by districts, census of 1891, the number of deaths recorded in 1896 by sexes, and their ratios per 1,000 of population. The highest ratio (37.72 per 1,000) occurred in Western Registration District and the lowest (21.13) in Sind:—

Registration Districts.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1891.			NUMBER OF DEATHS.			RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Western Registration District	2,400,000	2,111,866	4,511,866	59,700	80,863	140,563	37.23	38.30	37.72
Central do.	2,500,000	2,530,637	5,030,637	82,154	70,400	152,554	32.86	30.19	31.52
Southern do.	1,070,331	1,834,094	2,904,425	48,089	46,794	94,883	28.70	28.44	28.72
Gujarát do.	1,552,900	1,505,021	3,057,921	59,317	52,682	111,999	37.19	34.99	36.12
Sind do.	1,804,840	1,801,841	3,606,681	34,239	27,266	61,505	21.27	20.97	21.13
Presidency	9,737,356	9,049,950	18,787,306	312,458	284,014	596,472	32.09	31.27	31.69



VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

Death-rate by Collectorates in sequence.

The next statement shows the death-rate in 1896 by collectorates in sequence of the highest rates, which ranged from 43.76 per 1,000 of population in Násik to 17.46 in Hyderabad. In 1895 the maximum and minimum ratios (39.68 and 14.62 per 1,000) respectively occurred in Sholápur and Hyderabad:—

Collectorates,	NUMBER OF DEATHS.			RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Násik ... ..	18,936	17,871	36,807	41.00	43.51	43.76
City of Bombay ... ..	18,093	14,957	33,050	35.64	50.11	40.99
Broach ... ..	7,071	6,581	13,652	40.42	39.52	39.98
Khándesh ... ..	30,139	26,809	56,948	40.43	37.51	39.00
Kaira ... ..	17,911	15,000	32,911	38.89	36.50	37.76
Ahmednagar ... ..	17,029	18,251	35,280	37.77	34.92	36.36
Ahmedabad ... ..	17,419	15,641	33,060	36.83	34.69	35.78
Poona ... ..	19,469	17,694	37,163	35.99	33.99	35.01
Surat ... ..	11,681	11,014	22,695	36.33	33.55	34.92
Sátára ... ..	21,377	20,094	41,471	34.84	32.83	33.84
Thána ... ..	13,044	12,365	25,409	30.51	31.59	31.02
Kolába ... ..	9,488	8,861	18,349	31.74	29.95	30.35
Panch Maháls ... ..	5,135	4,526	9,661	31.63	29.01	30.33
Belgaum ... ..	15,217	14,930	30,147	29.81	29.80	29.81
Bijápur ... ..	11,734	11,466	23,200	29.48	28.79	29.13
Dhárwár ... ..	14,975	14,789	29,764	28.38	28.23	28.33
Sholápur ... ..	10,897	9,989	20,886	28.69	27.06	27.83
Kánara ... ..	6,172	5,609	11,781	26.35	26.47	26.41
Karáchi ... ..	7,604	6,361	13,965	24.50	25.38	24.89
Batnágiri ... ..	13,382	13,372	26,754	26.06	22.58	24.19
Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	2,169	1,813	3,982	22.54	23.17	22.82
Shikápur ... ..	10,910	9,140	20,050	22.10	21.71	21.91
Thar and Párkar ... ..	3,944	3,207	7,151	21.33	21.67	21.61
Hyderabad... ..	8,662	6,774	15,436	18.03	16.79	17.46
Total ... ..	312,458	284,014	596,472	32.09	31.27	31.69

Deaths by sexes.

In the City of Bombay, Thána, Karáchi and Upper Sind Frontier the recorded death-rates of females were higher than those among males. In Belgaum, Dhárwár, Kánara and Thar and Párkar the death-rates of males and females were about equal. In the remaining collectorates the death-rates of males exceeded those of females. In 1895 the female death-rates exceeded those among males in Poona, City of Bombay, Belgaum, Thána, Karáchi and Thar and Párkar.

Deaths by ages.

The figures given below show the total deaths in 1896 under different ages, as also the ratio per 1,000 living, calculated on the population of each age period enumerated at the census of 1891 and the percentage on total deaths:—

Age period.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Number of deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Percentage on total deaths.
Under 1 year ... ..	680,472	122,067	179.38	20.46
1 and under 5 years ... ..	2,178,646	119,450	54.83	20.03
5 do. 10 do. ... ..	2,615,588	35,806	13.69	6.00
10 do. 15 do. ... ..	1,820,764	18,502	10.16	3.10
15 do. 20 do. ... ..	1,470,978	17,066	11.60	2.86
20 do. 30 do. ... ..	3,410,817	53,430	15.66	8.96
30 do. 40 do. ... ..	2,765,949	54,237	19.63	9.10
40 do. 50 do. ... ..	1,841,976	48,118	26.12	8.07
50 do. 60 do. ... ..	1,117,120	46,534	41.62	7.85
60 and upwards ... ..	918,048	80,913	88.13	13.57
Total ... ..	18,820,346	596,472	31.69	100

The mortality amongst children under 5 years of age was high and amounted to 40.49 per cent. of the total deaths, and the infantile mortality under one year was 179.38 per 1,000 living. Under one year the percentage on total deaths was 20.46 against 22.30 in 1895, and in the age period 1 to 5 years the percentage was 20.03 against 21.13 in 1895. The period of greatest immunity was, as last year, in the age-period of above ten and under fifteen, the rate being 10.16 or 3.10 per cent. on total deaths. Among old people of 60 and upwards, the percentage on total deaths was 13.57 against 14.81 in 1895.

Deaths by caste or class.

According to the Census of 1891 the Mahomedan population numbered 3,501,910 persons, amongst whom in 1896, 85,748 deaths were recorded against 71,965 in 1895, the death-rate being 24.43 per 1,000 of population against 20.55 in 1895. The Hindu population amounted to 14,897,629 persons, amongst whom 502,530 deaths or 33.74 per 1,000 of population were recorded. In 1895 the total deaths amongst this race were 459,918, equal to a death-rate of 30.87 per 1,000 of population. Amongst the Christian population numbering 122,089 persons, 3,016 deaths were reported during the year against 2,509 in 1895, the death-rate being 24.70 against 20.55 in 1895. Under the heading "Other Castes" are included all those not belonging to either of the above sects who, by the census of 1891, numbered 298,718 persons, amongst whom during 1896 there were 5,120 deaths against 4,143 in 1895, the death-rate being 17.14 per 1,000 of

population against 13.88 in 1895. Among Mahomedans the maximum death-rate during the year (53.08 per 1,000) took place in the City of Bombay and the minimum (16.04) in Hyderabad. In 1895 the maximum death-rate was 48.84 in Násik and the minimum 13.10 in Hyderabad. Among Hindus the maximum death-rate (44.77 per 1,000) was in the collectorate of Násik and the minimum (23.53) in the Thar and Párkar District. In 1895 these rates were in Sholápur (40.22) and Thar and Párkar (17.46) respectively.

The subjoined table shows the deaths in 1896 arranged according to the specified causes Deaths by causes. laid down by the Government of India, and contrasted with the results for 1895 and the mean of the preceding ten years :—

Causes of deaths.	MEAN FOR TEN YEARS, 1886—1895.		1896.		1895.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Cholera ...	27,008	1.25	8,890	0.47	35,404	1.88
Small-pox ...	3,153	0.18	2,299	0.12	6,443	0.34
Fevera ...	357,247	20.25	385,318	20.66	412,229	21.90
Dysentery and diarrhoea ...	38,504	2.18	35,318	1.88	36,046	1.92
Injuries ...	5,840	0.33	6,051	0.32	6,238	0.33
Other causes ...	80,156	4.55	97,104	5.16	100,112	5.22
All causes ...	506,908	28.74	538,540	28.61	596,472	31.69

The monthly distribution of deaths in 1896 is shown in the following table contrasted with Deaths by months. deaths in 1895 and the mean for ten years. During 1896 the greatest number of deaths (58,948) which was nearly the same as that for August (58,903) took place in July, and the least (40,961) in October. In 1895 the greatest and least numbers occurred in August (54,628) and February (37,206). Although in the last quarter of the year plague was in Bombay, the health of the districts was very good, and thus it is that the death-rates for that part of the year are below the rate for the corresponding period in the previous year as well as the mean :—

Months.	DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.					
	Mean for ten years, 1886—1895.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1896.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1895.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
January ...	41,209	2.34	42,174	2.24	53,764	2.86
February ...	35,428	2.01	37,206	1.98	50,122	2.66
March ...	39,438	2.23	40,460	2.15	52,835	2.81
April ...	41,267	2.34	41,406	2.20	49,606	2.64
May ...	46,839	2.32	41,879	2.22	52,538	2.79
June ...	39,283	2.23	40,969	2.17	46,961	2.49
July ...	45,239	2.68	47,541	2.53	58,948	3.13
August ...	46,438	2.75	54,628	2.90	58,903	3.13
September ...	41,023	2.49	49,438	2.63	44,082	2.34
October ...	43,338	2.46	46,912	2.49	40,961	2.18
November ...	44,237	2.51	45,886	2.41	41,040	2.18
December ...	44,048	2.50	50,043	2.68	46,722	2.48
Year ...	506,908	28.74	538,540	28.61	596,472	31.69

Statistical returns are received from 221 rural and 56 town circles, from 7 cantonments in British and 6 in foreign territory. The aggregate population according to census of 1891, of the rural circles, was 16,515,973, of the town circles 2,233,392, and of the cantonments in British territory 65,974, exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians, or a total of 18,820,346. Number of circles.

During 1896 cholera caused 35,404 deaths throughout the Presidency, while in the preceding year 8,890 deaths were registered from this disease. In December 1895 deaths from cholera were reported from fourteen collectorates. Of these collectorates cholera was reported in Násik, Kolába and Ratnágiri on the 1st January, in Bijápur, Poona and Thána on the 2nd January, in a town of Ahmedabad on 7th (only one death), Sátára Collectorate on 10th and Bombay City on 17th, practically a continuation from the previous year. Khándesh, Ahmednagar, Sholápur, Belgaum and Kaira Collectorates returned no cholera deaths for the month of January. The cholera in Thána, Sátára, Bijápur and Ahmedabad, however, stopped during the month and no cases were reported during February, but continued in Násik, Kolába, Poona and Ratnágiri Collectorates and Bombay City. In March, however, in addition to the above, the collectorates of Khándesh and Ahmednagar were affected and the disease appeared again in Thána and Bijápur. In April cholera was first reported for the year in the districts of Dhárwár and Surat and re-appeared in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, besides continuing in the districts affected in March, and a much increased mortality took place. In May the outbreak continued in the above collectorates and in addition the appearance of the disease for the first time during the year was reported in Sholápur, Belgaum, Broach, Kaira and the Panch Maháls, and the mortality was double that of the previous month. In June 5 deaths were reported from the Thar and Párkar District of Sind, Total mortality from cholera.

but with this exception no other death from this cause took place in Sind during the year. The whole of the rest of the Presidency was affected during this month and continued to be so during the months of July and August, the mortality reaching the highest point in July and declining somewhat in August. In September, though all the districts except Ahmedabad returned cholera deaths, there was a large decrease in the mortality; still further decrease occurred in October, and in December the total deaths recorded were 911 from nine districts only.

The following table shows the mortality of cholera by seasons. 23,501 deaths occurred in the rainy season of 122 days and 8,850 in the hot and dry season of 61 days:—

Years.	COLD SEASON (121 DAYS.)				HOT AND DRY (61 DAYS.)		RAINY SEASON (122 DAYS.)				HOT AND DAMP (31 D. TS.)		Total Deaths from cholera.
	December (31).	January (31).	February (29).	March (31).	April (30).	May (31).	June (30).	July (31).	August (31).	September (30).	October (31).	November (30).	
1895	608	87	19	30	140	533	985	1,306	1,652	1,043	1,052	1,485	8,809
1896	911	144	104	663	2,943	5,908	5,433	9,772	6,424	1,822	584	587	35,404

The total number of deaths from cholera in each of the 20 years ending 1896 is given in the following table:—

1877	57,252	1884	13,804	1891	17,850
1878	46,743	1885	37,237	1892	42,900
1879	6,937	1886	167	1893	18,853
1880	684	1887	25,711	1894	33,588
1881	16,694	1888	36,500	1895	5,890
1882	7,904	1889	32,431	1896	35,404
1883	37,954	1890	3,259		

Death-rates by collectorates.

The following diagram exhibits the death-rate from cholera per 1,000 of population in the affected collectorates arranged in order of highest death-rate:—

Collectorates.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Collectorates.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Population.
Bijapur	6.59	Ahmedabad	1.68
Poona	5.97	Nasik	1.35
Ahmednagar	3.26	Sholapur	1.31
Belgaum	3.10	Khândesh	1.19
Sâtara	3.03	Panch Mahâla	1.09
Kolâba	2.08	Kaira	0.93
Broach	1.98	Bombay (City)	0.60
Dhârwar	1.91	Kanara	0.27
Thâna	1.90	Ratnâgiri	0.26
Surat	1.76	Thar and Parkar	0.02

The cholera death-rate was very high in Bijapur and Poona Collectorates and higher in all the other affected districts than in the previous year.

Mortality in rural circles.

The table given below shows in order of highest death-rate the rural circles, 21 in all, in which the death-rates from cholera exceeded 5 per 1,000 of population; the disease chiefly prevailed in 6 talukâs in each of the Poona and Bijapur Collectorates, in 3 of the Dhârwar Collectorate, and 1 in each of the Ahmednagar, Sâtara, Khândesh, Kolâba, Belgaum and Thâna Collectorates:—

Number in sequence.	Name of Rural Circle.	Name of Collectorate.	Population of the Circle.	Number of Cholera deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
1	Junnar	Poona	108,857	1,531	14.74
2	Muddebihal	Bijapur	81,572	1,092	13.38
3	Pârner	Ahmednagar	78,971	1,002	12.68
4	Sindgi	Bijapur	93,618	767	8.19
5	Sirdi	Poona	85,202	676	7.93
6	Khed	Do.	162,389	1,238	7.62
7	Purandhar	Do.	88,976	666	7.48
8	Wai	Sâtara	86,721	610	7.11
9	Indi	Bijapur	92,472	636	6.87
10	Dhârwar	Dhârwar	72,478	482	6.65
11	Hâgalkot	Bijapur	114,402	740	6.46
12	Haveli	Poona	171,950	1,058	6.15
13	Mundargi	Dhârwar	86,229	216	6.13
14	Edlabad	Khândesh	35,627	208	5.83
15	Bâgevadi	Bijapur	102,426	595	5.80
16	Gadag	Dhârwar	65,684	369	5.47
17	Nâgothna	Kolâba	22,691	120	5.23
18	Khândâpur	Belgaum	85,577	444	5.18
19	Mâval	Poona	66,481	343	5.15
20	Hungund	Bijapur	102,884	527	5.12
21	Bhiwudi	Thâna	87,444	441	5.04

The following statement shows the mortality from cholera in ten towns which exceeded a death-rate of 5 per mille:—

Number.	Towns.	Collectorates.	Population.	Number of Cholera deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
1	Athni Towns Circle...	Belgaum ...	10,416	136	13.06
2	Gogo ...	Ahmedabad ...	6,637	75	11.30
3	Godhra ...	Panch Mahála ...	14,691	134	9.12
4	Broach ...	Broach ...	40,137	331	8.24
5	Junnar ...	Poona ...	11,905	88	7.39
6	Gadag ...	Dhárwár ...	23,821	163	6.84
7	Pandharpur ...	Sholápur ...	19,953	131	6.56
8	Násik ...	Násik ...	24,406	145	5.94
9	Sangamner ...	Ahmednagar ...	9,733	55	5.65
10	Bijápur ...	Bijápur ...	16,749	91	5.43

Out of the 21,608 villages in the districts affected by cholera, 2,642 or 12.23 were attacked by cholera. The highest percentage took place in the Bijápur Collectorate, where out of the 1,110 total villages 466 or 41.98 per cent. were affected. In Poona, out of 1,187 total villages, the disease appeared in 357 or 30.08 per cent. In Belgaum, Sátára, Ahmednagar, Sholápur, Surat, Broach, Dhárwár and Ahmedabad the percentages were respectively 22.67, 21.22, 15.99, 12.90, 12.20, 11.66, 10.85, and 10.56; whilst in the remaining 9 collectorates the percentages were below 9. The following table shows the percentages of affected villages to total villages in each collectorate:—

Collectorate.	Total Villages.	Villages affected by Cholera.	Percentages of affected villages to total villages.
Khándesh ...	2,824	172	6.09
Násik ...	1,643	118	7.18
Thána ...	1,839	97	5.13
Kolába ...	1,198	84	7.01
Ahmednagar ...	1,345	215	16.99
Poona ...	1,187	357	30.08
Sholápur ...	719	92	12.90
Sátára ...	1,943	285	21.22
Ratnágiri ...	1,308	86	2.75
Belgaum ...	1,072	249	22.67
Dhárwár ...	1,299	141	10.85
Bijápur ...	1,110	466	41.98
Kánara ...	1,183	26	2.20
Surat ...	795	97	12.20
Broach ...	403	47	11.46
Kaira ...	579	49	8.46
Panch Maháls ...	654	26	3.98
Ahmedabad ...	852	90	10.56
Thar and Párkar ...	211	1	0.47
Total ...	21,608	2,642	12.23

The following table represents the number of attacks and deaths and the percentages of attacks and deaths in each collectorate, the mean percentage being 51.49. Very high percentages were noticed in the City of Bombay (77.65), Kolába (72.58), Thána (69.49), Kánara (63.16), collectorates. In 8 other collectorates, namely, Panch Maháls, Broach, Kaira, Ratnágiri, Surat, Poona, Násik, and Ahmedabad, the percentages were above the mean, whilst in the remaining 8 collectorates they were below it:—

Collectorate.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Percentages of deaths to attacks.
Khándesh ...	4,018	1,740	43.31
Násik ...	2,170	1,136	52.35
Thána ...	2,245	1,500	66.49
Bombay (City) ...	622	483	77.65
Kolába ...	1,707	1,239	72.58
Ahmednagar ...	5,938	2,892	48.74
Poona ...	11,823	6,340	53.62
Sholápur ...	1,956	980	50.10
Sátára ...	7,843	3,708	47.28
Ratnágiri ...	538	291	54.09
Belgaum ...	6,171	3,136	50.82
Dhárwár ...	3,965	2,008	50.64
Bijápur ...	11,308	5,249	46.42
Kánara ...	190	120	63.16
Surat ...	2,127	1,142	53.69
Broach ...	1,141	677	59.33
Kaira ...	1,488	807	56.12
Panch Maháls ...	575	342	59.47
Ahmedabad ...	2,979	1,549	51.99
Thar and Párkar ...	5	5	.....
Total ...	68,754	35,404	51.49 mean.

During 1896 there were 6,443 deaths from small-pox against 2,229 in 1895 and a decennial mean of 3,153. The number of deaths registered under this head since 1835 was as follows:—

Years.	Number of deaths.	Years.	Number of deaths.
1835 ... ..	2,646	1891 ... ..	1,491
1836 ... ..	876	1892 ... ..	2,770
1837 ... ..	3,753	1893 ... ..	3,567
1838 ... ..	5,617	1894 ... ..	3,155
1839 ... ..	7,066	1895 ... ..	2,229
1890 ... ..	2,877	1896 ... ..	6,443
Total ... ..	20,835	Total ... ..	19,655

Deaths by districts and collectorates.

Small-pox in the Western Registration District attained a ratio of 0.65 per 1,000 against 0.30 in 1895 and a decennial mean of 0.34. In the Gujara't Registration District the ratio was 0.48 against 0.05 in the previous year and a decennial mean of 0.06. In the Sind Registration District it was 0.31 against 0.07 in the previous year and a decennial mean of 0.15. In the Southern and Central Registration Districts the ratios per 1,000 of population were respectively 0.19 and 0.09 against 0.06 and 0.08 in the previous year, and 0.17 and 0.13 the decennial mean. In the collectorates the highest death ratio 0.94 took place in the Kha'ndesh Collectorate and the lowest 0.01 in two collectorates of Shola'pur and Bijapur. The Presidency rate was 0.34 against 0.12 in the previous year and 0.13 the decennial mean.

Fever mortality by sexes.

During 1896, 215,723 males and 196,506 females, or a total of 412,229 persons were reported to have died from fever against 358,848 in 1895, showing an increase of 23,381 deaths for the year, the mean for the previous ten years being 357,247.

Deaths by districts and collectorates.

In the Gujara't Registration District fever caused a high mortality, 29.42 per 1,000 during the year against 22.08 in 1895 and the decennial mean 27.75. In the Western Registration District the death ratio was 24.03 against 21.49 in the previous year and 19.69 the ten years' mean. In the Central Registration District the ratio for the year was 21.40 against 24.45 in the previous year and 19.81 the decennial mean. In the Sind and Southern Registration Districts the respective ratios for the year were 19.34 and 14.87 against 15.81 and 16.07 in the previous year and 17.77 and 16.56 the ten years' mean. The Collectorate of Broach heads the list with the high ratio of 33.23 against 23.85 in 1895 and 32.81 in the previous ten years; and the lowest ratio 10.95 was attained in the town and island of Bombay and 13.72 in the Belgaum Collectorate, the Presidency rate being 21.90 against 20.66 in the previous year and 20.25 the decennial mean.

Deaths by months.

The table in the margin shows the monthly distribution of deaths ascribed to fever as

Month.	Mean for ten years from 1886 to 1895.	1895.	1896.
January ... ..	31,147	31,747	41,982
February ... ..	25,472	28,438	39,041
March ... ..	29,499	31,392	40,092
April ... ..	29,960	31,304	34,732
May ... ..	27,186	30,657	34,039
June ... ..	24,761	28,468	29,255
July ... ..	28,016	32,306	34,418
August ... ..	31,980	36,795	36,793
September ... ..	30,394	34,480	30,552
October ... ..	31,367	33,009	29,349
November ... ..	33,607	32,935	29,664
December ... ..	33,455	37,307	32,312
Total ... ..	357,244	388,848	412,229

compared with the mean and corresponding months of the previous year. In the first seven months from January to July the deaths from this cause were above the corresponding months of 1895 and the ten years' mean. In August they were only less by two than 1895, but they were above the mean by 5,413. In September they were less by 3,938 than 1895, but they were above the mean by 158. During the months of October, November and December they were both below the 1895 and the mean figures. It will be noted that the fever mortality which began to rise in December 1895 continued to increase in January 1896 (the maximum for the year) and continued at a high level till March, when a decrease was shown; the lowest fever mortality appeared, as usual, in June. In July and August, the period of heaviest rainfall, a rise was observed, but in September, when the rains failed, a decline took place.

Deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea by sexes.

During 1896 dysentery and diarrhoea caused the deaths of 19,423 males and 16,623 females, or a total of 36,046 persons against 35,348 in 1895 and a decennial mean of 38,504.

Deaths by districts and collectorates.

The Western Registration District headed the list with a ratio of 3.11 per 1,000 against 2.50 in 1895 and 2.85 the decennial mean. The Central Registration District came next with a ratio of 2.70, the Southern Registration District 2.16, the Gujara't Registration District 0.27, and the Sind Registration District 0.15. In the Presidency the rate was 1.92 against 1.88 in the previous year and a decennial mean of 2.13. All the collectorates in the Western and Gujara't Registration Districts showed higher rates than in the previous year and four out of the five collectorates in Sind. The collectorates of Ahmednagar, Poona, Shola'pur and Sitara in the Central and Bijapur and Kanara in the Southern Registration Districts alone showed lower ratios

than in 1895. High ratios were recorded in Násik 4.73, Belgaum 3.88, Khándesh 3.31, Ahmednagar 3.14; and the lowest 0.09 in Thar and Párkar, 0.08 in Shikárpur and 0.05 in the Upper Sind Frontier, which however were higher than last year.

The table in the margin shows the monthly distribution of deaths ascribed to these causes as

Month.	Mean for ten years from 1886 to 1895.	1895.	1896.
January ... ..	2,814	2,097	2,825
February ... ..	2,687	1,770	2,050
March... ..	2,262	1,786	2,033
April ... ..	2,560	1,855	2,277
May ... ..	2,657	2,075	2,913
June ... ..	2,945	2,579	3,133
July ... ..	3,406	3,839	4,631
August ... ..	4,075	5,424	5,440
September ... ..	4,452	4,528	3,471
October ... ..	3,769	3,794	2,304
November ... ..	3,286	2,920	2,421
December ... ..	3,593	2,681	2,543
Total ... ..	38,505	35,348	36,046

Deaths by months. compared with the mean and corresponding months of 1895. During the first eight months from January to August the deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea exceeded those recorded in 1895, and then at the close of the year they were less. The ten years' mean was exceeded in the months from May to August. The maximum mortality occurred in August and the minimum in March. In the previous year the least mortality occurred in February. As usual the rise in mortality took place at the end of the hot season, increased during the

rains and gradually diminished as the cold weather set in.

During 1896, 3,620 males and 2,618 females or a total of 6,238 persons met with violent deaths. The mortality from these causes was more by 187 than that reported in 1895, when 6,051 deaths were recorded. Of the 6,238 deaths 2,660 occurred from drowning, 1,286 resulted from snake-bites, 678 from wounds, 206 from hanging, 130 from poisoning, 97 from attacks by wild beasts, and 1,181 from causes not specified. During 1896 under poisoning, snake-bites, and other causes there was a decrease under each head, under drowning, hanging, wounding and wild beasts was an increase as compared with 1895.

The recorded deaths from causes other than those specified number 100,112, of which 51,947 occurred among males and 48,165 among females. The total for 1895 was 97,104.

## Emigration.

During the year 1896-97, 3,900 coolies left Bombay for Uganda, after having executed agreements with the Secretary of State for India under the Indian Emigration Act. The flow of persons, emigrating spontaneously from India, to South-East Africa continued unabated and comprised artisans, cultivators, petty tradesmen and servants.

## Medical Relief.

### CIVIL MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

There were, as in the preceding year, 11 Civil Medical Institutions in the Presidency town during the year under review.

The number of patients treated was 101,381 against 107,947 in 1895. There was a decline in the number, both of in-door and out-door patients, that of the former falling from 16,838 to 16,233 and that of the latter from 91,109 to 85,148. Of the former, 9,773 were cured, 2,789 relieved, 1,042 discharged otherwise and 1,715 died, giving a death-rate of 10.6 per cent. of the total treated, against 9.5 in 1895. The total number of beds available remained the same, viz. 1,227. Of the out-door patients 250 at the Jehangir Nassarwanji Wadia Dispensary at Mahim were represented by friends. The average daily attendance was 729.4 against 724.2 in 1895.

The number of cases of malarial fever, which gave, as usual, the largest number of admissions, fell from 10,597 during 1895 to 8,417 during the year under review. The numbers of small-pox and cholera cases increased, the totals being 85 against 55 and 6 against 2. Of the other diseases treated, venereal affections numbered 4,799 against 5,251, rheumatic affections 3,681 against 4,164, diseases of the eye 11,078 against 11,433, skin diseases 7,382 against 9,137, and cases of worms 2,280 against 3,046 in 1895, all showing decreases. On the other hand the number of diarrhoea cases increased from 3,260 to 3,454, while the number of patients admitted for local injuries rose from 14,473 to 14,920 or 14.7 of the total treated.

On 1st January there remained 106 cases under treatment, which had been operated on, and these, with 40,598 operations performed during the year, made a total of 40,704 as compared with 33,901 in 1895. The total number of patients operated on was 39,646, of whom 37,555 were cured, 1,816 relieved, 55 discharged otherwise and 145 died, leaving 75 patients under treatment at the end of the year. A new classification of operations in the returns precludes comparison among the different classes, with the figures of the previous year.

Sex and race of patients.

The following table gives the number and ratios of men, women and children and of castes as compared with the two preceding years:—

Sex.	1896.		1895.		1894.	
	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio
Men ... ..	57,452	56.7	61,472	56.9	62,936	56.7
Women ... ..	25,723	25.4	26,392	24.5	26,681	24.1
Children ... ..	18,206	17.9	20,063	18.6	21,294	19.2
<i>Caste.</i>						
Hindus ... ..	47,637	47.0	51,592	47.8	54,908	49.5
Mahomedans ... ..	30,854	30.4	33,258	30.8	32,732	29.6
Native Christians ... ..	6,994	6.9	6,917	6.4	8,029	7.2
Parais ... ..	6,099	6.0	6,526	6.1	5,848	5.3
Europeans ... ..	4,419	4.4	4,284	4.0	4,801	4.3
Eurasians ... ..	2,210	2.2	2,531	2.3	2,245	2.0
Other castes ... ..	3,168	3.1	2,839	2.6	2,348	2.1

Income and expenditure.

The total income was Rs. 4,17,958 as compared with Rs. 4,02,468 in 1895. Of this, Rs. 2,823 were the cash balance in hand on 1st January 1896, the unexpended balance of the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital having lapsed to the Bombay Municipality, as usual. Rs. 3,09,704 were received from Government against Rs. 2,96,839 in 1895. The Bombay Municipality contributed Rs. 57,500 as compared with Rs. 57,274, and the Bombay Port Trust Rs. 13,451 as compared with Rs. 11,016. The interest on invested capital yielded Rs. 751, the same amount as in 1895. Receipts from patients amounted to Rs. 30,914, and miscellaneous receipts to Rs. 1,743 as compared with Rs. 33,450 and Rs. 632 respectively in 1895, while Rs. 1,000 were received as subscriptions. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,11,983 against Rs. 3,95,071 in 1895. Deducting Rs. 47,637 on account of the contributions by the Bombay Port Trust to the St. George's Hospital and by the Bombay Municipality to the Jaffir Suléman Dispensary, and the receipts from paying patients, hospital stoppages and other miscellaneous sources, the net expenditure was Rs. 3,64,346 as compared with Rs. 3,47,457 in 1895. The cost per patient was Rs. 3-9-6 or 6 annas more than in 1895, and the cost of each diet averaged Re. 0-4-8 against Re. 0-4-7. The net cost paid by Government was Rs. 2,62,067, or 71.9 of the actual expenditure, against Rs. 2,49,225 or 71.7 in the previous year.

CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES IN THE MUFUSSIL.

Number of Institutions.

During the year 1896, the number of medical institutions rose by 8 and there were 314 open at the close of the year. Those newly opened were dispensaries at Dhond, Chandor, Kalghati, and Surat, while two travelling dispensaries were opened in the Broach District and a Home Relief Institution was founded at Ahmedabad.

Number of patients.

The total number of patients treated was 2,319,346 as compared with 2,382,069 in 1895. In-door patients numbered 30,857 against 30,848 and out-door patients 2,288,489 against 2,351,221. Of the former 21,758 were cured, 2,784 relieved, 2,943 discharged otherwise and 2,228 died, giving a death-rate of 7.2 per cent. of the total treated against 5.7 in 1895. Of the out-door patients 2,109,172 attended personally and 179,317 were represented by friends. The daily average attendance was 20,613.6 against 20,208.1.

Diseases treated.

The following table shows the principal diseases for which patients were treated during the year under report and the two preceding years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Small-pox ... ..	480	195	213
Cholera ... ..	5,879	1,813	3,900
Dysentery ... ..	37,106	37,570	36,460
Malarial fevers ... ..	386,551	430,383	473,300
Veneral affections ... ..	30,751	33,581	33,104
Worms ... ..	250,888	239,486	227,638
Leprosy ... ..	1,003	1,005	1,012
Rheumatic affections ... ..	60,561	60,474	59,552
Diseases of the eye ... ..	223,263	224,555	231,041
Do. ear ... ..	88,540	84,366	83,738
Diarrhoea ... ..	57,545	52,238	50,499
Skin diseases ... ..	320,511	312,594	305,204

Dysentery, veneral affections, leprosy, diseases of the eye and skin were less prevalent than in 1895, but worms, rheumatic affections, diseases of the ear and diarrhoea were more common. Both small-pox and cholera claimed a larger number of patients than in 1895 or 1894, but there was again a large decline in cases of malarial fever.

Operations performed.

On 1st January 1896 there remained under treatment 237 cases which had been operated on, and these, together with 111,639 operations performed during the year, made a total of 111,926 as compared with 114,193 in 1895. The total number of patients operated on was 110,994, of whom 97,500 were cured, 1,214 relieved, 394 discharged otherwise and 190 died, leaving 252 patients under treatment at the close of the year. A radical change in the classification of operations in the returns renders nugatory any comparison among the various classes during the year under review and the previous year.

The following tables exhibit the percentage ratios of men, women and children and of castes to the total number of patients in 1896 :—

	Men.		Women.		Children.	
	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.
Konkan ... ..	46.7	45.7	21.	18.1	32.3	36.2
Deccan ... ..	43.6	40.9	19.3	17.5	37.1	41.6
Gujarát ... ..	46.7	45.6	22.4	29.2	30.9	34.2
Sind ... ..	58.6	55.1	15.2	15.2	26.2	29.7
Foreign ... ..	47.7	59.3	19.5	19.9	32.8	20.8

	1896.	1895.
Hindus ... ..	70.7	70.4
Musalmans ... ..	25.0	25.2
Native Christians ... ..	1.8	1.9
Pársis ... ..	1.2	1.1
Europeans ... ..	0.2	0.3
Eurasians ... ..	0.1	0.1
Other castes ... ..	1.0	1.0

The total income, exclusive of the cash balance, was Rs. 7,55,648 against Rs. 6,78,959 in 1895. Rs. 3,51,337 were received from Government, Rs. 1,68,567 from Municipal Funds, and Rs. 1,09,074 from Local Funds. The interest on invested capital yielded Rs. 18,117; the sale of securities, or withdrawals of deposits amounted to Rs. 27,000, subscriptions to Rs. 25,675, and receipts from paying patients to Rs. 4,629. The amount realized by the sale of medicines not supplied by Government was Rs. 51,249. The total expenditure was Rs. 7,61,792 against Rs. 6,69,294 in 1895. Deducting Rs. 67,500 invested, Rs. 600, the amount of a gratuity, Rs. 253, the unexpended balance of the Becharas Dispensary, which lapsed to the Ahmedabad Municipality and Rs. 41,229 remitted into the treasury, the net expenditure was Rs. 6,52,109 against Rs. 6,15,190 in 1895. The cost of each diet was Re. 0-2-4 or 1 pie less than in 1895. The cost per patient was Re. 0-5-6 against Re. 0-5-3. The percentage of the total cost paid by Government was 47.6 as compared with 46.4 in the previous year.

On 1st January 1896 there was a balance of Rs. 5,06,300 and Rs. 67,500 were newly invested during the year. Deducting Rs. 27,000 realized, the amount of invested capital at the end of the year was Rs. 5,46,800.

#### CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT, BOMBAY.

The operation of the Contagious Diseases Act in Bombay having been suspended from the 1st July 1888, there is nothing to report under this head.

### Lunatic Asylums.

There were, as in 1895, six lunatic asylums situated at Colába (Bombay), Poona, Ahmedabad, Dhárvár, Hyderabad and Ratnágiri.

The total population of the asylums during the year 1896 was 1,006, or 28 more than in the previous year. Of these, 317 were males and 139 females, as compared with 804 males and 174 females in 1895. On 1st January 1896 there remained 578 males and 136 females, 227 males and 49 females were admitted and 12 males and 4 females re-admitted; 59 males and 13 females were discharged cured, 100 males and 13 females transferred to the care of friends (83 males and 10 females improved and 17 males and 3 females not improved), and 7 males discharged otherwise. 59 males and 19 females died, as compared with 58 males and 10 females in the preceding year, leaving at the end of the year under review 592 males and 144 females—total 736, against 714 (578 males and 136 females) in 1895. The daily average strength was 583.2 males and 140.2 females—total 723.4, as compared with 717.6 (581.5 males and 136.1 females) in the previous year.

The percentages of cures and deaths to the daily average strength were—

Cured ...	{ Males... ..	10.1	} total 9.9
	{ Females... ..	9.2	
Died... ..	{ Males... ..	10.1	} total 10.7
	{ Females... ..	13.5	

The percentages to admissions were—

Cured ...	{ Males... ..	24.6	} total 24.6
	{ Females... ..	24.6	
Died ...	{ Males... ..	24.6	} total 26.7
	{ Females... ..	35.8	

On the 1st January 1896 there remained 97 males and 10 females, 22 males were admitted and 1 male was re-admitted, giving a total of 130 (males 120 and females 10) in all confined,



or 4 males more than in 1895. Of these, 13 males were discharged, transferred, &c., 11 males and 1 female died, and 96 males and 9 females remained at the end of the year. The daily average strength of this class of insanes was 92.0 males and 9.2 females—total 101.2, against 105.0 (males 95.0 and females 10.0) in 1895.

Types and causes of insanity.

The following statement shows the various types of insanity with the results of the treatment in each form:—

	Remaining.	Admitted.	Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Died.
Mania ... ..	373	151	524	42	57	32
Melancholia ... ..	105	59	164	9	19	18
Dementia, including acquired imbecility ... ..	161	55	216	7	15	18
Idiocy ... ..	33	4	37	1	...	2
Epileptic insanity ... ..	20	9	29	1	1	8
Consecutive insanity from fevers, visceral inflammation, &c. ... ..	5	...	5	...	...	...
Other forms of insanity ... ..	11	11	22	3	1	...
Declared to have recovered or not yet diagnosed.	6	3	9	9	...	...
Total ... ..	7	292	1,006	72	93	78

Of the 1,006 cases, a cause is given in 475 and is unknown in 531. Physical causes numbered 387 and moral 88. Among the former, the use of intoxicating drugs and abuse of spirits are credited with 155 cases, previous attacks accounted for 56, epilepsy 37, hereditary causes 31, fever 28, congenital disease 18, injury to head and masturbation 12 each, destitution 10, childbirth 7, sexual excess 6, sunstroke 5, syphilis and climate 4 each, and uterine disorder and paralysis 1 each. Among the criminal insanes charged with crimes of violence, the following are the causes of insanity as far as they can be ascertained:—

Ganja smoking ... ..	12
Spirit drinking ... ..	2
Fever ... ..	8
Interperal fever ... ..	1
Epilepsy ... ..	10
Injury to head ... ..	1

Hereditary ... ..	3
Grief ... ..	3
Religion ... ..	1
Anger ... ..	1
Anxiety ... ..	1
Unknown ... ..	43

Treatment of other patients.

At the beginning of the year there remained 42 patients under treatment and 509 were admitted during the year, making a total of 551 against 409 in the previous year. Of these, 424 were cured, 10 discharged otherwise (6 transferred to the care of friends, 2 relieved, 1 escaped and in 1 case the disease was changed) and 78 died, leaving 39 on the sick roll on 31st December 1896. The daily average sick was 47.2 (males 34.7 and females 12.5) as compared with 44.8 (males 33.8 and females 11.0) in 1895. The chief causes of admissions were ague, debility, dysentery, epilepsy, diarrhoea, anæmia, bronchitis, pneumonia, chronic pneumonic phthisis and Bright's disease. Of the 78 deaths, 20 were due to dysentery, 9 to chronic pneumonic phthisis, 8 to epilepsy, 5 each to pneumonia and Bright's disease, 4 each to debility and anæmia, 3 each to old age and diarrhoea, 2 each to remittent fever, paralysis and valvular disease of the heart and 1 each to enteric fever, pyæmia, tubercle of lungs, dropsy, apoplexy, hemiplegia, tetanus, general paralysis combined with old age, fatty degeneration of heart, bronchitis and burns and scalds.

Cost.

The total income amounted to Rs. 1,52,551. Of this Rs. 1,18,438 were received from the Treasury, Rs. 14,143 from paying patients, Rs. 2,598 from the manufacturing department, and Rs. 17,227 were book receipts. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,52,551 as compared with Rs. 1,36,136 in the previous year. The establishment cost Rs. 53,273 against Rs. 48,691 in 1895, the increase under "superintendence" being due to the promotion of the Superintendent of the Colaba Lunatic Asylum from the rank of Surgeon-Major to that of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, and that under the head of "establishment" can be ascribed partly to the payment of substitutes for the Senior Assistant Surgeon and the Matron of the Colaba Lunatic Asylum during the period they were granted leave; and partly to the payment of grain compensation to the menial servants of all the asylums. Rs. 50,983 were expended on diets, as compared with Rs. 47,914 in the preceding year. The increase under this head is attributable to the comparatively higher contract rates prevailing during the year and the increased number of patients. The cost on bedding and clothing was Rs. 5,381, or Rs. 67 more than in the previous year. There was an increase of Rs. 242 in the expenditure on medicines over the previous year, due to the charges on account of a portion of medical stores supplied to the Colaba and Dhárwar Asylums during the year 1895 being paid during the year under review. Contingencies cost Rs. 9,813 as compared with Rs. 8,026 in 1895. The purchase of more books and periodicals and the higher water-rates charged from the beginning of the financial year based on the calculation of the last three years' actual consumption at the Colaba Lunatic Asylum as well as the increased conservancy charges at the Poona Asylum account for the increase under this head.

If the amounts of Rs. 14,143 received from paying patients, Rs. 1,386 on account of the sale to the public of manufactured goods and labour of lunatics on trees, and Rs. 45, the sale-proceeds of unserviceable articles, &c., remitted into the Treasury, and Rs. 1,312 on account of manufactured goods made over to asylums for asylum purposes,—total Rs. 16,886,—be deducted from the amounts received from the Treasury and adjusted to Government as "book receipts," the net cost to Government was Rs. 1,18,779 and the net cost per head of daily

average strength Rs. 164, against Rs. 1,03,582 and Rs. 144 respectively in 1895. The following is the abstract of cash account :—

	Daily average strength in 1896.	ESTABLISHMENT.		DIST.		CLOTHING AND BEDDING.	
		Total cost.	Cost per head of daily average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of daily average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of daily average strength.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Colába ... ..	274.8	32,778 5 10	119 4 6	29,176 2 0	106 2 9	2,453 12 0	8 14 10
Ratnágiri ... ..	94.9	4,423 13 0	46 9 10	4,876 7 7	51 6 2	469 14 9	4 15 3
Poona ... ..	94.0	4,293 0 0	45 10 9	5,043 3 1	53 10 5	833 0 0	9 6 4
Dhárwár ... ..	49.4	3,171 5 5	64 3 2	2,225 5 0	45 0 9	281 12 3	5 12 3
Ahmedábád ... ..	103.8	3,950 8 0	38 0 11	4,793 13 0	46 2 11	592 15 6	5 11 5
Hyderábád (Sir Cowasji Jehángir) ... ..	106.5	4,656 0 0	43 11 6	4,868 8 3	45 11 5	696 7 6	6 3 8
Total ... ..	723.4	53,273 0 3	73 10 3	60,983 6 11	70 7 8	5,380 14 0	7 7 3

	MEDICINES.		CONTINGENCIES.		TOTAL.	
	Total cost.	Cost per head of daily average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of daily average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of daily average strength.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Colába ... ..	1,611 12 7	5 13 10	6,001 9 6	21 13 5	72,021 9 11	262 1 5
Ratnágiri ... ..	17 14 0	0 3 0	564 5 4	5 15 2	10,352 6 8	109 1 5
Poona ... ..	172 3 6	1 13 4	1,254 10 10	13 5 7	11,648 1 5	123 14 4
Dhárwár ... ..	217 7 4	4 6 5	368 3 4	7 7 3	6,267 1 4	126 13 10
Ahmedábád ... ..	21 11 3	0 8 4	910 2 3	8 12 3	10,269 2 0	98 14 11
Hyderábád (Sir Cowasji Jehángir) ... ..	100 0 11	0 15 0	713 13 6	6 11 3	11,034 14 2	103 9 10
Total ... ..	2,141 1 7	2 15 4	9,812 12 9	13 9 0	1,21,591 3 6	163 1 4

### Sanitation.

The principal military works connected with sanitation have been dealt with in the Public Works section of Chapter IV of this report. The most important were the completion of the water-supply works at Ahmedabad, Sátara and Rájkot and the commencement of similar works at Kirkee. Military.

The sanitary works executed by the Local Boards have been referred to in that section of Chapter III of the report which deals with Local Boards Administration. Local Boards.

While the aggregate income of the municipalities in the Presidency amounted to Rs. 60,17,606, their total expenditure was Rs. 63,49,595, of which Rs. 10,20,907 were devoted to conservancy. Of the total expenditure of the Sind municipalities of Rs. 19,49,262, a sum of Rs. 1,53,514 was spent on account of water-supply, Rs. 52,296 on drainage and Rs. 3,29,490 on conservancy. The greater portion of the amount under the first head was expended by the municipalities of Karáchi, Hyderabad, Shikárpur, and Sukkur. The water-works at Sukkur, completed in 1895-96, cost a further sum of Rs. 14,612 towards the extension of the gallery to supplement the deficiency in the supply which was being felt in the cold season when the river ran very low. The expenditure in Karáchi under this head, incurred on the new reservoir, amounted to Rs. 55,432, while an outlay of Rs. 10,375 was incurred on the high pressure water service scheme. In Sukkur 8 of the old wells now fallen into disuse were closed by the municipality. The drainage scheme was held in abeyance. None of the other municipalities had large drainage or water-supply schemes in hand. The expenditure on conservancy in Karáchi in the year was Rs. 64,062 more than in the preceding year. The other municipalities incurred increased outlays on conservancy, most noticeably Sukkur, where the increase amounted to Rs. 2,088, due to the purchase of dust carts and disinfectants. Mofussil Municipalities.

The total expenditure of the municipalities in the Northern Division amounted to Rs. 22,24,583 against Rs. 17,65,181 in the preceding year. The expenditure on conservancy amounted to Rs. 3,00,913 as compared with Rs. 2,86,766 in the previous year. The increase was distributed generally throughout all the municipalities, the chief contributors being Surat and Bándra, where the halacore services were strengthened, Dákor where fields were purchased for latrines and manure heaps, and Nariád where land for a night-soil depôt was bought. The expenditure on water-supply amounted to Rs. 6,17,739 against Rs. 3,30,027 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,87,713, which was principally due to a large sum of Rs. 5,00,000 being expended on the Surat water works under construction. In Ahmedabad an additional jack well was sunk and connected with the old well, and further extensions to the water-supply system were sanctioned. The average daily consumption of water increased by

287,161 gallons. In Viramgám the efforts of the municipality to obtain a good and plentiful water-supply have not yet proved successful. In Kaira the water works scheme drawn up last year was abandoned for want of funds. No practical progress was made in the improvement of the water-supplies of Borsad, where the water of the proposed source of supply was pronounced unfit for drinking purposes, of Dákor where experiments were in progress, or of Matar where good water was unobtainable. In Godhra and Dohad water-supply schemes were under consideration. In Broach two new wells with an ample supply of water were sunk. The Surat water works were still under construction. In Thána, want of funds prevented further improvements being made to the Thána and Kurla water-supply works. The expenditure under the head drainage was Rs. 41,688 against Rs. 76,419 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 34,731, which was due to smaller expenditure in Ahmedabad. The experimental section of drainage was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 3,83,503. A complete scheme for the drainage of the whole city was drawn up and sanctioned. In Dohad stone gutters along the road-sides were constructed and Jambisar was provided with a system of surface drainage. Want of funds prevented any other important schemes being taken in hand.

The total expenditure of the municipalities of the Central Division amounted to Rs. 15,40,814 against Rs. 15,94,741 in the previous year. The outlay on conservancy amounted to Rs. 2,80,667 or Rs. 11,462 more than in 1895-96. The municipalities of Násik, Sholápur and Pandharpur contributed to this increase. The construction of new latrines at Násik, the entertainment of additional conservancy establishments at Ahmednagar and the repairs to the trench latrines and the high prices paid for fodder required for the conservancy bullocks at Pandharpur were the causes of the increase. The expenditure on water supply fell from Rs. 1,63,863 to Rs. 1,50,880, decreases being most noticeable in the municipalities of Jalgaon and Dhulia where the water-works were completed, and of Poona City where a smaller quantity of water was consumed during the year under report than in the previous year. Projects for improving the water supply were under the consideration of several municipalities. The substitution of cast-iron pipes for the old channels of the Wadgaon aqueduct at Ahmednagar entailed an outlay of Rs. 45,770. The water-works at Yeola were approaching completion when the year closed and the Sholápur Municipality continued to improve the supply from the Ekruk tank, but no satisfactory schemes for supply of water to Málegaon or Násik could be devised. The expenditure on drainage fell from Rs. 54,849 to Rs. 46,043, the decrease being due to the completion of the surface drainage at Násik, on which the year's outlay was less than that incurred in the previous year. The drainage scheme for Poona was still in abeyance. The Pandharpur Municipality spent Rs. 6,015 on the construction of U-shaped gutters and the Sholápur Municipality purchased 4" China-ware glazed pipes to be used in house connections, but no progress was made in laying them down owing to financial difficulties. Want of funds prevented the smaller municipalities from undertaking large drainage schemes, but surface drainage continued to receive attention.

The total expenditure of the Municipalities in the Southern Division rose from Rs. 6,12,732 in the preceding year to Rs. 6,34,935 in 1896-97, of which Rs. 1,09,837 was spent on conservancy against Rs. 96,833 in 1895-96. Increased outlays on conservancy were incurred by all the municipalities except those of Gadag-Bettigeri, Yammur, Byádgi, Chiplun, Pen, Mahad and Uran. Special attention was paid to this subject as a precautionary measure against possible outbreaks of plague. The establishments were strengthened and larger outlays incurred on the purchase of disinfectants, dust carts, and bullocks and on the erection of dustbins and latrines. There was an increase of Rs. 17,238 in the expenditure on water-supply; Rs. 1,234 were spent by the Belgaum Municipality on a fresh survey of the proposed scheme for supplying the town with water from the Nagzari, and Rs. 6,771 by the Athni Municipality on the excavation of a tank at that place. At Hubli the supply of water from the pipes was extended at a cost of Rs. 3,792. The Saundatti-Yelláma Municipality constructed 4 and the Galedgad Municipality one new well. Extensive repairs to the sources of water-supply were executed at Gadag-Bettigeri, Bijapur, and Nargund. At Pen iron pipes were substituted for the earthen-ware ones between the reservoir and the filter. The expenditure in drainage, however, fell off by Rs. 2,527, there being no noticeable outlays except at Gadag-Bettigeri and Halyál.

Village sanitation.

In Sind at the beginning of the year Part II of the Village Sanitation Act was in force in 65 villages in the districts of Karáchi, Hyderabad, Shikárpur and Thar and Párkar, and during the year it was applied to three additional villages in the Karáchi district. The total income of the committees was Rs. 16,337, of which Rs. 1,433 were received from Provincial Funds, Rs. 4,095 from Local Funds and Rs. 9,864 from voluntary contributions under Section 17, while Rs. 736 were raised by rates under Section 18. The opening balance amounted to Rs. 4,682, the expenditure to Rs. 17,662 and the closing balance to Rs. 3,357. The presence of plague in the Province roused the committees to a sense of their responsibility and some good conservancy work was done, while water supply received considerable attention. In villages into which the Village Sanitation Act had not been introduced sanitary works were executed out of special funds, one-third being contributed by Government and two-thirds by the Local Fund and the people. In the Karáchi division Rs. 6,445 were so raised and 18 wells were repaired, 6 tanks cleaned, 6 new wells sunk and one new tank constructed. In the Hyderabad district 13 new wells were sunk. The sum available for expenditure in the Shikárpur district was Rs. 9,659, of which Rs. 6,854 were expended on repairs and improvements to 33 wells and 7 tanks and on the construction of 11 new wells. In the Thar and Párkar district the amount available for expenditure was Rs. 2,195, out of which Rs. 432 were spent on the construction of a well. Other works were in progress. The withdrawal of the Government grant prevented

any new works being undertaken in the Upper Sind Frontier district, but the Local Funds expended Rs. 2,164 on improvements to 3 tanks and repairs to 41 wells.

In the Northern Division the application of the Village Sanitation Act to a new village brought the total number of boards and committees up to 50. In the Ahmedabad district there were as in the previous year 12 committees at work. The total sum available for expenditure was Rs. 1,888, of which Rs. 891 were spent, the chief items being Rs. 393 on conservancy and Rs. 256 on works. In the Kaira district the Act remained in force in 15 villages. The villagers contributed Rs. 2,356 towards the total income of Rs. 11,781, of which Rs. 6,294 were expended, chiefly on conservancy and repairs to roads and dharamshalas. Of the 3 committees established during the previous year in the Panch Mahals district, 2 had the control of funds, which amounted to Rs. 1,374. The outlay was Rs. 719. The Act was in force in 8 villages of the Broach district or one more than in 1895-96. Only one committee had an income which amounted to Rs. 530. There was no expenditure. There were 5 village committees and 2 sanitary boards at work in the Surat district. The total amount available for expenditure was Rs. 2,839. The total outlay was Rs. 3,038, of which conservancy absorbed Rs. 2,048 and works Rs. 877. In the Thána district the 3 committees remained in existence. The total amount available for expenditure was Rs. 2,411 and the outlay amounted to Rs. 1,055.

The provisions of the Act were newly extended to several villages in the Central Division. In the Ahmednagar district 3 additional committees were formed, bringing the number up to 7, only two of which, however, had the control of funds. The aggregate income amounted to Rs. 1,249 and the expenditure, incurred chiefly on general conservancy, to Rs. 632. Four new committees were established in the Khándesh Collectorate, two early and two late in the year. The amount of funds available for expenditure was Rs. 2,468, of which Rs. 852 were spent. The Act was in force in 11 villages of the Násik district, but only 5 committees had the control of funds aggregating Rs. 1,645, of which Rs. 803 were spent. Preliminary arrangements were made for the introduction of the Act into 25 other villages of this and 38 villages of the Poona district. The aggregate income and outlay of the 5 committees working in the Sátára district were Rs. 1,250 and Rs. 1,504 respectively. The single village committee in the Sholápur district spent the whole of its income, Rs. 205.

There were in all 59 sanitary committees actually working in the Southern Division during the year against 47 in 1895-96. Of these 3 were in Belgaum, 12 in Dhárwár, 35 in Bijápur, 1 in Ratnágiri and 8 in Kolába. The total income of all the committees including the opening balance of Rs. 15,699 was Rs. 37,479, which was drawn from the following sources: Rs. 8,868 from popular subscriptions, Rs. 8,392 from Local Fund grants, Rs. 4,346 from Government grants, Rs. 34 from fines and Rs. 140 from miscellaneous items. The total outlay was Rs. 17,938. Of this sum establishment charges amounted to Rs. 3,672, Rs. 1,972 were spent on water-supply, Rs. 8,769 in conservancy and the remainder on miscellaneous charges. The expenditure on water supply in the Dhárwár and Bijápur districts showed a marked increase.

The expenditure of the Health Department in the City of Bombay was Rs. 14,01,867 against Rs. 13,75,234 in 1895-96. The important measures of sanitation carried out are noticed in the section of Chapter III dealing with municipal administration. An immense burden was thrown on this Department during the year by the epidemic of plague in Bombay, of which with the measures adopted for its suppression, a brief account will be found in the introductory Summary.

During the year 14 vessels arrived in harbour with infectious diseases on board against 9 in 1895. There were 2 cases of bubonic plague, 1 of cholera, 5 of small-pox, 5 of measles, 3 of scarlatina, 5 of chicken-pox and 1 of enteric fever.

The number of vessels of all kinds sailing from the port which were inspected by the Health Officer was 503 against 540, the number of persons on board these vessels being 90,624 against 80,876. The ships inspected consisted of 336 square-rigged vessels and steamers, 19 pilgrim ships, 104 native craft and 44 troopships and men-of-war.

### Vaccination.

The total strength of the Vaccination Department during the year 1896-97, excluding Native States, consisted of 5 Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, 2 Superintendents of Vaccination, 1 Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination, 31 Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination, 15 clerks, 330 vaccinators and 432 peons and kárkuns.

There were 736,511 persons primarily vaccinated and 74,212 revaccinated against 732,648 and 78,156 respectively in the previous year, showing a net increase of 3,863 or 0.53 per cent. in primary vaccination, and a net decrease of 3,944 or 5.05 per cent. in revaccination. In total operations there was a decrease of 81 only.

Out of 736,511 persons primarily vaccinated, 680,033 or 92.33 per cent. were successful. The number of unsuccessful cases was 11,243. In 46,627 cases the result was unknown, as the children were not again brought for inspection, 1,392 persons were operated on a second time on account of the failure of the first operation. The percentage of success excluding "unknown" cases was 98.37.

During the year 74,212 persons were revaccinated. The number of successful cases was 43,598 or 58.75 per cent. In 18,218 instances the result could not be ascertained and in

12,419 the operation failed, whilst in 23 cases the revaccination was repeated. The percentage of success excluding "unknown cases" was 77.83.

Infants successfully vaccinated as compared with available number.

The following table shows the number of infants successfully vaccinated in the Presidency exclusive of Native States. The birth and death statistics are taken for the calendar year, as usual, in calculating the number available for vaccination :-

Years.	Births returned as having been registered.	Deaths registered among children under one year.	Children available for vaccination.	Children under one year vaccinated successfully.	Children remained to be vaccinated under one year.	Percentage of infants protected to infants available.
1895-96 ... ..	674,304	120,083	554,221	442,713	111,508	79.88
1896-97 ... ..	691,487	122,066	569,421	450,996	118,425	79.20

Rate per mille of population in successful vaccinations.

The subjoined table gives the rate of primary successful vaccination of children under one year, and the total successful primary vaccinations per mille of population of each Collectorate and Native States :-

Districts and Circles.	Number of successful primary vaccinations of children less than one year old per mille of population.	Total number of successful primary vaccinations per mille of population.	Districts and Circles.	Number of successful primary vaccinations of children less than one year old per mille of population.	Total number of successful primary vaccinations per mille of population.
<b>BRITISH DISTRICTS.</b>			<b>BRITISH DISTRICTS—contd.</b>		
<i>Western Registration District.</i>			<i>Gujarat Registration District.</i>		
Khandesh ... ..	24.66	30.38	Surat ... ..	25.60	31.27
Nasik ... ..	24.38	29.24	Broach ... ..	26.21	31.45
Thana ... ..	19.12	26.68	Kaira ... ..	26.20	29.65
Kolaba ... ..	26.59	32.04	Panch Mahals... ..	32.31	37.35
<i>Presidency Circle.</i>			Ahmedabad ... ..	26.91	29.08
Bombay... ..	12.07	14.04	<i>Sind Registration District.</i>		
<i>Central Registration District.</i>			Karachi ... ..	20.46	34.61
Ahmednagar ... ..	29.05	34.19	Hyderabad ... ..	15.07	22.30
Poona ... ..	26.02	20.96	Thar and Parkar ... ..	15.78	32.32
Sholapur ... ..	26.96	32.68	Shikarpur ... ..	27.38	31.63
Satara ... ..	27.14	30.53	Upper Sind Frontier... ..	18.18	23.59
Ratnagiri ... ..	21.39	26.23	<b>NATIVE STATES.</b>		
<i>Southern Registration District.</i>			States in Western Registration District.	22.75	28.89
Belgaum ... ..	28.57	34.63	Do. Central do. ... ..	22.34	27.93
Dharwar ... ..	25.73	32.24	Do. Southern do. ... ..	23.08	29.63
Bijapur... ..	28.87	34.25	Do. Gujarat do. ... ..	21.64	31.39
Kanara... ..	15.33	30.23	Do. Sind do. ... ..	19.22	33.62

Percentage of success including "unknown" cases.

The following table shows by districts and circles the percentage of success in primary and revaccination contrasted with that for the previous year :-

No.	Districts and Circles.	Percentage of success of primary vaccination.		Percentage of success of revaccination.	
		1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	Western Registration District ... ..	93.35	91.59	54.29	53.83
2	Presidency Circle ... ..	93.37	91.88	30.07	22.53
3	Central Registration District ... ..	91.72	90.01	53.92	53.41
4	Southern do. do. ... ..	92.94	93.53	65.45	65.45
5	Gujarat do. do. ... ..	97.31	96.46	59.41	58.14
6	Sind do. do. ... ..	91.71	90.57	61.58	59.49
7	Aden, Beshire, Muskat and Shaikh Othman ... ..	66.19	57.82	86.02	36.47
8	British Army ... ..	67.29	74.05	59.15	46.75
9	Native Army ... ..	90.00	87.93	59.56	58.07
	Average for the Presidency ... ..	93.23	92.33	57.88	58.75

Sex.

There were 879,467 males and 357,044 females primarily vaccinated and 55,136 males and 19,078 females revaccinated, the totals of persons operated on being 431,603 males and 376,120 females. In primary vaccination the sex percentages were respectively 51.52 males and 48.48

females. In revaccination the percentages were respectively 74.30 and 25.70 and in the total operations 53.67 and 46.33.

During the year there were primarily vaccinated 3,916 Christians, 550,925 Hindus, 121,228 Mussalmáns, 1,387 Pársis and 59,055 persons of other castes.

The age details are compiled for three periods, viz., under 1 year, between 1 and 6 years, and above 6 years. The numbers under each period primarily vaccinated were 579,140, 140,780 and 16,591. The number of infants successfully vaccinated was 539,174; of children between 1 and 6 years 128,566 and of persons of other ages 12,293.

The quality of lymph in use throughout the year was good. Two consignments of English lymph of 65 tubes each were received during the year. Lymph is supplied to mofussil applicants by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners and the Superintendent of Vaccination, Presidency Circle, Bombay.

In the Western Registration District vaccination with animal lymph was performed during the year in 2 municipalities and 4 villages of Khándesh, in 2 municipalities and 14 villages of Násik, in 3 municipalities and one village of Thána and in 5 municipalities and one village of the Kolába Collectorate. In the Central Registration District, animal vaccination was carried on continuously throughout the year in Poona city, Poona cantonment, and in the towns of Ahmednagar, Sholápur and Sátára. Calves were provide by 14 minor municipalities every four or six months. Animal vaccination was carried on in 6 talukas of Ahmednagar, in 5 of Sholápur, in 1 of Ratnágiri, in 7 of Sátára, and in 7 of Poona, and was introduced into the Bhor and Aundh States. In the Southern Registration District animal vaccination was continued in the municipal towns of Belgaum, Dhárwár, Hubli, Gadag-Bettigeri and was introduced into 2 talukas of the Dhárwár district and into the Sávanur State. In the Gujarát Registration District the system was introduced into Ahmedabad city. In Sind animal lymph was used only in Karáchi. In the city of Bombay vaccination with animal lymph exclusively was carried on throughout the year.

The total expenditure on account of vaccination as compared with the preceding year, excluding Native States, is shown in the following statement:—

Establishments.	1896-96.		1896-97.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Provincial ... ..	1,12,201	12 8	1,07,895	2 5	.....	.....	4,806	10 3
Municipal and Cantonment ... ..	37,625	12 5	38,906	7 5	1,280	11 3	.....	.....
Local Fund ... ..	1,00,538	4 8	1,04,463	6 3	3,945	1 7	.....	.....
Total ... ..	2,50,365	13 9	2,50,785	0 4	419	2 7	.....	.....

The total cost for the Presidency, including all charges, was Rs. 2,81,867-8-0, whilst the successful cases, excluding dispensaries and the army, were 716,637, the average cost for each successful case being annas 6 and pies 4.

The Deputy Sanitary Commissioners travelled 18,003 miles on duty in 910 days and inspected the work done in 144 talukas and towns, the percentage of inspection to the total number vaccinated being 3.66, while the Vaccination Inspectors made 4,001 encampments, travelled 75,312 miles and inspected 12,156 villages.

The following statement shows the number of villages visited as well as those left unvisited by the vaccinators of the Department in each district and Native State during the year under report:—

Districts.	VILLAGES IN BRITISH TERRITORY.		VILLAGES IN NATIVE STATES.		TOTAL VILLAGES.	
	Visited.	Not visited.	Visited.	Not visited.	Visited.	Not visited.
	Western Registration District ... ..	6,879	522	408	406	7,372
Central do. do. ... ..	5,733	132	621	90	6,354	223
Southern do. do. ... ..	5,283	51	1,883	21	7,165	72
Gujarát do. do. ... ..	3,678	29	3,494	740	6,822	769
Sind do. do. ... ..	16,236	5,982	636	...	16,871	5,982
Total ... ..	37,469	6,716	7,128	1,257	44,584	7,873

Inoculation was not reported to have been practised anywhere in the Presidency, and no instances were reported of any disease having been communicated through vaccination.

## Veterinary.

An account of the Veterinary College, Bombay, will be found in Chapter VII (Instruction).

### VETERINARY DISPENSARIES.

There were 16 veterinary dispensaries, 12 stationary and 4 itinerating, open at the close of the year. The travelling dispensary in the Shikárpur district was closed, but that of the Belgaum district, temporarily closed during the previous year, was reopened. The total number of animals treated during the year was 19,614 against 17,554 during the preceding year, and the percentage of cured and relieved increased from 82.93 to 84.20.

- Násik.** The new dispensary buildings at Násik were occupied just after the close of the official year. The number of animals treated rose from 933 to 1,166, of which 71 were in-patients. The veterinary graduate attended an epidemic of rinderpest and aptha epizootica and paid 50 visits to owners' houses. The income was Rs. 19,062 and the expenditure Rs. 12,153. The graduate in charge of the itinerating dispensary toured in 7 talukas in which rinderpest and aptha epizootica were prevalent, treating 531 animals. The income was Rs. 1,829 and the expenditure Rs. 1,372.
- Dhulia.** New buildings for the dispensary were in course of construction. The total number of cases treated was 1,909 against 1,604 in the previous year. The graduate paid 48 visits to the weekly cattle market. The income was Rs. 1,697 and the expenditure Rs. 1,580.
- Jalgaon.** At the Jalgaon dispensary the number of patients treated fell from 925 to 770. One case of castration was reported. The income was Rs. 1,172 and the expenditure Rs. 1,118.
- Bhadgaon.** The Bhadgaon itinerating dispensary was closed for 2 months, when the graduate had charge of the stationary dispensary at Dhulia. The number of animals treated fell from 782 to 585. There were outbreaks of rinderpest and aptha epizootica in one taluka. The income was Rs. 2,163 and the expenditure Rs. 1,144.
- Poona.** The Poona dispensary was inspected on 28th September 1896 and found to be in good order. The total number of cases, including 3 of castration, was 689. An animal affected with glanders was destroyed. The income was Rs. 2,866 and the expenditure Rs. 1,300.
- Belgaum.** The dispensary at Belgaum was inspected on 28th August 1896 and found to be in good order, though want of funds prevented any arrangements being made for the construction of accommodation for in-patients. The total number of patients treated was 1,898, of which 22 were in-patients. Thirteen castrations were performed. The veterinary graduate attended mild outbreaks of aptha epizootica and rinderpest. The income was Rs. 2,711 and the expenditure Rs. 2,538. The itinerating dispensary was reopened June 1896. The graduate treated 1,021 cases and visited the scenes of three severe outbreaks of rinderpest.
- Dhárwár.** This was the first complete working year of the Dhárwár dispensary. The total number of cases treated was 960, of which 34 were in-patients. The graduates attended two outbreaks of rinderpest. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,921 and the charges to Rs. 1,505.
- Ahmedabad.** The Ahmedabad dispensary was inspected on 13th December 1896 and found to be in excellent order. The new buildings were occupied. The total number of patients treated was 1,574 against 1,392 during the previous year. The veterinary graduate attended the weekly cattle markets and removed two bullocks suffering from foot and mouth disease. He visited one village in which the cattle were affected by variola vaccina. He paid 141 visits to owners' houses, attended the Government stallions, and visited the Pinjrapol regularly twice a week. The receipts were Rs. 4,820 and the expenditure Rs. 1,710.
- Nadiád.** The Nadiád dispensary was inspected on 28th November 1896 and found to be in a very dirty and insanitary state. The total number of cases was 1,688, of which 23 were in-patients. The graduate paid 78 visits to owners' houses and attended the Government stallions. The receipts were Rs. 3,390 and the expenditure Rs. 3,127.
- Kaira.** The graduate in charge of the Kaira itinerating dispensary attended 6 outbreaks of rinderpest and one of gloss anthrax. The total number of cases treated was 719 against 925 in the previous year.
- Surat.** The Surat dispensary was inspected on 16th December 1896, and found to be in good order. The total number of cases during the year was 930. Eight cases of castration were reported. A mild case of variola vaccina was treated by the graduate and one animal affected by glanders was destroyed. He attended the police horses and paid 15 visits to the Government farm. Receipts amounted to Rs. 6,271 and expenditure to Rs. 1,429.
- Karáchi.** The Karáchi dispensary was inspected on 21st January 1897 and found to be in good order. The total number of patients treated was 2,824 against 2,736, in-patients numbering 290. Two cases of castration were reported. The graduate attended outbreaks of aptha epizootica both in the district and town of Karáchi, and destroyed one case of glanders in the cantonment. He treated animals belonging to the Zoological garden and bought remounts for the Karáchi police. A system of levying small fees for treatment was inaugurated during the year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 4,856 and the expenditure to Rs. 4,105.
- Hyderabad.** The Hyderabad dispensary was inspected on 5th February 1897, and found to be in excellent order. The total number of cases during the year was 1,325 against 1,280 during the previous year. The graduate attended the horse shows at Moro and Talhár, he superintended the work of the Government stallions and treated animals belonging to the Police and Municipality. The income amounted to Rs. 8,864 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,448.

The Shikárpur dispensary was inspected on the 17th January 1877 and was found to be in good order. The total number of patients treated during the year was 1,025 against 598 during the preceding year. The graduate attended an outbreak of rinderpest, was present at the horse show at Jacobabad and treated the Government stallions at Shikárpur. Two castrations were reported. The receipts amounted to Rs. 6,587 and the expenditure to Rs. 3,154.

The following statement shows, for each of the districts from which reports were received, the number of animals attacked by contagious and infectious diseases and the number of cases which ended fatally:—

District.	RINDERPEST.		ANTHRAZ.		FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.		CHARBON SYMPTOMATIQUE.		OTHER DISEASES.		TOTAL.	
	No. attacked.	No. died.	No. attacked.	No. died.	No. attacked.	No. died.	No. attacked.	No. died.	No. attacked.	No. died.	No. attacked.	No. died.
Bombay City ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	22	22	22
Khándesh ...	526	248	...	...	288	2	...	...	...	...	814	245
Násik ...	1,235	397	...	...	741	53	...	...	...	...	1,976	450
Ahmednagar ...	1,574	565	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	1,587	565
Poona ...	1,476	862	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,476	862
Sholápur ...	121	55	232	81	4	...	168	37	...	...	525	173
Sátára ...	1,144	577	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,144	577
Belgaum ...	1,031	500	...	...	22	...	17	10	...	...	1,070	510
Bijápur ...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	6	6
Kánara ...	1,752	1,094	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,752	1,094
Ratnágiri ...	3,510	1,858	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,510	1,858
Kolába ...	139	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	108
Thána ...	515	315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	515	315
Broach ...	836	146	...	...	28	1	...	...	...	...	864	147
Kaira ...	61	16	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	20
Karachi ...	43	7	...	...	44	1	...	...	54	83	146	41
Shikárpur ...	804	401	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	804	401
Upper Sind Frontier	2,580	1,409	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	2,597	1,416
Total ...	16,862	8,658	237	85	1,146	68	185	47	83	62	18,513	8,810

In 8 out of the 17 districts from which reports were received, the services of veterinary graduates were available for the treatment, by medicines and segregation, of the affected animals.

The operations under the Glanders and Farcy Act XX of 1879 in the town of Bombay, and Bándra in the Thána district, were transferred from the control of the Commissioner of Police to that of the Principal, Bombay Veterinary College. The establishment was reconstituted and consisted of five Inspectors and 5 policemen. The number of glandered horses destroyed during the fifteen months ending 31st March 1897, for which information is available, was 36. During the previous 12 months 26 animals had been destroyed. There were admitted into the Lazarette at Sewri 40 horses, of which 25 were glandered and 15 were suspected. Ten of the suspects subsequently developed glanders, 3 died from debility and 2 were discharged. The total cost of carrying out the operations was Rs. 6,215 against an estimate of Rs. 7,750.

Operations under the Glanders and Farcy Act, Bombay.



## CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

### Education.

#### General Summary.

The following statement gives the attendance returns at the various educational institutions and colleges classified for the last two years :—

Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.		Number of Pupils.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
<i>Public Institutions.</i>				
University Education—				
Arts Colleges ... ..	10	10	1,669	1,064
Professional Colleges ... ..	4	4	846	760
School Education, General—				
Secondary Schools ... ..	468	468	50,928	36,164
Primary Schools ... ..	9,566	9,572	570,662	561,160
School Education, Special—				
Training Schools ... ..	18	18	880	754
Other Schools ... ..	36	32	2,066	2,024
Total, Public Institutions ...	10,082	10,102	627,541	601,926
<i>Private Institutions.</i>				
Advanced ... ..	99	107	2,985	3,268
Elementary ... ..	2,757	2,726	73,691	67,511
Total, Private Institutions ...	2,856	2,833	76,676	70,779
Grand Total ...	12,938	12,934	704,217	672,705

Omitting the private institutions, that is to say, the institutions which are not under Government inspection, it appears that in public institutions the number of boys under instruction decreased from 551,876 to 530,873 and the number of girls from 75,665 to 71,053, while for boys and girls together the average monthly number on the rolls rose from 603,635 to 620,330 and the average daily attendance from 453,376 to 471,282. The ratio of the average daily attendance to the average monthly number on the rolls was 76 during the year under report against 75 in the previous year. The increase and decrease for public institutions and the decrease of pupils was distributed as below :—

	SCHOOLS.		PUPILS.
	Increase.	Decrease.	Decrease.
Arts Colleges ... ..	...	..	605
Professional Colleges ... ..	...	...	86
Secondary Schools ... ..	8	...	14,764
Primary Schools ... ..	13	...	9,492
Training Schools ... ..	...	...	126
All other Special Schools ... ..	...	4	542
Total ...	24	4	25,615

The decrease of 25,615 in the number of pupils was wholly due to the effects of plague and famine; of the two plague had the greater effect, for by attacking large towns it seriously reduced the attendance at Government institutions, Municipal schools and large aided schools.

Attendance classified according to sources of maintenance.

The following table gives full details as to the attendance in the different classes of public schools, the figures being contrasted with those of the previous year as under :—

Class of Schools.	Number of Schools.		Number of Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Government ... ..	65	62	12,704	9,394	...	3	...	3,310
Local Boards ... ..	4,146	4,124	216,123	250,974	...	22	4,846	...
Municipal Boards ... ..	794	810	93,273	86,575	16	...	...	6,718
Native States ... ..	2,416	2,462	145,745	153,793	46	...	8,053	...
Aided ... ..	2,643	2,625	118,844	96,606	...	15	...	22,178
Unaided ... ..	118	119	10,847	4,539	1	...	...	6,308
Total ...	10,082	10,102	627,541	601,926	63	43	12,809	38,514

The number of pupils learning English fell from 54,444 to 38,783, the number learning a classical language from 24,008 to 17,930, and the number learning a vernacular language from 591,504 to 576,552. The distribution of the pupils according to race is given below:—

Race.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	4,720	3,631
Portuguese and Native Christians...	10,397	8,123
Jews ...	1,974	1,144
Parseis ...	15,160	7,455
Mahomedans ...	109,566	106,225
Hindus ...	476,269	465,622
Aboriginal and hill tribes ...	9,227	9,488
Others ...	308	133
Total ...	627,541	601,926

The total expenditure from all sources contrasted with that of the previous year was Exp as under:—

Years.	Provincial Funds.	Local Cess.	Municipal Rates.	Fees.	All other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96 ...	21,71,745	9,74,366	4,05,434	16,03,471	21,31,780	72,86,805
1896-97 ...	22,45,663	9,66,192	4,24,996	16,02,178	21,33,903	73,72,931

The increase in the expenditure from *Provincial Funds* is explained later. The decrease under *Local Cess* was mainly due to smaller expenditure on buildings. The increase in *Municipal Rates* was due to larger expenditure on primary schools and school buildings. The small decrease under *Fees* was due to the famine and plague. The increase under *All other sources* was due to a larger expenditure on aided schools. The total expenditure of the year was divided between the different funds as under:—

	Percentage for British Districts.	Percentage for the whole Presidency.
Provincial Funds ...	37.2	30.6
Local Cess ...	16	13.1
Municipal Rates ...	7.1	5.8
Fees ...	22.9	21.7
Revenue of Native States (including cess and rates).	.....	13.5
All other sources ...	10.8	15.4

The share which each class of institution had in the total expenditure was as follows:—

Distribution.

Cost of Public Institutions classed as	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
Government ...	9,25,999	9,11,624
Local Board ...	16,04,452	15,90,765
Municipal Board ...	7,81,466	8,85,719
Native States ...	12,46,113	12,30,395
Aided ...	18,56,049	19,22,994
Unaided ...	2,29,777	2,01,678
General ...	6,42,949	6,79,756
Total ...	72,86,805	73,72,931

and again:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges ...	3,90,819	3,69,534
Professional Colleges ...	99,791	1,00,598
Secondary Schools ...	18,42,972	18,69,601
Primary Schools ...	82,56,731	83,24,918
Special Schools ...	3,38,136	5,38,055
Buildings and Apparatus ...	6,15,808	4,96,474
University ...	1,46,936	1,81,980
Direction and Inspection ...	8,55,773	3,56,316
Scholarships ...	1,33,407	1,29,111
Miscellaneous ...	6,921	9,349
Total ...	72,86,805	73,72,931

The following table compares the net expenditure from Provincial Funds for the last two years:—

	1896-96.		1896-97	
	Rs.		Rs.	
University Education ...	1,62,380		1,66,598	
{ Arts Colleges ...	3,239		37,864	
{ Professional Colleges ...	3,27,111		4,18,038	
School Education, General ...	8,31,200		8,33,788	
{ Secondary Schools ...	88,376		92,292	
{ Primary Schools ...	27,763		27,957	
School Education, Special ...	1,46,131		1,62,788	
{ Training Schools ...	1,50,651		1,80,243	
{ Medical Schools ...	5,000			
{ Other Special Schools ...	2,83,181		2,79,488	
Buildings and Apparatus ...	6,831		37,257	
University ...			9,319	
Direction and Inspection ...				
Scholarships ...				
Miscellaneous ...				
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>21,71,745</b>		<b>22,45,662</b>	

The decrease under *Arts Colleges* was due to the appointment of a Professor on a lower salary. The increase under *Professional Colleges* was due to a special grant made to the Bombay Law School Library. The increase under *Secondary Schools* was partly due to smaller receipts from fees in Government schools and partly to larger grants given to Municipal and aided schools. The increase under *Training Schools* was partly due to the increase in the pay of the Lady Superintendent, Female Training College, Ahmedabad, and partly to increased grants made to aided schools. The increase under *Other Special Schools* was owing to larger expenditure on the Forest Class attached to the College of Science, Poona, and to the fact that grants made to Kadirdad Khan's Industrial schools in Sind are included for the first time; also larger grants were given to schools maintained by Municipal Boards. The increase under *Buildings* was owing to the increased grants made to Local and Municipal Board schools and to aided schools. The increase under *Furniture and Apparatus* was due to larger grants given to Government and aided schools. The decrease under University was owing to the withdrawal of the Government grant. The decrease under *Direction and Inspection* was the result of the fall in the rate of exchange compensation allowance, and the decrease under *Scholarships* was owing to reduced expenditure in the School of Art, Bombay. The increase under *Miscellaneous* was due to increased expenditure on the Sind Book Depot.

Grants.

The payments to aided institutions rose from Rs. 4,36,487 to Rs. 5,09,756, the awards for colleges and schools from Rs. 4,16,786 to Rs. 4,24,952 and the special grants from Rs. 2,021 to Rs. 8,625. These special grants were Rs. 3,625 to the Deccan Industrial School, Sirur, Rs. 2,323 to the Sind Arts College, Rs. 1,230 to the Fergusson College, Rs. 665 to the Municipal Technical School, Poona, Rs. 424 to the Municipal primary schools at Sholapur, Rs. 256 to the Hiranand Academy, Hyderabad, Rs. 38 to the Church Mission Society's School at Malegaon, and Rs. 32 each to the Municipal School at Bhamburda and the Railway School at Dhárwár.

The following table shows the building grants from Provincial Funds for the last two years:—

	1896-96.		1896-97.	
	Rs.		Rs.	
Grants to Government Schools ...	23,718		79,259	
Do. to Board Schools ...	90,557		87,556	
Do. to Aided Schools ...	28,629			
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,42,904</b>		<b>1,66,815</b>	

The expenditure from the Public Works budget on Government buildings in 1896-97 was as under:—

Repairs ...	Rs. 25,763
Minor Works (up to Rs. 1,000) ...	3,516
Large Works (above Rs. 1,000) ...	62,998

Total, Public Works Department Budget ... Rs. 82,176

Arts Colleges.

Particulars as to Arts Colleges affiliated to the University in 1896-97 will be found in Part III, Appendix VII—A. The attendance at these colleges is shown below:—

Colleges.	Number on the rolls at the end of the year.		Average monthly number on the rolls.		Average daily attendance.		Fee receipts.	
	1896-96.	1896-97.	1896-96.	1896-97.	1896-96.	1896-97.	1896-96.	1896-97.
							Rs.	Rs.
Elphinstone ...	160	147	251	106	215	176	21,992	19,629
Deccan ...	163	179	127	153	103	124	11,510	13,330
Fergusson ...	218	...	230	22	217	209	13,589	11,986
Wilson ...	434	374	388	333	338	265	18,673	18,042
St. Xavier's ...	272	347	263	211	254	188	21,173	15,124
Gujarat ...	78	199	66	110	63	116	4,295	9,155
Sambaldas ...	59	102	49	76	46	73	2,136	1,208
Rájarám ...	65	116	72	85	62	79	3,226	3,940
Sind ...	77	...	70	84	64	75	4,461	5,216
Maháráshtra ...	53	...	53	63	46	56	1,985	2,510

The following is a statement showing the number of candidates who succeeded in passing the University examinations:—

Colleges.	Previous Examination.	Intermediate Examination.	B.A.	1st B.Sc.	B.Sc.	M.A.
Elphinstone ... ..	57	42	52	2	1	6
Deccan ... ..	33	17	18	...	...	2
College of Science ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...
Grant Medical... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ferguson ... ..	51	31	16	2	...	...
Wilson ... ..	109	52	40	2	3	...
St. Xavier's ... ..	61	22	28	...	...	2
Gujarat ... ..	21	10	2	...	...	...
Samaldas ... ..	14	6	6	...	...	...
Baroda ... ..	38	24	18	...	...	...
Rajaram ... ..	19	7	...	...	...	...
Sind ... ..	14	13	3	2	1	...
Maharashtra ... ..	31	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	448	224	167	9	7	10
Total for previous year ... ..	400	240	139	8	10	9

The fees in the Bombay School fell from Rs. 18,686 to Rs. 18,063. The attendance returns are as under:—

	March 1896.	March 1897.
Senior students ... ..	141	122
Junior students ... ..	149	161
First LL.B. Class ... ..	122	44
Total ... ..	412	327

Professional Colleges, Law Schools.

For the first LL.B. Examination 131 candidates appeared, of whom 82 passed, 12 obtaining a first class. Thirty-two candidates took Law as a voluntary subject in the B.A. Examination and of these 11 passed in their First LL.B. Examination. Sixty-nine ex-students appeared for the LL.B. Examination held under the old system and 26 were successful. One hundred and thirty-five candidates went up for the Second LL.B. Examination under the new rules and 50 were successful. The Poona Law Class had 78 students at the end of the year and the fee receipts rose to Rs. 3,500. Twenty-eight students passed the First Examination, and 3 passed from the Gujarat Class, 11 from Baroda, 4 from Bhavnagar and 3 from Sind.

The fee-receipts fell from Rs. 29,415 to Rs. 27,546 and the attendance returns were as under:—

	March 1896.	March 1897.
University Classes ... } Men ... ..	250	228
... } Women ... ..	16	17
Candidates in Certificated Practitioners' Class for Women ... ..	3	3
Military Pupils ... ..	36	31
Total ... ..	305	279

Grant Medical College.

The fee receipts increased from Rs. 6,935 to Rs. 7,813. The attendance returns of the several departments of the college were as under:—

	1896-96.	1896-97.
University Department ... } Engineering Course ... ..	57	73
... } Science Course ... ..	1	2
Agricultural Department ... ..	5	...
Forest do. ... ..	17	37
Mechanical do. ... ..	145	133
Total ... ..	225	245

College of Science, Poona.

#### Secondary Schools.

The Matriculation Examination was conducted at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Belgaum and Karachi, and out of the 1,988 candidates sent up by the schools 1,070 passed, while only 163 passed out of 1,355 candidates without school certificates.

University examination.

High Schools.

The attendance at High schools teaching up to the Matriculation standard is shown in the following table:—

Division.	Managed by Government.				Managed by Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.				
	1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.		
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
<i>Boys' Schools.</i>													
Central Division.	Bombay City...	1	910	1	169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mofussil ...	5	1,855	5	1,508	1	98	1	101	...	...	...	
Northern Division ...	...	6	1,776	6	1,565	...	...	...	...	4	465	4	563
Káthiáwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2,183	7	2,329
Southern Division ...	...	5	1,850	5	1,379	...	...	...	...	5	1,428	5	1,413
Sind ...	...	3	919	3	317	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	20	6,810	20	4,937	1	98	1	101	16	4,096	16	4,305	
<i>Girls' Schools.</i>													
Central Division.	Bombay City...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mofussil ...	1	72	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Northern Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Southern Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total ...	1	72	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
GRAND TOTAL ...	21	6,882	21	4,937	1	98	1	101	16	4,096	16	4,305	

Division.	Aided by the Department or by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States.				Unaided.				Total.				
	1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.		
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
<i>Boys' Schools.</i>													
Central Division.	Bombay City ...	16	4,508	16	1,414	7	4,025	7	...	24	9,443	24	1,583
	Mofussil ...	8	2,478	8	716	3	949	3	354	17	5,380	17	2,679
Northern Division ...	...	3	1,311	3	1,563	2	444	3	597	15	4,016	16	4,288
Káthiáwar ...	...	...	1	231	1	215	...	...	8	2,398	8	2,560	
Southern Division ...	...	5	1,296	4	1,182	1	137	1	118	16	4,211	15	4,092
Sind ...	...	6	1,423	6	338	...	...	...	...	9	2,342	9	655
Total ...	38	11,016	38	5,444	14	5,770	14	1,069	89	27,790	89	15,866	
<i>Girls' Schools.</i>													
Central Division.	Bombay City ...	10	1,333	10	773	...	...	1	...	10	1,333	11	773
	Mofussil ...	4	574	4	376	...	...	1	36	5	646	6	412
Northern Division ...	...	2	270	2	287	...	...	...	...	2	270	2	287
Southern Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Sind ...	...	1	275	1	185	...	...	...	...	1	275	1	185
Total ...	17	2,452	17	1,621	...	...	2	36	18	2,624	20	1,657	
GRAND TOTAL ...	55	13,468	55	7,065	14	5,770	16	1,105	107	30,314	109	17,513	

These returns show clearly the effects of plague on the attendance at the High schools, for though there were two more schools open, the aggregate attendance fell by 12,801. At the same time the fee receipts at Government schools fell in the Northern Division from Rs. 48,859 to Rs. 43,642; in the Central Division from Rs. 80,700 to Rs. 70,179; in the Southern Division from Rs. 30,180 to Rs. 30,151; and in Sind from Rs. 22,146 to Rs. 21,662. It would serve no useful purpose to contrast in detail the figures for the various schools; it will be sufficient to note that towards the end of the year 1896-97 most of the schools in Bombay were closed or nearly empty, the Karachi and Hyderabad schools in Sind were closed, and in Poona and the Central Division generally the number of children attending the schools decreased by one-half. The schools of the Northern and Southern Divisions and Kathiawar did not suffer appreciably, though the districts of Thana and Surat were affected by plague. The increase of two in the number of these schools was due to the opening of unaided girls' schools at Poona and Bombay.

The returns for middle schools are as under:—

Middle Schools.

Division.	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Boards.				Managed by Municipal Boards.			
	1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
<i>Boys' Schools.</i>												
Central Division... { Bombay City	1	683	1	78	...	...	...	...	9	480	8	...
Central Division... { Mofussil	1	113	1	103	1	17	1	18	22	718	28	837
Northern Division	3	535	2	578	2	51	2	86	13	670	14	735
Kathiawar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Division	...	...	...	...	5	108	5	106	21	1,298	22	1,292
Sind	...	...	...	...	2	51	2	48	7	623	7	440
Aden	2	110	2	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	7	1,431	6	843	10	227	10	198	71	8,634	73	8,918
<i>Girls' Schools.</i>												
Central Division... { Bombay City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Division... { Mofussil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Division	1	47	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kathiawar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	34	1	42
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	47	1	40	...	...	...	...	1	34	1	42
GRAND TOTAL	8	1,468	7	883	10	227	10	198	72	8,668	74	8,965

Division.	Maintained by Native States.				Aided by the Department or by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States.				Unaided.				Total.			
	1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
<i>Boys' Schools.</i>																
Central Division... { Bombay City	...	...	...	...	18	1,406	19	470	6	693	6	...	33	8,191	33	359
Central Division... { Mofussil	...	...	...	...	21	1,175	26	1,858	4	135	2	70	63	2,392	65	2,468
Northern Division	12	537	16	727	29	3,143	30	3,272	16	707	12	741	75	4,677	76	5,086
Kathiawar	88	2,334	39	3,259	1	110	1	115	...	...	...	13	39	2,944	41	3,387
Southern Division	83	1,208	30	1,276	11	870	9	948	13	549	19	860	83	4,027	85	4,372
Sind	...	...	...	...	9	886	7	154	6	135	3	12	24	1,095	19	652
Aden	...	...	...	...	2	68	3	108	...	...	...	...	4	183	5	189
Total	66	4,818	88	5,648	91	6,131	94	5,434	45	2,208	43	1,988	110	18,489	114	17,022
<i>Girls' Schools.</i>																
Central Division... { Bombay City	...	...	...	...	18	820	12	264	...	...	...	...	18	839	12	264
Central Division... { Mofussil	...	...	...	...	19	970	13	429	3	59	...	...	16	436	13	429
Northern Division	...	...	...	...	4	416	4	456	...	...	...	...	5	496	5	496
Kathiawar	1	25	1	22	1	20	1	27	...	...	...	...	2	60	2	69
Southern Division	...	...	...	...	3	138	4	162	...	...	...	...	4	172	5	304
Sind	...	...	...	...	1	106	4	102	...	...	...	...	1	100	5	140
Aden	...	...	...	...	1	42	1	41	...	...	...	...	1	43	1	41
Total	1	25	1	22	85	1,961	39	1,481	3	58	1	44	41	2,125	43	1,639
GRAND TOTAL	87	4,843	89	5,670	120	8,141	133	6,915	48	2,266	44	1,730	151	20,614	157	18,661

There was an increase in the number of schools but a decrease in the attendance, which was most marked in the Bombay schools and was due to plague. In the Central Division the Poona Camp school passed an excellent examination, and while the number of Municipal schools remained the same, the attendance fell off. The Native State schools at Akalkot, Phaltan and Bhor did well. The Methodist Episcopal School and the Anglo-Indian Girls' Home in Poona, Dr. Evans' and the St. Joseph Convent school at Panhagani and the Barāmati English Boarding school were transferred from the unaided to the aided list, both lists remaining otherwise unchanged. In the Northern Division the middle schools at Ahmedabad and Surat had a good year and among Municipal schools those at Viramgam, Ankleshwar, Kaira and Bassein were well reported on. Three new schools were opened in Native States of the Rewa Kantha

Agency. The list of aided schools was increased by one, while the number of unaided schools in the Thána district fell from 10 to 6, one school at Bándra having been brought on the aided list and three schools having been temporarily closed. In the Southern Division a new municipal school was opened at Ukal in the Bijápur district. Of the existing schools those at Hubli, Pen, Kumta and Vengurla were most successful. One school was closed in each of the Native States of Sàngli, Sávantvádi and Kurandvád, but the attendance at the remaining schools generally improved. One aided school in the Sávantvádi State was closed. The unaided list was increased by 2 schools in the Bijápur, 3 in the Ratnágiri, 1 in the Kánara and 1 in the Dhárwár district, while one school in the Kolába district was closed. In Sind the charitable night school at Karáchi was closed, the total number thus falling from 25 to 24; the schools generally were efficient.

The following table gives particulars of existing schools for children of European extraction:—

Schools for Europeans and Eurasians?

Class of Institutions.	AIDED SCHOOLS.				UNAIDED.				Total of Schools.	Total of Pupils on the Six March.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE SIX OF MARCH		CLASSIFICATION OF PUPILS ON THE SIX OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.									
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on Six March.	Average monthly number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on Six March.	Average monthly number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A Vernacular Language.	TO RACE OR CREED.									
													Europeans or Eurasians.	Native Christians and Portuguese.	Jews.	Parsis.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Others.	Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.	
For Boys { High Schools ..	9	905	1,372	1,000	..	..	..	..	9	905	905	324	161	824	29	27	18	2	2	3	122	1
{ Middle Schools ..	11	590	590	503	1	41	43	40	12	631	631	104	19	609	17	1	4	..	..	..	220	1
For Girls { High Schools ..	12	1,460	1,775	1,400	..	..	..	..	12	1,460	1,460	405	81	1,276	94	14	72	3	1	..	..	204
{ Middle Schools ..	11	472	428	355	..	..	..	..	11	472	472	23	47	439	13	..	18	2	..	..	..	154
Total ..	43	3,427	4,065	3,354	1	41	42	40	44	3,468	3,468	856	308	3,148	153	42	112	7	3	3	351	338
Normal Schools ..	2	24	25	22	..	..	..	..	2	24	24	12	9	18	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial Schools ..	1	20	22	21	..	..	..	..	1	20	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	3	44	47	43	..	..	..	..	3	44	24	12	9	38	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL ..	46	3,471	4,112	3,397	1	41	42	40	47	3,512	3,492	868	317	3,186	158	42	113	7	5	3	351	358

There was a decrease of two in the number of the schools, caused by the transfer of the St. Mary's School, Sukkur, and the St. Mary's School, Kotri, to the English teaching list. In the Central Division these schools maintained their efficiency in spite of the difficulties incident on the outbreak of plague. The schools in the Northern Division were favourably reported on, while those in the Southern Division of which the St. Mary's School at Belgaum was the best, also had a successful year. The attendance at the schools in Sind suffered from plague but the total fee receipts increased. The Railway School at Kotri alone was unfavourably reported on.

The expenditure in schools for Europeans and Eurasians was as under:—

	AIDED.					UNAIDED.					TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM					Grand Total.
	Provincial.	Municipal.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial auct.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.		
															Rs.	
For Boys { High Schools ..	35,409	730	52,847	5,189	30,423	1,24,591	..	..	..	..	35,409	730	52,847	5,189	1,24,591	
{ Middle Schools ..	19,744	130	5,845	10,893	19,774	58,444	4,645	..	..	19,744	130	5,845	10,893	58,444		
For Girls { High Schools ..	48,517	840	68,991	12,942	37,379	1,38,178	..	..	..	..	48,517	840	68,991	12,942	1,38,178	
{ Middle Schools ..	5,778	240	7,694	5,703	9,426	28,841	..	..	..	..	5,778	240	7,694	5,703	28,841	
Total ..	1,04,441	1,440	1,28,406	34,697	98,012	3,05,046	4,645	..	..	1,04,441	1,440	1,28,406	34,697	3,05,046		
Normal Schools ..	5,801	..	2,370	75	5,654	13,730	..	..	..	5,801	..	2,370	75	13,730		
Industrial Schools ..	1,714	..	..	..	1,714	1,714	..	..	..	1,714	..	..	..	1,714		
Drawing Classes ..	..	..	163	..	83	195	..	..	..	..	..	163	83	195		
Total ..	7,015	..	2,452	75	5,779	15,321	..	..	..	7,015	..	2,452	75	15,321		
Scholarships ..	..	..	..	84	1,655	1,655	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	1,655		
Buildings ..	20,728	..	..	11,377	26,454	61,439	..	..	..	20,728	..	..	11,377	61,439		
Total ..	20,728	..	..	11,381	81,043	63,144	..	..	..	20,728	..	..	11,381	81,144		
GRAND TOTAL ..	1,32,184	1,440	1,30,916	46,108	1,32,896	4,43,611	4,645	..	..	1,32,184	1,440	1,30,916	46,108	4,43,611		

Primary Education.

The following statement shows the number of Primary Schools for boys and the attendance thereat during the past two years:—

Primary Schools for Boys.

	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Boards.				Managed by Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.			
	1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Sch. In.	Pupils.
Central (Bombay City) Division (Mofussil) ...	2	367	2	221	1,304	76,509	1,404	77,543	130	24,307	18	24,080	221	8,132	122	5,316
Northern Division ...	2	828	2	259	1,070	72,403	1,086	76,313	137	24,441	137	25,436	496	28,935	501	30,094
Kathiawar ...	1	186	1	202	1,152	75,156	1,133	74,355	123	16,153	127	16,829	616	32,420	611	32,391
Southern Division ...	1	190	1	278	15,081	857	15,397	58	6,552	51	4,739	79	2,279	109	5,602	
Sind ...	3	247	8	258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>10</b>	<b>1,308</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>4,004</b>	<b>339,148</b>	<b>3,980</b>	<b>343,514</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>77,178</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>71,547</b>	<b>2,096</b>	<b>123,366</b>	<b>2,136</b>	<b>123,159</b>

	Aided by the Department or by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States.				Unaided.				Total.			
	1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Central (Bombay City) Division (Mofussil) ...	66	6,301	69	441	2	936	2	...	121	13,052	125	894
Northern Division ...	296	13,622	309	13,902	16	283	29	436	2,029	120,220	2,054	121,509
Kathiawar ...	111	6,271	113	6,824	15	942	17	1,064	1,832	133,349	1,856	139,806
Southern Division ...	13	1,368	13	1,369	...	...	...	...	55,956	908	59,125	
Sind ...	631	19,969	625	19,805	2	29	2	35	2,297	142,913	2,309	143,617
Aden ...	669	32,620	633	27,796	2	313	1	...	1,477	66,825	1,460	51,534
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>2,092</b>	<b>80,301</b>	<b>2,068</b>	<b>71,336</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>2,671</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1,686</b>	<b>6,510</b>	<b>528,862</b>	<b>6,828</b>	<b>518,032</b>

Before discussing the returns of the various classes of schools it is to be noted that the visitation of famine and plague impeded the progress of primary education. Thus in Bombay City the attendance fell off by 12,000, and though expansion was checked in the Southern Division, it was not quite stopped. The Northern Division which was generally free from famine and plague showed almost normal progress; the conditions in the Southern Division were somewhat similar to those in the Central, and while the removal of inefficient indigenous schools in Sind from the aided list caused part of the decrease, plague was not without its effect on primary education in that province.

In the Central Division there was an increase in attendance in all the districts except those of Poona and Sholapur. In the latter famine was severe and the attendance declined by 1,264. In the Northern Division schools and pupils increased by 16 and 3,817 respectively, the rise in attendance being to a great measure due to the encouragement given to backward classes in the Surat and Kaira districts. The Southern Division showed a decrease of 19 schools and 801 pupils. The decrease was most marked in the famine-stricken district of Bijapur. In Sind a number of useless night schools were closed but the total number of children on the rolls increased.

In the Central Division plague disorganized the schools in Poona and Bombay. There was a decrease of 10 in the total number of schools and of 6,751 in that of pupils. The number of schools in the Northern Division underwent no change but the attendance rose by 1,000, while in the Southern Division there was an increase in the number both of schools and scholars. In Sind plague emptied the schools at Karachi and Hyderabad, but elsewhere steady progress was made.

There was a net increase of 40 schools and 5,803 pupils. There was no change in the number of schools in the States of the Central Division, two schools being opened in the Satara Agency and one being closed in each of the States of Bhor and Katti. In the Northern Division the number of schools rose from 496 to 501 and that of pupils from 28,935 to 30,094. Almost all the States contributed to the increase. The schools of the States of the Southern Division suffered from famine, nine being closed in the Miraj and Jath States. The Kurandvad and Daphlapur Schools were unfavourably reported on. In Sind the Khairpur State opened 30 new Mullah Schools and the number of scholars rose by 1,323.

There was a total decrease of 10 schools and 8,865 pupils. The decrease was due partly to the removal from the list of inefficient schools in Sind and partly to the effects of plague in Bombay and other places. In the Central Division the schools maintained their efficiency where not subjected to exceptional conditions and 97 gained grants by results. In the Northern Division aid was given by Native States to 5 Mission Schools in the Mahi Kantha. In the Southern Division though the number of schools fell off, their efficiency was fairly maintained. A number of inefficient schools were struck off the list in Sind, but the remainder generally received good reports.



Night Schools.

The abnormal conditions of the year caused a decrease of 4 in the number of night schools in the Central Division. The Northern Division showed a decrease in aided schools but the Municipal Boards continued to maintain their schools, and 5 unaided schools were opened in Broach. There was a small increase in schools and pupils in the Southern Division and 29 night classes were held in the Sávant Wádi State. In Sind there was a large decline caused by the closing of inefficient institutions.

Unrecognized Schools.

There was a decrease of 157 in the number of schools and 10,535 in the number of pupils in the Central Division, largely due to the abnormal conditions prevailing in Bombay. Of the 519 schools existing, 24 taught Arabic, 38 Sanskrit, and 97 the Korán, the remainder being ordinary primary schools. In the Northern Division there were 680 schools with 20,959 pupils; 420 taught the vernacular, 228 the Korán and 10 Sanskrit. The Southern Division had 821 schools and 16,373 pupils. Some of the schools teaching the vernacular adopted the standards used in Government schools. In Sind the number of schools was returned at 545 and of pupils at 8,105.

Primary Schools for Girls.

The attendance returns for girls' schools are as under:—

	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Boards.				Managed by Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.			
	1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Central (Bombay) Division. City..	1	154	1	164	29	1,342	28	1,363	13	1,159	15	93	6	326	4	198
.. Mofussil	3	157	2	173	59	3,355	60	3,670	44	4,199	44	4,351	42	2,900	42	2,424
Northern Division. Káthiáwar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. Káthiáwar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southern Division	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	8	311	8	338	129	6,493	130	6,954	162	12,150	166	11,426	206	12,819	210	14,160

	Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States.				Unaided.				Total.			
	1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Central (Bombay) Division. City..	28	3,475	29	3,638	..	..	..	..	41	4,634	44	5,033
.. Mofussil	47	2,739	48	2,898	..	..	1	91	182	7,400	181	7,763
Northern Division. Káthiáwar	37	3,794	41	4,204	..	..	..	..	124	12,896	120	14,910
.. Káthiáwar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	6,579	67	7,493
Southern Division	10	513	9	476	..	..	..	..	147	8,283	151	9,145
Sind	123	6,405	106	2,751	..	..	..	..	150	6,033	140	3,600
Aden	1	36	1	25	..	..	..	..	1	25	1	25
Total	246	14,940	233	10,062	2	91	3	118	746	46,790	744	43,078

In the circumstances of the year the figures call for little comment. Plague in Bombay City and Sind caused a decrease of 6,924 in the attendance. Apart from this however good progress was made and there was a substantial increase in attendance in the Northern and Southern Divisions and in Káthiáwar. It may also be noted that the increase in attendance is proportionately greater than that in the number of schools. Thus in the three divisions mentioned there was an increase of only 12 schools but of 2,849 girls—a fact which testifies to the increasing efficiency and popularity of existing schools.

The Education of Special Classes.

Rájkumar College.

The number on the rolls of the Rájkumar College rose from 39 to 41. The College was thoroughly efficient and obtained a satisfactory report.

Talukdári Schools, &c.

The Poona and Sátra High Schools were attended by pupils of the Talukdári class, who made satisfactory progress. In the Northern Division considerable improvement was shown in the Scott College at Sádra. The Girassia School at Wadhán fulfilled its important function most efficiently, but the attendance of young Chiefs at the Rájaram College, Kolhápur, was small.

Mahomedans.

The number of Mahomedans in public institutions of the Central Division fell from 16,976 to 15,548 and in private institutions from 6,335 to 5,805, both decreases resulting from the prevalence of plague and famine. In the Northern Division the total number rose from 19,864 to 20,167, though the number attending secondary schools fell from 541 to 462. In the Southern Division the number rose from 17,923 to 18,041, but in Sind the number fell from 41,529 to 38,924.

Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.

In the Central Division the prevailing scarcity reduced the number of pupils from 1,675 to 1,497. In the Northern Division the number recorded rose from 7,438 to 7,901, a large increase

of Dharala pupils in the Kaira district and of Kāliparaj pupils in the Surat district being most noteworthy. Two boys of this class passed the Public Service Examination.

*Special Instruction.*

Under this head are included training schools for teachers and other institutions for professional and industrial education. The following table gives details of the schools of each class and of the number of pupils in attendance during the years 1895-96 and 1896-97 :—

	1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Normal Schools for Masters ...	8	653	8	592
Do. for Mistresses ...	10	227	10	162
Schools of Art ...	1	298	1	228
Drawing Classes ...	5	2 2	4	142
Medical Schools ...	4	*(4,698)	(24)	(2,820)
Veterinary College ...	1	192	1	203
Gymnastic Institutions ...	1	63	1	.....
Agricultural Classes ...	3	180	2	123
Forest Class, Science College ...	1	76	2	68
Engineering School ...	1	(280)	(4)	(257)
Industrial Schools ...	19	17	1	87
	1	19	1	.....
	19	4,139	16	1,223
		(1,383)	(2)	(1,476)
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>3,448</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>2,778</b>
		(3,661)	(30)	(4,552)

\* The figures in brackets represent pupils entered in the returns of schools for general education.

The decrease in attendance in all the schools except one was due to the plague. The same cause accounts for the absence of any figure of attendance at the Veterinary College and the Engineering School in Sind which were closed on the 31st March 1897.

The table given below shows the number and average pay of all full-time teachers in Local, Municipal and Native State primary schools in each division of the Presidency :—

	Number of trained Head Masters.	Number of untrained Head Masters.	Number of trained Assistants.	Number of untrained Assistants who have passed the Public Service Certificate Examination.	Number of untrained and unpassed Assistants.	Average pay of trained Head Masters.		Average pay of untrained Head Masters.		Average pay of trained Assistants.		Average pay of untrained but passed Assistants.		Average pay of untrained and unpassed Assistants.	
						Rs. s. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. a. p.		
<b>Male Teachers.</b>															
Central Division.	Local Board ...	871	617	223	458	478	17 0 10	9 12 10	13 7 7	7 2 9	7 1 4	7 1 4	7 1 4	7 1 4	7 1 4
	Municipal ...	30	20	50	67	39	84 8 5	27 14 9	14 12 5	13 14 9	11 3 7	11 3 7	11 3 7	11 3 7	11 3 7
	Native States ...	138	59	173	245	276	25 9 0	10 1 7	13 15 3	7 8 0	7 10 8	7 10 8	7 10 8	7 10 8	7 10 8
	Total ...	6	115	4	25	45	13 5 4	9 13 1	10 8 0	9 7 0	9 7 0	9 7 0	9 7 0	9 7 0	9 7 0
Northern Division.	Local Board ...	755	300	79	896	174	19 2 6	10 2 7	13 0 5	7 3 3	7 0 8	7 0 8	7 0 8	7 0 8	
	Municipal ...	122	29	140	288	192	27 15 4	11 9 5	13 9 9	7 3 1	6 1 6	6 1 6	6 1 6	6 1 6	
	Native States ...	205	289	25	163	292	18 11 3	11 7 2	12 9 0	6 7 4	5 4 1	5 4 1	5 4 1	5 4 1	
Kāthiāwār Native States.	Local Board ...	528	333	99	1,308	17 15 2	9 15 8	12 9 2	15 0 0	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	
	Municipal ...	901	272	261	607	362	17 7 8	10 2 8	11 0 3	7 3 3	7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	
	Native States ...	108	50	98	196	171	23 7 3	12 10 7	13 15 3	8 1 8	7 5 4	7 5 4	7 5 4	7 5 4	
Sind.	Local Board ...	140	411	65	243	344	16 11 8	10 6 1	14 2 3	3 3 6	6 9 11	6 9 11	6 9 11	6 9 11	
	Municipal ...	255	89	47	64	100	28 0 7	13 9 9	16 15 9	9 3 3	9 11 5	9 11 5	9 11 5	9 11 5	
	Native States ...	82	15	67	60	38	33 7 0	34 1 5	19 10 1	13 2 8	13 13 6	13 13 6	13 13 6	13 13 6	
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>4,078</b>	<b>2,545</b>	<b>1,516</b>	<b>3,437</b>	<b>3,913</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>Female Teachers.</b>															
Central Division.	Local Board ...	10	...	...	...	1	73 4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Municipal ...	11	4	5	...	17	29 1 5	30 13 0	14 12 10	...	...	...	...	...	
	Native States ...	19	5	1	...	29	19 5 41	11 8 2	11 0 6	7 0 0	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Northern Division.	Local Board ...	29	2	...	...	5	20 14 11	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Municipal ...	79	...	1	...	13	23 0 7	...	9 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Native States ...	17	11	8	5	33	24 0 11	11 14 7	11 10 3	7 3 2	5 2 11	5 2 11	5 2 11	5 2 11	
Kāthiāwār Native States.	Local Board ...	40	7	8	...	81	20 3 9	10 0 0	15 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Municipal ...	2	1	...	...	6	20 8 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Native States ...	5	5	4	...	22	16 7 2	13 9 7	15 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Sind.	Local Board ...	7	9	5	2	17	19 13 9	15 1 9	9 9 7	6 3 0	5 11 4	5 11 4	5 11 4	5 11 4	
	Municipal ...	1	2	2	...	2	25 0 0	10 0 0	14 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Native States ...	9	32	6	...	15	21 5 4	21 13 0	17 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>241</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

The figures in the table show that progress was made, as the number of trained masters rose from 4,023 to 4,079, the number of trained mistresses from 158 to 179, and the number of trained assistants from 1,226 to 1,316. The number of assistants who passed the Public Service test was 3,417 against 3,260 in the previous year. In the Poona Training College 45 students passed the first year, 58 the second year and 21 the third year course. In the Dhulia School 32 passed the first year and 23 the second year course. Both institutions received a good report, and the aided school at Ahmednagar was well managed. The Poona College for mistresses sent out 4 women with final certificates. At Ahmedabad 52 students passed the first year, 41 the second and 34 the third year course, and 42 masters came up for examination in the different courses, of whom 29 were successful. The Mahalaxmi Female College passed 43 out of 56 pupils in the various classes and sent out 4 women as mistresses. In the Southern Division, the Dhárwár College passed 54 students in the first year, 29 in the second and 11 in the third year course. The training school at Kolhápúr is small but fairly efficient. The school for mistresses in Dhárwár had 6 pupils only. At Kolhápúr there were 8 students in the female training school under a Hindu lady. In Sind the college at Hyderabad continued to be excellently managed. 32 men passed the first year, 17 the second and 14 the third year course. The Female College had 23 on the rolls at the end of the year. The municipal normal class at Karáchi obtained a fairly satisfactory report.

Sir Jamsetji  
Jijibhoy School  
of Art.

The number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year was 228 against 298 at the end of the previous year, the average daily attendance falling at the same time from 201 to 155. Of 53 students examined 13 passed as compared with 72 out of 156 in the previous year. The number of apprentices on the rolls of the Reay Art Workshops was 144 against 143 in the previous year. About Rs. 765 worth of art pottery were sent to the Crystal Palace Exhibition.

Drawing Classes.

The number of students who learnt drawing in schools for general education fell from 15,350 to 13,110. The number of students examined in the first grade was 1,704 against 2,056 in 1895-96, the number of certificates granted falling from 505 to 495, while the number of prizes awarded rose from 21 to 27. In the second grade 358 students were examined of whom 43 gained certificates and 8 prizes, the corresponding figures for 1895-96 being 364, 124 and 33 respectively.

Medical Schools.

At Poona 16 pupils passed the final examination, namely, 6 Civil Medical, 2 Native Military, 4 State and 4 Stipendiary pupils. At Ahmedabad 15 pupils passed the third year, 20 the second and 25 the first year course. At Hyderabad 4 students passed the final, 11 the second year and 13 the first year examination.

Veterinary College,  
Bombay.

The college was owing to the presence of plague in Bombay closed before the 31st March 1897. At the time of closing there were 69 students on the rolls, of whom 42 paid fees, the remainder being free. Nine students graduated, and 8 of them obtained employment. Applications for graduates were received from British East Africa and 4 Native States of India.

Agricultural  
Classes.

The Hyderabad School for Tapadárs had 59 pupils on the rolls at the close of the year, and the examination results were excellent. The annual examination of the High School classes was conducted by the College of Science; Sholápur passed 8 boys, Ahmednagar 6, Násik 1, and the Rájárám High School at Kolhápúr 5.

Engineering  
Class, Sind.

The organization of this class so as to enable it to turn out students fit for employment in the Public Works Department was undertaken. The class was closed at the end of the year owing to plague. Out of 18 pupils examined 4 passed in the final course and 8 in the preliminary.

Industrial Schools.

The Victoria Jubilee Technical School at Poona, the Orphanage Press and the Panch Howds School obtained good reports. The Manual Training Class of the American Mission at Ahmednagar was slightly less efficient, but the S. N. G. Mission School showed considerable improvement. The Ratnágiri School and the Pandharpur School were not satisfactory as teaching institutions, but the Sirur School and the Sassoon Reformatory had a successful year. The technical classes attached to the Training Colleges at Dhárwár and Hyderabad performed the useful function of associating future village schoolmasters with manual labour. The Sind Technical Schools continued to do good work.

Victoria Jubilee  
Technical Institute.

At the close of the year the Institute had on the rolls 164 students, of whom 7 were Europeans and Eurasians, 27 Portuguese and Native Christians, 5 Jews, 37 Pársis, 3 Mahomedans, 48 Brahmins and 37 Hindus of other castes. The evening class was attended by 55 men, of whom 40 were Europeans and Eurasians. The Sir Dinsha Maneekji Petit School for sheet metal working and enamelling was opened and arrangements made to establish a class for practical locomotive engineering. Authority to hold examinations in 66 subjects was obtained from the city and guilds of London.

#### Miscellaneous.

Public Service  
Certificate  
Examinations.

For the second grade certificate there were 706 candidates, of whom 377 passed and out of 4,253 candidates for the third grade certificate 1,621 passed. In the previous year 357 candidates obtained second grade and 1,156 third grade certificates.

Physical Education.

In all the Divisions of the Presidency proper, and in Sind and Káthiáwár increased attention was given to physical education. The central gymnasium in Bombay continued to work

efficiently. In the Training Colleges the students continued to undergo a course of gymnastics and drill, while most of the High schools were equipped with gymnastic apparatus. The quality of drill and physical exercise in primary schools improved considerably where teachers trained in the Training Colleges were available.

## Literature and the Press.

### LITERATURE.

The total number of works registered under Act XXV of 1867 as amended by Act X of 1890 was 1,384 as against 1,421 of the year previous, showing a decrease of 37 publications. Of these 1,384 works, 834 were books and 550 periodicals. The 834 books may be divided into 624 original works, 166 translations and 94 re-publications.

In English 90 periodicals and 56 books were published against 70 periodicals and 69 books last year. Of the 56 books, 27 were intended for school and college students and 29 were for general readers. English works.

The number of books published in Gujarati fell from 264 to 241 and periodicals from 225 to 224. Of the books 209 were original works, 7 republications and 25 translations. Seventy-one were classed as poetry and 65 as miscellaneous. There were 24 works of fiction, of which 7 were translations and 17 original works; most of which were topical and didactic. Of the periodicals 197 were classed as miscellaneous and 10 as religious. Gujarati works.

Of the 60 books published in Hindi, 23 were poetical in form. The number of Hindi periodicals published was 3. Hindi works.

There were 118 periodicals and 223 books published in Marathi, of which 183 were original works, 16 republications and 24 translations. Of the books published poetry and the drama claim 82, fiction 12, while 59 were classed as miscellaneous. Of the books dealing with arts, Mr. R. A. Raje's work on Indian Agriculture was by far the most important. Of the 118 periodicals, the larger number were classed as miscellaneous, 16 were poetical in form and 9 and 17 dealt respectively with medicine and religion. Marathi works.

The number of books in this language was 34 and of periodicals six. Twenty-eight of the books were original and dealt chiefly with religious subjects. Urdu works.

There were 14 publications in Kanarese and 30 in Arabic-Sindi, 3 in minor dialects and 2 in Panjabi. Books in other Vernaculars.

There were 64 publications in Sanskrit, 12 in Persian and 10 in Arabic. Of the 55 Sanskrit books 42 were republications. Classical languages.

Polyglot publications numbered 194, of which 144 were books. Of the books Sanskrit-Hindi works formed by far the largest class, being mostly republications of Sanskrit works annotated in Hindi. English-Sanskrit books numbered 9, English-Marathi 8 and English-Gujarati 12. There were 14 books in Sanskrit and Marathi. Polyglot works.

The number of works registered for copy-right was 236, of which 214 were private and 22 Government publications. Copy-right.

### THE NATIVE PRESS.

At the end of the year under review there were in all 181 newspapers and 19 periodical treating of current matters, against 181 newspapers and 23 periodicals in the previous year. Twenty-four newspapers and periodicals were started in the year under report, but 28 of the old publications having ceased to exist, there was a net decrease of 4 publications. Of the newspapers and periodicals, 69 or 35 per cent. were published in the Town of Bombay, 26 or 13 per cent. in the Northern Division, 42 or 21 per cent. in the Central Division, 35 or 18 per cent. in the Southern Division, 8 or 4 per cent. in Sind, and 20 or 10 per cent. in Native States. Number of newspapers and periodicals.

During the year under report there was no appreciable improvement in the circulation of newspapers over that of the previous year. Of the purely English newspapers the *Indian Spectator* had the largest circulation, next came in order the *Champion*, the *Bombay East Indian*, the *Mahratta*, and the *Kathiawar Times*. Among the Anglo-Marathi and Marathi newspapers, the *Kesari* enjoyed by far the largest circulation, viz. 6,900, while the *Jagadhiteekchhu* and the *Sudhakar* came next with a circulation of 4,200 and 3,000 respectively. Of the Anglo-Gujarati and Gujarati newspapers, the *Bombay Samachar* and the *Jim-e-Jamshed*, two of the oldest Gujarati dailies of Bombay, were the most popular; next to these were the *Gujarati* and the *Kaiser-e-Hind*. In the Kanarese, Urdu, Hindi, Sindi, and Portuguese languages the *Karnatak Vritt*, the *Muslim Herald*, the *Bharat Bhrati*, the *Khair Khah* and *O'Anglo-Lusitano*, respectively, commanded the largest circulation. About the circulation of the rest it may be said that about a score of them, like the *Rast Gostar*, the *Poona Vaithav*, the *Shri Sayaji Vijaya*, the *Rijyabhakta*, &c., had a circulation of more than 1,000 copies, while the rest on an average circulate between 300 and 400 copies every week. Circulation.

The introduction of the Budget into the Viceroy's Council called forth the usual round of criticism. It was alleged that the limit of taxation had already been passed and the Finance Minister was severely criticized for not reducing the salt tax. The management of the so-called Topics discussed: Taxation and Finance.

Famine Insurance Fund was constantly assailed. Expenditure on railways was attacked and increased educational outlays demanded.

The Indian National Congress.

The resolutions and speeches made at the Indian National Congress which met at Poona, just before the close of the previous year, were reproduced in full and met with general approval, as did the resolutions passed at the Bombay Provincial Conference held at Karachi in the previous year.

Appointments.

The appointment of Mr. A. M. Dharamsi as an additional member of the local legislative Council and the nomination of Mr. R. M. Sayani as a member of the Viceroy's Council were both heartily approved. Mr. N. C. McLeod's appointment as Acting Second Judge of the Bombay Small Cause Court was the signal for a storm of adverse comment.

Provincial Service Rules.

When the Provincial Service Rules were first published, they were unfavourably received and the prescribed entrance test especially was regarded as too light. The notification, however, of the subjects later on, caused the test to be condemned as too severe and a reduction in the number of authors and test books prescribed in English was urged.

Legislative Council.

The proceedings of the Legislative Council were as usual followed with keen interest and the official replies to the interpellations of non-official members were generally condemned as vague, evasive, and stereotyped. The decisions of His Excellency excluding two questions put by Mr. Mehta and Mr. Setalvad caused much dissatisfaction, while more frequent sittings of the Council, an earlier introduction of the budget and the extension of the right of interpellations were frequently demanded.

Forest and Abkari.

The intentions of Government in forest administration, which met with a generally favourable reception, were foiled, it was said, by the tyranny of departmental officials, and a certain notification published by the Collector of Thana excited much unfavourable comment. The subsequent disturbances at Kelva Mahim and Bassein were traced to the discontent said to be rife amongst the rayats of Thana in consequence of the forest and abkari policy. The latter was generally assailed as a sacrifice of moral to financial considerations, and the cry of 'local option' was raised when a license was granted for the opening of a 'refreshment room' near Grant Road, Bombay.

Police.

There were the usual complaints against the mofussil police for their inability to prevent or detect murders, thefts and robberies. The prevalence of dacoity in some districts furnished materials for alarmist articles on the insecurity of life and property in those parts. The Broach police were said to be, not only inefficient but corrupt, and Government were generally urged to attract a better class of recruits by offering higher pay.

Legislation.

The introduction and passage of the Cotton Duties Amendment Act raised vehement opposition in every native paper. It was alleged that the Viceroy had sacrificed Indian interests by yielding to the mandate of the Secretary of State issued at the instance of a small but powerful clique of Lancashire millowners. The Indian Volunteers' Act did not excite much attention, but a few papers took the opportunity of pointing out that natives were debarred from forming corps of their own. Among local bills, the final withdrawal of the Karachi Port Trust Bill and the radical recasting of the Bill to prevent female infanticide among the Lewa and Kadva Kanbis of Gujarat in the committee stage changed hostility to approval in the case of both measures.

Education.

The decision of the Bombay Municipality to set aside half a lakh of rupees to serve as a nucleus of a Primary School Building Fund was approved, and the promise of Government to provide an equal sum was hailed with delight, though the conditions were criticised as too severe. The scheme for the reorganization of the Educational Service promulgated during the year was criticised as debarring natives from attaining the highest posts, however well qualified otherwise. The withdrawal of the Government grant to the Bombay University was vehemently attacked and the withdrawal of Government control in University matters was demanded as the logical consequence.

Railways.

The usual complaints were passed on the treatment of third class passengers and the provision of latrines in third class carriages and the employment of female ticket collectors were instanced as desirable reforms. The proposed construction of two feeder railways in Gujarat by rupee capital raised in the country was considered a healthy sign of the times, but the Government of India were blamed for not giving more encouragement to native capitalists to embark on such enterprises, and the Government railway construction programme was not favourably received.

Municipalities and Local Boards.

Beyond comments on plague administration noted below, there was nothing worthy of mention in the remarks on Municipalities and Local Boards.

Native States.

\* Complaints of mal-administration were made against Bhavnagar and Wadhwan. The death of the Maharaja of the former State was deeply regretted. The tragic death of the Rija of Patna and his consort and the deposition of the Rana of Jhalavad elicited strong adverse remarks against Government. The administration of His Highness the Holkar furnished materials for a bitter duel between the *Vikhepta* and the *Prabhakar* newspapers. The failure of Government to uphold the will of the late Navab of Radhanpur and the alleged discourteous treatment of the widowed Rani by the Administrator were also subjects of bitter complaint. It was remarked generally that native chiefs were mere puppets in the hands of the Political Agents, who allowed them no independence.

The two topics which occupied almost the entire attention of the native press during the concluding months of the year were plague and famine. The progress of plague in Bombay was watched with the keenest attention and the Municipality was called on to make vigorous efforts to drive out the disease. The publication, however, by the Municipal Commissioner of a notification on compulsory segregation of plague patients in a special hospital drew forth violent attacks on that officer and on the municipal methods of dealing with the crisis. Government was appealed to to take the management of the plague operations under their direct control.

Plague.

The cessation of the rains in September was marked with gloomy forebodings by the native press, and soon the cry everywhere was for the starting of relief works, regulation of the market prices of food grains, prohibition of all export of grain, importation of it from foreign countries, opening of Government shops for the sale of grain and throwing open the Government forests for free grazing. Government were implored to bring out the savings of the Famine Insurance Fund and were assailed for having squandered it. The supply of grass to parts of the country where it was scarce by Government agency, and the granting of grain compensation to inferior Government servants met with approval. His Excellency was praised for his tours in famine-stricken tracts. The publication of the Revised Famine Code was hailed with delight, but its beneficent provisions were, it was alleged, frequently disregarded by local officers.

Famine.

#### BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Forty-four gentlemen were elected members during the year, and one non-resident member came to Bombay, 22 withdrew, 7 retired, 5 died and 1, having left Bombay, was put on the non-resident list. The total number of members at the close of 1896 was 272 against 262 at the end of the preceding year. The number of non-resident members was 52 against 56.

Members.

The papers read before the Society were the Portuguese in South Kánara, by Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha; on the Antiquity of the Avesta, by Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, Esquire; the Emperor Akbar and the Parsees, by R. P. Karkaria, Esquire; on Mreghakatikam or the Toycart, a Sanskrit Drama, by Dr. Nishikant Chhattopadya; a Historical sketch of Indian Logic, by Mahadeo Rajaram Bodas, Esquire; an Inscription on the Three Gateways at Ahmedabad, by Rev. J. E. Abbott; a chapter from the Tandya Brahman of the Samveda and the Latyana Sutras on the admission of the Non-Aryans into Aryan Society in the Vedic Age, by Rajaram Shastri Bhagvat, Esq.

Lectures.

The issues of books during the year were 29,562 volumes, 19,954 of new books including periodicals and 9,968 of old books. The total number of volumes or parts of volumes added to the library during the year was 998. Of these, 653 were purchased and 345 presented. The number in the preceding year was 897; 572 being acquired by purchase and 325 by presentation. Presents of books were chiefly received from the Bombay Government, the Government of India, the other local Governments and the Secretary of State for India, and a few from individual authors and other donors.

Library.

The newspapers, periodicals and journals of learned Societies subscribed for and presented to the Society during the year were:—Literary Monthlies, 13; Illustrated, 18; Scientific and Philosophical Journals, Transactions of learned Societies, &c., 39; Reviews, 13; English Newspapers, 17; English and French Registers, Almanacs, Directories, &c., 15; Foreign Literary and Scientific Periodicals, 12; American Literary and Scientific Periodicals, 12; Indian Newspapers and Government Gazettes, 19; Indian Journals, Reviews, &c., 27.

Newspapers and  
Periodicals.

During the year 54 coins were added to the Society's cabinet. Of these, 5 were presented by the Nawáb of Balasior, through the Political Agent, Rewa Kántha; 8 by Lieut.-Colonel W. P. Kennedy, Administrator, Jamnagar State; and 6 by the State Karbhari, Akalkot. The rest were received from different Governments under the Treasure Trove Act:—24 from the Punjab Government, 8 from the Madras Government, 3 from the Bombay Government. Of the 54 coins received, 48 were of silver and 6 of copper.

Coin Cabinet.

The total subscriptions received during the year, including arrears of Rs. 50, were Rs. 9,964. Subscriptions in 1895 amounted to Rs. 10,360. The balance to the credit of the Society at the end of the year was Rs. 1,125, and the arrears of subscriptions Rs. 275. The invested funds of the Society amounted to Rs. 11,500.

Accounts.

#### THE GUJARAT DNYA'N PRASA'BAK MANDALI.

The season 1896-97 (1st July 1896 to 30th June 1897) was the forty-ninth since the establishment of the Society and the twenty-seventh since its revival in 1870.

Duration of  
the Society.

The number of life members was 85 and that of annual subscribers 54, four deaths occurring among the life members and one annual subscriber having withdrawn.

Members.

The eleventh annual Government grant of Rs. 300 was received in March.

Government grant.

Five lectures were delivered under the auspices of the Society. They were all delivered in Gujaráti at the Framji Kavasji Institute and were open to the public.

Lectures delivered  
during the season.

Including the Government grant and the balance of the preceding year, the income amounted to Rs. 497 and the expenditure to Rs. 193. At the end of the season the reserve fund amounted to Rs. 9,075, of which Rs. 8,000 were invested in Government securities and Rs. 1,000 in the Bombay Municipality debenture stock,

Income, expenditure  
and reserve fund.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

General. On the 31st March 1897 there were 107 life members and 240 ordinary members. During the year 332 visitors made use of the library and reading room. The number of books added to the library was 484, of which 166 were presented. The daily average number of books issued was 128, and of magazines and periodicals 74. Eighty-eight newspapers and magazines were taken in during the year. Three lectures were delivered during the year.

Accounts. The income was Rs. 12,967 and the expenditure Rs. 13,456.

Arts and Sciences.

THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

The departments of mammals, birds, reptiles, fishes and crustaceans, and entomology of the Natural History division, and the departments of artware and numismatology of the Anthropology division received additions during the year by purchase and presentation. A number of books of reference were added to the library.

Visitors. The museum was open to the public for 312 days and the total number of visitors was 584,865, showing a daily average attendance of a little over 1,874. During the previous year the museum was open for 315 days and the total number of visitors was 749,299, giving a daily average attendance of 2,378. The decrease in the number of visitors was due to the plague.

KARACHI MUNICIPAL LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

There were four members on the committee throughout the year and three meetings were held. A considerable part of the business was transacted by circular. Several accessions to the specimens in the museum were received and careful attention was paid to the preservation of all the specimens. The number of visitors to the museum fell from 55,357 to 38,624. The museum was closed for two months on sanitary grounds during the prevalence of bubonic plague. The receipts, inclusive of opening balance, amounted to Rs. 2,827 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,884 against Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 2,402 during the previous year.

## CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

### ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTY OF WESTERN INDIA.

UP to the end of October the Archæological Survey Party was engaged at head-Office work. quarters, Poona, in working up the materials gathered during the previous season's tour in Sind. One special feature of the work was the preparation of coloured drawings illustrating some of the coloured tile work of Sind.

The field season commenced at Gháro in Sind whence the ruined site of Bámbor was examined with a view to ascertaining whether it was identical with the great delta city of Deval. The extent of ruins is so small as to preclude the idea of there ever having been a large city there. No cut masonry was found. From Gháro the camp moved to Tattá, where the tomb of Jám Nizam-u-Din was examined and found to have been built in great part from the materials of an old Hindu temple. A little further along the river the white doomed tomb of Sayyid Ali Shah Shirázi and other buildings supported on Hindu pillars were visited. A rough survey of the plateau was made showing the positions of all the old tombs. An inspection of the old Dabgir Masjid, the oldest building in the place, showed it to be in a bad state of repairs. Sukkur, where the next camp was pitched, formed the centre for visiting places in the neighbourhood. The most conspicuous feature in the landscape is the tall Minár of Mir Mâsum, whose fat proportions and uncertain undulating outline suggest putty or dough as the material of its construction rather than brick. In a group of ruins, of which the principal building is the tomb of Nûr Abdul, some good specimens of coloured tile work were found. At Lárkhána the tomb of Nur Muhammad Kalhora was visited, but found to contain nothing of interest save a very well carved door and an ornamental lantern which surmounts the dome. Leaving Lárkhána the Thahim tombs near Drakan were visited. The only point of interest were the lanterned domes similar to the one at the former place. At Rohri, the next camp, several old Musalman remains were visited, but nothing of archæological interest came to light. Leaving Rohri the party journeyed to Bandhi Station, whence the old Buddhist Stúpa called Thul Mir Khán was visited. The stúpa, a cylindrical structure of burnt brick, stands about 60 feet high and has been decorated with three bands of pilasters in tiers one above the other. At Bráhmanábád, where the next camp was pitched, several excavations were made in the extensive ruins. The chief fact revealed was that the Arab city had been built on the ruins and for the most part with the materials of an old Hindu town. Several interesting pottery remains were excavated, as well as a quantity of honeycombed baked clay slabs, which appeared to have been part of the apparatus of Arabic coiners. The party moved from Bráhmanábád to Tando Allahyar, but its movements were hampered by plague restrictions and two short visits to Bukera and Wasopur, where nothing of interest was discovered, completed the season's tour, during which 30 sheets of drawing were executed, 54 photographs taken, and the impressions of 51 inscriptions obtained.

The total expenditure on ancient monuments was Rs. 10,031. Ahmedabad, where the chief buildings repaired were the Jami Masjid, Malik Alam's mosque, the Fattch mosque, and Sidi Basir's mosque, absorbed Rs. 6,179, and at Bijápur Rs. 2,207 were expended chiefly on miscellaneous repairs.



## CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

## Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

## ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Clergy and members. THE following table gives the number and classification of the Clergy attached to the Diocese, indicating the total strength and the number actually resident:—

		Total.	Absent.	Resident.
Chaplains ... ..	Thirteen Senior... ..	13	1	12
	Twelve Junior ... ..	12	2	10
	One Probationer ... ..	1	...	1
S. P. G. ... ..	Thirteen European Priests ...	13	2	11
	One Native Priest ... ..	1	...	1
	Two European Deacons ... ..	2	...	2
	One Native Deacon ... ..	1	...	1
C. M. S. ... ..	Eleven European Priests ...	11	2	9
	Three Native Priests ... ..	3	...	3
	Two European Deacons ... ..	2	...	2
	One Native Deacon ... ..	1	...	1
Society of St. John the Evangelist.	Five European Members, all Priests ... ..	5	1	4
	Two European Associates, Priests ... ..	2	...	2
	Two Native Associates, Priests.	2	...	2
	Four, all Priests ... ..	4	...	4
Railway Chaplains ...	Four, all Priests ... ..	4	...	4
Chaplain of Panchgani.	Priest ... ..	1	...	1
Master of High School.	Deacon... ..	1	...	1
Harbour, Chaplain ...	One Priest ... ..	1	...	1
Total ..		76	8	68

Eight Clergymen, besides the Chaplains, are in receipt of salaries from Government.

## Churches.

All Government churches in stations visited during the year are in good substantial repair. The new aisles of St. Saviour's Church, Abu, were consecrated, and the foundation stone of a new Railway Church at Hubli was laid.

## Visitation Tour.

The following places were visited during the year in the order indicated:—Mahá-baleshvar, Panchgani, Poona and Kirkee, Deolali, Sátára, Kolhápur, Dhárwár, Hubli, Belgaum, Lanowli, Ahmednagar, Bijápur, Deesa, Abu Road, Calcutta, Aden, Bhusavál, Abu and Dápoli.

## Cemeteries.

All of the cemeteries inspected in the course of the Bishop's tour were found to be in good order. The cemetery at Betgeri-Gadag, and an addition to the Railway cemetery at Bhusaval, were consecrated.

## ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

## Chaplains.

No change took place in the regular staff.

## Church buildings.

There were six church buildings at Bombay, Poona, Kirkee, Karáchi, Mhow and Quetta. Seventeen other buildings were used for Church of Scotland services. The new church at Aden was almost completed when the year closed.

## THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Archdiocese  
of Bombay.

In the Archdiocese of Bombay there were 51 churches or buildings used for worship. There were 75 priests, of whom 38 were engaged in teaching. The Roman Catholic Christians numbered 12,299 natives and 3,350 others. The total income from Government was Rs. 19,462.

## Diocese of Poona.

The population of the Roman Catholic Diocese at Poona numbered 11,990, of whom 9,252 were natives. There were 37 churches and 32 priests. The total annual income from Government was Rs. 15,324.

## Diocese of Daman.

In the Diocese of Daman, which includes Sálsette, Bassein and Thána, there were 64,364 Roman Catholics, of whom 64,358 were natives. There were 65 priests and 59 churches. The total income from Government amounted to Rs. 7,242.

## Archdiocese of Goa.

The Archdiocese of Goa comprised the Vicariates of the Gháts and Kánara in the Bombay Presidency. The Roman Catholic population numbered 31,766. There were 31 priests and 69 churches.

## OTHER CHURCHES.

During the year there were in the Presidency of Bombay, 1,300 members of the Wesleyan Church, of whom 100 were natives; 563 members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of whom 336 were natives; 810 members of the Free Church of Scotland, of whom 610 were natives; 72 members of the Baptist Church, of whom 7 were natives; 4,792 members of the Congregational Church, all of whom were natives.

## Stationery.

The value of stock in hand at the beginning of the year under report was Rs. 2,83,129, the value of stock received during the year was Rs. 3,95,136, and the value of stores issued was Rs. 4,23,220, leaving at the close of the year a balance of stationery stock of the value of Rs. 2,55,045. Receipts, issues and balance.

The value of articles of Indian manufacture purchased during the year amounted to Rs. 2,92,548 against Rs. 2,67,223 in the previous year. The increase was due to increased consumption of paper in the Government printing presses as also, to some extent, to the creation of new plague and famine relief offices. The saving effected by the substitution of country for imported stores was Rs. 48,549 against Rs. 29,801 in 1895-96. Purchase of country stores.

There was a large decrease in the value of stationery issued to the Political Agents and the Revenue and Postal Departments. Under the head "Stationery and Printing" there was an increase, while the value of paper supplied to the Government Central Press and to the Educational Society's Press showed a total decrease of Rs. 37,596. Supply of Stationery.

## General Miscellaneous.

## GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

The gross earnings of the Government Central Press during the year 1896-97, inclusive of those of the Type Foundry attached to it, amounted to Rs. 4,15,724, of which Rs. 29,965 were realized in cash or adjustments, whilst the total expenditure, including wear and tear of plant and a book charge of Rs. 17,400 for the rent of the Press building, amounted to Rs. 3,10,170, leaving a net profit to Government of Rs. 1,05,554. In 1895-96 the earnings amounted to Rs. 4,14,764 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,96,374. There was thus, as compared with the previous year, an increase in earnings of Rs. 960, due to increased work done for Government officers, and an increase in expenditure of Rs. 13,796, due to the same cause and to the payment of grain compensation allowances. The increase in earnings would have been considerably larger, had not the exodus of workmen from the Press during the plague caused a temporary and partial stoppage of work during the last three months of the official year.

The value of work done for various Departments and Officers was as follows:—

	Rs.	s.	p.
Secretariat Departments ... ..	1,27,194	2	2
Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Departments...	18	8	2
Do. Department of Finance and Commerce ...	0	0	5
Madras Government ... ..	1,445	10	0
Government Officers at the Presidency...	71,567	10	8
Revenue and Magisterial Officers ... ..	65,160	12	10
Judicial Officers ... ..	22,574	13	4
Police Officers ... ..	9,123	10	2
Forest Officers ... ..	16,023	0	9
Survey and Settlement Officers ... ..	6,677	0	9
Medical Officers ... ..	4,688	6	4
Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay ... ..	16,070	8	7
Archdeacons and Chaplains...	217	7	5
Sanitary Commissioner, including Vaccination Officers	2,281	14	11
Political Officers ... ..	2,971	0	9
Educational Officers ... ..	10,333	11	1
Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Dhárwár ... ..	62	9	6
British Delegate for the Portuguese Treaty, Goa ... ..	0	7	0
Superintendent, Government Printing, India ... ..	1	0	0
Miscellaneous and Cancelled forms ... ..	1,889	13	10
Total Rs. ... ..	3,58,307	10	8

## GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESS, KARACHI.

The following table contrasts the receipts and expenditure of the Government Press during the years 1895-96 and 1896-97:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts ... ..	37,203	36,809	576
Chargus ... ..	34,058	35,524	1,471
	3,240	3,845	...

It will be seen that while both receipts and charges increased, there was a slightly larger credit balance at the close of the year. Receipts from the works executed by the English department of the press rose from Rs. 11,910 to Rs. 12,398 and from that of vernacular department from Rs. 17,407 to Rs. 17,867. Cash receipts fell however by Rs. 110 to Rs. 955, due to smaller realizations from waste paper cuttings during the prevalence of plague at Karachi.

GOVERNMENT PHOTOZINCOGRAPHIC OFFICE, POONA.

Outturn of work.

The total work turned out by the department during the year is summarised in the following table:—

Year.	PAID WORK.		UNPAID WORK.		TOTAL.	
	Number of Copies of Forms and Maps issued.	Value.	Number of Copies of Forms and Maps issued.	Value.	Number of Copies of Forms and Maps issued.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1894-95	270,225	29,424	1,480,676	78,920	1,750,901	1,08,344
1895-96	77,860	22,299	1,880,784	85,614	1,968,644	1,07,813
Increase	.....	...	400,108	6,594	207,743	...
Decrease	192,365	7,125	.....	...	.....	531

It will be seen that there was a decrease both in the outturn and value of paid work and that there was an increase both in the outturn and value of unpaid work. The two sets of figures taken together show on the whole an increase in the outturn but a decrease in the value.

Earnings and expenditure.

The receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 1,11,305, of which Rs. 1,07,813 represent the value of the paid and unpaid work done during the year, as shown in the foregoing table. The receipts from other sources amounted to Rs. 3,492 against Rs. 3,207 in the preceding year. The total expenditure incurred on account of the department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 80,598 against Rs. 88,295 in the preceding year, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 7,697. The decrease is mainly observable against contingent expenditure and charges for mounting, varnishing, &c. The net balance in favour of the department arrived at by deducting the total expenditure from the total receipts amounted to Rs. 30,707, the highest reached during the last 12 years.

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**PART III.**

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STATISTICAL RETURNS.

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## CHAPTER I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

### A—GEOGRAPHICAL AREA.

*Geographical area of the territories under the Civil and Political control of the Government of Bombay in 1897.*

Principal Geographical Divisions.	Total area in square miles.
<i>British Possessions directly administered.</i>	
Northern Division	13,715
Central do.	37,920
Southern do.	24,993
Sind	46,725
Town and Island of Bombay	22
Total, Directly administered	123,375
<i>Native States.</i>	
<b>GROUP 1.—NORTHERN GUJARÁT—</b>	
Cutch	6,500
Pálanpur	8,000
Mahi Kántha	3,528
Káthiáwár	20,496
Cambay	350
Rewa Kántha	4,837
Nárukot	143
<b>GROUP 2.—SOUTHERN GUJARÁT—</b>	
Dharampur	794
Bánsda	215
Sachin	42
<b>GROUP 3.—NORTHERN KONKAN—</b>	
<i>Marátha—</i>	
Khándesh Political Agency	1,623
Surgána	360
Javháir	534
<b>GROUP 4.—SOUTH KONKAN—</b>	
<i>Marátha—</i>	
Janjira	324
Sávantvádi	926
<b>GROUP 5.—DAKKHAN—</b>	
Akalkot	498
Bhor...	1,491
Other Sátára Jághirs	844
Kolhápur	2,855
<b>GROUP 6.—SOUTHERN MARÁTHA STATES—</b>	
Sángli	1,083
Other Southern Marátha Jághirs	2,936
Sávanur	70
<b>GROUP 7.—SIND—</b>	
Khairpur	6,109
<b>GROUP 8.—Aden</b>	
Somáli Coast	(a) 75
Total, Native States	64,633
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>188,008</b>

(a) Exclusive of Porim which is 6 square miles.

## B—POLITICAL

(1).—Statement showing Political Relations with

State.	In Subsidiary Alliance or Feudatory.	TRIBUTE IN MEN OR MONEY.		Population, 1891.	Prevailing diseases.	
		Amount.	To whom payable.			
Cutch ...	Subsidiary Alliance.	Rs. 2,00,000	Sicca Rs. for the expense of a British Force.	British Government ...	558,415	Fever, lung affections, diarrhoea, dysentery, diseases of the eye and ear, ulcers, rheumatic affections, skin diseases and diseases of the digestive system.
Pálanpur Agency— Pálanpur ...	...	50,000	His Highness the Gáikwár.	} 645,526	} Malarial fever ...	
Rádhanpur ...	...	.....	.....			
Nine other States. Mahi Kántha— I'dar ...	Tributary	30,340	His Highness the Gáikwár.			
Sixty-two smaller States.	Do. ...	1,13,408	His Highness the Gáikwár, the British Government and the I'dar Darbár.	581,568	Fever, cough, skin-diseases and shooting pain, eye diseases, cholera.	
Káthiáwár— Junágadh ...	Do. ...	65,604	British Government and His Highness the Gáikwár.	} 2,752,404	} Fever, Diarrhoea, dysentery and skin diseases.	
Navánagar ...	Do. ...	1,20,093	British Government, His Highness the Gáikwár and Junágadh.			
Bhávnagar ...	Do. ...	1,54,499	Do. ...			
Dhrángadra ...	Do. ...	44,677	British Government and Junágadh.			
Morvi ...	Do. ...	61,559	British Government, His Highness the Gáikwár and Junágadh.			
Gondal ...	Do. ...	1,10,721	Do. ...			
Porbandar ...	Do. ...	48,504	Do. ...			
Seven Second Class States.	Do. ...	1,35,019	Do. ...	.....	Fever and skin diseases of the internal tract and respiratory system.	
Eight Third Class States.	Do. ...	78,569	Do. ...	.....	Fever, cough, diarrhoea, boils, rheumatism, skin diseases, cholera, and bubonic plague.	
Nine Fourth Class States.	Do. ...	57,358	Do. ...	.....	Fever, cough, dysentery, small-pox, skin diseases, cholera, and diarrhoea.	
Cambay ...	Feudatory.	21,924	British Government ...	89,722	Fever, cough, chest and skin diseases, small-pox and cold.	
Baroda ...	...	.....	.....	.....	Ague, rheumatism, bronchitis, conjunctivitis, itch, boil and diarrhoea	

## RELATIONS.

Native States in the Bombay Presidency.

Gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues levied or not.	Principal articles of production and manufacture.	REMARKS.
Rs. 19,99,059	...	Not levied	Wheat, bajri and other grains of inferior quality; cotton, silver articles, coarse cotton cloth, silk stuffs, alum and saltpetre.	
16,39,240	29	Do. ...	Wheat, rice and sarsav.	
	62		Cotton, wheat and gram.	
	...		Wheat, bajri, cotton, jowari and mug.	
12,80,070	174	Do. ...	Wheat, gram, bajri, barley, mug, vari, til (gingelly seed), math (kidney bean), cotton, marble and chalk quarries, cloth dyed and exported to Siam, and rape-seed.	
1,95,08,101	459	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, stone, salt, dungri and clay.	
	298	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, salt, silk-cloth, gold and silver thread, lace, carpet and marble.	
	610	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, oil, cloth of European and Native manufacture, copper and brass wares.	
	91	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, salt, copper and brass vessels and stone.	
	...	Do. ...	Grain, cotton and akik pebbles.	
	...	Do. ...	Grain, cotton and stone quarries.	
	...	Do. ...	Silk-cloth, building stones, cotton, ghi and cereals.	
	8	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, stone, nut-crackers, country soap, stone quarries, salt, ghi, dungri and brass and copper vessels.	
	2	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, salt, stone, boxes, articles of carpentry, molasses, stones of inferior quality, and sugar-cane.	
	...	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, stone, salt and molasses, horse equipments and articles of carpentry.	
6,40,851	...	Do. ...	Jowari, bajri, kodra, paddy, wheat, cotton, pulses, oil-seeds and tobacco, cornelian stones, black or Mecca cloth, cotton dhotars and salis, carpets, horn and ivory work.	
.....	...	.....	.....	This State is under the immediate supervision of the Government of India.



## B—POLITICAL

(1).—Statement showing Political Relations with

State.	In Subsidiary Alliance or Feudatory.	TRIBUTE IN MEN OR MONEY.		Population, 1891.	Prevailing diseases.
		Amount.	To whom payable.		
		Rs.			
Rewa Kántha— Rájpípla ...	Subsidiary Alliance.	65,001	His Highness the Gáikwár.	733,506	Fever ... ..
Chhota Udepur ...	Do. ...	10,500	Do. ...		
Báriya ...	...	.....	.....		
Lúnáváda ...	Subsidiary Alliance.	12,000	British Government and His Highness the Gáikwár.		
		6,501			
Bálásinor ...	Do. ...	4,001	His Highness the Gáikwár.		
Sunth ...	Do. ...	12,696	British Government ...		
		7,000	Do. ...		
Nárukot ...	...	.....	.....		
Surat Agency— Sachin ...	...	.....	.....		
Bánsda ...	...	154	British Government ...	41,373	Malarious fever, worms, eye and skin diseases, rheumatic and syphilitic affections, &c.
Dharampor ...	...	9,000	Do. ...	120,498	Fever, cough, rheumatism, worms, sore throats and boils.
Khándesh Political Agency. Surgána ...	...	.....	.....	59,055	.....
Jawhár ...	Not tributary.	.....	.....	12,398	Malarial fever, ague, cough, &c.
Janjira... ..	Do. ...	.....	.....	52,831	Malarious fever ...
	Do. ...	.....	.....	81,780	Malarious fever, diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhoea, digestive affections, dysentery and skin-diseases.
Sávantvádi ...	Do. ...	.....	... ..	192,948	Fever and dysentery ...
Sátára Jághira— Bhor... ..	Subsidiary Alliance.	4,643	British Government ...	155,669	Fever, stomach and bowel complaints, &c.
Phaltan ...	Do. ...	9,600	Do. ...	66,383	Fever, lung affections, bowel complaints, worms, and skin diseases.
Aundh ...	...	.....	.....	65,146	Fever and cholera, &c.
Ákalkot ...	Feudatory	Rs. 14,592 commuted payment in lieu of contingent of horse.	British Government ..	75,774	Fever, skin-diseases, bronchitis, intestinal worms and conjunctivitis.

## RELATIONS—continued.

## Native States in the Bombay Presidency—continued.

Gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues levied or not.	Principal articles of production and manufacture.	REMARKS.
Rs.				
	98	Not levied ...	.....	
	...	Do. ...	.....	
	...	Do. ...	.....	
	...	Do. ...	.....	
28,23,871				
	...	Do. ...	.....	
	...	Do. ...	.....	
.....		.....	.....	
2,06,680	...	.....	Jowári, bájri, molasses, rice, sugarcane, wheat, tur, cotton and cotton yarn.	
3,58,510	105	Not levied ...	Rice, nágli (rági), jowári, kodra, pulses and gram.	
4,38,882	76	Do. ...	Rice, jowári, nágli, khurásani (Nigerseed), and kodra, urid, &c.	
1,12,667	...	Do. ...	.....	
24,189	...	Do. ...	Rice, nágli and timber ...	Tolls are levied.
1,85,400	...	Do. ...	Do.	
4,59,286	...	Do. ...	Rice, nágli, vari, hatik (kodra), til, coccoanut, betel-nut, timber, myrabolams, hemp and fish.	
4,42,639	400	Do. ...	Rice, náchni (rági), vari, coccoanuts and betel-nuts, ornamental furniture in painted lacquer work, inlaid coccoanut and kuskus, fancy articles, embroidery and horn-work, toys, &c.	
4,23,023	148	Do. ...	Rice, nágli, sáva, &c.	
1,84,040	47	Do. ...	Jowári, bájri, kardai (safflower seed), wheat, oil, manufactures and cloth made on country looms.	
1,64,027	49	Do. ...	Wheat, gram, jowári, bájri, ground-nut, jágri, oil, &c.	
3,03,484	49	Do. ...	Jowári, rice, sugarcane, gram, wheat, linseed and bájri. Sádís, coarse or common sholás, cholis and common turbans are the manufactures.	

## B—POLITICAL

(1).—Statement showing Political Relations with

State.	In Subsidiary Alliance or Feudatory.	TRIBUTE IN MEN OR MONEY.		Population, 1891.	Prevailing diseases.
		Amount.	To whom payable.		
Sátára Jághirs— <i>continued.</i>		Rs.			
Kolhápúr ...	Subsidiary Alliance.	.....	.....	913,131	Malarial fever, bowel complaints including intestinal worms, affections of the eye and of the skin, and respiratory diseases.
Kolhápúr Jághirs.	Feudatories of Kolhápúr.	14,795	Kolhápúr State ...		
Southern Marátha States—					
Sángli ...	Feudatory.	1,35,000	British Government ...	238,945	Diseases of the stomach and intestines, skin diseases, fevers, diseases of the lungs, eyes and brains, cholera and small-pox, &c.
Miráj (Senior Branch).	Do. ...	12,558	Do. ...	88,343	
Do. (Junior Branch).	Do. ...	6,412	Do. ...	35,487	
Kurundvád (Senior Branch).	Do. ...	9,619	Do. ...	43,809	
Kurundvád (Junior Branch).	Do. ...	The tribute on account of the shares in the estate of the Chief of the Junior Branch is included in the amount paid by the Chief of the Senior Branch.	Do. ...	32,528	
Jamkhandi ...	Do. ...	20,841	Do. ...	102,162	
Mudhol ...	Do. ...	2,672	Do. ...	61,815	
Rámdurg ...	Do. ...	.....	.....	36,181	
Jath ...	...	6,400	British Government ...	73,786	
Daphlápúr ...	...	.....	.....		
Sávanur ...	...	.....	.....		16,976
Sind—Khairpur ...	...	.....	.....	131,937	Fever (malarial), bronchitis, pneumonia, diarrhoea, dysentery and skin diseases, stone.

## RELATIONS—continued.

## Native States in the Bombay Presidency—concluded.

Gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues levied or not.	Principal articles of production and manufacture.	REMARKS.
Rs.				
42,82,951	705	Not levied ...	All the common grains, rice and jowári being the most extensively grown. Vegetables, sugarcane, tobacco in considerable quantities; also cotton and chillies, kusumba (safflower), groundnut, &c. Coarse cotton and woollen clothes, articles of pottery and hardware, coarse sugar, glass bangles and paper. Iron ore is found in abundance, but for want of fuel it is not found economical to open an industry.	
	20	Do. ...		
9,98,355	1			
3,14,697	1			
4,34,229	...			
1,31,137	...			
1,37,868	...			
		Do. ...	Wheat, tobacco, chilly, tur, jowári, bájri, rice sugarcane, gram and cotton, coarse country cloth, lugdis, native musical instruments, brass pots, &c.	
6,92,055	...			
3,06,115	...			
1,52,937	...			
3,33,381	...			
7,785	...			
1,15,797	...	Do. ...	Rice, jowári, cotton, wheat, sádís, dhotars and pitámbar.	
12,12,715	176	Do. ...	Cotton, wool, cloth, grain, seeds, ghi, tobacco, indigo, chañcha (sulphate of soda), leather, ivory works, swords, cutlery, metal-work, cotton, silken and woollen works, fullers earth, lacquered wood works, &c.	

## B—POLITICAL

(2).—Statement showing Ruling

Name of Individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.
1	2	3	4	5
<b>CUTCH.</b>				
His Highness Mahārāja Dhiraj Mirza Mahā Rāo Shri Khengarji Sawai Bahādur, G.C.I.E.	Bhuj ... ..	Reigning Sovereign.	Jādoja Rājput ...	30½
<b>PALANPUR.</b>				
His Highness Sir Sher Mahomed Khānji Lohānji, K.C.I.E.	Pālanpur ... ..	Divān or Chief of Pālanpur.	Pathān, Muham- madan.	45
Mahomed Sherkhan ... ..	Rādhanpur ... ..	Young Navāb of Rādhanpur.	Do. ...	11
<b>MAHI KANTHA.</b>				
His Highness Sir Kesrisingji Jawānsingji, K.C.S.I., Jodhpur family.	Idār ... ..	Ruling Sovereign ...	A Rāthod Rājput of the Solar race, Hindu.	35
<b>KA'THIA'WA'R.</b>				
His Highness Navāb Rasul Khānji Mohabat Khānji G.C.I.E., Bābi family.	Junāgad ... ..	1st Class Chief Ruler.	Bābi Muhamma- dan.	39
His Highness Jām Shri Jaswatsingji Jādoja Rājput.	Navānagar ... ..	Do. ...	Rājput, Hindu ...	14½
His Highness Thākor Sāheb Bhavsingji Tākhatsingji, Gohel Rājput.	Bhāvānagar ... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	22
His Highness Rāja Sāheb Sir Mānsingji, K.C.S.I., Jhāla Rājput.	Dhrāngadra ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	60
His Highness Thākor Sāheb Sir Wāghji, K.C.I.E., Jādoja family.	Morvi... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	39
His Highness Thākor Sāheb Sir Bhagvat-singji Sagrāmji, K.C.I.E., Jādoji family.	Gondal ... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	32
Rāna Shri Vikmāji, Jethva family ... ..	Porbandar ... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	78
<b>CAMBAY.</b>				
His Highness Jāfar Ali Khān Sāheb Bahādur belonging to Mominkhān family.	Cambay ... ..	Feudatory ...	Mogal Muhamma- dan, Shiāh.	40
BARODA ... ..	.....	.....	.....	...
<b>REWA KA'NTHA.</b>				
Mahārāna Gambhirsingji Rāja of Rājpipla* ...	Nāndod ... ..	.....	Gohel Rājput, Hindu.	51
Mahārāwal Fattehsingji Rāja of Chhota Ude- pur.	Chhota Udepur.	Minor ... ..	Chowān Rājput, Hindu.	12
Mahārāwal Mānsingji, Rāja of Bāriya ..	Bāriya ... ..	Ruler ... ..	Do. ..	42
Mahārāna Sir Wakatsingji, K.C.I.E., Rāja of Lunāvāda	Lunāvāda ... ..	Do. ... ..	Solanki Rājput, Hindu.	38
Manwarkhānji, Bābi of Pālāsīnor ... ..	Pālāsīnor ... ..	Do. ... ..	Musalman. ...	51
Mahārāna Jorawarsingji, Rāja of Sunth ..	Sunth... ..	Minor ... ..	Powār Rājput, Hindu.	16
NARUKOT ... ..	.....	.....	.....	...

RELATIONS--*continued.**Chiefs in the Bombay Presidency.*

How and where educated,	How employed.	Has patent authorising adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	REMARKS.
6	7	8	9	10	11
Privately at Bhuj.	Ruling his State.	Yes ... ..	Yes ... ..	Yes.	
Do. at Pálanpur.	Do. ...	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Has two sons.	
Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	In study...	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	.....	The State is under a British Administrator.
Do. ...	Ruling his State.	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	No ... ..	Principal male members—his consins Maharája Jagatsingji of Suvar and Kishorsingji of Dawad.
Private education.	Do. ...	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Yes.	
Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Under tuition ...	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	No ... ..	The State is under British management owing to the minority of the Chief.
Do. ...	Ruling his State.	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Do.	
Private education.	Do. ...	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Yes.	
Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Do. ...	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Do.	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Do.	
Private education.	.....	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	The State is under a British Administrator.
Do. ...	Administers his State.	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	No.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	This State is under the direct supervision of the Government of India.
Private education.	(a).....	Yes ... ..	Yes ... ..	Six sons...	(a) Since October 1887 deprived of share in State administration. * Died on 10th January 1897.
Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	In study...	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	.....	The State is under British management.
Do. ...	Ruling his State.	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Two sons.	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Do.	
Private education.	Do. ...	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	One son.	
Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	In study ...	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	.....	The State is under British management.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	The State was under the supervision of the Assistant Collector and ex-officio Assistant Political Agent.

## B—POLITICAL

(2).—Statement showing Ruling

Name of Individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.
1	2	3	4	5
<b>SURAT.</b>				
Naváb Nájaf Alikhán Valde Sidi Abdul Kádar Khán.	Sachin	Minor	Musalmán, Suni	10
Mahárával Shri Pratápsingji Gulábsingji of Lunar dynasty.	Bánsda	Rája	Solanki Rájput, Hindu.	33
Mahárána Shri Mohandevji Nárandevji of solar dynasty.	Dharampór	Do.	Sisodia Rájput, Hindu.	34
<b>JANJIRA.</b>				
Sir Sidi Ahmed Khán Sidi Ibráhim Khán Yákub Khán, K.C.I.E.	Murud-Janjira.	Chief of Janjira	Sidi Sural Khán, Suni Musalmán.	35
<b>SURGANA.</b>				
Shankar Ráo Ravi Ráo Deshmukh	Surgána	Deshmukh	Kunbi, Hindu	48
<b>JAWHAR.</b>				
Rája Patangsháh of Jawhár	Jawhár	Rája	Koli, Hindu	43
<b>SAVANTVADI.</b>				
Raghunáth Sávant Bhonslé	Sávantvádi	Sir Desái of Sávantvádi.	Marátha, Hindu	35
<b>SÁTARA.</b>				
Shrinivás Ráo Pandit Pratinidhi	Aundh and Kintái.	Pant Pratinidhi Jághirdár of Aundh.	Bráhman, Hindu religion.	64
Mádhóji Ráo Náik Nimbálkar, Deshmukh and Jághirdár.	Phaltan	Náik Nimbálkar Deshmukh and Jághirdár.	Kshatriya, Hindu religion.	59
<b>POONA.</b>				
Shankar Ráo Chinnáji Pandit Gandekar, Pant Sachiv, Jághirdár of Bhor.	Bhor	Jághirdár, Chief of Bhor.	Bráhman, Hindu religion.	43
<b>AKALKOT.</b>				
Sháháji Máloji alias Bába Sáheb Ráj Bhonslé.	Akalkot	Rája	Marátha, Hindu	29 years and 4 months
<b>KOLHAPUR.</b>				
His Highness Sir Sháhu Chhatrapati Mahárája, G.C.S.I., Rája of Kolhápúr, Bhonslé family.	Kolhápúr	Rája <i>de facto</i> of the Kolhápúr principality.	Do.	23

## RELATIONS—continued.

## Chiefs in the Bombay Presidency—continued.

How and where educated.	How employed.	Has patent authorising adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
6	7	8	9	10	11
.....	Studying at Surat.	Yes ...	Yes ...	.....	
Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Ruling his State.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Three sons.	
Educated in Gujarát at Dharampor and in English at the Ráj-kumár College, Rájkot.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Two sons.	
Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Administers the affairs of his State.	No ...	Not necessarily...	No.	
Private education.	Ruling his State.	Do. ...	Yes ...	Has seven sons.	
Poona High School.	Do. ...	Yes ...	Do. ...	Has two male heirs.	
Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	No.	
Private education.	Administers the affairs of his Jágbir.	Do. ...	.....	Has four male heirs.	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Yes ...	No.	
Do. ...	Administers the affairs of his State.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Has one son.	
In the Ráj-kumár School at Kolhápur.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Has three daughters, first aged 10 years and 5 months and the second 7 years and 4 months 17 days and the third aged 9 months and 4 days on the 31st March 1897.	*Died on 31st December 1896.
Private education.	Administers the affairs of the Principality.	Do. ...	Do. ...	No.	



## B.—POLITICAL

(2).—Statement showing Ruling

Name of Individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.
1	2	3	4	5
<b>SOUTHERN MARATHA STATES.</b>				
<b>SÁNGLI.</b>				
Dhundi Ráo Chintáman <i>alias</i> Tátya Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of SÁNGLI.	Sángli... ..	First Class Sardár .	Bráhmañ, Hindu .	59
<b>MIRAJ.</b>				
Gangádhár Ráo Ganesh <i>alias</i> Bála Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Miraj (Senior Branch).	Miraj .. ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	32
Lakshman Ráo Harihar <i>alias</i> Anna Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Miraj (Junior Branch).	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	20
<b>KURUNDVÁ'D.</b>				
Chintáman Ráo Raghunáth <i>alias</i> Bála Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundvád (Senior Branch).	Kurundvád ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	47
Ganpat Ráo Harihar <i>alias</i> Bápu Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundvád (Junior Branch).	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	60
Harihar Ráo Vináyak <i>alias</i> Dáji Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundvád (Junior Branch).	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	46
<b>JAMKHANDI.</b>				
Rámchand Ráo Parashram <i>alias</i> Bhau Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Jamkhandi.	Jamkhandi ...	.....*	Do. ...	15
<b>RÁ'MDURG.</b>				
Venkat Ráo Yogi Ráo <i>alias</i> Bála Sáheb Bháve, Chief of Rámdurg.	Rámdurg ...	First Class Sardár .	Do. ...	20
<b>MUDHOL.</b>				
Venkat Ráo Balwant Ráo Ráje Ghorpade <i>alias</i> Bála Sáheb, Chief of Mudhol.	Mudhol ...	Do. ...	Marátha... ..	36
<b>JATH.</b>				
Ram Ráo Aba Sáheb Daphlé of Jath ...	Jath ... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	12
<b>DAPHLÁ'PUR.</b>				
Ráni Báí Sáheb Daphlé of Daphlápur ...	Daphlápur ...	.....	Do. ...	63
<b>SÁVANUR.</b>				
Abdul Mahájidkhan Dilerjang Bahádur ...	Dhárwár ..	Naváb ...	Pathán, Muham-madan.	6½
<b>KHAIRPUR.</b>				
His Highness Sir Mir Faiz Mahomad Khan, G.C.I.E., valad Mir Sir Ali Murád Khan Tálpur.	Khairpur ...	Mir... ..	Tálpur Muham-madan.	62

## RELATIONS—concluded.

## Chiefs in the Bombay Presidency—concluded.

How and where educated.	How employed.	Has patent authorising adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
6	7	8	9	10	11
Private education .	Administers the affairs of his State.	Yes ... ..	Is a Patwardhan Chief; there is no fixed rule in his family about primogeniture.	No.	
Rájárám College, Kolhápúr.	Do. ...	Do. ... ..	Yes ... ..	Do.	
Was being educated at Rájárám College, Kolhápúr, but now resides at Miraj for being initiated in the management of his affairs and in law.	Being educated ...	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Do.	
Has passed the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University.	Administers the affairs of his State.	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Has male heirs.	
Private education .	Being educated ...	No ... ..	No ... ..	Has a male heir.	
Educated at the Kolhápúr and Poona High Schools.	Assists his cousin in the management of his estate.	No ... ..	No ... ..	Has male heirs.	
Private education .	Being educated ...	Yes ... ..	Yes ... ..	No ... ..	• An application for this Chief's name being entered in the list of first class Sardárs will have to be made.
Was studying in the Rájárám College at Kolhápúr, but now in the Belgaum Sardárs' High School.	Do. ...	Do. ... ..	No ... ..	Has male heir.	
Educated in the Rájárám College at Kolhápúr and Rájkot.	Administers the affairs of his State.	Do. ... ..	Yes ... ..	Has male heirs.	
Is being educated at Kolhápúr Rájárám High School.	Being educated ...	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	.....	
Educated at Muddhol.	Administers the affairs of her estate.	No ... ..	.....	No.	
Minor ... ..	Minor ... ..	Yes ... ..	Yes ... ..	.....	
Private education .	Administers the affairs of his State.	Do. ... ..	Not necessarily ...	Has male heirs.	

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS.

(1).—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

1	2	3	4	5	CHIEF TOWNS WITH POPULATION.		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	IMPERIAL REVENUE.		17
					6	7								15	16	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
NORTHERN DIVISION.	Ahmedabad ...	8	3,839	991,712	Ahmedabad.	143,412	884	8	25	...	...	1,781	Ra. 15,49,099	Ra. 22,61,651	Ra. 30,93,557	* Includes 159 for Bawa Kantha. † Includes 44 extra guards.
	Kaira ...	7	1,503	871,589	Kaira ...	10,101	589	5	21	20	8	707	} 8,87,611	} 35,44,827	} 40,73,332	
	Panch Mahals ...	5	1,606	313,417	Godhra ...	14,691	691	5	10	85	102	*858				
	Broach ...	6	1,463	341,490	Broach ...	40,168	405	5	15	...	...	†603	5,22,314	26,41,345	31,31,806	
	Surat ...	9	1,653	649,959	Surat ...	109,229	853	6	18	...	...	833	10,14,502	27,50,992	42,44,718	
	Thana ...	9	3,578	819,500	Thana ...	17,455	1,697	8	28	(a) 10 (b) 30	(a) 13 (b) 20	941	8,31,262	11,79,683	24,73,906	
CENTRAL DIVISION.	Nasik ...	12	5,910	843,582	Nasik ...	24,429	1,695	8	31	62	14	891	9,19,335	15,20,790	21,38,450	(a) From Criminal Courts. (b) From Civil Courts. (c) Besides the Magistrates referred to in column 10, there were 17 additional stipendiary Magistrates working in the District in connection with famine and plague. (d) Besides these, the Subordinate Judges of (1) Sholapur, (2) Barisi, (3) Malwa and Karmala, (4) Fardapur and Sangli, and (5) Malwara Courts have for the present been invested with First Class Magisterial powers to relieve the ordinary Magistrates who were occupied with famine work. (e) Includes 8 Mounted Police. Besides these, 1 Chief Constable, 10 Fourth Class Constables and 160 Fourth Class Constables are entertained temporarily for famine duty. (f) Includes 100 men enrolled for famine and punitive Police post-duties. (g) Includes Officers on Famine duty invested with Magisterial powers.
	Khandesh ...	17	10,464	1,460,851	Dhulia ...	21,880	3,336	11	45	...	...	1,853	16,76,642	43,16,401	54,39,859	
	Ahmednagar ...	11	6,645	888,755	Ahmednagar.	41,689	1,374	7	46	...	...	922	8,74,169	18,34,949	22,08,629	
	Poona ...	12	5,362	1,067,800	Poona ...	161,890	1,204	12	(c) 27	99	53	1,210	23,93,729	14,12,556	27,10,872	
	Sholapur ...	7	4,542	750,639	Sholapur ...	61,915	717	7	(d) 21	32	18 1/2	(e) 568	5,86,194	11,43,704	15,58,016	
	Satara ...	11	4,987	1,225,989	Satara ...	29,601	1,356	9	83	30	15 1/2	1,022	10,34,765	25,39,704	29,41,101	
SOUTHERN DIVISION.	Belgaum ...	7	4,652	1,013,261	Belgaum ...	40,737	1,734	13	31	32	12	(f) 830	9,10,743	21,55,864	29,79,852	
	Dhárwar ...	11	4,603	1,051,314	Dhárwar ...	32,841	1,477	7	30	20	8	941	5,58,621	30,01,811	39,03,166	
	Bijapur ...	8	5,668	7,63,339	Bijapur ...	16,759	1,173	4	(g) 50	50	25	689	6,13,452	14,77,202	19,38,588	
	Kanara ...	11	3,914	446,351	Karwar ...	14,679	1,417	5	6	50	10	702	6,14,977	9,71,337	13,24,413	
	Ratnagiri ...	9	3,908	1,106,926	Ratnagiri ...	14,303	1,340	9	21	...	...	545	8,54,959	9,20,351	14,33,907	
	Kolaba ...	7	2,123	524,872	Alibag ...	5,888	1,632	14	22	24	11	685	5,68,126	10,76,175	16,60,056	
P. W.	Karachi ...	3	14,303	564,880	Karachi ...	105,199	923	4	89	60	6	1,295	14,14,474	13,19,049	25,51,628	
	Shikarpur ...	14	8,148	216,407	Sukkur ...	29,302	1,163	7	44	22	3	1,069	9,81,744	45,41,814	51,96,700	
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	4	2,565	174,543	Jaohabad ...	12,306	409	1	11	28	16	200	} 13,19,720	} 34,67,678	} 40,71,637	
	Hyderabad ...	12	8,271	918,646	Hyderabad ...	53,048	1,591	5	...	40	6	1,427				
	Jhar and Parkar ...	8	13,438	294,003	Umarkot ...	3,702	730	14	10	...	...	515	57,36,462	1,31,195	77,18,163	
	Bombay City ...	...	22	821,764	Bombay ...	821,764	...	11	4	...	...	2,118				
Total ...	208	123,376	18,657,044	.....	1,836,478	27,776	115	614	...	...	22,540	2,60,41,916	4,40,51,791	6,77,87,251		
Native States as per Table C. (2) ...	145	64,633	8,129,512	.....	355,342	12,025	263	291	...	...	13,605	52,06,725	1,34,97,406	4,39,04,952		
GRAND TOTAL ...	353	188,009	26,786,556	.....	2,191,820	39,801	418	905	...	...	36,235	3,14,48,641	5,77,49,197	11,16,92,203		

### C—CIVIL DIVISIONS.

(2).—Civil Divisions of Territory under Political Control.

Executive Districts.	Number of executive subdivisions.	Area in square miles.	Population of 1891.	CHIEF TOWNS WITH POPULATION.		Number of villages.	Number of Civil Judges.	Number of stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.	Number of Police.	Total cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	IMPERIAL REVENUE.		REMARKS.
				Head-quarter town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
												Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cutch ... ..	3	6,500	558,415	Bhuj ... ..	25,421	936	49	...	25	8	828	12,44,568	5,95,815	19,99,059	
Palanpur ... ..	10	8,000	645,526	Palanpur ... ..	21,092	1,175	36	38	33	10	5,712	4,68,176	9,60,000	16,89,240	
Mahi Kántha ... ..	34	3,528	581,568	Sídra ... ..	1,839	1,861	39	23	38	...	1,707	2,49,156	9,04,622	12,80,070	
Káthiáwár ... ..	...	20,498	2,752,404	Rájkot ... ..	21,664	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,40,455	10,83,702	1,05,06,101	
Cambay ... ..	...	850	89,722	Cambay ... ..	31,890	89	2	2	21½	6	170	1,33,619	3,80,489	6,40,851	
Rewa Kántha ... ..	27	4,837	726,056	Nándod ... ..	10,819	3,228	24	33	218½	102	1,813	1,62,219	15,21,664	28,08,373	
Nárakot ... ..	...	143	7,450	Jámbugboda ... ..	556	53	1	1	9	7	85	5,040	7,899	15,493	
Báneda ... ..	...	215	41,373	Bánda ... ..	8,093	87	1	3	16	108	1,989	1,94,705	3,58,510		
Sachin ... ..	...	42	19,337	Sachin ... ..	735	20	8	9	19	63	60	28,928	1,34,193	2,06,690	
Dharampor... ..	4	784	120,498	Dharampor ... ..	4,775	278	4	7	20	15	125	16,688	12,11,713	4,38,882	
Jawhár ... ..	3	534	52,831	Jawhár ... ..	2,901	108	8	4	10	6	41	17,769	47,881	1,55,400	
Janjira ... ..	3	324	81,780	Murud ... ..	5,883	227	8	6	20	7	135	1,93,560	1,92,028	4,59,286	
Khánásh Agency... ..	...	(a)1,623	(a)59,055	Information not supplied.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,12,667	
Surgána ... ..	...	860	12,393	Surgána ... ..	759	61	...	...	30	...	34	5,873	8,827	24,189	
Bhor ... ..	5	1,491	155,669	Bhor ... ..	5,250	494	3	13	30	10	214	17,919	8,43,080	4,23,023	
Phaltan ... ..	...	397	65,383	Phaltan ... ..	10,564	73	5	4	17½	9½	93	42,705	1,24,512	1,84,040	
Aundh ... ..	6	447	65,146	Aundh ... ..	3,243	72	4	10	24	16	68	36,521	1,47,452	1,64,027	
Akalkot ... ..	6	493	75,774	Akalkot ... ..	6,551	108	9	6	23	10	59	65,883	2,12,647	3,03,484	
Kolhápúr ... ..	11	2,855	913,181	Kolhápúr ... ..	46,815	1,078½	24	43	...	...	678	70,665	24,73,622	42,82,951	
Sávantrádi... ..	3	926	192,948	Sávantrádi ... ..	9,269	225	6	7	25	8	136	1,99,563	2,65,825	4,42,839	
Sángli ... ..	7	1,083	238,945	Sángli ... ..	14,798	807	6	18	37	10	615	10,27,625	5,01,723	9,98,365	
Jath... ..	1	...	...	Jath ... ..	6,264	113	4	4	35	2	72	49,180	95,272	3,39,381	
Daphlápúr ... ..	1	979	79,788	Daphlápúr ... ..	1,544	6	1	...	55	23	16	2,609	5,772	7,765	
Other Southern Maráthas	20	1,957	400,325	Miraj ... ..	26,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jághira.	...	...	...	Kurandvád ... ..	9,136	...	...	...	...	...	1,068	6,31,043	11,48,249	21,69,098	
Savanur ... ..	1	70	16,976	Jamkháudi ... ..	12,514	382	28	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Khairpur ... ..	...	6,109	131,937	Mudhol ... ..	6,805	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Aden ... ..	...	75	44,079	Rámdurg... ..	8,645	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Somáli Coast ... ..	...	...	...	Sávanur ... ..	3,743	25	1	2	15	10	51	13,287	61,445	1,15,797	
				Khairpur ... ..	6,240	1,014	10	13	...	...	233	1,09,314	9,49,219	12,12,715	
				Aden ... ..	44,079	5	5	5	15	5	236	2,18,404	...	32,74,086	
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,18,780	
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>64,633</b>	<b>8,129,512</b>		<b>355,342</b>	<b>12,025½</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>13,695</b>	<b>52,26,725</b>	<b>1,34,97,406</b>	<b>4,39,04,952</b>	

(a) Includes figures for Mowás Estates.

D—POPULATION.

(1).—Population of British Territory.

Commissionership.	Districts.	Inhabited houses.	POPULATION (1891).						CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION.											OCCUPATION.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.
			Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Jews.	Animists.	Others.	Total male agriculturists, including land-holders, cultivators, and agricultural labourers.	Total non-agricultural males.			
					Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East-Indian and other mixed classes.	Natives.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
NORTH DIVISION.	Ahmedabad	219,492	294,697	286,507	178,964	162,442	291,712	223.40	642	143	898	789,718	90,467	856	39,693	207	176	5	236,874	236,639	Gujarati.	Emigration 271, immigration 202.	
	Kaira	200,411	242,790	233,322	177,991	147,461	277,541	241.7	41	19	2,222	782,418	77,443	169	9,254	9	...	...	323,383	137,217	Do.		
	Panch Mahals	65,111	94,199	87,300	67,902	64,020	113,411	195.1	19	17	48	281,760	18,461	198	1,738	...	11,986	...	190,001	42,100	Do.		
	Broach	78,904	113,902	109,291	61,022	58,250	141,408	233.42	31	9	98	245,322	71,203	8,213	3,576	29	17,836	...	102,003	72,961	Do.		
	Surat	126,554	182,573	203,651	129,252	124,112	649,909	391.088	90	75	876	572,916	62,307	12,767	11,433	86	...	...	193,884	127,991	Do.		
	Talaja	145,531	200,573	203,600	167,075	158,309	619,500	220.91	850	238	42,594	727,201	39,683	3,869	1,977	380	...	63	0,260	275,003	161,239		Do.
	Nadi	140,783	256,344	244,791	176,390	166,744	843,682	142.02	2,283	212	1,188	776,824	42,069	407	7,889	108	...	...	370,579	154,787	Marathi.		
CENTRAL DIVISION.	Kanadesh	240,400	4,30,017	4,30,937	307,990	298,034	1,490,551	300	239	283	643	1,240,132	112,049	508	11,220	89	...	1	66,698	265,750	Do.	Some people left the south of the District for Berar, but most of them returned after the fall of rain that occurred on the 18th November 1896. It is reported that several hundreds of Dhuigars have gone to Indore in hopes of being maintained by the Maharaja. Immigration has occurred to some extent especially from His Highness the Nizam's territory of people in search of subsistence and others have come from neighbouring District for the same purpose but not in large numbers. A considerable number of people came from Bombay and Poona while the Plague was prevalent at those places.	
	Ahmednagar	134,276	276,674	267,656	173,151	166,214	688,756	163.75	1,068	86	5,234	816,666	47,071	188	16,203	39	...	11	286,978	164,847	Do.		
SOUTH DIVISION.	Poona	240,927	375,000	373,074	210,485	199,272	1,067,800	198.58	5,403	948	4,911	989,790	51,200	2,029	12,493	930	...	90	808,675	241,919	Do.		
	Bhilsapur	107,910	237,677	231,664	143,723	137,625	750,069	191	210	164	647	686,946	53,971	232	8,439	20	...	1	226,384	165,016	Marathi and Kanarese.		
	Satara	198,730	302,492	301,784	251,304	230,403	1,225,089	245.85	418	60	426	1,163,066	43,266	184	18,002	83	...	6	423,183	190,689	Do.		
	Belgaum	165,897	309,500	309,683	202,026	191,718	1,013,201	216.7	1,354	364	5,809	878,051	60,464	61	62,943	...	...	...	302,346	149,040	Kanarese, Marathi and Hindustani.		
	Dharwar	191,071	323,111	324,835	204,000	198,498	1,051,314	229.46	805	476	3,441	903,739	131,000	135	12,169	27	32	...	...	340,877	187,104	Kanarese and Marathi.	
SINDH.	Bijapur	136,144	245,476	251,239	151,629	146,046	786,359	140.60	42	11	774	703,691	88,222	24	8,368	8	1	...	...	275,639	122,365	Kanarese and Konkani.	
	Kanara	79,873	150,900	153,462	63,466	78,533	444,351	118.3	69	128	16,444	402,644	26,460	10	1,586	12	...	...	147,078	67,278	Do.		
	Ratnagiri	197,057	286,961	371,658	220,715	220,622	1,105,926	291.98	46	18	4,142	1,019,943	79,673	16	2,089	...	...	...	871,284	142,332	Marathi ...		
	Kolaba	175,518	269,943	295,929	...	...	594,872	268.1	...	...	...	594,872	268,1	...	...	...	...	...	2,422	729	1	214,660	84,893
SINDH.	Karachi	112,000	189,144	141,507	124,099	104,291	664,900	39.33	1,180	486	2,440	1,046,117	453,188	1,909	101	147	3,042	193	138,974	174,178	Do.	Over 1,00,000 persons usually pass every fair season in Bombay but it was not so during the year on account of the Bubonic Plague.	
	Chikargana	102,007	204,440	255,119	199,424	196,506	915,407	112.30	231	268	68	182,905	728,691	71	1	37	2,908	402	165,334	328,638	Sindhi.		
	Upper Sind Frontier	29,122	66,473	65,792	89,800	82,498	174,549	68.4	60	10	60	18,906	155,408	8	...	4	210	183	10,291	66,012	Sindhi and Beluch.		
SINDH.	Hyderabad	160,401	291,102	245,742	209,006	172,806	918,016	191.70	657	41	180	185,625	719,000	46	...	32	101.00	5	176,418	323,650	Sindhi, Persian, Hindi, Urdu and English.		
	Thar and Parkar	52,450	92,903	78,957	72,322	69,021	298,203	23.43	5	0	7	79,853	164,890	1	823	...	...	...	63,615	86,069	79,167	Sindhi, Gujarati and Marwari.	
SINDH.	Total Town and Island of Bombay	3,314,273	5,984,720	6,501,309	3,569,364	3,289,977	18,035,280	145.8	16,810	5,188	91,691	14,113,908	3,346,983	20,447	215,418	4,018	213,618	890	5,331,273	6,713,701	Immigrants 10,025, Emigrants 22,242.		
	Total	3,473,232	6,098,873	6,708,967	3,674,194	3,395,916	18,957,044	150.72	29,110	9,463	121,191	16,667,179	3,601,910	78,045	241,001	9,639	213,818	927	5,604,119	4,198,948			
SINDH.	Native States	1,596,132	2,447,470	2,319,813	1,632,675	1,631,360	8,050,208	116.72	730	284	7,230	6,791,005	853,892	2,611	314,774	1,082	74,405	19,330	2,357,989	1,703,187			
	GRAND TOTAL	4,969,364	8,546,343	8,112,780	5,306,869	4,920,370	26,916,312	142.9	29,840	9,728	128,420	21,458,244	4,355,802	70,656	565,830	10,721	202,023	20,267	7,922,067	6,901,135			

\*This figure includes the population of 16 villages recently transferred from Shikarpur to Karachi, concerning which full details are not yet available.

**D—POPULATION.**  
(2)—Population of Native States.

1896-97.]

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[APP. I D (2).]

Commissionerships.	States.	POPULATION (1891).							CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION.											OCCUPATION.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.
		Inhabited houses.	Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Jews.	Animists.	Others.	Total male agriculturists including landholders, cultivators and agricultural labourers.	Total non-agricultural males.			
					Male.	Female.			Euro-peans.	East Indian and other mixed classes.	Natives.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
NORTHWEST DIVISION.	Cutch ...	122,476	168,985	171,944	111,406	108,180	558,426	85.91	37	7	129	351,620	133,402	118	71,989	47	382	94	121,630	166,305	Cutchi and Gujarati.	Not known.	
	Kathiawar ...	575,876	874,176	822,913	542,453	512,858	2,752,404	183.88	172	125	601	2,379,439	358,061	903	113,005	105	4	...	622,247	794,386	Gujarati.		
	Patanpur ...	188,917	195,523	179,830	140,069	131,109	645,638	89.03	489	88	68	557,370	57,486	205	29,149	84	174	...	190,276	186,311	Do.	230 emigration, 267 immigration.	
	Mahl Kantha ...	132,760	174,160	170,615	122,486	114,307	681,568	166	4	...	81	525,897	28,570	8	13,816	4	...	10,236	179,421	117,225	Gujarati, Mewadi, Marathi, Marathi and Hindustani.		
	Rewa Kantha ...	148,957	218,141	209,356	158,095	148,104	733,508	147.29	11	1	24	641,811	25,103	336	1,308	6	64,866	...	232,102	64,044	Gujarati.		
	Narukot ...	22,988	29,906	29,008	16,325	14,482	89,722	25.64	4	...	17	78,660	12,712	137	3,262	...	...	...	22,119	24,112	Gujarati and Urdu or Hindustani.	2,565 immigration, 2,300 emigration.	
	Camley ...	7,515	...	...	...	...	41,373	...	...	...	...	49,311	888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gujarati and Marathi.		
	Bansda ...	4,520	52,905	51,068	30,652	37,698	19,357	172.41	...	...	...	16,608	2,420	618	126	6	...	...	32,039	10,418	Gujarati.		
	Sachin ...	21,240	...	...	...	...	120,498	...	...	...	...	118,379	1,851	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gujarati, Marathi and Konkni.		
	Dharampur ...	8,827	16,367	14,016	11,456	10,990	52,831	93.93	...	4	3	52,232	421	46	4	...	121	...	24,025	8,900	Marathi.		
CENTRAL DIVISION.	Jawhar ...	6,224	9,555	8,467	7,682	7,226	32,920	49.88	1	...	2	21,343	151	29	1	...	11,402	...	11,110	6,137	.....		
	Dang States ...	2,246	3,608	3,122	2,937	2,730	12,398	64.44	...	...	...	12,118	131	28	...	...	121	...	5,879	686	.....		
	Surgaus ...	11,002	24,106	23,215	14,510	13,944	75,774	152.16	1	...	1	65,034	10,230	...	608	...	...	...	24,880	14,836	Marathi and Kannarese.		
	Akalkot ...	24,001	45,640	46,217	32,063	30,850	155,669	104.40	1	2	6	152,716	1,992	1	680	271	...	...	57,692	20,910	.....		
	Bhor ...	30,000	40,371	40,315	26,998	24,445	131,529	156.84	...	...	1	125,664	4,674	...	1,398	4	...	...	41,363	24,007	Marathi, Kannarese and Hindustani.		
SOUTHWEST DIVISION.	Other Sattara Jaghirs.	151,748	286,046	275,167	181,626	170,392	913,151	324.26	41	21	1,351	822,526	88,372	24	50,896	...	...	...	215,588	60,769	Marathi, Kannarese, Hindustani (Musalmans).		
	Kolhapur ...	16,491	22,404	25,020	17,325	17,131	81,780	253.41	...	...	12	65,803	14,126	...	71	509	159	...	26,279	13,350	Marathi and Hindustani.	83 emigration, 80 immigration.	
	Bavanivadi ...	32,476	57,559	64,223	35,261	34,599	102,948	202.37	3	...	4,691	183,746	4,455	...	147	...	...	...	67,467	26,053	Marathi.		
	Southern Maratha Jaghirs.	118,439	220,512	224,415	140,595	123,584	719,056	178.91	19	21	379	633,169	56,981	12	23,199	6	...	...	220,563	140,544	Marathi, Kannarese, Hindustani and Gujarati.		
	Savandr ...	2,901	4,963	5,289	3,867	3,857	16,978	242.51	...	...	...	12,108	4,858	...	15	...	...	...	5,257	3,073	Kannarese, Marathi, and Musalmans.		
Khairpur ...	26,619	44,620	38,736	28,113	20,469	131,937	21.60	3	...	1	28,314	103,033	...	...	...	...	...	22,661	50,072	Sindhi, Persian, and Beluchi.	17,838 emigration.		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,590,122</b>	<b>2,487,460</b>	<b>2,408,318</b>	<b>1,632,675</b>	<b>1,535,360</b>	<b>8,059,298</b>	<b>116.72</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>7,329</b>	<b>6,781,035</b>	<b>858,892</b>	<b>2,611</b>	<b>914,774</b>	<b>1,082</b>	<b>78,405</b>	<b>19,330</b>	<b>2,367,938</b>	<b>1,762,187</b>			

**CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND—SETTLEMENTS.**

(1).—Statement showing the date on which the current settlement in each district of the Bombay Presidency expires, i.e., the date on which each district becomes open to re-settlement.

No.	District.	Year in which first settlement took place.	Year in which district becomes open to re-settlement.
1	Ahmedabad	1856-57	Revision settlement operations, completed.
2	Kaira	1862-63	Do. do. do.
3	Panch Mahals	1870-71	Three talukas had revision settlement introduced into them; with remaining two talukas survey operations are in progress.
4	Brosach	1870-71	Revision survey operations are in progress.
5	Surat	1884-85	Revision survey operations completed. Settlement operations in progress.
6	Khandesh	1864-65	Re-settlement operations in progress.
7	Nasik	1840-41	Do. do.
8	Thana	1854-55	Do. do.
9	Kolaba	1859-57	Revision survey operations completed. Settlement operations in progress.
10	Ahmednagar	1843-44	Re-settlement operations completed with the exception of a few villages in which the field operations have all been completed and which are therefore awaiting settlement only.
11	Poona	1838-39	Revision settlement operations completed.
12	Sholapur	1839-40	Re-settlement operations completed.
13	Katara	1853-56	Do. do.
14	Ratnagiri	136-68	Original settlement operations completed.
15	Kanara	18-3-64	Original settlement completed.
16	Belgaum	1846-49	Re-settlement operations completed.
17	Dharswar	1843-44	Do. do.
18	Bijapur	1843-44	Do. do.
<i>Karachi District.</i>			
19	Johi	1892-93	The existing rates continued without a guarantee except in the case of Barani which have been revised.
20	Dadu	1892-93	1892-1903.
21	Schwan	1890-91	1900-1901.
22	Matojhand	1885-86	Irrigational settlement with a guarantee for 10 years has been introduced with effect from 1896-97.
23	Karachi (Surveyed portion of the Malir Tappa).	1889-90	Irrigational settlement till such time as a regular settlement is introduced.
24	Kotri	1889-90	1899-1900.
25	Tata	1892-93	Irrigational settlement till such time as a regular settlement is introduced.
26	Singral	1893-84	Do. do. do.
27	Mirpur Batora	1893-84	Do. do. do.
28	Jati	1887-93	Do. do. do.
29	Shahbendar	1887-88	Do. do. do.
30	Ghorabari	18-8-89	Do. do. do.
31	Mirpur Sakro	1888-89	Do. do. do.
<i>Hyderabad District.</i>			
32	Guni	1893-94	The existing rates with certain modifications up to 1902-1903.
33	Hala	1884-85	The existing rates continue up to 1903-1904.
34	Hyderabad	1886-87	Revised irrigational settlement with a guarantee for 10 years has been introduced with effect from 1896-97.
35	Radin	1886-87 & 1887-88	1898-99.
36	Dehro Mohbat	1887-88	1898-99.
37	Tando Bago	1887-88	1898-99.
38	Tando Alahyar	1891-92	1901-1902.
39	Sakrand	1890-91	1900-1901.
40	Kandiaro	1881-82	1898-99.
41	Nausahro	1891-82	1900-90.
42	Moro	1891-82	1898-99.
43	Shahdadpur	1892-93	1902-1903.
<i>Shikarpur District.</i>			
44	Sukkur	1890-90	1899-1900.
45	Bobri	1892-93	The existing rates continued with certain modifications for a period of 10 years.
46	Larkhana	1892-93	1903-1904.
47	Lablarya	1892-93	1903-1904.
48	Mehar	18-2-93	1903-1904.
49	Kakar	1892-93	1903-1904.
50	Kambar	1892-93	1903-1904.
51	Rat-dero	18-9-93	1903-1904.
52	Nasirabad	1-8-84 & 1887-88	1898-99.
53	Nau-habro Abro	1894-95	The existing settlement continues up to 1899-99.
54	Shikarpur	1895-96	1898-99.
55	Ghotki	1895-96	Revised irrigational settlement with a guarantee for 10 years has been introduced with effect from 1896-97.
56	Mirpur Mathelo	1896-97	1898-99.
57	Ubauro	1896-97	1898-99.
<i>Upper Sind Frontier District.</i>			
58	Shahdadpur	1903-04	Not yet guaranteed.
59	Thul	1895-96	1903-1904.
60	Jacobabad	1895-96	Revised irrigational settlement with a guarantee for 10 years has been introduced with effect from 1896-97.
61	Kashmor	1894-95	Not yet guaranteed.
<i>Thar and Parkar District.</i>			
62	Khipro	1893-94	Do.
63	Sauhar	1893-94	Do.
64	Unarkot	1893-94	Do.
65	Mirpur Khda	1892-93	1902-1903.

(2).—Statement showing the total cost of revision settlement operations in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency and the total revenue demand consequent on re-settlement as it stood at the close of the year 1896-97.

No.	Name of Collectorate.	Number of villages.	Total revenue of the villages realized in the year before the introduction of the revision settlement.		Revised annual demand consequent on re-settlement.	A approximate cost of revision.	Difference between former and revised revenue.		Percentage increase.	REMARKS.
			Rs.	P.			Rs.	P.		
1	Ahmedabad	444	8,73,008		10,92,945	5,46,665	2,19,847	25.2		
2	Kaira	625	13,16,781		15,16,485	2,69,427	2,01,654	15.3		
3	Panch Mahals	222	1,10,428		1,11,933	27,660	1,507	1.3		
4	Thana	649	8,64,507		5,33,394	4,11,858	1,68,957	19.3		
5	Khandesh	1,094	25,24,884		20,43,282	6,48,882	7,18,448	28.9		
6	Nasik	950	6,74,850		9,28,251	5,71,881	2,38,081	37.6		
7	Ahmednagar	1,071	9,80,576		12,45,096	9,29,142	2,83,520	28.9		
8	Poona	1,095	9,65,011		12,78,849	6,56,196	3,08,317	32.0		
9	Sholapur	672	8,84,777		11,29,757	6,99,671	2,94,080	33.3		
10	Katara	902	12,22,659		16,09,672	4,44,784	3,70,038	30.3		
11	Kolaba	913	8,27,098		8,79,848	2,30,987	2,31,889	28.1		
12	Belgaum	902	8,37,459		10,08,423	5,23,433	2,60,968	31.1		
13	Dharswar	1,281	12,08,683		18,72,545	4,99,199	5,75,850	47.3		
14	Bijapur	965	8,16,311		10,00,433	6,69,324	2,74,122	33.6		
Total		13,560	1,32,48,675		1,76,10,476	67,83,036	41,61,801	31.4		

## CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION. A.—LEGISLATIVE (ACTS).

(1).—Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Bombay Presidency in 1896-97 (between 1st April 1896 and 31st March 1897) and sanctioned as required by law.

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of the Act.	Date of Sanction.
Act No. I of 1896. An Act to amend the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1886.	The Honourable Mr. H. Birdwood, I.C.S., M.A., LL.D., C.S.I.	The object of this Act is to amend clause (10) of section 3 of the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1886, so as to extend to the expression "the Local Government," as used in Regulations and Acts made by the Governor in Council, the same meaning as is given in that clause to the word "Government."	The assent of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay was given on the 26th August 1896, and that of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General was given on the 16th February 1897.
Act No. I of 1897. An Act to further amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.	Do. ...	The object of this Act is to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, in order to enable a Deputy Municipal Commissioner to represent the Municipal Commissioner at Meetings of the Corporation and Standing Committees.	The assent of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay was given on the 5th March 1897, and that of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General was given on the 16th March 1897.

## A.—LEGISLATIVE (BILLS).

(2).—Statement of Bills proposed and pending in the Legislature of the Presidency of Bombay in 1896-97.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of the Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what stage.
Bill No. I of 1896. A Bill to amend the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891.	The Honourable Mr. H. Birdwood, I.C.S., M.A., LL.D., C.S.I.	The object and character of this Bill have been described at page 21 of the appendices to the Bombay General Administration Report for 1895-96.	21st January 1896.	... ..	Read a third time and passed on the 24th February 1897. Submitted for the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy on 3rd April 1897.
Bill No. III of 1896. A Bill to amend Act VIII of 1870 (an Act for the prevention of the murder of Female Infants).	Do. ...	The object of this Bill was to hand over the accumulations of the two Infanticide Funds in the Kaira and Ahmedabad Districts, to the Local Boards of those Districts, to be spent on such objects as water-supply, sanitation, education, communications and other local improvements.	17th September 1896.	.....	Read a second time on the 24th February 1897.



(1). - General statement of crime showing the results of Police and Magisterial operations in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen in the Bombay Presidency, including the Province of Sind.

B-POLICE.

COGNIZABLE CRIME.

District.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		18	19	20	
																	a	b				
Bombay Presidency Proper ...	16,654	194	1,187	747	11,925	8,935	79-86	79-86	13,654	660	83	7,418	2,144	1,084	45-71	1,817	16	63	1,892	177	18,106	8,000
Total of Presidency, including Sind.	24,610	198	1,189	1,219	16,150	12,836	84-40	79-73	20,407	618	88	11,588	2,394	1,719	52-22	2,748	46	68	2,197	177	28,386	11,698
G. I. P. Railway ...	774	...	87	3	750	423	93-98	60-4	790	...	428	22	4	55-22	86-05	2	...	20	1	661	7	
E. M. Railway ...	714	...	8	5	706	394	98-12	66-12	706	...	134	8	3	71-07	88-12	7	...	29	1	684	9	
B. D. & C. I. and R. M. Railways	1,362	...	32	38	1,324	894	97-20	87-20	1,461	...	634	83	23	43-12	87-20	82	...	38	...	788	2	
Total	2,852	...	62	41	2,791	1,481	77-91	73-53	2,942	...	1,181	130	85	80-38	90-77	91	...	61	1	1,881	18	
Bombay City and Island	40,403	186	...	23	81,107	87,809	80-64	80-64	32,088	...	30,240	524	6	61-94	88-28	48	...	38	...	36,876	7,380	
Grand Total	67,406	384	1,501	1,242	66,453	61,646	81-48	91-82	55,417	661	88	42,976	3,138	1,760	70-64	93-19	2,892	50	2,217	178	64,092	19,076

Prisoners—continued.

PROPERTY.

District.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45																																			
																																														By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Number of persons shown in columns 28 and 29 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Number pending at end of year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.																					
Bombay Presidency Proper ...	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	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Total of columns 17 to 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	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

## B.—POLICE—continued.

## NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.

(2).—General statement of crime, showing the results of Police and Magisterial operations in the detection and prosecution of crime in the Bombay Presidency, including the Province of Sind.

Districts.	Cases.						Persons.									REMARKS.
	Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during this year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Number of cases in column 5 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Aquitte.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.		
										By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Bombay Presidency Proper	109,788	141,701	108	141,809	1,239	128,809	184,573	203,054	38,710	87,860	48	31,830	30	44,566	3 died. 1 person is omitted as his case was proved cognizable.	
Sind ... ..	10,842.5	15,520	63	15,583	118	13,041	24,446	24,822	4,745	12,613	7	6,119	12	1,326		
Total of Presidency, including Sind ... ..	120,630.5	157,221	171	157,392	1,407	139,850	209,019	227,876	43,455	100,473	55	37,949	48	45,892		
G. I. P. Railway ... ..	10.8	52	...	52	3	33	51	64	4	14	...	45	...	1		
Southern Mahratha Railway.	19.1	14	16	30	1	30	39	39	...	4	1	30	4	...		
R. B. & C. I. and R. M. Railway ... ..	113.2	229	6	235	15	177	233	282	24	15	...	243	...	...		
Total ... ..	143.1	295	22	317	19	240	323	385	28	33	1	318	4	1		
Bombay City and Island ..	8,622.8	8,093	...	8,093	132	7,659	9,659	4,208	176	1,182	...	2,820	2	27		
GRAND TOTAL ..	129,396.4	165,609	193	165,802	1,558	147,749	219,001	232,469	43,659	101,688	56	41,087	54	45,920		

**B—POLICE—continued.**

(3).—Thuggee and Dacoity, Administration of Poisonous or Stupefying Drugs for Criminal purposes and other professional crimes.

Division.	CASES.			PERSONS.								COMPARATIVE RETURNS.														
	Committed during previous two years and in which no conviction was obtained up to the beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under columns 2 and 3 brought to trial within the year.	Cases under columns 2 and 3 in which no one was brought to trial up to close of year.	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in columns 2 and 3.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.	Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			14			15			16			17		
												1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	18	...	...	5	...	...	6,007	...	...	1,640	...	...
Southern do.	11	1	13	...	32	30	28	25	...	1	2	11	19	...	11	17	...	26	...	...	45,797	...	...	9,194	...	
Grand Total of Presidency Proper	12	1	13	...	32	30	28	25	...	1	2	31	19	...	29	17	...	31	...	...	6,007	45,797	...	1,640	9,194	...
Sind	5	3	1	7	14	2	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	8	222	11,501	...	...	55
Grand Total of Presidency, including Sind.	17	4	13	7	46	32	30	27	...	1	3	31	19	2	29	17	2	31	...	2	6,015	46,017	11,501	1,640	9,194	55
B. R. & C. I. and B.-M. Railway...	16	11	4	23	34	5	5	1	4	...	29	1	3	5	1	3	5	2	1	1	447	408	461	232	196	251
G. I. P. Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S. M. Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	16	11	4	23	34	5	5	1	4	...	29	1	3	5	1	3	5	2	1	1	447	408	461	232	196	251
Bombay City and Island.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	33	15	17	30	80	37	35	28	4	1	32	32	22	7	30	20	7	33	1	3	6,462	46,427	11,962	1,862	9,390	806

(4)—Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection of Persons and Property at Fairs

Note.—This statement cannot be given as its submission with the Annual Police Reports has been discontinued (Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 2788, dated 5th May 1899).

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**B.—POLICE—*continued.***

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B.—POLICE

(5).—Statement showing the Strength, Cost,

Districts,	SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.										Cost of														
	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.									Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues.		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 9).		Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.		Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.		Total pay of Subordinate Officers (columns 4 and 5).		Total pay of Constables of all classes (columns 6, 7 and 8).		Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in columns 14, 15 and 16.	
	Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police, Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Rs.	Mon.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
<b>Northern Division.</b>																									
Ahmedabad	1	3	245	22	859		1,135		4				8,010	3,333	3,448	61,065	1,04,953			2,026					
Broach	1	3	95	6	355		459						4,920	1,752	2,463	26,958	39,745			1,381					
Kaira	1	3	142	10	555		707						7,284	1,759	2,116	25,515	64,260			3,564					
Panch Mahals	1	4	152	10	540		676						6,243	1,755	2,649	39,454	69,178			4,787					
Suras	1	4	153	14	647		814						5,374	1,777	2,654	43,892	75,584			3,801					
Thana	2	5	157		588		753						13,572	2,750	3,113	41,707	63,108			5,254					
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>3,534</b>		<b>4,564</b>		<b>4</b>				<b>45,699</b>	<b>13,143</b>	<b>12,070</b>	<b>2,39,561</b>	<b>4,05,536</b>			<b>20,963</b>					
<b>Central Division.</b>																									
Ahmednagar	1	5	365	9	538		708	3	13				14,489	3,291	2,676	40,655	72,191			5,224					
Khandesh	3	10	304	62	1,278		1,717						21,152	5,461	4,120	91,544	1,47,334			82,739					
Nalk	2	4	183	9	613		811						12,653	1,946	1,452	42,636	70,032			3,690					
Poona	2	6	244	14	909		1,208						14,430	2,249	2,823	76,978	1,16,422			3,730					
Satara	2	6	210	7	754		979						12,390	2,088	2,633	59,500	80,654			4,722					
Sholapur	1	2	118	7	491		609						6,760	1,654	2,371	31,239	57,455			4,929					
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1,264</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>4,632</b>		<b>6,132</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>				<b>63,173</b>	<b>15,736</b>	<b>16,967</b>	<b>3,33,612</b>	<b>6,53,988</b>			<b>54,574</b>					
<b>Southern Division.</b>																									
Belgaum	1	4	149	8	515		677	2	17				11,133	1,556	2,727	40,012	58,554			3,467					
Bijapur	1	4	170	6	499		675						10,280	1,975	2,676	39,721	54,408			3,460					
Dharwar	1	3	203	10	624		840						9,957	1,800	2,476	57,006	72,768			4,980					
Kanara	1	3	145		446		649						6,293	1,765	2,599	39,170	51,729			3,530					
Kolaba	1	1	101		371		474						7,629	1,800	2,403	26,984	41,982			1,467					
Ratnagiri	1	4	147		486		630						9,298	1,779	2,727	34,555	60,915			6,919					
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2,040</b>		<b>3,956</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>17</b>				<b>54,581</b>	<b>10,975</b>	<b>15,813</b>	<b>1,37,508</b>	<b>2,40,346</b>			<b>22,963</b>					
<b>Total of Presidency Proper</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>3,120</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>11,266</b>		<b>14,633</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>34</b>			<b>1,83,453</b>	<b>39,826</b>	<b>48,970</b>	<b>8,10,681</b>	<b>13,02,920</b>			<b>1,04,430</b>					
<b>Sind.</b>																									
Karachi	2	6	236	154	990	13	1,311		13				15,654	2,141	9,337	81,916	1,42,295			13,564					
Hyderabad	1	5	215	158	707		1,085		13				8,826	1,845	9,032	62,190	1,27,560			6,013					
Sukkur	1	4	178	153	603		1,003						14,902	2,378	4,783	54,804	1,18,283			10,227					
Upper Sind Frontier	1	2	39	113	303		457		6	16			7,600	1,845	1,984	16,518	43,013			1,963					
Tuar and Parkar	1	1	104	294	152		550						4,791	1,128	7,753	25,889	92,995			429					
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>2,561</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4,176</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>29</b>				<b>51,923</b>	<b>9,957</b>	<b>32,868</b>	<b>2,44,287</b>	<b>5,21,130</b>			<b>25,596</b>					
<b>Total of Presidency, Including Sind</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>3,890</b>	<b>1,056</b>	<b>13,767</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>18,819</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>63</b>			<b>1,95,376</b>	<b>48,913</b>	<b>81,864</b>	<b>10,54,968</b>	<b>18,25,066</b>			<b>1,36,317</b>					
<b>Railways.</b>																									
B. R. & C. I. and R. M. Railways	1	3	6	192		1,024		1,219					21,331	17,330	4,909	6,497	12,600	96,283			5,675				
G. I. P. Railway	1	4	90		512		606						10,501	2,478	4,700	12,443	11,800			13,883					
Southern Marine Railway	1	1	66		302		368						10,188	569	3,357	14,366	25,179			2,288					
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>327</b>		<b>1,798</b>		<b>2,143</b>					<b>41,331</b>	<b>38,079</b>	<b>8,041</b>	<b>44,414</b>	<b>99,689</b>			<b>21,847</b>					
Bombay City and Island	3		75	157	83	1,714	97	2,119	18	101	60,169					2,97,649	3,27,006			14,319					
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>4,574</b>	<b>1,139</b>	<b>17,279</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>23,122</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>81,500</b>			<b>2,73,436</b>	<b>56,904</b>	<b>96,278</b>	<b>13,92,306</b>	<b>23,80,589</b>		<b>1,72,403</b>					

—continued.

Distribution and Employment of Police.

POLICE.						DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE.															
Average pay of		Contingencies and all expenses other than those included in column 21 to 18.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	In District.												On Town, Municipal or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.	Area of whole District in square miles.	Population of whole District.
Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.					Guards at District, Central, or Sub-sidiary Jails.	On Station duties.	Guards over lock-ups and Treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve.	Total.												
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36				
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.								
857-74	113-06	21,879	2,04,712	2,04,712	517	—	—	101	806	56	210	157	519	456	4	3,949	921,712				
390-	107-28	8,890	85,925	85,925	.....	1	8	82	107	76	201	98	318	45	.....	1,453	341,490				
421-1	115-9	11,706	1,26,951	1,26,951	.....	2	11	116	418	10	64	132	482	82	.....	1,009	871,559				
402-	107-08	6,772	1,13,425	1,13,425	.....	7	36	41	184	72	226	130	466	59	.....	1,338	315,417				
385-44	110-49	15,846	1,46,038	1,46,038	.....	2	13	40	130	33	273	125	407	801	.....	1,383	648,880				
—	107-32	18,058	1,45,830	1,45,830	.....	1	3	118	430	43	155	162	688	.....	8,935	619,630					
—	—	80,949	8,25,871	8,25,871	517	11	49	428	1,568	245	1,101	794	2,808	958	4	14,196	3,017,777				
118-	112-3	7,091	1,45,517	1,45,517	3,903	1	4	102	386	40	148	143	438	136	16	6,545	888,755				
110-06	108-01	24,498	3,26,808	3,26,808	.....	8	38	292	892	74	830	374	1,310	.....	10,807	1,466,351					
866	114	26,177	1,59,884	1,59,884	.....	4	14	138	446	33	108	174	666	50	19	5,340	843,533				
366-03	110-80	16,296	2,32,438	2,32,438	.....	—	—	109	367	52	272	101	639	291	175	5,380-4	1,067,800				
—	—	17,843	1,80,832	1,80,832	.....	1	4	126	354	73	319	109	677	101	—	4,983	1,225,959				
343-84	110-28	9,871	1,14,279	1,14,279	.....	1	8	59	183	38	177	98	363	127	—	5,523	760,634				
—	—	1,02,676	11,59,818	11,59,818	3,903	16	53	829	2,678	308	1,342	1,149	4,073	705	310	86,370-4	6,237,666				
90-87	1786-07	11,040	1,33,769	1,33,769	2,997	1	15	119	359	28	91	148	468	65	19	4,657	1,013,281				
120	109-3	21,688	1,34,286	1,34,286	.....	4	12	100	292	38	140	142	454	80	—	8,469	796,339				
309-23	113-44	10,303	1,54,540	1,54,540	.....	2	13	105	234	57	233	194	469	305	—	4,535	1,061,314				
—	104-29	9,144	1,16,250	1,16,250	.....	—	7	37	184	43	214	132	403	111	—	3,510	446,331				
—	118-16	11,839	94,140	94,140	.....	1	2	90	330	11	58	102	371	—	—	2,137	594,573				
—	113-3	6,423	1,25,716	1,25,716	.....	2	7	101	284	33	169	126	440	113	—	3,932	1,105,928				
—	—	70,435	7,58,701	7,58,701	2,997	12	56	609	1,643	205	908	619	2,807	554	19	24,558	5,008,033				
—	—	2,54,110	27,44,390	27,44,390	7,317	86	159	1,800	5,889	858	3,441	2,762	8,438	2,312	233	77,422-4	15,163,506				
251-13	112-92	23,830	2,89,037	2,89,037	5,698	3	16	149	457	43	270	168	742	365	8	14,373	571,931				
2-1-303	111-830	9,627	2,25,303	2,25,303	2,020	8	37	143	460	44	255	196	703	138	16	3,230	876,533				
281-73	111-36	20,037	2,30,444	2,30,444	.....	3	22	110	346	40	268	160	616	2-8	—	3,075-21	908,438				
280-77	106-02	6,135	77,894	77,894	.....	1	8	24	163	8	30	28	186	42	23	2,006-21	174,549				
270-6	114-9	8,598	1,43,742	1,43,742	.....	—	—	94	321	10	93	104	414	—	—	12,439	340,324				
1885-90-3	557-43	73,227	9,65,454	9,65,454	10,976	14	78	526	1,726	139	900	679	2,710	771	45	46,672-42	2,371,754				
—	—	8,27,337	87,01,844	87,01,844	17,802	52	236	3,303	7,616	997	4,347	3,441	12,198	2,983	278	134,004-82	18,035,290				
—	94-02	27,706	2,32,401	71,706	1,61,191	—	—	163	854	27	170	190	1,024	—	—	3,163	—				
—	103-27	25,907	1,41,594	43,478	90,116	—	—	103	613	—	—	108	612	—	—	772-54	—				
—	100-31	11,009	67,416	21,754	45,991	—	—	46	234	—	—	88	262	—	—	72	—				
—	98-56	64,523	4,47,591	1,25,691	2,05,399	—	—	312	1,580	29	208	311	1,788	—	—	8,658-54	—				
524-7	174-3	1,46,280	7,86,928	7,33,088	53,265	—	—	184	1,668	43	316	232	1,384	114	—	22	804,004				
—	—	5,36,139	49,37,698	45,75,503	2,77,186	52	333	2,898	10,873	1,074	4,771	4,014	15,880	8,007	278	1,27,773-30	18,830,894				

B.—POLICE—continued.

(5).—Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Distribution and Employment of Police—concluded.

District.	PROPORTION OF THE WHOLE FORCE (OFFICERS AND MEN).						PROPORTION OF THE POLICE ON STATION DUTIES (OFFICERS AND MEN).						Total amount of cognizable crime reported.	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police Force on station duties.
	To area.			To population.			To area.			To population.				
	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.		
1	27	28	29	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
<b>Northern Division.</b>														
Ahmedabad ... ..	3.47	2.98	38.14	809.94	583.65	227.28	9.63	12.9	18.5	2,248.07	1,617.23	630.85	1,579	3.8
Broach ... ..	8.16	8.14	104.5	742.86	606.102	136.23	11.26	11.22	0.341	2,647	2,161	485	740	5.73
Kaira ... ..	2.37	2.26	46.02	1,232.79	1,069.71	173.08	8.01	2.98	37.03	1,632.18	1,433.02	229.16	1,029	2.03
Panch Mahals ... ..	2.35	2.34	2.19	463	414	49	7.06	7.06	1.37	1,393	1,243	149	336	1.49
Surat ... ..	1.99	1.98	9.006	779.36	617.57	161.79	10.38	10.35	0.033	4,062	3,219	843	623	3.89
Thana ... ..	5.23	5.19	25.06	1,039.66	956.58	133.01	7.18	7.12	18.26	1,495.58	1,318.05	182.52	2,168	3.94
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>3.10</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>867.84</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>7.07</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1,963.02</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>6,530</b>	<b>3.25</b>
<b>Central Division.</b>														
Ahmednagar ... ..	9.47	6.43	.48	1,133.61	1,023.43	111.18	15.17	11.49	.27	2,029.12	1,830.10	199.01	884	2.01
Khandesh ... ..	6.35	5.29	1.06	850.81	604.62	166.18	8.49	7.08	1.40	1,137.73	828.87	308.85	2,045	1.69
Nasik ... ..	7.32	7.31	.01	1,040	947	93	10.17	10.14	.02	1,434	1,314	120	1,175	2.01
Poona ... ..	4.23	4.22	106	842.11	742	99	11.28	11.25	40.6	2,243	1,977	265	1,251	2.69
Satara ... ..	5.49	4.99	9.8	1,252	1,101.99	150.78	10.3	10.18	4.81	2,554.1	2,346.58	207.55	1,048	2.1
Sholapur ... ..	7.67	7.67	196	1,274	1,037	217	18.68	18.66	80	3,102	2,572	529	574	2.37
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>6.24</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1,014.91</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>10.95</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1,780.15</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>7,007</b>	<b>2.00</b>
<b>Southern Division.</b>														
Belgaum ... ..	6.6	6.8	.004	1,458.8	1,335.2	120.5	9.7	9.7	.005	2,119.7	1,944.3	175.5	637	1.3
Bilaspur ... ..	8.6	9.4	.06	1,212.04	1,106.82	279.31	14.90	17.3	.05	2,054.6	2,442.7	380.6	831	2.17
Dharswar ... ..	5.40	5.80	146.06	1,253.95	1,030.80	160.90	13.78	13.73	69.02	3,185.44	2,768.87	416.53	1,036	3.14
Kanara ... ..	6.01	5.98	28.21	687.75	629.02	58.73	14.42	14.34	11.78	1,647.05	1,506.30	140.65	496	1.83
Koldia ... ..	4.50	4.98	2.45	1,255	1,268	1.202	5.03	5.04	2.43	1,416	1,276	139.2	852	2.26
Katnagiri ... ..	5.6	5.06	.08	1,602	1,505	96	10.7	10.5	.14	2,029	2,345	384	358	.98
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>6.20</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1,250.45</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>11.07</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2,230.76</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>4,310</b>	<b>1.91</b>
<b>Total of Presidency Proper</b> ... ..	<b>5.36</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1,030.19</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>9.98</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1,965.31</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>17,847</b>	<b>2.30</b>
<b>Blind.</b>														
Karachi ... ..	10.68	10.85	31.97	436.27	213.15	93.11	23.55	23.48	14.73	943.81	742.56	201.44	2,054	3.38
Hyderabad ... ..	7.62	8.63	.12	790.8	668.83	279.4	13.73	13.7	.2	1,463.63	1,357.36	379.4	2,139	3.55
Shikarpur ... ..	1.60.5	1.60.8	58.23	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	28.20	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	2,863	9.39
Upper Blind Frontier	9.34	9.32	75.20	625.62	581.16	44.43	14.64	14.62	47.93	2,014.24	1,784.95	229.29	676	to 1
Thar and Parkar ... ..	25.94	...	...	657	...	...	23.38	...	...	820.06	...	...	550	1.33
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>11.09</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>632.9</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1,275.4</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>8,202</b>	<b>3.64</b>
<b>Total of Presidency, including Blind</b> ... ..	<b>6.65</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>663.68</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>13.40</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1,802.26</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>26,049</b>	<b>2.60</b>
<b>Railways.</b>														
B. B. & C. I. and R. M. Railways ... ..	1.77	...	...	...	...	...	3.12	...	...	...	...	...	1,405	1.39
G. I. P. Railway ... ..	1.25	...	...	...	...	...	1.25	...	...	...	...	...	815	1.32
Southern Maratha Railway ... ..	2.32	...	...	...	...	...	2.67	...	...	...	...	...	174	.84
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>1.70</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1.92</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2,394</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Bombay City and Island</b> ... ..	<b>101.3</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>300.8</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>40,443</b>	<b>4.57</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>68,906</b>	<b>...</b>

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**B.—POLICE—***continued.*

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B—POLICE

(6).—Statement showing Equipment, Discipline, and

Districts.	Total sanctioned Strength.		ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE.			PUNISHMENT.												REWARDS.	
			Number provided with Fire-arms.	Number provided with Swords only or Swords and Batons.	Number provided with Batons only.	Dis-missed.		Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate.									
	Officers.	Men.				Officers.	Men.	Under Police Act.		Under Sections 350, 351, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.		Other Offences.		By Promotion.	By Money Rewards.		
			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	19	20
<i>Northern Division.</i>																			
Ahmedabad ... ..	251	881	317	814	...	...	4	30	101	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	8	3	38
Broach ... ..	98	351	154	305	...	...	5	28	55	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	7
Kaira ... ..	145	561	241	366	79	...	3	19	60	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	25
Panch Mahals ... ..	135	540	410	259	...	...	6	26	113	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	45
Surat ... ..	172	681	266	474	93	...	2	11	113	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	63
Thana ... ..	162	588	311	438	...	...	7	21	24	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	11
Total ... ..	993	3,692	1,705	2,676	172	...	37	145	466	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	13	13	189
<i>Central Division.</i>																			
Ahmednagar ... ..	170	597	304	195	267	2	10	19	58	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	18
Khândesh ... ..	374	1,340	620	822	271	4	37	39	227	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	17
Nasik ... ..	187	622	289	520	...	1	10	8	96	1	7	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	12
Poona ... ..	252	1,014	322	345	598	...	19	47	207	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	6	30	8
Sátara ... ..	216	761	417	460	99	...	9	51	144	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	6
Sholapur ... ..	120	468	190	194	204	1	2	28	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	8
Total ... ..	1,319	4,802	2,143	2,530	1,439	6	87	192	824	2	25	...	...	1	2	6	22	42	59
<i>Southern Division.</i>																			
Bolgaum ... ..	153	523	234	41	401	2	3	6	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	11	6
Bijapur ... ..	154	502	326	430	...	1	5	21	86	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Dhárwar ... ..	204	634	308	535	...	...	3	26	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	1	1
Kánara ... ..	152	496	252	187	209	...	2	17	69	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Kolába ... ..	102	371	179	294	...	...	3	9	17	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	30
Ratnagiri ... ..	151	538	255	24	400	...	3	8	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Total ... ..	916	3,004	1,449	1,521	1,010	8	18	87	837	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	12	16	77
Total of Presidency Proper ... ..	3,198	11,458	5,296	6,733	2,821	11	132	424	1,627	2	36	...	...	1	2	8	47	71	325
<i>Sind.</i>																			
Karachi ... ..	243	1,067	601	354	823	2	10	37	118	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	5	4	4
Hydrabad ... ..	222	878	336	483	112	...	21	36	212	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	12	8	13
Shikarpur ... ..	124	816	451	308	214	3	16	33	143	...	5	...	...	...	...	4	10	4	17
Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	46	282	124	122	...	...	14	84	79	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	14
Thar and Patkar ... ..	104	414	471	20	...	...	2	13	5	32	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	4	...
Total ... ..	798	3,497	2,195	1,217	640	7	72	160	684	1	14	1	1	...	...	10	36	22	47
Total of the Presidency including Sind ... ..	3,996	14,865	7,491	7,950	3,270	18	204	574	2,211	3	50	1	1	1	2	18	83	93	372
<i>Railways.</i>																			
B. B. & C. I. and R. M. Railways.	190	1,024	15	142	1,037	...	21	9	138	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	10	2	43
G. I. P. Railway	103	612	...	36	559	1	30	22	111	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	17	15
Southern Maratha Railway.	49	203	8	8	203	...	7	4	54	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
Total ... ..	341	1,718	23	176	1,939	1	48	41	293	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	17	20	68
Bombay City and Island.	145	1,295	148	105	1,677	...	28	5	603	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	19	25
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	4,823	18,643	7,603	8,231	7,186	19	280	620	2,202	3	58	1	1	1	2	19	102	202	465

—continued.

General Internal Management of the Force.

EDUCATION.				NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR.													REMARKS.					
Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.		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.	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37						
182	319	...	...	123	500	495	19	1	41	4	5	3	22	45.67	1.94	14 vacancies. The Court prosecutor has not been provided with any weapon.						
81	182	...	...	24	212	218	7	...	18	5	3	...	4	37.8	0.87	10 vacancies.						
133	290	...	...	39	288	371	6	...	10	3	...	...	9	26.60	1.27	8 do.						
72	73	...	...	30	298	335	1	11	6	6	...	...	10	61.33	1.48	12 do.						
149	211	...	...	137	332	368	9	8	38	2	8	...	18	43.21	1.56	6 do.						
121	211	...	...	61	880	301	12	2	21	7	9	...	14	40.4	1.86	8 do. The Court prosecutor has not been provided with any weapon.						
723	1,286	...	...	414	2,010	2,078	67	7	145	27	30	3	72	...	1.58	88 vacancies. 2 Court prosecutors have no weapons.						
168	361	...	...	53	895	319	7	...	20	12	6	...	8	13.10	1.04	The Court prosecutor has not been provided with any weapon.						
218	477	...	...	90	1,040	577	17	...	18	41	...	...	20	24.51	1.16	7 vacancies. The Court prosecutor has no weapon.						
146	276	...	...	38	388	388	4	1	17	11	...	...	12	44.49	1.48	5 vacancies.						
132	464	...	...	139	641	634	33	...	66	19	1	1	17	37.99	1.34	2 vacancies. The Court prosecutor has no weapon.						
180	445	...	...	98	428	456	38	3	16	9	...	...	19	41.16	1.94	The Court prosecutor has no weapon.						
81	228	...	...	20	228	330	12	...	2	2	...	...	4	17	.68							
973	2,349	...	...	438	3,020	2,649	111	4	127	94	7	1	80	...	1.30	14 vacancies. 4 Court prosecutors have no weapons.						
115	219	...	...	32	235	337	18	...	3	5	...	...	9	14.64	1.33	2 vacancies.						
91	186	...	...	43	236	337	11	...	9	6	...	...	10	9.6	1.15	10 do.						
163	307	...	...	58	290	464	8	...	16	2	...	2	11	33.65	1.81	31 do.						
135	315	...	...	46	222	372	9	...	11	2	4	1	11	48.14	1.88	8 do.						
78	208	...	...	25	199	246	13	...	4	3	...	...	7	12.65	1.47	3 do.						
130	392	...	...	22	240	427	11	...	3	...	...	...	7	12.8	1.01							
707	1,637	...	...	271	1,422	2,238	70	...	43	21	6	4	55	...	1.38	4 vacancies.						
2,408	5,162	...	...	1,123	6,452	6,655	238	11	315	143	42	8	207	...	1.41	126 vacancies. 6 Court prosecutors have no weapons.						
130	94	...	...	136	595	591	22	...	59	12	9	6	32	45.22	2.44	17 vacancies.						
132	146	...	...	153	579	330	12	...	70	21	8	11	11	39.27	1.00	38 do.						
125	164	...	...	71	336	490	7	...	80	18	...	8	14	44.9	1.4	40 do.						
31	52	...	...	4	46	122	11	1	21	14	1	...	4	21.94	1.44	7 do.						
54	60	...	...	50	215	262	7	...	14	14	...	...	16	29.73	2.90							
472	505	1	42	456	1,881	1,757	69	1	228	79	17	25	70	...	1.81	111 vacancies.						
2,850	5,667	1	42	1,579	8,333	8,712	297	12	643	221	60	33	285	...	1.50	237 vacancies.						
168	411	...	46	126	611	459	20	1	45	21	1	2	14	48.54	1.15	18 vacancies on Broad Gauge.						
84	343	...	...	37	270	260	7	...	41	21	2	...	12	61.6	2.1	3 vacancies.						
45	170	...	...	40	196	74	3	...	26	7	...	...	8	62.58	.96	379 sick in hospital.						
297	924	...	46	268	1,077	783	29	1	112	49	3	2	30	...	1.40							
194	570	6	292	208	1,325	697	51	1	60	30	9	3	50	102.00	2.24	4 vacancies.						
3,371	7,161	7	380	2,040	10,756	10,192	377	14	724	310	71	38	303	...	1.56							

B—POLICE

(7).—Statement showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers

Districts.	Race.											Religion																					
	Europeans.			Eurasians.			Natives.					Officers.																					
	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Sikhs.	Lahans.	Khatris.	Chattris.	Bannas.	Lingayats.	Jains.	Marathas.	Hindustanis.	Fardellis.	Cajjar, Ahir and Jot.	Pachans.	Bhandaris.				
																														Military or Commissioned Civil.	Uncommissioned.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28						
<i>Northern Division.</i>																																	
Ahmedabad .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	242	860	8	103	47	12	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Broach .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	93	363	1	44	11	7	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Kaira .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	142	558	1	70	22	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Panch Mahals .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	129	529	3	43	24	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Surat .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	168	656	..	62	16	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	19	..	..	..	..	..		
Tithana .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	157	580	6	11	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Total .. .. .	..	7	..	..	..	..	2	2	24	932	3,539	14	338	140	43	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	188	..	19	..	..	..	..	..		
<i>Central Division.</i>																																	
Ahmednagar .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	164	697	8	69	34	7	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Khandesh .. .. .	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	384	1,339	9	148	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Nasik .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	183	617	4	75	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	11	..	..	..	..	..		
Poona .. .. .	..	2	1	..	8	..	1	1	6	233	1,014	15	59	32	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Satara .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	209	761	4	62	29	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Sholapur .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	118	468	1	47	15	15	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Total .. .. .	..	11	2	..	8	..	2	3	31	1,271	4,790	36	460	219	48	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	347	..	11	..	..	..	..	..		
<i>Southern Division.</i>																																	
Belgaum .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	149	521	1	49	26	5	..	..	..	..	..	18	1	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bijapur .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	150	492	1	85	19	6	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dharwar .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	199	605	8	86	25	15	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kanara .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	143	468	9	60	19	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kolaba .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100	369	3	4	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ratnagiri .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	147	538	3	16	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total .. .. .	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	893	3,013	20	300	118	25	1	..	..	..	..	47	1	284	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Grand Total of the Presidency Proper .. .. .	..	24	2	..	8	..	2	5	2	75	3,096	11,842	70	1,093	477	114	1	..	..	..	17	62	1	819	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<i>Sind.</i>																																	
Karachi .. .. .	..	2	3	7	..	..	..	..	3	229	1,050	10	171	13	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Hyderabad .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	317	841	..	164	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Shikarpur .. .. .	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	177	768	1	147	7	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Sind Frontier .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	44	235	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thar and Parkar .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	108	414	..	64	..	2	..	29	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	..	8	4	7	..	..	..	..	15	770	3,398	11	574	31	6	2	29	2	5	..	..	..	..	19	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Grand Total of Presidency, including Sind .. .. .	..	32	6	7	8	..	2	5	2	90	3,860	14,640	81	1,667	608	119	3	29	2	5	17	63	1	837	15	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<i>Railways.</i>																																	
R. B. and C. I. and R. M. Railways .. .. .	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	1	1	4	179	1,008	6	94	26	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
G. I. P. Railway .. .. .	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	97	564	7	37	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	
Southern Maratha Railway .. .. .	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	262	4	13	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total .. .. .	..	4	5	1	2	..	1	1	1	5	322	1,775	17	144	50	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	59	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bombay City and Island .. .. .	..	3	62	..	..	..	..	..	3	107	1,045	74	72	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	
Grand Total .. .. .	..	44	73	8	10	..	3	6	3	101	4,355	18,440	172	1,883	607	115	3	29	2	5	17	63	1	851	15	34	..	..	..	..	..		

—concluded.

and Men employed in the Police.

or Cast.		Men.																											Grand Total, Officers and Men.	REMARKS.	
		Hindus.																								Other Religions.					
																										Other Religions.					
Bhils.	Kolis.	Hindus of all other castes.	Kort.	Paras.	Jews.	Zorastrians.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Khatris.	Lohanas.	Sikhs.	Baniyas.	Jains.	Merchts.	Hindustanis.	Gujar, Ahr and Jat.	Parbhus.	Bhandaries.	Bhils.	Kolis.	Lingyats.	Pardehis.	Hindus of other Castes.	Paras.	Jews.	Chattris.			
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	
10	23	26	..	2	6	..	6	389	101	83	..	..	..	2	0	..	42	..	..	..	60	146	..	..	74	..	4	..	1,131	14 vacancies.	
..	..	11	..	1	..	..	..	165	39	20	..	..	..	..	4	..	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	..	..	..	450	10 do.	
..	16	22	..	..	..	..	..	308	39	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	104	..	..	43	..	..	..	699	8 do.	
18	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	138	57	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	..	..	..	170	23	..	..	85	..	..	..	664	12 do.	
..	..	21	..	8	1	..	..	167	90	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	207	..	..	..	..	..	98	76	6	..	..	..	823	6 do.	
..	2	34	..	..	..	..	..	17	31	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	379	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	128	..	0	..	744	8 do.	
23	39	123	..	16	7	2	7	1,118	357	183	..	..	2	15	..	..	810	..	..	..	230	290	..	98	414	6	10	..	4,808	58 do.	
..	..	10	..	1	1	..	2	276	32	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	179	..	..	..	..	9	10	..	..	..	..	..	768	..	
79	1	40	..	..	..	..	8	458	138	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	..	..	..	300	6	..	..	222	..	..	..	1,710	7 vacancies.	
9	4	14	..	2	1	..	..	223	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	..	..	..	89	39	..	37	73	..	1	..	806	5 do.	
..	1	14	..	3	3	..	3	227	65	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	518	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	118	..	1	..	1,286	2 do.	
..	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	247	41	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	382	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	68	..	1	..	979	..	
..	..	11	..	1	..	..	..	203	49	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	121	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	..	..	589	..	
88	6	93	..	7	9	..	13	1,634	428	157	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,376	..	..	..	450	71	19	37	595	..	3	..	8,118	14 vacancies.	
..	..	16	..	1	..	..	2	214	28	8	..	..	..	..	2	..	107	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	43	..	..	..	675	2 vacancies.	
..	..	10	..	3	..	..	..	308	41	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	32	..	..	..	647	10 do.	
..	..	14	..	..	..	..	3	303	38	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	129	..	..	..	..	63	..	..	27	..	..	..	803	21 do.	
..	..	14	..	..	..	..	89	156	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	161	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	108	..	..	..	641	8 do.	
..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	3	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	261	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	60	..	..	..	471	3 do.
..	..	43	..	..	..	..	1	89	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	336	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	151	..	..	..	690	..	
..	..	117	..	2	1	..	44	1,028	161	46	..	..	..	..	2	..	1,149	..	..	..	..	126	3	421	..	..	..	..	3,933	54 vacancies.	
118	46	328	..	24	17	2	64	3,775	944	398	..	..	2	15	2	..	3,376	..	..	..	689	361	144	137	1,430	5	13	..	4,556	126 do.	
1	..	15	..	..	..	..	1	711	53	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	135	117	..	..	5	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	1,292	17 vacancies.	
..	..	58	..	..	..	..	..	672	41	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	..	..	..	1,062	33 do.	
..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	624	50	20	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	..	..	..	681	49 do.	
..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	271	7 do.	
..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	833	26	7	..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	17	..	..	7	618	..	
1	..	100	1	..	1	..	1	2,560	179	29	3	11	26	..	..	..	146	117	..	..	6	2	..	..	331	..	..	7	4,094	111 vacancies.	
117	45	438	1	24	18	2	63	6,325	1,114	415	3	11	28	15	2	..	3,521	117	..	..	694	363	144	137	1,661	6	13	7	18,610	237 vacancies.	
..	..	50	..	4	..	..	..	336	180	103	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	342	1	..	..	1,199	..	
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	120	65	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	271	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	33	14	..	6	608	8 vacancies.	
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	74	68	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	..	..	..	..	..	9	6	9	..	..	..	311	..	
..	..	53	..	6	..	..	1	830	368	122	..	..	3	..	..	..	360	..	42	3	..	..	..	6	29	366	1	8	..	3,113	..
..	..	12	..	6	..	..	7	462	301	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	798	..	..	208	..	..	..	..	28	377	1	1	..	2,326	4 vacancies.
117	45	403	1	36	16	3	73	7,317	1,518	540	3	11	33	15	3	..	4,677	117	42	3	208	694	363	153	194	2,403	7	16	7	23,904	..

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

(1).—(Civil and Criminal).—Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Bombay on the last day of the year 1896, with the cost of Tribunals.

Name of Presidency	Area.	Population.	Number of Divisions for Courts under Chief Courts, but superior to the Chief Courts of Districts.	Number of Districts.	Number of Sub-Districts.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFICERS EXERCISING ORIGINAL OR APPELLATE JURISDICTION.					TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED.				Total receipts of the Courts.	Total Charges of the Courts.	REMARKS.
						Judges of Chief Court of Provinces.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Original.		Appeals.				
											Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Territory subject to the High Court.	77,275	15,985,270	—	18	104	(a) 7	—	(b) 13	6	(c) 123	1,52,701	2,07,988	7,075	100	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	(a) Includes the Chief Justice. (b) The District Judge of Poons is also <i>ex-officio</i> Agent for Sardars in the Deccan. (c) Includes 8 Small Cause Court Judges, 3 Registrars, 5 unpaid officers. Besides these there were also 3 Cantonment Magistrates, 193 Munsifdars and Mahalkariss under Act III of 1876, who exercised Civil Powers. (d) These are district Magistrates and the Chief Presidency Magistrate exclusive of Sessions and Assistant Sessions Judges. (e) These include all classes of Magistrates except District Magistrates and the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Besides these there were 15,161 Police Patels who were invested with Criminal Powers. (f) Is the Judge of the Sadar Court of Sind. (g) Besides these, the deputy Commissioner of Thar and Parkar exercised Civil Powers. (h) Includes 1 Small Cause Court Judge and the Registrar. Besides these there were also 1 Cantonment Magistrate, 2 Deputy Collectors, 7 Mukhtyarkars, 7 Head Munsifs and 51 Munsifdars who exercised Civil Powers. (i) These include all classes of Magistrates except District Magistrates. (j) Includes all applications for execution of decrees and applications under Chapter XX, Civil Procedure Code.
						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Territory not annexed to the High Court.	47,789	2,871,774	—	4	12	(f) 1	—	(g) 3	2	(h) 14	82,041	20,245	545	48	4,77,601 0 0	6,51,667 0 0	
						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
<b>Total</b>	<b>125,064</b>	<b>18,857,044</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>874,903</b>	<b>(j) 235,285</b>	<b>12,428</b>	<b>3,840</b>	<b>35,99,160 0 0</b>	<b>47,65,587 0 0</b>	

Statement showing the number of Judicial Officers exercising Original and Appellate Jurisdiction, both Europeans and Natives, in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind.

Designation.	European.	Natives.	Designation.	European.	Natives.
Chief Justice and High Court Judges	5	2	Subordinate Judges, Second Class	—	100
Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind	1	—	Magistrates, First Class	79	103
District and Sessions Judges	13	8	"    Second Class	6	263
Assistant Judges, F. P., and Joint Sessions Judges	5	1	"    Third Class	6	241
Assistant Judges	4	1	Police Patels	—	15,151
Small Cause Court Judges	2	7	Sanitary Committees and Sanitary Boards	—	74
Subordinate Judges, First Class	—	10			

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

(2).—(Criminal).—Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of Offence in the Presidency of Bombay, in the year 1896.

Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	NUMBER OF PERSONS					REMARKS.
				Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remain- ing under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against the State—Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to the Army and Navy ... .. " VII	2	2	2	3	2	1	...	...	...
Offences against the public tranquility ... .. " VIII	1,405	925	961	6,777	4,421	1,860	(a) 5	487	(a) 2 escaped, 3 died, on dormant file. Three complainants were fined under Section 500, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences by or relating to public servants ... .. " IX	82	69	68	95	51	39	...	5	One complainant was fined under Section 500, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ... ..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants ... " X	842	798	796	1,182	417	705	(b) 6	58	(b) 5 escaped, 1 died, 1 on dormant file. Two complainants were fined under Section 500, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
False evidence and offences against public justice " XI	935	855	841	1,117	523	507	(c) 4	81	(c) 3 escaped, 1 died, 3 on dormant file. One complainant was fined under Section 500, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ... ..	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Offences relating to coins and Government stamps ... " XII	80	70	74	85	34	50	(d) 1	...	(d) died.
Attempts at do. ... ..	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Offences relating to weights and measures ... .. " XIII	174	168	166	179	63	113	...	3	...
Attempts at do. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals ... " XIV	1,271	1,230	1,244	1,445	323	1,5	(e) 1	6	(e) died.
Attempts at do. ... ..	8	8	8	8	...	8	...	...	...
Offences relating to religion ... " XV	56	43	45	119	101	16	(f) 1	1	(f) died.
Attempts at do. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting life ...	503	448	496	849	418	325	(g) 10	96	(g) 9 died. One transferred to the Magistrate of Benares. Besides these, 1 person in one case sentenced to death was referred to the Sadar Court in Sind for confirmation and 1 person in one case referred to the same Court under Section 307, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ...	41	37	40	62	21	38	...	3	...
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births ...	62	46	50	69	37	32	...	...	...
Attempts at do. ...	7	6	6	8	5	1	...	2	...
Hurt ... ..	31,701	23,600	23,448	68,798	63,428	4,223	(h) 21	1,124	(h) 9 escaped, 14 died, 1 transferred to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, 3 on dormant file. 117 complainants were fined under Section 500, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ...	330	303	309	386	302	24	...	...	...
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement. ...	704	463	455	1,043	872	130	(i) 1	40	(i) 1 escaped. Four complainants were fined under Section 500, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal force and assault ...	5,460	5,008	4,399	9,265	7,472	1,571	(j) 6	216	(j) 1 escaped, 5 died, 16 complainants were fined under Section 500, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ...	40	33	33	33	30	3	...	...	...
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour ...	232	118	110	304	201	49	...	54	...
Attempts at do. ...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Rape ... ..	77	60	53	68	54	10	...	4	...
Attempts at do. ...	8	1	2	3	...	3	...	...	...
Unnatural offence ...	14	9	12	13	5	7	...	1	...
Attempts at do. ...	1	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	...

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

(2).—(Criminal).—Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of Offence in the Presidency of Bombay, in the year 1896—continued.

Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	NUMBER OF PERSONS					REMARKS.
				Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remain- ing under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Theft ... ..	13,130	9,447	9,014	14,016	4,185	9,336	(k) 19	471	(k) 7 escaped, 7 died, 5 transferred to the authorities at Khandwa, 5 on dormant file. Seven complainants were fined under Section 500, C. P. C.
Attempts at theft ... ..	23	22	22	25	4	19	...	2	
Extortion ... ..	75	49	45	119	99	16	...	4	One complainant was fined under Section 500, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	(l) 3	392	(l) 2 died, One complainant was fined under Section 500, C. P. C.
Robbery and dacoity ... ..	731	444	437	1,364	870	599	...	...	
Attempts at do. ... ..	5	5	5	11	7	4	...	...	
Criminal misappropriation of property ... ..	772	480	433	815	522	210	...	83	Two complainants were fined under Section 500, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ... ..	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Criminal breach of trust ... ..	1,543	822	791	972	584	332	(m) 4	51	(m) 1 escaped, 3 died, 1 on dormant file. Two complainants were fined under Section 500, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ... ..	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Receiving of stolen property ... ..	998	909	923	1,514	557	900	...	57	One complainant was fined under Section 500, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ... ..	4	4	4	4	1	3	...	...	
Cheating ... ..	1,019	568	540	826	652	124	(n) 3	47	(n) 1 escaped, 2 died. One complainant was fined under Section 500, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ... ..	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ... ..	17	15	15	27	20	6	...	1	
Attempts at do. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mischief ... ..	5,347	4,656	4,564	11,957	10,715	1,017	(o) 1	224	(o) 1 died. Nine complainants were fined under Section 500, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ... ..	5	4	5	7	3	4	...	...	
Criminal trespass ... ..	4,287	3,263	3,030	16,042	4,100	1,818	(p) 2	122	(p) 2 escaped. Six complainants were fined under section 500, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ... ..	24	22	22	32	9	23	...	...	
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII of the Indian Penal Code ... ..	117	84	80	180	128	25	(q) 5	22	(q) 2 escaped, 3 died. One complainant was fined under Section 500, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Criminal breach of contracts of service ... ..	24	16	13	49	88	2	...	9	
Offences relating to marriage ... ..	XIX 1,593	1,033	965	2,361	1,971	149	(r) 6	234	(r) 4 escaped, 2 died, 1 on dormant file. Two complainants were fined under section 500, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ... ..	1	...	2	4	2	...	...	2	
Defamation ... ..	XXI 381	270	238	499	401	61	...	37	
Attempts at do. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance ... ..	XXII 7,804	6,304	6,481	13,205	12,279	740	(s) 2	184	(s) 2 died. Ten complainants were fined under Section 500, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ... ..	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Offences under Special and Local Laws—									
Apprentice's Act XIX of 1850 ... (India)	2	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	
Arms Act XI of 1878 ... ..	866	851	852	385	59	317	(t) 1	8	(t) 1 died.
Army Act I of 1881 ... ..	7	7	7	7	4	3	...	...	
Breach of Contract Act XIII of 1859 ... ..	1,693	1,467	1,479	2,180	1,328	734	(u) 8	109	(u) 1 escaped, 7 died, 1 on dormant file.
Cantonment Act XIII of 1889, and III of 1867 ... ..	2,958	3,128	2,774	3,113	576	2,523	...	13	
Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871 ... (India)	265	265	265	336	28	308	...	...	
	3,312	2,130	2,164	6,114	5,116	852	(v) 2	144	(v) 2 died. 2 complainants were fined under Section 500, C. P. C.
Criminal Tribes Act XXVII of 1871 ... ..	21	21	21	21	...	...	(w) 21	...	(w) sent back to the Ludhiana District.
Court Fees Act VII of 1870 ... ..	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Coasting Vessels (Bombay) Act XIX of 1838 ... ..	15	15	15	84	18	16	...	...	
Criminal Procedure Code Act X of 1892 ... ..	1,280	1,268	1,273	1,517	391	1,097	(x) 2	27	(x) 2 escaped, 1 complainant was fined under Section 500, C. P. C.
Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act XVII of 1879 ... ..	70	69	70	74	62	11	...	1	
Distress Act I of 1875 ... ..	60	65	65	65	...	65	...	...	
European Vagrancy Act IX of 1874 ... ..	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Factories Act XV of 1881 ... ..	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Foreigners' Act III of 1864 ... ..	2,437	2,277	2,207	5,198	1,372	3,602	(y) 1	223	(y) 1 died.
Forest Act VII of 1873 ... ..	5	5	5	81	...	80	(z) 1	...	(z) 1 died.
Frontier Regulation No. III of 1892 ... ..	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Glanders and Farcy Act XX of 1879 (extended to Bombay under Act XXIX of 1867) ... ..	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

(2).—(Criminal).—Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of Offence in the Presidency of Bombay, in the year 1896—concluded.

Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	NUMBER OF PERSONS					REMARKS.
				Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Indian Explosives Act IV of 1884 ... (India)	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Infanticide Act VII of 1890 ...	1	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	
Land Customs (Bombay) Act XXIX of 1857 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lunatic Asylum Act XXXVI of 1858.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Merchants Seamen Act I of 1859 ...	66	66	63	65	1	64	...	...	
Merchants Shipping Act VII of 1880.	4	4	4	26	1	25	...	...	
Mutiny Act (as amended by Act VII of 1867) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Murder of Female Infants Act VIII of 1870 ...	6	6	...	6	...	...	...	6	
Native Passenger Ships Act X of 1857.	4	4	4	4	...	4	...	...	
Opium Act I of 1878 ...	346	333	332	357	46	308	(†) 1	2	(†) 1 died.
Petroleum Act VIII of 1881 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Police (Presidency Towns) Acts XIII of 1856 and XLVIII of 1860 ...	24,151	23,076	22,803	24,840	522	24,318	...	...	
Ports Act X of 1889 ...	5	5	5	5	1	4	...	...	
Post Office Act XIV of 1866 ...	6	6	7	7	1	6	...	...	
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act XI of 1890 ...	1,149	1,135	1,129	1,149	95	1,109	...	5	
Prisoners Act IX of 1894 ...	10	10	10	11	1	10	...	...	
Railway Act IX of 1890 ...	479	463	444	503	66	432	(†) 1	5	(†) 1 died.
Registration Act III of 1877 ...	7	7	7	19	7	12	...	...	
Regulation of Police Act V of 1861 ...	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	
Salt Act XII of 1882 ...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 ...	4	4	4	7	...	7	...	...	
Stage Carriages Act XVI of 1861 ...	9	9	10	10	2	8	...	...	
Stamp Act I of 1879 ...	77	76	71	88	13	66	...	9	
The Printing Press and Newspapers Act XXV of 1867 as amended by Act X of 1890 ...	2	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	
Telegraph Act XIII of 1885 ...	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	
Transport of Salt by Sea Act XVI of 1879 ...	5	5	5	10	5	5	...	...	
Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 ...	3	3	3	3	3	5	...	...	
Wild Birds' Protection Act XX of 1887 ...	3	3	3	3	...	3	...	...	
An Act to reduce the pecuniary Penalty for purchasing arms, &c., from Soldiers Act VII of 1867 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
A'bkari Act V of 1878 ... (Bombay)	1,613	1,567	1,568	1,985	316	1,542	(a1) 2	25	(a1) 1 escaped, 1 died.
District Police Acts VII of 1867 and IV of 1890 ...	18,281	18,140	8,192	8,790	1,842	7,377	(a2) 6	65	(a2) 8 escaped.
Gambling Act IV of 1887 as amended by Act I of 1890 ...	860	358	859	1,700	290	1,496	(b1) 4	...	(b1) 4 escaped.
Irrigation Act VII of 1879 ...	426	399	404	675	233	365	(c1) 3	74	(c1) 1 escaped, 2 died.
Jails Act II of 1874 and IX of 1894.	4	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	
Land Revenue Code Act V of 1879...	554	548	534	795	217	532	(d1) 2	42	(d1) 2 died, 2 on dormant file.
Municipal Acts VI of 1873 and II of 1884 ...	101,522	75,774	52,618	99,119	37,295	15,320	(e1) 223	46,281	(e1) 121 escaped, 102 died.
Municipal Act III of 1868 ...	4,397	4,387	1,520	1,592	20	1,572	...	...	
Municipal Servants' Act V of 1890 .	11	11	7	7	...	7	...	...	
Police Regulation XII of 1827 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Port Trust Acts VI of 1879 and VI of 1883 ...	278	278	278	278	...	278	...	...	
Public Conveyance Act VI of 1863 .	11,579	15,990	6,910	7,049	333	6,685	(f1) 1	30	(f1) 1 died.
Public Ferries Act II of 1868 as amended by Act II of 1878 ...	29	25	25	62	93	18	...	1	
Registration of Boats Act I of 1863 .	15	13	13	13	1	12	...	...	
Sales of Poisons Act VIII of 1863 ...	2	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	
Salt Act II of 1890 ...	530	536	523	649	52	591	...	6	
Tolls Act III of 1875 ...	2	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	
The Boiler Inspection Act II of 1891	6	6	6	10	7	3	...	...	
Tramways Act I of 1874 ...	4	4	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Attempts at do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tramways (Karachi) Act II of 1883.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Vaccination (Karachi) Act IV of 1879 ...	50	50	47	49	2	47	...	...	
Vaccination Act I of 1887 ...	32	32	10	10	...	10	...	...	
Village Police Act VIII of 1867 ...	3,005	3,002	3,045	4,212	2,182	2,107	...	3	
Village Sanitation Act I of 1889 ...	259	258	258	274	42	232	...	...	
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>263,303</b>	<b>226,112</b>	<b>178,882</b>	<b>320,486</b>	<b>168,515</b>	<b>100,373</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>51,197</b>	<b>(f) Besides these 20 are on dormant file.</b>



C—JUDICIAL

(2A).—(Criminal).—Statement showing the General Result of the trial of European

Description of offences,	NUMBER OF PERSONS ACCUSED AND BROUGHT BEFORE A MAGISTRATE							Died, escaped or transferred to other provinces.	PERSONS WHOSE CASES										
	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	Within the year.					Total.		Number actually brought to trial.	By District Magistrates and other First Class Magistrates.						By Courts of			
		On complaint, Section 101 (a), Criminal Procedure Code,	On Police Report, Section 191 (b) of the Code.	By Magistrate, <i>pro se</i> under Section 191 (c) of the Code.	On transfer from another province.	Total.				Received by transfer under Section 451 B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed.		Transferred by order under Section 451 B of the Code.	Total omitting entries in columns 10 and 15.	Received by transfer under Section 451 B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.
													To Court of Sessions.	To High Court.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Offences against the State, Chapter VI, of the Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the public tranquility, Chapter VIII, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to coin and Government Stamps, Chapter XII, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempts at do do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to religion, Chapter XV, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting life	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
exposure of infants and the concealment of births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hurt	2	25	4	...	...	81	...	31	...	17	14	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal force and assault	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	45	...	28	17	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...
Attempts at do do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempts at rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	5	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
Extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery and dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal misappropriation of property	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Criminal breach of trust	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Receiving of stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cheating	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal trespass	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Defamation, Chapter XXI	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under Special and Local laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	136	231	3	...	373	1	348	...	291	49	...	...	...	338	...	...	...	2



C—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(3).—(Criminal).—Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Presidency of Bombay during the year 1896.

Nature of Proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.—Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI C and Section 485 ...	5	5	1	4	
2.—Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace ...	228	424	154	270	
3.—Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour ...	1,106	(a) 1,162	250	883	(a) Of these, 27 persons were under trial at the end of the year and 2 escaped.
4.—Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X ...	34	42	23	19	
5.—Possession, Chapter XII ...	28	81	20	52	
6.—F frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, Section 250... ..	639	762	66	696	
7.—Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors, Chapter XXIII, Section 332.	15	15	8	7	
8.—Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI ...	844	(b) 845	522	318	(b) Of these, 5 persons were under trial at the end of the year.
9.—Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII ...	224	278	70	208	
10.—Contempt of Court, Chapter XXXV ...	2	3	2	1	
Total ...	3,125	(c) 3,617	1,125	2,458	(c) Of these, 32 persons were under trial at the end of the year and 2 escaped.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

(4).—(Criminal).—Statement showing the general Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1896.

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE DISPOSED OF.					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of Cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	REMARKS.
		Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.		Committed or referred.					
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Village Officers ... ..	4,250	...	2,122	680	1,447	...	1	3,083	3.02	4,633	
<b>Subordinate Magistrates—</b>											
Special Magistrates under Section 14 ... ..	18,399	11	5,951	2,464	3,609	22	1,342	10,019	3.9	8,280	
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ... ..	61,465	227	15,786	2,970	1,298	15	41,171	17,658	1.3	6,452	
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly ... ..	186,859	103	133,126	55,995	10,017	2,220	5,373	101,009	13.4	201,150	* 20 on dormant file.
Benches of Magistrates ... ..	14,655	2	7,960	2,174	1,572	6	2,941	9,753	1.06	4,727	
Sanitary Boards and Sanitary Committees ... ..	274	...	42	232	...	...	...	258	1*	194	
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code ... ..	201	...	42	138	...	21	...	87	4.6	287	(a) If 2,442 persons committed or referred shown in column 7, be deducted from this, the balance will agree with the figures shown in column 5 of Statement No. 2.
Chief Magistrates of Districts ... ..	39,375	31	2,569	518	36,131	71	53	35,029	15	37,140	
Courts of Session ... ..	2,302	6	886	1,016	...	87	307	812	34.2	7,659	(b) Of these 171 escaped, 181 died and 28 were transferred.
Superior Courts ... ..	149	...	31	114	...	...	4	88	16.7	428	
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>(a) 322,927</b>	<b>(b) 380</b>	<b>168,515</b>	<b>46,301</b>	<b>54,073</b>	<b>2,442</b>	<b>(c) 51,197</b>	<b>177,746</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>270,950</b>	<b>(e) Besides these 20 are on the dormant file.</b>

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[App. III. C. (4).]

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

(5).—(Criminal).—Statement showing the punishment inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1896.

Class of Tribunals.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO										DETAIL OF PUNISHMENT.												REMARKS.																
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal Servitude.	Imprisonment.		Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or to keep the peace or to abstain from bad behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Fine.						Imprisonment.				Whipped.																		
				Rigorous.	Simple.						Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.		7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	80 stripes and under.											
																													1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Village Courts				57	391		1,690																																
Subordinate Magistrates—																																							
Special Magistrates under Section 14				148	8		5,087	12	9	8	4,995	85	5	1	1				8,058	6	0	6,971	9	11	1,187	1	0	42	104	10			6	5	2				
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly				290	5		4,728	8	9	6	4,694	95	6		1				9,320	9	9	8,001	3	11	1,000	8	2	50	211	24			3	4	1				
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly				9,763	548		80,577	707	1,111	425	81,916	4,795	309	100	7				2,98,312	6	9	2,42,541	15	11½	20,927	10	10	2,743	6,779	1,178	38			879	338	50		9	
Bench of Magistrates				123	5		3,610	7			3,575	33		3					3,808	5	6	3,548	2	0	128	1	0	80	84	14			3	3	1		5		
Sanitary Boards and Sanitary Committees							232				232								150	13	0	148	8	0															
District and Divisional Magistrates— Cases referred under Sections 247, 248, Criminal Procedure Code				75	3		19	78			4	3	9	1	2				2,206	0	0	561	0	0				6	28	48	1		16	11	52				
Chief Magistrates of Districts				2,400	100		29,990	167	104	5	29,120	665	41	32	2				87,219	0	6	74,124	5	4	2,773	15	0	511	1,731	325	7		129	35	6	53			
Courts of Sessions		11	157	(a) 717	24		84	48	17	16	9	22	15	29	7	2			21,397	0	0	7,821	0	2	4,650	8	0	20	182	200	809	75	29	1	8		5	(a) Out of these 1 person having also been sentenced to simple imprisonment and fine, has also been entered in columns 6 and 8.	
Superior Courts		25	17	82			3				1	1			1				8	8	6	1,008	8	6	6	8	6		4	18	80	10							
Total	45	174		(a) 18,660	1,141		81,883	1,087	1,250	458	75,566	5,029	445	225	21	2			4,24,340	14	3	3,45,601	11	1	30,784	4	6	3,845	0,078	1,812	443	65	370	397	129	71			

## C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

(5).—(Criminal).—Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1896.

Tribunals.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.												REMARKS.
	Total number of Appeals and Applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped, transferred to another province.	Appeals or Applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.	Average number of days during which each Appeal lasted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>Appeals.</i>													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts	3,647	...	886	1,584	1	315	777	13	19	...	52	17.5	(a) Died.
„ Courts of Sessions	2,013	(a) 1	780	593	...	177	359	...	5	2	96	19.3	
Superior Courts... { By persons convicted	756	...	386	197	...	47	63	...	1	...	62	26.2	
Superior Courts... { By Government from judgment of acquittal	22	...	4	5	...	4	...	...	2	...	7	51.2	
Total	6,438	(a) 1	2,056	2,379	1	543	1,199	13	27	2	217	18.9	
<i>Revision.</i>													
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	875	...	281	693	...	...	5	1	68	150	26	34.4	There were applications for revision made on behalf of complainants in which 699 accused persons were involved. Also there were 185 accused persons in whose interest the Court took steps to obtain revision.
„ Courts of Sessions	1,012	...	596	693	...	1	15	3	65	83	29	32.4	
„ Superior Courts	1,013	...	342	264	18	125	175	19	29	...	63	24.7	
Total	2,900	...	1,199	1,650	18	126	195	23	162	233	118	30.8	
GRAND TOTAL	9,338	1	3,255	4,029	19	669	1,394	36	189	235	335	22.1	

## C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—concluded.

(7).—(Criminal).—Statement showing the use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1896.

Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in such case and prescribed qualifications.	NUMBER OF ACCUSED PERSONS IN JURY TRIALS.				NUMBER OF ACCUSED PERSONS IN TRIALS WITH ASSESSORS.				REMARKS.
		Tried.	As to whom the Judge			Tried.	As to whom the Judge			
			Approved of verdict.	Did not approve of verdict.	Made reference under Section 507, Criminal Procedure Code.		Agreed with all the Assessors.	Differed from one or more but not from all the Assessors.	Differed from all the Assessors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, Criminal Procedure Code ...	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	<p>All cases falling under Chapters VIII, XI, XII, XVI, XVII and XVIII or any of the chapters taken in connection with Section 75 of the Indian Penal Code, in which punishment awardable is death, transportation for life, or transportation or imprisonment for ten years or upwards and also attempts and abetments to commit any of the above said offences were tried by Jury in the district of Poona.</p> <p>All offences punishable with death, transportation for life or imprisonment for ten years were tried by Jury in the districts of Belgaum, Thana, Surat and in the city of Karachi.</p> <p>All offences punishable with death were tried by Jury in the district of Ahmedabad.</p> <p>Assessors were employed in all cases committed for trial to the Sessions Courts except in the above-mentioned districts as noted above.</p> <p>(a) Note.—Besides these, there were 57 persons who would have been tried by Jury, but for the following facts:— 18 pleaded guilty. 38 withdrawn. 1 died.</p> <p>(b) Note.—In addition to these, there were also 66 persons as under:— 9 pleaded guilty. The charges against 22 persons were withdrawn. In the case of 14 persons, no assessors were appointed. In the case of 21 persons, assessors were not consulted.</p> <p>(c) Note.—In addition to these, 1 person having pleaded guilty, no Jurors were appointed, 3 persons were discharged at the instance of the Advocate General and 1 was remaining under trial at the close of the year.</p>
Courts of Session ...	5	(a)479	428	28	51	...	...	...	...	
Assessors ...	2 or more	...	...	...	...	(b)1,283	873	155	255	
High Court, Original (Criminal) Jurisdiction ...	9	(c)51	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	.....	531	480	28	51	1,283	873	155	255	

D—PRISONS.

(1).—Statement showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1896.

1 Jails.	2		3		4		5 RECEIVED BY TRANSFER.						6 Grand Total.		7 TRANSFERRED TO OTHER JAILS.				8 RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.								9	10	11	12	13	14	15										
	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		A. To undergo sentence.			B. In transit for transportation or to other Jails.			Grand Total.		A. To undergo sentence.		B. For transportation beyond seas, &c.		A. On appeal.		B. On expiry of sentence.		C. Under remission rules.		D. By order of Government.		Transferred beyond seas.	Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.	Escaped.	Executed.	Died.	Remaining at the end of present year.	Daily average number.										
	M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		From Jails in the province.		From Subsidiary Jails to District Jails in the province.		From Jails outside the province.		From Jails in the province.		From Jails outside the province.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.								M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.				
	M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.								
	M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.								
Central and District Jails.	6,759	207	10,877	583	17,638	790	2,386	67	1,037	60	6	28	1	21,032	918	22,000	1,338	60	123	8	678	41	9,204	603	1,567	43	5	18	3	27	1	7	9	29	1	220	6	6,806	193	6,615	201	6,816	
Subordinate Jails	231	16	3,464	327	3,665	237	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	3,695	257	3,952	1,010	60	—	—	149	8	2,310	167	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	5	—	800	7	274	10	284	
Total, 1896	6,970	217	14,341	810	21,303	1,027	2,395	67	1,037	60	6	29	1	24,727	1,175	25,902	2,348	120	123	8	827	49	11,514	770	1,568	43	5	18	3	27	1	8	9	30	1	231	6	7,115	200	6,889	211	7,100	
Total, 1895	6,637	201	14,452	704	21,898	905	2,206	33	1,165	49	3	60	—	24,828	988	25,809	3,210	77	109	4	877	28	11,322	595	1,830	54	8	1	122	6	4	—	9	1	28	—	220	3	6,979	217	7,049	212	7,261

Convicts who escaped during the year and were not recaptured at close of the year have alone been shown in column 11.

(2).—Statement showing the religion, age, education and previous occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Prisons and Subsidiary Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1896.

1 Years.	2 RELIGION.														3 AGE.				4 EDUCATION OF CONVICTS.						5 PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.											6 Total.						
	A. CHRISTIANS.			B. Mahomedans.		C. Hindus and Sikhs.		D. Buddhists and Jains.		E. All other Classes.		A. Under 15.		B. 16 to 40.		C. 40 to 60.		D. Above 60.		A. Able to read and write.		B. Able to read only.		C. Illiterate.		MALES.					FEMALES.						Total.					
	CHRISTIANS.			Mahomedans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other Classes.		Under 15.		16 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60.		Able to read and write.		Able to read only.		Illiterate.		MALES.					FEMALES.											
	CHRISTIANS.			Mahomedans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other Classes.		Under 15.		16 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60.		Able to read and write.		Able to read only.		Illiterate.		MALES.					FEMALES.											
	CHRISTIANS.			Mahomedans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other Classes.		Under 15.		16 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60.		Able to read and write.		Able to read only.		Illiterate.		MALES.					FEMALES.											
1896	106	1	13	1	224	16	6,261	171	8,632	690	47	—	46	1	74	28	12,611	661	1,570	115	85	6	1,819	4	226	—	12,303	806	503	334	2,730	6,642	1,146	1,200	1,787	614	30	227	39	14,341	810	15,151
1895	86	3	23	2	259	6	5,142	119	8,971	578	35	2	43	2	77	31	12,631	560	1,641	98	102	6	1,797	6	183	—	12,472	698	559	199	2,151	6,752	1,084	1,482	2,345	430	32	265	37	14,452	704	15,156

Males, Females.  
 Parsis ... .. 31 1  
 Jews ... .. 36 0  
 Total ... .. 66 1

1896-97.]

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[App. III. D. (1)–(2)]



D-PRISONS—continued.

(3).—Statement showing the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency on the 31st December 1895, according to the nature and length of sentences.

Years.	NUMBERS ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE.																				Total.				
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.							J.	
	Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.							Sentenced to death.	
																			a.					b.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
1-95	825	29	702	27	973	28	1,049	25	1,106	26	1,213	19	762	17	91	...	436	23	858	6	2	...	7,115	300	7,315
1-96	225	8	448	26	669	23	1,140	21	1,058	24	1,467	29	929	16	96	1	872	19	270	9	5	...	6,379	217	7,196

(4).—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1896, who had been previously convicted.

Years.	Number admitted during the year.			NUMBER PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.										Ratio per cent. of column 3 D to column 2.			JUVENILE PRISONERS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE (SECTION 309 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE).					
				A.		B.		C.		D.		A.					B.					
				Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.		Number admitted during the year.					Number previously convicted.					
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1895	14,341	810	15,151	1,109	46	441	12	659	17	2,297	77	2,374	19.0	9.5	15.7	74	28	102	5	...	5	
1896	14,463	704	15,167	1,227	26	801	8	670	7	2,158	46	2,204	15.1	6.5	14.7	77	31	108	2	...	4	

(5).—Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1896, excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations or repairs.

Jails.	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.			ESTABLISHMENT.				DIETING CHARGES.						HOSPITAL CHARGES.						
				A.	B.	C.	D.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.
				Perman.	Tempor.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rations.	Miscellaneous dieting charges, including diet of prisoners in Hajats and Camps.	Garden and agricultural expenses.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding Civil Prisoners.	Sick diet and extras for patients.	Extras or special diet for weekly prisoners not in Hospital.	Medicines, Hospital bedding, clothing, &c.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.				
Central and District Jails	6,816	177	6,993	1,99,479	410	1,80,809	27 2 5	1,09,764	1,195	906	...	2,01,075	29 15 1	11,550	5,027	6,944	...	23,521	3 5 10	89 13 9
Subsidiary Jails	254	109	363	11,019	...	11,019	24 7 0	11,453	107	260	...	11,610	24 3 11	140	7	...	...	147	0 5 5	14 11 2
Lock-ups	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	7,100	1,032	8,132	2,00,497	410	2,00,827	24 11 8	2,24,125	1,302	1,246	...	2,26,673	29 1 8	11,690	5,034	6,944	...	23,668	2 14 7	89 7 9
Inspection and General Superintendance	...	...	...	24,835	...	24,835	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1895	7,100	1,032	8,132	2,24,812	410	2,29,723	24 4 0	2,24,125	1,302	1,246	...	2,26,573	29 1 8	11,690	5,034	6,944	...	23,669	2 14 7	89 7 9
Total, 1896	7,261	909	8,200	2,27,301	199	2,27,430	27 8 6	2,27,121	1,225	1,227	...	2,29,671	27 12 11	9,254	2,087	6,210	...	17,451	2 1 10	74 6 8

D—PRISONS—continued.

(5).—Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1896, excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, or repairs—concluded.

1	6		7					8				9								10	
	CLOTHING AND BEDDING OF PRISONERS.		SANITATION CHARGES.					CHARGES FOR MOVING PRISONERS.				CHARGES FOR OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES AND SUPPLIES.								TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.	
	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	A.	B.	C.	D.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	A.	B.
Jails.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding Civil Prisoners.	Charges for conservancy, cleaning and purifying.	Charges for water-supply.	Extraordinary charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Transfer charges and road maintenance of convicts and Under-trial Prisoners.	Transportation charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	For lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniforms and accoutrements of warders.	Money payments as reward for recaptures and services.	Execution charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Central and District Jails ...	28,418	3 6 6	5,572	7,610	214	18,386	1 14 6	8,014	511	8,625	1 5 6	6,338	270	2,238	2,445	348	3,973	14,907	2 1 5	1,755	0 4 1
Subsidiary Jails ...	1,115	2 7 8	262	90	...	362	0 13 6	1,284	...	1,284	2 12 7	579	22	839	36	25	631	1,641	3 10 4	40	0 1 5
Lock-ups ...	508	0 8 7	...	...	...	...	...	7,204	...	7,204	10 8 8	...	...	...	...	...	2,302	2,302	...	...	...
Total ...	29,901	3 1 0	5,834	7,700	214	18,748	1 11 1	16,502	511	17,073	2 1 7	6,917	292	2,577	2,480	278	4,906	18,550	2 4 6	1,835	0 8 7
Inspection and General Superintendence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	594	...
Total, 1896 ...	29,901	3 1 0	5,834	7,700	214	18,748	1 11 1	16,609	511	17,073	2 1 7	6,917	292	2,577	2,480	278	4,906	18,550	2 4 6	2,369	0 4 7
Total, 1895 ...	24,016	2 14 6	5,706	8,303	...	12,008	1 7 3	23,849	2,272	26,121	3 2 7	5,191	249	2,833	1,774	16	4,430	17,625	2 2 2	2,383	0 6 7

1	11								12												13		
	CONTINGENCIES.								EXTRAORDINARY CHARGES FOR LIVE-STOCK AND TOOLS AND PLANT LIKELY TO LAST FOR 3 YEARS AND UPWARDS.												Grand Total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.	
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	L.			
Jails.	Rents, rates and taxes.	Service postage.	Telegrams and telephone charges.	Current office expenses including country stationery.	Office furniture.	Charges for registers and stationery Department charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy and plant (excluding maintenance).	Draught cables (excluding keep which goes under 10 F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Central and District Jails ...	5-8	1,073	291	874	250	658	4,254	0 0 0	809	1,264	66	24	110	1,861	163	...	...	50	4,155	0 0 6	4,85,904	69 7 9	
Subsidiary Jails ...	80	262	28	178	117	29	724	1 0 9	54	53	...	6	7	77	70	...	...	30	227	0 8 6	23,868	69 0 7	
Lock-ups ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,823	27 10 2
Total ...	648	1,335	319	1,052	367	717	4,978	0 9 9	863	1,307	66	40	123	1,938	173	...	...	80	4,382	0 8 2	6,47,095	67 4 5	
Inspection and General Superintendence ...	...	431	112	261	4	74	692	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,251	...	
Total, 1896 ...	648	2,366	371	1,313	371	791	5,670	0 11 0	843	1,307	66	40	123	1,938	173	...	...	80	4,302	0 8 8	6,77,346	70 15 11	
Total, 1895 ...	661	2,395	302	807	452	...	4,867	0 9 0	350	675	132	36	61	846	168	...	161	32	2,063	0 5 8	5,65,066	68 6 7	

1896-97.]

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

APP. III. D. (5).

D-PRISONS—continued.

(6).—Statement showing the employment of Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1896.

1 Years.	2 Average number not sentenced to labour.	3 Average number under sentences of labour on working days.	4 Average number sick.	5 Average number consoling and ill.	6 Average number not employed for other reasons.	7 AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.												8 Number of prisoners hired out to Municipality, private individuals or departments other than the Public Works Department.	9 Ratio per cent. on column 4 of those employed on working days as			
						A. On unremunerative labour.	On Prison duties.					On Prison Buildings.				K. Manufacturers.	L. Public Works.		Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (8 K).	
							B. Prison Officers.	C. Prison servants.	D. Gardening.	E. Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in Prisons, e.g. wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	F. Jail repairs.	Additions and alterations.		New Prisons.			a. Public Works Jails.					b. Other Extra-mural labour.
												G. Under Superintendent.	H. Under Public Works Department.	I. Under Superintendent.	J. Under Public Works Department.							
1896...	84	7,916	254	190	138	840	763	738	454	1,294	166	4	37	8	1	1,806	425	98	84	10.9	10.9	27.0
1895...	90	7,162	240	218	133	895	692	734	405	1,322	181	68	88	88	33	1,872	179	290	249	9.7	10.2	26.1

(7).—Statement showing the net cash earnings of Convicts sentenced to labour in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1896.

1 Years.	2 Average number sentenced to labour.	3 Average number employed on jail manufacture.	4 Cash balance on manufacturing account in hand on the 1st January 1896.	5 Cash drawn on manufacturing account during year.	6 Total.	7 Paid into treasury on manufacturing account.	8 Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1896.	9 Total.	10 Cash earnings (being total of column 10 less total of column 7).	11 Average earnings per head calculated on column 8.	12 Average earning per head calculated on column 4.	13 REMARKS.
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
1896...	7,016	2,508	843 8	98,055 1	98,898 9	1,00,493 0	633 13	1,97,126 13	98,228 4	14 0	39 8	
1895...	7,162	2,644	861 0	1,00,724 9	1,01,086 2	1,89,696 12	643 8	1,89,440 4	88,354 2	12 5	33 7	

(8).—Statement showing the net cost of the prisoners in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1896.

1 Years.	2 Total cost of maintenance (column 2, statement 5).	3 Average cost of maintenance per head (column 10, statement 5).	4 Total cash earnings (column 10 of statement 7).	5 Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	6 Net cost to Government (column 2 minus column 4).	7 Average net cost per head of average strength (column 2 minus column 5).
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1896...	5,47,005 0	67 4	99,228 4	12 1	4,48,566 12	55 8
1895...	5,38,483 0	65 8	88,854 2	10 11	4,50,078 14	54 8

**D—PRISONS—concluded.**

(9).—Statement showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1896.

1 Years.	2 Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of jails devoted to convicts, under-convicts and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			3 Average daily strength.			4 Maximum population on any one day.			5 Number admitted into hospital.			6 Daily average number of sick.			7 Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			8 RATIO PER MILE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
																			A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
																			Of admission into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
																			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1896	9,389	2,132	11,521	8,006	248	8,248	12,655	482	13,137	6,941	160	7,101	259	54	264	237	6	263	867.6	646.2	690.9	32.4	21.8	32.1	...	...	...	28.2	24.2	28.1	82.1	24.2	31.9
1895	8,487	2,144	11,581	8,128	253	8,381	13,128	534	13,660	7,828	163	8,010	244	67	150	239	6	245	963.1	719.4	955.7	30.1	24.1	29.9	...	...	...	28.5	23.7	28.4	29.4	23.7	29.2

(10).—Statement showing particulars regarding civil prisoners in the Bombay Presidency during the years 1896 and 1895.

1 Years.	2 Number remained at close of previous year.		3 Number received during the year.		4 Total.		5 Released during the year.		6 Died.		7 Remaining on 31st December.		8 Daily average number.		9 Cost.			
															Total charges.		Average cost per prisoner.	
															Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.
1896	139	...	1,739	4	1,878	4	1,783	4	1	...	89	...	116	...	8,249	1 7	71 1 10	
1895	127	...	1,904	3	2,031	3	1,891	3	1	...	139	...	122	...	8,724	10 5	71 8 3	

## E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

(1).—(Civil).— Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1896.

Class of Tribunals.	Suits for money or moveable property.	SUITS UNDER THE RENT LAW.						TITLE AND OTHER SUITS.									Grand Total.	REMARKS.
		Arrears of rent with or without ejectment.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	For penalties or damages or compensation for wrongful act on the part of landlord or tenant.	For ejectment or recovery of possession alone.	All other suits under the Rent Law.	Total.	Suits for immovable property.	Suits for Specific Relief.	Suits to establish a right of pre-emption.	Mortgage suits.	Suits relating to religious and other endowments.	Matrimonial suits.	Testamentary suits.	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
<b>COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.</b>																		
<i>I.—Civil Courts.</i>																		
Unpaid Tribunals ... ..	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	11	63	(a) No details are given, as these were suits instituted under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act in the districts of Poona, Sholapur, Ahmednagar and Sátara.
Village Courts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,097	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ... ..	107,121	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,766	1,012	71	8,375	26	146	11	2,416	20,823	127,944	
Small Cause Courts ... ..	17,877	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	17,889	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ... ..	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	11	...	82	8	15	151	182	488	641	
Chief Courts of Districts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	125,208	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,861	1,023	71	8,411	34	161	162	2,611	21,334	152,639	(b) The total of columns 2 and 17 does not agree with the entry in column 18 the difference being 6,097, the details of which have not been given as stated above.
<i>II.—Revenue Courts.</i>																		
Unpaid Local Tribunals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ... ..	1,326	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,076	11	77	12	...	...	...	7,946	12,121	13,447	
District Courts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	1,326	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,076	11	77	12	...	...	...	7,946	12,121	13,447	...
<b>COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.</b>																		
Presidency Small Cause Courts ... ..	27,818	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,848
Superior Courts ... ..	366	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	82	...	26	5	8	24	201	374	730	...
Total ... ..	28,204	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	83	...	26	5	8	24	201	374	28,578	...
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>154,738</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	<b>12,964</b>	<b>1,116</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>8,449</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>10,758</b>	<b>83,829</b>	<b>1,91,664</b>	...

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

(2).—(Civil).—Statement showing number and value of suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1906.

1896-97.]

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[App. III. E. (2).

Class of Tribunals.	NUMBER OF SUITS INSTITUTED IN THE DIFFERENT COURTS.									Total value of Suits.	REMARKS.	
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<b>COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.</b>												
<i>I.—Civil Courts.</i>											Rs. a. p.	
Unpaid Tribunals ... ..	4	28	20	13	...	1	...	...	2	6,252 10 7	(2) The total value of these suits has not been shown in column 11, as they were suits instituted under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.	
Village Courts ... ..	(a) 6,097	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ... ..	15,164	55,486	26,976	25,406	2,659	1,523	107	51	572	1,72,95,367 6 11		
Small Cause Courts... ..	3,431	8,362	2,913	2,991	192	...	...	...	...	12,02,284 5 7		
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. } Chief Courts of Districts ... ..	20	63	37	107	48	112	76	89	89	40,07,457 2 5		
Total ... ..	24,716	63,929	29,946	28,517	2,899	1,636	183	140	663	2,25,11,361 9 6		
<i>II.—Revenue Courts.</i>												
Unpaid Local Tribunals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		
Other Subordinate Courts ... ..	460	944	670	776	115	73	12	2	10,395	6,62,124 3 9		
Collectors' Courts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		
Total ... ..	460	944	670	776	115	73	12	2	10,395	6,62,124 3 9		
<b>COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.</b>												
Presidency Small Cause Courts... ..	1,598	13,736	5,369	5,759	886	500	...	...	...	33,64,438 7 4		
Superior Courts ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	247	111	111	259	68,14,116 8 0		
Total ... ..	1,598	13,736	5,369	5,759	888	747	111	111	259	1,01,78,554 15 4		
<b>GRAND TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>26,774</b>	<b>78,619</b>	<b>35,985</b>	<b>35,052</b>	<b>3,902</b>	<b>2,456</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>11,317</b>	<b>3,33,52,040 12 7</b>		

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

(5).—(Civil)—Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1896.

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

Class of Courts.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.		REMARKS.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without Contest.				On reference to Arbitration.		With Contest.				Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed ex-parte.	Dismissed ex-parte.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for Defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<b>COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.</b>																
<i>I.—Civil Courts.</i>																
Unpaid Tribunals ...	92	...	8	19	19	9	...	...	...	22	3	12	8	164.2	63.4	No details in columns 3 to 12 are given of 5,964 suits disposed of by Village Munsifs, under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act. (a) Includes 43 suits stayed and 13 suits withdrawn. (b) These are shown as disposed of when they were originally referred to arbitration.
Village Courts ...	6,347	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	383	...	...	...	
Paid sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	160,612	...	16,975	27,896	10,614	42,432	595	1,153	44	29,755	4,989	26,299	12,090	153.6	62.5	
Small Cause Courts ...	21,365	...	2,000	3,436	2,725	6,385	153	39	7	3,549	681	2,384	473	48.1	52.1	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	1,204	...	74	92	100	161	7	59	1	241	130	339	238	123.8	119.2	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>189,620</b>	...	<b>19,063</b>	<b>81,443</b>	<b>13,358</b>	<b>49,987</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>1,251</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>83,567</b>	<b>5,753</b>	<b>29,327</b>	<b>12,809</b>	<b>143.9</b>	<b>61.6</b>	
<i>II.—Revenue Courts.</i>																
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Besides the suits shown in Columns 4 to 12, the following were also before the High Court on its Original Side:— 77 Petitions for leave to sue or defend in <i>formal papers</i> . 16 " under the Indian Trustee's Act. 4 " " " Company's Act. 2 References from the Collector of Land Revenue, under the Land Acquisition Act. 74 Miscellaneous Petitions. There were also 111 applications for Probate and 188 for Letters of Administration, most of which were disposed of by the Registrar.
Other Subordinate Courts ...	12,570	...	735	1,325	1,330	363	1,202	8	2	4,261	3,049	295	23	60.1	50.4	
District Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>12,570</b>	...	<b>735</b>	<b>1,325</b>	<b>1,330</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>1,202</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4,261</b>	<b>3,049</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>50.4</b>	
<b>COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.</b>																
Presidency Small Cause Court ...	30,544	...	1,192	6,255	5,545	11,868	66	54	18	3,376	1,185	1,485	241	36.9	30.7	
Superior Courts ...	2,593	...	(a) 291	153	3	492	289	(b) 5	...	175	38	1,152	816	261.9	239.5	
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>33,137</b>	...	<b>1,483</b>	<b>6,408</b>	<b>5,548</b>	<b>11,800</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3,551</b>	<b>1,223</b>	<b>2,637</b>	<b>1,087</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>45.1</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL ...</b>	<b>235,327</b>	...	<b>21,281</b>	<b>39,176</b>	<b>20,336</b>	<b>61,210</b>	<b>2,312</b>	<b>1,318</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>41,879</b>	<b>10,025</b>	<b>32,259</b>	<b>18,919</b>	<b>123.05</b>	<b>67.6</b>	

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

(4).—(Civil).—Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1896.

PART II—MISCELLANEOUS CASES—(JUDICIAL).

Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases.	REMARKS.	
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without Contest.				On reference to Arbitration.		With Contest.						
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed ex-parte.	Dismissed ex-parte.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for Defendant.					
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
<b>C. COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.</b>																
<i>I.—Civil Courts.</i>																
Unpaid Tribunals ... ..	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	89		
Village Courts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ... ..	12,259	...	2,016	542	783	1,571	453	3	...	2,955	1,739	2,197	589	90.2		
Small Case Courts ... ..	713	...	147	14	74	158	78	...	...	80	90	71	13	74.9		
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ... ..	2,789	...	434	95	56	460	160	...	...	563	395	626	267	129.3		
Chief Courts of Districts ... ..																
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>15,766</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2,597</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>2,189</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>3,598</b>	<b>2,226</b>	<b>2,895</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>96.03</b>		
<i>II.—Revenue Courts.</i>																
Unpaid Local Tribunals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts ... ..	1,549	...	95	93	181	100	128	9	...	586	332	25	2	14.3		
District Courts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,549</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14.3</b>		
<b>COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.</b>																
Presidency Small Cause Court ... ..	7,569	...	592	617	1,174	3,838	14	...	...	445	181	758	...	36.3		
Superior Courts ... ..	7	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	39.7		
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>7,576</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>3,838</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>34.5</b>		
<b>GRAND TOTAL ...</b>	<b>24,891</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>3,290</b>	<b>1,361</b>	<b>2,268</b>	<b>6,127</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>4,629</b>	<b>2,690</b>	<b>3,678</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>70.4</b>		



E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

(5).—(Civil).—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1896.

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

Class of Courts.	Total number of Appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in another Province or Presidency.	Decisions confirmed, in der Section 551, Civil Procedure Code.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	HEARD <i>Ex-parte</i> .				CONTESTED.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of Appeals.	Objections under Section 551, Act XIV of 1882.	REMARKS.	
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
<b>COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.</b>																		
<b>APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.</b>																		
<i>A.—Civil Courts.</i>																		
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ... ..	(a) 10,409	...	231	329	118	82	193	25	3,089	596	920	184	4,782	3,586	502·9	322	(a) These include 1,187 appeals disposed of by Subordinate Judges.	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>10,409</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>3,089</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>4,782</b>	<b>3,586</b>	<b>502·9</b>	<b>322</b>		
<i>B.—Revenue Courts.</i>																		
Collectors' Appellate Courts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	
<b>COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.</b>																		
Chief Court of Province { Appeals from Original Decrees ... ..	(b) 519	...	7	23	45	2	19	1	165	62	40	16	139	91	306·6	32	(b) Out of these, 14 were references from the Court of Small Causes of Bombay.	
{ Appeals from Appellate Decrees ... ..	1,804	...	306	20	87	2	...	3	561	78	107	96	504	280	261·5	109		
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,323</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>271·7</b>	<b>141</b>		
<b>GRAND TOTAL ...</b>	<b>12,822</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>3,815</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>1,067</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>5,425</b>	<b>3,957</b>	<b>450·5</b>	<b>463</b>		

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

(C).—(Civil).—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1896.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS.

Class of Courts.	Total number of Appeals before the Court.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decisions confirmed, Section 561, Civil Procedure Code.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	HEARD <i>Ex-parte</i> .				CONTESTED.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Objections under Section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	REMARKS.
					Rejected.	Modified.	Decreed or granted.	Remanded.	Rejected.	Modified.	Decreed or granted.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<b>COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.</b>																	
<i>A.—Civil Courts.</i>																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ... ..	220	...	18	20	7	1	4	...	51	5	37	6	71	39	163.6	...	*In addition to these the following miscellaneous work was disposed of by the Sadar Court of Sind and the High Court, Appellate Side:— By the Sadar Court of Sind. 22 Applications under Section 622, Civil Procedure Code. 13 do. under Section 25 of Act IX of 1887. By the High Court, Appellate Side. 9 Applications to withdraw or transfer Appeals, Section 25, Civil Procedure Code. 6 do. for leave to appeal as a pauper, Section 592, Civil Procedure Code. 54 do. for review of Judgment, Section 623, Civil Procedure Code. 1 Application for leave to appeal to Her Majesty's Privy Council, Section 602, Civil Procedure Code. 86 Applications for stay of execution, Section 545, Civil Procedure Code. 283 do. under the Court's Extraordinary Jurisdiction. 14 Civil References. 502 all other Applications under the Civil Procedure Code not specially mentioned above, and 2,095 Applications were disposed of out of Court by the Registrar and his Deputy.
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ... ..																	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province ... ..																	
Total ... ..																	
<i>B.—Revenue Courts.</i>																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.</b>																	
Chief Court of Province { Appeals from Original orders ... ..	71	...	8	5	1	...	...	4	13	6	9	3	22	5	116.5	...	1 Application for leave to appeal to Her Majesty's Privy Council, Section 602, Civil Procedure Code. 86 Applications for stay of execution, Section 545, Civil Procedure Code. 283 do. under the Court's Extraordinary Jurisdiction. 14 Civil References. 502 all other Applications under the Civil Procedure Code not specially mentioned above, and 2,095 Applications were disposed of out of Court by the Registrar and his Deputy.
{ Appeals from Appellate orders ... ..																	
Total ... ..	*71	...	8	5	1	...	...	4	13	6	9	3	22	5	116.5	...	...
<b>GRAND TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>151.8</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[APP. III. E. (6).

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

(7).—(Civil).—Statement showing the result of Proceedings on applications for the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1896.

Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the Courts.	APPLICATIONS DISPOSED OF.						Amount realized.	NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS.												REMARKS.						
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.	Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.		On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which moveable property.		On which immovable property.			On which possession was given.		On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than the preceding column.								
											Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was sold with order under Section 36, 352, or 356 of Act XIV of 1852.	Was attached but subsequently released under Section 375.	Of moveables.	Of immovables.			On which specific performance was enforced.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22						
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.									Rs. m. p.																		
I.—Civil Courts.																											
Unpaid Tribunals ... ..	117	...	17	45	44	11	6	916 8 0	...	...	...	4	8	...	6	...	3	...	...	88	No details are given for 3,008 applications disposed of by Village Munsifs, under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.						
Village Courts ... ..	3,128	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...					
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals.	206,673	...	27,123	38,651	106,572	33,727	14,705	31,34,917 0 6½	1,042	1,481	2,017	2,177	5,642	922	3,918	69	3,116	85	179	25,637							
Small Cause Courts ... ..	28,939	...	2,683	5,300	16,663	4,200	1,212	1,84,449 5 2	220	559	215	256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...					
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	851	...	120	118	357	217	158	59,033 14 0	...	2	20	...	31	...	13	...	16	3	...	46							
Chief Courts of Districts Superior Courts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...					
Total ... ..	239,108	...	29,987	44,204	123,636	38,278	16,081	34,69,396 11 7½	1,262	2,042	2,236	2,443	5,681	922	3,967	69	3,134	88	180	25,771							
II.—Revenue Courts.																											
Unpaid Local Tribunals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Other Subordinate Courts ... ..	1,881	...	1,522	20	146	193	63	4,666 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	125	...	160							
District Courts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Total ... ..	1,881	...	1,522	20	146	193	63	4,666 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	125	...	162							
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																											
Presidency Small Cause Courts.	22,006	(a)322	3,860	2,044	13,934	2,317	488	7,08,408 14 9	524	1,913	689	1,280	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	2,942	Besides these there were 478 applications disposed of by transfer to Courts within the Presidency.						
Superior Courts ... ..	370	(b)20	19	16	117	188	42	5,08,348 2 2	10	5	3	17	6	...	9	11	...	...	...	68							
Total ... ..	22,376	342	3,879	2,060	14,051	2,505	530	12,11,757 0 11	534	1,918	692	1,297	6	...	9	11	57	...	...	3,010	These were decrees or orders transferred to other Provinces.						
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	263,365	342	34,922	46,284	137,832	40,976	16,671	45,75,820 8 2½	1,796	3,990	2,942	3,740	5,687	922	3,976	136	3,314	88	180	28,943							

**E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—concluded.**

*(S).—(Civil).—Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Civil Procedure Code, in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1896.*

Class of Courts.	APPLICATIONS FOR A DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.								Number of Insolvents discharged during the year under Section 356.	Number of Insolvents' Estates in the hands of Receivers in which Proceedings were finally closed during the year.	AMOUNT OF CREDITORS' CLAIMS DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR.		GROSS AMOUNT OF INSOLVENTS' ASSETS REALIZED AND DISBURSED.		REMARKS.
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under Section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under Section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	514	113	30	117	107	22	1	124	21	16	Rs. a. p. 16,558 3 5	Rs. a. p. 4,233 3 6	Rs. a. p. 8,668 14 1	Rs. a. p. 8,039 15 10	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	14	1	1	3	5	...	...	4	5	...	40,195 10 0	1,701 13 0	.....	.....	
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>56,753 13 5</b>	<b>5,935 0 6</b>	<b>8,668 14 1</b>	<b>8,039 15 10</b>	

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[App. III. E. (3).]

F.—REGISTRATION.

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, Settlement of Aden and Cantonment of Deesa, for the year 1896-97.

REGISTRATION AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY—BOOK I.																									
Office.	Number of Registration Offices.	COMPULSORY.								OPTIONAL.															
		Instruments of gift (Section 17, Clause d).	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of Mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other Instruments registered under Section 17, Clause b and c or Section 5 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.	Instruments of Perpetual Lease (Section 17, Clause e).	All Instruments of Lease other than Perpetual Leases, which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause d.	Total of Compulsory Registrations.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of Mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other Instruments registered under Section 15, Clause a and b.	Instruments of Lease for one year or less Section 16, Clause c, and Leases exempted under the proviso in Section 17.	Awards: Section 17, Clause b.	Miscellaneous Registrations other than Decrees and Orders of Court.	Certified copies of Decrees and Orders of Court.	Total of Optional Registrations relating to Immoveable Property.	Ordinary Fee paid for the same.	Total Value of Immoveable Property transferred.					
1	2	3		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20						
		(a)	(b)						Rs. a.									Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.						
Office of Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Inspector of Registration and Stamps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Do. do. 1st Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Do. do. 2nd do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Do. do. 3rd do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Do. do. 4th or 5th do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Bombay ... ..	1	33	1,001	12	846	932	4	876	3,294	48,592	4	5	3	21	...	101	12	142	804	0	4,00,90,763	6	7		
Ahmedabad	9	107	2,603	545	3,036	201	...	879	6,860	16,004	12	46	868	40	1,102	...	...	1,546	621	0	43,87,676	10	2		
Breach	7	76	1,135	462	1,915	176	9	259	4,022	9,279	4	154	522	59	...	...	...	789	365	4	22,07,308	14	8		
Gujarāt ... ..	10	89	2,967	510	3,320	838	13	717	8,454	17,848	8	...	308	100	162	1	23	594	296	0	36,07,222	0	8		
Kaira	5	18	370	94	233	259	1	156	1,129	2,207	4	7	60	57	66	...	...	180	79	0	4,60,019	11	8		
Panch Mahāls	9	116	2,788	1,129	1,949	200	119	895	7,196	14,149	12	90	240	36	625	...	...	991	543	4	32,49,566	9	6		
Surat	9	34	1,888	781	2,197	117	2	290	5,312	9,638	12	31	655	58	38	...	...	782	363	0	21,42,887	13	10		
Konkan ... ..	11	50	1,140	688	2,516	241	163	899	5,203	8,561	8	...	525	141	48	...	10	32	756	521	12	17,76,579	10	5	
Thāna	11	35	2,106	1,064	1,566	149	3	412	5,335	9,555	0	...	530	83	123	...	...	699	345	12	24,97,467	6	4		
Ahmednagar	12	88	2,244	801	3,479	251	...	3,037	9,490	11,211	12	...	265	51	69	...	...	439	263	4	21,73,983	1	9		
Khandesh	21	114	7,999	1,763	10,276	240	9	2,214	22,605	39,678	12	...	2,180	242	406	...	...	3	2,905	1,502	12	84,36,173	1	0	
Dakhan ... ..	13	101	3,344	1,090	4,611	182	53	1,494	10,875	15,877	12	162	1,008	69	323	...	...	1	1,663	769	4	32,26,401	8	8	
Poonā	12	154	3,399	390	4,655	477	25	5,402	14,442	21,231	0	...	264	389	89	...	...	3	581	598	4	50,87,787	5	9	
Sātrā	13	247	2,533	225	4,636	867	201	5,322	13,532	15,168	0	23	162	30	28	...	...	3	216	140	8	23,54,012	3	11	
Sholsmār	8	99	2,611	583	1,602	237	1	2,400	7,793	8,520	12	29	357	84	247	...	...	1	727	414	4	18,25,603	10	5	
Belgānūr	11	149	2,467	813	5,447	447	90	1,771	11,224	17,266	8	22	617	119	157	...	...	...	916	446	0	36,21,105	10	11	
Marāṭhā Country	9	107	1,993	1,963	2,763	943	7	568	6,787	7,970	8	7	883	134	26	...	...	1	1,052	421	12	18,87,798	11	11	
Dhārwar	13	158	2,953	1,232	4,777	758	70	1,840	11,788	17,696	12	1	604	137	146	...	...	13	1	902	432	8	36,95,098	0	4
North Kānara ... ..	10	45	909	474	1,225	511	1,654	355	5,224	7,309	8	...	225	238	125	1	19	2	640	355	12	19,00,001	3	2	
Settlement of Aden ... ..	2	3	87	...	70	2	...	...	6	168	961	8	1	...	1	...	...	4	...	6	24	8	5,83,253	10	8
Cantonment of Deesa ... ..	1	...	13	...	2	...	...	...	15	31	0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	4	5,580	8	0
Karāchi	14	18	1,083	...	1,010	113	...	94	2,321	8,281	0	63	6	15	2	1	8	98	95	4	26,73,619	2	1		
Hydrabad	12	32	1,674	...	1,810	130	...	144	3,790	9,488	12	192	114	15	...	...	...	2	324	136	4	20,20,575	6	10	
Sind ... ..	14	40	2,895	...	5,170	162	9	260	8,536	19,932	0	273	203	20	12	12	28	550	484	12	42,21,926	11	7		
Upper Sind Frontier	5	2	816	...	280	23	...	18	642	2,150	8	19	7	1	...	7	...	1	35	75	6	5,70,076	9	5	
Thar and Pārkar	9	...	137	...	115	22	...	18	292	1,015	0	23	8	4	...	...	...	...	37	23	12	2,66,781	2	9	
Total ... ..	261	1,013	52,708	13,233	69,765	7,511	2,433	28,766	1,76,329	3,39,018	0	1,143	10,109	1,844	3,875	23	405	101	17,500	9,941	8	10,49,68,200	1	0	

APP. III. F.]

BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

[1896-97]

F.—REGISTRATION—continued.

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, Settlement of Aden and Cantonment of Deesa, for the year 1896-97.

Offices.	Number of Registration Offices.	REGISTRATION AFFECTING MOVEABLE PROPERTY—BOOK IV.						Number of Sealed Covers deposited, Book V.	Number of Wills registered, Book III.	Number of Written Authorities to adopt other than those conferred by Will, Book III.	Number of Registrations under Section 24.	Number of Registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of Powers of Attorney attested.	Number of Searches or Applications for copies.	RECEIPTS.		Total Expenditure.
		Instruments of gift of Moveable Property.	Instruments of sale, &c., of Moveable Property, Clause d, Section 16.	Obligations for the payment of money (Section 16, Clause J).	All other Documents registered under section 16, Clause J.	Total of Registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary Fees paid for same.									Total Ordinary Fees, including the Fines in Columns 10, 19 and 26, and the total Fees paid for Registration under Columns 29 and 36.	Total Extraordinary Fees and Fines.	
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
						Rs. a.										Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Office of Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51 13 1	19,342 4 0
Juspector of Registration and Stamps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,178 11 6
Do. do. 1st Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,278 2 3
Do. do. 2nd do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,835 8 4
Do. do. 3rd do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,865 13 3
Do. do. 4th or Sind do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,963 9 8
Bombay	1	1	12	28	107	148	2,368 8	44	58	...	26	97	51	108	1,181	51,855 12	26,677 2 0	21,963 9 8
Ahmedabad	9	3	70	32	101	206	639 12	...	159	...	5	9	5	41	293	17,483 8	11,541 7 9	11,901 3 4
Broach	7	...	32	1	27	60	100 4	1	60	...	7	10	7	20	165	9,864 12	6,335 5 8	8,075 14 1
Gujarat	10	...	29	20	84	133	147 13	...	150	...	1	19	23	5	200	13,092 4	9,415 2 6	12,009 6 6
Panch Mahals	5	1	15	...	10	26	35 12	...	9	...	...	4	12	2	66	2,340 0	1,044 3 6	2,216 3 3
Surat	9	...	70	12	64	136	256 8	...	146	...	14	27	19	73	258	15,241 8	9,576 4 8	10,218 13 0
Kolaba	9	...	17	1	30	48	108 0	...	30	...	9	26	18	30	171	10,089 12	6,857 14 4	9,826 1 7
Konkan	11	...	16	10	43	74	116 0	...	56	...	3	22	26	85	181	9,111 4	6,732 1 5	9,113 13 6
Ratnagiri	11	...	85	12	64	163	204 8	...	29	...	13	30	25	19	273	10,163 4	7,256 11 6	10,588 0 3
Thana	19	3	25	59	160	247	253 8	...	44	...	6	1	10	6	426	11,816 8	8,834 5 5	10,942 5 7
Ahmednagar	21	6	439	1	332	778	1,024 12	...	74	...	37	69	39	6	578	42,954 4	22,311 7 4	25,967 3 10
Dakhan	13	9	235	11	196	451	419 12	...	45	...	7	47	86	10	416	17,158 12	12,460 0 8	13,756 5 5
Khandesh	12	6	35	139	200	380	675 12	5	143	...	10	10	7	91	715	22,791 0	13,880 13 7	14,096 5 9
Poona	13	1	4	44	66	135	189 12	...	34	...	3	7	7	51	454	15,566 4	12,581 1 2	11,858 6 7
Satara	8	5	14	156	143	318	303 8	...	47	...	1	...	6	22	316	9,832 8	7,354 9 9	6,875 0 6
Sholapur	11	5	4	24	175	308	408 0	...	71	...	11	19	26	14	441	18,252 8	9,588 12 10	12,232 9 9
Southern Maratha Country.	9	3	10	1	121	135	235 8	...	37	...	7	10	23	14	146	8,701 12	4,846 14 6	6,871 9 1
Bijapur	13	2	8	46	152	208	591 8	2	91	...	12	10	67	51	473	18,902 12	9,476 11 1	12,875 2 5
Dhatarwar	10	3	21	122	153	299	652 0	...	44	...	10	25	32	53	351	8,305 4	7,484 0 6	6,887 6 2
North Kanara	2	...	...	...	11	11	22 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	11	1,098 0	402 13 6	1,499 9 1
Settlement of Aden	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 4	8 2 0	127 7 8
Cantonment of Deesa	14	2	2	19	54	77	216 8	1	32	...	4	13	8	35	169	6,656 12	3,892 4 11	7,408 15 4
Karachi	12	2	21	52	70	145	295 0	...	8	...	22	33	42	81	165	9,935 0	7,473 6 3	8,564 12 10
Hyderabad	14	8	24	75	128	225	492 4	...	44	...	19	52	27	24	346	20,997 0	12,461 1 0	16,026 14 3
Sind	6	...	1	8	29	40	77 8	...	3	...	...	1	1	3	52	2,309 8	1,205 2 0	2,548 2 6
Upper Sind Frontier	9	...	1	8	10	19	68 0	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	26	1,105 12	582 15 0	1,694 5 9
Thar and Parkar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	251	67	1,192	881	2,540	4,670	9,717 4	54	1,394	...	228	542	616	914	7,963	3,61,464 12	2,20,905 11 6	2,90,116 3 10

G.—LOCAL BOARD ADMINISTRATION.

(1).—Statement showing the constitution of the Local Boards in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1896-97.

Districts.	Area in Square miles.	Population within the area.	Number of Local Boards.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF THE BOARDS.								Number of meetings held.	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE AT EACH MEETING.			REMARKS.
				Ex-officio.	Nom- inated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non- officials.	Europeans and Kura- nians.	Natives.		Officials.	Non- officials.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<b>Northern Division.</b>																
Ahmedabad ... ..	8,821	921,712	9	...	81	72	153	56	97	10	143	54	8.1	5	6.1	
Kaira ... ..	1,596	871,589	8	...	76	68	144	34	110	6	138	36	2.7	6.6	9.3	
Panch Mahals ... ..	1,613.4	813,417	4	11	21	...	82	11	21	4	28	8	2.4	8.5	5.9	
Draach ... ..	1,463	841,490	6	...	61	45	96	19	77	4	92	26	2.6	6.6	9.1	
Turat ... ..	1,600.94	649,989	9	...	72	63	135	83	97	6	1.9	40	2.07	5.77	7.84	
Thana ... ..	8,683	819,680	10	...	90	50	170	80	1.0	9	161	33	1.97	6.34	6.81	
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>13,737.34</b>	<b>3,917,777</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>2.57</b>	<b>6.83</b>	<b>8.4</b>	
<b>Central Division.</b>																
Ahmednagar ... ..	6,594	888,766	12	...	107	95	202	53	149	13	189	69	2.52	6.06	8.58	
Khandesh ... ..	10,451	1,434,802	17	...	157	141	298	60	248	10	288	82	3	6	9	
Nasik ... ..	5,935.3	813,496	13	0	110	96	211	59	162	15	196	68	3.13	4.62	7.95	
Poona ... ..	5,351	1,067,800	9	...	82	73	155	22	1.3	13	142	80	2.24	7.42	9.66	
Patana ... ..	4,988	1,225,289	12	...	111	99	210	44	166	12	198	49	2	7	9	
Cholapur ... ..	4,621	750,089	6	...	73	65	138	34	103	10	128	31	2.61	6.29	8.87	
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>37,841.8</b>	<b>6,213,631</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>1,214</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>1,141</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>2.58</b>	<b>6.26</b>	<b>8.84</b>	
<b>Southern Division.</b>																
Belgaum ... ..	4,656	936,407	8	...	73	63	136	39	97	8	128	24	2.83	5.27	8.1	
Digravar ... ..	4,546	1,061,314	12	...	112	100	212	54	168	12	200	77	1.98	6.00	7.68	
Bijapur ... ..	5,693	734,849	9	...	79	70	149	34	115	7	142	51	1.77	5.42	7.19	
Kanara ... ..	8,942.76	380,662	9	16	66	56	107	27	80	7	100	48	1.28	4.55	5.89	
Ratnagiri ... ..	8,900	1,059,289	10	...	85	75	160	56	135	10	150	92	1.003	6.2	7.2	
Kolaba ... ..	2,129	691,872	8	...	71	63	134	25	109	5	129	39	1.71	8.71	10.32	
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>24,666.70</b>	<b>4,767,289</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>5.92</b>	<b>7.53</b>	
<b>Sind.</b>																
Karachi ... ..	14,217.33	484,830	10	...	63	54	117	81	86	14	103	44	7.81	4.55	6.36	
Hyderabad ... ..	8,315.60	791,223	13	...	110	96	206	34	172	75	191	93	1.13	6.62	6.73	
Phikarpur ... ..	8,038.72	798,223	16	...	112	120	232	37	195	16	216	109	1.10	6.17	7.33	
Thar and Uchkar ... ..	13,434.77	333,331	8	...	60	8	68	20	48	1	67	57	1.10	2.91	4.07	
Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	2,602.40	162,152	6	8	22	4	34	8	16	1	33	28	1.07	2.39	3.46	
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>46,608.86</b>	<b>2,619,005</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>4.92</b>	<b>6.15</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL ...</b>	<b>123,056.26</b>	<b>17,405,672</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1,884</b>	<b>1,676</b>	<b>3,499</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>2,705</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>3,201</b>	<b>1,201</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	

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**G.—LOCAL BOARDS' ADMINISTRATION—*continued.***

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G—LOCAL BOARDS'

(2).—Statement showing the details of the works undertaken for the improvement

Districts.	IMPROVEMENT OF WATER-SUPPLY.									IMPROVEMENT INCLUDING RE	
	New tanks dug.		New wells sunk.		Existing sources of supply repaired or otherwise improved.		Watchmen employed to guard sources of drinking water-supply.		Total expenditure.	Village-site improvements, i.e., laying out streets, drains, &c.	
	Number of works.	Cost.	Number of works.	Cost.	Number and description of works.	Cost.	Sources and number of men employed.	Cost.		Number of villages.	Cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Northern Division.</i>											
Ahmedabad ...	7	Ra. a. p. 4,672 0 7	37	10,671 4 8	22 wells 30 wells and troughs 75 tanks 3 railings to wells 1 drainage channel 1 bandh 1 step well	Ra. a. p. 28,311 14 7			Ra. a. p. 243,663 3 7		
Kaira ...			50	18,561 3 11	23 tanks 40 wells	18,269 9 10			36,630 13 9		
Panch Mahals ...	8	1,731 10 3	30	3,523 3 8	36 tanks 30 wells	3,557 11 3			6,911 9 11		
Broach ...	60	36,024 1 1	38	20,908 11 3	53 wells 2 tanks 80 wells	7,392 13 3			64,325 9 6		
Surat ...	5	1,648 1 3	41	13,111 9 0	15 tanks 1 water course 1 havara	12,403 11 3			26,163 5 6		
Thamra ...	2	26 14 11	76	13,343 13 6	35 wells 7 tanks	3,633 13 1			17,106 8 6		
<b>Total</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>44,111 12 1</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>79,018 13 8</b>	<b>3 railings to wells, 1 drainage channel, 1 bandh, 1 step well, 1 water course, 1 havara, 30 wells, and 2 troughs. 249 wells and 108 tanks.</b>	<b>73,799 9 3</b>			<b>1,86,900 1 9</b>		
<i>Central Division.</i>											
Ahmednagar ...			73	14,968 9 7	35 wells repaired	3,400 5 7			18,368 12 3		
Khândesh ...			63	19,913 0 7	62	9,003 1 3			26,916 1 10		
Nasik ...	1	14 13 0	61	10,191 9 7	24	2,506 15 10			12,713 5 5		
Poona ...	1	23 14 3	60	10,961 3 9	12 wells 1 pump 1 pulley 1 dam 1 ghats 1 eastern	1,268 12 11			13,290 14 11		
Sátara ...			79	12,294 6 4	43	6,401 15 10			30,696 6 2		
Bhalsapar ...			50	8,194 2 0	2 tanks 25 wells	4,798 3 4			12,970 5 4	4	233 1 6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>38 10 3</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>76,503 12 10</b>	<b>210 works</b>	<b>29,393 6 9</b>			<b>1,06,924 13 10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>233 1 6</b>
<i>Southern Division.</i>											
Belgaum ...	5	546 4 4	23	18,996 8 9	20 { 6 tanks 14 wells	1,851 9 11			19,403 7 6		
Dhárwar ...	3	547 11 9	18	4,616 13 8	74 { 28 tanks 46 wells	50,694 9 3			56,758 1 8	1	145 0 0
Bijápur ...	1	798 5 7	41	15,317 5 3	17	1,774 13 7			17,879 6 5		
Kanara ...			6	2,700 12 8	303	4,96 8 7			3,197 3 1		
Natasingeri ...	13	1,723 12 1	37	8,527 10 4	163	4,623 1 9			11,873 9 3		
Kolaba ...			26	9,268 11 1	146	12,223 15 9	1	68 0 0	21,567 10 10		
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3,613 2 9</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>54,503 13 7</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>71,603 7 10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>68 0 0</b>	<b>1,29,678 7 2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>145 0 0</b>
<i>Sind.</i>											
Karachi ...	1 tank 1 plat- form 1 step	618 14 4	13 wells 1 cover for well.	6,801 1 0	65 wells 18 tanks 1 latrine 2 bathing ghats	3,790 10 3			11,310 8 7		
Hydrabad ...	1 step		8 wells	3,143 0 0	75 wells 1 wheel 3 tanks 1 step to Kakola 1 drain	1,838 9 5			4,733 0 5		
Shikarpur ...	1 tank	361 3 0	34 wells 1 ghats to a well 1 water trough.	6,068 0 8	28 wells	6,001 2 6	14	1,434 5 10	16,474 11 10		
Thar and Parkar (Upper Sind Frontier)	1	663 5 9		473 0 0 66 0 0	28 wells	448 10 10 1,962 1 1			880 10 10 3,680 6 10		
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 tanks, 1 plat- form, 1 step</b>	<b>1,643 7 1</b>	<b>46 wells 1 cover for well, 1 ghats to a well 1 water trough.</b>	<b>18,900 1 8</b>	<b>26 wells 18 tanks 1 wheel 1 latrine 2 bathing ghats 1 step to Kakola 1 d. to ...</b>	<b>13,791 6 11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1,434 5 10</b>	<b>38,978 7 6</b>		
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>49,026 9 2</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>2,28,928 7 6</b>	<b>1, 11 works</b>	<b>1,29,549 0 9</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1,434 5 10</b>	<b>4,66,461 14 3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>378 1 6</b>

ADMINISTRATION—continued.

of Sanitation in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1896-97.

OF VILLAGE SITES, &c., REMOVAL OF RANK VEGETATION.		CONSERVANCY OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES.				SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS AT FAIRS AND FESTIVALS.		OTHER OBJECTS CALCULATED TO PROMOTE THE SAFETY, HEALTH, COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE OF RURAL POPULATION.		
Number of villages.	Cost.	Total expenditure.	Names of towns and villages con- served.	Scavenging establishment.		Names of places conserved.	Cost.	Particulars.	Cost.	
				Number of men and carts.	Arrange- ments made for the super- vision of these establi- shments.					
12	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
...	68 0 8	48 0 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6 13 0	6 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	50 0 0	50 0 0	...	...	504 5 0	...	...	Sanitary im- provement at Budhaw during Siglast fair.	292 6 7	Providing lamps on the roads from Nawsari Station to Jalapar. 144 11 6
4	108 13 8	108 13 8	...	...	504 5 0	...	...	...	292 6 7	144 11 6
1	16 8	16 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	Pay of peons employed on deed cost of books pur- chased for Sanitary purposes.	459 12 0	31 10 0
10	596 4 8	596 4 8	...	...	...	...	...	Pay of peons employed for Sanitary purposes and cost of Cholera mixture and disinfecting powders.	...	...
17	706 3 3	706 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	Amount paid to the G. I. P. Railway for the supply of water to travellers at the Dharoshala, near the Railway Station at Dhond.	...	15 1 0
11	1,113 7 6	1,346 9 0	...	1 sweeper	124 0 0	...	...	Amount paid to the Sangola Municipality for water supply to the town Rs. 700 and for plague preven- tion at Hudgi Rs. 14.	...	714 0 0
39	2,431 7 5	2,864 9 11	...	1 sweeper	124 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,220 7 0
2	183 2 0	183 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	Purchase of land for burial ground at Gowrod.	...	100 0 0
11	3,207 12 9	5,352 12 9	...	...	629 1 0	...	...	...	...	...
13	3,300 14 9	3,535 14 9	...	9	639 1 0	...	...	Removing rubbish &c. in 17 villages of the Rahe Taluka.	...	47 15 8
17	98 0 0	98 0 0	...	1	71 10 0	...	...	...	...	...
87	128 4 0	128 4 0	...	...	...	...	6	555 2 2	...	...
...	...	...	...	5	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
35	791 14 8	791 14 8	...	2 men	182 15 6	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,018 2 8	1,018 2 8	...	8	624 9 6	...	6	555 2 2	...	...
...	6,947 6 4	7,325 8 0	...	18	1,912 8 3	...	6	847 8 10	...	1,613 2 6

## H.—MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

Statement showing the constitution of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year ending 31st March 1897.

1 Districts.	2 Number of Municipalities.	3 Population within Municipal limits.	4 NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.								5 REMARKS.
			(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	
			<i>Ex-officio.</i>	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans.	Natives.	
<i>Northern Division.</i>											
Ahmedábád ... ..	11	2,47,628	...	107	42	149	53	96	9	140	
Kaira ... ..	11	1,30,454	...	101	23	124	58	66	1	123	
Panch Maháls ... ..	8	29,734	...	86	...	86	16	20	5	31	
Broach ... ..	5	72,381	...	47	18	65	24	41	4	61	
Surat ... ..	4	1,36,578	...	87	34	71	17	54	4	67	
Thána ... ..	7	95,126	...	56	53	109	20	89	5	104	
Total ...	41	7,11,899	...	384	170	554	188	366	28	526	
<i>Central Division.</i>											
Ahmednagar ... ..	5	62,524	...	46	30	76	20	56	8	68	
Khándesh ... ..	22	2,04,102	...	169	136	305	79	226	14	291	
Násik ... ..	6	78,739	...	57	42	99	24	75	11	88	
Poona ... ..	12	1,77,707	...	91	90	181	40	141	22	159	
Sátára ... ..	13	1,15,865	...	108	74	182	50	132	20	162	
Sholápur ... ..	5	1,14,722	...	42	42	84	21	63	8	76	
Total ...	63	7,53,659	...	513	414	927	234	693	83	844	
<i>Southern Division.</i>											
Belgaum ... ..	6	76,904	...	49	43	92	20	72	6	86	
Dhárwár ... ..	10	1,53,588	...	68	62	130	28	102	11	119	
Bijápur ... ..	4	61,400	...	28	24	52	12	40	2	50	
Kánara ... ..	8	50,264	...	63	37	106	29	77	6	100	
Ratnágiri ... ..	5	46,631	...	40	40	80	14	66	3	77	
Kolába ... ..	6	47,274	...	42	35	77	16	61	4	73	
Total ...	39	4,36,151	...	296	211	507	119	413	33	505	
<i>Sind.</i>											
Karáchi ... ..	7	1,31,624	...	76	23	98	33	65	15	83	
Hyderábád ... ..	7	86,302	...	69	13	81	29	52	4	77	
Shikárpur ... ..	8	1,10,203	...	102	30	132	41	91	6	126	
Thar and Párkár ... ..	2	6,693	...	24	...	24	6	18	...	24	
Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	1	12,396	...	8	7	15	5	10	2	13	
Total ...	25	3,50,218	...	279	71	350	114	236	27	323	
GRAND TOTAL ...	168	22,51,927	...	1,473	896	2,369	655	1,713	170	2,193	

## I.—MILITARY.

These statements have been discontinued under the orders contained in the Government of India's letter No. 1831, Home Department (Public), dated 3rd November 1894.

## J.—MARINE.

Statement showing the number, &c., of the Marine Courts of Enquiry held in Bombay during the official year 1896-97.

Serial No.	Order of Government appointing Court.	Subject of Enquiry.	Members of Court.	Finding of Court.	Remarks.
1	Government Resolution No. 156, dated 18th July 1896 (Marine Department).	Grounding of the S. S. "Crescent" near Beira on the East Coast of Africa.	J. Sanders-Slater, Esquire, Chief Presidency Magistrate; Captain R. J. Phillips, Master of the S. S. "Chika"; and Captain C. McFee, Master of S. S. "Aston Hall."	The Court found that the grounding of the S. S. "Crescent" off Beira on the East Coast of Africa on the 15th May 1896 was caused by Captain Castel proceeding on his course on that day in ignorance of his position when he should have used all available means to ascertain it and by his default in not keeping the lead constantly going after he had got into six fathoms' soundings; but having regard to the circumstances of the case the Court was of opinion that it was not necessary to deal in any way with his certificate but that he should be severely reprimanded for his neglect to ascertain his position and to use the lead.	
2	Government Resolution Nos. 260 and 266, dated respectively the 24th November and 1st December 1896 (Marine Department).	Stranding of the S. S. "Bahaduri" between Bet and Dwarka.	J. Sanders Slater, Esquire, Chief Presidency Magistrate; Captain J. Robertson, Master of the B. I. S. N. Company's S. S. "Kapurthala," and Captain J. Naile, Master of the S. S. "Jupiter."	The Court was of opinion having regard to all the circumstances of the case that it was not necessary to deal with Captain Fairweather's certificate but that he should be severely reprimanded for relying simply on his unaided judgment while navigating his ship at a high rate of speed in a fog and for neglecting to make use of the means at hand for verifying his position.	
3	Government Resolution No. 28, dated 24th February 1897 (Marine Department).	Stranding of the S. S. "Khedive" off the mouth of the Porbandar Creek.	J. Sanders Slater, Esquire, Chief Presidency Magistrate; Captain R. Barton, Master of S. S. "Afghan" and J. B. Macfadyen, Esquire, Marine Surveyor.	The Court was of opinion that in running the S. S. "Khedive" ashore at Porbandar in broad day-light Captain Mathews was guilty of gross carelessness and incompetency and the Court therefore ordered that his certificate be suspended for two years. The Court recommended that in the event of Captain Mathews being considered physically and mentally competent to carry out the duties of Chief Officer he should be granted a Chief Officer's certificate during the suspension of his own.	

**CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.**  
**A.—AGRICULTURE.**

(1).—Statement showing the total area of Government and Alienated Villages and the area for which Agricultural Statistics are available, with details of cultivated and uncultivated area during the year 1896-97.

No.	District.	Area shown by the Survey Department, exclusive of Feudatory and Tributary States.	Deduct area for which returns are otherwise not available.	Net area dealt with in this return.	CULTIVATED.			UNCULTIVATED.			Forest	REMARKS.
					Actually cropped.	Current fallows.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>A—PRESIDENCY PROPER.</b>												
<i>I.—Northern Division.</i>												
1	Ahmedabad ... ..	2,443,622	270,487	2,173,135	1,112,884	467,200	1,580,084	116,147	460,886	577,033	16,018	
2	Kaira ... ..	1,021,817	85,591	935,726	662,206	74,061	736,267	82,809	116,650	199,459	.....	
3	Panch Mahals ... ..	1,027,644	130,693	896,951	344,940	162,018	506,958	108,673	78,268	186,941	203,052	
4	Broach ... ..	936,956	18,724	918,232	558,785	94,400	653,245	22,428	242,559	264,987	.....	
5	Surat ... ..	1,057,771	25,801	1,031,970	473,287	277,874	750,661	52,080	181,187	233,267	48,042	
6	Thana ... ..	2,259,421	71,637	2,217,784	448,487	470,762	919,249	116,948	477,561	594,509	704,028	
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>8,776,731</b>	<b>602,933</b>	<b>8,173,798</b>	<b>3,600,559</b>	<b>1,545,875</b>	<b>5,146,464</b>	<b>499,085</b>	<b>1,557,111</b>	<b>2,056,196</b>	<b>971,138</b>	
<i>II.—Central Division.</i>												
7	Khandesh ... ..	6,689,101	1,628,321	5,060,780	2,864,078	883,944	3,248,022	562,047	574,084	1,196,078	676,680	
8	Nasik ... ..	3,724,162	157,697	3,566,465	1,545,579	767,226	2,302,805	147,775	332,276	480,051	783,809	
9	Ahmednagar ... ..	4,212,861	97,694	4,115,167	2,082,989	1,026,662	3,109,651	48,830	414,485	463,315	542,201	
10	Poona ... ..	3,423,547	65,194	3,358,353	1,680,346	798,511	2,478,857	9,878	405,900	415,778	454,723	
11	Sholapur ... ..	2,905,196	.....	2,905,196	1,296,739	1,165,821	2,462,560	15,556	249,511	265,067	177,569	
12	Batara ... ..	3,087,821	213,521	2,874,300	1,433,791	638,357	2,132,148	22,667	272,818	295,485	446,667	
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>24,042,688</b>	<b>2,102,427</b>	<b>21,880,261</b>	<b>10,972,522</b>	<b>4,770,521</b>	<b>15,743,043</b>	<b>806,748</b>	<b>2,249,021</b>	<b>3,055,769</b>	<b>3,081,449</b>	
<i>III.—Southern Division.</i>												
13	Belgaum ... ..	2,976,239	162,950	2,813,339	1,480,222	647,043	2,127,265	70,059	186,131	256,190	420,884	
14	Bijapur ... ..	3,624,754	11,971	3,612,783	654,059	2,505,772	3,159,831	75,244	197,092	272,336	184,616	
15	Dharwar ... ..	2,915,384	75,709	2,839,675	1,805,649	627,432	2,333,081	88,510	215,286	303,796	232,798	
16	Kolaba ... ..	1,301,942	47,398	1,314,544	388,320	329,521	717,841	29,120	284,679	313,799	282,904	
17	Bastnagiri ... ..	2,559,026	2,121,741	437,285	116,857	157,808	274,660	8,619	146,678	155,297	7,328	
18	Kanara ... ..	2,525,126	.....	2,525,126	228,003	105,210	333,213	54,578	167,923	222,501	1,989,412	
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>15,996,521</b>	<b>2,419,769</b>	<b>13,576,752</b>	<b>4,673,110</b>	<b>4,272,781</b>	<b>8,945,891</b>	<b>326,130</b>	<b>1,197,789</b>	<b>1,523,919</b>	<b>3,106,942</b>	
	<b>Total A ...</b>	<b>48,816,940</b>	<b>5,185,129</b>	<b>43,630,811</b>	<b>19,246,221</b>	<b>10,589,177</b>	<b>29,835,398</b>	<b>1,631,063</b>	<b>5,003,021</b>	<b>6,635,884</b>	<b>7,159,529</b>	
<b>B—SIND.</b>												
19	Karachi ... ..	9,149,933	2,665,464	6,484,469	457,141	505,614	962,755	1,109,521	4,272,080	5,381,607	140,107	
20	Hyderabad ... ..	5,297,513	.....	5,297,513	843,421	1,251,026	2,094,447	1,995,946	1,072,296	3,068,242	134,824	
21	Shikarpur ... ..	5,220,847	132,031	5,088,816	874,370	958,852	1,833,222	1,395,131	1,557,464	2,952,595	302,999	
22	Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	1,668,375	152,230	1,516,145	360,223	448,235	808,458	405,708	254,124	659,832	47,855	
23	Taar and Parkar ... ..	8,598,315	.....	8,598,315	691,176	1,103,245	1,794,421	1,169,487	5,492,907	6,662,454	141,440	
	<b>Total B ...</b>	<b>29,934,963</b>	<b>2,949,725</b>	<b>26,985,238</b>	<b>3,226,331</b>	<b>4,266,972</b>	<b>7,493,303</b>	<b>6,075,793</b>	<b>12,648,937</b>	<b>18,724,730</b>	<b>767,225</b>	
	<b>GRAND TOTAL ...</b>	<b>78,750,923</b>	<b>8,134,854</b>	<b>70,616,069</b>	<b>22,472,552</b>	<b>14,856,149</b>	<b>37,328,701</b>	<b>7,707,756</b>	<b>17,652,858</b>	<b>25,300,614</b>	<b>7,926,754</b>	

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**A.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.***

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**A.—AGRICUL**

(2).—Statement showing the extent to which each of the products of the

Number.	District.	CLASS I.—CEREALS.								CLASS II.—PULSES.				CLASS IV.—DRUGS AND NARCOTICS.	
		Jowar.	Bajra.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Koala or Barli.	Machli, Nagil or Bagli.	Others.	Total.	Tur.	Gram.	Others.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER</b>															
<i>I.—Northern Division.</i>															
1	Ahmedabad ... ..	227,289	131,212	73,570	169,281	14,129	6,340	47,354	669,175	5,588	25,992	29,024	120,094	3,962	...
2	Kaira ... ..	73,633	167,491	136,090	14,414	106,864	60,666	10,380	569,550	20,446	5,502	27,192	63,140	20,756	...
3	Panch Mahals ... ..	6,449	42,208	64,549	7,694	20,055	17,589	134,780	202,264	6,418	41,056	14,460	61,932	624	...
4	Broach ... ..	152,652	10,794	19,094	51,374	7,993	156	133	248,081	10,418	1,780	56,456	65,628	4,301	...
5	Surat ... ..	116,332	6,785	103,679	23,394	31,577	12,823	614	800,104	12,246	1,171	30,841	50,238	900	5
6	Thana ... ..	46	...	302,047	56	11,503	67,188	23,429	394,271	5,230	1,245	21,270	27,745	3	...
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>578,403</b>	<b>358,490</b>	<b>704,009</b>	<b>206,212</b>	<b>192,046</b>	<b>184,782</b>	<b>216,590</b>	<b>3,408,535</b>	<b>66,344</b>	<b>76,726</b>	<b>249,237</b>	<b>302,307</b>	<b>36,546</b>	<b>5</b>
<i>II.—Central Division.</i>															
7	Khindesh ... ..	472,101	671,754	25,673	161,425	3,061	9,973	11,989	1,316,878	70,221	39,330	109,622	279,173	1,608	26
8	Nasik ... ..	50,492	664,937	55,147	178,281	1	133,413	38,452	1,110,853	17,635	54,645	133,958	206,258	342	10
9	Ahmednagar ... ..	759,109	772,240	11,836	61,676	24	20,619	32,051	1,637,635	51,638	45,066	136,975	231,177	618	534
10	Poona ... ..	712,399	570,654	67,223	48,488	11	42,107	40,030	1,481,201	20,155	41,418	70,813	131,886	419	19
11	Sholapur ... ..	803,324	206,010	12,475	23,855	37	27	31,473	1,027,159	41,703	32,924	39,912	114,539	750	26
12	Satara ... ..	452,873	463,377	42,968	39,280	69	44,785	86,906	1,131,240	56,353	42,700	162,196	251,243	5,224	421
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>3,251,176</b>	<b>3,300,201</b>	<b>215,373</b>	<b>613,005</b>	<b>4,003</b>	<b>240,314</b>	<b>241,352</b>	<b>7,774,962</b>	<b>257,922</b>	<b>254,053</b>	<b>732,770</b>	<b>1,944,776</b>	<b>9,161</b>	<b>1,036</b>
<i>III.—Southern Division.</i>															
13	Belgaum ... ..	679,894	144,300	112,492	81,034	27	42,632	112,276	1,073,635	58,929	32,722	96,720	186,271	25,517	24
14	Bijapur ... ..	430,044	108,415	3,808	7,657	5	11	9,643	554,660	18,064	4,893	12,437	31,294	71	6
15	Dharwar ... ..	896,765	2,892	152,219	194,517	83	37,859	109,330	1,066,115	47,924	64,327	123,038	375,119	452	2
16	Kolaba ... ..	...	...	243,108	...	16,247	89,972	60,235	367,602	3,341	1,700	15,499	19,539	...	...
17	Rainagiri ... ..	...	6	49,710	...	15,732	32,419	9,550	97,470	217	7	12,045	12,272	...	1
18	Kanara ... ..	1,903	...	14,897	...	...	5,524	822	103,171	137	23	6,182	6,522	...	15
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,602,611</b>	<b>250,615</b>	<b>747,331</b>	<b>273,610</b>	<b>31,204</b>	<b>167,363</b>	<b>290,906</b>	<b>3,342,547</b>	<b>129,862</b>	<b>63,692</b>	<b>266,930</b>	<b>472,974</b>	<b>26,100</b>	<b>48</b>
	<b>Total, A. ...</b>	<b>5,430,182</b>	<b>3,916,394</b>	<b>1,666,713</b>	<b>1,032,798</b>	<b>227,345</b>	<b>502,964</b>	<b>748,513</b>	<b>12,596,064</b>	<b>447,619</b>	<b>34,501</b>	<b>1,247,937</b>	<b>2,139,027</b>	<b>71,807</b>	<b>1,099</b>
<b>B.—SIND.</b>															
19	Karachi ... ..	102,974	32,594	592,143	44,134	...	922	3,264	345,213	...	2,722	24,102	25,824	435	56
20	Hydrabad ... ..	111,036	246,927	219,837	47,929	...	19	2,307	629,577	...	2,390	16,312	10,242	6,069	...
21	Bhakarpur ... ..	278,148	12,018	168,244	236,410	...	61	3,939	795,928	...	11,241	27,595	75,874	3,906	75
22	Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	135,930	81,940	14,679	44,178	...	1	824	237,628	...	22,609	15,338	37,947	59	...
23	Thar and Parkar ... ..	9,073	436,743	129,834	14,890	...	2	792	391,935	...	2	22,361	21,262	555	...
	<b>Total, B. ...</b>	<b>741,714</b>	<b>750,224</b>	<b>734,539</b>	<b>394,920</b>	...	<b>1,008</b>	<b>13,608</b>	<b>2,639,951</b>	...	<b>39,504</b>	<b>144,605</b>	<b>184,169</b>	<b>11,026</b>	<b>130</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL ...</b>	<b>6,171,896</b>	<b>4,666,618</b>	<b>2,401,252</b>	<b>1,427,718</b>	<b>227,345</b>	<b>503,972</b>	<b>762,121</b>	<b>15,236,015</b>	<b>487,119</b>	<b>74,005</b>	<b>1,392,542</b>	<b>2,323,096</b>	<b>82,833</b>	<b>1,229</b>

TURE—continued.

several Collectorates was cultivated during the year 1896-97.

CLASS VII.—SUGAR.		CLASS VIII.—OLEAGINOUS (NOT FOREST).					CLASS IX.—FIBRES.			MISCELLANEOUS.					Total area of Crops.	Declared area cropped more than once.	Actual area on which Crops were grown.
Regararane.	Others.	Sesame (Til).	Mustard.	Others.	Total.	Cotton.	Others.	Total.	Class III.—Cereals and Grasses and Pastures.	Non-food Crops.							
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1,493	...	27,325	4,141	2,712	41,178	231,883	5,538	227,431	10,529	2,700	...	370	1,327	1,128,759	25,875	1,115,834	
568	...	5,651	1,240	4,452	11,343	6,778	1,530	5,248	6,840	4,477	180	1,525	44	501,720	29,574	562,204	
227	...	17,327	14	13,495	20,827	842	4,334	5,226	1,266	295	...	1	...	393,482	48,452	345,030	
138	...	19,507	...	1,210	19,717	215,222	41	2,5,823	6,009	267	...	986	66	569,036	271	568,765	
5,445	...	5,243	8	24,02	29,458	101,922	1,691	103,518	3,220	1,049	...	...	101	494,123	20,841	473,282	
1,123	...	2,717	...	10,438	13,155	...	8,817	6,817	6,267	1,157	...	...	24	460,562	2,075	418,487	
8,072	...	75,720	5,403	63,500	145,683	607,247	19,951	627,198	33,191	10,545	150	2,868	1,502	3,127,707	127,118	3,000,589	
8,237	...	92,404	60,001	18,499	171,994	1,073,272	10,354	1,083,626	18,479	20,789	...	1,431	67	2,996,598	32,510	2,964,078	
8,045	...	40,393	15,896	109,554	174,943	57,553	5,198	62,751	24,718	5,104	4	...	22	1,029,050	47,471	1,345,579	
2,490	...	86,506	27,632	120,382	185,100	75,938	10,338	86,264	80,235	4,874	...	213	87	2,109,306	110,917	2,022,989	
9,142	...	2,877	4,196	117,867	124,930	401	3,279	3,680	25,690	7,074	...	...	747	1,786,188	96,842	1,883,346	
2,582	...	12,138	16,991	80,153	109,281	1,862	11,092	12,954	9,275	7,144	...	307	67	1,334,134	37,395	1,296,739	
18,388	...	137	2,007	100,678	102,872	5,698	13,740	19,328	13,377	16,336	...	...	455	1,528,834	90,093	1,438,741	
33,025	...	194,655	126,822	547,732	869,119	1,214,612	63,991	1,283,603	122,374	61,321	4	1,950	1,356	11,262,750	420,428	10,842,322	
10,436	...	9,640	1,711	36,762	48,117	160,235	12,959	173,194	9,460	17,948	...	...	58	1,500,665	26,438	1,480,222	
727	...	6,150	2,703	9,008	18,781	44,980	1,236	46,216	9,722	1,755	...	...	10	603,052	8,535	611,587	
4,329	...	21,925	16,690	45,454	83,976	387,431	5,207	322,638	10,344	90,285	...	...	19	1,326,888	54,239	1,272,649	
24	...	3,975	...	1,316	5,221	...	292	292	2,606	443	...	...	2	595,970	7,650	603,620	
229	...	143	...	5,952	6,096	...	1,428	1,423	8,373	1,346	7	...	132	125,301	8,434	116,827	
3,314	...	84	2	457	543	...	262	262	12,111	15,464	...	8	60	236,476	10,479	226,003	
19,081	...	41,917	21,015	99,890	162,812	592,846	21,370	614,225	63,346	73,230	7	8	249	4,780,332	116,322	4,664,010	
66,175	...	312,263	153,240	711,112	1,177,614	2,414,565	95,321	2,509,826	218,811	145,105	191	4,341	3,208	10,969,739	663,568	10,306,171	
1,437	...	13,719	...	33,021	46,740	896	114	1,107	7,864	4,707	7	15	8,457	427,051	19,910	457,141	
1,694	...	42,400	...	31,329	73,795	81,890	251	82,240	11,517	1,390	17	7,641	19,029	551,321	7,500	558,821	
591	...	27,205	...	41,390	68,605	8,791	68	5,879	15,480	4,340	27	3,713	1,713	979,078	104,703	874,375	
23	...	72,976	...	39,808	112,780	1,854	12	1,360	2,111	698	...	212	168	863,019	27,789	890,808	
45	...	20,477	...	24,533	45,010	31,707	24	37,791	4,291	167	25	637	6,019	701,054	9,873	710,927	
3,150	...	176,902	...	170,848	340,950	121,794	689	122,383	89,013	11,632	73	12,218	80,968	3,361,611	105,180	3,256,431	
10,308	...	400,104	152,210	881,100	1,524,564	2,386,299	95,910	2,482,209	232,824	150,437	264	17,009	34,102	23,301,800	828,742	22,473,058	



A.—AGRICULTURE—continued.

(3).—Statement showing the irrigated area and crops grown under irrigation in the districts of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, during the year 1896-97.

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APP. IV. A. (3)

BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

1896-97

Number.	District.	Net area cropped.	Area irrigated from canals.	Area irrigated from other sources.	Total area irrigated.	CROPPING OF IRRIGATED AREA.								Deduct area cropped with irrigation more than once.	Balance net area irrigated.
						Wheat.	Rice.	Other Cereals and Pulses.	Sugar-cane.	Other food-crops.	Non-food crops.	Fodder crops.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>A—PRESIDENCY PROPER.</b>															
<i>I.—Northern Division.</i>															
1	Ahmedabad	1,112,884	5,436	57,300	62,756	15,580	18,541	19,979	1,489	4,414	2,790	2,808	65,601	2,845	62,756
2	Kaira	662,206	842	50,314	51,156	8,291	5,585	10,924	661	5,227	21,852	1,687	54,117	2,961	51,156
3	Panch Mahals	344,940	74	2,310	2,384	877	210	35	286	632	344	...	2,384	.....	2,384
4	Broach	558,785	.....	810	810	2	60	9	111	324	328	...	834	24	810
5	Surat	473,287	.....	10,298	10,298	8	2,776	16	5,498	1,567	506	...	10,941	43	10,298
6	Thana	448,487	.....	5,144	5,144	...	...	...	1,116	3,156	731	169	5,172	28	5,144
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,600,589</b>	<b>6,372</b>	<b>126,178</b>	<b>132,548</b>	<b>24,758</b>	<b>27,172</b>	<b>30,963</b>	<b>9,021</b>	<b>15,320</b>	<b>26,551</b>	<b>4,664</b>	<b>188,449</b>	<b>5,901</b>	<b>132,548</b>
<i>II.—Central Division.</i>															
7	Khandesh	2,864,078	18,784	47,577	66,361	31,400	2,044	7,284	2,927	10,408	12,614	5,704	71,981	5,620	66,361
8	Nasik	1,545,578	31,181	70,844	1,02,025	42,486	4,484	23,170	7,839	12,346	19,449	13,577	122,551	20,826	102,025
9	Ahmednagar	2,082,989	8,876	137,230	144,106	36,088	879	104,012	2,262	8,839	13,125	21,790	186,983	42,877	144,106
10	Poona	1,689,346	56,225	81,487	140,712	14,381	2,570	86,529	9,084	30,880	20,768	7,120	170,822	30,110	140,712
11	Sholapur	1,296,730	13,188	101,709	114,847	11,149	2,771	92,153	2,032	7,695	20,734	1,949	138,983	24,136	114,847
12	Satara	1,493,791	10,947	141,082	152,029	19,534	12,544	71,681	13,360	11,548	47,285	1,917	177,769	25,740	152,029
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10,972,522</b>	<b>137,151</b>	<b>582,929</b>	<b>720,080</b>	<b>155,036</b>	<b>25,292</b>	<b>384,729</b>	<b>37,004</b>	<b>81,116</b>	<b>134,165</b>	<b>52,047</b>	<b>869,889</b>	<b>149,309</b>	<b>720,080</b>
<i>III.—Southern Division.</i>															
13	Belgaum	1,480,222	3,550	44,201	47,751	2,662	11,811	14,380	10,438	5,958	7,902	372	53,523	5,772	47,751
14	Hijapur	654,059	1,498	22,758	24,256	2,180	569	17,668	726	4,684	1,798	4,303	31,928	7,672	24,256
15	Dhārwār	1,805,619	5,008	87,156	92,164	20	81,058	472	4,036	4,162	3,139	50	92,935	771	92,164
16	Kolāra	888,320	.....	2,215	2,215	...	2	25	25	1,897	293	1	2,218	3	2,215
17	Ratnāgiri	116,857	.....	7,682	7,682	2	2,540	1,074	193	2,902	874	...	7,694	12	7,682
18	Kānara	228,003	374	20,292	20,666	...	12,297	507	2,075	3,212	1,884	1	20,676	10	20,666
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,673,110</b>	<b>10,430</b>	<b>181,304</b>	<b>194,734</b>	<b>4,864</b>	<b>108,282</b>	<b>34,103</b>	<b>18,093</b>	<b>22,815</b>	<b>16,090</b>	<b>4,727</b>	<b>208,974</b>	<b>14,240</b>	<b>194,734</b>
	<b>Total, A.</b>	<b>19,216,221</b>	<b>153,953</b>	<b>893,409</b>	<b>1,047,362</b>	<b>184,658</b>	<b>160,746</b>	<b>449,795</b>	<b>64,118</b>	<b>119,251</b>	<b>176,806</b>	<b>61,438</b>	<b>1,216,312</b>	<b>169,450</b>	<b>1,047,362</b>
<b>B.—SIND.</b>															
19	Karachi	457,141	818,769	52,870	371,639	43,199	202,143	102,241	1,362	4,635	35,295	253	889,128	17,489	371,639
20	Hyderabad	843,421	787,795	53,684	841,479	47,704	219,857	378,818	1,004	14,978	166,873	18,912	849,236	7,757	841,479
21	Shikarpur	874,370	744,926	21,840	760,766	144,532	168,253	458,512	581	19,533	76,956	377	868,744	101,878	766,766
22	Upper Sind Frontier	360,223	328,959	737	329,696	20,683	14,679	202,708	24	2,020	112,181	...	852,275	22,579	329,696
23	Thar and Parkar	691,176	271,287	935	272,222	13,647	129,806	65,765	45	1,331	62,894	7,700	280,978	8,756	272,222
	<b>Total, B.</b>	<b>3,226,331</b>	<b>2,451,736</b>	<b>189,066</b>	<b>2,581,802</b>	<b>269,750</b>	<b>734,538</b>	<b>1,200,029</b>	<b>3,106</b>	<b>42,497</b>	<b>454,199</b>	<b>27,242</b>	<b>2,740,361</b>	<b>158,559</b>	<b>2,581,802</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>22,472,552</b>	<b>2,605,689</b>	<b>1,023,475</b>	<b>3,629,164</b>	<b>454,408</b>	<b>896,284</b>	<b>1,658,824</b>	<b>67,224</b>	<b>161,748</b>	<b>631,005</b>	<b>88,680</b>	<b>3,957,173</b>	<b>328,009</b>	<b>3,629,164</b>

A.—AGRICULTURE—continued.

(4).—Statement showing the Agricultural Stock in the several Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1896-97.

Number.	District.	CATTLE AND OTHER QUADRUPEDS.															PLOUGHS.		CARRS.		
		Plough Cattle.		Bulls for breeding purposes only.		Oxen and he-buffaloes for other purposes.		Milch Cattle.		Young Stock.		Total Cattle.	Horses and Ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Camels.	Mules and Donkeys.	Small.	Large, drawn by more than two bullocks.	For riding.	For carrying loads.
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Full buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo Calves.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
<b>A—PRESIDENCY PROPER.</b>																					
<b>I.—Northern Division.</b>																					
1	Ahmednbad ...	112,835	114	618	491	4,308	438	93,635	92,850	54,032	46,829	411,040	6,307	91,700	46,508	221	6,000	86,894	40	1,260	19,018
2	Ksira ...	112,016	27	299	524	918	53	42,972	119,743	41,780	80,883	360,178	1,068	9,053	28,468	142	5,088	82,659	1	1,509	26,303
3	Panoh Mahals ...	96,217	11	374	321	1,653	62	70,797	23,639	66,208	13,816	271,060	2,711	4,624	31,863	14	1,721	47,648	...	219	9,895
4	Erroch ...	53,047	1	83	155	1,251	80	12,735	30,079	16,848	20,340	134,669	2,833	13,961	22,182	102	1,606	26,322	...	3,352	12,643
5	Suras ...	100,847	3,766	259	219	6,763	169	66,890	46,740	76,861	33,329	396,768	1,849	29,396	64,003	...	647	49,836	...	8,830	29,985
6	Tiana ...	124,579	42,638	371	49	4,477	239	101,029	22,938	91,467	16,578	494,073	1,651	3,868	42,938	...	1	75,014	...	4,480	27,100
	<b>Total</b>	<b>604,941</b>	<b>46,457</b>	<b>2,304</b>	<b>1,753</b>	<b>23,273</b>	<b>1,031</b>	<b>267,068</b>	<b>334,067</b>	<b>346,816</b>	<b>211,424</b>	<b>1,067,548</b>	<b>16,409</b>	<b>91,786</b>	<b>234,608</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>16,687</b>	<b>317,032</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>30,829</b>	<b>124,808</b>
<b>II.—Central Division.</b>																					
7	Khindach ...	829,891	1,880	3,300	719	20,217	1,743	166,924	108,479	183,014	66,988	847,561	24,311	32,348	214,905	7	7,482	98,409	16,968	40,363	73,469
8	Nivik ...	203,239	21,341	3,875	242	11,921	414	142,246	30,629	91,066	14,066	620,848	16,117	102,219	129,059	...	9,366	83,742	22,323	11,056	27,655
9	Ahmednagar ...	261,049	4,177	615	108	8,718	761	153,516	28,961	112,983	13,880	644,744	21,363	241,676	157,856	9	6,965	17,134	41,413	12,876	20,382
10	Poona ...	234,380	6,301	547	157	6,363	739	141,296	41,608	93,632	19,229	544,276	13,033	211,808	112,364	8	6,669	29,129	28,192	3,875	23,030
11	Sholapur ...	119,968	2,740	605	174	5,400	1,248	71,223	24,770	60,296	16,011	338,606	8,610	170,290	119,657	42	3,018	1,809	12,795	733	12,530
12	Satara ...	211,630	11,338	411	190	5,036	816	124,664	74,084	97,549	46,070	673,390	12,114	310,126	106,278	...	2,767	23,913	32,391	690	24,446
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,890,100</b>	<b>47,629</b>	<b>8,243</b>	<b>1,690</b>	<b>67,844</b>	<b>5,750</b>	<b>769,808</b>	<b>304,071</b>	<b>816,203</b>	<b>176,172</b>	<b>3,406,426</b>	<b>66,037</b>	<b>1,068,453</b>	<b>670,123</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>29,303</b>	<b>229,140</b>	<b>144,144</b>	<b>69,791</b>	<b>180,710</b>
<b>III.—Southern Division.</b>																					
13	Bolgaum ...	172,472	28,790	231	140	4,451	798	91,060	68,889	91,670	85,399	886,631	6,909	192,901	96,994	25	3,000	64,377	10,330	600	31,780
14	Bijapur ...	130,681	1,383	537	132	3,064	618	47,732	48,082	78,854	28,289	336,071	4,016	151,279	177,000	118	3,933	87,206	6,037	164	15,085
15	Dharswad ...	202,746	17,413	549	297	9,533	914	97,846	81,599	132,320	69,000	609,706	4,822	121,390	123,442	4	6,914	64,069	4,579	797	62,066
16	Kolaba ...	53,046	39,049	258	50	4,216	796	26,370	21,729	67,426	16,208	309,008	833	491	20,388	...	13	6,134	...	1,666	7,303
17	Batnagiri ...	46,474	11,249	5	7	1,274	100	24,631	9,166	24,213	6,085	125,764	103	543	8,726	...	...	...	...	...	69
18	Kanara ...	77,054	24,979	378	26	4,368	846	71,087	24,963	61,266	11,344	277,386	283	1,691	4,476	...	91	54,465	...	07	6,341
	<b>Total</b>	<b>716,973</b>	<b>133,162</b>	<b>1,856</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>29,627</b>	<b>4,263</b>	<b>406,306</b>	<b>263,518</b>	<b>465,616</b>	<b>183,374</b>	<b>2,149,649</b>	<b>18,237</b>	<b>439,065</b>	<b>409,924</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>13,390</b>	<b>341,495</b>	<b>30,746</b>	<b>3,413</b>	<b>118,614</b>
	<b>Total A</b>	<b>2,711,414</b>	<b>217,149</b>	<b>13,618</b>	<b>4,001</b>	<b>109,643</b>	<b>11,044</b>	<b>1,696,673</b>	<b>901,676</b>	<b>1,418,837</b>	<b>70,670</b>	<b>7,554,516</b>	<b>130,313</b>	<b>1,598,324</b>	<b>1,544,664</b>	<b>1,061</b>	<b>69,660</b>	<b>881,687</b>	<b>165,868</b>	<b>64,038</b>	<b>419,033</b>
<b>B—BIND.</b>																					
19	Karachi ...																				
20	Hydrabad ...																				
21	Shikarpur ...																				
22	Upper Sind Frontier ...																				
23	Thar and Parkar ...																				
	<b>Total B</b>																				
	<b>Total</b>																				

1896-97.]

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[App. IV. A. (4).]

A.—AGRICUL

(5)—Statement showing the average incidence of Land Revenue and of Assessment per Head and per Acre

Districts.	Classes of Villages.	Total area.	EXEMPTED OR PRIVILEGED AREA.					REMAINDER FULLY ASSESSED OCCUPIED AREA.	
			Not available for cultivation or unassessed.	Alienated.	Free or reduced by special agreement.	Unoccupied assessed waste.	Total.	Total.	Cultivated, i.e., net cropped area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		A. g. s.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.
Ahmednagar.	(1) Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	1,004,771 10 0	192,250 27 0	231,880 26 0	.....	100,544 3 0	524,675 16 0	480,096 3 0	417,462 16 0
	(2) Other Government villages for which statistics are available ...	1,160,362 22 0	394,470 3 0	63,219 19 6	.....	6,253 8 0	358,942 30 0	782,319 32 0	469,378 0 0
	(3) Government villages for which statistics are not available ...	149,070 8 0	2,233 16 0	788 31 0	146,047 37 0	.....	149,070 3 0	.....	.....
	(4) Surveyed alienated villages ...	2,100 29 0	121 84 0	1,978 85 0	.....	.....	2,100 29 0	.....	.....
	(5) Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	121,417 15 0	80 30 0	121,336 25 0	.....	.....	121,417 15 0	.....	.....
	Total ...	2,445,622 8 0	489,156 29 0	459,204 16 0	146,047 37 0	106,797 11 0	1,181,206 13 0	1,262,415 35 0	578,340 18 0
Kaira.	(1) Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	980,867 2 0	117,546 35 0	340,162 29 0	360 16 0	80,964 6 0	589,034 6 0	391,812 36 0	341,976 25 0
	(2) Other Government villages for which statistics are available ...	4,858 27 0	595 30 0	559 6 0	.....	40 88 0	1,136 8 0	3,722 24 0	739 34 0
	(3) Government villages for which statistics are not available ...	68,127 0 0	8,259 18 0	87 18 0	49,830 14 0	.....	68,127 0 0	.....	.....
	(4) Surveyed alienated villages ...	7,965 25 0	722 23 0	7,243 2 0	.....	.....	7,965 25 0	.....	.....
	(5) Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	19,408 12 0	1,154 16 0	18,333 16 0	.....	.....	19,408 32 0	.....	.....
	Total ...	1,021,316 28 0	128,189 6 0	336,366 26 0	69,220 30 0	81,006 4 0	625,773 26 0	395,735 20 0	342,706 19 0
Panch Mahale.	(1) Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	620,237 5 0	281,837 18 0	58,402 32 0	3,789 3 0	66,809 5 0	400,838 23 0	225,398 22 0	177,286 22 0
	(2) Other Government villages for which statistics are available ...	274,957 30 0	55,960 30 0	5,110 6 0	6,205 28 0	.....	67,376 24 0	207,651 6 0	52,165 10 0
	(3) Government villages for which statistics are not available ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(4) Surveyed alienated villages ...	126,449 18 0	11,301 20 0	109,349 39 0	.....	.....	121,211 19 0	.....	.....
	(5) Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	1,027,644 8 0	349,189 28 0	173,332 37 0	9,994 36 0	66,809 5 0	599,320 26 0	433,079 29 0	230,451 32 0
Borach.	(1) Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	916,679 10 0	252,680 26 0	174,890 11 0	11 12 0	29,171 0 0	447,662 9 0	409,017 1 0	374,839 6 0
	(2) Other Government villages for which statistics are available ...	1,179 10 0	36 20 0	.....	.....	.....	36 26 0	1,142 24 0	658 10 0
	(3) Government villages for which statistics are not available ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(4) Surveyed alienated villages ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(5) Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	18,724 0 0	804 2 0	18,829 33 0	.....	.....	18,724 0 0	.....	.....
	Total ...	936,682 20 0	252,960 14 0	193,250 9 0	11 12 0	29,171 0 0	466,422 35 0	470,109 25 0	375,727 16 0
Surat.	(1) Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	1,014,475 2 0	339,977 37 0	71,310 38 0	2,429 9 4	29,594 26 0	302,292 30 4	632,272 11 12	400,437 31 0
	(2) Other Government villages for which statistics are available ...	1,809 38 0	198 23 0	355 2 0	.....	.....	453 25 0	1,416 13 0	1,416 13 0
	(3) Government villages for which statistics are not available ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(4) Surveyed alienated villages ...	15,625 20 0	1,840 8 0	13,739 9 0	.....	.....	15,579 17 0	.....	.....
	(5) Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	25,800 27 0	310 20 0	25,399 11 0	.....	.....	25,719 31 0	.....	.....
	Total ...	1,057,771 7 0	341,336 8 0	111,604 20 0	2,429 9 4	29,594 26 0	438,964 23 4	633,688 24 12	401,834 4 0
Thana.	(1) Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	2,124,512 23 13	1,216,768 0 81	43,109 9 12	1,371 23 0	44,654 35 13	1,305,963 34 11	818,548 29 10	426,741 29 5
	(2) Other Government villages for which statistics are available ...	29,230 32 0	17,076 20 4	308 20 8	.....	5 13 5	17,384 19 4	12,436 12 13	5,996 2 4
	(3) Government villages for which statistics are not available ...	6,794 0 4	1,677 3 51	138 7 0	4,983 35 14	.....	6,794 6 4	.....	.....
	(4) Surveyed alienated villages ...	50,656 20 12	9,234 21 72	41,721 20 114	.....	.....	50,976 2 31	.....	.....
	(5) Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	71,634 12 8	.....	69,990 31 4	.....	.....	69,990 31 4	.....	.....
	Total ...	2,282,826 21 4	1,344,775 6 49	155,313 9 31	6,390 33 14	44,660 14 5	1,431,169 11 4	830,984 2 6	432,637 31 9
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,776,339 10 4	2,726,637 10 19	1,488,068 37 31	218,004 28 21	339,027 20 5	4,717,793 16 43	4,046,864 15 21	2,681,718 0 9	

TURE—continued.

respectively in each Collectorate of the Northern Division for the year 1896-97.

GOVERNMENT LAND REVENUE, EXCLUDING CESSSES.			Total population.	Incidence of Land Revenue per head of population (column 13 divided by (column 14).	LAND REVENUE ASSESSED ON FULLY ASSESSED OCCUPIED LAND.			INCIDENCE PER ACRES OF LAND REVENUE ASSESSED OR FULLY ASSESSED OCCUPIED LAND	
Total.	Deduct remissions.	Net Land Revenue (column 11—column 12).			Assessment of fully assessed area (column 9).	Deduct remissions.	Net assessment (column 16—column 17).	Total fully assessed area (column 18 divided by column 9).	Cultivated or net cropped area (column 18 divided by column 10).
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
13,30,423 5 8	5,572 4 3	12,24,851 1 5	603,838	2 0 8	9,90,194 15 0	5,528 12 1	9,94,871 2 21	2 0 10	2 5 9
353,027 10 11	2,008 6 11	886,024 9 0	237,823	1 10 0	3,67,298 9 11	2,008 6 11	3,65,980 8 0	0 7 6	0 12 8
96,345 2 0	.....	26,345 2 0	31,720	0 18 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
777 13 6	0 1 0	777 11 6	1,813	0 9 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11,896 11 2	.....	11,896 11 2	42,634	0 4 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14,57,470 15 8	7,575 13 2	16,49,895 3 1	921,727	1 12 8	13,68,188 9 11	7,527 8 0	18,60,961 5 21	1 1 1	1 9 7
21,17,661 7 11	4,408 14 8	21,18,182 9 8	784,968	2 11 1	15,11,499 8 0	4,449 8 11	15,07,049 15 1	3 13 6	4 6 6
6,556 0 7	.....	5,556 0 7	1,723	3 8 7	4,687 7 7	.....	4,687 7 7	1 4 2	6 6 9
46,738 2 8	.....	46,733 2 8	57,905	0 12 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,225 2 7	.....	1,225 2 7	14,268	0 1 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,147 7 1	.....	4,147 7 1	12,721	0 5 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21,75,313 4 10	4,488 14 3	21,70,844 6 7	871,689	2 7 10	15,18,188 15 7	4,449 8 11	15,11,737 8 9	2 13 1	4 6 7
3,55,653 14 11	704 2 9	2,64,949 12 2	202,524	1 4 2	2,17,132 2 6	421 5 0	2,16,710 18 5	0 16 4	1 3 7
56,199 8 3	1,200 0 0	64,999 8 3	74,437	0 11 10	63,791 11 11	1,200 0 0	62,591 11 11	0 4 1	0 15 10
14 11 0	.....	14 11 0	59	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14,386 6 8	6 13 6	14,379 8 2	86,897	0 6 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,26,254 7 10	1,911 0 3	3,24,343 7 7	818,417	1 0 6	2,70,928 14 4	1,921 5 0	2,69,302 9 4	0 9 11	1 2 8
22,97,230 15 9	11,916 12 3	22,75,316 3 6	834,605	6 12 10	19,64,168 1 8	11,793 11 0	19,62,360 6 8	4 2 7	5 3 4
776 13 8	.....	776 13 8	.....	.....	776 13 8	.....	776 13 8	0 10 11	0 14 0
17,987 11 2	15 11 1	17,872 0 1	6,886	3 9 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23,05,895 8 7	11,991 7 4	22,93,904 1 3	841,440	6 11 6	19,64,939 14 11	11,798 11 0	19,63,146 8 11	4 2 8	5 3 2
23,15,617 10 11	2,571 1 7	23,18,046 9 4	628,808	3 10 10	21,49,175 3 0	2,571 0 9	21,46,804 2 3	3 4 8	5 5 9
1,953 8 5	.....	1,953 8 5	622	3 2 8	1,950 1 6	.....	1,950 1 5	1 6 0	1 6 0
22,946 10 1	41 5 4	22,906 4 9	7,202	8 2 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16,530 1 2	.....	16,630 1 2	18,357	1 9 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23,57,047 9 7	2,612 6 11	23,54,436 2 8	849,989	3 9 11	21,51,125 4 5	2,671 0 9	21,48,554 8 8	3 4 7	5 5 9
11,30,878 1 2	227 1 1	11,39,151 0 1	761,660	1 9 8	10,48,396 2 6	227 1 1	10,48,169 1 5	1 4 5	2 7 3
17,218 9 9	.....	17,218 9 9	9,168	1 14 0	16,108 11 11	.....	16,108 11 11	1 4 8	2 11 8
15,273 4 1	.....	15,273 4 1	7,410	1 12 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13,315 6 8	.....	13,315 6 8	25,816	0 8 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,241 6 1	.....	6,241 6 1	25,843	0 8 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11,89,423 13 9	327 1 1	11,89,196 12 8	819,580	1 7 2	10,64,604 14 6	327 1 1	10,64,277 18 4	1 4 0	2 7 8
1,99,11,406 11 10	28,726 10 0	98,82,679 1 10	3,917,792	3 6 9	89,25,809 8 7	28,189 18 9	89,07,679 10 10	2 0 10	3 2 5

**A—AGRICULTURE—continued.**

(5).—Statement showing the average incidence of Land Revenue and of Assessment per Head and per Acre respectively in each Collectorate of the Northern Division for the year 1896-97.

District.	Classes of Villages.	FULLY ASSESSED AREA ONLY.			Incidence of Land revenue per head of population of fully assessed area (column 22 divided by column 23).	TOWNS OF 10,000 INHABITANTS AND UPWARDS.		REMARKS.
		Full assessment on Inam land, i.e., quit-rent + net alienations.	Total of columns 18 and 21.	Population.		Number of towns.	Population.	
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	No.	Rs. a. p.	No.	No.	
Ahmedabad.	(1) Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages...	5,39,182 2 2	15,23,853 5 2	608,328	2 8 1	4	194,242	
	(2) Other Government villages for which statistics are available...	1,28,337 11 0	4,94,327 14 0	237,893	2 1 3	...	...	
	(3) Government villages for which statistics are not available...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	(4) Surveyed alienated villages...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	(5) Alienated villages for which statistics are not available...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	<b>Total</b> ...		6,67,519 13 2	20,18,181 3 2	846,181	2 6 2	4	194,242
Kaira.	(1) Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages...	14,66,662 7 0	29,73,712 6 1	784,953	3 13 7	5	81,751	
	(2) Other Government villages for which statistics are available...	2,818 6 0	7,000 18 7	1,722	4 1 1	...	...	(5) Government Khalsa land as shown below occurs in these villages:—
	(3) Government villages for which statistics are not available...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Occupied.
	(4) Surveyed alienated villages...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Area.
	(5) Alienated villages for which statistics are not available...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	A. G. A. Rs. a. p. 7 20 0 Assessment. Rs. a. p. 13 9 9
	<b>Total</b> ...		14,68,975 13 0	29,80,713 3 8	786,675	1 13 10	5	81,751
Panch Mahals.	(1) Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages...	80,449 12 0	2,97,100 9 5	202,524	1 7 6	2	27,626	
	(2) Other Government villages for which statistics are available...	8,508 12 0	81,095 7 11	...	.....	.....	.....	(3) Government Khalsa land bearing assessment Rs. 14-11-0 occurs in these villages.
	(3) Government villages for which statistics are not available...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(4) Government Khalsa land as shown below occurs in these villages:—
	(4) Surveyed alienated villages...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Unoccupied.
	(5) Alienated villages for which statistics are not available...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Area.
	<b>Total</b> ...		88,953 8 0	3,58,256 1 4	202,524	1 12 3	2	27,626
Borsach.	(1) Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages...	7,49,797 15 10	27,02,167 6 1	334,605	8 1 3	3	62,932	
	(2) Other Government villages for which statistics are available...	.....	776 13 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	(3) Government villages for which statistics are not available...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	(4) Surveyed alienated villages...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	(5) Alienated villages for which statistics are not available...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	<b>Total</b> ...		7,49,797 15 10	27,02,944 3 9	334,605	8 1 3	3	12,932
Surat.	(1) Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages...	4,11,256 12 2	25,57,960 14 5	628,806	4 1 1	3	134,402	
	(2) Other Government villages for which statistics are available...	1,732 12 0	3,683 13 8	622	5 14 9	...	...	(4) Government Khalsa land as shown below occurs in these villages:—
	(3) Government villages for which statistics are not available...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Occupied.
	(4) Surveyed alienated villages...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Area.
	(5) Alienated villages for which statistics are not available...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	A. G. A. Rs. a. p. 64 11 0 Assessment. Rs. a. p. 269 10 3
	<b>Total</b> ...		4,12,988 8 2	25,61,643 11 10	629,428	4 1 1	3	134,402
Thana.	(1) Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages...	48,894 13 2	10,96,568 14 7	751,550	1 7 4	2	23,769	
	(2) Other Government villages for which statistics are available...	513 0 3	10,631 12 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	(4) Government Khalsa land as shown below occurs in these villages:—
	(3) Government villages for which statistics are not available...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Unoccupied.
	(4) Surveyed alienated villages...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Area.
	(5) Alienated villages for which statistics are not available...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	A. G. A. Rs. a. p. 43 15 0 Assessment. Rs. a. p. 38 0 6
	<b>Total</b> ...		48,907 13 5	11,18,199 10 9	751,550	1 7 4	2	23,769
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		34,37,144 7 6	1,17,84,824 2 6	3,310,708	3 8 8	21	5,00,181	(5) Government Khalsa land as shown below occurs in these villages:—
								Occupied. Area. A. G. A. Rs. a. p. 1,647 21 4 Assessment. Rs. a. p. 2,392 10 1

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**A.—AGRICULTURE.—***continued.*

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A—AGRICU

(5).—Statement showing the average incidence of Land Revenue and Assessment per head a

District.	Class of villages.	Total area.	Deduct.					REMAINDER FULLY ASSESSED OCCUPIED AREA.		Total.
			Not available for cultivation or unassessed.	Alienated.	Free or reduced by special agreement.	Unoccupied assessed waste.	Total.	Total.	Cultivated, i. e., net cropped area.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	Rs. a.
Ahmednagar.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	3,671,772 7 12	909,566 11 8	185,960 5 12	1 23 0	28,594 39 4	1,118,123 39 8	2,553,649 8 4	1,619,998 12 8	1,606,905 0
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available ...	6,618 0 0	5,625 12 0	692 28 0	.....	.....	6,618 0 0	.....	.....	7,923 10
	4 Surveyed alienated villages ...	440,794 11 4	67,557 38 0	373,236 13 4	.....	.....	440,794 11 4	.....	.....	46,433 11
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	95,776 24 12	13,844 10 4	81,932 14 8	.....	.....	95,776 24 12	.....	.....	16,111 10
	Total ...	4,214,961 3 12	990,893 31 13	641,821 21 8	1 23 0	29,594 39 4	1,661,311 35 8	2,563,649 8 4	1,619,998 12 8	1,670,374 1
Khandesh.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	4,664,583 39 8	1,266,132 23 0	228,020 16 0	1,040 80 0	263,903 14 0	1,779,097 3 0	2,885,466 36 8	2,517,871 12 8	4,015,336 15
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available ...	782,218 16 0	778,335 1 0	3,883 15 0	.....	.....	782,218 16 0	.....	.....	44,568 1
	4 Surveyed alienated villages ...	108,256 1 0	17,657 5 0	90,598 36 0	.....	.....	108,256 1 0	.....	.....	24,492 15
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	104,693 21 8	16,422 0 8	89,173 21 0	.....	.....	104,693 21 8	.....	.....	15,596 14
	Total ...	5,659,653 38 0	2,077,546 29 8	411,676 8 0	1,040 80 0	263,903 14 0	2,774,167 1 8	2,885,466 36 8	2,517,871 12 8	4,100,044 15
Nasik.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	3,396,685 19 7 1/2	1,176,294 80 16 1/2	158,139 0 12	283 23 4	46,593 30 8	1,364,311 4 7 1/2	2,012,374 15 0	1,296,177 37 0	1,562,446 8
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available ...	59,871 6 4	53,964 37 4	4,043 24 0	1,063 26 0	.....	59,871 6 4	.....	.....	26,149 11
	4 Surveyed alienated villages ...	169,780 11 4	32,159 29 0	137,620 22 4	.....	.....	169,780 11 4	.....	.....	23,556 15
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	97,972 36 0	.....	97,972 36 0	.....	.....	97,972 36 0	.....	.....	7,073 6
	Total ...	3,724,366 32 15 1/2	1,262,346 17 5 1/2	397,745 3 0	2,347 7 4	46,593 30 8	1,711,935 17 15 1/2	2,012,374 15 0	1,296,177 37 0	1,559,225 1
Poona.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	3,966,063 34 0	706,334 16 4	192,677 9 8	1,616 9 0	6,906 13 12	907,734 10 8	1,596,349 23 8	1,227,757 35 8	1,289,969 0
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available ...	6,296 0 0	5,720 37 0	574 3 0	.....	.....	6,296 0 0	.....	.....	4,431 3
	4 Surveyed alienated villages ...	492,209 8 8	97,392 17 0	394,816 31 8	.....	.....	492,209 8 8	.....	.....	39,736 14
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	58,699 0 0	2,046 32 12	65,650 7 4	.....	.....	58,699 0 0	.....	.....	3,367 13
	Total ...	3,423,647 3 8	873,396 26 0	644,296 11 4	1,616 9 0	6,906 13 12	1,628,197 19 0	1,898,349 23 0	1,227,757 35 8	1,334,554 11
Satara.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	2,466,426 6 12	607,864 38 8	331,375 12 6	615 26 0	16,430 31 0	1,066,296 28 0	1,400,219 18 12	1,274,350 4 0	1,778,623 8
	4 Surveyed alienated villages ...	397,631 17 0	67,724 12 0	329,907 5 0	.....	.....	397,631 17 0	.....	.....	93,361 4
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	223,704 8 8	67,066 2 8	156,638 1 0	.....	.....	223,704 8 8	.....	.....	69,374 10
	Total ...	3,087,761 21 4	742,654 13 0	677,960 18 6	615 26 0	16,430 31 0	1,687,092 8 8	1,400,219 18 12	1,274,350 4 0	1,938,359 7
	Sholapur.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	2,700,204 13 12	399,396 23 0	223,667 15 12	.....	11,897 6 0	634,373 3 12	2,071,921 10 0	890,662 25 0
4 Surveyed alienated villages ...		200,068 20 0	31,636 5 0	168,432 15 0	.....	.....	200,068 20 0	.....	.....	16,560 11
Total ...		2,900,272 13 12	431,032 27 0	391,640 30 12	.....	11,897 6 0	834,441 23 12	2,071,921 10 0	890,662 25 0	1,149,110 1
Grand Total ...	23,010,670 18 3 1/2	6,126,665 23 7 1/2	3,305,632 13 0	5,420 15 4	107,320 14 8	10,194,678 20 3 1/2	12,822,000 32 0	5,825,518 6 8	11,751,679 1	

TURE—continued.

per acre respectively in each District of the Central Division for the year 1896-97.

GOVERNMENT LAND REVENUE EXCLUDING CENSUS			Incl- ence of Land Revenue per head of popu- lation (Column 15 di- vided by Column 14.)	LAND REVENUE ASSESSED ON FULLY ASSESSED OCCUPIED LAND.			INCIDENCE PER ACRE OF LAND REVENUE ASSESSED ON FULLY ASSESSED OCCUPIED LAND.		FULLY ASSESSED AREA ONLY.			Incl- ence of Land Revenue per head of popu- lation of fully assessed area (Column 22 di- vided by Column 23.)	TOWNS OF 10,000 IN- HABITANTS AND UPWARDS.	
Deduct remissions.	Net Land Revenue (Column 11-12.)	Total Popu- lation.		Assessment of fully assessed area (Column 9).	Deduct remissions.	Net assessment Column (16-17).	Total fully assessed area Column 18 di- vided by Column 6.	Culti- vated or net- cropped area Column 18 di- vided by Column 10.	Full assessment on Inim land, i.e., quit-rent and net alienations.	Total of Column 18 and 21.	Popu- lation.		Number of towns.	Popu- lation.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	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.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
99,526 5 2	15,68,379 11 4	778,791	2 0 3	15,28,998 14 5	28,526 5 2	15,00,463 9 3	0 9 5	0 14 10	120,619 8 3	16,21,083 1 6	778,791	2 1 4	2	63,054
2,292 14 6	5,630 12 5	1,517	3 11 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 3 10	49,413 7 9	82,831	0 9 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	16,111 10 8	25,617	0 10 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30,839 7 5	16,39,534 10 2	888,758	1 13 5	15,28,998 14 5	28,526 5 2	15,00,463 9 3	0 9 5	0 14 10	120,619 8 3	16,21,083 1 6	778,791	2 1 4	2	63,054
56,272 2 10	36,59,114 12 11	1,278,996	3 1 6	37,63,867 14 9	56,272 2 10	37,27,685 11 11	2 9 4	2 15 4	3,91,474 15 6	41,19,060 11 5	1,278,996	3 3 6	9	129,718
70 13 0	44,497 5 10	70,917	0 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 12 0	24,491 3 1	47,145	0 6 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,169
12 11 0	15,584 3 10	37,744	0 8 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56,357 5 10	40,43,697 9 8	1,434,802	2 13 1	37,63,867 14 9	56,272 2 10	37,27,685 11 11	2 9 4	2 15 4	3,91,474 15 6	41,19,060 11 5	1,278,996	3 3 6	10	139,897
1,734 6 9	15,00,662 0 0	725,757	2 1 1	14,11,891 0 3	1,781 14 7	14,10,099 1 8	0 11 3	1 1 6	1,40,870 2 0	15,50,969 3 8	725,757	2 2 2	3	53,702
680 12 1	25,468 15 10	33,868	0 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,981
51 0 0	23,508 18 4	28,409	0 7 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	7,079 6 3	35,372	0 3 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,510 1 10	15,58,709 5 5	843,496	1 13 6	14,11,891 0 3	1,781 14 7	14,10,099 1 8	0 11 3	1 1 6	1,40,870 2 0	15,50,969 3 8	725,757	2 2 2	4	72,563
4,180 0 3	12,85,799 0 2	910,788	1 6 7	12,17,209 7 9	4,180 0 3	12,13,029 7 6	0 10 2	0 15 9	1,34,889 1 7	13,47,919 9 1	910,788	1 7 6	3	184,246
895 9 11	3,744 9 6	1,745	2 2 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0 4 0	36,798 6 7	139,618	0 4 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3,307 13 0	15,649	0 3 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,896 14 2	13,29,687 13 3	1,067,800	1 3 11	12,17,209 7 9	4,180 0 3	12,13,029 7 6	0 10 2	0 15 9	1,34,889 1 7	13,47,919 9 1	910,788	1 7 6	3	184,246
62,855 10 0	17,12,767 9 9	917,462	1 18 10	15,54,109 6 2	62,781 10 0	14,01,327 12 2	1 1 0	1 2 8	8,00,428 2 0	20,91,783 14 2	917,462	2 4 5	6	87,445
201 12 3	93,159 8 4	170,992	0 8 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
145 8 7	69,229 6 3	136,738	0 8 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63,202 14 10	18,75,156 8 11	1,225,190	1 8 5	15,54,109 6 2	62,781 10 0	14,01,327 12 2	1 1 0	1 2 8	8,00,428 2 0	20,91,783 14 2	917,462	2 4 5	6	87,445
5,664 9 5	11,23,886 1 11	709,230	1 9 4	10,58,062 1 1	5,373 8 5	10,46,998 8 5	0 8 0	1 0 11	1,10,937 2 0	11,60,625 10 8	709,230	1 10 2	3	102,438
691 1 0	15,898 10 6	40,606	0 6 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9,348 10 5	11,49,774 12 6	749,842	1 9 3	10,68,062 1 1	9,373 8 5	10,46,998 8 5	0 8 0	1 0 11	1,10,937 2 0	11,60,625 10 8	709,230	1 10 2	3	102,438
1,97,128 6 6	1,15,84,880 11 10	6,279,885	1 13 10	1,08,54,136 12 5	1,01,015 9 3	1,08,92,184 3 2	0 12 7	1 2 7	14,99,216 15 4	1,18,91,411 9 6	5,321,030	3 7 9	28	639,634



A—AGRICUL

(5).—Statement showing the average incidence of Land Revenue and Assessment per Head and

Districts.	Classes of villages.	Total area.	EXEMPTED OR PRIVILEGED AREAS.				REMAINDER FULLY ASSESSED OCCUPIED AREA.			
			Not available for cultivation or unassessed.	Alienated.	Free or reduced by special agreement.	Unoccupied assessed waste.	Total.	Total.	Cultivated, i. e., net cropped area.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
		A. G. A.	A. G. A.	A. G. A.	A. G. A.	A. G. A.	A. G. A.	A. G. A.	A. G. A.	
Belgaum.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages	2,346,332 38 9	626,555 14 7	528,565 35 3	83 29 0	27,945 24 0	1,164,900 22 10	1,161,432 15 16	674,252 12 0	
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	467,005 17 14	33,423 25 14	433,581 32 0	.....	.....	467,005 17 14	.....	.....	
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	162,950 13 0	13,939 12 6	149,011 0 10	.....	.....	162,950 13 0	.....	.....	
	Total	2,976,288 29 7	673,917 12 11	1,111,158 27 13	83 29 0	27,945 24 0	1,814,856 13 5	1,161,432 15 15	674,252 12 0	
Bijapur.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages	3,212,908 19 14	351,030 9 12	679,825 26 10	74 6 0	46,145 28 8	1,077,125 30 14	2,135,777 29 0	337,869 25 10	
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	463,889 13 0	30,502 30 0	373,386 23 0	.....	.....	463,889 13 0	.....	.....	
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	11,972 17 14	512 0 1	11,460 17 13	.....	.....	11,972 17 14	.....	.....	
	Total	3,688,769 10 12	382,044 39 13	1,064,672 27 6	74 6 0	46,145 28 8	1,492,967 27 12	2,135,777 29 0	337,869 25 10	
Dharwar.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages	2,638,806 10 7	442,553 35 9	618,677 18 2	81 1 0	55,267 15 6	1,111,529 30 1	1,577,276 30 6	1,088,604 0 0	
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	180,889 30 0	29,680 26 0	151,179 4 0	.....	.....	180,889 30 0	.....	.....	
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	75,709 35 0	13,902 27 9	61,717 8 0	.....	.....	75,709 35 0	.....	.....	
	Total	2,946,385 36 0	486,237 9 2	826,573 30 2	81 1 0	55,267 15 6	1,368,103 15 10	1,577,276 30 6	1,088,604 0 0	
Kannara.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages	3,523,126 2 12	2,189,306 2 5	564 82 5	226 17 14	63,233 29 7	2,193,350 1 15	331,778 0 12	226,880 35 1	
	Total	2,628,136 2 12	2,189,306 2 5	564 82 5	226 17 14	63,233 29 7	2,193,350 1 15	331,778 0 12	226,880 35 1	
Kolha.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages	752,681 39 12	396,333 24 4	5,903 0 4	2,819 17 12	3,230 7 4	378,301 9 8	408,380 30 4	223,250 23 12	
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available	524,614 13 4	223,027 6 12	12,014 23 4	229 14 0	3 26 0	240,314 30 0	284,139 23 4	138,639 15 0	
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available	10,304 4 12	9,293 12 12	1,100 32 0	.....	.....	10,304 4 12	.....	.....	
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	7,416 35 12	2,768 36 0	5,100 39 12	.....	.....	7,416 35 12	.....	.....	
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	37,003 15 0	341 16 4	36,661 38 13	.....	.....	37,003 15 0	.....	.....	
Total	1,361,940 29 8	605,286 16 0	60,641 14 0	3,098 31 12	3,233 33 4	673,400 15 0	688,460 13 8	261,889 37 12		
Ratanagiri.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages	480,410 24 12	137,731 10 0	6,732 29 12	4,273 18 8	3,310 33 0	174,547 13 4	255,983 11 8	101,755 12 0	
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available	3,051,148 8 12	667,358 4 0	43,300 35 13	4,163 38 4	1,615 38 6	616,438 36 8	1,384,709 7 4	.....	
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	47,041 37 8	12,800 6 12	33,861 26 12	.....	.....	47,041 37 8	.....	.....	
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	139,328 33 0	.....	129,320 33 0	.....	.....	139,328 33 0	.....	.....	
Total	2,500,027 19 0	707,949 22 12	216,042 7 4	8,436 16 12	5,426 33 8	698,433 0 4	1,590,672 18 12	101,755 12 0		
Grand Total	15,908,534 6 7	3,007,391 23 11	3,290,773 18 15	11,900 23 0	191,228 4 1	8,611,218 23 14	7,485,313 15 5	2,791,392 3 0		
Total for Presidency Pro-PRK	46,780,508 34 14	14,179,324 16 12	8,088,809 29 2	342,385 25 12	927,606 33 14	34,423,687 30 2	24,335,180 25 8	14,351,928 10 1		

TURE—continued.

per Acre respectively in each District of the Southern Division for the year 1896-97.

GOVERNMENT LAND REVENUE EXCLUDING CASSES.			Total population.	Incidence of Land Revenue per head of population (column 13 divided by column 14).	LAND REVENUE ASSESSED ON FULLY ASSESSED OCCUPIED LAND.			INCIDENCE PER ACRE OF LAND REVENUE ASSESSED ON FULLY ASSESSED OCCUPIED LAND.	
Total.	Deduct remissions.	Net Land Revenue (column 11—column 12).			Assessment of fully assessed area (column 9).	Deduct remissions.	Net assessment (column 16—column 17).	Total fully assessed area (column 18 divided by column 9).	Cultivated or not cropped area (column 18 divided by column 10).
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	No.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
14,58,607 7 7	40 11 2	14,58,566 13 4	807,696	1 12 10	11,02,517 2 6	40 3 3	11,02,476 15 3	0 15 2	1 10 2
80,388 4 3	.....	80,388 4 3	158,181	0 8 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7,468 12 9	.....	7,468 12 9	47,486	0 2 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15,44,404 9 0	40 11 3	15,44,423 13 9	1,013,291	1 8 5	11,02,517 2 6	40 3 3	11,02,476 15 3	0 15 2	1 10 2
13,32,368 11 7	.....	13,32,368 11 7	701,405	1 14 5	11,19,644 0 2	.....	11,19,644 0 2	0 8 4	3 5 0
69,952 15 1	.....	69,952 15 1	92,339	0 13 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,195 14 11	.....	1,195 14 11	2,695	0 7 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14,03,517 9 7	.....	14,03,517 9 7	796,539	1 12 9	11,19,644 0 2	.....	11,19,644 0 2	0 8 4	3 5 0
24,62,239 8 6	14 15 9	24,62,224 8 9	991,693	2 9 0	19,16,336 12 4	13 0 0	19,16,323 12 4	1 3 5	1 12 3
66,972 7 8	.....	66,972 7 8	61,127	1 1 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,143 13 11	.....	3,143 13 11	28,392	0 1 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25,32,355 9 1	14 15 9	25,32,340 9 4	1,051,212	2 6 9	19,16,336 12 4	13 0 0	19,16,323 12 4	1 3 5	1 12 2
10,11,746 2 7	870 2 6	10,10,876 0 1	446,463	2 4 3	9,86,500 1 9	870 2 6	9,86,629 15 2	2 15 6	4 5 4
10,11,746 2 7	870 2 6	10,10,876 0 1	446,463	2 4 3	9,86,500 1 8	870 2 6	9,86,629 15 2	2 15 6	4 5 4
9,33,756 10 9	38,016 15 4	9,45,742 11 4	881,147	2 7 8	9,63,105 8 10	38,006 11 4	9,16,008 13 6	2 4 2	4 1 7
2,93,959 13 5	8,429 1 9	2,60,521 11 8	179,296	1 9 11	2,37,497 3 2	3,428 6 6	2,84,068 12 8	1 0 0	2 0 9
510 7 9	.....	510 7 9	2,711	0 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,111 14 2	.....	1,111 14 2	8,457	0 5 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11,768 2 4	3 4 0	11,762 14 4	28,281	0 6 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12,91,099 0 4	41,449 5 1	12,49,649 11 3	594,872	2 1 7	12,40,602 12 0	41,435 1 10	11,99,167 10 2	1 11 10	3 6 0
2,46,032 9 9	1,009 14 7	2,47,023 11 2	275,658	0 14 4	2,10,320 6 3	1,004 9 7	2,09,325 13 8	0 13 1	2 0 11
6,55,611 3 4	33,806 4 11	6,21,745 8 5	760,872	0 13 1	6,29,848 12 10	33,361 2 8	5,95,987 10 5	0 7 2	.....
4,657 6 6	.....	4,657 6 6	25,785	0 2 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,685 2 4	48 11 7	4,608 6 9	45,910	0 1 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9,12,956 10 11	34,924 15 1	8,78,031 11 10	1,105,928	0 12 3	8,40,179 3 1	34,885 11 0	8,05,313 9 1	0 8 1	7 14 3
86,08,189 9 6	77,500 1 2	86,18,839 7 10	5,093,063	1 11 6	72,05,779 15 9	77,224 2 7	71,28,555 13 2	0 15 3	2 3 10
2,04,59,224 7 8	2,78,155 2 2	2,31,86,059 5 6	15,136,740	1 10 7	2,00,85,769 4 9	2,07,329 9 7	2,38,16,429 11 2	1 0 11	1 12 9

**A—AGRICULTURE—continued.**

(5).—Statement showing the average incidence of Land Revenue and Assessment per Head and per Acre respectively in each District of the Southern Division for the year 1896-97—continued.

Districts.	Classes of villages.	FULLY ASSESSED AREA ONLY.			Incidence of land revenue per head of population of fully assessed area (column 23 divided by column 23).	Towns of 10,000 INHABITANTS AND UPWARDS.		REMARKS.
		Full assessment on 1.6m land, &c., quit-rent + net alienations.	Total of columns 18 and 21.	Population.		Number of towns.	Population.	
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
		Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	No.	Ra. a. p.	No.	No.	
Belgaum.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	6,22,578 11 0	17,25,055 10 3	807,595	2 2 2	4	75,660	Government lands in alienated villages. Area. A. G. A.      Ra. a. P. 3,617 5      3,863 9 0 215 33      311 7 0 <hr/> 3,832 38      4,175 0 0
	4 Surveyed alienated villages ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	6,22,578 11 0	17,25,055 10 3	807,595	2 2 2	4	75,660	
Bijapur.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	4,28,561 9 8	15,48,205 9 10	701,405	2 3 4	4	68,697	A. G. A.      Ra. a. P. 2,550 7 0      2,523 10 6 239 29 8      345 11 5 <hr/> 2,789 36 8      2,869 5 11
	4 Surveyed alienated villages ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	4,28,561 9 8	15,48,205 9 10	701,405	2 3 4	4	68,697	
Dharwar.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	8,65,497 13 0	27,81,821 9 4	961,693	2 14 3	6	97,760	A. G. A.      Ra. a. P. 3,918 8 0      3,711 1 1 872 6 4      903 14 6 <hr/> 4,790 14 4      4,616 15 7
	4 Surveyed alienated villages ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	8,65,497 13 0	27,81,821 9 4	961,698	2 14 3	6	97,760	
Kannur.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	5,150 3 7	9,90,790 2 9	446,453	2 3 6	...	...	
	Total ...	5,150 3 7	9,90,790 2 9	446,453	2 3 6	...	...	
Kolaba.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	21,935 5 3	9,37,064 2 9	331,147	2 7 4	1	10,420	A. G. A.      Ra. a. P. 5 3 0      31 13 0 64 23 4      233 5 0 <hr/> 69 26 4      265 1 0
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available ...	19,161 8 11	8,03,230 5 7	179,296	1 11 1	...	...	
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	4 Surveyed alienated villages ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	41,126 14 2	13,40,294 8 4	500,443	3 3 5	1	10,420	
Randegri.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	16,869 4 4	2,26,185 2 0	275,658	0 13 2	2	84,584	A. G. A.      Ra. a. P. 274 10 8      118 6 0 Area can not be ascertained. } 365 3 11 <hr/> 274 10 8      481 9 11
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available ...	83,928 5 6	6,28,915 15 11	760,673	0 13 8	...	...	
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	4 Surveyed alienated villages ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	49,787 9 10	8,55,101 1 11	1,036,330	0 13 2	2	84,584	
Grand Total ...	20,12,702 13 3	91,41,268 10 8	4,513,319	3 0 5	17	3,39,071		
TOTAL FOR PRESIDENCY PROVINCE ...	69,49,094 4 8	3,27,07,463 15 5	13,145,617	2 7 10	65	1,457,836		

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A.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

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A.—AGRICUL

(5 A).—Statement showing the average incidence of Land Revenue and of Assessment per Head and

District.	Classes of Villages.	Total area.	EXEMPTED OR PRIVILEGED AREAS.					REMAINDER FULLY ASSESSED OCCUPIED AREA.				
			Not available for cultivation or unassessed.	Alienated.	Free or reduced by special agreement.	Unoccupied assessed waste.	Total.	Cultivated, i.e., net cropped area.	Time-expired fallows.	Un-cultivated portions of Survey numbers.	Total columns 9, 10 and 11.	Fallows exempt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.
Upper Sind Frontier.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	1,168,694 22	406,516 3	6,646 37	54 18	42,944 26	466,260 4	304,219 31	515 0	9,551 8	314,535 39	413,748 19
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available ...	305,273 15	305,273 15	...	...	...	305,273 15	...	...	...	...	...
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available ...	138,845 0	138,845 0	...	...	...	138,845 0	...	...	...	...	...
	4 Surveyed alienated villages ...	27,277 14	...	27,277 14	...	...	27,277 14	...	...	...	...	...
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	13,385 0	...	13,385 0	...	...	13,385 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,668,375 11	849,633 18	47,508 11	54 18	42,944 26	849,640 33	304,219 31	515 0	9,551 8	314,535 39	413,748 19
Shikarpur.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	4,577,652 12	3,105,865 16	52,023 27	433 23	166,610 3	3,306,632 34	790,689 3	5,260 37	27,693 36	823,643 36	447,075 23
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available ...	130,580 25	125,066 30	5,512 15	1 20	...	130,580 25	...	...	...	...	...
	4 Surveyed alienated villages ...	511,164 0	...	511,164 0	...	...	511,164 0	...	...	...	...	...
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	1,450 0	...	1,450 0	...	...	1,450 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5,220,846 38	3,230,932 6	550,150 2	435 8	166,610 3	3,950,127 19	790,689 3	5,260 37	27,693 36	823,643 36	447,075 23
Hyderabad District.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	4,912,431 37	2,820,076 30	62,391 82	2,030 1	416,671 30	3,311,070 18	672,204 31	6,399 10	23,009 1	701,612 2	699,749 22
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available ...	385,081 13	...	385,081 13	...	...	385,081 13	...	...	...	...	...
	4 Surveyed alienated villages ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5,267,613 10	3,830,076 30	447,873 5	2,030 1	416,671 30	3,664,161 26	672,204 31	6,399 10	23,009 1	701,612 2	699,749 22
Kargchi.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	4,768,081 30	3,709,736 10	193,038 83	550 24	124,913 82	4,056,239 19	348,644 39	4,053 22	16,023 39	369,721 20	330,130 31
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available ...	1,077,466 1	1,040,371 8	3,933 31	...	...	1,058,204 39	10,361 2	...	...	10,701 2	...
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available ...	3,665,464 27	3,001,033 36	2,634 33	2 37	973 39	3,665,464 27	...	...	...	...	...
	4 Surveyed alienated villages ...	48,922 22	...	48,922 22	...	...	48,922 22	...	...	...	...	...
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	9,149,936 0	6,110,961 14	193,430 1	553 21	125,986 31	8,490,831 27	368,998 1	4,063 22	16,022 39	388,931 22	330,120 31
Thar and Parkar.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	2,036,872 32	1,001,291 35	12,189 38	274 24	81,737 6	1,065,400 18	245,164 33	438 23	7,465 20	253,069 1	687,313
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available ...	6,544,040 8	5,703,645 34	21,088 17	1 3	4,106 31	5,789,393 5	390,761 27	14 0	19,334 83	410,210 19	344,636 19
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4 Surveyed alienated villages ...	18,401 26	...	18,401 26	...	...	18,401 26	...	...	...	...	...
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	8,594,314 31	6,704,937 29	52,226 86	276 27	85,943 37	6,603,286 9	635,926 30	452 23	26,799 13	663,079 20	1,031,949 2
Grand Total ...	20,914,085 0	11,780,411 17	1,290,638 15	3,349 35	330,957 7	32,930,486 34	2,771,946 6	16,680 17	103,277 18	1,891,803 39	3,122,644	

TURE—continued.

per Acre, respectively, in each District of the Province of Sind for the year 1896-97.

Total columns 12 and 13.	GOVERNMENT LAND REVENUE EXCLUDING CESSSES.			Total Popu- lation.	Incidence of Land Revenue per head of popu- lation, column 17 divided by column 18.	LAND REVENUE ASSESSED ON FULLY ASSESSED OCCUPIED LAND.							
	Total.	Deduct remissions.	Net land revenue, column 15 minus column 16.			Cultivated.			Time-expired fallows.				
						Total assessment.	Remissions.	Net assessment.	Total assessment.	Remissions.	Net assessment.	Total assessment.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
728,334 18	7,94,723 9 9	56,764 1 0	7,37,959 8 9	...	...	7,57,376 0 0	56,767 1 0	7,00,617 15 0	1,134 10 0	...	1,134 10 0	7,58,509 10 0	
...	1,20,439 9 4	11,104 10 0	1,09,334 15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	18,127 7 0	101 8 0	18,025 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
728,334 18	9,33,290 10 1	67,870 4 0	8,65,420 6 1	174,548	4 16 4	7,57,376 0 0	56,767 1 0	7,00,617 15 0	1,134 10 0	...	1,134 10 0	7,58,509 10 0	
1,270,719 19	28,97,617 6 0	42,764 15 0	28,54,852 7 0	...	...	26,55,500 1 0	42,019 1 0	26,13,487 0 0	15,588 0 0	1,212 4 0	15,356 12 0	26,71,074 1 0	
...	99,295 1 0	...	99,295 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,270,719 19	29,96,912 7 0	42,764 15 0	29,54,147 8 0	908,428	3 4 0	26,55,500 1 0	42,019 1 0	26,13,487 0 0	15,588 0 0	212 4 0	15,356 12 0	26,71,074 1 0	
1,801,361 24	20,06,346 8 0	9,749 1 0	19,96,595 11 0	...	...	17,57,018 0 0	8,104 15 0	17,48,913 1 0	12,268 10 0	1,589 16 0	10,888 11 0	17,69,284 10 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,801,361 24	20,06,346 8 0	8,749 13 0	19,98,595 11 0	876,835	2 4 8	17,57,018 0 0	8,104 15 0	17,48,913 1 0	12,268 10 0	1,589 16 0	10,888 11 0	17,69,284 10 0	
699,842 11	11,30,951 0 10	54,407 2 0	10,76,543 14 10	...	...	9,68,084 3 0	50,862 2 0	9,16,422 1 0	10,436 14 0	323 2 0	10,113 12 0	9,76,521 1 0	
19,291 2	55,889 11 0	45 2 0	55,914 9 0	...	...	52,046 9 0	45 2 0	52,000 7 0	...	...	...	53,045 9 0	
...	59,392 3 0	0 8 0	59,381 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
719,103 13	12,40,252 14 10	54,462 12 0	11,91,840 2 10	871,951	2 1 4	10,18,129 12 0	50,707 4 0	9,67,422 8 0	10,436 14 0	323 2 0	10,113 12 0	10,28,568 10 0	
949,352 14	6,54,813 1 6	723 9 0	6,54,090 8 6	...	...	6,04,468 7 0	897 1 0	6,03,899 8 0	761 9 0	...	761 9 0	6,06,248 0 0	
764,618 39	1,33,903 9 6	...	1,33,903 9 6	...	...	1,15,268 11 0	...	1,15,588 11 0	17 8 0	...	17 8 0	1,15,576 3 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,995,029 12	7,86,416 11 0	723 9 0	7,87,698 2 0	340,314	2 5 1	7,20,045 2 0	897 1 0	7,19,448 1 0	770 1 0	...	770 1 0	7,20,824 3 0	
6,914,646 6	79,73,268 2 11	1,75,661 5 0	77,97,606 13 11	2,871,774	2 11 5	69,08,073 15 0	1,68,135 0 0	67,49,889 9 0	10,186 3 0	2,135 5 0	38,040 14 0	69,49,289 2 0	

**A.—AGRICULTURE—continued.**

(5 A).—Statement showing the average incidence of Land Revenue and of Assessment per Head and per Acre, respectively, in each District of the Province of Sind for the year 1896-97.

District.	Classes of villages.	LAND REVENUE ASSESSED ON FULLY ASSESSED OCCUPIED LAND—continued.				INCIDENCE PER ACRE OF LAND REVENUE ASSESSED ON FULLY ASSESSED OCCUPIED LAND.		FULLY ASSESSED AREA ONLY.				Incidence of Land Revenue per head of population of fully assessed area (column 34 divided by column 35).	TOWNS OF 10,000 INHABITANTS AND UPWARD.		
		Total.		Assessment on occupied (allow exempt).	Total columns 28 and 29.	Total fully assessed area, column 30 divided by column 14.	Cultivated or net cropped area, column 22 divided by column 9.	Full assessment on land, i. e., quit-rent+net alienations.		Total of columns 17 and 23.	Popula- tion.		Ras. a. p.	Num- ber of towns.	Popu- lation.
		Remissions.	Net assessment.					Quit-rent.	Net allo- nations.						
1	2	27	28	29	30	31	3	33	34	35	36	37	38		
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
Upper Sind Frontier.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages	56,757 1 0	7,01,753 9	9,39,828 9	16,41,581 2	2 4 1	2 4 10	...	15,209 4	7,53,168 12 9	...	...	...		
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,09,334 15 4	...	...	...		
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,025 14 0	...	...	...		
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Total	56,757 1 0	7,01,753 9	9,39,828 9	16,41,581 2	2 4 1	2 4 10	...	15,209 4	8,80,529 10 1	174,548	5 0 9	1	12,300	
Shikarpur.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages	42,231 5 0	26,28,842 12	14,84,019 3	41,12,861 15	2 8 9	3 4 10	2,593 12	86,629 7	29,44,050 10 0	...	...	...		
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99,295 1 0	...	...	...		
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Total	42,231 5 0	26,28,842 12	14,84,019 3	41,12,861 15	2 8 9	3 4 10	2,593 12	86,629 7	30,43,375 11 0	908,426	2 5 7	3	63,274	
Hyderabad District.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages	8,704 14 0	17,59,579 12	20,99,891 3	38,56,470 15	2 6 6	2 9 8	9,729 12	1,86,337 14	21,44,663 5 0	...	...	...		
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Total	8,704 14 0	17,59,579 12	20,99,891 3	38,56,470 15	2 6 6	2 9 8	9,729 12	1,86,337 14	21,44,663 5 0	876,535	2 7 2	1	68,048	
Karachi.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages	50,985 4 0	9,25,535 13	8,21,717 14	17,47,253 11	2 7 11	2 9 11	6,047 14	2,23,844 13	13,06,236 9 10	...	...	...		
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available	45 2 0	52,000 7	...	52,000 7	2 11 2	2 11 2	1,742 5	15,900 6	73,557 4 0	...	...	...		
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89,781 11 0	...	...	...		
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Total	51,030 6 0	9,77,535 4	8,21,717 14	17,99,253 11	2 8 0	2 10 0	7,789 3	2,39,545 3	14,39,175 5 10	571,951	2 8 8	1	105,199	
Thar and Patbar.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages	597 1 0	604,650 15	16,14,385 10	22,19,036 9	2 8 9	2 7 5	1,018 12	23,944 4	6,79,050 8 0	...	...	...		
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available	...	1,15,578 3	1,02,694 11	2,18,200 14	0 4 5	0 4 9	...	4,853 8	1,38,457 1 6	...	...	...		
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Total	597 1 0	7,20,227 8	17,17,079 5	24,37,236 7	1 7 0	1 2 1	1,018 12	28,797 12	8,17,507 10 0	340,314	2 6 5	...	...	
Grand Total	1,00,330 11 0	67,67,938 7	70,69,587 2	1,38,47,465 9	2 4 10	2 6 11	1,135 7	6,90,519 9	3,26,251 12 11	2,871,774	2 14 5	6	268,917		