

REPORT

ON THE

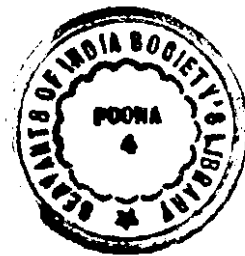
ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR THE

YEAR 1890-91.



BOMBAY:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1891.

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.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
PART I.		CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.	
SUMMARY ... ..	...i—xlix	Course of Legislation	49
PART II.			
CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.			
TRIBUTARY STATES.			
North Gujarát—		Police—	
Cutch	1	Mofussil	52
Pálanpur	4	Bombay City	54
Mahi Kántha	5	Railway	55
Káthiáwár	7	Aden	56
Cambay	9	Vagrants	<i>ib.</i>
Rewa Kántha and Nárukot	11	Destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes	57
South Gujarát—		Chemical Analysis	<i>ib.</i>
Dharampor	13	Criminal Justice	58
Bánsda	14	Prisons	62
Sachin	<i>ib.</i>	Reformatory Schools	64
North Konkan—		Civil Justice	65
Khándesh Political Agency	15	Execution of decrees by the Revenue Department	69
Surgána	<i>ib.</i>	Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act	<i>ib.</i>
Jawhár	<i>ib.</i>	Registration—	
South Konkan—		Under Act III of 1877	72
Janjira	16	Under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act	73
Sávantvádi	18	Joint Stock Companies	74
Dekkhan—		Local Boards' Administration	75
Sátára Jághirs—		Municipal Administration—	
Bhor	20	Bombay Municipality	76
Daphlápur	21	District Municipalities	82
Jath	<i>ib.</i>	Military	84
Phaltan	22	Marine—	
Aundh	23	Bombay Shipping Office	87
Akalkot	24	Aden	88
Kolhápur	25	Bombay Port Trust	<i>ib.</i>
Southern Marátha States	27	Karáchi Port Trust	91
Sángli	28	Aden Port Trust	<i>ib.</i>
Miráj (senior)	<i>ib.</i>	Indus Conservancy and Sea Pilot Department	92
Miráj (junior)	29	CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.	
Kurundvád (senior)	30	Agriculture—	
Kurundvád (junior)	<i>ib.</i>	Advances to cultivators	93
Jamkhandi	31	Agricultural Stock	<i>ib.</i>
Mudhol	<i>ib.</i>	Horse and Mule-breeding	104
Rámdurg	32	Horse, Cattle and Agricultural Shows	<i>ib.</i>
Savanur	<i>ib.</i>	Weather and Crops—	
Sind—		Meteorological Department of Western India .	106
Khairpur	33	Brief Sketch of the Meteorology of the Bombay Presidency	107
Aden	34	Colába Observatory	111
The Somáli Coast	35	Weather at Bombay	112
CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.		Season, Crops and Prices	113
Surveys—		Wages	114
Great Trigonometrical Survey of India	37	Horticulture—	
Tidal and Levelling Operations	<i>ib.</i>	Public Gardens, Bombay	115
Revenue Survey	38	The Empress Garden, Poona	<i>ib.</i>
Settlements—		Forests	121
Presidency Proper	41	Mines and Quarries	121
Sind	43	Manufactures and Industries	<i>ib.</i>
Alienation Settlements	44	The Factories Act	<i>ib.</i>
Collection of Land Revenue	<i>ib.</i>	Steam Boiler Inspection Act	122
Waste Land	45	Bombay Mill-owners' Association	<i>ib.</i>
Government Estates	46	Trade	123
Wards' and other Estates under management of Government	<i>ib.</i>	(1) Presidency Proper—	
Estates in charge of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer	<i>ib.</i>	(a) Port of Bombay	125
Encumbered Estates, Sind	48	(b) Subordinate Ports of the Presidency Proper	143
		(c) Land Trade of the Presidency Proper	146
		(2) Sind—	
		(a) Chief Port, Karáchi	148
		(b) Subordinate Ports of Sind	153
		(c) Sind External Land Trade	<i>ib.</i>
		(3) Aden	155

	PAGE
CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY—continued.	
Public Works—	
Civil Buildings	159
Communications	163
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	165
Military Works	166
Railways	167
Works in Progress	168
Lines under Survey or Projected	169
Miscellaneous	170
Capital	<i>ib.</i>
Revenue transactions—Traffic and Working... ..	171
Telegraphs	172
Post Office—	
Imperial Post, Bombay Circle	174
District Post	177
Irrigation	178
Gujarát Works	179
Dekkhan Works	<i>ib.</i>
Sind Works	<i>ib.</i>
CHAPTER V.—FINANCIAL REVIEW	
General Finance	181
Mint	188
Currency—	
Bombay Circle	189
Karachi Circle	192
Land Revenue... ..	193
Canal Revenue	194
Public Works Revenue	195
Sea Customs—	
Bombay	<i>ib.</i>
Karachi	197
Land Customs... ..	198
Opium	<i>ib.</i>
Salt—	
Presidency proper	200
Sind	207
Aden	208
Excise—	
Presidency Proper	<i>ib.</i>
Sind	213
Aden	214
Stamps	<i>ib.</i>
Income Tax	<i>ib.</i>
Local Funds	215
Municipal Revenues	217

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

	PAGE
Births and Deaths	218
Emigration	224
Medical Relief—	
Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries... ..	<i>ib.</i>
Contagious Diseases Act, Bombay	225
Lunatic Asylums	<i>ib.</i>
Sanitation	227
Vaccination	228
Veterinary	231
Veterinary Dispensaries	<i>ib.</i>

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education—	
General Summary	233
University Education... ..	236
Secondary Schools	238
Primary Education	241
Education of Special Classes	244
Special Instruction	245
Miscellaneous	248
Literature and the Press—	
Literature	<i>ib.</i>
The Native Press	249

Literary Societies—	
Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society... ..	252
The Gujaráti Dnyán Prasarak Mandli	<i>ib.</i>
The Bombay Medical and Physical Society	253
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute	<i>ib.</i>

Arts and Sciences—	
The Victoria and Albert Museum, Bombay	<i>ib.</i>
Karachi Municipal Library and Museum	<i>ib.</i>

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

Archæological Survey Party of Western India	254
--	-----

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction—	
Established Church of England	256
Established Church of Scotland	<i>ib.</i>
Roman Catholic Church	257
Other Churches	<i>ib.</i>
Stationery	<i>ib.</i>
General Miscellaneous—	
Government Central Press, Bombay	<i>ib.</i>
Government Printing Press, Karachi	258
Government Photozincographic Office	<i>ib.</i>

CHAPTER X.—CENSUS.

Census	259
---------------	-----

Statistical Returns.

PART III.

CHAPTER I.

	PAGE
STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.	
A.—Geographical Area	3
B.—(1.) Political Relations with Native States ...	4
(2.) Ruling Chiefs	10
C.—(1.) Civil Divisions of British Territory ...	16
(2.) Civil Divisions of Territory under Political control	17
D.—(1.) Population of British Territory	18
(2.) Population of Native States	19

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

(1.) Statement showing the date on which the current settlement in each District of the Bombay Presidency expires	20
(2.) Cost of Re-settlement Operations	<i>ib.</i>

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE—	
(1.) Acts passed in the year 1890-91	21
(2.) Bills proposed and pending during the same period... ..	<i>ib.</i>
B.—POLICE—	
(1.) General statement of Cognizable Crime showing the results of Police and Magisterial operations	22
(2.) General statement of Non-Cognizable Crime showing the results of Police and Magisterial operations	23
(3.) Thuggee, Dacoity and other professional crimes	24
(4.) Additional Police collected for the protection of persons and property at fairs... ..	<i>ib.</i>
(5.) Strength, Cost, Distribution and Employment of Police	26
(6.) Equipment, Discipline and General Internal Management of the Force	30
(7.) Race, Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police	32
C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL AND CIVIL)—	
(1.) Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction, with the Cost of Tribunals... ..	33
(2.) Criminal Offences reported and Persons tried	34
(2A.) General result of the trial of European British subjects	38
(3.) Miscellaneous Criminal proceedings	40
(4.) Result of Criminal trials	<i>ib.</i>
(5.) Punishments inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals	41
(6.) Result of Appeals and Revisions	42
(7.) Use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts	43
D.—PRISONS—	
(1.) Number and disposal of Convicts in the Jails	44
(2.) Religion, age and previous Occupation of the Convicts	<i>ib.</i>
(3.) Convicts classed according to the nature and length of sentence	45
(4.) Convicts who had been previously convicted	<i>ib.</i>

PAGE

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION—*continued.*

D.—PRISONS—<i>continued.</i>	
(5.) Expenditure in guarding and maintaining Prisoners	45
(6.) Employment of Convicts	46
(7.) Net cash earnings of Convicts	<i>ib.</i>
(8.) Net Cost of Prisoners	<i>ib.</i>
(9.) Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners... ..	47
(10.) Particulars regarding Civil Prisoners	<i>ib.</i>
E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CIVIL)—	
(1.) Number and description of Civil Suits	48
(2.) Number and value of Suits instituted	49
(3.) Result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction, Part I, Civil Suits	50
(4.) Ditto ditto, Part II, Miscellaneous Cases.	51
(5.) Appeals from decrees	52
(6.) Miscellaneous Appeals	53
(7.) Execution of Decrees	54
(8.) Insolvency proceedings under Chapter XX, Civil Procedure Code... ..	55
F.—REGISTRATION—	
Deeds registered and Departmental Receipts... ..	56
G.—LOCAL BOARDS' ADMINISTRATION—	
(1.) Statement showing the constitution of the Local Boards in the Presidency of Bombay including Sind... ..	58
(2.) Statement showing the details of the works undertaken for the improvement of sanitation in the Presidency of Bombay including Sind	60
H.—MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—	
Statement showing the constitution of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind	64
I.—MILITARY—	
(1.) Strength and Cost of the Bombay Army... ..	65
(2.) Actual Cost of the Bombay Army	<i>ib.</i>
(3.) Detailed statement of amount included in the Supplementary Account	66
(4.) Abstract of ditto ditto	<i>ib.</i>
J.—MARINE	67

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—AGRICULTURE—	
(1.) Total Area of Government and Alienated villages and the area for which agricultural statistics are available, with details of cultivated and uncultivated area	68
(2.) Area under different Crops	70
(3.) Irrigated area and crops growing under Irrigation	72
(4.) Agricultural Stock	73
(5.) Average incidence of Land Revenue per acre and per head of population for the Presidency proper	74
(5A.) Do. for the Province of Sind	80
(6.) Number and extent of holdings in Surveyed Government Rayatwari Villages, with details for each District	82
(7.) Varieties of tenure other than Rayatwari with the number of estates under each variety of tenure and the area and revenue paid to Government under each such variety... ..	84
B.—WEATHER AND CROPS—	
(1.) Climate	86
(2.) Prices of Products	87
(3.) Do. Labour	88

PAGE	PAGE
CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION	
<i>—continued.</i>	
C.—MANUFACTURES—	
Particulars regarding the number of Mills working in the Bombay Presidency ...	88
D.—TRADE—	
(1.) Merchandise and Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Bombay Presidency, including Sind ...	90
Merchandise and Treasure (exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) imported from Foreign Countries and Ports in British India into the Port of Aden ...	98
(2.) Exports from Bombay and Sind to Foreign Countries ...	110
Exports to Foreign Countries and Ports in British India from the Port of Aden ...	122
(3.) Customs Duty collected on the principal and other articles of Merchandise subject to duty on Import and Export at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind ...	134
Customs Duty collected on the principal and other articles of Merchandise subject to duty on Import and Export at the Port of Aden ...	135
(4.) Coasting Trade of the Presidency proper and Sind ...	136
(5.) Number and Tonnage of Vessels which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and the Province of Sind ...	138
(6.) Number and Tonnage of Vessels which entered and cleared in ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind ...	146
Number and Tonnage of Vessels which entered and cleared from and to Foreign Countries at the Port of Aden ...	154
(7.) Number and Tonnage of Vessels employed in the Interport Trade which entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast in the Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind ...	158
Number and Tonnage of Vessels which entered and cleared from and to the Ports in British India and Burma at the Port of Aden ...	160
(8.) Quantity of Cotton exported from India during 1890-91 ...	161
(9.) Quantity and Value of Cotton exported from the Bombay Presidency during 1890-91 ...	162
E.—POSTAL—	
Articles received for delivery and returned undelivered by the District Village Postmen ...	163
F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—	
(1.) Abstract of financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of Productive and Protective Irrigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, the working expenses and the interest on the debt incurred in respect of those works for and to end of 1890-91 ...	164
(2.) Abstract of financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of Ordinary Irrigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, and the working expenses in respect of those works for and to end of the year 1890-91 ...	166
(3.) Statement showing the mileage of roads constructed and in progress, maintained from Imperial and Provincial Roads in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1890-91 ...	168
(4.) Statement showing the mileage, &c., and progress of Local Fund Roads maintained by the Public Works Department in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1890-91.	185
CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.	
A.—GENERAL STATEMENTS—	
(1.) General Statement of receipts and expenditure of the Bombay Presidency during 1889-90 and 1890-91 ...	201
(2.) Revenue of the Bombay Presidency ...	<i>ib.</i>
(3.) Expenditure of the Bombay Presidency ...	202
(4.) Comparative Statement of Civil Receipts and Expenditure (Imperial) for 1889-90 and 1890-91 ...	<i>ib.</i>
(5.) Comparative Statement of Civil Receipts and Expenditure (Provincial) for 1889-90 and 1890-91 ...	203
(6.) Statement showing the Actual Receipts and Expenditure under Debt and Remittance Heads for 1890-91 ...	<i>ib.</i>
B.—LAND REVENUE—	
(1.) Land Revenue to be realized and realizations, &c., in 1889-90 and 1890-91 for the Presidency proper ...	204
(2.) Do. for the Province of Sind ...	207
C.—EXCISE—	
(1.) Total Revenue derived from Spirits, Fermented Liquors and Drugs ...	209
(2.) Revenue derived from Spirits ...	<i>ib.</i>
(3.) Revenue derived from Spirits manufactured in India in the European method or imported from abroad ...	210
(4.) Revenue derived from Country Spirits ...	211
(5.) Materials from which Country Spirit was distilled ...	212
(6.) Revenue derived from Wine and Fermented Liquors ...	213
(7.) Revenue derived from Opium and preparations of Opium ...	214
(8.) Revenue derived from Hemp (Ganja) and preparations therefrom ...	216
D.—STAMPS—	
(1.) Receipts and Disbursements on account of General and Court-fee Stamps ...	218
(2.) Net receipts from Stamp revenue from 1880-81 to 1890-91 ...	219
(3.) Sales of Court-fee stamps ...	220
E.—INCOME TAX—	
(1.) Statement showing the collections of the tax from Salaries, Pensions and Gratuities paid by Government ...	222
(2.) Statement showing collections from interest on Securities ...	<i>ib.</i>
(3.) Statement showing collections under Act II of 1886 ...	223
(4.) Statement showing the original and final demands, &c., under the Act ...	224
(5.) Statement showing the expenditure incurred in assessing and collecting the tax for 1890-91 ...	225
F.—LOCAL FUNDS—	
(1.) Receipts and expenditure of Incorporated Local Funds... ..	226
(2.) Receipts and charges of Local Fund and Village Officers' Cess Fund ...	<i>ib.</i>
(3.) Income and expenditure of Excluded Local Funds ...	<i>ib.</i>
(4.) Statement showing the income of the Local Boards in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind ...	228
(5.) Statement showing the expenditure of the Local Boards in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind ...	236
G.—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—	
(1.) Income of District Municipalities ...	248
(2.) Expenditure of ditto ...	254
(3.) Details of Octroi Taxation ...	258

	PAGE
CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS.	
A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS—	
(1.) Births registered during 1890	263
(2.) Deaths registered during 1890	<i>ib.</i>
(3.) Deaths registered from different causes ...	264
B.—MEDICAL SERVICES.—CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—	
(1.) Number of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries	266
(2.) Number of In-door and Out-door patients treated	<i>ib.</i>
(3.) Diseases of In-door and Out-door patients treated	<i>ib.</i>
(3a.) Results of Major Surgical Operations performed	267
(4.) Classes and Sexes of In-door and Out-door patients	<i>ib.</i>
(5.) Income and Expenditure on account of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	<i>ib.</i>
C.—LUNATIC ASYLUMS—	
(1.) Admissions, Discharges, &c., of Lunatics in Lunatic Asylums	268
(2.) Criminal Lunatics in the Asylums	<i>ib.</i>
D.—VACCINATION—	
(1.) Particulars of Vaccination	270

	PAGE
CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.	
A.—EDUCATION—	
(1.) Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars	280
(2.) Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction	281
(3.) Return of Colleges, Schools & Scholars ...	282
(4.) Detailed return of expenditure	284
(5.) Return of the stages of instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for general education	286
(6.) Results of examinations in the Bombay Presidency	287
(7.) Return showing the distribution of Local and Municipal Boards' expenditure on Public Instruction..	288
(8.) Distribution of Schools under the Government of Bombay and the States subject to administrative supervision	289
B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—	
(1.) Total number of books registered in the Bombay Presidency	290
(2.) Analysis of Publications registered	<i>ib.</i>
(3.) Return of Presses worked and Newspapers or Periodical Works published ...	291
—————	
CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.	
Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations	300

PART I.

S U M M A R Y.

THE year 1890-91 was not marked by any event of an extraordinary character connected with the administration, nor was it a conspicuously good year from a financial point of view. Thus the income-tax and the opium revenue both showed a falling off, and, though trade at the ports of Bombay and Karáchi continued to show an increase, the improvement was, as compared with the expansion noticed annually hitherto, very slight, and indicated the peculiar circumstances operating to a depression of commerce generally which prevailed throughout, and unfavourably characterized, the year. The fluctuations in exchange, brought about by silver legislation in the United States and the speculation which accompanied it, not only affected the mercantile community and trade generally, but, through the latter, the Government revenue derived from the income tax. On the other hand, it favourably affected the profits derived from the coinage of silver at the mint. The effect was, in fact, widespread, and the abnormal condition of the money market, increasing, as it did, the existing depression of trade generally, and affecting indirectly various sources of Government revenue, was the circumstance with which the year under review will always be associated. Owing partly to the enhanced rates introduced during the year on the re-survey of some portions of the Presidency and partly to more extended cultivation in Sind, there was an increase in the land revenue. Though the season was by no means a very favourable one to the cultivator, the revenue demands were everywhere met with facility, and the small number of cases in which distraint was resorted to would appear to indicate the increased prosperity of the rayat. The price of food-grains, with the exception of wheat, had generally a downward tendency. Largely increased advances were taken by cultivators from Government, and in some districts the easy terms on which money was procurable under the new rules was beginning to have a salutary effect on the terms asked by local money-lenders when dealing with the rayats. The total foreign trade of the Presidency of Bombay showed an increase, and that of the port of Bombay reached a larger value than had ever previously been recorded. That increase was, however, entirely in the import trade. Business in Bombay was bad, and exports generally declined, the most noticeable factor in the decrease being cotton. On the other hand, owing to a partial failure of the wheat crops in Europe, there was, towards the close of the year, a large increase in the exports of that grain, resulting in a general rise in the price of wheat in this Presidency. As a consequence of the depression in trade, inland railway traffic compared anything but favourably with the previous year, and there was a large fall in the aggregate profits of those railways which have their head-quarters in Bombay. The depression in the cotton trade became intensified during the year, and for the first time since cotton-spinning became a recognized industry in this Presidency there was a falling off in the number of mills at work. Though the total surplus revenue, Imperial and Provincial, showed an increase, owing chiefly to higher returns from land, salt, customs and mint revenues, there was, owing to the growing demands of the administration, and to a requisition for 17½ lákhs of rupees by the Supreme Government, a deficit of nearly thirteen lákhs of rupees

on Provincial account at the close of the fourth year of the Provincial contract now under review. Further changes were introduced into the Abkári Department by which the consumption of spirit was curtailed considerably and at the same time a larger revenue was secured. Alterations in the customs tariff diminished the importation of a certain class of potable liquors and yet secured enhanced customs receipts. Opium revenue declined still further owing to the reduction of the rate of duty per chest and to the decline of the trade with China. The history of the Postal Department, always one of progress and improvement, was marked by the reduction of the postage between the United Kingdom and India. There was a slight, but still noticeable, increase in efficiency in the several branches of the police force. Education received an unusually large share of Government support; and the results, especially in the case of primary education, were satisfactory. That the people were beginning to take greater interest in the matter of public instruction was evidenced by the increasing grants which Government were called upon to make under the grant-in-aid code rules. The usually unruffled history of the Native States under this Government was rudely marked by an outbreak of the inhabitants of Cambay which necessitated interference and an entire change in the administration of that State. The circumstances are noticed further on.

A census of the Bombay Presidency was taken on the night of 26th February 1891. It appears that the population of the whole Presidency, including Aden and the Native States under this Government, numbered 26,960,421 persons, and that the percentage of increase for British territory, excluding Aden, was 14·74. The largest percentages of increase occurred, as might have been expected, in the famine districts of Sholápur and Bijápur. In the aggregate the number of males increased more largely than that of females, and in Bombay City the number of females actually declined. This was explained by the large increase of females in Ratnágiri, whence most of the male labourers of Bombay come to obtain work in the fair season, leaving their wives behind. The work of enumeration was, on the whole, well and accurately done. It had been originally intended that all calculations of averages, &c., depending on the population should be given, throughout this report, on the basis of the figures according to the census held in February of the year under review; but as it was found impossible, in some departments, within the short period available after the publication of the returns by the Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations, to prepare and furnish the information on that basis, it was decided that, for the sake of uniformity, the old figures according to the census of 1881 should be adhered to throughout where calculations relative to the population were concerned, and this has accordingly been done. A special chapter is devoted to an account of the census operations in this Presidency.

Personnel of the
Administration.

The Right Honourable Lord Reay, LL.D., G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I., vacated the post of Governor and President in Council on the 12th April 1890, and was succeeded on the same day by the Right Honourable George Robert Canning Baron Harris, G.C.I.E. Lieut.-General Sir G. R. Greaves, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., continued to hold the appointment of Commander-in-Chief and Second Member of Council. The Honourable Sir Raymond West, M.A., F.R.G.S., Honorary LL.D., K.C.I.E., continued as Third Member of Council throughout the year. The Honourable Mr. John George Moore continued as Temporary Member of Council during the absence on leave on medical certificate of the Honourable Mr. (now Sir) Charles Bradley Pritchard, C.S.I. (now K.C.I.E.). The Honourable Mr. (now Sir) C.B. Pritchard, C.S.I. (now K.C.I.E.), on his return from leave resumed his seat as Fourth Member of Council on the 9th November 1890. No other changes in the personnel of the administration occurred during the year.

On November 8th, 1890, His Excellency the Governor left Bombay for a tour in Gujarát and Káthiáwár. He first visited Surat, inspecting the city and receiving the visits of the Chiefs who were there to receive him together with the prominent residents. Thence he went through by train to Abu Road to meet His Excellency the Viceroy, returning to Nadiád and driving thence to Kaira. From Kaira His Excellency went to Ahmedábád, where he laid the foundation stone of the Anjuman-i-Islám school and visited the various places of interest in and near the city. On the 17th he left for Rájkot, receiving addresses from the Sánand and Viramgám Municipalities *en route*. At Rájkot he was received by the Chiefs of Káthiáwár at the railway station, and the usual ceremonial visits were interchanged. On the 19th the Chiefs were received by His Excellency in public Darbár, and on the 20th a second Darbár was held for the purpose of investing His Highness the Naváb of Junágad with the insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire. The Governor visited the Horse Show in the afternoon of the same day, and on the 21st laid the foundation stone of the Victoria Jubilee Water Works, and subsequently distributed the prizes to the students in the Rájkumár College. His Excellency left Rájkot on the 23rd November and visited Broach on the 24th idem, reaching Bombay early on the 25th November. On the 25th December 1890 he paid a short visit to Viramgám and returned to Ahmedábád on the 31st to receive His Imperial Highness the Cesarewitch. Here the Governor and Lady Harris entertained His Imperial Highness the Cesarewitch at a large camp which had been pitched for the purpose. After the departure of His Imperial Highness on the 2nd January 1891, His Excellency proceeded to Godhra to cut the first sod of the Godhra-Rutlám Railway, and returned to Bombay on the 4th January 1891. On the 13th January His Excellency left Bombay for Ganeshkhind to be present at the Poona Camp of Exercise, returning to Bombay on the 15th idem. On the 13th February he proceeded to A'tgaon to view the Tansa Water Works, and returned on the following day. On the 5th March the Governor left Bombay for Násik, where he opened the new tramway from Násik Road Station to Násik. Addresses were presented by the Municipality and the Musulmán community of Násik. His Excellency also laid the foundation stone of the new Civil Hospital. On the 6th he visited the temples and schools at Násik and left for Devláli Depôt to inspect the barracks and camp. The Governor left Devláli on the morning of 7th March, and arrived at Chálisgaon in the afternoon, whence he proceeded to Dhulia, and, after inspecting the new water works in process of construction and receiving and replying to an address from the Municipality, returned to Bombay on the 10th March 1891.

The Governor's
Tours.

A noteworthy event in the history of the year was the visit paid to this Presidency, in the course of a tour through India, by His Imperial Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke Nicolas Alexandrovitch, Cesarewitch of Russia. After a short stay at Aden His Imperial Highness the Cesarewitch and suite, which included His Royal Highness Prince George of Greece, left for Bombay on the 16th December 1890, and their arrival in harbour on the morning of the 23rd idem was announced by the firing of the proper salute. His Imperial Highness was received on landing with due honours and proceeded to Government House, Malabár Point, where he remained for two days as the guest of His Excellency the Governor. It had been arranged that the Cesarewitch should leave Bombay for a visit to Poona on the 24th December, but he eventually decided to remain in Bombay a day longer, and leave with his suite on Christmas night for Nándgaon, *en route* for the town of Roza in the Nizám's dominions. Accordingly His Imperial Highness left Bombay on the night of the 25th December, and on arrival at Nándgaon the next morning was received by the Collector of Násik.

Visit of His
Imperial
Highness the
Cesarewitch to
India: Tour
through the
Bombay
Presidency.

Thence the party drove to Roza, a distance of some 44 miles, where a camp had been formed by His Highness the Nizám for their entertainment, and two days were spent in visiting the tombs and caves in the neighbourhood. On Sunday the 28th idem, after making an excursion to the Fort of Dowlatábád, His Imperial Highness and party returned to Nándgaon and after dinner proceeded by train to Páchora, where they were met by the Collector of Khándesh. Thence the whole party drove out to Furdápur on a visit to the Ajanta Caves, returning the following evening (the 30th December) to Páchora, where the Collector of Khándesh again received them and sped them on the return journey to Bombay on the following morning. His Imperial Highness and suite left the same night for Ahmedábád, where they were received on the morning of January the 1st and entertained as the guests of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Harris at a large camp which had been pitched for the purpose. Various places of interest in and around Ahmedábád were visited that day, and in the evening, after dinner, the town and the Kánkria tank were illuminated in honour of the occasion. The following day was spent in making further visits to temples in the neighbourhood, and in the evening the departure of His Imperial Highness from Ahmedábád and the Presidency of Bombay, which was witnessed by a considerable number of Europeans and Natives, was signalized by a salute of 21 guns.

Important
events.

To the two events of marked importance which occurred during the year under review, namely the taking of the census and the visit of His Imperial Highness the Cesarewitch, separate space has been accorded, and the minor events, of local importance only, are detailed under the various headings to which they properly belong. Of the latter class were the practical completion of the works at Tánša for supplying water to Bombay, recorded in Chapter III of the report, the commencement of the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway and others. A destructive fire occurred in Sarthan, in the Broach District, and shortly after the close of the year the water works at Ahmedábád were formally opened by His Excellency the Governor. A full account of the important changes in the administration of the Native State of Cambay is given in Part II, Chapter I of this report. On the whole the year has been unusually barren of events which call for special notice.

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 more in detail in the body of the report. The effects of the growth of western ideas are observable in nearly all the States of whatever size or importance, the most notable exception being the State of Khairpur, whose Chief, now grown old and infirm, nevertheless adheres to all the traditions of ancient times and resolutely opposes the introduction of any of the reforms whose influence has worked so beneficially for the subjects of his fellow rulers. The history of the year has been, as usual, with the notable exception of Cambay, an uneventful record of almost universal progress and prosperity.

North Gujarát
States : Cutch.

The State of His Highness the Ráo suffered from a somewhat unfavourable season, the ill-effects of a scanty rainfall being aggravated by the prevalence of continued high winds. There was a slight increase in crime, accounted for by the Diván by the financial year being an intercalary year of 13 months, and the increase, it is satisfactory to notice, was not so marked as to point to the conclusion that a partial failure of the crops drove the rayats to the more fre-

quent commission of offences against property. Though the police effected a considerable number of arrests in connection with the offences reported to them, the proportion of successful prosecutions was somewhat low. There was a decrease in the number of civil suits filed in the course of the year. In consequence of the insufficiency of the rainfall and consequently diminished outturn of agricultural produce, there was a considerable decrease in the collections on account of land revenue; and though, owing to a wholesome expansion of sea-borne trade, the Customs receipts to some extent made good the deficit, the revenues of the State were less by about half a lách of rupees than the total realizations of the previous year. There was an increase in the value of both exports and imports, but the expansion of the former was most marked, and was due chiefly to more extensive exports of food-grains and cotton. There was, as usual, a large, though, in comparison with that of the previous year, a slightly diminished, expenditure on works of public utility, and the objects to which the money was devoted appear to have been judiciously selected. In education there was a more rapid advance made in private than in State enterprise, but the progress in both was satisfactory, and His Highness the Ráo is evidently fully alive to the desirability of assisting the spread of elementary learning. The most unsatisfactory feature to be noticed in this connection is the continued reluctance displayed by the Jádejás to the sending of their children to school. It is not clear whether there has been any real improvement in the relations between this class and the Darbár, and it is a matter for regret that, owing no doubt partly to the want of cordiality subsisting between the two, no information of any practical value has been supplied regarding the internal administration of their estates by these Bhayáds. Another matter which must be noted is the continuance, without any sign of approaching abatement, of the strained relations subsisting between the Cutch Darbár and the Káthiáwár State of Morvi. The return of interstatal claims shows that none of those of either side relating to petty offences have received any attention at the hands of the other, and altogether the attitude adopted by these Chiefs presents a marked contrast to the cordial relations subsisting between the other States of this Presidency.

The Pálanpur Superintendency comprises the two first class States of Pálanpur and Rádhanpur, and nine other less important tálukas. In spite of a scanty and unfavourable rainfall the outturn of crops was an average one and the health of the people was satisfactory. The revenues of both the first class States exceeded the expenditure, and a certain portion of the latter was devoted to public works. The State of Pálanpur has undertaken two really useful works, and it is to be regretted that the progress made towards their completion should be so slow. Crime appears to have decreased slightly during the year, and fewer offences were reported to both the State and Agency police; the latter were, however, less successful in procuring convictions, though the State police succeeded in bringing a larger number of alleged offenders to trial. Civil litigation in the States' Courts increased, and in the Agency Courts the number of suits for disposal at the close of the year was larger than at its commencement. Some progress was noticeable in educational matters, and the number of State schools was increased by three. On the other hand, the number of indigenous schools declined, and, on the whole, there were fewer children receiving education during the year of report than during 1889-90. There was a further increase in the consumption of opium in the Superintendency probably due to the same causes as a similar increase in the Mahi Kántha Agency, namely, an increase in the number of marriage celebrations. His Highness the Diván of Pálanpur exhibited a commendable spirit of enterprise in his desire to participate in the scheme of a railway from Pálanpur to Deesa.

Pálanpur Superintendency.

Mahi Kántha
Agency.

The Mahi Kántha Agency comprises 64 States, of which that of I'dar alone possesses any individual importance. No disturbances took place between the Bhils on the borders of the Agency and Rájputána, and several disputed claims were settled at a Border Court held with Meywár and Dungarpur. Besides the boundary disputes on the Rájputána frontier, there existed similar disputes between the various States of the Agency and the Baroda State, created by the general survey of the latter, and thirty-three of these were settled by rájinámas. Of the minor Chiefs the Thákor of Rupál was suspended from his jurisdiction for abetting the mutilation of a man named Mulji Savji. Of the seventeen other States under Agency management a portion of the debts was paid off. Four officers employed in the Agency were suspended on serious charges of corruption being brought against them; two of them were, on acquittal, reinstated in their posts, but the trials revealed the fact that some branches of the Agency administration required to be carefully looked into. The season was, on the whole, a favourable one, and the outturn of crops good, which may account in some measure for the satisfactory decrease in the number of offences against property. At the same time the record of crime, as is natural in a wild region where the nature of the population is so turbulent, and where, owing to the numerous territorial sub-divisions being so interlaced, causes for disputes are so easily found, was a very heavy one, especially of crime in its more serious forms, and the number of murders and dacoities showed no signs of diminishing. The Agency police were slightly less successful in procuring convictions than in the previous year, but their efficiency was greater than that of the States' police, in proportion as they were better organized and better paid, and when their contemplated reorganization is effected it is hoped that even better results will be obtained. There was a falling off both in the number and value of civil suits instituted during the year, but the number of political cases for disposal continued to be exceedingly large, and a large number remained in arrears at the close of the year. The State of I'dar was the only one in which any considerable sum was expended on public works, or on any constitutional objects, although in most of those not under Agency management, the expenditure exceeded the receipts. There appears, in fact, to be no hope that in the majority of the States any real improvement will be effected, as the financial condition of their Chiefs holds out no prospect of enabling them, even with the most careful husbanding of their resources of which they are capable, to effectively carry on the administration of their territory. The difficulties which stand in the way of placing these small estates on a sound footing is fully realized when, owing to the minority of the Chiefs, or other cause, some of them come, from time to time, under Agency management. Under the circumstances it is not surprising that it should be reported that there was no progress made in the matter of education. Another matter which calls for notice is the abnormal increase in the quantity of opium consumed in the States of the Agency during the year under report, an increase which is attributed to the rise in the number of Kanbi marriage celebrations performed during a favourable season.

Káthiáwár.

The province of Káthiáwár comprises 188 States, divided into seven classes, the Chiefs in the first two of which, in number fourteen, alone exercise full jurisdictional powers over their own subjects. Of the States in these two first classes that of Porbandar, in the first class, and those of Rájkot and Vánkánér in the second, were under management during the year under report. Two events of great interest were the investiture of His Highness the Naváb of Junágad with the insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire, and the bestowal on His Highness Sir Takhtsinghji, G.C.S.I., Thákor Sáheb of Bhávnagar, of the title of "Maharája" as a personal distinction. Although the failure of

the rain, which in parts of the province narrowly escaped causing considerable distress, must, by the damage which ensued to the crops, have been a strong inducement to a certain class of the inhabitants to revert to criminal methods of procuring a livelihood, it is satisfactory to find that both in the States and the Thána Circles there was a marked decrease in crime of all kinds. The States of Navánagar and Gondal contributed most largely to the volume of crime, while the most marked decrease took place in the State of Junágad. The increased efficiency of the police, both of the States and of the Agency, was evidenced by the marked degree of success which, as compared with previous years, attended their efforts for the recovery of stolen property. Litigation showed a slight decline, but heavy arrears of cases undisposed of were noticeable at the close of the year in the Limbdi and Porbandar State Courts. Trade showed a healthy increase, and while the railways in every part of the province profited considerably by an increase in goods traffic, the only port at which both import and export trade did not show an advance was Bhávnagar, where a substantial rise in the export trade was counterbalanced by a remarkable falling off in imports. The most important of the public works under construction in the province was the Victoria Jubilee Water Works at Rájkot, which is estimated to cost over a lách and three-quarters of rupees. All the larger States in the province also devoted considerable sums to public works. The budget estimate of the Chiefs' General Contribution Fund for the year ending the 30th June 1891 was submitted to Government for the first time, and a further classification of the system of Local Funds, which were revised two years ago by an officer specially deputed for that purpose, was under consideration by the Government of Bombay. In the matter of education the Chiefs of Káthiáwár have for many years been prominent in their efforts towards progress, and the record for the year under report shows that those efforts have not been relaxed. Of the States under management the reports on those of Rájkot and Vánkáner call for no special remark, but the progress towards improvement in the State of Porbandar appears to have been disturbed by the institution by the Administrator of certain charges of fraud against some of the subordinate officials in the Public Works Department of the State. In consequence of the time and money which of necessity were devoted to this matter, other branches of the administration appear to have suffered, and while the working of the police was unsatisfactory, the State Courts were permitted to accumulate a too considerable weight of arrears.

The history of Cambay was marked, during the year under review, by a Cambay. total change in the administration of the State, necessitated by the chaotic condition into which its affairs had been brought by the long period of misrule under the so-called government of His Highness the Naváb, which was really that of the ex-Diván, Mr. Shámráv Náráyan Lád. The Cambay rayats had for some time been expecting the fulfilment of a promise for the introduction of the British survey rates, and, finding that the old system was retained and the former rates simply enhanced, their spirit of resistance, which had long been smouldering under the weight of the ex-Diván's oppressive exactions, broke out, and they paraded their disorderly force and held Cambay in a state of siege. These riots reached their climax on the 20th September 1890, and it was found necessary by the Political Agent to procure the assistance of a detachment of troops in order to restore order. It required the assurance, not only that the ex-Diván, Mr. Lád, had really gone, but that he would never be allowed to return to Cambay, to induce the cultivators to return to their occupations; but when once that was accomplished, no further difficulty was experienced in re-establishing and preserving peace and quietness. His Highness the Naváb delegated his authority to an officer specially appointed by the Bombay

Government in this behalf, and since his installation and the appointment, under him, of a new Diván, the work of reform and reorganization has made remarkable strides. While, owing to the absence of any reliable information on most of the details of the administration under the old régime, and owing to the fact that the new order of things had only been established for the last eight months out of the year now under review, no fair comparison can be drawn or deduction from results made, yet the record of the many reforms and changes introduced, even in the short time a proper government has been established, demonstrates, not only the vigour with which new and salutary measures were being pushed on, but also the absolutely chaotic state of misrule which must have been permitted to grow up during the previous administration. The first object of those placed in charge of the affairs of the State was to ascertain the extent of its liabilities, and to place the administration on a financially sound footing. As it was found that while the assets were 'nil' there were liabilities to the extent of over five lakhs of rupees, it was necessary to sacrifice to some extent the introduction of the many necessary reforms to the exigencies of the situation; and thus, if the progress towards such improvements as require money for their accomplishment has not been very marked, the rapidity with which the debt was being paid off, coupled with the promptitude with which the internal administration was being reorganized, more than vindicated the policy of those directing the affairs of the State. The various changes which were effected before the close of the year, together with the results of the efforts of those at present responsible for the proper administration of the State, are, so far as possible, dealt with in detail in the body of this report.

Rewa Kántha.

The Rewa Kántha Agency comprises only the one first class State of Rájpipla, five second class States, and fifty-five petty States or estates. Rájpipla continued to be administered by a British officer, and no events of importance occurred in connection with the administration of this or any of the smaller States. The season was an average one and marked by a general fall in the price of food-grains, which may account in some degree for the satisfactory decrease noticeable in the number of offences committed during the year. The police were, however, not as successful as might have been expected in bringing offenders to justice, or in recovering property which had been stolen, and the results of their efforts compared unfavourably with those of the preceding year. A satisfactory reduction was effected during the year in the arrears of civil work, in spite of the fact that litigation showed a slight tendency to increase. Remarkable progress in revenue, in educational, and other matters was observed in the Rájpipla State, whose condition, under the careful administration of a British officer, presents a marked contrast to most of the adjoining States under the rule of their own Chiefs. The country is being opened up by the construction of roads, and the beneficial results of the abolition of obnoxious duties on trade afford an object lesson in justification of a policy which Government have pressed on the attention of other States, and, if Báriya is excepted, not without a large measure of success.

South Konkan:
Janjira and
Sávantvádi.

The State of Janjira is administered by a Naváb on the model of the administration of a British district. Though the season was favourable, and no remissions of land revenue had to be granted, there was a fall in the revenues of the State, which, together with an abnormally large expenditure on public works due to the construction of the Victoria Water Works at Janjira, caused a deficit for the year. Generally, except in educational matters, in which a decline, chiefly owing to a want of properly trained teachers, is noticeable, the year was one of continued progress. The Sávantvádi State continued under the direct administration of the Bombay Government, and no event happened to interrupt the material advance in prosperity which has been noticeable in the last and previous

reports. The revenues increased owing to a favourable season, and trade showed an increase of 25 per cent., indicating the general prosperity of the State. Perhaps the branch of the administration in which the most remarkable strides have been made is education; while the number of schools, already relatively large, increased by nineteen, that of scholars rose by 355.

The event of most importance which occurred in the Kolhápúr State, whose Chief is still a minor, was the opening, by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, of the Kolhápúr State Railway, the construction of which was commenced in May 1888. That the season was a good one was shown by the large additional area of land brought under cultivation during the year, but a large outturn of crops was not, as is usually the case, accompanied by a decrease in crime. On the contrary there was a substantial increase in the number of offences reported, and it is satisfactory to find that the police were more successful in coping with them than in the previous year. The increase in the revenue collections of the State was chiefly owing to largely increased receipts on account of the hirma produce, the principal source of revenue in the State Forest Department; and the cause of the excess of expenditure over receipts was the large expenditure on the railway. There was a decrease in civil litigation, enabling the Courts to effect a reduction in the balance of arrears; the average duration of suits, however, continued somewhat high. In direct contrast to the healthy advance in educational matters, noticed in reviewing the administration of the Sávantváli State, there was in Kolhápúr a regrettable decrease of seven in the number of schools and of 150 in the number of pupils. This decrease, too, was in the primary schools, since both the high school and the Rájárám College showed a larger number of scholars on their rolls. The year was marked by an outbreak of cholera, which swelled the death-rate in the State and its feudatories to 25,777, a figure 5,269 in excess of the return for the previous year.

The Deccan :
Kolhápúr and
Sátára
Jághirs.

Of the Jághirs, the administration of the State of Jath, which is under the Bijápúr Agency, calls for some remark. The present Chief, who has once already been deprived of his jurisdiction, continued to administer the State, and has submitted a report in due form, giving the usual criminal, civil and financial returns for the year, but it is to be regretted that they are absolutely unreliable. Not only is the Public Works Department of his State in a condition of hopeless disorganization, consequent on the Chief's persistent refusal to systematize its administration, but he even declines to allow a regular budget to be prepared to regulate the general expenditure of State funds, and it is reported that, far from having a balance of Rs. 60,542 at his disposal as shown by him, the finances of the State are really reduced to a condition of bankruptcy. His methods, too, of dealing with, and disposing of, State lands for his own private use, and his persistent disregard of the warnings of the responsible advisers appointed by Government, were in direct contravention of the conditions upon which the Chief's reinstatement in power was permitted. This condition of affairs was engaging the serious attention of Government.

Of the eight States comprised in this group, all but Rámdurg and Miraj (Junior) were administered by their respective Chiefs. The Chiefs of Rámdurg and Miraj (Junior) being minors, their States were managed by Kárbháris under the orders of Government. Except over a part of Sánghli, Miraj (Junior), Rámdurg and Mudhol, the rainfall was fairly distributed and the crops were up to the average, and in none of the States was there a material alteration in the prices of food-grains. No remarkable outbreak of crime distinguished the annual record of any of the States from those of past years, and the police in most of the States, if they did not show any marked improvement, at all events maintained their efficiency. With the exception of the States of Kurundvád (Junior), Miraj

The Southern
Marátha States.

(Junior) and Rámdurg, there was generally noticeable a tendency to an increase in litigation, but there was in none of the States so abnormal an increase or decrease as to call for remark. Expenditure on works of public utility was generally above the average of past years, and was, when regard is had to the revenues, fairly satisfactory. The census held last February revealed the fact that the population of all these States had increased at a rate which indicates their prosperous condition, the numbers having risen in the aggregate from 523,753 to 647,060. There was an increase in the number of schools in nearly all the States of this group, and the progress made in public instruction was satisfactory.

Sind : Khairpur.

The title of G. C. I. E. was conferred on His Highness Mir Ali Murád Khán, the present ruler of the Khairpur State. As regards the administration there is little to add to the remarks which have been made in the administration reports of many successive years. No change occurred in the methods of government, which continued to resemble those of very early times; and the returns which have been supplied give no valuable or reliable data on which a judgment can be formed as to the real condition of His Highness's subjects. While crime is reported to have decreased, the revenue is returned as practically the same as in the previous year, and a balance of Rs. 45,746 is shown, whereas the State is believed to be very heavily involved. Medical relief and education, though in the latter some improvement was noticed, continued in a very backward state.

Aden and the
Somáli Coast.

The census showed that, while the population of Aden proper had, in spite of the deportation to Shaikh Othman and elsewhere of some 15,000 persons, remained about the same as in 1881, that of Shaikh Othman had, owing to its extreme unhealthiness, decreased since 1887 by over two thousand. The history of the year has been one of undisturbed peace, and considerable progress has been made in public works, the most important of which is the European General Hospital, with which good progress had been made by the 31st March 1891. The year under review was a remarkably unhealthy one owing to an excessive rainfall and consequent abnormal growth of vegetation. The continued decline of the shipping trade, which caused a fall in the revenues of the newly established Port Trust, has created considerable anxiety in Aden, where the impression prevails that the falling off is due to the successful competition, as a coaling station, of Perim, by going to which island the levy of port and other dues, charged at Aden, is avoided. During the year under review, however, the shipping trade has fallen off at both places, and some of the decrease in the number of vessels calling at Aden must be attributed to a general depression in the trade between Europe and India and the East generally. During the year a regular weekly mail service was established between Aden and the Somáli Coast Protectorate ports. The immediate result of this was a decrease in the quantity of country craft visiting Berbera, Bulhar and Zaila. That this was not due to a decline in trade is shown by the value of imports and exports having increased as compared with the preceding year, although, owing to the prevalence of cattle-disease, trade was considerably below what it should have been. Though the receipts on account of the Somáli Coast Protectorate showed a satisfactory increase over those of the previous year, there was still a deficit when all the items of expenditure were debited to their proper heads. The relations of the British officers stationed on the coast with the tribes in the neighbourhood were good, and the Consul was able to establish a ten-mile radius round the ports as a zone of tranquillity. A well-armed camel corps, twenty-six strong, was also sanctioned during the year for the maintenance of peace and the punishment of plunderers and marauders within the radius. It was found possible to effect a further reduction in the military force on the coast. The amount of crime committed and

detected rose considerably, and the police were well reported on. Education in the Somáli Coast ports has hardly gained a footing at all, and, owing partly to the unusual unhealthiness of the year, the progress reported from Aden was not quite so satisfactory as usual.

Parties of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India were at work in Gujarát, Sind and Rájputána and in the Southern Marátha Country. The party in Gujarát, aided towards the end of the season by the Rájputána party, completed the topographical survey of 1,798 square miles. The Southern Marátha party topographically surveyed 1,659 square miles, triangulated 1,440 square miles and traversed 1,727 square miles. They also re-surveyed 160 miles of the Southern Marátha Railway between Poona and Miraj.

Great Trigonometrical Survey.

Tidal observations continued to be taken at the same stations as in the previous year, and it is to be regretted that the work done at the Aden Observatory should have been, apparently through the negligence of the observatory clerks and the lax supervision exercised by the Port Officer, of such a disappointing character. The work done at other stations was satisfactory. Levelling operations were carried on in the province of Káthiáwár and along the G. I. P. and Nágpur Railways to Nádgaon from Bhusával.

Tidal and Levelling Operations.

The results of the work of the survey parties in Gujarát, the Deccan and the Konkan were the measurement of 1,410,099 acres and the classification of 3,040,742 acres. The amount of measuring work done was slightly less than, while the area classified was nearly double, that done in the previous year. On the completion of the survey operations in the Cambay State, two additional establishments came to the assistance of the Gujarát branch of the Revenue Survey, which was exclusively employed on revision survey work. Of the twenty field parties, which on the average constituted the strength of the Deccan branch of the Revenue Survey, three were, during a portion of the season, employed on original survey and classification in villages of the Southern Marátha Jághirs, the remaining parties being exclusively employed on revision work. Similarly, out of the thirteen field parties comprised in the Konkan branch, five were temporarily engaged on original survey work in the Janjira State, the remaining work of this branch being entirely revision survey.

Revenue Survey and Settlement: Presidency proper.

Original or revised settlements were introduced into 673 villages, of which 663 were Government villages. The estimated annual augmentations of revenue which will accrue in these latter, amount to Rs. 2,10,507, or 30·4 per cent. on the previous collections. The variations, as compared with past collections, ranged from an increase of 45·8 per cent. in parts of Khándesh, to a decrease of 20·5 per cent. in the Rájápur Táluka in the Konkan, where there had been no settlement previously. The total cost of revision settlement up to the end of the year under review was Rs. 48,16,695, and this expenditure has resulted in an increase in the annual revenue demand of Rs. 26,89,477, or of 33·7 per cent. on the demand under the previous settlements.

The Sind Survey establishment was reconstituted during the year under review, and measured 431,250 acres in nine tálukas of the various districts, at a cost of Rs. 1,17,788. No classification work was done, but surveyors and measurers were engaged in preparing tálukas for the introduction of the irrigational settlement. Two hundred and eighty-five villages in three tálukas of the Hyderábád and Karáchi Collectorates were brought under the irrigational settlement during the year under review. This change has resulted in an estimated increase in the revenue demand of Rs. 18,999, or 7·5 per cent. on the former demand.

Sind.

Forest Survey.

The Forest Survey party was divided into three sub-parties, of which one was at work in the Dhárwár and Kánara districts on triangulation, traversing and topography; the second was employed in topographically surveying the forests of the Thána and Poona Collectorates, while the third was engaged on triangulation and traverse for work in advance in the Kolába District. The total expenditure on Forest Surveys was Rs. 71,605.

Cultivated lands.

The whole cultivable area in the Presidency proper was about 26½ million acres, there being an increase in the Southern and Central Divisions, but a decrease in the Northern Division. The area actually cultivated increased everywhere, and no less than 136,596 acres of waste land were newly brought under cultivation during the year. In some districts, such as Kolába and Ratnágiri, there was practically no cultivable waste land lying fallow. For Sind no statistics of a trustworthy character are available, but so far as could be ascertained, cultivation was spreading except where the inundation was less favourable than in the previous year. The occupied land of the whole Presidency, including Sind, was divided into 1,441,447 holdings, and the number of distraints levied for the recovery of the revenue was 2,460 against 2,836 in 1889-90. Considering that the season was not an unusually favourable one, this decrease in the number of cases in which notices had to issue to occupants was very satisfactory, and it was in only a very small proportion of such cases that any further proceedings had to be taken. The issue of notices, in fact, served often as a reminder to the cultivator that his rent was due, rather than as an indication of the difficulty experienced by him in meeting the demand.

Wards' and other estates under Government management.

The most important estates under the management of Government officers were those of the Tálukdárs, Thákors and minors of Gujarát, in charge of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer. By far the greater number of the estates in that officer's charge are situated in the Ahmedábád District, while the remainder are situated in the Broach and Kaira Collectorates. The new Act (VI of 1888) regulating the management of these estates continued in force in supersession of the original Act (VI of 1862), and its provisions are reported to have been generally appreciated by the Tálukdárs concerned. The provisions of the new Act, which place further restrictions on the power of a Tálukdár to alienate or encumber his estate, were fully vindicated by the refusal of Government, after a careful perusal of several claims of decree-holders referred to them for sanction to the sale or mortgage of land, to grant the requisite permission. Some progress was made with the liquidation of debt in which the various estates under the management of the Settlement Officer are involved, and a few estates were removed from management, but, owing to a partial failure of the crops consequent on a bad season, the amount of surplus receipts available for the reduction of debt was less than in the preceding year. Under the provisions of the new Act, the large estate of the Thákor of Sínand and Koth, who had just come of age, had to be attached, owing to his unfitness for the duties attending its management. A satisfactory account is given of the progress of the education of the minors under the control of the Settlement Officer, but it is a matter for regret that no decision was arrived at as to the shape to be taken by the Jubilee Memorial subscribed to by the Tálukdárs of Gujarát, and that the excellent proposal to devote it to drawing closer the connection between these and the Tálukdári School at Wadhván by the erection of a wing to that institution, specially for the accommodation of the sons of the Tálukdárs of Gujarát, did not meet with their unqualified approval. Encumbered estates in Sind remained under the management of the district officers, and, out of 55 estates under their control, 15 were released from debt during the year. Other estates under the management of Collectors call for no special remarks.

Five Acts were passed by the Legislative Council and assented to by the Viceroy and Governor General during the year, and two Bills were pending at its close. The Acts passed were, an Act (No. I of 1890) to amend the Prevention of Gambling Act, the special object of which was to put down wagering on the rainfall; an Act (No. II of 1890) to consolidate and amend the law relating to salt and salt revenue throughout the Presidency of Bombay; an Act (No. III of 1890) to amend the Matadars Act, so as to emphasize the power, given by section 6 of the Matadars Act of 1887, of the Governor in Council to declare the exclusive right of one family only to the office of police patel in cases where an exclusive right thereto shall have been shown to vest in more than one of the recognized Matadar families; an Act (No. IV of 1890) to amend the law for the regulation of the District Police in the Presidency of Bombay; and an Act (No. V of 1890) the necessity for which arose from the repeal of section 267 (a) of the Bombay Municipal Act, 1872, and the omission from the present City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, of a provision, corresponding to that sub-section, which should empower the Municipality to make bye-laws to secure the proper performance of their duties by municipal employés. The new Act supplies the omission. The Bills which were pending at the close of the year were, Bill No. 1 of 1891, to amend the law for the periodical inspection and the management by competent engineers of Boilers and Prime Movers in the Presidency of Bombay; and Bill No. 2 of 1891, to amend the schedules to the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1886.

The total strength of the police forces of the Presidency, including Aden, was maintained at 22,315 officers and men, and at a cost of Rs. 40,26,017. There was thus a slight increase in the strength, and a decrease in the cost, of the force. In the body of the report the police are sub-divided into four different bodies, and the cost and working of the Bombay City police, the Railway police, the Aden and the Mofussil police are each considered separately, but the general working of the police as a whole is here summarized.

There was an increase of 2 per cent. in the proportion of educated men in the Mofussil police and a slight increase also among the men in the Railway police, and while the conduct of the Bombay City police and of the police on the G. I. P. and the Southern Marátha Railways, especially as judged from the number of rewards and punishments, showed a distinct improvement, the general behaviour of the bulk of the Mofussil force remained at the usual standard. The number of cognizable cases reported to the police in the whole Presidency, including Aden, was 50,667 against 60,811 such cases in 1889. There was a decrease in the Mofussil and on the railways, but a slight increase in Bombay City, confined, however, to cases under laws other than the Indian Penal Code. In the Mofussil the number of Indian Penal Code cognizable cases declined from 19,845 in 1889 to 18,475 in the year under review, the decrease in crime being general, with the exception of robberies, the number of which increased. Ten more murders were, indeed, committed than in the previous year, but the total number of violent offences against the human body showed a decrease. There were on the whole fewer cognizable offences reported to the police of the various railways, and though at Aden there was an increase in the number of criminal cases there was a total absence of serious crime. Much of the marked decrease in crime during the past three years has been due to an increase in the proportion of complaints written off as false on the police final reports, rather than to a decrease in the number of offences reported, and during the year under review no fewer than 15,119 cases reported to the Mofussil police were thus excluded. In connection with cognizable offences, 49,530

persons were arrested, and 13,413 other persons appeared under orders of the Magistrates. Eighty per cent. of the cases reported to the police were investigated by them, and to cases decided the percentage of convictions obtained was 85·54. This percentage was highest in Bombay City and lowest on the G. I. P. Railway. Of the persons arrested by the police, 3·06 per cent. were released without being placed before a Magistrate, and of the 63,393 persons actually appearing before the Magistrates, 44,590 were eventually convicted. The proportion of persons convicted to persons arrested by the police was, therefore, over 74 per cent. In the previous year the percentage was 67 per cent. This proportion also was highest in Bombay City and lowest on the G. I. P. Railway. The total amount of property stolen during the year was valued at over Rs. 13 lakhs, of which Rs. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs worth was recovered, the percentage of recoveries being, therefore, about 43·7 per cent. The police on the B. B. & C. I. Railway were most successful in tracing stolen property, while the Aden police recovered only 25·8 per cent. In 1889, property to the value of Rs. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs was stolen, and only 38 per cent. was recovered; the results for the year under review, therefore, compare favourably with those of the preceding year, though they are not so satisfactory as those of the year 1888, when the recoveries were 46 per cent. of the losses.

Taking the general working of the four police forces in connection with cognizable crime separately, it appears that the Bombay City Police, which, as usual, was the branch of the force whose efforts towards the detection of crime were attended with the largest measure of success, obtained even better results than usual, and while no fewer than 94·67 per cent. of the persons arrested by them in connection with cognizable cases were convicted, a slightly larger proportion of property stolen was recovered than was the case in the preceding year. The difficulties which always stand in the way of an accurate estimate being formed of the amount of property stolen and the proportion thereof recovered were temporarily aggravated, during the year under review, by the introduction of a change in the form of statistics; but, so far as can be estimated, the amount of property stolen in the Mofussil appears to have been nearly Rs. 10 $\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs, of which 42 per cent. was recovered by the police, which is a slight improvement on the previous year. The Mofussil police succeeded in procuring convictions against 64·5 per cent. of the persons arrested by them in connection with cognizable offences, which is a great improvement on the results obtained in the two preceding years. The fact that the area which they have to guard is so much more confined, accounts for the higher percentage of convictions secured by the Bombay City police, and the proportion of persons convicted to those arrested in the Mofussil during the year under review appears, when compared with the returns of previous years, to indicate a real increase of efficiency on the part of the police concerned. As already noticed, the G. I. P. Railway police were the least successful of any in the Presidency in obtaining convictions, but the police on the B. B. & C. I. and Southern Marátha Railways achieved rather better results, and on the three railways 67 per cent. of those arrested were convicted. There was a marked improvement in the average percentage of the property recovered by them, which rose to 49 per cent. from only 35 per cent. in the previous year. The police at Aden are on a rather different footing with regard to the difficulties which have to be contended with in the detection of crime, and are without many of the advantages enjoyed by the police in the Presidency proper. They were, however, well reported on during the year under review; and while, owing perhaps partly to the nature of the surroundings and the facilities which exist for the disposal of stolen property, their efforts towards the recovery of such were less successful than those of the Bombay City

and Mofussil police, they secured convictions against no fewer than 86·2 per cent. of the persons arrested by them.

There was a remarkable increase in the number of non-cognizable cases reported, whether in comparison with the previous year, or with the average of the preceding five years. The number of persons appearing before the Courts in connection with the 82,846 offences complained of, was 128,599, the figures for the previous year being 67,474 and 114,783 respectively. Of those actually appearing before the Courts in Bombay nearly 60 per cent. were convicted, while for the whole Presidency the average percentage of convictions was about 20 per cent., or a little higher than in the previous year. As stated in previous Administration Reports, the police have little to do with the prosecution of non-cognizable offences, which are mostly petty complaints of hurt and the like not unfrequently compounded or withdrawn in the course of trial, and the responsibility, therefore, for the results of such prosecutions does not rest upon them.

Of the 120 vagrants dealt with, 88 were admitted into the workhouse during the year under review and 32 remained over from the previous year. Of the new admissions 74 were arrested in the City of Bombay, twelve were received from the rest of the Presidency and two came from Madras. Thirty-nine were, during the year, discharged to employment, eighteen to the care of friends, twenty-seven deserted, and twenty-five remained at the close of the year, the remainder having been otherwise disposed of. No deaths occurred in the workhouse. The expenditure on the institution was Rs. 6,451, the increase of Rs. 97 over the expenditure of the previous year being due to the larger number of admissions. Vagrants.

The number of deaths caused by wild animals fell from 80 in the previous year to 47, and of those caused by snakes from 1,080 to 1,075. The total number of cattle destroyed by both these pests also declined to 1,883 from 2,188 in 1889. These satisfactory results were not, however, due to increased activity displayed in the destruction of snakes and wild animals, since both the number of the former destroyed and the rewards paid were sensibly less than in the preceding year. Most human lives were lost in Sind; the district in the Presidency proper in which the largest number of deaths from snake-bite occurred being, as usual, Ratnágiri. Although, as stated, there were in the aggregate fewer cattle lost than in 1889, it is worthy of remark that the number (939) killed in Kánara exceeded the record of the past ten years. Destruction of wild animals and snakes.

The work done by the Chemical Analyser to Government considerably exceeded that of the previous year. No fewer than 353 medico-legal cases were investigated and reported on, while 1,402 analyses were made. Of the former, 190 were cases of suspected poisoning of human beings, and, as usual, the largest number of deaths was found to be caused by arsenic. The remainder were cattle-poisoning cases, and the number (117) is said to be the largest ever referred to the Chemical Analyser for investigation. Of the samples of articles examined for the Customs and Abkári Department a large proportion was petroleum. Out of 250 samples of water submitted for examination, 143 were pronounced to be bad. Chemical Analysis.

There was an increase in the total number of offences reported during the year under review as compared with the previous year—most marked in the case of offences against special or local laws. Thus, while the number of cases under the Forest Act, Cattle Trespass Act, Village Police Act and the District Municipal Act all showed an increase (in the case of the last-named to be partly accounted for by the establishment of new Municipalities), cases affecting human Criminal Justice.

life, cases of criminal force and assault, and of theft and criminal trespass exhibited, on the other hand, a satisfactory decline. Of the total number of offences reported (153,687), those returned as true numbered 125,759, of which 121,586 cases were brought to trial. The total number of persons, including those involved in cases left pending at the close of 1889-90, who were brought to trial during the year, was 202,514, of whom 121,513 were acquitted or discharged, 77,786 were convicted, and the remainder otherwise disposed of. In the previous year the number of persons brought to trial was only 180,962, of whom 105,799 were acquitted or discharged, 72,566 were convicted, and the rest otherwise disposed of, and thus while the percentage of convictions to the number of accused under trial declined from 40·1 in 1889 to 38·41 in the year under review, that of acquittals or discharges rose from 58·46 to 60· per cent., which gives 60·97 as the proportion of acquittals and discharges to convictions as against a ratio of 59·32 in the previous year. Of the 455 European British subjects brought to trial in connection with 440 cases, 376 were convicted and 77 acquitted or discharged, thus giving a ratio of acquittals and discharges to convictions of only 17 to 83. In all, 2,026 persons were brought to trial before the Courts of Session and 115 before the High Court and the Sadar Court in Sind. Out of 28 cases involving 33 persons referred to the High Court for confirmation of sentences of death, those sentences were confirmed in the case of 26 persons, while the Sadar Court in Sind confirmed capital sentences in the case of eight persons; on its Original Side the High Court passed four sentences of death. The number of convicts sentenced to transportation was 248, while no sentence of penal servitude was passed; convicts sentenced to imprisonment numbered 16,212 as compared with 17,542 in the previous year, while the number of persons sentenced to pay fines increased from 51,070 to 57,416, the amount of fines imposed aggregating Rs. 4½ lakhs, or a quarter of a lách more than in 1889. Of the 727 persons sentenced to be whipped during the year under review, 113 were juvenile offenders sentenced under section 5 of the Whipping Act for offences not punishable with whipping under sections 2, 3 and 4. Excluding the 231 persons, whose cases were referred to the High Court for revision, there were 9,236 appellants and applicants for revision before the various Courts during the year under review, besides applications for revision on behalf of complainants in cases involving 462 accused persons. Of the 9,467 applicants or appellants, the appeals or applications for revision of 2,401 persons were rejected, and the sentence or order was confirmed in the case of 4,287 persons; the sentence or order was reduced or altered in the case of 826 persons and reversed in the case of 1,371 applicants, and the appeals of the others were disposed of in other ways. The average duration of appeals was 18·864 days.

Prisons.

During the year 1890 the total prison population in the jails and lock-ups of the Presidency was 60,191, or 1,111 less than in 1889. The admissions during the year numbered 52,538, of whom 15,849, or 30 per cent., were convicts. At the same time the diminished total population for the year was not accompanied by a fall in the average daily population, and it may, therefore, be inferred that the average terms of imprisonment to which the convicts were sentenced were longer than in the previous year. The percentage of admissions to jail to the free population (according to the census of 1881) was 0·177, and was highest (·672) in the case of persons classed as "engaged in commerce or trade." The number and percentage of prisoners sentenced to all degrees of punishment from three months' imprisonment and upwards sensibly increased, and the number of those who suffered the extreme penalty of the law was 37 against 35 in 1889. The number of reconvicted prisoners admitted in 1890 was slightly lower than in 1889, as was the percentage (68·2) of cases in which they were identified at or

before trial as having been previously convicted. With regard to the manner in which convicts were dealt with, it is remarkable that the percentage of releases on appeal has steadily risen from 2·7 in 1881-82 to 5·4 in the year under review. The percentage, also, of under-trial prisoners convicted fell from 51 in the previous year to 48·2 in the year 1890. Only fourteen prisoners escaped from jail in 1890 against 43 in the previous year, and of those only seven eluded recapture, which is the smallest number recorded since 1875. Jail offences generally showed a satisfactory decline, but the number of such at Yeraoda Jail, though smaller than in the previous year, continued relatively high. Though the ratio of punishments of solitary confinement with or without reduced diet was very high (184·2) at Aden, this form of punishment was somewhat less often resorted to than in previous years; while, on the other hand, the number of cases of reduction of diet alone and of whipping showed a slight rise, the increase in the latter being due to the infliction of whipping as a punishment for the mutineers in the Rádhan Gang. It is remarkable that, in the year under review, the conduct of the convicts employed as officers compared even more favourably than usual with that of the free warders, there having been 575 punishments inflicted on 556 of the latter, and only 183 punishments on 299 of the former. There was an increase in the percentage of convicts employed on extramural labour, as contrasted with those engaged on manufactures; and while the increase in factory profits was considerable, owing in some measure to losses sustained through embezzlement in the Karáchi Jail, the returns of work of some of the extramural gangs were very satisfactory. The health returns of the prisoners in 1890 compared unfavourably with those of the two preceding years, and were made the subject of special inquiry under the orders of Government. The average death-rate was 33 per 1,000 against 31 per 1,000 in 1889, which was also a more unhealthy year than the one preceding it. The high sick- and death-rates cannot be attributed to overcrowding, since in most of the jails with the highest percentages of admissions to hospital and of deaths, the numbers confined were considerably below the numbers for which accommodation was available. The total realizations from labour were Rs. 1,38,571 in 1890 against Rs. 1,30,929 in 1889, the profits per prisoner employed on manufactures being Rs. 21-5-9, and per prisoner employed on extramural labour Rs. 55-2-11. Against the labour profits must be set a total expenditure for the year (including the cost of inspection and general superintendence shown for the first time in the report for the year 1890) of Rs. 5,51,131, which leaves Rs. 4,12,560 as the net cost of prisons to Government, giving a total cost per prisoner of Rs. 70-8-4 as contrasted with Rs. 70-7-0, which was the cost of each convict in 1889. There were 1,636 prisoners admitted to the civil jails during the year, and the total expenditure and cost per head of prisoners were Rs. 7,938 and Rs. 82-11-0 respectively. The total annual cost of the Yeraoda Reformatory School was Rs. 8,717. During the year, 41 new boys were admitted and 37 were withdrawn, leaving 64 juveniles in the Reformatory at the close of the year. The health of the boys was good, and of 36 boys, whose career subsequent to release was ascertained, only three returned to crime, while twenty-five were earning an honest livelihood.

The increase in the total number of civil suits instituted, from 194,475 in Civil Justice. the previous year to 202,166 in the year under review, was distributed over nearly all the Civil Courts in the Presidency, but was most marked in those of the Subordinate Judges. There was, however, a decrease in the number of suits instituted in the District Courts and the Small Cause Courts. The aggregate value of the property forming the subject-matter of suits instituted during the year in all

the Civil Courts was Rs. 327½ lakhs against Rs. 247¼ lakhs in 1889, the increase being most marked in the case of suits instituted on the Original Side of the High Court. Classified according to their subject-matter, the suits which showed the most marked increase in number were those for money on contract in writing, on contract not in writing, on account stated, and for arrears of rent; there was also an increase in suits for recovery of possession or removal of obstruction under Bombay Act III of 1876, and in suits for immoveable property and others. The number of suits for damages and for goods sold showed a small decrease, as did suits under the Specific Relief Act. The number of suits disposed of in the year rose from 197,452 to 202,948, but the arrears at the close of the year were 33,161 against 32,375, which was the number of suits pending at its commencement. The Small Cause Courts and those of Jágírdárs and Inámdárs were the only civil tribunals in which the amount of work done did not exceed that performed in the previous year. The arrears of suits pending before the High Court, already heavy, increased still further during the year under review, and 1,522 suits were pending at its close. The average duration of contested suits in the High Court was 280 days as against 260 days in the preceding year, but the average duration of uncontested suits decreased by nineteen days. The duration both of contested and of uncontested suits, but especially of the former, in the District Courts increased to a remarkable degree, but elsewhere there was generally a reduction in the number of days during which suits lasted. Besides the regular suits dealt with, the Civil Courts disposed of 24,371 miscellaneous cases out of 27,862 which came before them. The number of appeals before all the Appellate Courts was 11,282, of which 5,623 were disposed of and 5,659 were left pending at the close of the year. The decline in the number of applications for execution of decrees, which had been continuous during the two preceding years, gave place to an increase during the year under review, with a corresponding rise in the number of arrests of judgment-debtors. The amount recovered by all Courts in execution proceedings fell from Rs. 44 lakhs to Rs. 43¼ lakhs. Though the total number of applications under Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code increased slightly, the number in the four districts subject to the operation of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act showed a further decline, which apparently indicates a growing disinclination on the part of the inhabitants of those districts to avail themselves of the insolvency provisions of either the Act or the Code. The work of the Subordinate Judges, in so far as it came under the notice of the High Court, was satisfactory, but the burden of the civil work which falls to their share is extremely heavy, and cannot always be adequately performed by a single Judge.

Dekkhan
Agriculturists'
Relief Act.

The Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act (XVII of 1879) continued in force in the four districts of Poona, Sátára, Ahmednagar and Sholápur. For the first time since 1885 there was an increase in the number of suits instituted in the Courts or before Village Munsifs as compared with that of the previous year. This increase was not mainly ascribable to the increase in the indebtedness of the rayats, since to the total general rise by 4.5 per cent. in the number of suits instituted, those against agriculturist defendants contributed an increase of only 1.5 per cent., the remaining 3 per cent. increase being in the number of suits against non-agriculturist debtors. The percentage of cases which were contested remained about the same (33 per cent.) as in the previous year, the proportion of purely agriculturist cases which were contested continuing much higher than that of non-agriculturist suits. The percentage of claims admitted rose from 21 to 22 per cent., while there was a corresponding fall from 31 to 30 per cent. in the proportion of suits withdrawn and compromised. Conciliators settled a mortgage-debt of Rs. 48,572 for Rs. 36,025, or 74 per cent., and the total debt

redeemed through the Courts and Conciliators amounted, after eleven years of the Act's operation, to about Rs. 34½ lakhs, about 60 per cent. of which has been paid in liquidation. It would appear that the percentage of applications in which agreements were effected was higher in the cases brought before Conciliators empowered to compel appearance, than in those brought before Conciliators not so empowered; the percentage of agreements effected being highest in those districts where these powers were freely and habitually used. The extent to which Conciliators relieve the Courts of uncontested work is illustrated by the fact that the proportion of cases brought into the Courts in conciliation talukas to be compromised was only 22 per cent. against 43 per cent. in those talukas where Conciliators did not exist. The average duration of suits declined satisfactorily from 4 months and 17 days in 1889-90 to 3 months and 23 days, while the percentage of costs on the value of the suits also slightly diminished in the year under report. The Village Munsifs, though their operations were not wholly confined to suits involving the trading classes only, do not appear to have become an important agency in the relief of agriculturist debtors. Including the sums admitted by creditors to have been received by them, a larger sum was realized in execution of decrees than in the previous year. The system of paying back half the Court fees in cases against agriculturists, when amicably settled at the first hearing, resulted in only Rs. 1,053 being refunded.

The continuous increase in the number of registrations under Act III of 1877 which has been maintained without interruption since 1882 was confined during the year under report to an increase in the number of compulsory registrations; but though optional registrations showed a decline, the aggregate number of transactions recorded rose by nearly 1½ per cent. as compared with the previous year. The aggregate stated value of the property affected by instruments was nearly 805¼ lakhs of rupees, the average value per transaction was nearly Rs. 521, and the registration fee levied averaged Re. 1-11-1. The receipts of the department, owing to the rise in the number of registrations effected, showed an increase, as also the expenditure, the enhancement of the latter being a consequence of the increased receipts, which entailed a larger outlay under the head of commission on fees. There was a net surplus of Rs. 1,98,510 against Rs. 1,94,464 in the previous year.

Registration
under the Indian
Registration Act

Though there continued to be an increase in the number of registrations effected under the Act, it fell from 16½ per cent. in the preceding year to 1½ per cent. in the year under review. In the Poona District the number of documents registered decreased by about 1 per cent., and, taking the whole area affected by the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act together, it is worthy of note that the increase in documents registered was confined to documents relating to immoveable property, there being a fall from 40,406 to 36,875 in the number registered which concerned moveable property. The aggregate value of the property affected by the documents registered was Rs. 63½ lakhs against Rs. 62½ lakhs in 1889-90, while the average value of each transaction also showed a slight increase. By doubling up some of the village registration circles it has been possible to reduce the deficit which has been the annual result of registration operations under this Act. The deficit for the year under review amounted to Rs. 16,042 against Rs. 16,533 in the previous year.

Under the
Dekkhan
Agriculturists
Relief Act;

Thirteen new companies were registered and fourteen went into liquidation during the year. Of the latter, one had only been registered during the year under review. There were in all 219 companies in existence, of which 130 were mills and presses, with an aggregate paid up capital of Rs. 1,056 lakhs. The receipts

And under the
Joint Stock
Companies' Act.

of the year were Rs. 4,990, and the expenditure Rs. 1,016, giving a surplus to the department on account of registration under this Act of Rs. 3,974. The net financial results of the operations of the Registration Department under all the Acts were, therefore, a surplus of Rs. 1,86,442 against Rs. 1,83,559 in 1889-90.

Local Boards' Administration.

The Local Boards of this Presidency continued to be of two classes, namely, District and Táluka Local Boards, and the constitution of both remained unchanged throughout the year. Where the condition and education of the inhabitants of the district or táluka concerned admitted of it, a portion of the members composing the Boards were elected, the remainder being nominated. There were, in all, twenty-three District and one hundred and ninety-eight Táluka Local Boards in the Presidency in the year under review. The total number of members serving on all the Boards was 3,430, or the same as in 1889-90, and of these 1,511 were elected and the remainder were nominated or *ex-officio* members. Of the whole number 3,225 were natives. On the whole the number of meetings held by the various Boards was up to the average, but three Táluka Boards in the Southern Division were reported to have held only one general meeting during the year, and the lax attendance of non-official members in the Central Division betrayed a want of interest in the concerns of the district. The Local Boards had an opening balance of Rs. 26½ lakhs at the commencement of the year. The revenue, chiefly derived from the local fund cess, amounted to Rs. 42,87,056 and the expenditure for the year was Rs. 40,43,797, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,43,259 at the close of the year. Apart from the usual proportion devoted to education, the greater part of the expenditure was on the construction and maintenance of roads and the improvement of the water supply.

Bombay Municipality.

The total revenue of the Bombay Municipality for the year under review was Rs. 58½ lakhs, or more than Rs. 5 lakhs greater than in 1889-90 and Rs. 4½ lakhs better than the estimate. The chief heads of revenue under which an increase was realized were the water and halálkhor taxes, town duties, the increases in which were due to larger importations of sugar and ghi than were expected at the enhanced rate of duty, and receipts from returns from property and miscellaneous. The total actual expenditure of the Municipality was Rs. 55,53,032, being less than the estimates under every head, and leaving an unexpended balance of Rs. 10,11,893 at the close of the year. The principal savings were effected in the Engineer's and in the Health Departments. A saving was also effected on municipal debt. Nothing was borrowed from Government during the year under review, but loans to the amount of Rs. 61 lakhs were raised from the public during the year, making, together with the balance due to various creditors on the 1st April 1890, a total debt of over Rs. 327 lakhs due by the Municipality. Of this, nearly Rs. 3 lakhs were repaid during the year, besides interest amounting to Rs. 12½ lakhs, and, therefore, the balance due on 31st March 1891 was Rs. 324¼ lakhs. Of a total expenditure of 45½ lakhs on loan works, Rs. 34½ lakhs were, during the year 1890-91, devoted to the Tánsa Water Works.

A Revenue Audit Department was organized for the first time during the year under review and, after it was brought into proper order, a considerable amount of work was got through, both in checking books and balances, in examining claims for exemptions, and in scrutinizing licenses. Two frauds were discovered in the Assessment Department, committed by ward clerks, one of whom was arrested and punished; the other had not been arrested at the close of the year.

Two alternative proposals made by Mr. Baldwin Latham for an improved drainage system were submitted in July 1890, and Government appointed a Committee to consider them, but no decision had been arrived at before the close of the year. Repairs to existing drains and other sanitary works were meanwhile

carried out as usual. At Tánsa the dam works were practically completed at the close of the year, while for the duct works the length of tunnel driven was 7,230 linear feet, leaving a balance of only 900 linear feet for completion. The masonry conduits, 23 miles in length, were also approaching completion, together with the laying of the 48" pipe on all the syphon tracks. The only portion of the works in connection with the Tánsa scheme, with which good progress was not made, were those from Ghátkupar to Bombay, where the contractor to whom they had been entrusted was unable to cope satisfactorily with the difficulties which presented themselves. Owing to a very favourable rainfall, in consequence of which the Tulsi Lake overflowed, the water in the Vehár Lake rose to the point of overflow. No works were required here beyond the preservation of the sanitary condition of the lake and its gathering ground, which received strict attention. The Pawai works, completed before the monsoon of 1890, answered their purpose satisfactorily. Some important repairs and improvements were effected on the Bhandarváda and the Malabár Hill Reservoirs.

During the year twenty-nine buildings, or portions of buildings, collapsed, causing the deaths of 44 persons ; the most serious was the disaster in Jámbli Street, in which 31 persons met their death, by which the attention of the Corporation was drawn to the Building Bye-laws. The town was lit partly by oil lamps but chiefly by gas, and whereas the latter worked well during the year, the contractor for the oil-lighting had frequently to be fined and finally to be relieved of the work which he was unable or unwilling efficiently to carry out. Several improvements were effected by the officer sent out from the London Fire Brigade as chief officer of the Fire Brigade in Bombay, and a sum of Rs. 5½ lakhs was sanctioned for Fire Brigade buildings. In all 120 fires occurred during the year, the loss occasioned by those at the Nicol and Gordon Mills alone being estimated at Rs. 20 lakhs. In spite of an unusually unhealthy February, when influenza caused an enhanced mortality, the public health on the whole showed an improvement, and the death rates of all classes of the population were lower than in the previous year. There was an extraordinary increase in the number of street accidents as compared with previous years, seeming to indicate the absence of a proper system of directing the traffic.

The total number of district municipalities was 184 against 161 in the previous year. Besides these there was one municipality in the Poona District which was not in working order, and of the thirty new municipalities sanctioned during the past two years in the Central Division only two were in proper working order at the close of the year. Out of the fifty municipalities in the Southern Division only thirty-seven were managed by municipal committees as contemplated by the Act. The total number of municipal commissioners rose to 2,366 from 2,272 in the previous year, and of these 896 were elected and the remainder nominated. The prescribed quarterly meetings were held by all but one municipality in Sind and three new ones in the Northern Division, while from the Central and Southern Divisions no instance of failure to hold such meetings was reported. The meetings were generally fairly attended. The total opening municipal balance was Rs. 17½ lakhs, their aggregate income amounted to 43½ lakhs and their expenditure to Rs. 44½ lakhs, leaving, at the close of the year, an aggregate balance of Rs. 16,61,259. The largest increase in the incomes occurred in the Northern Division and was due to increases in most of the sources of revenue consequent on a fairly prosperous season. The incidence of municipal taxation varied from Rs. 2-1-5 in Sind to Re. 0-15-2 in the Southern Division, and was higher than in 1889-90 everywhere but in the Central Division. The increase in the expenditure was most marked in the Northern Division and was mainly due to a large sum having been expended by the Ahmedábád Municipality on the water works

District Municipalities.

which were opened shortly after the close of the year. The large balances mentioned in last year's General Administration Report as being to the credit of several municipalities in the Central Division remained unexpended, and were in most cases invested in Government securities.

Military.

During the year under review the total strength of the Bombay Army, including both European and Native troops, declined by three, and on the 31st March 1891 numbered 39,503 combatants. The cost for the year rose to nearly Rs. 277½ lakhs from Rs. 265½ lakhs in 1889-90. This increase of Rs. 11½ lakhs was chiefly due to a change in the system of accounts, introduced from the 1st October 1890, by which expenditure on account of troops of whatever Presidency was met by the Presidency in which it was incurred. No less than Rs. 10½ lakhs were thus spent in this Presidency during the year on troops of other Presidencies. No important changes in the organization of the army were introduced. Two artillery practice camps were formed during the cold season, one at Neemuch and the other at Kirkee, besides the practice in siege operations in connection with the Camp of Exercise near Poona for which two batteries were brought from Bombay. This large Camp of Exercise was formed in the vicinity of Poona in January 1891, and the operations were carried on for about a month. Seven batteries of artillery (including two garrison batteries), two regiments of cavalry, three battalions of British and six regiments of Native infantry, besides two companies of sappers and miners, took part in the manoeuvres. There was a considerable increase in the number of officers and men of both British and Native battalions who went through a course of gymnastics, and the physical results were very satisfactory. Three classes of garrison instruction were held at Poona, and, in all, thirty officers were examined and did well. While the annual course of musketry, held in accordance with regulations, revealed a slight falling off in the figure of merit attained by the British infantry and a more marked decline in that of the British cavalry, both the corresponding branches of the Native Army exhibited a marked improvement. Owing to the exclusion, from the returns, of men holding 4th class school certificates, the percentage of non-commissioned officers and men of British troops in possession of certificates declined from 70 to 31 in the year under review; a larger number of men, however, were receiving instruction in the schools than was the case in previous years. It is to be regretted that the revision of the language tests, by which the standard has been raised considerably, has, temporarily at all events, almost driven the soldier out of the field, with the result that only four passed (3 in Persian and 1 in Hindustani) against fifty-six in the previous year. The percentage of certificated men in the Native Army, exclusive of the cavalry and Beluch regiments, was 36, and the number of men attending schools was 3,067, with a daily average percentage of attendance of 54, which, considering that in some cases there was the hindrance of line-building, was very satisfactory. Mortality among horses was lower than in the previous year, and infectious or contagious diseases were rarer. New Native Infantry lines were under construction at Aden, and those under construction from the previous year at Bhuj and Mhow were completed. The scheme for utilizing the barracks at Devlali, empty during the non-trooping season, for troops requiring change of air from the Mhow and Nagpur districts, was tried with satisfactory results during the year. Defective ranges interfered with the complete success of the annual rifle meeting, but a better site for ranges has been secured. The sanitary condition of cantonments received careful attention. Cantonment hospitals were maintained under special rules at thirteen stations, but sufficient time has not elapsed to test the advantages of these institutions. During the past year four men of the Native Army for the first time attended the telegraph office in Poona for instruction in electric telegraphy.

The increase which took place in the number of European seamen shipped and discharged, as compared with the previous year, was due to the transfers from one agreement to another amongst local steamers of the P. and O. and B. I. S. N. Companies. The number of European sailors discharged to, and shipped from, the shore showed a decline. In order to check the increase in the number of certificates fraudulently altered, the fee charged for the renewal of certificates was raised from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5. The net revenue of the Shipping Office was the largest on record.

Marine : Bombay
Shipping Office.

The number of vessels calling at Aden showed a further decrease during the year, which, as the number calling at Perim also fell by one, cannot be attributed to the competition of that island. The number of European and Native seamen discharged at the Aden Shipping Office largely exceeded the number engaged.

Aden.

The accounts of the Bombay Port Trust again showed a deficit, amounting for the year under review to nearly half a l  kh, and to be met from the Reserve Fund, which would then stand at over Rs. 15½ l  khs. Though the revenue (Rs. 43 l  khs) exceeded that of 1889-90 by over a l  kh, it did not equal the income realized in 1888-89, notwithstanding the fact that the total tonnage of vessels entering the port exceeded that of the preceding five years, and the number and tonnage of square-rigged steam vessels was the highest on record. There was a further decrease in the tonnage of country craft entering the port. Ground, warehouse and shed rents all showed an increase over the realizations of the previous year. In all, 990 vessels either entered the docks or were accommodated on the harbour walls outside the docks, and the net revenues of the latter, apart from any other properties of the Trust, rose from Rs. 2,71,289 to Rs. 8,36,639, or over Rs. 1½ l  khs in excess of the interest payable on the capital expended on the construction of the Victoria and Prince's Docks. An important event in the history of the Trust was the opening, in the year under review, of the "Merewether Dry Dock" by His Excellency the Governor and Lady Harris. The construction of this dry dock was only commenced two years before the opening ceremony took place. During the year the capital debt due to Government was reduced by over a l  kh of rupees, and at its close the capital interest bearing debt due to Government was over Rs. 351¾ l  khs and the non-interest bearing debt was Rs. 5¾ l  khs. Besides this, the Trustees owed a sum of nearly Rs. 75½ l  khs bearing interest at 4 per cent. upon bonds issued in payment of foreshore properties acquired under the Port Trust Act, and Rs. 57⅔ borrowed on debentures bearing interest partly at 4 and the remainder at 5 per cent. The capital debt at the close of the year thus aggregated Rs. 493⅔ l  khs. The total expenditure on capital account during the year amounted to Rs. 9¾ l  khs, of which Rs. 1¼ l  khs were on the Victoria Dock, nearly Rs. 3½ l  khs on "New works," and the greater part of the balance on the "Merewether Dry Dock."

Bombay Port
Trust.

Both the revenue and the expenditure of the Kar  chi Port Trust showed an increase during the year under review, the former amounting to over Rs. 7⅓ l  khs and the latter to Rs. 4¾ l  khs. Pilotage fees accounted for a portion of the increase in the revenues, the number and tonnage of steam ships and sailing vessels which entered the port having increased considerably. Though a larger number of native craft entered the harbour, their tonnage was less than in 1889-90. Dredging operations were carried on more extensively than in the previous year, the quantity of material removed being 701,997 tons.

Kar  chi Port
Trust.

The accounts of the Aden Port Trust show that the expenditure (Rs. 1 l  khs) nearly doubled the receipts, and the reserve fund was reduced to Rs. 2 l  khs. There was again a marked decrease in the number of square-rigged

Aden Port Trust.

vessels entering the harbour, and a consequent falling off in port dues and pilotage fee collections. Owing to a temporary breakdown of the machinery, the new dredges did not accomplish much work during the year under review.

Agriculture.

The system of the newly organized "agricultural staff," already established in the districts of Dhárwár and Bijápur, was, during the year under review, introduced into all the districts of the Southern Division with the exception of Kolába, where, as the revision survey operations were still incomplete, the records could not be transferred to the Collector's charge. Results of the inspection work done in the prescribed forms were available only for the districts of Dhárwár and Bijápur, where the system had been in force during the previous year, but the inspecting staffs were organized, and the rules under which they were to work were framed, for the other districts also. The inspectors were generally ex-bhág kárkúns or men transferred from the survey department. Their numbers were reduced in Dhárwár and Bijápur, under a scheme sanctioned in October 1890, but the amount of work performed by them was reported to be sufficient. Village inspection continued to be most unsatisfactory. Where the inspecting staff was in working order the bhág kárkúns were relieved from the work of examining rayats' receipt books, and thus set free for full-time work in the Mámlatdárs' kacheris. Owing to the peculiarities of the district it was reported that a stronger staff would be required for Ratnágiri, while certain defects were noticed in the composition of the Kánara District inspecting staff. A class was formed for training such of the men as were inexperienced in survey work and an examination was held after the close of the year, but the results had not been declared at the time the report was submitted.

Owing to the unfavourable distribution of the rainfall the principal crops grown on the Bhadgaon Farm suffered considerably, and the results of such experiments, with varieties of crops or manures, as were attempted, were inconclusive. The most interesting crop experiments were in cotton and wheat, and of the former the most remarkable results were obtained with Jári cotton from the Central Provinces. This cotton gave an extraordinary crop, ripening in November instead of February, which is its normal season. Satisfactory results were obtained with some of the varieties of wheat. A new feature was introduced by the trial of stack silage, but the percentage of wastage as compared with pit silo was found to be very heavy. A patent silicate manure was tried at the request of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, but without apparent success. The fodder crops grown experimentally were jowári and lucerne, and they yielded good returns. Some interesting experiments in sugarcane were tried at the Poona Farm with the object of testing how long sugarcane can be profitably grown without replanting, what crops can profitably be rotated with cane and what manures give the best results. No definite conclusions could, however, be based on the results of one season's experiments. The experiments with Muzaffarnagar wheat were continued in the Thar and Párkar District, but a low inundation and the prevalence, in parts, of mildew reduced the acre rate of produce. Cotton experiments near Umarkot were reported to be promising well. In order, if possible, to check the potato disease which for the past four or five years has prevailed in the Poona District, potato seed was imported from other parts of the country and distributed to the cultivators on certain conditions, one of which was that none of the tainted local seed should be mixed with that supplied to them. The results were to be reported through the Mámlatdár. Bone manure, crushed at Messrs. Croft and Wells' mill at Thána, was supplied for experimental purposes, but the results, though perceptible, could not be valued by the results of one season. Experiments in arrowroot and coffee were carried out in the Ratnágiri District, and in tobacco at the Bhadgaon,

Hyderábád and Nadiád farms. Only at the last-named farm was a crop obtained, and the cost of its production exceeded its value. The Poona dairy farm was full stocked and was worked at a profit with European appliances.

The total amount advanced to cultivators during the year for the purchase of seed and cattle was Rs. 57,566, and for the purpose of effecting permanent improvements Rs. 1,27,750 were lent by Government. The corresponding amounts for the year 1889-90 were Rs. 36,499 and Rs. 74,233, and it is therefore clear that the moderate terms on which loans are now granted by Government are gradually attracting the cultivator. In the Northern Division but little advantage was taken of the new takávi rules, but elsewhere, and especially in Sind and the Southern Division, large sums were advanced. From one or two districts it was reported that the rayats held aloof, fearing to take advantage of the chance of borrowing money on easy terms, lest the sávkár should retaliate by declining to advance them money in a bad year when they urgently required it; elsewhere, however, as in Belgaum, the freedom with which cultivators borrowed from Government had the effect of reducing the rates of interest charged by local money-lenders.

Advances to cultivators.

While information regarding the agricultural stock, supplied for the Presidency proper, is fairly trustworthy, no returns are available for Sind. There was on the whole a decrease in the numbers of cattle in the Northern Division caused by a fall in the Panch Maháls and Thána districts which was not compensated for by a slight rise in the remaining districts. Fodder was not very plentiful. No great variations in the number of cattle occurred in the Central Division, but there was a very remarkable increase in the number of sheep and goats returned. Towards this satisfactory increase the existence of sufficient fodder and the absence of any serious form of cattle-disease no doubt contributed. The value of the returns from the Southern Division was impaired by the incompleteness of the information furnished from the Ratnágiri District; elsewhere the variations in the number of cattle, ploughs and horses were very slight.

Agricultural Stock.

Though the results of the horse-breeding operations as tested by the number of branded mares on the register, the number covered by Government stallions, and the percentage of produce foaled, showed an improvement on those of the previous year, yet the progress made cannot be considered as satisfactory as it might be. Mule-breeding operations in Sind were productive of some fair results, but in the Presidency proper no start has yet been made. The cost of the department rose from Rs. 65,607 to Rs. 68,502.

Horse and mule-breeding operations.

Four horse shows, one horse, cattle, and agricultural show, and one horticultural exhibition were held during the year in this Presidency. The number of exhibits at the shows at Poona, Rájkot, Jacobábád and Ahmedábád all showed an increase on the previous year, but only at Ahmedábád and Jacobábád was there any real improvement in the quality of the animals. The young stock at Rájkot and the broodmares shown at Poona were of fairly good quality, but otherwise the stamp of horses was not very high class. On the other hand, a real improvement, both in numbers and quality of exhibits, was noticed at Ahmedábád and at the Sind show held at Jacobábád, and a larger number of horses than has hitherto been the case was purchased out of the shows for Government remount purposes. The Ahmednagar exhibition, held after an interval of three years, was, as regards the number of the exhibits of horses and the number and quality of the cattle and agricultural produce exhibits, distinctly poor, and this is accounted for by the short notice which was given to the inhabitants and by the unfortunate date selected for holding the show. It was generally held, however, that though in itself the exhibition was a failure it had served a useful

Shows.

purpose in giving an impetus to horse-breeding in the Deccan, and it is hoped that, with the selection of a date which will better enable the cultivators to leave their villages to exhibit their stock and produce, the results of the next show will justify this opinion.

Meteorology.

An additional observatory was established during the year under review at Verával, on the Káthiáwár Coast, and there were, therefore, twenty-three observatories under the control of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India. The work done was characterised as fairly satisfactory, and there were complete interruptions of observations for more than a day or two at only six different stations at different times. No change took place in the work of preparing the daily weather report and chart, and the various observations received by telegram in the Head Office were communicated as heretofore to the press. Though the meteorology of the year was, on the whole, favourably normal, it presented the peculiarity of a very early and almost simultaneous commencement of the monsoon rains all along the West Coast. While the rainfall was unusually plentiful on the coast as far north as Surat, there was a scarcity of late rain throughout Northern Gujarát and Káthiáwár.

Season and Crops.

There were great variations in the season in different Divisions, and, taking the Presidency as a whole, the year 1890-91 was somewhat below the average. In Sind the effects of an early and rapid fall of the Indus were aggravated by an unusual fall of rain in November and December which damaged the rabi harvest. In parts of the province floods had caused the destruction of the kharif sowings, while elsewhere caterpillars and locusts injured the harvest. The Northern Division may, for the purposes of this section, be divided into a northern and a southern half. In Thána and Surat the abundance of the early monsoon rain made ample amends for a deficiency later on, and the crops in both these districts were excellent, but in Northern Gujarát there was a lack of sufficient moisture, and only the early sown kharif crop came up to the average. With the exception of Sátára, where the crops were excellent, there was generally a deficiency of either early or late rain in the various districts of the Central Division. The want of early rain was most keenly felt in Sholápur, but there was want of water also in parts of Khándesh. In the latter district a succession of seasons of short rainfall has diminished the cultivation of sugarcane. In the coast districts of the Southern Division and in Dhárwár the outturn of crops was very good, but in parts of Belgaum and Bijápur the year's harvest was only moderate. Generally speaking, in the Presidency proper the rice crop, except in Thána, Kolába, Ratnágiri and Kárwár, was below the average. Cotton in the Deccan suffered from want of rain and in Gujarát from the unusual cold in February as well as from lack of moisture. Rabi crops did well in Bijápur, but in most other places were damaged by the early cessation of the rains.

Prices.

It may be said broadly, for the whole Presidency, that the price of food-grains fell, with the exception of wheat and, in some instances, of rice. There were, of course, local fluctuations determined by the outturn, in particular localities, of the particular staple food of the inhabitants; an instance of this was the rise in the price of náchni and wari in Thána. The general tendency of prices was, however, undoubtedly a downward one. This could not, for the year under review, be ascribed to an unusually favourable season, but was probably the result of the gradually increasing facilities for the transport of grain to all parts of the Presidency in response to a demand. The general rise in the price of wheat was due to an exceptional demand for that grain for export to Europe, and to large purchases consequently made in the Mofussil by Bombay merchants. With the exception of wheat there was no general rise or fall in the price of any kind of grain, and the local fluctuations were too slight to call for remark.

The rates of wages throughout the Presidency remained practically the same Wages. as in the preceding year. Varying, as in the previous year, from about two annas in the Southern Division for unskilled labour, up to Rs. 1-4-0 at Karáchi for skilled labour, the changes which occurred here and there were attributable to the sudden increase or decrease in the demand for labour, occasioned by the opening of new, or the completion of old, works of a magnitude sufficient to materially affect the labour market of a considerable area. Thus a slight decline in the rates of wages in Sítára may be attributed to the completion of the Southern Marátha Railway works in that district, while the continuance of high rates in Sind was due to the unabated demand for, and stationary supply of, labour in that province. A decline in the Belgaum District was accounted for by an increase in the population, and, consequently, of competition.

The total area of State forests in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, Forests. was at the close of the year under review 14,489 square miles, or 33½ square miles less than at the close of the preceding year. There was a decrease of 31½ square miles in the Northern Circle, but it was, to the extent of 162 square miles, only nominal, and was caused by the rectification of areas and the correction of errors in calculation made at the time of the old revenue survey; only a little over one hundred square miles were regularly disforested, and against this will be set, during the year 1891-92, about 454 square miles of new forest which was notified for inclusion in forest during the past year, but with regard to which forest settlement enquiries had not been completed. The aggregate forest area in the Southern Circle did not materially alter, and that in Sind remained the same during the year; in the case of the Southern Circle, however, proposals for the settlement of lands with an area of 55,600 acres were submitted and the field work of a large additional tract in Kánara was completed. In addition to this, about seventy-seven thousand acres in three villages in Kánara were notified under the Forest Act during the year. Settlement work was also in progress in other districts of the Southern Circle and in the Poona, Ahmednagar and Thána Divisions of the Northern Circle. The work of the Forest Survey party has already been noticed. As in the previous two years, the operations of the Working Plans party were again practically confined to the two Thána Divisions of the Northern Circle, though some working plans were also formed in the Southern Circle. Free grazing was conceded in the Northern Circle to agricultural cattle in villages that had contributed 'gairán' to the formation of a forest block. Taking the Northern, Southern and Sind Circles together, the total number of prosecutions for forest offences was 1,760 against 1,782 in 1889-90, but the number of cases compounded under section 67 of the Forest Act rose from 8,474 in the previous year to 12,969 in the year under review. The increase was common to all three Circles, but was partly attributable to the fact that similar, though distinct, offences which used formerly to be grouped together as one case were, during the year under review, each shown separately. The value of timber granted free during the year was greater, except in the Southern Circle, than in the previous year. While the work of natural and artificial reproduction was actively carried on, and the area of the nurseries in the Northern Circle was considerably enlarged, energetic and successful measures were adopted for the general protection of the forests from fire. The divisions which suffered most from fires were, as usual, those of Surat and West Khándesh in the Northern Circle, and though there was a slight increase in the area damaged in Sind, it was, when compared with the total area under forest, insignificant. Several roads to facilitate the exploitation of timber from the forest were completed or under construction during the year in the Northern and Southern Circles, and the usual repairs to other existing roads and buildings.

were effected. While the gross receipts were, in the year under report, the highest on record in all the Circles, and the net revenue, after deducting expenditure, was higher in the Northern and Sind Circles than had ever previously been realized, the net revenue in the Southern Circle showed a trifling falling off of Rs. 30,462. This was due on the one hand to the fact that the demand for timber was so small that less than half the quantity which was brought into the Haliyál depôt was sold, and on the other to the increase both in the cost of forest surveys and in the amounts paid to khots and rakhwáldárs in the Kolába Division. The increase in the revenue in the Northern Circle was due to an increase in the grass and grazing fee realizations in the North Thána Division, and also to successful sales of timber, and better prices obtained therefor. Larger sales of timber were effected in Sind, owing to an increased demand for fuel for cotton mills and engines, which was not counterbalanced by a decline in the demand for firewood for railways. The total net revenue from the forests in all three Circles rose from Rs. 13½ lakhs in 1889-90 to Rs. 14½ lakhs in the year under review.

Manufactures
and Industries.

The number of factories in the town and island of Bombay to which Act XV of 1881 applied was ninety-one at the end of the year under review, or five in excess of the number in existence at the close of 1889-90. Children under twelve were employed in thirteen mills, but only one prosecution, in which the manager was convicted and fined Rs. 200, was instituted for working them more than nine hours a day. All the factories, textile or non-textile, were visited at least four times in the year by the Inspector. The number of accidents was 523, or 89 in excess of the number for the previous year, but only five (against twelve in 1889-90) resulted in death.

Two Inspectors continued at work during the year under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, and the returns of their work were satisfactory. They examined, in all, 1,016 boilers against 971 in the preceding year. The number of candidates for the Engineers' Examination rose to 397 from 373 in 1889-90. Sixty-seven boilers in the City of Bombay and ninety-two in the Mofussil were newly brought on to the registers. The flourishing condition of the funds suggested the advisability of appointing a third Inspector and including Sind in the Bombay inspections, but the proposals were not before Government at the close of the year. The Inspection Fund had a net balance of Rs. 17,337 to its credit at the close of the year.

A report was received from the Committee of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association dealing with the period of 18 months ending the 31st December 1890, together with a statement of the cotton mills working in India on the 30th June 1891. From the report it was evident that the rapid expansion which has marked the cotton-mill industry in this Presidency during the past few years had received a sharp check. On the 30th June 1891 the number of cotton spinning and weaving mills at work was less by three than on the same date of the previous year, and though, on the other hand, the number of spindles had increased, that was doubtless the result of orders issued on English manufacturers during a more flourishing period of business. While shipments to China increased largely, those to Japan, probably owing to the development of the cotton-mill industry in that country, fell off considerably, and generally the exports to other countries showed a large decline during the period dealt with. No factory legislation was proposed during the year, though the agitation among mill-owners in Lancashire for the introduction of factory laws in Bombay similar to those now in force in England continued unabated, and consequently the Mill-owners' Association, though opposed to legislative interference, did not feel called upon to refute what they considered the misrepresentations of the irresponsible writers

and agitators in the cotton spinning interest in Lancashire. For three months of the year ending the 31st December 1890 a large number of the influential mill-owners agreed to close their mills for eight days every month on account of the slackness of trade.

The chief industries, other than the cotton-mill industry and agriculture, were the manufacture of salt and the distillation of liquor, both of which are separately dealt with. The remaining industries are small and of little or no importance. The kinkháb and sári manufactures at Ahmedábád, the soap and glass manufacturing industry at Kapadvanj and the silver work of Ahmednagar continued to be carried on as usual. A small iron and brass foundry was opened and worked during the year at Nadiád, in the Kaira District. The Dápurí Brewery near Poona worked with satisfactory results, and the outturn of paper at the Reay Mills increased considerably. Several small and purely local industries in the Deccan have suffered by the opening of the Southern Marátha Railway, while those in the Konkan never were of any importance. The bone-crushing trade expanded in Sind, and the exports to Europe increased.

As noticed above, the cotton-mill industry of the Presidency, owing to the peculiar circumstances affecting trade generally during the year under review, suffered a severe check, and, seeing that dealings in cotton, in various forms, constitute such a large proportion of the whole trade of the Presidency town, it might have been expected that a slackness in business connected with it would have been attended by a decline in the total value of trade at the port of Bombay. Although the total value of exports did exhibit a decrease, the chief item contributing to the fall being raw cotton, the increase in the value of the import trade was more than sufficient to counterbalance this loss, and the total value of the sea-borne trade of the port of Bombay, exclusive of Government transactions, reached 105 crores of rupees, a value which is $3\frac{1}{2}$ crores in excess of that of the preceding year, and is the highest ever recorded. The value of foreign trade rose from $83\frac{1}{2}$ crores to $84\frac{2}{3}$ crores of rupees, but the increase was confined to imports, the value of which was nearly three crores in excess of that of the previous year. Although, as already noticed, exports of raw cotton showed such a significant decline, exports of cotton piece-goods actually increased, owing to an increased demand in China. While most articles of import showed a healthy increase, there was a serious decline in the value of machinery and millwork, silk piece-goods and copper imported. In the review of the Manufactures and Industries, above, it was noticed that, though the number of cotton mills had declined, the number of spindles at work—or in other words the spinning power—had increased, and it was surmised that this increase, in the face of the depression of the cotton industry, of the machinery in the mills must have been the result of orders issued during a previous period of prosperity in the trade, *i. e.*, to large imports of machinery in the year 1889-90. The correctness of this explanation is borne out by the decrease, reported during the year under review, in the imports of mill gear and machinery. The most noticeable feature of the trade of the year, distributed by countries, was the heavy and general fall in both the export and the import trade with the United Kingdom. On the other hand, trade with some other European countries, notably Germany, increased in the most remarkable manner. Towards the latter end of the year under review there was, owing to a partial failure of the wheat crops in Europe, a marked expansion in the wheat export trade, and the large supply of this grain which, owing to a good harvest in India, was available for export, was, towards the close of the year, beginning to find its way out of the country. The expansion of this trade only really began to be marked in

Trade :
Bombay.

February and March, and the full effects of its development were, therefore, not perceptible by the 31st March 1891. Coal, sugar and gold and silver treasure were the chief articles of import the value of which showed a marked improvement. The increase in the imports of coal were the result of low stocks at the close of the previous year, while sugar, the imports of which were stimulated early in the year under review by the sudden rise in exchange, will probably be found to have overstocked the market. Copper, the largely increased imports of which were noticed in last year's Administration Report, was received in much smaller quantities during the year 1890-91, and the decline was attributed to the market having been overstocked. Concurrently with the large imports of sugar there occurred an increase in the exports of refined sugar. Exports of treasure remained practically the same as in 1889-90, while imports increased considerably, and the fall in the value of silver treasure received from the United Kingdom already noticed was nearly counterbalanced by the increase in the imports of this metal from China alone. Both the imports and the exports in the coasting trade on private account rose and their aggregate value was $20\frac{1}{5}$ crores of rupees, while the value of Government stores and treasure carried declined by about 3 lákhs of rupees.

Karáchi.

Though very much smaller than in the previous year, there was yet an increase in the sea-borne trade of the port of Karáchi, which rose in value to over Rs. 1,242 lákhs against Rs. 1,223 lákhs in the year 1889-90. The same traits which characterised the foreign trade of the port of Bombay during the year under review marked that of Karáchi also, namely a considerable increase in the value of imports, counterbalanced by a fall in the value of exports. The total value of the foreign trade, import and export, was about Rs. 851 $\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs against Rs. 857 lákhs in 1889-90, while that of the coasting trade increased to Rs. 391 $\frac{1}{4}$ lákhs, and was Rs. 25 lákhs in excess of the value in the previous year. The increase in foreign imports was almost general, and most marked in the trade with Germany, whence the imports, from being only Rs. 31,159 in 1889-90, sprang to a value of Rs. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs, this sudden increase being brought about by the opening of a direct trade with Hamburg. The articles of which imports declined were, besides machinery and mill gear, metals, wool and cotton goods. Besides other commodities, exports of wheat showed a decline, though the causes operating towards an increase in Bombay should have operated at Karáchi also. The effects of the increased demand for wheat in Europe was felt, as noticed in another part of this review, in Sind, and a rise in the price of wheat had taken place which was accounted for, in the province, by the demand for this grain for export purposes, and probably the effect will not have been fully felt till after the close of the year. Trade with the United Kingdom did not share the decline noticed in reviewing the trade of the port of Bombay, and while there was a very slight decline in exports, imports from the United Kingdom showed an increased value.

Aden.

A decrease in the total value of trade was noticed at Aden, but the decline there was attributed to direct steam communication having been established with the Red Sea ports, by which a considerable quantity of merchandise, which formerly found its way through Aden, was conveyed to its destination without touching at that port. On the other hand, as a partial set-off there was a considerable increase of trade with the Somáli Coast ports. The whole value of the Aden trade was Rs. 615 lákhs against Rs. 671 $\frac{3}{4}$ lákhs in the previous year. The value of exports declined very largely, and was common to foreign, Indian and inland trade. As in the case of Bombay the United Kingdom was one of the countries with which trade showed the greatest falling off. On

the other hand, there was a considerable increase in the trade, both import and export, with Massowah and other East African ports. Imports of coal fell off owing to the decrease in the shipping trade at Aden.

The expenditure on civil works by the Public Works Department was Rs. 60½ lakhs against Rs. 51½ lakhs in 1889-90, and of the total outlay Rs. 2½ lakhs were expended from Imperial and Rs. 40½ lakhs from Provincial revenues, the remainder being made up by contributions and local funds. The Imperial works consisted mostly of the construction of new, and the execution of repairs to old, buildings in connection with the Salt and Customs Departments, of the completion of the alterations to the Assay Office commenced in the previous year, of additions and alterations to the General Post Office in Bombay and other post and telegraph offices, together with other works of minor importance. A portion of the expenditure incurred was in connection with jail and other buildings on the Somáli Coast. The outlay on civil buildings from Provincial Funds, Local Funds and contributions was Rs. 25½ lakhs against Rs. 21½ lakhs in the previous year, and consisted largely of alterations and additions to, as well as the original construction of, Mámlatdárs' kacheris. Several district bungalows and Collectors' and other officials' offices in various parts of the Presidency, as usual, underwent repairs, and the construction of record accommodation to various district and taluka offices was completed or in progress. The building at Poona into which are to be transferred the State and Alienation records was almost completed during the year, and the total expenditure had reached Rs. 1,40,082 out of a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 1,44,665. The new distillery buildings at Surat, commenced in the previous year, were nearly completed, the expenditure at the close of the year having exceeded a lakh, and a few minor works in connection with the Abkári Department were completed. Several new Subordinate Judges' Court-houses, on the standard plan, were in progress of construction or completed during the year in the Ahmedábád, Násik, Khándesh, Dhárwár and Ratnágiri districts. A new Court-house was also under construction at Sujáwal in the Karáchi District, and additions and alterations to two Court-houses in the Panch Maháls District were in progress at the close of the year. The most important works either in course of construction, or in contemplation, by the Public Works Department during the year under review were those under the heading "Jails." As a rule the record under this head is one of unimportant additions and repairs, but the year 1890-91 marks a new departure in the history of improvements to prison accommodation. The budget programme comprised four large projects, one for a new jail and workhouse in Bombay, two for the construction of large central jails at Ahmedábád and Hyderábád, and the fourth for the conversion of certain buildings at Ahmednagar into a subordinate and civil jail. The first project, which was a very large one, had not got beyond the stage of consideration by the several departments and officers concerned with it, and this was also the stage reached by the project for a central jail for Sind at Hyderábád, but the construction of the Gujarát central jail at Ahmedábád was really taken in hand and pushed on vigorously, and Rs. 86,704, out of a total estimated cost of Rs. 5,41,714, were spent before the close of the year. The site chosen is on the right bank of the Sáhar-mati river, opposite the city of Ahmedábád, and the total area to be occupied by the jail building will be 39 acres, while 201 acres of surrounding land will be devoted to a jail garden and farm. The work of converting the former civil jail at Ahmednagar into a criminal jail was completed, and a few other alterations of the usual nature were carried out elsewhere in the Presidency. The total expenditure incurred during the year towards securing suitable accommodation for the police in various parts of the Presidency was Rs. 1,57,808. Of educational works

the most important were, the completion of the residential quarters for students at the Elphinstone College at a cost of Rs. 87,898, the completion of the Reay Art Workshops, the construction of an observatory connected with the Poona College of Science, and certain additions to the Ahmedábád High School. Progress was also made with other institutions in Bombay and the Mofussil. Several important medical institutions which had been under construction for some time were completed, among which were the A'wábái Bhownaggee Home for pupil nurses and the Báí Motlibái Obstetric Hospital. In connection with the latter and the Sir Dinsha Mánekji Petit Hospital for Women, an important addition, in the shape of a dispensary for women and children, was undertaken and completed. Progress was made with the St. George's Hospital, Bombay, the cost of which, up to the end of the year, had reached Rs. 2,40,007. In Thána, Násik, Ahmedábád, Poona and elsewhere progress was made with medical buildings, and an European General Hospital at Aden was commenced.

The total outlay under the head "Communications" was Rs. 27 $\frac{2}{5}$ lakhs against Rs. 25 $\frac{1}{5}$ lakhs in the previous year. The statement for 1890-91, showing the length of road lines open throughout the Presidency, was for the first time received in time for incorporation in the General Administration Report and will be found on pages 168 to 200 of the statistical portion of this volume. The roads are divided into five classes, according to their nature and the source from which funds for their construction are supplied. Steady progress was made in the construction of both metalled and murum roads, and the total mileage of all classes throughout the Presidency, exclusive of streets, was 6,809 miles. Progress was made with the construction of the bridge over the Sábarmati at Ahmedábád.

The outlay on miscellaneous public improvements was five and a half lakhs of rupees. Repairs to the Broach City walls were commenced, and the works for the protection of Surat from floods were pushed on with energy. Of water works, those at Ahmedábád made rapid strides towards completion, and a good start was made on the Janjira State Water Works. These together with the drainage works in progress will be noticed further on.

Further effect was given to the scheme for establishing a separate Military Works Department in this Presidency by handing over the military works at Belgaum to the Madras Military Works Department, but twelve stations still remained under the control of the Bombay Public Works Department at the close of the year. Of a total expenditure of Rs. 2,09,198, the sum of Rs. 63,567 was spent on original works, Rs. 22,461 were on account of the Barrack Department, and the remainder went in repairs, establishment, and tools and plant. At Ahmednagar, new stables, an armourer's shop and a horse infirmary, forge, &c., were constructed, and special repairs were carried out to the roof of the Station Hospital. A quarter guard for the Native Infantry at Bhúj and a new hospital for the Native Infantry at Sátára were completed. The question of providing a water-supply to various cantonments occupied a considerable amount of attention. The works at the Pashan Tank for the supply of Kirkee were well kept up, and negotiations were in progress between the Military authorities and the Sátára Municipality for the extension of their water-supply to the Military Cantonment and Sadar Bazár.

Railways.

Considerable progress was made with the extension of the lines of railway under the control of the Bombay Government, and the length of line open for traffic at the close of the year under review was 5,548 miles against a mileage of 5,366 open at the close of 1889-90. The Southern Marátha Railway system was completed throughout, and the Bahádurpur-Bodeli extension, the Mehsána-

Viramgám and the A'nand-Petlád lines belonging to His Highness the Gáekwár were opened for traffic, the piece of double line on the G. I. P. Railway between Shegáon and Blusával was also opened, and the work of the Godhra-Rutlám and the Hyderábád-Umarkot Railways was taken in hand. Some minor changes also took place in the general working of the lines already open for traffic. There were 240½ miles of railway under construction at the close of the year, the most important of which were the Godhra-Rutlám and the Hyderábád-Umarkot Railways already noticed. The others were a portion of the Viramgám-Mehsána Railway, the Kolhápúr Railway and the Nanjangud Extension. The Kolhápúr State Railway has been opened since the close of the year, and is being worked by the Southern Marátha Railway Company. On the Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar Railway a line for goods traffic was opened on to the Dock Estate Reclamation at Verával. Two surveys on the Rájputána-Málwa line were carried out, one for a chord line from Rewári to Phálera, and the other for a branch from Chárkhi Dádri, on the Rewári-Ferozpur Railway, to Narnoul. Two surveys for lines in His Highness the Gáekwár's territory and one for a railway from Broach to Jambusar, which might eventually be extended to the Gáekwár's Dabhoi Railway at or near Pádra, were undertaken. A line from Pálanpur to Deesa was also surveyed, but the project was awaiting the settlement of the question of making provision for the broad gauge. Surveys were started for the projected Bombay and South Coast Railway and for a line from Nadiád Station on the B. B. & C. I. Railway to Kapadvanj. No definite conclusions were arrived at in regard to the projected line from Ahmedábád to Parántij, but the necessary survey of the Ahmedábád-Dholera and Surat-Songhad lines had been completed, and the projects were under consideration at the close of the year. A survey was made from Jetalsar to Gondal with a view to extending the Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar Railway to that town and eventually to Rájkot; and while the survey of a line from Bezwáda on the Belláry-Kistna Railway to Masulipatam was made by the Madras Government, proposals were made for the survey of an extension from the Kurnool Station to the town of Kurnool, the cost of the survey to be defrayed by the District Board. The Southern Marátha Railway Company obtained sanction for the survey of their proposed extension from Nanjangud to Gudalur at the foot of the Nilghiris. There was a slight decrease in the number of accidents, fatal or otherwise, occurring on the various lines open during the year.

The subscribed capital of the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways was nearly thirty-four millions sterling, that of the Southern Marátha and Mysore Railway system, including the Belláry-Kistna section, was just over seven millions sterling, while the capital outlay on the Dhond and Manmád Railway, the Berárs Railways, the Rájputána Railway system, the Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar Railway and the Morvi Railway amounted to about 1,612 lákhs of rupees. Speaking generally, the financial results were not so favourable for the year under review as the preceding year. While an increase in earnings was shown for the G. I. P. Railway, the profits of the B. B. & C. I. and the Rájputána-Málwa Railways were considerably lower than in 1889. Even on the G. I. P. Railway certain kinds of goods carried showed a decrease, notably raw cotton, and this commodity forms a very large item in the goods carried by the B. B. & C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railways. In a year marked by an unusual depression of trade, the goods traffic of some of the railways would naturally display a smaller bulk, and with this fact, in the case of the B. B. & C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railways, must be considered the increased competition since the completion of the Indian Midland Railway and the opening up of other routes through Central India. The net earnings, then, of the G. I. P., the

B. B. & C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railways fell, in the year under review, to Rs. 352 lakhs from Rs. 364 lakhs in 1889, in spite of an increase in the net earnings of the G. I. P. Railway of Rs. 11 lakhs. The net earnings of the Rájputána-Málwa system were Rs. 21½ lakhs in defect of those for 1889. The net earnings of the other railways under the control of this Government showed an increase in each case, though the increase for the Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar Railway was practically 'nil.'

Telegraphs.

The mileage of telegraph lines in existence in the Presidency rose from 4,917 to 5,130, and that of wires from 18,242 to 19,864. Seventeen new offices were opened and four old ones closed during the year under review, giving a total of 262 offices open at its close. The service regulations of the Berlin International Telegraph Convention of 1885 continued in force throughout the year. The earnings of the Persian Gulf Section declined slightly during the year, and the percentage of messages transmitted by the Teherán, in preference to the Turkish, route, rose by one per cent. On the whole there was a considerable increase in the number of telegrams despatched from Government offices during the year.

Post Office.

The steady expansion, noticed year by year, continued to be observable in the business done by the Post Office during the year under review. Several events worthy of record marked the history of the year, the most important of which was the reduction in the rates of postage between India and the United Kingdom and on letters to India from the colonies of Victoria, South Australia, and from the Straits Settlements. Postal facilities were increased by the establishment of new post offices, new letter-boxes and additional postmen, while the mileage of postal lines was increased during the year by 254 miles, raising the total length to 12,555 miles. The number of articles of all kinds given out for delivery during the year was 60,463,702, or 2,088,788 in excess of the previous year's total. There was a small increase both in the number of parcels exchanged with foreign countries and in the revenue derived from this source, and, in spite of the limitation in the value for which a parcel could be insured to Rs. 1,000, there was an increase in the fees realized on this account also. The system by which articles are sent value payable appears to be growing in favour, as there was an increase in the number of articles so sent, and in their aggregate value, as well as in the average value of each. The most marked increase was in the number of railway receipt notes sent under this system, which rose from 14,913 in 1889-90 to 20,753. There was no increase in the number of periodical publications admitted to the privileged system of postage. About 850,000 money orders of an aggregate value of two crores and eleven lakhs of rupees were paid during the year, and in the seven cases of fraud, involving a misappropriation of Rs. 147 only, the amounts were all recovered. The value of the money orders sent was 23½ lakhs of rupees in excess of the previous year. During the year under review, India began to exchange money orders direct with the post offices of the Italian Colony and of the British East African Company in Africa and with Malta. The results of the working of the Post Office Savings Banks during the year were satisfactory, and there was an increase in the balance invested at the close of the year as compared with the opening balance on the 1st April 1890. There was a considerable decrease in the transactions in Government securities carried on by the Post Office on behalf of the public during the year under review. Complaints from the public numbered 1,107 against 1,158 in the previous year, and the Post Office was found to be at fault in 37 cases. There were sixteen cases of misappropriation of Government money, theft, &c., by postal servants, and twenty-one other offences punishable by law were committed. Three cases of robbery of the mail occurred during the year as compared with four of robbery and two of attempt at robbery in the year 1889-90. Two of the three

cases occurred in British and the third in Native State territory, and in no case had the offenders been apprehended before the close of the year. The cost of working the District Post exceeded the allotted grant of Rs. 85,812 by nearly three thousand rupees, but there was no appreciable increase in its operations.

The total expenditure, both Provincial and Imperial, on irrigation in the Bombay Presidency was Rs. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs against Rs. 28 lakhs in the previous year, and, of the total amount, Rs. 7 lakhs were expended during the year on capital account. In the Presidency proper the most important works in progress were the two large famine protective works, the Nira Canal and the Mhasvad Tank and the Gokák Canal storage works, the latter being a Provincial undertaking belonging to the head "Irrigation Minor Works." The principal other important minor works still in hand were the Mutha Canals, the Maini Tank, the Kádwa River works and the Pársul Tank. Further progress was made with the surface drainage works in Broach with favourable results. In Sind the Pritchard Canal, an important new feeder to the Western Nára, was brought into operation during the inundation: the work of remodelling the upper part of the Begíri Canal was commenced: important additions and improvements to the Eastern Nára works, the Fuleli, Upper Nurwab, Ren and other canals were in progress, and a considerable outlay was incurred in completing the large loop to the Kashmor Bund and in strengthening the other embankments on the right bank of the Indus. Progress with the Bhátghar dam on the Nira Canal works was partially arrested pending a decision being arrived at with regard to the form of automatic gate to be adopted, but the main dam had already reached its full height of 127 feet and the main canal was completed. Irrigation.

The total area irrigated from the new works in the Presidency proper was 74,852 acres against 85,550 acres in the previous year, and the total assessments fell from Rs. 4,49,838 in 1889-90 to Rs. 4,41,281 in the year under review. The decrease was due to a plentiful rainfall in the Poona and Ahmednagar districts and to an insufficient rainfall in Gujarát which reduced the supply available from the Khári Cut. In Sind the Indus rose steadily from the 20th April, and reached its full height without any serious fall occurring, but serious floods occurred in several places, and considerable damage was caused to the kharif cultivation.

The total receipts under all heads for the fourth year of the five years' Provincial contract with the Supreme Government amounted to Rs. 1,304 $\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs against Rs. 1,291 $\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, and the expenditure to Rs. 872 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs against nearly Rs. 878 lakhs in the previous year. There was thus an increase of nearly Rs. 13 lakhs in the revenue and a decrease of Rs. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in the expenditure. The improvement on the receipts side was most marked in Imperial Civil and Local Civil revenues and in the Postal Department, while the revenue in the Provincial Civil and the Military Departments and from Imperial Military Works showed a falling off. The decrease in the expenditure was chiefly under Imperial Military Works, Imperial State Railway Surveys, the Public Works Irrigation and the Imperial Telegraph Departments, while expenditure in the Provincial Civil Department, the Public Works Department, Imperial, Provincial and Local, and in the Military and Postal Departments showed an increase. Finance : General.

The Imperial Civil receipts for the year were Rs. 805 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs against Rs. 783 $\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs in 1889-90. For the increase of nearly Rs. 22 lakhs, Land revenue, which showed an increase of Rs. 23 $\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs, was entirely responsible. There were slight increases in Customs revenue and in the Mint profits, and Imperial.

a more marked improvement in Salt revenue, which increased from Rs. 206 $\frac{2}{3}$ lákhs to Rs. 215 $\frac{4}{5}$ lákhs; but against these items of increase must be set a decline of Rs. 13 $\frac{2}{3}$ lákhs in the Opium revenue, of Rs. 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ lákhs in the collections of tribute from Native States, and of Rs. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs under the head "Miscellaneous," as well as other minor items of decrease. Of the increase in Land revenue alluded to above, only Rs. 5 $\frac{2}{3}$ lákhs represent an actual improvement, and the balance consisted of adjustments between Imperial and Provincial receipts, chief among which was a contribution of Rs. 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs by Provincial to Imperial funds to meet the requirements of the Government of India. The increase which actually occurred was due to more extensive rabi cultivation in Sind and to the payment, in the Broach District, of the second instalment of land revenue before the close of the year, owing to the early ripening of the cotton crop. The improvement in Salt revenue occurred chiefly under the head "Excise Duty on Salt" and was reported to be due to a reduction of the sales during the latter part of the year 1889-90, owing to rumours of a contemplated reduction of the salt tax, and also to the forced sales of salt by the sub-lessees in Portuguese India on account of the approaching conclusion of the term of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty. A small increase in Excise revenue was chiefly the result of more efficient administration resulting in the diminution of illicit practices and the consequent levy of duty on a larger proportion of the total quantity of spirits consumed. The increase in the Customs revenue was entirely under "Sea Customs Imports," and was due, partly to larger importations of potable spirits, and partly to the enhanced rate of duty levied on spirits since March 1890. The unprecedentedly large coinage accounts for the increase in the Mint receipts. The decline in the Opium revenue was partly due to the reduction of the export duty from Rs. 650 to Rs. 600 per chest and partly to a falling off in the trade with China. Imperial civil expenditure declined from Rs. 82,72,108 to Rs. 82,64,935, or by Rs. 7,173. The largest item either of increase or decrease was a diminution by Rs. 1 $\frac{1}{6}$ lákhs in the amount paid on account of territorial and political pensions, which was due to the actuals of the previous year having included certain arrear payments. Of the other items which showed a decrease, refunds and drawbacks, stationery and printing, and interest were the chief. There was, on the other hand, an increase in the expenditure in the Forest, the Ecclesiastical, the Political and the Scientific and other Minor Departments. The surplus of Imperial Civil revenue was Rs. 722 $\frac{2}{3}$ lákhs against Rs. 700 $\frac{2}{3}$ lákhs in 1889-90.

Provincial.

The Provincial revenue of the year, including receipts under departmental heads, amounted to Rs. 383 lákhs against Rs. 394 $\frac{1}{4}$ lákhs in 1889-90. The cause of this decrease of Rs. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ lákhs was the contribution, already noticed, by Provincial to Imperial funds of Rs. 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs. The next most important item contributing to the decrease was education, due chiefly to a reduction in the rates of fees at the Deccan College. There was an improvement under nearly all the remaining heads of revenue, most marked in the case of Stamp, Excise, Police and Forest revenues and in the receipts in aid of superannuation, and under "Miscellaneous." The total Provincial expenditure amounted to Rs. 395 $\frac{9}{10}$ lákhs against Rs. 390 lákhs in the previous year, the largest item contributing to the increase being buildings and roads in charge of Public Works officers. Contributions to Local Funds increased by Rs. 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ lákhs, expenditure on Law and Justice by over one lákhs and on Education by nearly one lákhs. Savings were, on the other hand, effected under Land Revenue and Assignments and Compensations, but with these exceptions the increase in the expenditure was common to nearly every head. The net result of the Provincial revenue and expenditure for the year was a deficit of Rs. 12 $\frac{9}{10}$ lákhs as compared with a surplus of Rs. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ lákhs in 1889-90.

No gold was tendered for coinage during the year. The amount of silver bullion received from the Currency Department for coinage amounted to Rs. 909 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, and the amount of British Indian uncurrent coins received for recoinage to nearly Rs. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. Importations of silver bullion into the Presidency reached a net value of Rs. 1,131 lakhs, against Rs. 1,023 lakhs in the previous year, while the value of silver tendered by merchants and others for coinage increased in an even more marked degree, amounting to 852 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of tolas against 695 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1889-90. Silver to the value of Rs. 30 lakhs was transferred to the Calcutta Mint for coinage. The nominal value of the silver coinage issued from the Bombay Mint was Rs. 930 $\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs, while the issue of copper coinage has been discontinued. The total revenue of the Mint was Rs. 20 $\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs, of which Rs. 19 $\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs were the charges levied for the coinage of silver, and the total current expenditure was nearly Rs. 11 lakhs, the net profit being over Rs. 9 $\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs against Rs. 6 $\frac{7}{8}$ lakhs in 1889-90. Mint.

One of the most remarkable features of the year, considered in connection with trade conditions and the fluctuations in the value of silver, was the unprecedented variation in the circulation of paper currency. The gross circulation of notes of the Bombay Currency Circle was, on the 31st March 1891, Rs. 892 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs against Rs. 451 lakhs on the 31st March 1890. This abnormal increase in circulation was common to all denominations of notes, though most marked in the case of notes of the two highest denominations. Taking the notes of a value of Rs. 100 and under separately, it appears that from July 1890, previous to which month there had been a slight contraction, there was a continuous rise in the number and value of these notes in circulation till January 1891, when a slight check occurred, followed by a further rapid rise in March. The variations in the circulation of notes of the higher denominations were similar to those of low-value notes from July 1890 till January 1891, when their value in circulation reached Rs. 862 lakhs; but thereafter, instead of experiencing a further rise, the balance in circulation rapidly diminished, till on the 31st March 1891 it was only Rs. 622 lakhs. These large variations depend very much on the number of notes of Rs. 10,000 in circulation, and, since the balance at the Reserve Treasury is held almost entirely in these notes, this should be eliminated in considering the causes affecting the notes in active circulation; but when this is done the variations during the year under review are still found to present the same features, namely a large increase in the circulation till January 1891 and a rapid decline from then till the end of March 1891. The chief cause of the rise in circulation of all notes from July 1890 till the end of that year was undoubtedly the great depression in trade which followed the heavy fluctuations in exchange and the price of silver, consequent on the silver legislation, and accompanying speculation, in the United States. After January 1891 the rapid decline already noticed took place in the circulation of notes of high value, and this was not checked or apparently influenced by the revival of trade in March, though this was accompanied by a rise in the circulation of small denomination notes. The inference appears to be that, besides being used for the purposes of ordinary retail trade, notes of the latter kind are also employed by the large traders and exporters in the purchase of staple trade commodities; and there is, further, reason to believe that there was a real, permanent and steady increase in the circulation of low value notes owing to their extended employment as a circulating medium and as a convenient means of making petty remittances. There was an increase in the gross circulation of notes of the Karachi Circle similar to that of Bombay Circle notes, though less marked. Paper Currency.

The land revenue for collection amounted to Rs. 364 lakhs against Rs. 360 $\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs, and the actual collections were Rs. 360 $\frac{9}{16}$ lakhs against Rs. 356 $\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs. Land Revenue.

lákhs in the previous year. The proportion collected to the revenue due was, therefore, about the same in both years. The revenue demand increased everywhere, but to the most marked degree in the Central Division where a great deal of culturable waste land was taken up during the year, and in Sind where rabi crops were more extensively sown than in previous years. The number of cases in which distraint had to be resorted to showed a decrease.

*Customs :
Bombay.*

The total net customs revenue collected at the port of Bombay during the year under review was Rs. 24½ lakhs against Rs. 23 lakhs in the year 1889-90. Duties collected on imports accounted for Rs. 22½ lakhs and those on exports for a little over Rs. 2 lakhs. Compared with the previous year there was a decrease in the collections on exports of rice, the only dutiable article, owing to the rice crops of the chief importing countries having been unusually good. The increase in the import duty collections was almost general, but most marked in the case of duty on potable spirit and other liquors. The increase was due mainly to the enhancement, from March 1890, of the duty on spirit from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per proof gallon, since the volume of imports of potable spirit declined by nearly 10 per cent. as compared with the previous year, and the average strength of the imported spirit fell from 8 per cent. underproof to 9.6 per cent. underproof. The decrease noticed in the imports of overproof brandy and other spirit was probably due to the system by which, under the Amended Tariff Act of 1887, duty is charged on the proof, not on the liquid, gallon. The enhancement of the duty probably operated to check the imports of underproof spirit. While, judging by the statistics, which show that imports of overproof spirit of wine increased rapidly up to 1886-87 and then declined till, in the year under review, they were lower than in 1882-83, it appears that the Amended Tariff Act of 1887 has acted as a direct check on the imports of such spirit, it has, on the other hand, stimulated the importation of underproof spirit, and to that extent involved a comparative loss of revenue. Another result of the system of levying duty according to the strength of the spirit has been to encourage the importation of weak brandies and whiskies, which were believed, in some cases, to contravene the Merchandise Marks Act by purporting to be manufactured in France when, as a matter of fact, they were really German decoctions. The gross receipts on account of petroleum continued to increase. The importations of Batoum oil increased and are gradually superseding those of American kerosine. The division of the common customs receipts for the ninth year of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty was effected at the commencement of the year. The number of cases adjudicated under section 167 of the Sea Customs Act decreased by more than half, in comparison with the previous year. The total expenditure of the Customs Department was Rs. 3½ lakhs.

Karachi.

Customs receipts at the port of Karachi rose from Rs. 7 lakhs to Rs. 8½ lakhs during the year under review. There was an increase in both import and export duty collections, the increase being common to every dutiable article, and most marked in the case of petroleum. The expenditure was slightly lower than in 1889-90.

Opium.

Although the number of chests of opium imported into the Presidency during the year exceeded that of 1889-90, the amount of pass-fees actually realized, owing to the reduction of the rate per chest by Rs. 50, was less by nearly Rs. 6 lakhs. This reduction of the rate did not appreciably better the trade with China, seeing that the exports to that country increased by 43 chests only, and that as fewer chests were bought for home consumption, the total number disposed of was lower than in 1889-90. The total licit sales of opium in the British districts decreased by 24,590 lbs. during the year under review. The

modified minimum guaranteed system, already in force in three districts, was introduced into seven districts in the Presidency proper. In a few the farms had not expired, while in others, owing to the smallness of the consumption, it was not thought desirable to alter the old license-fee system. In Sind the system in force underwent certain changes with a view to ultimately assimilating it to that in force in the rest of the Presidency. The system of retail sale was thus undergoing a gradual change throughout the Presidency, and it is probable that the decline of the licit sales was due, except in Bombay where an extensive system of smuggling was detected, to the reduction in the guaranteed amounts, which has obviated the necessity under which farmers were, under the old system, sometimes placed of making forced sales in order to fulfil their contracts. The total net excise revenue for the year, including license-fees and other miscellaneous receipts, was Rs. 10 $\frac{2}{3}$ lákhs against Rs. 11 $\frac{2}{4}$ lákhs in 1889-90, and the total Imperial revenue from opium was Rs. 171 $\frac{2}{5}$ lákhs against Rs. 175 lákhs in 1889-90. The decrease in the latter was due partly to the decline of the trade with China and partly to the reduction in the rate of duty, while that in excise receipts was due to the decreased home consumption of the drug. The total licit sales in the Native States of the Presidency amounted to 157,319 lbs. against 154,555 lbs. in 1889-90.

The slight decrease, noticed in last year's Administration Report, in the quantity of salt manufactured and in the reserve stock, was followed, during the year under review, by a further and much more marked diminution. While the amount of salt manufactured at all the salt works, both British and Portuguese, fell from 105 $\frac{1}{4}$ lákhs of maunds to 89 $\frac{2}{3}$ lákhs, the removals rose from 82 $\frac{2}{3}$ lákhs to 86 $\frac{1}{6}$ lákhs, and after deducting over 12 lákhs for loss and wastage the reserve stock in hand on the 31st March 1891 amounted only to 41 $\frac{2}{3}$ lákhs of maunds as compared with 50 $\frac{2}{3}$ lákhs on the 31st March 1890. The only works at which a decline in the outturn of salt was not observable were those on the Runn, and even there the removals exceeded the quantity manufactured by over half a lálkh of maunds. The quantity of salt turned out at the Bulsár works declined by $\frac{2}{3}$ of a lálkh of maunds, and the quantity written off on account of loss and wastage amounted to over one lálkh, or to nearly the same number of maunds as the balance in stock on the 31st March. The decrease in the quantity of salt manufactured at the private, or leased, works in the rest of the Presidency was partly attributable to the cessation of 57 salt works at Sánikatta, which more than counterbalanced the opening of six new works at other places. A further decline took place in the number and area of salt works in operation in Goa territory, and a diminished outturn was accompanied by a fall in the price of salt. The cause leading to the closing of so many of the Sánikatta works was the general falling off in the demand for Sánikatta salt accompanying a fall in the price of salt, both from these and the Shiroda works, brought about by the increased facilities for the transport of salt afforded by the Southern Marátha Railway. The railway was also a factor in the causes operating to the reduction in the prices ruling at Goa. The price of Shiroda salt was reduced still further by the action of the lessees, who, in their anxiety to realize all the revenue they could before the expiry of their five years' leases on the 31st December, forced the sales to clear their stocks. The cost price of salt at the Government works in Gujarát remained the same as in the previous year. From the decline in the reserve stock which was general at all the works except those in Goa territory, (where, though the outturn was less than in the previous year, it yet exceeded the removals) it was clear that the manufacture of salt was not keeping pace with the demand, and, in order to prevent a further decrease and to provide for a reserve stock equal to two years' demand, proposals were made to extend the existing works on the

Salt:
Presidency
proper.

Runn. The issues of Barágra salt showed, as compared with the previous year, a slight diminution, to be accounted for by the ordinary fluctuations of trade; there were no indications of any permanent decline in the demand for this salt in the North West Provinces or elsewhere, and to some extent the slackness of trade may be accounted for by the dealers holding aloof in the hopes of getting a reduction of freights on the opening of the Mehsána-Viramgám Railway. While the total issues of sea-salt from the works in the Surat District, the Konkan, Kánara and Portuguese territory showed a considerable increase, the amount removed for consumption within the Presidency and in Portuguese India showed, in spite of local falls in the price, a slight decline. On the other hand, there was a general increase in the exports out of the Presidency of Bombay sea-salt, most marked in the case of Calcutta and British Malabar, which may be attributed to the increasing facilities, afforded by improved railway communication, for the transport of Bombay salt into regions previously supplied with Madras, Pachbhadra and Sambhar salt. The effect of the growth of railway communication on the export of salt was shown by the fact that 40,740 maunds of salt were conveyed for the first time by the West of India Railway into Mysore. There was a decrease of 26,025 maunds in the issues of salt duty-free, almost the whole of which occurred in such issues under the terms of the Portuguese Convention, and was probably due to a diminution in the quantity of salt used for fish curing. Of the total quantity of salt (29,83,359 maunds) which passed into consumption in the Presidency, a portion must be deducted for the unrecorded exports to the Nizám's territory and Mysore, which may be roughly estimated at 2,47,000; this leaves 27,36,359 maunds as the estimated actual consumption within the Presidency. Taking the population at 19,967,148, the average consumption per head comes to 11·23 lbs. against 11·59 lbs. in the previous year, that for Gujarát being 9·83 lbs. and for the rest of the Presidency 11·94 lbs. The wholesale price of salt was highest at Dhárwár in December, when it reached Rs. 4-0-11, and lowest at Kolába in the same month when it was Rs. 3 only, and prices were uniformly lower than in the previous year. The gross-collections of salt revenue were Rs. 210¼ lakhs against Rs. 200¼ lakhs in the previous year, the increase being due chiefly to the larger removals of duty-paid salt during the year under review, and also to higher bids made for the lease of Government salt works. The expenditure of the year was Rs. 14½ lakhs against nearly Rs. 14 lakhs in 1889-90, part of the increase being the amount of compensation paid in Goa and Damán on account, chiefly, of previous years. While the number of convictions for smuggling showed a satisfactory decline, their percentage to the number of persons sent up for trial showed the good judgment exercised by the executive officers of the department.

Sind.

There was no change in the sources of salt supply in Sind during the year under review; but, while there was an increase in the outturn of salt at the Sárán and Dilyár salt deposits, at the Maurypur salt works the same decline in the quantity produced and in the stocks on hand at the close of the year was noticeable as characterised the salt works of the Presidency proper. The total production during the year at all the works was 2,05,116 maunds against 2,50,106 maunds in 1889-90, and the stocks on hand at the close of the year had declined from 2,07,815 maunds on the 31st March 1890 to 1,68,478 maunds. Owing to a bad fishing season the sales decreased everywhere, and were less, in the aggregate, by 9,143 maunds than in 1889-90. The total consumption in the province, including table and Punjáb rock salt imported by dealers, amounted to 2,42,308 maunds, which gave an average rate per head of 8 lbs. 4 oz. against 8 lbs. 6·43 oz. in the previous year. While the average wholesale price fell by 2 pies, the retail price remained steady at Rs. 3-11-8 throughout the year. The gross receipts were

Rs. 6,33,739 and the expenditure was Rs. 1,12,817 for the year under review. There were 124 offences against salt laws detected against 122 in the previous year.

The total excise realizations in the Presidency proper for the year under review were Rs. 80 $\frac{2}{5}$ lákhs against Rs. 78 $\frac{7}{8}$ lákhs in the previous year, and, of this, Rs. 76 $\frac{1}{3}$ lákhs were derived from country liquors against Rs. 75 $\frac{2}{3}$ lákhs in 1889-90. This increase in the revenue was not the consequence of an increase in the consumption of country spirit, which fell from 25,72,626 gallons in 1889-90 to 25,37,622 in 1890-91, but was the result of some of the changes introduced during the year into the abkári system. The most important of these was the extension to districts, where new licenses were granted, of the principle of selection of the farmer for that of competition, and of the fixing of the guaranteed minimum revenue by the Commissioner instead of depending on the tender made by the farmer. This system was, at the close of the year, in force everywhere except in Khándesh, Bombay City, Ratnágiri, the coast tálukas of Kánara and the outlying tálukas of the Panch Maháls. Into Ratnágiri and the coast tálukas of Kánara, where the outstill system had previously been in force, the still-head duty system was introduced for the first time, and it was therefore found necessary, in the absence of data as to the consumption of liquor under the outstill system, to put the farms up to auction. The privilege of sale was in these districts kept distinct from that of manufacture, and public distilleries were opened in convenient places. The rates of still-head duty were raised in eight districts and in parts of a ninth, and the maximum retail sale prices were raised in parts of five of those districts. The duty on toddy spirit was slightly raised in the town and island of Bombay. The sale of raw toddy was farmed only in the four districts of Ahmedábád, Násik, Sholápur and Bijápur, and during the year under review the system of giving separate licenses for shops and tree-foot booths was newly introduced into Poona, Ahmednagar and Dhárwár. In some districts the rates of license fees for toddy shops, and in others the rates of tree-tax, were raised. Another change introduced during the year was the imposition of an excise duty of 1 anna per gallon from the 1st January 1891 on all malt liquor brewed in the Presidency. The change of system in Ratnágiri and parts of Kánara led to a decrease in the revenue realized in those districts, as the farmers, who were unaccustomed to the still-head duty system, would not bid freely. The imposition of still-head duty and the raising of the maximum selling price had the effect of diminishing consumption. The diminution of consumption that occurred in Bijápur and Dhárwár was probably due to the bad management of the farmers, and that observable in Ahmedábád and Kaira, to increased smuggling from Baroda territory. In Khándesh, Sholápur and Ahmednagar the increased consumption is ascribed to a good harvest and generally increased prosperity. The increase in the revenue from raw toddy in Ratnágiri, Dhárwár, Kánara and Bijápur is due to raising the rates of tree-tax. The effect on consumption of raising the tree-tax appears to have been small, and the number of trees tapped actually increased in some districts in spite of the change. On the whole, however, there were fewer trees tapped and fewer licenses issued during the year under review, and, owing, in Bombay, to an increase in the rate of duty on toddy spirit, and, in Kánara and Ratnágiri, to the imposition of the still-head duty for the first time, there was less toddy spirit manufactured in those places than in the previous year. The number of shops licensed for the sale of country spirit was 2,654 in 1890-91 against 2,651 in the previous year. The incidence of abkári taxation per head of the population was 8 annas 10 pies against 8 annas 9 pies in 1889-90. The total expenditure of the Excise Department, including that of the Opium Department, was Rs. 3,25,914 against Rs. 3,10,091 in the previous year.

Excise :
Presidency
proper.

Sind.

No alterations of any moment were effected in the excise system in force in Sind. The manufacture and sale of spirit of strength between 21° U. P. and 13° U. P. was prohibited, and weak spirit was coloured to distinguish it from that of 12° U. P. and over. The gross revenue rose from Rs. 6½ lakhs to nearly Rs. 6¾ lakhs, the increase being chiefly due to increased realizations under the still-head duty. The fees realized for licenses also increased slightly. The incidence of abkari taxation was 3 annas 8 pies per head of the population.

Stamps.

The total receipts of the Stamp Department increased from Rs. 52½ lakhs in 1889-90 to over Rs. 53½ lakhs in the year under review, entirely owing to the receipts under the Court-Fees' Act having risen by Rs. 1½ lakh. A small decrease in the receipts under the Stamp Act calls for no special notice, while the enhanced receipts under the Court-Fees' Act are accounted for by an increase in the probate duty payments. The expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 2½ lakhs.

Income Tax.

The final demand on account of income tax (including that on official salaries and securities) declined from Rs. 36¼ lakhs in 1889-90 to Rs. 36 lakhs in the year under review. In the Southern Division, Aden and the City of Bombay, there was a decrease in the actual collections, which for the whole Presidency amounted to Rs. 34½ lakhs against Rs. 35 lakhs in the previous year. The demand on account of income tax for the year (exclusive of arrears and penalties) was less in the Northern Division than it was in 1889-90, owing to the destruction of property caused by the fire at Surat, and the collections exceeded those of that year simply through the recovery of large outstanding balances for collection from previous years. The decrease in the collections in Bombay City, marking the first check in the steadily progressive increase in income-tax realizations, was due to the unusual depression of trade caused by the abnormal fluctuations in the price of silver, which, while it affected the profits of the merchants of Bombay, also reduced the goods traffic, and therefore surplus profits, of the railway companies whose head-quarters are in Bombay.

Local Funds.

The receipts of the Incorporated Local Funds aggregated Rs. 54½ lakhs against Rs. 50⁹/₁₀ lakhs, and the expenditure was Rs. 50²/₃ lakhs against Rs. 49 lakhs in the previous year. The greater portion of the increase in the revenue of the Local Funds under Act I of 1884, which form the greater part of the whole incorporated fund, was due to an increase in the Government grant towards education. Additional revenue was, however, also realized under Provincial rates, owing to an increase in cultivation in Sind. The aggregate receipts from the seven funds, which form the Excluded Local Funds, were Rs. 25⁹/₁₀ lakhs against Rs. 21²/₃ lakhs in 1889-90, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 25¼ lakhs, or nearly the same as in the previous year. The increases or decreases under the various funds as compared with the previous year were chiefly due to transfers in account, and were in some cases nominal only.

Vital Statistics.

The number of births in 1890 was higher in every district in the Presidency than in the previous year, amounting in the aggregate to 641,115 against 600,489 in 1889. The months of June and February were again those in which the highest and lowest number of births respectively took place. While the birth-rate thus rose universally, the death-rate decreased *pari passu*, the total number of deaths falling from 518,562 to 463,616, or by 54,946 as compared with 1889. While the birth-rate for the whole Presidency rose from 36.49 to 38.97 per mille of the population, the death-rate fell from 31.51 to 28.18, the latter ranging from 40.95 per 1,000 in Ahmedabad to 17.87 per 1,000 in Hyderabad. The three Collectorates with the highest death-rates were Ahmedabad, Broach and Kaira, all in Northern Gujarat, while the Upper Sind districts and the Konkan

showed the most favourable returns. Only in the City of Bombay and the Karáchi District was the death-rate of females higher than that of males, in five districts the rates were equal, and in the remainder the death-rate of males exceeded that of females. Taking both sexes together, the deaths of children under five years of age formed 42·77 per cent. of the total deaths, while the period of greatest immunity was between the ages of 10 and 15, when the rate was only 5·68 per cent. of the total. Taken by castes, the Christian population enjoyed the greatest immunity, the death-rate being only 16·41 per thousand, and, while the Mahomedan death-rate was less than that of the Hindu population, the death-rate among those classed as belonging to "Other Castes" was the highest of all, amounting to 36·65 per thousand. The death ratio per thousand of the population classified according to causes showed a decline under every head except "injuries" (0·36), which accounted for about the same number of deaths as in 1889. While the number of deaths from cholera showed a most satisfactory decline from 32,431 in 1889 to 3,259 in the year under review, no less than six districts having enjoyed an absolute freedom from the epidemic, those from fever barely declined at all, nearly three-fourths of the total number of deaths in the year being due to this complaint. In the two Konkan districts of Ratnágiri and Kánara and in the Upper Sind Frontier District the death-rate in the year from dysentery and diarrhœa showed a slight increase as compared with the previous year, but with these three exceptions, deaths from bowel-complaints were less common in the rest of the Presidency.

Four new dispensaries were added during the year to the number of Medical Relief. medical institutions in the Presidency, bringing the total number of hospitals and dispensaries at the close of the year to 248. The number both of in- and out-door patients treated increased, and amounted in the aggregate to 1,723,584, and the percentage of deaths of in-door patients fell from 8 to 6·7. Although the number of persons seeking medical relief showed thus a substantial increase, the year was not an unhealthy one, and the number of patients suffering from small-pox, cholera or dysentery showed a large decrease, counterbalanced by an increase in the number of fever patients seeking relief. The total number of major operations performed during the year showed an increase, while minor operations were less numerous. While nearly half the total number of persons seeking medical relief were men, only 18·7 per cent. were women, the remainder being children. The total income of all the medical institutions from all sources was Rs. 12,85,955, including the cash balance remaining from the previous year, when the income was Rs. 12,48,079, and the expenditure, after making the deductions on account of investments, realizations from sales, &c., was Rs. 10,96,665 against Rs. 10,36,210 in 1889. While the average cost of each diet remained the same as in the preceding two years, that of each patient rose slightly in comparison, and varied from Rs. 1-8-3 in the Konkan to Re. 0-7-10 in Gujarát. Government contributed 76 per cent. of the total expenditure on medical relief in British territory. The invested capital to the credit of medical institutions was Rs. 4,55,900 at the close of the year. Munificent contributions were received during the year from Sir Dinshá Mánekji Petit towards a hospital for women and children and the Trombay Leper Asylum, while Rs. 10,000 were presented by Brigade-Surgeon H. V. Carter for the institution of a lectureship in the Grant Medical College, and a portion of the late Surgeon-General Wyllie's legacy of Rs. 50,000 was devoted in Ahmedábád to the construction of detached wards in the Civil Hospital.

The population of the six lunatic asylums in the Presidency rose from 917 Lunatic Asylums. in 1889 to 1,006 in 1890, of whom 135 were criminal lunatics against 131 in the

previous year. Of the total lunatic population of the year, 273 were admitted for the first time, and 19 were lunatics who had already been previously under treatment at an asylum. Of the 238 persons discharged, only 114 were discharged as cured, the remainder being transferred to friends, or otherwise disposed of. Of the total number of inmates of the asylums no fewer than 828 were males, the large proportion as compared with that of females being intelligible on a reference to the causes to which insanity was attributed. As usual the cause which drove the largest number of lunatics to madness was an excessive use of intoxicants, while of moral causes grief was responsible for the next largest proportion of the cases. In all, 78 deaths occurred in the asylums against 67 in the previous year. The cost per head of lunatics was less by Rs. 12 than in the previous year, and the total net cost to Government of all asylums fell from Rs. 1,04,430 in 1889 to Rs. 96,760 in the year under review.

Sanitation.

The actual cost of military works connected with sanitation was Rs. 41,767, and the aggregate expenditure of mofussil municipalities on "Conservancy" amounted to Rs. 3,7⁹/₁₀ lákhs against Rs. 4 lákhs in the previous year. The drainage system of the western side of the town of Hyderábád was completed, while a scheme for the drainage of Karáchi was under consideration. The water works at Ahmedábád and Dhulia were the most important works of this nature under construction during the year. Water-supply schemes for other towns in the Northern and Central Divisions were under consideration, but in many cases considerable difficulties had to be contended with. In the Southern Division lack of funds prevented the carrying out of any large schemes for drainage or water-supply, though in one or two towns projects connected with these subjects were set on foot. The expenditure of the Health Department of the City of Bombay was nearly Rs. 12 lákhs, and the various works in progress there have already been noticed.

Vaccination.

There was a considerable increase in the establishment of the Vaccination Department during the year, involving a net increase in the expenditure of Rs. 4,123, which was borne chiefly by Local Funds and Native States. This increase in the cost and strength of the establishment was not attended by an increase in the number of operations performed, which on the contrary declined from 958,702 to 931,747, inclusive of re-vaccinations. Successful operations by the department numbered 870,372 against 890,528 in 1889-90, the percentage of successes thus rising from 92·89 to 93·41 in the year under review. While the percentage of successes in primary vaccinations increased from 94·88 to 95·10, that in re-vaccination operations declined from 62·16 to 61·22. Of a total of 542,714 infants under one year available for vaccination, 74·05 per cent. were protected against 79·45 per cent. in the previous year. Considerable progress was made during the year in the introduction of vaccination with animal lymph. Besides Bombay and Poona, where animal vaccination was carried on throughout the year, it was introduced temporarily in parts of the Thána District, in the town of Sholápur, in Dhárwár and Hubli, and was re-introduced in Karáchi. The amount of supervising work done by the department was up to the average, and the total expenditure on account of vaccination was Rs. 2,95,179, the average cost of each successful operation being annas 5 and pies 6, or 2 pies more than in the previous year.

Veterinary.

The four veterinary dispensaries at Ahmedábád, Nadiád, Dhulia and Násik did useful work during the year under review; they gained in popularity, and animals were brought in for treatment from considerable distances. Those at Ahmedábád, Nadiád and Dhulia already had a firm footing at the beginning of the year, and that at Násik, which was opened as a tentative measure, was

atits close reported to have become a necessity. In all, 2,503 animals were treated, of which 51.1 per cent. were cured, 19.2 per cent. were relieved, the results in 21.5 per cent. of the cases were unknown, and in the remainder the animals either died or were incurable.

The total number of persons receiving instruction at institutions of all sorts in this Presidency during the year under review rose to 620,498 from 591,627 in the previous year. Of this total, 553,092 pupils received instruction at 9,324 public institutions, as against 523,718 at 8,879 public institutions in 1889-90; and 67,406 pupils were taught at 2,653 private institutions against 67,909 at 2,837 in the previous year. Taking the new census returns, the grand total of persons receiving education, at whatever class of institutions, represented 15.45 per cent. of the population of school-going age against 16.88 returned in the previous year as the percentage on the figures of the census of 1881; or, taken according to sex, 26.62 per cent. of the male and 3.56 per cent. of the female population of school-going age, according to the census of 1891, were receiving instruction, against 29.20 and 3.74 in the previous year, when the population was taken from the census figures of 1881. The increase of 445 public institutions and of 29,374 persons attending them was fairly distributed over each class of education except secondary schools, which showed a decline of 417 pupils. Every class of educational agency, except unaided effort, contributed to the increase, of which aided institutions accounted for more than one-half. Owing to the transfer from Local to Municipal Boards of certain schools, especially in the Northern Division, the number of pupils attending Municipal Board schools increased by 8,393 pupils. The number of boys attending public institutions rose from 465,234 to 489,183 in the year under review, while that of girls rose from 58,484 to 63,909. The great bulk of the scholars were, of course, Hindus, but there was a marked and gratifying increase by 13,402 in the number of Mahomedans (90,131) receiving instruction at public schools. The number of secondary schools decreased by nine, and the attendance, as already noticed, by 417 pupils, and the only other class of public institutions which did not show an increase was special schools, the number of which fell from 58 in the preceding year to 44 in the year under review; but this decline in the number of institutions, which was only nominal and brought about by the omission, as institutions, of classes which were attached to schools for general education, was not attended with a fall in the number of pupils, which, on the contrary, rose from 2,818 to 2,851. The number of colleges remained stationary during the year, but the number of primary schools increased by no less than 468 new institutions, as compared with an increase in 1889-90 of 283 only; and this increase, which was chiefly, as was the increase in the previous year, under the head of "aided schools," indicates that the growth of private enterprise, under the stimulus given it by the revised Grant-in-aid Code, as noticed in last year's General Administration Report, has by no means reached its full expansion. A decrease in the number of Government and Local Board schools, due in the latter case to the handing over some Local Board schools to newly formed Municipal Boards, was not accompanied by a decrease in the number of pupils attending the remaining institutions. There was an increase, during the year under review, in the expenditure from every source except local cess, and the total cost of education exceeded Rs. 59½ lakhs against Rs. 56⅔ lakhs in the previous year. Towards this the expenditure from Provincial funds amounted to no less than Rs. 19,38,283, or Rs. 2¼ lakhs more than in the previous year, and 32.57 per cent. of the whole cost against 30.18 per cent. in 1889-90. The other sources contributing to the expenditure were fees, 20.63 per cent., local cess, 14.18 per cent., municipal rates, 5.62 per cent., revenues of Native States,

Education :
General.

12·81 per cent., and “ other sources ”, 14·19 per cent. The increase in the municipal contribution was in part due to the increase in the number of Municipal Boards in existence ; but, although the contributions by these Boards towards the cost of education did not increase as largely as might have been hoped for, yet the increased grants, which Government are every year called upon to make under the Grant-in aid Code, indicate the growing interest taken generally by public and private bodies in the progress of education. Next to primary education, (the total expenditure on which was Rs. 26,60,932, of which Provincial funds contributed Rs. 6,48,879), the object to which the largest increase of Provincial expenditure was devoted was University education, the most noticeable feature in connection with which was the decrease in the fee realizations in Government Arts Colleges. An increased grant of one lākh was given by Government to District Boards, in the course of the year, in aid of primary schools. The total amount given from Provincial funds as building grants was Rs. 2 lākhs against Rs. 1½ lākhs in 1889-90, the greater portion being devoted to educational buildings in or near Bombay or Poona. Aided institutions received Rs. 1,55,915 for buildings and Local Boards received Rs. 30,382 on the same account.

Higher
Education.

The total number of students at the Arts Colleges in 1890-91 was 1,289 or 60 more than in the previous year, and the fees collected were Rs. 81,145 against Rs. 77,918 in 1889-90. The largest attendance was at the Elphinstone College, which had 253 students ; and, while the number of students attending the Deccan College rose by 37, there was a decrease at the Fergusson and Sāmaldās Colleges. The increased attendance at the Deccan College was not accompanied by an increase in the realizations from fees, which were reduced during the year. The decline in the numbers attending the Sāmaldās College probably contributed to the rise in the attendance of students at the Gujarāt College from 99 to 119. Although there was a large increase in the number of students who succeeded in passing the 1st B. A. Examination, the results of the examinations were in other respects somewhat disappointing. The attendance returns of the Law School in Bombay showed a slight, and those of the Grant Medical College a larger, increase as compared with the previous year, and the fee receipts exhibited a corresponding increase. With regard to the ordinary classes at the latter institution, the conduct of the students was well reported on, and of candidates who had matriculated a larger number than usual presented themselves and were of somewhat better quality. Two Hindu pupil nurses, after a course of instruction in midwifery and nursing, were examined and found qualified for the diploma. Attendance at the Poona College of Science improved slightly.

There was no change in the number of high schools in the Presidency, which remained at 81, twelve of which were for girls. There was, however, a regrettable decline in the total attendance—most remarkable in Bombay City. Out of 1,482 candidates for the University Entrance Examination sent up from the schools, 627 passed, while of 1,474 boys who went up without school certificates only 117 passed, and of the 820 candidates for the University School Final Examination, 422 had received private tuition, and 86 of the latter passed out of a total of 331 successful candidates. In all the high schools the management and teaching were well reported on. The number of middle schools for boys fell from 282 to 275 and the attendance from 17,239 to 16,763, while, though the number of girls' middle schools decreased from 49 to 47, the attendance thereat showed a substantial improvement. Bombay City again showed the worst results in boys' attendance, while again the Northern Division presented the most satisfactory increases. While Municipal Boards only assisted in the education of 33 female pupils at two schools, aided enterprise gave instruction to 2,279 of the total number of female scholars in middle schools.

The most satisfactory feature of the educational history of the year was the improvement in what is really the most important branch of State-aided public instruction. The results, for the year under review, of education in its higher branches did not show the rapid improvement which has characterized previous years, but the progress made in primary education was entirely satisfactory. The number of boys attending primary schools throughout the Presidency and at Aden rose to 467,967 from 440,672 in the previous year. The increase was general, but most marked in Sind and the Northern and Central Divisions. The number of girls receiving a primary education increased from 36,345 to 38,705 in the year under review, and nearly half the total number were in the Northern Division, which in the matter of female education continued to maintain its pre-eminence. The increase there was chiefly in Municipal and Native State schools. The latter, especially those in Káthiáwár, made very satisfactory progress. Examination results were reported to be satisfactory. The efficiency of schools under municipal management varied greatly according to the size of the municipalities, and was up to a high standard in some of the larger and longer established municipal districts, while educational matters were much neglected by some of the smaller and newer corporations.

Primary
Education.

There was a satisfactory increase in the number of Kuvárs attending the Ráj Kumár College at Rájkot, which included, at the close of the year, several young chiefs and others from outside the province of Káthiáwár. Of the Talukdári schools, the Girássia school at Wadhván was again reported to be doing well. Two Mirs' schools in Sind were favourably noticed, and the increase in the number of Mahomedans attending school, which was noticed in the previous year, was even more marked during the year under review. In Sind alone the attendance increased from 19,158 to 29,883. That the special attention which has been given to the education of Bhils and other wild tribes was producing good results was shown by the appointment of hill tribesmen as schoolmasters. As already noticed, the number of institutions for giving special instruction fell from 58 to 44, and this was shown to be a nominal decline, and was chiefly under the head "Industrial Schools." There was a slight increase in the numbers attending the various training and professional schools, and there was a satisfactory decrease in the number of untrained masters employed in the Central Division as compared with the previous year. The Poona Training Colleges and the Premchand Ráichand College at Ahmedábád produced good results, while most of the others were also well reported on. More students at the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy School of Art were successful than in the previous year, though the average attendance at the institution showed a decline. The medical schools generally were doing well, and a new institution, called the "Hyderábád Midwifery School," was opened during the year under review. A considerable number of students at the Veterinary College passed out, thus reducing the attendance, while the results of the agricultural class maintained by the Local Board at Hyderábád were satisfactory. Three candidates from the Engineering Class of the Sind College passed the final examination and obtained employment. Most of the remaining "Industrial Schools" did good work, and, though the numbers on the rolls of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute declined seriously, the average attendance of students was equal to that of the previous year, and satisfactory results were obtained.

Special
Education.

The literary productions of the year under review continued to be of much the same class as in former years, and though more numerous than in the year immediately preceding, none of them presented any features of peculiar interest. The total number of publications registered was 2,044, or 44 more than in 1889-90, and, as usual, the large majority of the works were in either Gujaráti or Maráthi.

Literature.

The number of English books published was smaller than in the previous year, and consisted mainly of treatises on medicine, law or natural science. While some of the Maráthi productions classed as 'Fiction' presented all the worst characteristics of the lower type of French novel, one or two really interesting books on travels marked a more healthy departure in the literary history of the language. Of the Gujaráti publications those purporting to be histories, though in most instances their value as such was not great, were of some interest. As usual, a great portion of the literature of the year was educational, and a great deal of the remainder was reproduction or translation, the quality of which was not such as to distinguish it from that of the productions of former years.

The Native Press.

Though the number of newspapers and periodicals increased from 158 to 166 during the year under review, no new departure was made, nor did the general character of the native press exhibit any material change. Its history was marked by the successful prosecution of the proprietor and publisher of a scurrilous issue known as the *Bhadrnagar Exposure Gazette* and the editor of a Bombay paper called the *Rájyabhakta* for the publication of defamatory matter, while another paper also had to pay damages for the reproduction of libellous matter published in the columns of the latter. Though the great bulk of the native press maintained their inveterately hostile attitude with regard to questions of social reform, a small minority, the organs of the Hindu reformers, took up a different attitude on the general question of the expediency of Government interference in such matters, with its special bearing on the proposed amendment of the law relating to the age of consent, and held that in the interests of all classes Government should be asked to pass an enactment for the protection of young Indian girls, raising the present age of consent from 10 to 12 years. This controversy occupied by far the most attention during the year and provoked discussion, quotations and argument conducted not unfrequently in language which was so indecent as to be totally unfit for publication. While, as usual, the policy of Government in abkári matters was censured, the opinions of the native press were divided on the subject of the Indian National Congress, one portion maintaining that its fifth meeting was an unqualified success, while a few of the important organs stigmatised it as a gigantic failure. On other matters discussed during the year the opinions of the native press were generally divided, though there was an unanimous expression of approval at the resignation by Mr. S. N. Lád of the Divánship of Cambay.

Literary Societies.

Considerable additions were made to the Library and Museum of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society during the year under review, and the number of its members increased slightly. There was a falling off in the number of members belonging to the Gujaráti Dnyán Prásarak Mandli, but the financial condition of the Society was satisfactory, and the yearly grant from Government was applied, as usual, to defraying the expenses of the six lectures which were delivered during the season. The Bombay Medical and Physical Society ceased to exist during the year under review, and both the number of members and the current income of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute showed a regrettable decline. Three lectures were delivered in this institute.

Museums.

The levy of fees on certain days for entrance into the Victoria Gardens in Bombay led to a further decline in the number of visitors to the Victoria and Albert Museum. While the Natural History section of the museum received several important additions from the usual sources, the anthropological division owed its enrichment to a large extent to the generosity of His Highness the Diván Sáheb of Pálanpur, who presented several valuable additions to the departments of ethnology and artware. The museum at Karáchi had a balance

to its credit at the close of the year owing to the resignation of the curator and the consequent saving effected on his salary, but the withdrawal of grants-in-aid from local funds seriously crippled its resources, and but little was done towards adding to the existing collection of specimens.

The Archæological Survey Party of Western India commenced their tour Archæology. early in February by proceeding to Shrigonda, in the south of the Ahmednagar District, and thence, travelling *viâ* Karjat and visiting various places of interest by the way, proceeded by slow stages to Ahmednagar itself, which was reached on the 12th February. There but few interesting remains survive, and only a few of its Muhammadan buildings were found to be in any state of preservation. In April the party proceeded slowly to Miri and travelling *viâ* Párner, whence the caves of Dhokesvara were explored, they finished their season by a visit to the temple of Bolesvara, situated on the range of hills running east from Poona. During the year, preparation was made for the preservation of remains at Ahmedábád, Bijápur and other places, and the estimates framed were in most cases approved.

The effective strength of the establishment of chaplains of the Church of Ecclesiastical England was unusually well maintained during the year under review, and no important station remained vacant. No changes occurred in the establishment of the Church of Scotland.

Stock worth Rs. 4 lakhs was issued by the Stationery Department during Stationery. the year under review. Stores of Indian manufacture to the value of Rs. 2,80,712, or rather less than in the previous year, were substituted for corresponding articles of European manufacture. The reason for the decline was that the Managers of the Reay Paper Mills in Poona were unable to supply certain stores for which they had contracted, and which had, accordingly, to be obtained by indent on the Secretary of State. On the whole, the resultant saving from the substitution of country for European stores was Rs. 94,671.

There was a decrease in the earnings of the Government Central Press in Government
Printing Presses. Bombay, and a slight increase in expenditure due to increased charges for working overtime occasioned by pressure of work in connection with the census. The net profit resulting from the printing operations of the year was Rs. 83,907, while that from the working of the Government Press at Karáchi amounted to Rs. 4,552. A steam press was introduced during the year. While the net earnings of both the above presses were less than in 1889-90, those of the Photozincographic Office in Poona were Rs. 24,193 against Rs. 21,855 in 1889-90.

PART II.

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 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 Deccan and Southern Marátha States are situated in the southern and eastern portions of the Deccan 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 both of 1881 and of 1891, and the revenue of States referred to:—

Name.	Area in square miles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Gross Revenue.
				Rs.
GROUP 1 : NORTH GUJARÁT—				
Cutch	6,500	512,084	558,415	17,85,043
Pálanpur-Ráadhanpur Group	7,775	576,478	645,526	14,57,753
Mahi Kántha	9,300	517,485	581,662	11,47,005
Káthiáwár	20,559	2,343,899	2,752,404	1,47,88,146
Cambay	350	86,074	89,722	6,30,192
Rewa Kántha	4,837	543,452	725,332	} 21,73,368
Nárukot	143	6,440	7,149	
GROUP 2 : SOUTH GUJARÁT—				
Dharampor	794	101,289	120,498	2,82,898
Bánsda	215	31,807	41,373	2,55,154
Sachin	42	18,036	21,289	2,03,309
GROUP 3 : NORTH KONKAN—				
Khándesh Political Agency	1,623	46,065	59,066	1,39,214
Surgána	360	14,205	12,398	11,811
Jawháar	534	48,556	52,796	2,57,866
GROUP 4 : SOUTH KONKAN—				
Janjira	324	76,361	81,582	4,58,636
Sávantvádi	926	174,433	192,980	4,76,662
GROUP 5 : DECCAN—				
Akalkot	498	58,040	75,737	3,23,478
Other Sátara Jághirs	3,314	318,687	362,524	11,08,566
Kolhápur	2,816	800,189	913,131	33,78,429
GROUP 6 : SOUTHERN MARÁTHA STATES—				
Sángli	1,083	196,832	238,945	10,58,654
Other Southern Marátha Jághirs	1,864	326,921	408,115	17,19,707
Savanúr	70	14,763	16,857	82,200
GROUP 7 : SIND —				
Khairpur	6,109	129,153	131,957	7,24,901
GROUP 8 : ADEN				
Somáli Coast	80	34,860	41,912	2,18,028
	.....	.....	.....	2,13,554
Grand Total ...	70,116	6,976,109	8,131,720	3,28,94,594

NOTE.—The Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations returns the total population of Native States, including Aden, as 8,103,377, but has supplied no details as to the population of each State. The figures given in the above statement are according to the information supplied by the Collectors and Political Agents concerned, and the totals differ by 28,343.

NORTH GUJARÁT.

CUTCH.

Area, 6,500 square miles ; Population, (1881) 512,084, (1891) 558,415 ; Gross Revenue, Rs. 17,85,043.

The relations of this State with the Frontier States of the Pálanpur Agency and the Káthiáwár State of Mália with respect to extradition of criminals and other matters, were satisfactory. The same cordiality subsisted between the State authorities and those representing the British Government in Thar and Párkár and Sind. The disputes between Cutch and Morvi remained undecided, as their settlement by a complete separation of territorial interests, which was determined on, was of necessity postponed. His Highness the Ráo

- visited Mahábaleshwar in the hot season of 1890 and His Excellency Sir George Greaves and Sir H. Prendergast visited Bhúj in the latter part of the same year.
- Season and Crops.** The rainfall was both deficient and unseasonable, amounting to only 8·7 inches against 11· last year. It failed entirely in most of the districts in the latter part of the monsoon, and this considerably affected the crops. Constant high winds throughout the season aggravated the injury caused by the failure of rain. Considerable damage was also caused by insects. The crops which suffered most were millet, jowári and cotton. The public health was moderately good.
- Police.** The force consisted of 254 mounted and 572 foot police. The cost was Rs. 1,50,672 against Rs. 1,28,797 last year. The increase is accounted for by the financial year being an intercalary year of 13 months. The offences reported numbered 1,093, against 1,061 last year. The proportion of crime to the general population was 2·1 per 1,000 souls, against 2·07 in the previous year. The police sent for trial 988 cases, in 881 of which (or 89·2 per cent.) the accused were convicted. The number of persons arrested and convicted in connection with these cases was, respectively, 1,885 and 1,480, against 1,994 and 1,552 in the year before. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 78·5, against 77·8 in the preceding year. The number of murder cases rose from 5 to 9, in 6 of which the accused were convicted, in 1 acquitted, and the remaining 2 cases were under police investigation at the close of the year. On the other hand, the number of robberies decreased to 21, against 33 in the previous year. Of the 21 cases, 13 were tried by the Judicial Courts and the rest were under police investigation at the close of the year. The property stolen was valued at Rs. 54,025, against Rs. 43,109 in the previous year. The percentage of recoveries to losses was 77·5 against 62·5 last year. The suicides numbered 32 against 47 in 1889-90. Of the 32 persons committing suicide, 18 were females. The number of accidental deaths fell to 58 from 82,—30 of the sufferers being females.
- Criminal Justice.** The Criminal Courts, in number 18, had to deal with 2,550 cases involving 4,374 accused persons, against 2,522 cases involving 4,189 persons in the previous year. The number of persons convicted amounted to 2,085, against 2,195 in the preceding year. The percentage of convictions to arrests thus fell from 52·3 per cent. to 47·6 per cent. in the year under report. There were 82 appeals against 91 in the preceding year. Sentences were reversed in 14 cases.
- Besides the ordinary State Courts mentioned above there were 23 Jágghirdárs' Courts, 15 holding jurisdiction under the settlement of 1875 and 8 exercising honorary powers. The criminal cases heard and disposed of by the former numbered 223, against 203 in the previous year, and by the latter 88 against 95. No appeal was filed against any of the Jágghirdárs' decisions in criminal matters.
- Extradition and Inter-statal cases.** In 6 cases the Cutch State surrendered persons for trial by the authorities of other States, while 18 persons were surrendered for trial to the Cutch State. The balance of inter-statal cases between Cutch and Morvi increased from 262 to 283. Not a single case could be disposed of during the year owing to the continued determination of each of the States to make no concession to the other.
- Prisons.** There were 12 prisons, in which 2,332 prisoners were confined, against 2,165 last year. The total cost of the maintenance amounted to Rs. 17,877 against Rs. 19,279 the year before. The average cost per head of convicts in the Bhúj Central Jail was Rs. 57 against Rs. 72 in the previous year. Besides the above-mentioned jails, there were 12 lock-ups.
- Civil Justice.** There were 18 ordinary original Civil Courts, which disposed of 2,992 out of 3,210 civil suits on their files, against 3,631 out of 3,784 suits in the preceding year. These figures do not include the 2,408 out of 2,418 small cause cases which were heard and disposed of by the several Small Cause Courts, nor the civil suits heard and disposed of by the various Zamindárs' Courts, but include the cases dealt with in the Varisht Jádeja Adálat. The balances, compared with the previous year in the ordinary Civil Courts, the Small Cause Courts and the Zamindárs' Courts, were 218 against 153, 10 against 8, and 5 against 10 respectively. The number of appeals for disposal was 1,024 against 1,141 in the previous year, and those disposed of numbered 724 against 864 in the year before. The arrears of appeal cases numbered 300 against 277. The average value of each original civil suit, small cause case and appeal filed was Rs. 164, Rs. 18 and Rs. 477 respectively. In 301 out of the 724 appeals decided, the judgments of the lower Courts were confirmed.
- Registration.** The number of documents registered was 1,917 against 1,935, and the amount of fees realized Rs. 8,329 against Rs. 7,680 in the previous year. The increase in fees was due to an increase in the number of mortgage-deeds registered, which constituted 63·9 per cent., against 60 per cent. in the previous year, of all the documents registered.
- Municipalities.** There were six municipalities, of which the principal ones were at Bhúj, Mándvi and Anjár. Their aggregate income amounted to only Rs. 32,288 and their expenditure to Rs. 29,201.
- Trade and Customs.** The value of imports into the State rose to Rs. 80,82,304 from Rs. 80,38,570 in the preceding year, and of exports to Rs. 22,69,647 from Rs. 19,57,731. The increase in exports was principally due to an increase in the export trade of grains, which amounted in value to Rs. 58,958, and cotton (value Rs. 2,31,643). The export of dyed cloth to Zanzibár this year exceeded that of 1889-90 by 43 bales. There were two ginning factories

TRIBUTARY STATES.
Cutch.

and six cotton presses working during the year. The number of bales pressed was 7,650 against 7,049 last year. The number of shipping arrivals at the ports was 4,334 against 3,597, while 4,516 country craft left against 3,794 in the preceding year. The number of vessels which arrived in the year was 645.

The outlay on public works during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,75,170 against Rs. 2,22,207 in the preceding year. Of this sum, Rs. 4,979 were expended on improvement of harbours; Rs. 38,350 on roads, old and new; while expenditure on water works and buildings amounted to Rs. 13,442 and Rs. 85,421 respectively. The proportionate cost of establishment to public works expenditure was 14.9 per cent. against 11.5.

Public Works.

During the year under report the construction of a branch telegraph line from Deesa to Cutch-Mándvi *via* Adesar, Anjár and Bhúj was completed and opened by the end of March 1891. The cost of a portion of this line was to be paid by Cutch.

Telegraph.

An experimental survey was made of a line for a railway between Bhúj and Mándvi.

Railway.

The Samvat year 1946 opened with a balance of Rs. 6,30,946 and closed with Rs. 4,32,008. The revenue for the year under report was Rs. 17,85,043 against Rs. 18,39,271 in 1889-90. The decrease was due to a fall in the collections of land revenue, as compared with the previous year, of Rs. 66,773. This decrease was caused by the ravages of locusts throughout the whole of the eastern division of the province and the failure of rain in the latter part of the monsoon, more especially in the western and southern divisions. The gross expenditure was Rs. 16,14,587 against Rs. 16,21,686 in the preceding year. This includes Rs. 1,36,559 spent in previous years, but brought to account in the year under report. The ordinary expenditure increased by Rs. 28,388, and the extraordinary expenditure decreased by Rs. 72,786. The figures of income and expenditure above shown are exclusive of transactions on account of advances, loans, &c., which, when brought to account, reduce the closing balance to the sum of Rs. 4,32,008 shown above.

Revenue and
Finance.

The area of waste land brought under tillage was 3,600 acres, against 1,996 last year. Artesian wells were utilized in the vicinity of the towns of Bhúj, Anjár and Gudhsisa in the Mándvi District. The number of new wells sunk was 132 and of those repaired 58; the corresponding figures of the last year were 148 and 23 respectively. Indigo, tobacco, linseed, castor-oil seeds and gowár were grown on the Bhúj model farm. Takávi advances amounting to koris 36,276 were granted by the State to indigent cultivators.

Agricultural
improvements.

The State maintained a regular revenue survey establishment consisting of 21 surveyors and a superintendent. The cost of the survey operations conducted during the year under report was Rs. 6,527 against Rs. 5,938 in 1889-90. The survey work done during the year was slightly in excess of that done in the previous year.

Survey.

The record of births and deaths for State territory was respectively 6,421 and 4,322 against 6,932 and 5,793 in the year previous. No record was kept on the Zamindárs' estates. At the 9 hospitals and dispensaries were treated 79,603 patients, at a total cost of Rs. 32,960. The Lunatic Asylum at Bhúj contained ten inmates against eight in the previous year, and the Foundling Hospital housed 21 orphans against 20 in 1889-90. The cost per head in the Lunatic Asylum and in the Foundling Hospital was respectively Rs. 66 and Rs. 63 against Rs. 44 and Rs. 61 in the preceding year. The Vaccination Department performed 20,619 vaccine operations during the year under report against 21,736 in the previous year. English lymph was obtained through the Sanitary Commissioner, Bombay, and used to advantage. The cost of this department was Rs. 7,016 against Rs. 7,143 last year, the average cost of each successful case being thus Re. 0-5-5 against Re. 0-5-4 in 1889-90. The percentage of success was 98.11 against 98.5 in the preceding year.

Vital Statistics
and Medical Relief.

The number of pupils in the 124 State schools was 7,188 against 7,140 pupils in 123 schools in 1889-90. The private schools increased in number from 104 schools, with 4,167 pupils, to 119 schools with 5,315 pupils: there was thus a much more rapid increase in private than in State enterprise. The expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 73,426 against Rs. 72,272 in the previous year. There were 7 libraries in the State with 6,968 books. A printing press owned by the Darbár worked at a profit. The State gave Rs. 4,208, against Rs. 3,886, in bounties to authors of Gujaráti works for the encouragement of vernacular literature, and made donations amounting to Rs. 10,750 to various educational institutions.

Education.

The number of pupils at the School of Art was the same as reported last year (102), but the daily attendance rose from 64 to 72. The results achieved by the pupils at the Art Examination held in the Sir J. J. School of Art were satisfactory. Seven stallions were maintained in Cutch by the Government of Bombay; they covered 154 mares against 135 in the previous year. A horse and cattle show was held in Bhúj in the month of February 1891. There were 458 exhibits consisting of 150 horses, 302 cattle and 6 sets of agricultural implements. Prizes and other miscellaneous expenditure on the show cost the State Rs. 2,006. The Infanticide Fund disbursed Rs. 9,710 against Rs. 8,443 last year. The number of marriages of Jádeja girls increased by 70, being 172 against 102 in the previous year. There were 42 cases of breaches of infanticide rules against 44 last year. Two Dharnáda and six Girássia wards' estates in Cutch were managed by the State. No full administration reports have been submitted by the Jádejás, but they are in many cases in difficulties, while even in those of their estates which are under Darbár management the expenditure has generally not been kept within the income. The annual horse races in Cutch were run in February last. The largest prize offered was a silver cup and koris 500.

Miscellaneous.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
Pálanpur.

PÁLANPUR.

Area, 7,775 square miles; Population, (1881) 576,478, (1891) 645,526; Gross Revenue, (approximately), Rs. 14,57,753.

States in the
Superintendency.

The Political Superintendency of Pálanpur comprises the two first class States of Pálanpur and Rádhanpur and nine other tálukas noted in the margin, whose Chiefs exercise restricted jurisdiction. Both Pálanpur and Kánkrej pay tribute to His Highness the Gáekwár of Baroda. The peace of the frontier remained undisturbed during the year under report.

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Tharád and Morváda. | 4. Sántalpur and Chádehat. | 7. Kánkrej. |
| 2. Váv. | 5. Suigám. | 8. Diodar. |
| 3. Váráhi. | 6. Bhábhar. | 9. Tarváda. |

Season and Crops.

The rainfall was unsatisfactory and untimely, and there was consequently scarcity of water in most parts of the district. The outturn of the crops was, however, on an average about 11 or 12 annas in the rupee. The season, on the whole, was a healthy one and there was no epidemic. Locusts visited some 10 or 15 villages in the Tharád Thándárate, but the damage done to the crops was insignificant.

Important events.

The chief event of the year was the taking of the census on the 26th of February last. The total population of the Superintendency was 645,526 against 576,478 in 1881, showing an increase of 69,048. His Excellency the Governor passed through Pálanpur on the 11th November 1890. On the 2nd of January last, His Imperial Highness the Czarewitch of Russia and suite passed through Pálanpur, and graciously accepted an invitation from His Highness the Diván to dinner. The principal event in connection with the Pálanpur State has been the ratification of the treaty entered into by His Highness the Diván with Government on the abolition of the Levy. This treaty was signed by His Highness on the 20th October 1890, and the Levy handed over to him.

Pálanpur State.
General.

His Highness the Diván of Pálanpur nominated as his Chief Minister Mr. Gulám Mustáfa, a Mahomedan gentleman, who took charge of his duties on the 18th of April 1890.

Revenue and
Expenditure.

The revenue of the Pálanpur State during the year (commencing on 30th June 1889 and ending the 18th June 1890) amounted to Rs. 6,15,272, and the expenditure was Rs. 5,91,241, leaving a surplus of Rs. 24,031.

Revenue Survey
and Assessment.

The measurement of 8 villages was completed and that of 18 others in progress. The total survey numbers measured amounted to 1,529, covering an area of 9,219 acres, and the total survey numbers classified were 1,045, covering an area of 3,861 acres. The cost of the survey during the year under report was Rs. 4,595 against Rs. 4,310 the previous year. Survey rates have been introduced, during the year under report, in three more villages. Two new villages were populated, and certain waste lands brought under cultivation. The special surveyor, employed to prepare a skeleton survey of the Gadhwáda and Dánta villages, completed the field survey of Nagel.

Other matters.

Sixty packa, and 170 katcha, wells were sunk during the year under report. A long-standing boundary dispute between the villages of Sájanpur (Baroda) and Teniwara (Pálanpur) was settled in January last.

Marriage celebra-
tions and Sunat cere-
mony in the Darbár.

His Highness the Diván celebrated in February the marriage of his daughter and that of his cousin with the sons of Mahomed Husan Khánji, and, at the same time, the Sunat ceremonies of his two sons.

Rádhanpur State.
General.

His Highness the Naváb of Rádhanpur secured the services of Mr. Báva Miya Pirmiya as Chief Minister in January last. His Highness the Naváb abandoned the scheme of irrigation set on foot in 1889, as it was found that the greater portion of the land to be benefitted did not belong to his State.

Revenue and
expenditure.

The revenue of the Rádhanpur State for the year Samvat 1946 amounted to Rs. 5,20,734, while the expenditure was Rs. 4,97,581, leaving a surplus of Rs. 23,153.

Revenue Survey.

The measurement of 3 villages was completed and that of 6 others in progress. 2,164 survey numbers were measured during the year under report, covering an area of 20,835 acres. The cost of the survey amounted to Rs. 2,219. 572 acres of waste land were brought under cultivation and some 213 katcha wells and 1 packa well were sunk during the year.

*Other States and
Tálukas.*

There is nothing of importance to record regarding the remaining States and tálukas under the six Thándárates.

*The Superintend-
ency generally:*
Attachments.

The total number of attachments at the close of last year was twelve. Eight new attachments were imposed during the year under report, and one was removed. The only important one among the attached estates is that of Málek Jorávarkhán Umárhán of Váráhi. The total revenue and expenditure of this estate amounted to Rs. 15,786 and Rs. 10,986 respectively, against Rs. 13,987 and Rs. 15,859 the previous year. The estate owed a debt of Rs. 4,865 on the 1st of April 1890, which has been ordered to be paid off from the balance in hand, which amounts to Rs. 6,647.

Police.

The strength of the Pálanpur Imperial Police Force remained the same as in the previous year. The general conduct of the men was good. The total number of offences reported to the police as having occurred within the Superintendency jurisdiction was 549 against 634 the

previous year. The number of persons arrested was 741 against 1,208 of the previous year. Of these, 709 were sent for trial, of whom 447 were convicted and 245 were acquitted or discharged. The percentages of convictions of persons arrested and of those sent for trial by the police were 60 and 63, against 60 and 71, respectively, during the previous year. There was a slight decrease in the amount of property stolen, which amounted during the year under report to Rs. 13,904 against Rs. 13,931 the previous year, while the amount recovered was considerably in excess of that of the previous year, the figures being Rs. 8,670 against Rs. 7,493. The percentage of recoveries therefore rose from 54 to 62. In the jurisdictional States (Pálanpur, Rádhanpur, Tharád and Váv) the number of offences reported to the State Police was 1,634 against 1,872 the previous year, and the number of persons arrested 1,983 against 2,196. Of these 1,709 were sent for trial, of whom 928 were convicted and 684 were acquitted or discharged, the percentages of convictions of accused arrested and of those sent for trial being 47 and 53, respectively, against 48 and 54 in the previous year.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
*Pálanpur and
Mahi Kántha.*

The number of trials held in the Superintendency Courts proper during the year under report was 518 against 627 the previous year; the number of persons involved was 1,133 against 1,358. Of these, 588 were convicted and 545 acquitted or discharged, against 854 and 504, respectively, in the previous year. At the close of the year there was a balance of 17 cases undisposed of. The number of trials held in the Courts of the States possessing jurisdictional powers was 2,198 against 1,814. The number of persons tried was 3,475 against 3,306. Of these 1,643 were convicted and 1,832 acquitted or discharged.

Criminal Justice.

There were five jails in the Superintendency. During the year under report, 1,788 persons were admitted against 2,121 the previous year.

Prisons.

In the Superintendency Courts the balance of original suits at the end of the previous year was 299 and the number of suits filed during the year under report was 1,045, making a total of 1,344, of which 1,035 were disposed of during the year under report and 309 left over at the close of the year. The number of political cases decided was 19, all of which were disputes about land. The number of civil appeals decided by the Courts of the Political Superintendent and the Assistant Political Superintendent was 40, of which 15 were land cases, 22 money suits, and 3 miscellaneous. In the Courts of the States exercising jurisdictional powers the total number of original civil cases disposed of by them was 4,967 valued at Rs. 2,19,262 against 4,850 valued at Rs. 2,28,677 in the previous year. The number of civil appeals disposed of was 128, of which 65 were disposed of by the Pálanpur Appellate Court, 62 by the Rádhanpur Appellate Court and 1 by the Court of the Thákor of Tharád. The Pálanpur Darbár Court further disposed of 273 political cases, of which 125 were compensation suits.

Civil Justice.

The Pálanpur Darbár has taken up two important works of public utility, namely, the building of a new jail and a hospital outside the town. Both the works were progressing, although very slowly. Besides these it reports that it has spent Rs. 46,954 on public works, including expenditure on Darbár buildings. The Rádhanpur Darbár spent a sum of Rs. 1,713 in building a school-house at Sami and Rs. 4,095 in repairs to public and Darbár buildings. The Thákor of Tharád spent Rs. 2,162 in building a dharamshála, a temple and jail; and the Rána of Váv reports that his aunt Surajkuvarbá spent Rs. 500 in constructing a packa well for public use.

Public Works.

The number of persons vaccinated during the year under report was 19,629 against 19,224 in 1889-90. The cost amounted to Rs. 3,877 against Rs. 3,419 in the previous year. There were 153 persons attacked with small-pox, out of whom 42 died during the year under report. At Sihori (Kánkrej) a new dispensary was opened during the year under report at the expense of the Tálukdárs, making the total number of dispensaries six. The total number of patients treated at these institutions was only 27,725 against 37,115 the previous year.

Medical Relief.

Four new schools were opened and one school was abolished during the year under report. The number of pupils attending rose to 3,325 from 3,170 in the previous year, and the daily average attendance was 2,402.24 against 2,150.48. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 2,356 against Rs. 1,675, and the total expenditure to Rs. 21,023 against Rs. 23,121 the previous year. The number of indigenous schools was 51 against 56, and the number of boys attending was 1,112 against 1,509. There were 7 night schools, and the number of pupils attending was 200 during the year under report.

Education.

Cattle-disease was much less prevalent than in the preceding year. The increase in the imports and sales of opium noticed last year continued in the year under report, the imports amounting to 79 chests as against 54 during the previous year, while the issues rose from 30 to 36 chests.

Miscellaneous.

MAHI KÁNTHA.

Area, 9,300 square miles; Population, (1881) 517,485, (1891) 581,662; Gross Revenue, Rs. 11,47,005.

The Mahi Kántha Political Agency consists of a group of 64 States, of various size and jurisdictional powers, lying on the borders of Rajputána. Of these the State of I'dar is the most important, comprising more than half the total area, and, while paying tribute to the Gáekwár of Baroda, itself receiving tribute from some of the smaller States. The remain-

General.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
Mahi Kántha.

der pay tribute either to the Gáekwár or to the British Government. No event of importance occurred during the year under report. The Mánsa vántás were transferred to Baroda after the close of the year. There was an improvement in the relations between the State of I'dar and its Pattávats. The Thákor of Rupál was suspended from jurisdiction as a punishment for abetting the mutilation of one Mulji Savji. A Border Court was held with Meywár and Dungarpur, and 206 claims were settled. The boundary disputes between Dánta and Sirohi remained unsettled at the close of the year. Thirty-three of the boundary disputes created by the general survey of the Baroda State were settled by rájinámas. Seventeen States were under Agency management during the year, and a certain amount of debt was paid off. Four officers were suspended during the year on serious charges of corruption; two of them were reinstated on acquittal.

- I'dar. The revenue and expenditure were Rs. 5,72,790 and Rs. 4,97,292, respectively, against Rs. 5,69,220 and Rs. 5,80,217 in 1889-90. The newly appointed Diván endeavoured to carry out various improvements, and conducted the affairs of the State satisfactorily. Certain disputes between His Highness the Maharája of I'dar and the Chief of Tintoi were reported to have been amicably settled.
- Pol. The State was under attachment, and the heir-apparent was receiving tuition at the Rájkumár College, Rájkot. The revenue and expenditure were Rs. 12,631 and Rs. 12,202, respectively, and the balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 20,056.
- Dánta. Receipts and expenditure respectively amounted to Rs. 50,001 and Rs. 65,001 against Rs. 45,001 and Rs. 48,001 in 1889-90. The heir-apparent was being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmere. Rs. 2,431 were spent on public works.
- Málpur. This State had a revenue of Rs. 18,751, and expended Rs. 18,414.
- Katosan. The receipts and expenditure both amounted to Rs. 21,190. The Thákor's eldest son continued at the Rájkumár College, Rájkot.
- Hol. The revenue of this State was shown as Rs. 21,999 and its expenditure as Rs. 22,051.
- Mánsa. This State formally relinquished its vántás to Baroda in exchange for an annual payment of Rs. 8,500; and, in discharge of its claims to certain petty haks to be relinquished, Baroda agreed to pay Rs. 3,000 as compensation and Rs. 11,000 on account of outstanding revenues.
- Bávisi Zilla. The Bávisi Zilla continued in charge of the Assistant Political Agent. No serious crime occurred in the zilla during the year, and the number of cases reported to the Magisterial Courts fell from 240 in 1889-90 to 136. The value of property stolen also showed a very rapid decrease from Rs. 4,766 in 1889-90 to Rs. 658 in the year of report. Of the amount stolen 30, as against 11 per cent., was recovered. The number of civil suits filed showed a decline. Cattle-disease was prevalent during the year. Education showed no progress.
- Season and Crops. The season was on the whole a good one, and the crops of all kinds were above the average.
- The Agency :
Police. There were two police forces in the Agency—the Agency police and the State police. The strength of the latter was 159 savárs and 996 foot police, and it was maintained at a cost of Rs. 94,811. The cost in the previous year was only Rs. 87,017. The force of police in the Valásna Estate was not given. The Agency police force consisted of 197 savárs and 207 foot police, and was maintained at a cost of Rs. 82,802 against Rs. 80,831 spent on it in the preceding year. The number of offences reported to the police fell from 1,407 to 1,232; the number of accused arrested from 1,983 to 1,576; of accused sent for trial from 1,918 to 1,436; of accused convicted from 1,200 to 889. The percentage of convictions to arrests thus fell from 60·3 to 56·40 in the year of report, while the percentage of those sent for trial remained practically the same (62 per cent.). There was a noticeable decrease of crime as compared with the previous year, except in six States. On the other hand, crimes of a violent nature were as rife as ever, and the number of murders committed was 21 against 16 in 1889-90. The amount of property stolen in robberies and dacoities declined from Rs. 9,928 to Rs. 6,529, while the number of persons wounded in the commission of such offences rose from 20 to 26.
- Criminal Justice. In all 1,755 offences were reported in the year against 2,033 reported in 1889-90; 3,212 persons were dealt with by the Courts against 3,768 dealt with in the previous year; of these 3,212 accused, 1,581 were convicted, 714 were acquitted, 785 discharged without trial, 63 remained awaiting trial, and the remainder died, escaped or were committed and referred. The Political Agent, as a Court of Session, tried 14 cases with 25 accused, of whom 17 were convicted and 8 acquitted. Of the accused, two were sentenced to be hanged, and the sentence was carried out in both cases. There were ten appeals against the Political Agent's decisions: in seven the sentence was confirmed, in two reduced and in one enhanced. The I'dar Sessions Court tried 13 cases, involving 23 accused, of whom 16 were convicted. The Dánta Sessions Court tried one case and convicted the only accused. In the three Appellate Courts—viz., the Political Agent's, the Assistant Political Agent's, and that of the I'dar State—53 appeals in all were heard; and in 15 cases the previous sentences were upheld without modification.

In the 30 jails of the Agency 1,026 prisoners were confined in the past year as compared with 1,121 confined in the year preceding; the daily average in jail rose, however, from 215 to 225. The cost of maintenance of the jails was Rs. 15,171 as compared with Rs. 14,896 in 1889-90. The health of the prisoners was good.

The number of civil tribunals in the Agency was 45 against 43 in 1889-90. The total number of suits for disposal in the year was 2,658 against 2,966 in the previous year. Of the 2,658 suits, 2,206 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 452 for disposal against 455 remaining at the close of 1889-90. The amount of institution fees realized was Rs. 11,347 against Rs. 11,326 in the previous year, and the value of the property involved in the suits filed was Rs. 1,47,456, against Rs. 1,61,526 in the previous year. Of the 147 appeals for disposal, 73 were decided, leaving a balance of 74 for disposal. There were 1,637 applications for execution against 3,573 in 1889-90. All were executed. The Agency Courts disposed of 91 political cases out of 407 for disposal, and the Political Agent disposed of four appeals preferred. Of the twenty appeals to Government, ten were rejected and seven remanded for further inquiry; the decision in one suit was modified and in two the order was reversed.

In all, sixty-one documents were registered in the Agency, and the fees amounted to Rs. 249.

A sum of Rs. 5,107 was spent by the Agency on public works; in three thána circles a sum total of Rs. 4,543 was spent on useful works; and in the States of Idar and Dánta the total expenditure under this heading was, respectively, Rs. 14,615 and Rs. 2,431. In the smaller States the sums expended were insignificant.

The only trade of any importance is the export to Siam of dyed cloth from Vásna and Pethápúr. The value of exports from the latter place fell from Rs. 92,030 in 1889-90 to Rs. 57,300, while the value of those from the former rose from Rs. 1,68,350 to Rs. 1,86,637.

During the year Samvat 1946—corresponding to the revenue year 1889-90—the gross revenue showed an increase of Rs. 24,491 as compared with that of the preceding year, the figures being, for Samvat 1946, Rs. 11,47,005, and for Samvat 1945, Rs. 11,22,514. The expenditure decreased by Rs. 36,280; that for 1945 being Rs. 11,41,691, and for the year under report Rs. 11,05,411. In most States the expenditure exceeded the receipts owing to the performance of marriage or other ceremonies. The receipts on account of Local Funds for the year 1890-91 amounted to Rs. 61,390 against Rs. 53,059 in the previous year, while the expenditure rose from Rs. 48,232 to Rs. 51,829. The balance at the close of the year was Rs. 1,02,049. The total amount of tribute for collection in 1890-91 was Rs. 1,58,766, of which Rs. 83,367 were recovered, and Rs. 75,399 remained for collection.

There was an increase of three in the number of dispensaries (13). The number of patients treated rose from 33,124 in 1889-90 to 33,237 in 1890-91. The number of vaccination operations performed increased from 13,476 to 14,648. The number of births rose from 12,905 to 13,071, while the number of deaths decreased from 10,363 to 9,742.

The number of schools, excluding night schools, remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 102, but the number of scholars declined from 6,286 to 6,239. Their attendance, however, was more regular, being 73·4 per cent. against 72·8 per cent. There were 9 girls' schools with an attendance of 345, against the same number of schools with an attendance of 381 in 1889-90. The progress of the pupils was reported to be fair. The number of indigenous schools fell from 25 to 15, and the attendance thereat from 514 to 336. The attendance at the Scott College remained 28, the same as in 1889-90. The total expenditure on education exceeded that of 1889-90 (Rs. 24,777) by Rs. 6,843.

There was a remarkable increase in the total quantity of opium issued to the Native Chiefs during the revenue year ending the 31st July 1890, the issue being 10,002 lbs. against 8,542 lbs. in the year preceding. This increase brought the amount issued up to that from which it had fallen, and was attributed to the increase in the number of Kanbi marriage celebrations. The Virangám-Mehsána Line was open for traffic during the year. No epidemic made its appearance at the Sámháji Fair held in the year under report, and consequently the value of goods sold increased slightly.

KÁTHIÁWAR.

Area, 20,559 square miles; Population, (1831) 2,343,899, (1891) 2,752,404; Gross Revenue, Rs. 1,47,88,146 (approximately).

The province of Káthiáwár contains 188 States of varying size and importance; the principal being the first class States of Junágad, Navánagar, Bhávnagar, Porbandar, Dhárán-gadra, Morvi and Gondal, and the second class States of Vánkáner, Pálitána, Dhrol, Limbdi, Rájkot, Wadhván and Jáfarábád. The States of Porbandar, Vánkáner and Rájkot are under management—the first by an Administrator, and the two latter by Kárbháris appointed by Government. The other States of the first two classes are governed by their respective Chiefs, who exercise full jurisdiction over their own subjects. The remaining States are divided into five classes, and the powers of their Chiefs are graded on a diminishing scale, the residuary jurisdiction vesting in the Political officers who superintend the various groups under the direction of the Political Agent in Káthiáwár. Thirteen States pay no tribute; 97 pay tribute to the British Government, and 78 to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
Mahi Kántha
and Kathiawár.
Prisons.

Civil Justice.

Registration.

Public Works.

Trade.

Revenue and
Finance.

Vital Statistics
and Medical Relief.

Education.

Miscellaneous.

The States

TRIBUTARY STATES.
Káthiáwár.
Important events

The chief event of the year was the visit of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to Rájkot in November for the purpose of investing His Highness the Naváb of Junágad with the Insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief also visited Rájkot in December on a tour of inspection, proceeding *viá* Navánagar to Cutch and back. His Highness Sir Takhtsinghji, G.C.S.I., Thákór Sáheb of Bhávnagar, received the title of "Mahárája" as a personal distinction. The census was taken on the 26th February, and the returns show the population to have increased from 2,343,899 to 2,752,404 since 1881.

Season and Crops.

There was considerable scarcity of water in parts of the province owing to the scanty rainfall. In Jhálávád Pránt, especially, cattle and crops suffered from want of water. Owing to the railway, however, no actual scarcity of food was experienced, and, as labour was procurable and the prices of food-grains did not seriously rise, no great distress was felt. In most parts of Káthiáwár the outturn of crops was below the average.

Police.

The working of the Agency police showed considerably improved results. Cognizable cases reported to the Agency police fell in number from 805 in 1889-90 to 606 in the year under report. Only 2 dacoities and 9 robberies occurred in the Thána Circles as compared with 2 dacoities and 19 robberies in 1889-90. The total number of offences reported to the Agency and States' police fell from 11,512 to 10,480; the number of persons arrested fell from 13,167 to 11,463; the number of accused sent for trial fell from 12,123 to 10,819; the number convicted from 7,067 to 6,213; and the percentage of convictions to arrests rose from 53.67 to 54.20. The value of the property stolen fell from Rs. 2,84,794 in 1889-90 to Rs. 2,30,749 in the year under report; and the percentage of recoveries fell from 43.34 to 41.67. The total strength of the Agency and States' police in the province, both infantry and cavalry, was 8,223 men, maintained at a cost of Rs. 10,84,978. Only 63 robberies and 29 dacoities occurred as compared with 94 robberies and 30 dacoities in 1889-90.

Criminal Justice.

To the Criminal Courts of the province, including the Agency Courts and those of the jurisdictional States, 18,552 offences, involving 25,347 persons, were reported against 19,839 offences with 27,259 accused in the previous year. Of the total of 18,552 offences involving 25,347 accused, the Agency Courts tried 1,171 cases involving 2,223 accused persons, of whom 1,006 were convicted and 1,217 were acquitted or discharged. In 1889-90 the returns were 1,409 criminal cases, involving 2,880 accused, of whom 1,271 were convicted. Of all those brought to trial in the Courts of the province, 10,135 persons were convicted, 5,367 were acquitted and 8,181 were discharged without trial. The number of accused awaiting trial at the close of the year was for the whole province 1,543, concerned in 675 cases. There was a very satisfactory decrease in crime of all kinds. In the 80 criminal appellate Courts of the province, appeals were filed against their sentences by 1,878 persons: the judgments in the case of 942 appellants were confirmed, in the case of 485 were modified and in the case of 396 were reversed. Only 37 appeals remained pending at the close of the year.

Prisons.

The total number of prisons and lock-ups rose from 152 to 157. The number of prisoners confined fell from 12,379 to 10,467. Expenditure on jails fell from Rs. 1,46,537 to Rs. 1,36,689 in the year under report.

Civil Justice.

The Agency Civil Courts disposed of 3,725 original civil suits, of the value of Rs. 5,59,539; or, including political cases and regular civil suits on appeal, they decided 3,872 suits of the aggregate value of Rs. 44,56,168. Taking the whole province, 202 civil tribunals decided 34,368 civil suits against 36,353 in the preceding year. The arrears for the whole province fell from 6,596 at the close of 1889-90 to 6,328 at the end of the year under report. There was a general, if slight, decrease in litigation. In the Rájasthánik Court the number of regular cases decided fell from 221 to 177, leaving a balance of 357 cases on the files of the Court. The number of miscellaneous orders passed by the Court rose from 7,492 in 1889-90 to 8,252 in the year under report. Heavy arrears have accumulated in the Civil Courts of the Porbandar State, and those in Limbdi showed no signs of being reduced. The total number of civil appeals for disposal in the province during the year under report was 2,350 against 2,064 in the previous year. Of these, 1,664 were disposed of, against 1,427 in 1889-90. The number of applications for execution of decrees was 2,848 against 3,169 in 1889-90.

Registration.

During the year under report 507 documents aggregating in value Rs. 5,68,800 were registered against 584 of the value of Rs. 8,65,625 in the previous year. The fees realized fell from Rs. 7,665 to Rs. 7,489.

Trade.

Trade showed a decided increase. The total exports by sea were valued at Rs. 2,77,56,499 and imports at Rs. 1,74,42,418 as against Rs. 2,06,89,075 and Rs. 1,83,69,872, which were the figures for 1889-90. The traffic on all the railways in the province also considerably increased during the year. The various articles of import and export remained the same as in previous years. The decrease in imports was due to a decrease, in the import trade to Bhávnagar, of grain, timber and oil-seeds. To all other ports the imports as well as the exports showed an increase.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
*Káthiáwár and
Cambay.*
Public Works.

The most important of the public works under construction in the province during the past year was the Victoria Jubilee Water Works at Rájkot. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 1,86,000, and His Excellency Lord Harris, on the occasion of his visit to Rájkot, laid the foundation stone of a reservoir in connection with these works, for the construction of which His Highness the Naváb of Junágad made a donation of Rs. 15,000. The total amount spent in the province on works of public utility was returned as Rs. 20,75,000 approximately, as against Rs. 17,05,000 in the previous year. All the first class States, except Porbandar and Gondal, devoted over a lách to public works; Bhávnagar, as usual, heading the list with an expenditure of Rs. 7,02,202. In Porbandar an endeavour was made by the Administrator to bring home certain charges of fraud against officials in the Public Works Department of that State in connection with the execution of various public works. The proceedings only brought to light certain irregularities in the method of conducting business in the department.

The total revenue of the Consolidated Local Fund of Káthiáwár for the year under report amounted to Rs. 61,526 and the expenditure to Rs. 93,166. The closing balance to the credit of the fund was:—

Local Funds.

Cash ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 85,251
Invested	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,14,700
Total ...							3,99,951

The deficit on the year's accounts was due mainly to the construction of certain police buildings, which swelled the expenditure from the fund on public works to Rs. 33,789 against Rs. 14,652 in 1889-90. Among the Excluded Local Funds were the Education Fund, expenditure from which amounted to Rs. 1,13,292; the Vaccination Fund, with an expenditure of Rs. 13,443; the Leper Hospital Fund; the General Public Works Fund, the charges on which amounted to Rs. 1,23,731; the Rájasthánik Court Fund, and others.

The budget estimate of the Chiefs' General Contribution Fund for the year ending 30th June 1891 was submitted to Government for the first time, and a further revision of the system and classification of the Local Funds of the province is under contemplation.

Budget Estimate

Three new dispensaries were added in the year under report and one abolished, the total number of hospitals and dispensaries in the province amounting at the close of the year to 88. The total number of patients treated at them fell from 526,928 to 496,196, while the total cost rose from Rs. 1,85,879 to Rs. 1,89,924. At the West Hospital, Rájkot, 7,292 out- and 842 in-patients were treated during the past year. The Vaccination Department continued under the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Eastern Gujarát. The number of vaccinations fell from 86,798 to 82,043. The cost of the vaccination establishment was Rs. 14,048. The general health was good.

Medical Relief.

The educational establishments in the province include the Rájkumár College at Rájkot for the sons of Chiefs; the Tálukdári Girássia School at Wadhván for Girássias' sons; and an Arts College at Bhávnagar, as well as high schools, Anglo-vernacular schools, and a training college for masters and for mistresses. The total number of schools, exclusive of the two first mentioned above, in the province rose from 889 in 1889-90 to 919 in the year under report, with a total number of 58,030 scholars against 54,365 in the previous year. The total expenditure on education fell from Rs. 5,15,112 to Rs. 4,46,079. All the educational institutions were well reported on during the year. The Sámaldás Arts College at Bhávnagar had a decreased attendance, to be accounted for by the proximity of the Gujarát College at Ahmedabad.

Education.

Including the demands on account of former years the total demand on account of tribute from the States amounted for the year under report to Rs. 11,26,982. The collections up to the close of the year amounted to Rs. 10,61,227, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 65,755 for collection.

Tribute.

CAMBAY.

Area, 350 square miles; Population, (1881) 86,074, (1891) 89,722; Gross Revenue, Rs. 6,30,192.

The administration of the Cambay State underwent a complete change during the year under report. From the 1st June (the commencement of the Cambay official year) 1890 till the 30th September 1890 the administration was conducted in the name of His Highness the Naváb Jáfer Ali Khán Sáheb by Mr. Shámráo Náráyan Lád, the late Diván. On the 1st October Mr. Shámráo Náráyan Lád resigned his post and left the State. From the 1st October 1890 the Collector of Kaira held temporary charge of the administration till the 11th idem, on which date Major Kennedy, the officer specially appointed by Government, arrived to assume the direction of affairs. He continued to administer the State till the close of the year, with the assistance, as Diván, of Ráo Bahádur Keshavlál Hirálál. The cause of these changes, involving the delegation by His Highness the Naváb of his authority to an officer specially appointed by the Bombay Government in this behalf, was the existence of a chaotic state of misrule under the so-called administration of His Highness, which was really that of Mr. Shámráo Náráyan Lád. The rayats had been expecting the fulfilment of a promise for the introduction of the British survey rates, and

General :
Changes in the
administration.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
Cambay.

when they found that the old system was retained, and the rates enhanced, they paraded their disorderly forces and held Cambay in a state of siege. The riots, which were really the outcome of a long-protracted period of oppression, reached their climax on the 20th September 1890, and it was found necessary by the Collector and Political Agent to procure the assistance of a detachment of troops from Ahmedabad in order to restore law and order. As soon, however, as the new administration was firmly established, and the people were given to understand that there would be no return of the ex-Diván, with concomitant misrule and oppression, no difficulty was experienced in inducing the rayats to return to their occupations, and in restoring peace and quietness. Since then the work of reorganization has made rapid strides, and having regard to the fact that the change in the administration only took place in October, the results achieved by the end of May 1891 were remarkable. His Highness the Naváb is a Shia Mahomedan, while the majority of the Musalmán inhabitants of Cambay are of the Suni sect; consequently at the time of certain festivals there was danger, as during the year under report, of a conflict between the two parties. The cause of dispute at the time of the Ramzán festival was submitted to His Highness the Naváb and the Special Political Agent, and arrangements made by which danger of collision on future occasions would be avoided. In last year's General Administration Report it was stated that the field operations in connection with the survey settlement were completed. Subsequent to the introduction of the new administration an examination of the survey work revealed the fact that, although the completed measuring work was correct, the classification was altogether faulty; and previous to the introduction of any survey rates the whole of the State lands will have to be reclassified. At the close of the year no progress had been made in the matter, and in the meantime the old system of collection of land revenue, which is in parts of the State the "vighoti" and in the rest the "bhágvatai" system, has been reverted to, except in the case of eight villages in which, at the wish of the villagers, the system known as the "Kacha Jamábandi" system, which worked in some instances with much hardship in Mr. Shámráo Náráyan Lád's time, has been adhered to temporarily. Only one out of the outstanding boundary disputes between State and British villages was of any importance.

Season and Crops.

The season was an average one, though the late rains might, with advantage, have been more plentiful. Cattle-disease and rinderpest made their appearance locally, but caused no serious ravages among the agricultural stock. While wages were stationary, the price of food-grains fell.

Military.

The military force in the Cambay State was reduced from a total strength of 509 men and officers with 12 guns to 471 men with the same number of guns. The cost to the State fell from Rs. 43,735 to Rs. 42,479. A scheme for the reorganization of the force could not be worked out within the year.

Police and
Criminal Justice.

At the commencement of the year the police force consisted of 306 men and officers. Under the new administration the force has been completely reorganized, and consisted on the 31st May 1891 of 191 officers and men maintained at a cost of Rs. 44,647 against Rs. 45,147, which was the figure for the previous year. Sufficient time has not elapsed since the appointment of the special police officer for the purposes of improving the efficiency of the State Police to permit of a fair comparison of results. Crime decreased, the number of offences reported to the police falling from 344 to 214 in the year under report. The number of accused arrested by the police was 406 against 669 in 1889-90; the number of those sent for trial was 406 against 667, and the number convicted, 197 against 337. The percentage of convictions to arrests thus fell from 50.5 to 48.5. While the value of property stolen fell from Rs. 10,588 to Rs. 8,575, the percentage of recoveries was very low, being only 28.4 against 51.6. The figures returned in previous years were, however, totally unreliable, and no register of crime was properly kept until introduced by the new Diván after the 11th October, 1890. The number of Criminal Courts of original jurisdiction in the Cambay State was under the old régime, and until October 1890, eight; these were reduced to five, of which one was a Sessions Court. There were two Appellate Courts, one presided over by the Diván and the other, the Court of His Highness the Naváb, presided over by the Special Political Agent. Against sentences of over seven years an appeal lies to the Commissioner, N. D., while capital sentences require the confirmation of Government. From the previous year there remained a balance of 16 cases for disposal, and 379 fresh cases came before the Courts for trial during the year, making a total of 395 cases for disposal. Of these 381 were dealt with, leaving 14 unheard at the close of the year. The number of persons involved in these cases was 865, of whom 271 were variously sentenced on conviction. There were eight appeals pending in the Diván's Court from sentences passed by the Lower State Courts, twenty-seven fresh appeals were filed, giving a total of 35 applications, all of which were disposed of within the year. Sentences were confirmed in thirteen, modified in fifteen and reversed in six cases. It was found that under the old order the Magistrates never wrote out their judgments or recorded the evidence themselves. In the Court of the Special Political Agent five appeals were disposed of out of six filed during the year.

Prisons.

The Cambay Jail is described by the Special Political Agent as one of the worst he has ever seen, being small, insecure and ill-ventilated. With the State finances in the condition they were left in October 1890, however, it was found impossible at once to provide funds for the construction of a more suitable building. The number of prisoners

confined during the year was 161 against 240 in 1889-90, the daily average being, however, 50 against 49. The cost of the jail and prisoners was Rs. 3,712. One prisoner died of dysentery during the year.

There are two Civil Appellate Courts and one of original civil jurisdiction in the Cambay State. The total number of original civil suits filed during the year was 1,942, and the arrears from the previous year numbered 312; there were thus in all 2,254 suits for disposal. Of these 1,914 were disposed of and 340 remained pending at the close of the year. The value of the suits disposed of was Rs. 1,03,549 against Rs. 1,33,442, which was the stated value of those adjudicated in the previous year. In the first Court of Appeal only 54 appeals were decided, and the arrears at the close of the year had risen to 186 against 97 at the close of 1889-90. The reason for this is that the Diván, who presides in the Court, has been more than fully occupied in giving effect to, as well as devising, the many reforms which it was necessary to introduce into the various departments of the State. Out of five special appeals and two miscellaneous special applications preferred in the Court of His Highness the Naváb (presided over by the Special Political Agent), two of the former and both the latter were disposed of, leaving three special appeals pending. There were made, in the year under report, 1,722 applications for execution of decrees, while 2,893 remained undisposed of from 1889-90, giving a total for disposal of 4,615. Of these 2,596 were dealt with, and 2,019 remained pending at the close of the year. These results virtually represent the work of half a year only, as in the first six months only 483 decrees were executed.

The number of documents presented for registration rose from 617 to 654, while the number registered fell from 617 to 568.

The income and expenditure of the Cambay Municipality rose from Rs. 7,572 and Rs. 30,819 to Rs. 7,897 and Rs. 32,699 in the year under report.

The department of Public Works had not been completely reorganized in time to enable the new administration to commence on some of the much needed works, such as a jail, a hospital, police-lines, &c.; and what few public works were constructed, were commenced under the old régime. The expenditure of the department was Rs. 26,036 against Rs. 26,950 in 1889-90.

It was stated in last year's Administration Report that the financial condition of the State was believed to be serious: it was not known at the time to what extent the State was involved, and the financial statement accompanying the annual report only deals with the financial year ending a month prior to the change in the administration effected in October. The information supplied relates, therefore, to the revenue and expenditure for the last year of Mr. Shámráo Náráyan Lád's tenure of office. According to those accounts the revenue amounted to Rs. 6,30,192 for Samvat 1946, against Rs. 6,04,504 for Samvat 1945, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,46,555 against Rs. 6,21,131. On the instalment of the Special Political Agent endeavours were made to find out the real financial condition of the State, and it was ascertained that, while there was practically no available cash balance in the treasury, the total liabilities of the State amounted to Rs. 5,45,025. Against this were to be set Rs. 2,49,029 due to the Darbár from various sources, a large proportion of which was, however, irrecoverable. Up to the 31st May 1891 no less than Rs. 2,28,700 had been paid off to the State's creditors. It was found necessary to completely reform the Treasury and Accounts Department, and, by the close of the year, they had been put into proper shape. His Highness the Naváb gave Rs. 16,000 out of his khángi income towards the payment of the debt.

Births and deaths were, till some time after the commencement of the present administration, only registered in the city of Cambay, and the statistics even there were quite unreliable. The birth-rate, according to the census of 1891, was 17.3 per mille, against 21.9 per mille reported in the preceding year, while the death-rates fell from 35 to 31. Medical relief was at a very low ebb; the hospital being most inaccessible and the stock of medicines very low. Steps were taken as early as possible during the year under report to remedy the latter defect; the absence of funds prevented the construction of a more suitable building for the former being taken in hand. Public health was good during the year, and no epidemic was reported.

There were six schools in the city of Cambay, and four in the districts, maintained by the State. Only two were under the Educational Department. The attendance of boys was 1,050 and of girls 170 against 1,066 boys and 229 girls in the preceding year. The cost to the State was Rs. 6,416 against Rs. 6,307 in 1889-90. Four or five more schools were reported to be required, but the first effort of the present administration is directed to the liquidation of the public debt.

REWA KÁ'NTHA AND NÁRUKOT.

Area, 4,980 square miles; Population, (1881) 549,892, (1891) 732,831; Gross Revenue, Rs. 21,73,368.

The Rewa Kántha Agency comprises the first class State of Rájpipla, the five second class States of Chhota Udepur, Báriya, Lúnáváda, Bálásinor and Súnth, besides four minor States and fifty-one petty Mewási estates, of which fourteen, yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 1,22,140, were under the direct management of the Agency. The Rewa Kántha Chiefs

TRIBUTARY STATES.
Cambay, Rewa
Kántha and
Nárukot.
Civil Justice.

Registration.

Municipalities.

Public Works.

Revenue and
Finance.

Vital Statistics
and Medical
Relief.

Education.

General remarks.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
*Rewa Kántha and
Nárukot.*

without exception co-operated most willingly in the work of the census, which was taken on the 26th February. The results showed the population to have increased from 549,892 to 732,831. The ábkári and opium arrangements were conducted in a satisfactory manner. The relations of the Rewa Kántha States with one another and with the neighbouring frontier States continued friendly. There being very few cases for settlement, the holding of the usual Border Court between Dungarpur and Rewa Kántha was postponed till the next cold weather. The Border Court between Banswáda and Rewa Kántha was also postponed, as the Assistant Political Agent, Banswáda, was engaged on special duty and unable to attend it.

Season and Crops.

The season was an average one, though the late rains were deficient and unfavourable for the winter crops. There was a general fall in the price of food-grains. The public health was remarkably good, but small-pox appeared in some parts of the Rájpipla, Súnth and Kadána States.

Rájpipla.

The administration of the Rájpipla State continued to be conducted by a British officer. The revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 7,90,562, while the expenditure was Rs. 6,62,476. At the end of the year the State had a balance of Rs. 3,28,708.

Chhota Udepur.

The management of this State was conducted by the Rája with the assistance of his Kárbhári, Mr. Dinshaw Jamsetji. The revenue of the State was returned at Rs. 2,17,367 against Rs. 1,87,368 in 1889-90 and the expenditure at Rs. 1,84,082 against Rs. 1,78,524. A sum of Rs. 36,942 was spent on the Chief's palace and on public works. The accounts furnished did not point to the existence of a well-regulated financial system.

Báriya.

The State administration was carried on by the Chief with the aid of his Kárbhári, Mr. Harilál Mansukhrám. The Godhra-Rutlam Railway Extension will pass through the State, and the Rája has granted the lands required for the works. The revenue amounted to Rs. 2,49,479 against Rs. 1,95,178 in the previous year and the expenditure to Rs. 1,97,082 against Rs. 2,03,453 in 1889-90. Rs. 9,944 were spent on public works proper during the year under report.

Lúnáváda.

This State was governed by the Rája himself, and his education and ability render him more independent of advisers than is usually the case. The revenue amounted to Rs. 2,21,532 against Rs. 1,97,465 in 1889-90, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,98,316 against Rs. 2,23,873 in the preceding year. Rs. 24,710 were spent on works of public utility.

Bálásinor.

The Naváb, assisted by his Kárbhári, Ráo Sáheb Premchand Kasandás, who for many years has done good service, administered his State as efficiently as heretofore. The revenue during the year rose to Rs. 1,37,636 from Rs. 1,18,378 in the previous year, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,25,602 against Rs. 1,13,313 in 1889-90. The amount devoted to works of public utility was Rs. 11,023 as compared with Rs. 16,930 in the previous year.

Sunth.

The State was governed by the Rája with the assistance of his Kárbhári, Khán Bahádúr Hormasji Ádarji Patel. The population of this and the neighbouring States being composed almost entirely of Bhils it is to the credit of the authorities that the work of administration was carried on so smoothly. The income of the State during the year amounted to Rs. 1,30,685 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,66,925. Only Rs. 4,399 were spent on public works, and the finances of the State generally were not on a satisfactory footing.

Bhálarwa.

The management of this State continued unsatisfactory during the year under report. The revenue during the year was Rs. 40,942, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 43,570.

Kadána.

The State was under Agency management owing to the minority of the Thákor, who continued to attend the Tálukdári Girássia School at Wadhván, and was reported to be making fair progress. The revenue rose to Rs. 24,131 from Rs. 20,930 in 1889-90 and the expenditure to Rs. 18,108 from Rs. 13,869.

Sanjeli.

The management of this State was well conducted by the Thákor with the assistance of an intelligent Kárbhári. The income for the year was Rs. 18,139 and the expenditure kept within that figure.

Umetha.

Owing to the Thákor's financial embarrassment the State continued under Agency management. More than half the debt was liquidated. The revenue during the year was Rs. 42,467 and the expenditure Rs. 30,172.

Sankheda and
Pánda Mewasia.

One of the most important of these estates, namely Mándwa, came under the management of the Agency during the year owing to the death of the Rána Khumánsinghji, whose son Jitsinghji is a minor. The Kunvár was entered at the Rájkmár College at Rájkot.

Nárukot.

The State was managed by the British Government. By a recent arrangement the Chief gets a fixed yearly allowance of Rs. 5,000 instead of a fluctuating half share of the revenue. The income during the year was Rs. 15,907 and the expenditure Rs. 11,685.

Police.

The police force of the Rewa Kántha Agency consisted partly of Agency police and partly of separate bodies of men employed by each of the ten leading States. The former is now paid from Provincial revenues. Its strength remained the same as in 1889-90, viz. 145 men. That of the State police was 1,148 against 1,095 in 1889-90. The number

of offences reported fell to 1,615 from 1,999 in the preceding year. Out of 2,017 persons arrested in connection with the above offences, 1,331 were convicted, 546 acquitted or discharged, and 140 remained under trial at the close of the year. The value of the property stolen in 1890-91 was Rs. 33,257, of which Rs. 8,905 (or 28 per cent.) were recovered. These results were less satisfactory than those achieved in 1889-90.

During the year, 3,362 persons were brought before the Magistracy against 4,010 in the previous year. Of these, 1,681, or 50 per cent., were convicted, 594 acquitted or discharged, 894 were allowed to compound, 26 were committed or referred, 18 died or escaped, and 149 remained untried at the close of the year. The number of serious offences was much smaller than in the previous year, and there was a considerable decrease in the number of cases of house-breaking and theft. Six appeals, against one in the previous year, were preferred to the Political Agent during the year under report.

Criminal Justice.

The total number of convicts confined in the jails of the Agency fell to 2,137 from 2,774 in the previous year. This decrease accompanying a diminution in crime was attributable to the favourable season.

Prisons.

Out of the 364 suits for disposal, including 86 of the previous year, 300 were decided, leaving 64 pending at the close of the year. The value of the suits instituted during the year amounted to Rs. 21,747. Twenty appeals were preferred to the Assistant Political Agent's Court and 6 were standing over from the preceding year. Of these, 16 were disposed of and 10 remained undecided at the close of the year. No special appeals were made to the Political Agent.

Civil Justice.

There were 11 dispensaries in the Agency, maintained at a cost of Rs. 21,069, having an average daily attendance varying in each case from 2 to 72 patients. The number of primary vaccinations performed rose from 18,314 in 1889-90 to 22,610 in the year under review; also 436 re-vaccinations were performed during the year.

Medical Relief.

Twelve new schools were opened during the year, nine of which were in the Rájpipla State. The total number of schools in the Agency rose, therefore, from 111 to 123. The total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 33,883 against Rs. 32,031 in the preceding year.

Education.

SOUTH GUJARAT.

DHARAMPOR.

Area, 794 square miles; Population, (1881) 101,289, (1891) 120,498; Gross Revenue, Rs. 2,82,898.

This State was under the political supervision of the Agent to His Excellency the Governor at Surat and was governed during the year by His Highness Maharána Shri Nárandevji Rámdevji, a Sisodia Rajput. The year dealt with in the review and statements is the Hindu year, which runs from 18th June 1890 to the 6th July 1891.

General.

The climate in the early part of the year was unhealthy. The rainfall was 105 inches, which is in excess of the average (88 inches) of the preceding five years. The crops were good, but some damage was done to pulse and jowári by the excessive moisture. The experimental cultivation of cotton and bájri suffered also, but the crop of safflower turned out good. During the summer the thermometer rose to 96° Fahrenheit.

Season and Crops.

The survey was completed in 30 villages in all. In addition to the 22 villages in which the settlement was introduced in the previous year, that of seven more villages was completed and the rates introduced roughly. The cost of the survey rose from Rs. 5,827 to Rs. 6,901 in the year under report.

Survey.

The police force of the State consisted of 118 men, and cost Rs. 13,962. The offences reported numbered 257: 320 persons were tried and 240 convicted. The percentage of convictions to trials was 73 against 76 last year. The property stolen amounted to Rs. 504, of which 60 per cent. was recovered against 30 per cent. in 1889-90. The number of cases dealt with by the Criminal Courts was 349, in connection with which 472 persons were arrested, of whom 306 were convicted.

Police and Criminal Justice.

The admissions to Dharampor Jail were 125. The cost of the jail was Rs. 1,500 against Rs. 1,509 in 1889-90. Two prisoners died from fever during the year.

Prisons.

There were three original suits outstanding at the close of the previous year, and 120 new suits were filed during the year under report. Out of the 123 suits on the files during 1890-91, 122 were decided in the course of the year, leaving one undisposed of. Four appeals also remained undecided at the end of the year.

Civil Justice.

The financial condition of the State still leaves room for improvement. The revenue was Rs. 2,82,898 against Rs. 2,70,014 in 1889-90, the increase being principally noticeable in Land Revenue, Abkári and Choth Jakát. The abkári revenue rose to Rs. 1,04,203 from Rs. 96,634. Expenditure rose to Rs. 2,79,702 from Rs. 2,67,917. The rise in expenditure was due to increased Darbár expenses and other special charges.

Revenue and Finance.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
Dharampor, Bānsda and Sachin.
Public Works. Public works charges were Rs. 9,833 against Rs. 11,513 in the previous year. The principal works undertaken were a dharamshāla at Chavsāla, the excavation of a tank in the same village, and new wells constructed in the villages of Kaprada and Māndva. Repairs to certain school-houses and dharamshālas and to the roads from Dharampor to Bulsār, Dharampor to Bānsda and to the road leading to Peint and Pārdi accounted for the rest of the amount expended.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief. The patients treated in the dispensary numbered 10,534 against 9,817 last year. The expenditure was Rs. 5,013. The number of children vaccinated was only 3,963 against 4,572 in the previous year. The number of deaths increased from 1,290 to 1,501 and of births from 1,946 to 2,320.

Education. There were ten schools with an average attendance of 327 children. The expenditure on education rose from Rs. 3,158 in 1889-90 to Rs. 3,715 in the year under report.

BĀNSDA.

Area, 215 square miles; Population, (1881) 31,807, (1891) 41,373; Gross Revenue, Rs. 2,55,154.

General. The State is governed by Mahāraval Shri Pratāpsingji Gulābsingji, a Solanki Rajput. The administration and accounts are carried on on the model of the system in vogue in British India.

Season and Crops. The rainfall was above the average and the crops were generally good.

Police and Criminal Justice. The strength of the police force was 75. The number of offences reported was 180 against 131 in 1889-90; 270 accused were tried, of whom 220 were convicted and 48 acquitted; one case involving two accused remained undisposed of at the close of the year. These figures include 39 offences under the Abkārī Act. There were in all six appeals during the year, out of which two were rejected, and in the four other cases the convictions were upheld, but the sentences were slightly modified.

Prisons. One hundred and fifteen prisoners were confined in the jail during the year. The daily average of prisoners was ten. One woman, who was admitted while ill, died in jail.

Civil Justice. There were two claims pending from the previous year, and 96 original suits were filed during the year as against 90 in 1889-90. All but two were disposed of before the close of the year. Three appeals were filed against one the previous year; they were disposed of within the year. Of 35 applications for execution of decrees 11 were satisfied and 24 remained undisposed of.

Registration. Seven documents representing a value of Rs. 1,400 were registered.

Revenue and Finance. The gross revenue amounted to Rs. 2,55,154 against Rs. 2,45,926 in the previous year; the gross expenditure rose to Rs. 2,07,112 from Rs. 2,04,786. The revenue from forests rose to Rs. 17,925 from Rs. 17,080 in the preceding year.

Public Works. The expenditure on public works was Rs. 32,584 during the year against Rs. 32,432 in 1889-90. Six tanks, four wells and six staging houses were built, and various repairs carried out.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief. During the year under report 9,043 patients were treated in the Bānsda dispensary against 8,490 in the preceding year. The cost amounted to Rs. 2,782 against Rs. 2,796. The number of children vaccinated was 1,445 against 1,624. While the number of births rose from 604 to 934, that of deaths fell from 792 to 569.

Education. There were 17 schools maintained at a cost of Rs. 4,915 against Rs. 3,723 in 1889-90. The State continued to maintain the free library.

SACHIN.

Area, 42 square miles; Population, (1881) 18,036, (1891) 21,289; Gross Revenue, Rs. 2,03,309.

General. The State is at present under direct British management, the Assistant Collector in charge of the Chorāsī division of the Surat Collectorate being the administrator. The present Navāb is a minor, his father, who is living, having abdicated in his favour.

Season and Crops. The season was on the whole fair. The early rains were plentiful, but the later rains failed, though the total fall was above the average. Jowārī and rice crops were moderate; the cotton crop was below the average; wheat was moderate; the sugarcane outturn was good and the mango crop excellent. The health of the people and the condition of cattle and stock generally was good throughout the year.

Police and Criminal Justice. The police force was the same as in the previous year. Forty-nine offences, or nine less than in 1889-90, were reported during the year, and 53 accused persons were convicted and punished.

Prisons. There was one jail at Sachin and lock-ups in all the villages. Five persons were confined in the Sachin jail in the year under report.

Civil Justice. Four civil cases remained undisposed of from the previous year and 191 fresh suits were filed during the year under report. Of these, all but seven were disposed of. Six appeals were filed during the year under report and have all been disposed of.

The opening balance for the year under report was Rs. 1,76,752. The receipts were Rs. 2,03,309 and the expenditure Rs. 2,07,231, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 1,72,830. The expenditure thus considerably exceeded the receipts. The abkári revenue amounted to Rs. 28,229, or Rs. 35 less than in the previous year. Expenditure on public works amounted to only Rs. 47,855, or Rs. 9,224 less than that of the previous year.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
*Sachin, the Khándesh
Political Agency,
Surgána and
Jawhár.*
Revenue and
Finance.
Medical Relief.

The expenditure on medical relief, including sanitation and conservancy, amounted to Rs. 2,939 against Rs. 3,232 in 1889-90.

The expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 5,211 against Rs. 4,996 in the previous year. There were 20 schools open.

Education.

NORTH KONKAN.

THE KHÁNDESH POLITICAL AGENCY.

Area, 1,623 square miles; Population, (1881) 46,065, (1891) 59,066; Gross Revenue, Rs. 1,39,214.

The Mewás Estates and the Dángs form the two groups of estates under the political supervision of the Political Agent and Collector of Khándesh. The inhabitants, chiefly Bhils, are with their Chiefs an ignorant and backward race.

General.

Of the Mewás Estates, which are non-Regulation British territory, but administered under a peculiar system, the Káthi Estate was managed by the Chief Chandrásing very satisfactorily during the year. There was an increase of Rs. 4,378 in revenue, chiefly under the heads "Forest and Miscellaneous," while there was a slight decrease in "Land Revenue." The expenditure increased, owing to large sums being spent on "Public Works" and "Tagái." The household expenses were also on the increase. The Chieftain's younger brother Suratsing continued to attend school in Dhulia and was reported to be making good progress. The Raisingpur Estate was under the management of the Political Agent, the young Chieftain Surupsing being still at school in Dhulia. The revenue showed a decrease of some Rs. 6,200, principally under the heads "Forest and Land Revenue." The fall in forest receipts was due to the closure of certain portions; there was also a decrease in land revenue. The total expenditure decreased, but there was still a comparatively large amount expended on "Public Works." Chikhli is managed by its own Chieftain Gamánsing, who did fairly well during the year and carried out several works of public utility. The revenue showed a slight falling off as compared with that for 1889-90. The expenditure was much less than in 1889-90, and the year closed with a considerable balance. Singpur, Nál and Navalpur are all small estates with neither a large revenue nor expenditure. The proprietor of Singpur, Bápu Pádvi, showed considerable public spirit in volunteering to undertake the census work in these three estates over which he was appointed supervisor. The year was a quiet one. Crops were fair and there was no serious crime. No Darbár was held during the year.

Mewás Estates.

The annual Darbár was held on May 19th, 1891, and passed off quietly; a few complaints about cattle-stealing were made, and were settled on the spot. During the year there was very little serious crime, as the season was a fairly good one. The chief cultivators are Konkanis, who wander about among the Dángs, having no settled abode, cultivating here and there as convenience prompts them. There was little or no improvement observable in the conduct of the Chiefs generally, who are habitual drunkards. Another season will be required to complete the forest demarcation, the work of which was commenced in the year 1889-90.

The Dángs.

SURGÁNA.

Area, 360 square miles; Population, (1831) 14,205, (1891) 12,398; Gross Revenue, Rs. 11,811.

Surgána, a petty State to the north-west of the Násik Collectorate, continued to be ruled by the Deshmukh Shankar Ráo Ráviráo under the supervision of the Collector and Political Agent, Násik. The income of the State is chiefly derived from abkári, tolls, forests, customs, a plough tax and various minor cesses, and was exceeded in the year under report by the expenditure (Rs. 15,209). The criminal work of the State was light, only 17 persons being accused of offences during the year, of whom all but one were convicted. The abkári revenue was collected on the same system as in the adjoining British district, but the management and supervision were lax, and the results unsatisfactory as compared with the preceding year. There was only one school, attended by 22 boys, in the State. Forest produce is exported to Gujarát. The fall in the revenue is not accounted for.

General.

JAWHÁR.

Area, 534 square miles; Population, (1881) 48,556, (1891) 52,796; Gross Revenue, Rs. 2,57,886.

The Jawhár State continued to be administered by the Rája himself with the assistance of a Kárbhári and under the political supervision of the Collector of Thána. The year under report was signalized by two important events, viz. (1) the abolition of export duties at an annual sacrifice of about Rs. 2,000, and (2) the census, according to which the population had increased from 48,556 to 52,796, or by about 9 per cent.

General.

POLITICAL.

- TRIBUTARY STATES.** *Jawhár and Janjira.* The rainfall (129 inches) was both sufficient and seasonable, and was well distributed; the crops were good, and the prices of food-grains fell. Public health was also good, but cattle-disease of a bad type was prevalent in the western parts of the State, which caused some decrease in the agricultural stock.
- Season and Crops.**
- Survey and Settlement.** The survey rates were introduced in four inám villages during the year under report, and the survey work was completed in March 1891.
- Police.** The total strength of the police force was 30, or five more than in the preceding year. The number of offences reported to the police was 54 against 84 in the previous year, the number of persons arrested being 77 against 131, and the prisoners convicted being 32 against 54. The percentage of convictions to arrests remained practically unaltered (41·55). The estimated value of property reported to be stolen fell from Rs. 319 to Rs. 172, and the percentage of recoveries to losses also fell from 95·61 to 35·46.
- Criminal Justice.** The number of persons dealt with by the Magistrates during the year under report was 292, against 305 of the preceding year. Out of these 292, only 123 were convicted, the rest being either discharged or acquitted. No appeals were presented.
- Prisons.** The daily average number of prisoners in the jail was 14 as against 15 in 1889-90. The total cost of maintaining the prisoners at the jail amounted to Rs. 417, giving an annual average cost of Rs. 28-9-0 per prisoner against Rs. 30 in the preceding year. There were no escapes from the jail, but there were three deaths during the year under report.
- Civil Justice.** The number of civil suits filed during the year was 135, or twenty more than during 1889-90. Twenty-five remained undisposed of. There were altogether nine appeals for disposal, of which six were decided and three were left pending at the close of the year.
- Registration.** The total number of documents registered during the year was 118 against 160 in the year before. The value of the property to which they referred was Rs. 16,035, and the fees realized amounted to Rs. 93-12-0.
- Forests.** The area of forests decreased from 42,881 to 42,538 acres on account of some forest land having been taken up for cultivation during the year under report. The revenue from forests rose from Rs. 46,865 to Rs. 1,05,018, while the expenditure fell from Rs. 1,520 to Rs. 1,473.
- Revenue and Finance.** The gross revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 2,57,886, including deposits and recovery of advances, as against Rs. 1,75,090 in the previous year; while the gross expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,67,920 as against Rs. 1,41,946. The balance amounted to Rs. 1,63,207 at the end of the year against Rs. 73,241 at the close of 1889-90. The large increase in revenue was due chiefly to the increased forest receipts. The amount of land revenue collections increased from Rs. 47,833 in 1889-90 to Rs. 48,637 in the year under report.
- Public Works.** The total outlay on public works was Rs. 17,271, or 8 per cent. of the total revenue of the State.
- Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.** There was a dispensary at Jawhár maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,396. The number of patients treated during the year was 3,976 against 2,225 in the preceding year. The vaccination work was performed by a State vaccinator under the supervision of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner. The total number of persons vaccinated was 2,021 against 1,659 in the previous year. The number of births and deaths registered gave a birth-rate of 26·08 and a death-rate of 16·08 per mille. No epidemic of any kind was reported during the year.
- Education.** The number of schools in the State fell from 10 to 9 and the attendance from 224 to 187 pupils during the year under report.

SOUTH KONKAN.

JANJIRA.

Area, 324 square miles; Population, (1881) 76,361, (1891) 81,582; Gross Revenue, Rs. 4,58,636.

- General.** The State of Janjira, otherwise known as Habsán, lies between the districts of Kolába and Ratnágiri, and is administered by a Naváb, under the political supervision of the Collector of Kolába. The only change in the administration was the appointment of Mr. Sháloom Bápuji to the post of State Kárbhári, in succession to Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Beg.
- Season and Crops.** The season was good. Both the rice and hill crops were better than in the preceding year. The rainfall was heavy and seasonable, and the late rains in October and November did no harm. No remissions of revenue were granted.
- Survey and Settlement.** No progress was made in the declaration of survey rates, but the work of measurement was completed in all the villages of the State except three. The area measured during the year was 14,389 acres; the area classed was 12,722 acres, against 27,813 and 32,614, respectively, during the preceding year. The total expenditure on survey during the year under review amounted to Rs. 6,591 against Rs. 9,540 in 1889-90. No complaints were received against the settlement introduced in the previous year in 42 villages of the Murud Tapa.

The only laws introduced into the State were the "Indian Ports Act" X of 1889 and the "Native Passenger Ships Act" X of 1887. Certain sections of the old Salt Act which were repealed by Bombay Act II of 1890, were repealed, and the corresponding sections of the new Salt Act substituted for them.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
Janjira.
Legislation.

The total strength of the State police force was 135, as in the previous year. The cost of the police administration amounted to Rs. 15,466, or Rs. 420 more than in the preceding year. No crime of a serious nature, such as dacoity or murder, was reported. Out of 167 persons arrested by the police, 139 were convicted. The value of the property reported as stolen was estimated at Rs. 3,098 against Rs. 4,900 in the previous year. The percentage of recoveries to losses fell from 80 to 43 per cent.

Police.

Out of 312 cases reported during the year, and five outstanding from 1889-90, all were disposed of by the Criminal Courts. The number of persons involved in the cases tried by the Courts rose to 561 from 532 in 1889-90, showing an increase of 29. Six appeals against the decision of the lower Courts were preferred; of these, one was summarily rejected under section 421, Criminal Procedure Code, and in the rest the original sentences were confirmed.

Criminal Justice.

The daily average number of prisoners was 12, as in the previous year. There were no escapes from the jails, and the health of the prisoners was generally good.

Prisons.

Out of 632 suits before the two civil Courts of original jurisdiction, 589 valued at Rs. 54,920 were disposed of. There were 89 appeals for disposal by the appellate Courts, all of which were decided within the year. Out of 1,115 applications for execution of decrees, 1,067 were dealt with.

Civil Justice.

The total number of documents presented for registration was 344, or 23 less than in the previous year. They were all registered. The value of property involved amounted to Rs. 1,06,301. The net profit from registration fees was Rs. 2,314 against Rs. 2,383 in 1889-90.

Registration.

The only change in the forest establishment was the reduction, by one man, of the number of Round and Beat guards, and the appointment of two detectives; the total number of officers and subordinates being 51. Again in the year under report one-twentieth of the area under forest, most of the wood in which was only useful as fuel, was sold by public auction. The revenue from forests amounted to Rs. 55,496 against Rs. 50,192 in the previous year, showing a net increase of Rs. 5,304. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,062 against Rs. 8,133 in the year before. The area of forests demarcated during the year was 9,408 acres, and the total demarcated area covered 36,014 acres. The value of free grants of timber made to sufferers by fire was Rs. 1,605 against Rs. 336 in the year before. The number of forest offences decreased from 461 to 385 and the number of offenders from 2,557 to 2,361. Ten forest fires were reported, the area burnt being 200 acres and the estimated damage about Rs. 18.

Forests.

The value of the import trade showed a substantial increase, rising from Rs. 3,26,059 in the previous year to Rs. 3,86,257 during the year under report. The export trade, which in 1889-90 amounted to Rs. 3,54,406, decreased by Rs. 31,160, the decrease being chiefly due to a decrease in the amount of fuel exports.

Trade.

The outlay on public works amounted to Rs. 1,29,210 against Rs. 44,876 in the year before. The most important work executed was the Victoria Water-works, which alone cost Rs. 75,247. Three new roads and one bridge were constructed during the year.

Public Works.

The total revenue of the year was Rs. 4,58,636 and the total expenditure Rs. 4,81,018 as compared with Rs. 4,70,307 and Rs. 3,72,185, which were the corresponding figures for the previous year. The closing balance amounted to Rs. 3,10,992 against Rs. 3,22,436 in 1889-90. The amount of land revenue for 1890-91 collected within the year was Rs. 1,47,083 against Rs. 1,68,118 in the previous year. The outstanding arrears of land revenue at the end of the year was Rs. 61,460.

Revenue and Finance.

The abkari system was substantially the same as that in force in the Alibag Taluka of the Kolaba District. The receipts and expenditure on account of abkari were respectively Rs. 56,757 and Rs. 19,842 against Rs. 52,994 and Rs. 14,603 in the previous year. The consumption of country spirit was 9,035 gallons, or 729 gallons less than the previous year.

Abkari.

The number of births registered during the year rose to 2,102 from 2,089 in the previous year, while the number of deaths fell to 1,166 from 1,313. The number of dispensaries remained the same as in the previous year. There were 2,666 persons vaccinated against 2,289 in the preceding year. Rs. 2,535 were spent on sanitation during the year. Out of this, Rs. 2,011 were spent by the Local Board on improvements to the water-supply.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

The number of State schools rose from 43 to 44, but the number of scholars fell from 2,150 to 2,058. The number of private schools rose from 15 to 22. There was a want of trained masters in the State. The cost of education rose from Rs. 11,969 to Rs. 12,579.

Education.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

Sávantvádi.

SA'VANTVA'DI.

Area, 926 square miles; Population, (1881) 174,433, (1891) 192,980; Gross Revenue, Rs. 4,76,662.

General.

The administration of the State remained the same as in the previous year. The conduct of the Sar Desái continued much the same as before, and his health, which is much impaired, was not improved by his visit to Baroda. The Sar Desái's first cousin, Shrirám Sávant Ráo Sáheb, was sent to the Ráj Kumár College at Rájkot.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall was abundant and generally seasonable, and the monsoon crops were excellent, which caused a fall in the price of staple food-grains. The late rains in November proved very beneficial to garden lands.

Survey and Settlement.

No progress was made towards the completion of the survey of the town of Sávantvádi, as the settlement papers, when received from the Survey Superintendent, were not complete. Some progress was made in the settlement of alienation cases, the number disposed of being 29 against 66 in the previous year.

Wards' Estates.

There were altogether 31 wards' estates under the direct management and supervision of the State Civil Courts and revenue officers during the year under report.

Military.

The men of the Sávantvádi Local Corps, numbering 400, performed their duties, both military and police, satisfactorily, and the whole corps, as a body, maintained its general efficiency. In recognition of continued good services, the scale of salaries of the corps was raised, and consequently its cost increased from Rs. 44,203 to Rs. 50,344.

Police.

The State maintained a special police establishment in the Upper Subordinate Department, but the general constabulary consisted of men detached from the local corps, who were periodically relieved. The total number of men employed on police duties was 138, or one less than in the previous year, at a total cost of Rs. 23,957, including a moiety of the salary of the Second-in-Command. As compared with the preceding year this showed an excess of Rs. 3,188 caused by the enhancement of the salaries of the local corps. The number of offences reported to the police, including such non-cognizable offences as were referred to them by the Magistrates, was 270, against 287 in the previous year; the number of persons arrested was 256 against 241; the number of persons sent for trial was 236 against 219; and the number of persons convicted was 139 against 131. The percentages of convictions to arrests and to trials continued nearly as low as in the previous year, *viz.*, 54.29 and 58.90 respectively. The percentage of recoveries to property stolen fell from 74.69 to 64.66 in the year under report. The work of the village police was reported to be satisfactory.

Criminal Justice.

The number of Criminal Courts in the State remained the same as in 1889-90, *viz.*, eight Magisterial Courts and one Sessions Court. The number of cases tried by these Courts was 628, and the number of persons brought before them out of 909 apprehended, was 899, against 631 cases and 1,057 persons in the previous year. Of the persons dealt with, 434, or 48 per cent., were convicted; 420, including 211 persons involved in cases compounded, and 21 in cases dismissed for non-appearance of complainants, were discharged without trial; 45 were acquitted, and the trial of 10 persons was pending at the close of the year. Crime on the whole decreased, and, with the exception of three cases of murder, it was not of a serious nature. Four persons involved in two murder cases were hanged. The number of appeals was 48 against 62 in 1889-90, convictions being reversed in six cases only by the appellate Courts. There were two appeals to the Commissioner against the original decisions of the Sessions Court, in both of which the convictions were upheld.

Prisons.

One hundred and thirteen persons were confined in the jail at Sávantvádi against 130 in the previous year. The daily average of prisoners fell from 43 to 30 in the year of report. The total expenditure fell to Rs. 4,012 from Rs. 5,077, but the net cost per prisoner increased from Rs. 115 to Rs. 128. The number of prisoners confined in the three lock-ups was 154, of whom 141 were prisoners under trial and 13 were short-term convicts.

Civil Justice.

There were, as in the preceding year, four Courts of original civil jurisdiction and one Court of appeal. Of the 2,096 civil suits for disposal, 1,794 were new suits filed during the year against 1,970 in the previous year; 1,803 suits were disposed of, leaving 293 in arrears, or nine less than in 1889-90. The total value of suits filed was Rs. 79,685 against Rs. 96,018. Of the 3,371 applications for execution of decrees, 2,797 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 574 for disposal. The number of first appeals filed was 139 against 136; the number disposed of was 140 against 137, the balance being 45 against 46 in the previous year. Decisions in eleven appeals only were reversed. Forty-six per cent. of the appeals decided in the State were appeals preferred to Government. Of the 45 special appeals disposed of, Government confirmed decisions in 28, reversed them in five, amended them in three, and remanded them in six cases: one was compromised and two were returned to the appellants. The Political Superintendent disposed of 17 applications against Small Cause Court decisions. The total receipts of the Civil Courts amounted to Rs. 15,467, or Rs. 1,105 in excess of those of the previous year, and the expenditure to Rs. 16,604. There were 133 possession suits for disposal under the Mámlatdár's Courts Act, of which 72 were decided.

Registration.

There were 1,959 documents registered during the year, of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,21,773, against 2,093 of the value of Rs. 2,28,624 in the previous year. The reali-

zations from this source amounted to Rs. 6,450 against Rs. 6,831, and the expenditure was Rs. 1,168.

The Municipality at Sávantvádi, which has been in existence for the last thirteen years, continued to work satisfactorily. The gross receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,408 and Rs. 6,296 against Rs. 7,481 and Rs. 7,248, respectively, in 1889-90. No additional imposts were levied, and the distribution of expenditure on works of public utility was reported to be judicious.

Municipality.

The total area of the reserved forests at the beginning of the year was reduced by 823 acres, which were disforested for the convenience of the people. On the other hand, 125 acres were added, and the area at the end of the year was 42,740 acres. The area of protected forest remained 460 acres throughout the year. Instances of incendiarism were rare in the State forests. The planting of myrabolans and bamboos was encouraged. Forest crime decreased; the total number of persons dealt with was 289, most of whom were departmentally punished by the infliction of fines as compensation. The number of prosecutions instituted involved 64 persons as compared with 96 in the previous year. The net proceeds during the year amounted to Rs. 15,623, exceeding those of the previous by Rs. 5,513.

Forests.

The value of imports was nearly four times in excess of that of exports, and the trade in both increased by 25 per cent. over that of the previous year.

Trade and
Manufactures.

In all, Rs. 92,081, against Rs. 82,887 in the previous year, were spent on public works.

Public Works.

The gross receipts of the State proper amounted to Rs. 4,76,662 against Rs. 4,52,711 in 1889-90. The increase, which was nominal only, was owing to the adjustment of a sum of Rs. 42,670, which had been advanced to a Sardár in previous years on the security of his landed property and which was, in the year under report, included in the invested balance. The ordinary receipts amounted to Rs. 4,08,019 against Rs. 4,26,797 in the previous year, when the recovery of arrears of land revenue had swelled the total. The total ordinary expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,41,037. Of the extraordinary expenditure of Rs. 75,576, more than two-thirds were spent on public works. The ordinary and extraordinary receipts amounted to Rs. 4,11,956, while the expenditure was Rs. 4,16,613.

Revenue and
Finance.

The total Local Fund receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 47,641 and expenditure to Rs. 43,474 against Rs. 49,990 and Rs. 41,862, respectively, in the previous year. There was a balance of Rs. 13,740 at the end of the year. The toll-fund receipts amounted to Rs. 30,202 against Rs. 11,361, the increase being due to the recovery of arrears on account of Amboli Toll Funds belonging to the British Government.

Local Funds
and Tolls.

The assimilation of the State abkári system with that introduced into the neighbouring British districts, known as the still-head duty and public or private distillery and minimum guarantee system, was carried out, and the tree-tax raised from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6. There was consequently a strike among the toddy-drawers, which lasted for some time and diminished the abkári revenue, the net surplus on account of which decreased from Rs. 32,834 to Rs. 25,924. There was a considerable decrease in the number of abkári offences, which numbered 39 against 49 in the previous year; 70 out of the 84 persons implicated were convicted. The smuggling of liquor from Goa territory was on the decline.

Abkári.

The stamp revenue fell from Rs. 26,051 to Rs. 24,995, partly in consequence of a decrease in the number of civil suits filed.

Stamps.

The number of births was 6,339 against 6,169 in the previous year, and the number of deaths 3,830 against 3,873. The number of persons treated medically at two hospitals, three dispensaries and two asylums was 13,047, or nearly 1,000 more than in the previous year. Of these, 30 were lepers and 38 lunatics. Substantial buildings providing ample accommodation were erected for lepers at a distance of two miles from the town of Sávantvádi. The general health was good, although there were 43 cases of sporadic small-pox and a mild epidemic of influenza. The total number of vaccinations was 6,193, or 140 more than in the previous year. The cost of the medical and vaccination departments was Rs. 14,623 against Rs. 16,533 in 1889-90.

Vital Statistics
and Medical
Relief.

There were in all 152 State and private educational institutions, at which 5,185 pupils were under tuition, against 133 schools containing 4,830 scholars in 1889-90. During the year the number of public institutions rose from 101 to 122, and the number of scholars on the rolls from 4,481 to 4,796, of whom 352 were girls. The average daily attendance was 73.75 per cent. of the average monthly number on the rolls. An important measure was the opening of 20 night classes for juvenile, as well as adult, labourers and artizans, the attendance at which was fair. The number of scholars attending the English school fell from 255 to 250. Of the total number of boys attending the primary schools, 24 per cent. were Bráhmíns, 66 per cent. were other Hindus, 7 per cent. Mahomedans, 3 per cent. Christians, and nearly one-half per cent. low castes. The total cost of the department was Rs. 27,864 against Rs. 26,367 in the previous year.

Education

According to the census enumeration of 1891 the population was found to be 192,980, showing an increase of 18,547 over that of 1881. The receipts of the telegraph office continued to cover the expenses. The number of post offices was seven.

Miscellaneous.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

Satara Jaghirs.

THE DEKKHAN.

SATARA JAGHIRS.

BHOR.

Area, 1,491 square miles; Population, (1831) 145,876, (1891) 155,488; Gross Revenue, Rs. 3,45,605.

General.

The administration of the Jágghir of Bhore, which lies to the south-west of the Poona Collectorate, was conducted by the Chief, the Pant Sachiv. The Pant paid a visit to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in September 1890. In January and February 1891, he made a trip to Ahmedábád, A'jmir, Jaipur, Agra, Delhi and several other towns in Northern India. His tour through his own State was, therefore, limited.

Survey and Settlement.

The work of recording the names of occupants of divisions of survey numbers was completed in 88 villages of the Vichitjagad and Rájgad Tálukas; the remaining work was in progress.

Police.

The strength of the police rose from 200 to 210 and the cost of maintenance from Rs. 16,840 to Rs. 18,195. The number of offences reported to the police during the year was 459 as compared with 812 in 1889-90; the number of persons arrested 317 against 634; the number of accused persons sent for trial 306 against 612, and the number convicted 68 against 121. The percentage of convictions to arrests was still very low, but it rose from 19 to 21 and that of convictions to prisoners sent for trial from 19.75 to 22. The property stolen during the year was valued at Rs. 2,655, against Rs. 6,957 in 1889-90. The percentage of recoveries to losses rose from 35 to 80. Four dacoities were committed, of which three remained undetected.

Criminal Justice.

During the year the Courts disposed of 614 cases involving 835 persons against 506 cases involving 896 persons in the preceding year. The number of accused convicted was 169, and no less than 480 arrested persons were discharged without trial. Ten criminal cases were tried by the Chief sitting as the Chief Criminal Court of the State; two cases of murder, in which four persons were involved, were tried by the Political Agent as a Court of Session, with the result that all were convicted and two of the convicts suffered the extreme penalty of the law and two were transported for life. In one of the latter cases the sentence of the Court was death, but Government altered it to one of transportation. The Chief disposed of 20 appeals involving 26 persons, and in 11 instances modified the sentences or reversed the convictions.

Prisons.

In the jail at Bhore, 83 persons were confined as compared with 96 in 1889-90. The cost of the jail was Rs. 2,887 against Rs. 2,162 in the previous year. There were no deaths among the prisoners.

Civil Justice.

Including arrears there were 1,146 suits on the files of the three original Civil Courts during the year as compared with 1,282 in the previous year, and of those 1,030 were disposed of as compared with 1,153. The number undisposed of at the end of the year was 116 against 129 at the end of the previous year. The appellate Court decided 52 out of 70 appeals for disposal. Out of 2,047 applications for execution of decrees, 1,786 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 261 applications as compared with 298 remaining at the end of 1889-90.

Registration.

There were 435 documents of the value of Rs. 1,27,239 registered during the year under review against 406 documents of the value of Rs. 1,18,612 in the previous year. The amount of fees realized rose from Rs. 1,233 to Rs. 1,343, while the cost of the registration department decreased from Rs. 651 to Rs. 641.

Municipalities.

There were municipalities at Bhore and Shirval. The receipts and expenditure of the Bhore Municipality were Rs. 6,025 and Rs. 6,128, respectively, while the corresponding figures for Shirval were Rs. 1,646 and Rs. 1,762, and the expenditure thus continued to exceed the revenue at both places.

Forest.

About 2,765 forest marks were erected in the Sudhágad Táluka at a cost of Rs. 439. The Conservator of Forests had under consideration the demarcation report of 73 villages of Prachandgad Táluka. Thirty-four forest cases involving 91 persons were sent up for trial against 15 involving 42 persons in 1889-90.

Revenue and Finance.

The State had an opening balance of Rs. 1,80,500. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 3,45,605, and the expenditure to Rs. 3,18,271, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 2,07,834. In the preceding year the gross receipts and disbursements were Rs. 5,07,827 and Rs. 4,66,829, respectively. The personal expenditure of the Chief decreased from Rs. 73,263 to Rs. 61,535. The outlay on public works rose from Rs. 29,410 to Rs. 34,001 including the expenditure from the local cess.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

The number of births registered during the year was 4,564 as compared with 4,024 in 1889-90, and the number of deaths 2,574 as compared with 2,940. At the Bhore Dispensary 3,025 persons were treated, the cost of maintaining the institution being Rs. 602, and 5,187 persons were vaccinated against 4,727 in the previous year.

Education.

The number of State schools rose from 33 to 37 and the number of scholars attending them from 1,130 to 1,188. The expenditure on education was Rs. 7,549. Education, while showing some advance, was still in a very backward state.

DAPHLÁPUR.

Area, 95 square miles ; Population, (1881) 6,007, (1891) 8,346; Gross Revenue, Rs. 16,399.

This petty Estate, which reverts to Jath on the decease of the present holder, was General administered by Bái Saheb Daphle with the aid of a Kárbhári.

The rainfall was unseasonable for the kharif crops, while the yield of rabi was an average one. No cattle-disease appeared. The prices of food-grains remained the same as in the previous year. Season and Crops.

The police force consisted, as in the previous year, of 28 men, and cost Rs. 409 to maintain. Ten offences were reported to the police against 21 in 1889-90; 19 persons, as against 31, were arrested in connection with the offences; all of these were sent for trial, and five were convicted in the year under report against nine in the previous year. The percentage of convictions to accused arrested thus fell from 29·03 to 26·31. Rs. 620 worth of property was stolen against Rs. 246 worth in 1889-90. Recoveries amounted to 98 per cent. against 97 per cent. in the previous year.

The Courts dealt with 41 cases involving 89 persons, against 64 cases with 107 accused in 1889-90. The number of persons convicted was 22 against 24 in the previous year. Of the six appeals filed, the sentences in three cases were confirmed by the Political Agent, Bijápur. Eleven prisoners were confined in jail against seven in 1889-90. Criminal Justice
and Prisons.

Including arrears there appear to have been 17 suits for disposal by the Civil Courts against 28 in the previous year; and all but three would appear to have been dealt with. Civil Justice.

The closing balance at the end of the year 1889-90 was reported to be Rs. 5,635. As far as can be gathered from the various statements given, it would appear that the revenue for the year under report amounted to about Rs. 16,399, and the expenditure to Rs. 13,886. The closing balance would therefore amount to Rs. 8,148. Revenue and
Finance.

The number of births registered rose from 206 to 233, and that of deaths from 143 to 187. Vital Statistics.

The attendance in the four schools of the Estate increased from 99 to 100. The cost of these schools was Rs. 500, and the amount of school fees realized was Rs. 43. Education.

JATH.

Area, 884 square miles ; Population (1881) 49,486, (1891) 67,523 ; Gross Revenue, Rs. 1,68,737.

The administration of this State, which is under the Bijápur Agency, was carried on by General the Chief with the assistance of his Kárbhári, Mr. E. T. Richardson.

The rainfall was light and almost confined to the mouths of September and October. The kharif crops were consequently very poor, and in many cases the rayats ploughed them up after the good falls of rain in September and resowed with rabi or late crops. The latter were fair. The rates of labour were rather below those in the adjoining districts. Season and Crops.

The strength and constitution of the police force remained unaltered. The charge incurred on account of its maintenance was Rs. 7,251 against Rs. 6,887 in 1889-90. Crime decreased during the year, there being 68 cognizable and 126 non-cognizable offences, against 106 cognizable offences and 166 non-cognizable offences reported during the year 1889-90. Out of a total of 78 persons brought before the magistracy for cognizable offences, 30 were convicted, 47 were acquitted or discharged and one remained under trial at the end of the year. The percentage of convictions was thus about 40 per cent. The amount of stolen property recovered was Rs. 442-8-9 out of a total loss of Rs. 4,376-11-3. In 1889-90 losses were valued at Rs. 2,233, 75 per cent. of which was recovered. Police.

There were 174 cases for disposal involving 353 persons, against 237 cases involving 532 persons in the preceding year. Of the total number of accused, 45 were discharged, 200 acquitted, 106 convicted, one absconded and one remained under trial at the end of the year. Only two cases, involving three persons, were tried by the Political Agent, and of these two persons were convicted and one was acquitted. Two cases, involving two accused, were tried by the Chief as Assistant Sessions Judge, and both trials resulted in acquittals. Criminal Justice.

There were 32 convicts in the jail during the year against 68 in 1889-90. The daily average was 17·81 against 28 in the preceding year. The general health of the prisoners was, as usual, unsatisfactory. Prisons.

The number of civil suits filed during the year was 120, and 43 remained over from the previous year. The Subordinate Judge decided 144 civil suits, leaving a balance of 18 for disposal. One civil suit was pending in the Chief's Court at the close of the year. There were 20 appeals filed in the Chief's Court during the year and 15 were pending from the preceding year, making in all 35. Out of these, 29 were disposed of and 6 remained pending at the end of the year. In nine cases the decision was confirmed, in ten the decision was reversed and in four modified. One case was ordered for re-trial, and five were compromised. Civil Justice.

TRIBUTARY STATES. The area under forest was 36,582 acres against 36,442 in 1889-90, and the revenue was put down at Rs. 5,017 against Rs. 4,941.
Satara Jáhirs.

Forest. The expenditure on public works was very small, and mainly confined to the repair of the main roads, which were very bad. There is still no system in this department, though the Chief has been strongly advised to introduce some systematic administration.

Public Works. The opening balance was Rs. 34,053; receipts amounted to Rs. 1,68,737, giving a total of Rs. 2,02,790; the expenditure was reported to be Rs. 1,42,248 and the closing balance Rs. 60,542, including Local Funds. The Chief, however, allows no regular budget to be made, and it was reported that the finances were really reduced to a state of bankruptcy, whilst the State lands were being constantly included in the private domains. The advice of the Political Agent was disregarded, and the condition of affairs was generally unsatisfactory. The Abkári, Salt and Opium Departments were under the direct management of the British Government during the year, and the State received compensation for the loss of revenue entailed thereby.

Revenue and Finance. The number of births and deaths registered rose respectively from 2,551 to 2,881 and from 1,242 to 1,521 during the year of report. The number of patients treated at the dispensary during the year was 5,749 against 6,057 in the previous year. The decrease was owing to the absence of any epidemic during the year. The daily average attendance was 39.1. The expenditure on the dispensary amounted to Rs. 2,558 against Rs. 2,996 in the previous year.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief. There were 25 schools, as in the preceding year, one being an English school. The number of pupils attending fell to 836 from 856 and the average attendance to 598 from 631 in 1889-90.

Education. PHALTAN.

Area, 397 square miles; Population, (1881) 58,402, (1891) 66,290; Gross Revenue, Rs. 2,05,620.

General. The Phaltan State lies to the north-east of the Satara District. No changes took place in the appointments of the officials of the State, which was administered by the Jáhirdár assisted by a Kárbhári.

Season and Crops. The early rainfall was scanty, and the kharif crops consequently suffered somewhat; but as the later rain was plentiful this was compensated by a good rabi harvest.

Police. The regular police force was of the same strength as in the previous year, but the cost of maintaining it rose from Rs. 6,895 in 1889-90 to Rs. 7,136 in the year under report. The offences reported to the police numbered 181 (one less than in 1889-90), and the number of accused persons arrested by the police in connection therewith fell from 146 to 97. Of these, 88 were sent for trial against 112 in the previous year, and 62 were convicted against 77. The percentage of convictions to accused sent for trial thus rose from 68.75 to 70.4. Property stolen was valued at Rs. 1,776 against Rs. 6,517 in 1889-90. Recoveries amounted in value to Rs. 452 against Rs. 1,674, the percentage to losses thus remaining the same as last year. There was a satisfactory absence of crime of a serious nature.

Criminal Justice. In the four criminal Courts of the State 142 cases involving 260 accused persons were disposed of, against 165 and 321, which are the corresponding figures for the previous year. Of the 260 accused persons, 94 were convicted, 4 acquitted and 162 discharged without trial. Two appeals against the decisions of the Criminal Courts were disposed of by the Jáhirdár. In one the decision was reversed and in the other confirmed.

Prisons. In the State Jail there were 12 prisoners at the beginning of 1890-91, and 47 convicts were admitted in the course of the year. The cost of maintenance rose from Rs. 505 to Rs. 688.

Civil Justice. There were two Civil Courts in the Phaltan State subordinate to the Jáhirdár's appellate Court. At the commencement of 1890-91 there were 114 suits remaining for disposal, 268 suits were filed and 265 were decided. The closing balance of undisposed cases was thus 117. The value of the property involved in the suits disposed of was Rs. 30,219. The Jáhirdár disposed of 45 civil appeals out of 60 on his files. Out of 766 applications for execution of decrees, 610 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 156 for disposal, against 155 in arrears at the close of the preceding year.

Registration. The number of documents registered during the year under report was 3,106 against 2,968 registered in 1889-90. The value of the property represented rose from Rs. 2,25,268 to Rs. 2,47,215.

Municipalities. Phaltan itself was the only municipal district in the State. The municipal receipts (including the opening balance) were Rs. 7,522 and the charges Rs. 5,550.

Public Works. The expenditure on this head amounted to Rs. 7,093, to which amount State funds contributed only Rs. 1,536, the balance being defrayed from Local Funds.

Revenue and Finance. The opening balance was Rs. 13,434. Receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 2,05,620 against Rs. 2,35,921 in 1889-90, while expenditure fell from Rs. 2,31,281 to Rs. 1,97,910. The closing balance was Rs. 26,144.

There was one dispensary at Phaltan at which 8,281 out-door and 34 in-door, in all 8,315 patients, were treated during the year under report. The cost of maintaining the dispensary rose from Rs. 1,549 to Rs. 1,893. Public health was generally good, and while the number of births registered rose from 1,886 to 2,213, those of deaths fell from 1,573 to 1,117. Cholera only appeared in one village during the year. The number of vaccination operations performed rose from 2,002 to 2,288. TRIBUTARY STATES.
Sátára Jāghirs.
Vital Statistics and
Medical Relief.

Expenditure on this head rose from Rs. 4,116 to Rs. 4,631, but the attendance at 19 schools was, in the year under report, only 718 against an attendance of 727 pupils at 20 schools in 1889-90. Four private schools in the State had an attendance of 96 pupils. Education.

AUNDH.

Area, 447 square miles ; Population, (1881) 58,916, (1891) 64,877 ; Gross Revenue, Rs. 3,72,205.

The Aundh State is within the limits of the Sátára Collectorate and is governed by the Chief, the Pant Pratinidhi, assisted by a Kārbhāri, whose services were lent by with a view to placing the administration, financial and otherwise, of the State on a sounder basis. General.

The rainfall was capricious and in parts scanty. On the whole the outturn of crops was moderate. The prices of food-grains fell slightly. The condition of cattle and agricultural stock improved, and there was no cattle-disease. Season and Crops.

The police force numbered 52 men, including 2 savārs, and its maintenance cost the State Rs. 3,637. The number of offences reported to the police rose from 370 in 1889-90 to 400. The number of arrests effected rose from 110 to 323, the number of accused sent for trial from 109 to 319, and of accused convicted from 24 to 193. The percentage of convictions to arrests thus rose from 21.8 to 59.7. The value of the property stolen rose from Rs. 2,741 in 1889-90 to Rs. 3,197 in the year under report. Recoveries amounted to Rs. 648, or 20 per cent. of the losses, against only 14 per cent. recovered in the previous year. Besides the regular police there was a force of 179 men, called shetsandis, who assisted the police and received grants of land in return for service. There was also a sibandi force of 64 men, costing Rs. 7,231, who performed escort duties. The total cost of police of all kinds appears to have amounted to Rs. 17,400. Police.

The offences dealt with during the year numbered 324, involving 705 accused persons, against 295 offences with 580 accused in 1889-90. Of the 705 accused, 323 were convicted, 90 acquitted, and no less than 288 discharged without trial ; four were committed or referred. Fourteen appeals were made, in six of which the sentences were confirmed, in seven altered, one case being remanded for further inquiry. Criminal Justice

There was one jail at Aundh. In all 73 convicts and under-trial prisoners were admitted against 88 in the year previous. The cost of the jail department amounted to Rs. 1,431 against Rs. 1,870 in 1889-90. Prisons.

From 1889-90 there remained a balance of 108 suits for disposal and 224 suits were filed during the year, giving a total of 332 for disposal, as against 363 in the previous year ; 274 were disposed of against 255 in 1889-90 ; and the cases remaining at the end of the year numbered 58. The value of the claims involved was Rs. 30,900. Under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act there were 177 suits for disposal against 189 of the previous year ; of these 146 were decided. Of 47 appeals on the files of the Appellate Court, 33 were disposed of and 14 remained pending, against a balance of 19 pending in the previous year. Out of 336 applications for execution of decrees on the files in the year under report, 278 were dealt with, leaving 58 for disposal against 107 which remained over from the preceding year. Civil Justice.

The number of documents registered during the year was 314 and their value Rs. 67,748 against 235 documents of the value of Rs. 64,039 registered in the preceding year. Registration.

The gross revenue of the Aundh State for the year ending the 5th June 1891 (1300 Fasli) amounted to Rs. 3,72,205 against Rs. 3,06,226 for the year ending on the 6th June 1890 ; and the expenditure rose from Rs. 2,75,926 to Rs. 3,30,304. The closing balance was returned as Rs. 57,534. The balance shown did not represent a sum at the disposal of the Jāghirdār, as it probably did not cover the amount of his indebtedness. The sum spent by the State on public works rose from Rs. 1,182 to Rs. 11,290, and by Local Funds from Rs. 11,130 to Rs. 11,689. Only Rs. 473 were really paid by State funds on works of public utility in Aundh, the remainder being devoted to the construction of a Wāda at Poona. Revenue and
Finance

Two dispensaries at Aundh and A'tpādi were maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,589. The number of patients treated was 7,592. The total cost of the medical establishment of the Aundh State fell from Rs. 1,878 to Rs. 1,714. While the number of births registered rose from 2,436 to 2,743, that of deaths fell from 1,892 to 1,553. The year was healthy on the whole. The number of vaccinations fell from 2,406 in 1889-90 to 2,172 in 1890-91. Vital Statistics and
Medical Relief.

Instruction in 27 schools was given to 1,058 pupils at a cost to the State of Rs. 4,155. In 1889-90 the number of schools was 30, of pupils 1,037, and the cost Rs. 4,572. Of the 27 schools, three were for girls, and had an attendance of 69 ; 27 girls learnt at various boys' schools, the total number receiving education being thus 96. Education.

ÁKALKOT.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

A'kalkot.

Area, 498 square miles ; Population (1881) 58,040, (1891) 75,737 ; Gross Revenue, Rs. 3,23,478.

General.

The Akalkot State adjoins the Sholápur Collectorate and is under the management of the Political Agent, Sholápur. The Ráje Sáheb was given full powers over his Khásgi Department. He exercised the criminal powers, conjointly with the State Kárbhári, of an Assistant Sessions Judge and the civil powers of a Sessions Judge.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall was below the average of the past five years and the kharif crops suffered. The rabi crop, especially the staple grain jowári, was, however, excellent.

Police.

The police force, which numbered 59 men, was maintained at a cost of Rs. 10,850 against Rs. 10,682 in the year previous. Two more head constables, Class IV, were added in the year for two new outposts. A sibandi guard of 46 men was maintained at a cost of Rs. 4,681. The number of offences reported to the police rose to 183 from 167 in the previous year. The number of accused arrested fell from 152 to 101, of whom 21 were convicted against 33 in the past year. Thus the percentage of convictions to arrests fell from 21·7 to 20·8. The value of property stolen was Rs. 3,392 against Rs. 5,681* in the previous year. The recoveries were Rs. 893 and Rs. 2,910 respectively. The results of the working of the police were thus unsatisfactory.

Criminal Justice.

There were five criminal Courts. The number of accused brought before them fell from 646 to 616 in the year under report, of whom 338 were convicted. Including one appeal pending at the end of the previous year there were in all 13 appeals for disposal. They were all dealt with within the year, the sentence and conviction being reversed in two cases only.

Prisons.

Fifty-four persons were confined in jail. The cost of the jail rose from Rs. 2,609 to Rs. 3,387, the increase being partly due to an increase in the pay of the jailor. One prisoner died of dysentery.

Civil Justice.

Including arrears there were 343 suits for disposal against 599 in the previous year, and 320 suits were disposed of in the year under report against 559. The total number of appeals for disposal was 46 against 76 in the preceding year. In twenty-four cases the decisions of the lower Court were confirmed, in nine cases were reversed and in four cases modified. Eight cases were compromised and only one case was remanded for retrial. The number of applications for execution of decrees was 597, of which 498 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 99 against 104 at the close of the year 1889-90.

Registration.

There were 709 documents of the value of Rs. 1,10,803 registered in the year under report against 576 of the value of Rs. 86,134 in the previous year. Registration receipts were Rs. 965 against Rs. 848 in the past year.

Forests.

The area under forests was 30,932 acres against 30,897 acres in 1889-90. The receipts and expenditure were respectively Rs. 3,170 and Rs. 3,090 against Rs. 3,122 and Rs. 2,690 in the previous year.

Public Works.

The outlay on public works, including Local Fund expenditure, fell from Rs. 23,612 in the previous year to Rs. 16,419 in the year under report. Rs. 15,025 were deposited in the Sholápur treasury in payment for the construction of new roads. The scheme for supplying water to the town of Akalkot was given up.

Revenue and Finance.

The year opened with a balance of Rs. 1,30,793. The gross receipts and expenditure were respectively Rs. 3,23,478 and Rs. 2,89,827, and the closing balance was Rs. 1,64,444. The receipts in the previous year were Rs. 2,92,106 and the expenditure was Rs. 3,07,213. The increase in receipts in the year under report was nominal, as there was an adjustment of Rs. 22,894 on account of Kárla minors' account.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

There were 2,421 births and 1,256 deaths registered in the year under report against 2,165 births and 1,710 deaths in the previous year. Deaths from cholera were 22 in the year against 426 in 1889-90. The general health was good. The number of patients treated at the Akalkot dispensary rose to 9,154 from 7,421 in the year preceding. The daily average attendance increased to 85·8, while the average in the preceding year was 56·18. The cost of maintaining the institution was Rs. 2,865 against Rs. 2,579 in the previous year. The number of persons vaccinated rose to 2,421 from 1,986 in 1889-90.

Education.

There were 33 schools against 30 in the preceding year. There was only one girls' school at Akalkot, the daily average attendance at which increased to 44·4 from 29·3 in the preceding year. Three new schools were opened in the year under report. The number of pupils on the rolls was 1,812 against 1,644 in 1889-90. The cost of education was only Rs. 9,202 in the year under report against Rs. 9,240 in the previous year.

Miscellaneous.

No difficulty was encountered in conducting the operations of the Imperial census in February 1891. The population according to the census was 75,737, while according to the census in the year 1881 the population was 58,040 only.

* NOTE.—Owing to a clerical error this was, in the General Administration Report for 1889-90, shown to be Rs. 5,026.

KOLHA'PUR.

Area, 2,816 square miles ; Population, (1881) 800,189, (1891) 913,131 ; Gross Revenue, Rs. 33,78,429.

Kolhápur is, as regards population and revenue, one of the most important States under the political control of the Bombay Government. Subordinate to it are several feudatory States, the chief of which are Vishálgad, Bávda, Kágal and Ichalkaranji. The Rájá is a minor 17 years of age, and is still under the tutorship of Mr. S. M. Fraser, C.S., with whom he made a short tour in Northern India, which was reported to have been a complete success in every way. Their Highnesses Sakwarbái Ráni Sáheb and Ahalyábái Ráni Sáheb enjoyed excellent health during the past year, while Her Highness Anandibái Ráni Sáheb continued in rather a delicate state. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay visited Kolhápur for the purpose of opening the Kolhápur State Railway in April. The annual Horse and Cattle Show at Chinchli was not held in the year under report owing to heavy work in connection with the census. His Excellency the Governor, while at Kolhápur, also opened the Art and Industrial Exhibition.

The Chief, Abájráo Krishna, Pant Pratinidhi, reached the age of 23, and will complete his studies at the Elphinstone College shortly. The revenue of the State declined from Rs. 1,05,467 in the previous year to Rs. 1,03,731 in the year under report, while expenditure, on the other hand, rose from Rs. 1,20,394 to Rs. 1,21,228, despite the fact that only Rs. 8,254 were spent on public works in the year against Rs. 21,911 in 1889-90. The invested capital of the State was reduced by Rs. 40,000, and amounted to Rs. 1,26,900 at the close of the year. The chief cause of the excess of expenditure over receipts was reported to be the expenses attending the Chief's education in Bombay.

The Bávda State continued under the administration of the Chief, Mádhavráo Moreshwar, Pant Amátya. The revenue and expenditure were respectively Rs. 99,192 and Rs. 1,00,601 against Rs. 99,127 and Rs. 97,566 in 1889-90. Expenditure on public works rose from Rs. 6,105 to Rs. 7,637.

The Chief, Pirájráo Bápu Sáheb, reached the age of 15, and continued to study with His Highness the Rájá at Dhárwár. Receipts and expenditure were respectively Rs. 1,43,077 and Rs. 1,18,489 against Rs. 1,47,526 and Rs. 1,29,091 in 1889-90. The State had Rs. 3,08,600 invested capital. The public works expenditure fell from Rs. 34,336 in 1889-90 to Rs. 16,099 in the year.

The Chief, Náráyanráo, who is 20 years of age, continued with the Chief of Vishálgad to study at the Elphinstone College in Bombay. The revenue and expenditure of the State were respectively Rs. 2,03,678 and Rs. 2,50,173 against Rs. 1,99,138 and Rs. 2,46,329. The expenditure on public works was Rs. 78,284 against Rs. 94,556 in 1889-90. The State had an invested capital of Rs. 2,00,000.

The question of succession was not finally decided by Government, but Jáyasinghráo, who was provisionally recognized by the Council, attended the Rájárám College under instructions from Government. The State continued under the management of the Darbár supervised by the Political Agent, and its revenue and expenditure were respectively Rs. 27,271 and Rs. 30,918, against Rs. 28,810 and Rs. 20,211 in 1889-90.

During the year under report there was a considerable increase (of 3,000 acres) in the area of land under cultivation : the season was thus a good one.

Vishálgad and Bávda are the only feudatory States in Kolhápur to which the settlement has not been extended. The introduction of the Kolhápur City Survey under the control of the chief revenue officer, who heard appeals from the decisions of the Special Inquiring Officer. The geological survey of the State was completed. Progress was made with the alienation settlement, as also with the work of framing the watan registers. Six wards' estates were under the management of the Darbár during the year.

The military establishment of the State consisted of the Kolhápur Infantry and a body of horse called the Red Rissála. The strength of these forces were respectively 549 men (costing Rs. 1,18,614) and 149 men (costing Rs. 72,129) against 546 men costing Rs. 80,271 and 156 costing Rs. 66,576 in the year previous.

The strength of the police force of the State, including feudatories, rose from 677 to while the expenses fell from Rs. 77,398 to Rs. 76,530 in the year under report. Eighty-five men were punished against 69 in the previous year. The number of offences reported to the police was 593, or 66 more than in 1889-90. Arrests numbered 473, of whom 471 accused were sent for trial, against 429 persons arrested, all of whom were sent for trial in 1889-90. Of the 471 sent for trial, 374, or 79 per cent., were convicted, against a percentage of 73 for the previous year. The value of property stolen rose from Rs. 46,849 to Rs. 61,530 and of that recovered from Rs. 33,835 to Rs. 41,992. Four out of 1,083 police pátils were invested with powers under section 16 of the Village Police Act.

There were in all 36 Criminal Courts. The number of crimes committed rose from 2,614 in 1889 to 2,689 in 1890. The number of accused dealt with by the Court was 5,003 against 4,886 in the preceding year. Of these 1,366 were convicted by the Magistrates, 60 were committed for trial to the Sessions, 1,262 were acquitted, 2,191 were discharged, and

TRIBUTARY STATES. 3 died, escaped or were transferred, leaving 121 awaiting trial at the close of the year. In the previous year, 1,092 were convicted. The three Criminal Appellate Courts disposed of 129 appeals and left four for disposal. In 63 cases the sentences were confirmed, in 13 modified, and in 44 reversed; applications were rejected in eight cases, and one was sent back for further inquiry. The three Courts of Session continued with the same constitution as in the previous year. Of the 27 cases for disposal, 25 were decided. In these 21 persons were convicted, 25 acquitted, 11 referred to the President in Council and two to the Bombay Government, leaving nine awaiting trial on the 31st December 1890. Six appeals were preferred to the Council of Administration: in three convictions and sentences were upheld, in two the sentences were modified, and in one, which was an appeal from an acquittal, the order of the lower Court was reversed and the accused sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.

Prisons. There was one central jail at Kolhápúr and 13 subordinate jails or lock-ups in the district. The number of admissions of both convicted and under-trial prisoners was 1,228, including 143 of the previous year, and their maintenance charges amounted to Rs. 16,377. The number of prisoners in the previous year was 1,031, and their maintenance cost Rs. 14,774.

Civil Justice. The number of these Courts of original jurisdiction continued to be seventeen. The balance of suits at the beginning of the year was 1,935; 4,269 suits were instituted during the year, making a total of 6,204, against 7,001 in 1889, for disposal. Of these, 4,551 were disposed of against 5,066 in 1889, leaving a balance of 1,653, which was less by 282 than that of the previous year. The average duration of each suit was 5 months and 9 days against 5 months and 17 days in the previous year. There were 4,828 applications for execution, including 1,150 remaining from the preceding year, against 5,212 in 1889. Out of 4,828 applications, 3,486 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,342 against 1,150 in 1889. The number of appeals for disposal during the year in the two Civil Appellate Courts was 384, including the balance of 82 from the previous year. Of these, 294 were disposed of as follows:—In 161 cases the decisions were confirmed, in 65 reversed, in 20 amended; 31 cases were remanded for further inquiry, and 17 were otherwise disposed of. The average duration of each appeal was 4 months and 23 days against 4 months and 27 days in 1889. The final appellate authority in civil matters was the Council of Administration, and the number of regular and special appeals for disposal during the year 1890 was 189, of which 158 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 31, against 71 and 40 respectively, which were the figures for the preceding year. Six hundred and forty possession suits were decided by Mámulatdárs and Kárbháris. There were 48 applications, including 11 of the previous year, for review before the Chief Revenue Officer, of which 40 were rejected and 7 referred to the Council of Administration, leaving one pending at the close of the year.

Registration. The number of documents presented for registration during the year under report was 6,094 against 5,441 in the preceding year, of which 6,084 were registered against 5,424. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 28,981 against Rs. 25,902, showing an increase of Rs. 3,079, while the expenditure incurred on account of this department amounted to Rs. 7,213 against 5,695 in the previous year.

Municipalities. There were eight municipalities during the year under report. The income of the Kolhápúr Municipality was Rs. 52,841 against Rs. 51,884 and the expenditure was Rs. 72,418 against Rs. 47,573 in 1889-90. The sum of Rs. 19,100, deposited during the year in the State Treasury for safe custody, was entered on the debit side of the account. The aggregate income and expenditure of other municipalities were Rs. 14,611 and Rs. 11,682 against Rs. 13,305 and Rs. 10,031, respectively, of the previous year.

Trade. Cotton, rice and other produce were exported from Kolhápúr.

Forests. The quantity of hirda fruit (yellow or chebulic myrobolan), the principal source of revenue in the Forest Department, collected during the year amounted to 9,883 khandis against 7,903 khandis collected in the previous year. The sale proceeds of hirda amounted to Rs. 1,31,487, exceeding those of the previous year (Rs. 71,998) by Rs. 59,489. The cost incurred in its collection was, including establishment charges, Rs. 28,183 against Rs. 23,101. The number of nurseries increased from 13 to 16 during the year (1890-91). There were altogether 66,145 seedlings nurtured, of which 21,979 were newly raised at a total cost of Rs. 892. The office of the Forest Settlement and Demarcation Officer was abolished during the year and the settlement work transferred to the district officers.

Revenue and Finance. The total gross revenue of the Kolhápúr State proper was Rs. 33,78,429 against Rs. 38,30,862 of the preceding year. The total expenditure for the two years under comparison was Rs. 36,65,143 and Rs. 43,69,762 respectively. The above figures include, besides debts and deposits, other items of adjustment, such as assessed value of alienated villages and lands, loans and advances. The net receipts and disbursements in the two years under comparison were—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	18,52,866	18,90,447
Disbursements	28,98,008	23,69,962

The increase in the receipts (Rs. 37,000 in round numbers) was chiefly due to the large increase in the hirda produce. The excess in expenditure over the receipts was chiefly

owing to the heavy outlay on the State Railway line. The cash balance of the State at the end of the year was Rs. 18,41,535, including Rs. 12,00,800 invested in Government Securities. The amount of the land-revenue demands was Rs. 11,75,951, of which the actual collections amounted to Rs. 11,19,104, against Rs. 11,28,113 and Rs. 10,93,932, respectively, during the preceding year; the outstanding balance at the close of the year was Rs. 52,364 against Rs. 33,002 of the previous year. The amount of the sáyar revenue demands, including outstanding balance of previous years, was Rs. 1,73,873 against Rs. 1,42,268 of the preceding year, and the actual amount of collections was Rs. 1,10,281 against Rs. 1,32,830, leaving an outstanding balance at the close of the year of Rs. 63,584. The aggregate collections under the head of Local Funds during the year under report amounted to Rs. 99,648 against Rs. 1,49,460 in 1889-90. The revenue derived from abkári was Rs. 1,17,067 against Rs. 1,14,321 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,746, which was due to the increase in the rate of the still-head duty. The amounts realized from the sale of General and Court-fee stamps were Rs. 33,021 and Rs. 46,927 respectively. The receipts from the tolls levied on different roads amounted to Rs. 39,488.

Rs. 10,55,887 were spent on public works, of which Rs. 8,76,105 were on account of original works and the remainder for repairs. Of the Rs. 10,55,887, Rs. 9,53,249 were spent in the Kolhápúr State proper against Rs. 15,83,464 in 1889-90. The large expenditure in Kolhápúr proper was on account of the Kolhápúr State Railway.

A new dispensary was opened at Vadgáon, in the Alta Petha, in December 1890. Inclusive of this, there were 12 dispensaries. The number of in- and out-door patients treated in all the dispensaries together was 124,553 against 115,871 in the preceding year. The number of patients treated in the Albert Edward Hospital was 37,598 against 39,174 in the previous year. The decrease was attributed to the opening of the city dispensary, which attracted a large number of patients. The number of lunatics treated at the asylum in the year was 24, against 18 in the previous year. The births and deaths registered in the State and its feudatories during the year 1890-91 numbered 30,452 and 25,777, respectively, against 32,007 and 20,508 in the preceding year. The increase of 5,269 deaths was due to the prevalence of cholera and fevers. The total number of primary and re-vaccination operations in the year under review was 26,451 and 5,497, respectively, against 28,790 and 4,788 in the previous year. Ninety-seven per cent. of primary vaccination, and 66.1 of re-vaccination cases were successful.

The total number of educational institutions fell from 230 to 223, with an attendance of only 14,294 against 14,444 in 1889-90. The total receipts from fees and fines amounted to Rs. 24,481 against Rs. 26,166 in the previous year, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,52,440 against Rs. 1,63,664 in the previous year. The attendance in the Rájárám College increased from 41 to 55. Twenty out of 33 passed in the 1st B. A., and 12 out of 20 in the Previous Examination during the year under report. The attendance at the high school rose from 470 to 504. Sixty-two boys were sent up for the Matriculation Examination, of whom 23 were successful, against 50 and 26 respectively in the preceding year. Sixteen scholars were preparing for the examination of the second year's course in the Training School for Masters. There were four schools attended by 156 pupils against 172 in the previous year. The number of the low-caste boys undergoing instruction in other vernacular State, aided and unaided schools rose from 65 to 113 in the year under review; thus there was, on the whole, an increase of 32 in attendance. The number of libraries was reduced by one, there being 19 against 20 in 1889, the most important among them being the Native General Library at Kolhápúr.

SOUTHERN MARA'THA STATES.

The following States comprise the subordinate charge of the Assistant Political Agent, Southern Maratha Southern Marátha Country; their area, population and gross revenue are detailed below:—

Name of State.	Area in square miles.	Population (1881).	Population. (1891).	Average per square mile.	Gross Revenue.
					Rs.
Sángli	1,083	196,832	238,945	220	10,58,654
Miraj (Senior)	339	69,732	88,238	260	3,29,011
Miraj (Junior)	207	30,541	35,487	171	2,84,254
Kurundvád (Senior)	182	35,187	43,809	240	1,29,674
Kurundvád (Junior)	114	25,811	40,443	354	1,35,357
Jamkhandi	492	83,917	102,142	208	4,42,197
Mudhol	361	52,163	61,815	143	2,52,070
Rámdurg	169	29,570	36,181	214	1,47,134
Total	2,947	523,753	647,060	219	27,78,361

Of the above, all except Rámdurg and Miraj (Junior) were administered by their respective Chiefs. The Chiefs of Miraj (Junior) and Rámdurg being minors, their States were managed by Kárbháris under the orders of Government.

POLITICAL.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

SA'NGLI.

Southern Marátha States.

General.

This State was satisfactorily managed by Dhundiráo Tátíá Sáheb, the Chief, with the aid of his Kárbhári.

Season and Crops.

The season was fair in all tálukas of the State with the exception of Miraj Pránt, Kuchi and Terdal Tálukas. Though the rainfall was much less than in the previous year, the prices of staple food-grains did not rise.

Survey.

The survey operations in three of the alienated villages of the State were completed and survey rates were introduced in one of them.

Police.

There was an increase in the number and cost of the police as compared with the previous year. The number of offences reported to the police was 600 as against 566 in 1889-90. The number of persons arrested was 376 against 393 and that of persons sent for trial was 359 as against 354 in the previous year. Of those sent for trial, 195 were convicted, 160 acquitted or discharged, one died and three remained under trial at the close of the year. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 51.9 as compared with 46.8 in the preceding year. The value of property stolen was Rs. 18,586 against Rs. 68,690, and Rs. 8,965 worth was recovered against Rs. 61,666 in 1889-90. This gives a percentage of recoveries to losses of 48.2 as compared with 89.9.

Criminal Justice.

The number of persons dealt with by the Magistrates during the year of report was 1,530 as against 1,429 in 1889-90. Of these, 400 were convicted, 1,079 either acquitted or discharged, 37 committed or referred, one died, and thirteen remained untried at the end of the year. The number of appeals was 86 against 91 in the previous year. The appeals were all disposed of, and no balance remained at the close of the year.

Prisons.

The number of jails and lock-ups was the same as in the preceding year. One hundred and forty-six prisoners were admitted into the jail during the year of report. The average daily number was 94, as compared with 85 in the preceding year. Their total cost of maintenance amounted to Rs. 7,514 against Rs. 6,802 in 1889-90.

Civil Justice.

The total number of suits, including those outstanding from 1889-90, was 2,403 as against 2,050. Of these, 2,096 suits were disposed of against 1,812, leaving a balance at the close of the year of report of 307 against 238 at the end of the year 1889-90. The number of applications for execution of decrees, including the opening balance, was 1,989 as against 2,090 in the previous year. Of these, 1,847 applications were disposed of against 1,916, and there remained 142 for disposal as against 174 in the preceding year. The number of appeals to be dealt with was 399 as against 414 in the previous year. Of these, 329 were dealt with against 325, and there remained 70 appeals undisposed of against 89 at the close of the previous year.

Registration.

There was an increase both in the number of deeds presented for registration and the amount of fees received. The net profit to the State during the year under report was Rs. 9,594 as compared with Rs. 9,081.

Municipalities.

There were six municipalities in the State at the close of the year. Their total revenue amounted to Rs. 34,808 and the expenditure to Rs. 11,865 against Rs. 29,716 and Rs. 27,969 in the previous year.

Forest.

The area of land under forest decreased from 54,099 acres to 46,771 acres. The receipts were Rs. 33,207 and the charges Rs. 9,158 against Rs. 25,117 and Rs. 6,743, respectively, in the preceding year.

Public Works.

The expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 1,03,162 as against Rs. 1,03,702 in the previous year. Local Funds contributed Rs. 19,477.

Revenue and Finance.

Starting with an opening balance of Rs. 9,67,828, the revenue collections amounted to Rs. 10,58,654 during the year of report as against Rs. 10,86,213 in 1889-90. The expenditure was Rs. 9,89,872 against Rs. 9,95,233, and the closing balance was Rs. 10,36,610.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

There were 8,200 births and 5,721 deaths during the year as compared with 7,927 births and 5,789 deaths in the preceding year. Cholera and small-pox appeared in some tálukas of the State. The number of vaccine operations performed during the year was 9,288 against 9,470 in the previous year. The cost was Rs. 2,837 as compared with Rs. 2,417. There were in all six dispensaries in the State. The total number of patients treated was 39,005 against 41,219 in the preceding year. Their maintenance charges during the year of report amounted to Rs. 12,157 as compared with Rs. 12,679.

Education.

There was an increase of four schools and 438 scholars over the previous year. The Sánгли High School sent up eleven boys for the Matriculation Examination, of whom four passed. The attendance in girls' schools decreased slightly. The cost on account of education was Rs. 35,305 as compared with Rs. 35,957 in 1889-90. There were ten libraries in the State.

MIRAJ (SENIOR).

General.

This State was administered by Gangádharráo Bálásáheb, the Chief, with the assistance of his Kárbhári.

The season was an average one. The rainfall was unseasonable, but the prices of food- Season and Crops.
grains remained steady.

There was no change in the strength of police force. During the year, 216 offences Police.
were reported to the police against 358 in the previous year. The police arrested 241 persons
against 382 and sent for trial 238 persons against 377 in 1889-90. Convictions were secured
against 198 persons as against 310. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 82.15
as against 81.15. The value of property stolen was Rs. 4,096 against Rs. 5,034 and the
percentage of recoveries rose from 75 to 79.

The number of persons dealt with by the Criminal Courts during the year of report Criminal Justice.
was 815 against 915 in the previous year. Of these, 270 persons were convicted. There
remained five persons awaiting trial at the close of the year. There were 50 appeals for dis-
posal in the appellate Courts, and all were decided within the year.

The number of jails was the same as in the preceding year and 146 prisoners were Prisons.
admitted against 163. The daily average attendance was 38.32 against 34.12 last year
and the expenditure was Rs. 2,956 against Rs. 2,547 in the previous year.

The number of suits for disposal in all the Civil Courts in the State was 868 against Civil Justice.
803. Of these, 827 suits were disposed of, and there remained 41 suits in arrears against 22
at the close of the preceding year. The number of applications for execution of decrees
fell to 710 from 783. Of those, 586 were disposed of and 124 remained in arrears, against
108 in the preceding year. The number of appeals to be dealt with in the appellate
Courts was 34 against 37, and three remained undisposed of at the close of the year against
nine for 1889-90.

The number of documents presented for registration rose from 946 to 1,067 and the Registration.
amount of fees received fell from Rs. 4,513 to Rs. 4,129. The expenditure was Rs. 932
as compared with Rs. 740.

The number of municipalities was the same as in the previous year. Their combined Municipalities.
income amounted to Rs. 30,078 and their expenditure to Rs. 33,784; the deficit was met
from the reserve funds.

The expenditure incurred under this head during the year was Rs. 53,670 as compared Public Works.
with Rs. 65,768 in the preceding year. Of the whole amount, Local Funds contributed
Rs. 5,676.

The total revenue of the State was Rs. 3,29,011 and the expenditure was Rs. 3,26,712, Revenue and
and the closing balance, including funded capital, was Rs. 8,13,794. Finance.

The number of dispensaries was the same (3) as in the previous year, but 21,792 patients Vital Statistics and
were treated as against 22,250 in 1889-90. These institutions cost Rs. 8,122 against Medical Relief.
Rs. 9,874. Cholera prevailed in the town of Miraj and in some of the villages in the
Miraj Taluka during the months of August, September and October. The total number
of deaths was 116. There were only two cases of small-pox in the Laxmeshvar Taluka
and both recovered. The number of vaccinations increased from 2,538 to 3,023. The
department cost Rs. 685 against Rs. 427 in 1889-90.

There were in all 43 schools attended by 2,991 scholars as against the same number of Education.
schools with 2,959 scholars in the preceding year. During the year the Miraj High School
passed two out of 13 candidates sent up to the Matriculation Examination. The total
expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 21,817 as against Rs. 22,934 in the previous year.
There were in the State three libraries, three reading rooms and a good museum. There
was also a State printing press at Miraj.

MIRAJ (JUNIOR).

Owing to the minority of its Chief this State was managed by Joint Kárbháris. General.

The season was fairly good, and the outturn of crops was quite up to the average in Season and Crops.
two talukas, but fell short in the third.

The number of offences reported to the police fell from 78 to 42 during the year. Police.
There was a decrease in the number of arrests to 62 from 98. Out of 62 accused sent
for trial, 36 were convicted against 58 in the previous year. The value of stolen property
was estimated at Rs. 4,403 against Rs. 2,142. The percentage of recoveries fell from 80
to 40.

The number of accused brought to trial in the Criminal Courts fell from 262 to 190. Criminal Justice.
Convictions were recorded against 72 persons. There were four appeals against 19 in
1889-90. Three were disposed of and one remained pending at the close of the year.

One jail and two lock-ups were maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,621. Twenty-four Prisons.
prisoners were undergoing imprisonment at the close of the year of report.

The year opened with a balance of 29 suits; the number of suits filed was 78, and of Civil Justice.
suits disposed of 98; the corresponding figures were 101 and 92 last year. The number of
appeals was 30, of which 19 were disposed of and 11 remained in arrears,

POLITICAL.

TRIBUTARY STATES. <i>Southern Maratha States.</i>	The number of documents presented for registration rose from 264 to 368 and the value of the fees from Rs. 1,050 to Rs. 1,460.
Registration. Municipalities.	The number of municipalities was three. Their income was Rs. 4,301 and expenditure Rs. 4,234.
Public Works.	The expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 32,264 as against Rs. 49,641 in the preceding year.
Revenue and Finance.	The gross income of the State during the year of report was Rs. 2,84,264 and the expenditure was Rs. 2,56,078, and the balance, inclusive of investments, rose from Rs. 6,30,970 to Rs. 6,59,155.
Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.	There was a decrease in the number of births and deaths. There were two dispensaries with a daily attendance of 70 patients. The cost of the dispensaries amounted to Rs. 3,201. The number of vaccinations was less by 19 than in the previous year.
Education.	Two new schools were opened during the year of report. The expenditure on education was Rs. 7,242 against Rs. 6,747, and the number of students was 1,413, or 109 more than in 1889-90.

KURUNDVAD (SENIOR).

Season and Crops.	The season was favourable and the rainfall sufficient and regular.
Police.	The number of cognizable offences reported to the police during the year was 45 against 57 in the previous year. The number of arrests by the police was 46 as contrasted with 61 in the previous year. Out of 40 persons sent for trial, 20 were convicted against 31 in the preceding year. Property stolen was worth Rs. 2,913 as against Rs. 3,551, and the percentage of recoveries was 53·7 as against 50 in the previous year.
Criminal Justice.	Three hundred and sixty-nine persons were brought to trial during the year of report as against 260 in 1889-90. Convictions were recorded against 67 persons as compared with 74. There were five appeals for disposal, three of which were decided and two remained over at the end of the year.
Prisons.	There were a jail and four lock-ups in the State. Their cost amounted to Rs. 1,470 as compared with Rs. 1,567 in the previous year.
Civil Justice.	The Civil Court took cognizance of 497 suits, being the same number as in 1889-90, and 111 suits remained undisposed of as against 113 in the previous year. The number of applications for execution of decrees to be dealt with was 301 against 361. Of these, 229 applications were disposed of, and there remained 72 applications in arrears against 111. Thirty-three appeals were filed and 30 disposed of during the year of report.
Registration.	There were 1,106 documents presented for registration against 2,364 in the previous year. The fees realized were Rs. 1,692 as compared with Rs. 2,030 and the expenditure under this head was Rs. 229 against Rs. 101.
Public Works.	The outlay on public works was Rs. 9,004 as compared with Rs. 6,218 in 1889-90.
Revenue and Finance.	The revenue was Rs. 1,29,674 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,25,800, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,495.
Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.	There were two dispensaries, and the number of patients treated therein was 5,125. These institutions cost Rs. 1,669. There were 1,177 births and 732 deaths registered during the year. Vaccinations fell from 1,379 to 798. Cholera and small-pox prevailed during the months of July, August and September 1890 and caused 76 deaths.
Education.	Four new schools were opened during the year of report, making eleven in all. The number of scholars was 450 against 459, and the expenditure on education rose from Rs. 1,943 to Rs. 2,117 in the year of report.

KURUNDVAD (JUNIOR).

Season and Crops.	The season was favourable and the outturn of crops satisfactory.
Police.	The number of offences reported to the police fell from 79 to 51. The numbers of persons arrested and sent for trial were respectively 75 and 57. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 61·3 against 38·7, and that of recovered property to property lost was 34·8 against 39·8.
Criminal Justice.	The number of persons to be dealt with by Magistrates was 219 against 211. Out of these, 131 persons were convicted. Thirteen appeals were preferred, of which 11 were disposed of.
Prisons.	The cost of the three lock-ups in the State was Rs. 2,198.
Civil Justice.	The number of suits to be dealt with fell from 178 to 152 and that of suits disposed of from 163 to 139. Ninety-seven applications for execution of decrees were disposed of as against 91. Out of 32 appeals, 27 were disposed of.

Registration brought in an income of Rs. 805 in connection with 616 deeds presented for registration. TRIBUTARY STATES.
Southern Maratha
States.
Registration.

Rs. 7,484 were spent upon works of public utility during the year of report against Rs. 4,195 in the preceding year. Public Works.

The receipts during the Fashi year 1300 amounted to Rs. 1,35,357 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,35,469, and the balance was only Rs. 793. Revenue and
Finance.

Births decreased by 119 and deaths by 266 as compared with the previous year. The number of vaccinations fell from 1,284 to 739. There were 5,189 patients treated in the dispensary during the year under report at a cost of Rs. 755. Vital Statistics and
Medical Relief.

There was an increase of one school and 53 scholars over the previous year, bringing the total up to 9 schools and 371 scholars. Education cost Rs. 1,551 against Rs. 1,540. Education.

JAMKHANDI.

The rainfall was well distributed, and the outturn of crops good. Season and Crops.

There was an increase in the number of offences reported to the police as compared with the previous year. The police arrested 191 persons in connection with 425 offences, and sent for trial 195 persons. Of these, 81 persons were convicted. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 42.4 against 40.2 last year. There was a falling off in the value of property stolen, and the percentage of recoveries rose from 47.5 to 51.5. Police.

The number of accused brought to trial before the Magistrates during the year of report was 425 against 321 in the preceding year. Of these 107 were convicted. Twenty-one persons were tried by the Sessions Court, of whom 16 were convicted. Out of 13 appeals recorded, 12 were disposed of. Criminal Justice.

One jail and four lock-ups were maintained at a cost of Rs. 2,658. Prisons.

Out of a total of 1,005 suits on the files, 777 suits were disposed of against 635 in the previous year, and the arrears rose from 202 to 228. There were four appeals pending at the end of 1889-90 and 27 appeals were filed against 36 in the previous year; 27 were disposed of, leaving the same number in arrears as at the close of the previous year. Civil Justice.

The number of documents presented for registration fell from 983 to 865 and the amount of fees from Rs. 2,551 to Rs. 2,287. Registration.

There was no change in the number of municipalities. The receipts amounted to Rs. 20,441 and the expenditure to Rs. 22,526. Municipalities.

Rs. 91,112 were spent upon works of public utility during the year of report as compared with Rs. 73,478 in 1889-90. Public Works.

The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 4,42,197, and the expenditure was Rs. 4,34,971. Revenue and
Finance.

The number of dispensaries was four. The number of patients treated was 24,194 as against 25,437. The expenditure on this account amounted to Rs. 8,883 against Rs. 6,680. No fewer than 3,473 children were vaccinated against 3,049 last year. Medical Relief.

There were 42 schools attended by 2,164 scholars during the year as compared with the same number of schools and 2,139 scholars in 1889-90. The expenditure on education rose from Rs. 13,542 to Rs. 14,283. There was one State printing press. Education.

MUDHOL.

The rainfall was unseasonable and the crops only moderate. The prices of food-grains remained unaltered. Season and Crops.

The number of offences reported was 107 as against 89 in the preceding year. Arrests, however, fell from 100 to 66, and 63 persons were sent for trial. Convictions were secured against 44 persons as compared with 59 in the previous year. Property valued at Rs. 12,900 was stolen, of which property worth Rs. 7,355 was recovered. The percentage of recoveries to losses was 57.02 as against 79.03. Police.

The number of persons brought to trial before the Criminal Courts was 427 against 250. Of this total, 100 persons were convicted: Sixteen appeals were preferred during the year, and all were disposed of. There was one jail at Mudhol kept at a cost of Rs. 2,744. Criminal Justice.

The Civil Courts decided 360 suits out of 449 on the files, as against 282 out of 397 in the previous year. The arrears, therefore, fell from 115 to 89 during the year of report. Out of 384 applications for execution of decrees, 243 were disposed of against 209, and there remained 141 applications in arrears at the close of the year against 86 at the close of the previous year. Nine appeals were disposed of against 17, and the closing balance of outstanding cases was 21. • Civil Justice.

<p>TRIBUTARY STATES. <i>Southern Marátha States and Savanúr.</i></p>	<p>The number of documents presented for registration rose from 456 to 612 and the fees from Rs. 1,752 to Rs. 2,488. The expenditure on this account was Rs. 647 against Rs. 306 last year.</p>
<p>Municipalities.</p>	<p>The total receipts of the municipalities in the State, including their opening balance, was Rs. 8,224 and the expenditure Rs. 8,056, leaving a balance of Rs. 168.</p>
<p>Public Works.</p>	<p>Out of the total of Rs. 24,660 spent on public works, Rs. 14,699 were paid from Local Funds.</p>
<p>Revenue and Finance.</p>	<p>The year opened with a balance of Rs. 10,36,864. Receipts amounted to Rs. 2,52,070 and the expenditure was Rs. 3,31,989, and the balance at the close was Rs. 9,53,945.</p>
<p>Medical Relief.</p>	<p>There were two dispensaries; the number of patients treated was 18,041 against 17,880 in 1889-90. The cost was Rs. 4,221 as compared with Rs. 4,460. There was a considerable falling off in the number of both primary and revaccination cases, which were only 2,796 against 3,938 in 1889-90. The cost, however, rose from Rs. 321 to Rs. 642 owing to the appointment of an inspector.</p>
<p>Education.</p>	<p>One more night school was opened during the year, making a total of 23 schools in the State. The attendance of boys rose from 1,096 to 1,189. The charges rose from Rs. 8,244 to Rs. 8,585. There were three libraries in the State.</p>
<p>RA'MDURG.</p>	
<p>General.</p>	<p>The State was managed by Joint Kárbháris. The season was unfavourable. The rainfall was untimely, but the prices of food-grains continued stationary.</p>
<p>Police.</p>	<p>The police received information of 108 offences against 91 in the preceding year. In connection with these offences 120 persons were arrested, of whom 119 were sent for trial. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 52.5 as against 56.2 in the previous year. The value of property stolen during the year of report amounted to Rs. 1,905 and that of property recovered to Rs. 783 against Rs. 2,095 and Rs. 1,082, which were the figures for 1889-90. The percentage of recoveries was 41.1 against 51.6.</p>
<p>Criminal Justice.</p>	<p>There were 186 persons placed before the Magistrates during the year against 135 in 1889-90. Of these 83 were convicted as compared with 60 in the previous year. There were five appeals preferred against decisions passed by Magistrates, and all were disposed of.</p>
<p>Prisons.</p>	<p>There was only one jail at Rámdurg, the cost of which during the year amounted to Rs. 1,750.</p>
<p>Civil Justice.</p>	<p>The number of suits disposed of was 187 against 268 in 1889-90. The number of suits in arrears was reduced from 16 to 11. Applications for the execution of decrees disposed of numbered 155 against 165 in the previous year, and the balance at the end of the year amounted to 31. The number of appeals presented was 19 as against 33 in the preceding year, and 19 were disposed of.</p>
<p>Registration.</p>	<p>Registration receipts amounted to Rs. 683 as against Rs. 629 in the preceding year.</p>
<p>Municipalities.</p>	<p>There were two municipalities whose combined revenues during the year of report were Rs. 8,695 and their expenditure Rs. 7,912.</p>
<p>Public Works.</p>	<p>Public works cost Rs. 17,060 as against Rs. 19,332 in the preceding year.</p>
<p>Revenue and Finance.</p>	<p>The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,47,134 and the charges to Rs. 1,29,279. The closing balance was Rs. 2,40,368, of which Rs. 1,65,100 were in Government securities.</p>
<p>Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.</p>	<p>There were more births and fewer deaths than in the previous year, though cholera and small-pox appeared. Vaccinations rose from 1,343 to 1,408. Medical relief was afforded to 8,639 persons at a cost to the State of Rs. 3,478.</p>
<p>Education.</p>	<p>The number of schools was 17; attendance rose from 1,140 to 1,195. The cost of public instruction amounted to Rs. 6,461.</p>

SAVANUR.

Area, 70 square miles; Population, (1881) 14,763, (1891) 16,857; Gross Revenue, Rs. 82,200.

<p>General.</p>	<p>The State of Savanúr, situated in the Dhárwár District, was governed by a Musulmán Chief assisted by a Diván under the control of the Political Agent at Dhárwár.</p>
<p>Season and Crops.</p>	<p>With the exception of rice, all crops yielded a good return. The rainfall exceeded that of the previous year, and was generally sufficient.</p>
<p>Police, Criminal Justice and Prisons.</p>	<p>The police force numbered 48 men, including two mounted policemen. The cost to the State was Rs. 4,608 against Rs. 4,260 in the preceding year. Thirty-three offences were reported to the police against 38 in the previous year; 25 accused were arrested against 16 in 1889-90; of those arrested, all were sent for trial, and 18 convicted. The percentage of convictions to arrests thus rose from 62.5 to 72. Of Rs. 218 worth of property stolen, the recoveries amounted to Rs. 159, giving a percentage of 72.47. The percent-</p>

age of recoveries to losses amounted in the preceding year to 21·6. There were fourteen admissions to the Savanúr jail in the year under report, and five convicts remained over from 1889-90. There were 78 offences reported against 74 in the previous year. In connection with these, 66 accused persons were dealt with by the Savanúr Criminal Courts against 25 persons tried in 1889-90; 31 accused were convicted and 35 discharged; no cases remained undisposed of at the close of the year. Of the three appeals preferred, in one case the sentence was upheld, in one it was modified, and in the third the decision was reversed.

Fourteen civil suits remained for disposal from the previous year, 82 were filed during the year, 78 were disposed of, and 18 remained pending on the 31st March last. The value of the suits filed in 1890-91 was returned as Rs. 9,689. Six appeals were made during the year and 18 remained for disposal from 1889-90; nineteen were disposed of and five remained pending. The applications for execution of decrees on the files numbered 43, of which 26 were disposed of. Civil Justice.

Of 101 documents presented for registration, 100 were registered. Registration.

The revenue (including Local Funds) amounted to Rs. 82,200 against Rs. 79,684 in 1889-90, and the expenditure rose from Rs. 56,811 to Rs. 78,859. The cash balance rose from Rs. 73,515 to Rs. 76,035. Expenditure on public works rose from Rs. 8,573 to Rs. 11,863. Revenue and Finance.

There was no dispensary in Savanúr. The births registered numbered 691 and the deaths 399 against 604 and 473, which were the corresponding figures for 1889-90. The number of vaccinations rose from 672 to 696, the cost of the vaccination establishment amounting to Rs. 274. Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

There were 439 pupils receiving instruction at eight schools, as compared with 400 at seven schools in 1889-90. The educational charges cost the State Rs. 1,952. Indigenous schools, to the number of eight, gave instruction to 156 pupils. Education.

SIND.

KHAIRPUR STATE.

Area, 6,109 square miles; Population, (1881) 129,153, (1891) 131,957; Gross Revenue, Rs. 7,24,901.

The Khairpur State, lying in the north of Sind, is governed in a patriarchal manner by a Chief with the title of Mir. The title of G.C.I.E. was conferred on the present ruler, His Highness Mir Ali Murád Khán, by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India on the 30th May 1891. His Highness is 78 years of age. The year was marked by the untimely death, on the 28th November 1890, of Mir Ghulám Madhikhán, the youngest son of His Highness. Mir Faiz Mohamed Khán, the heir-apparent, is now His Highness' only surviving son. No survey of this State has ever been made, and the revenue is paid in kind. About three-fourths of the whole culturable area is estimated to be waste. The area cultivated during the year is reported to have been 241,801 acres, showing a slight increase of 475 acres on the previous year's cultivation, which was estimated at 241,326 acres. General.

The estimated value of exports during the year was Rs. 7,58,347 and of imports Rs. 6,25,745. Duties were levied on all articles of import and export, no refunds being allowed. Such articles passing from one táluka of the State to another had to pay duty in each táluka passed through. The right to levy these duties was farmed in two tálukas. Trade.

The strength of the police force was 306, and it cost Rs. 30,312, being the same as in the previous year. Offences reported numbered 880 against 990 in the previous year. Arrests fell from 1,060 to 997. Out of 980 persons sent for trial, 960 were convicted against 990 out of 1,030 in the previous year. The percentage of convictions to persons tried was 98 against 96·11 in the previous year. The value of property stolen was Rs. 13,530 against Rs. 15,410 in 1889-90, and the percentage of recoveries to losses fell from Rs. 84·9·8 to Rs. 83·11·0. Nineteen appeals were preferred, in ten of which the original sentences were upheld. Police and Criminal Justice.

In the two prisons of the State 1,100 persons were confined against 1,145 in the previous year. The total cost on account of jails rose to Rs. 7,282 from Rs. 7,054. Prisons.

The only regular Civil Court was that held by Mir Faiz Mohamed, son of the Chief. Fifty-one suits were filed and disposed of in his Court. Other civil disputes were dealt with by pancháyats and arbitrators. There were seven appeals to the Chief, all of which were disposed of before the close of the year. Civil Justice.

The military disbursements during the year amounted to Rs. 1,49,156 against Rs. 1,52,568 in the preceding year. The military force consisted of a small body of irregular cavalry and a battery of light field guns for saluting purposes. Military.

The receipts of the State are reported to have amounted to Rs. 7,24,901, including Rs. 29,855 on account of the previous year's balance, against Rs. 7,29,189 in 1889-90, and the total expenditure was returned as Rs. 6,79,155 against Rs. 6,99,334 in the year before. The State is believed to be much involved; but as His Highness has given no information on this point, no details are available as to its financial condition. Revenue and Finance.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
Khairpur and Aden.
Medical Relief.

There are six native physicians paid by the State, five of whom travelled in the camp of His Highness treating all comers, while one resided at Khairpur. The expenditure under the head of medical relief was Rs. 14,039 against Rs. 15,023 in the previous year: Three vaccinators employed in the State effected 3,561 operations against 2,772 in the year preceding.

Education.

There were seven State schools maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,824, and 36 private schools. There was some improvement in the attendance during the year, the number of scholars at the State schools having risen to 257 against 203 the year before.

ADEN.

Area, 75 square miles (exclusive of Perim, 5 square miles) ; Population, (1881) 34,860, (1891) 41,912 ;
Gross Revenue, Rs. 2,18,028.

General.

The census showed that, in spite of the fact that some 7,000 persons have been removed to Shaikh Othman since 1881 and about 8,000 more have been deported from the Settlement, the population of Aden proper was practically the same as it was ten years ago, the number of inhabitants being returned as 30,128 against 30,226 in 1881. On the other hand, the population of Shaikh Othman, which was estimated in 1887 at 9,423 souls, was returned in February as 7,205, the decrease being attributed to the excessive unhealthiness of the place. The relations subsisting between the Residency and the representatives of foreign powers, as also the neighbouring Arab tribes, continued friendly throughout the year. Amongst the latter the usual feuds were maintained, but no serious trouble arose, and the caravan routes remained open and fairly safe. Heavy and unusual rain did considerable damage to the crops in the country to the east of, and cattle-disease caused great havoc throughout the country adjoining, the Settlement.

Police.

The Aden police are dealt with in Chapter III.

Criminal Justice.

During the year under report the Criminal Courts (excluding the Cantonment Magistrate's and the Perim Assistant Resident's Courts) tried 478 cognizable and non-cognizable cases involving 772 accused persons, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 433 and 742. Of those accused, 610 were convicted, the remainder being discharged or acquitted. The percentage (79) of convictions to persons tried was the same as in 1889-90. Twenty-four appeals were made, of which 20 were rejected ; in three cases the sentence was modified on appeal and in one it was reversed. The Resident held one enquiry under Act V of 1883. The Cantonment Magistrate tried 84 cases involving 153 offenders, against 78 cases and 139 offenders in 1889-90. At Perim, 56 offenders implicated in 35 cases were tried, of whom 49 were convicted by the Assistant Resident. The number of offences committed on this island show a steady increase.

Prisons.

Two hundred and forty-five persons, or 21 less than in the preceding year, were confined in jail during the year. Receipts from jail manufactures amounted to Rs. 3,224 against Rs. 2,918 in the previous year, while the total charges also rose from Rs. 10,022 to Rs. 10,270.

Civil Justice.

The number of suits disposed of at Aden during the year under report fell from 1,588 in 1889-90 to 1,475, while the value of the property involved rose from Rs. 56,385 to Rs. 1,05,524. Ten suits only remained undisposed of at the close of the year. At Perim the Assistant Resident disposed of only 59 suits of the value of Rs. 1,289, against 127 of the value of Rs. 8,364 in 1889-90. There were three appeals made in Aden : the judgment of the lower Court was in one case confirmed and in another modified, while the third case was on appeal remanded for re-trial. Receipts amounted in the Resident's Court to Rs. 17,637, or Rs. 6,077 more than in the previous year, while the expenditure also rose from Rs. 10,595 to Rs. 11,419.

Registration.

One hundred and five deeds, representing property of the value of Rs. 1,53,162, were registered, against 83 deeds of a value of Rs. 1,27,034 in 1889-90.

Admiralty proceedings.
Municipal.

No cases were adjudicated in the Vice-Admiralty Court during the year.

The gross revenue given at the head of this section represents Imperial and Provincial receipts, which are dealt with in Chapter V. The revenue of the Aden Municipality for 1889-90 and 1890-91 is shown, with the expenditure, in the following table :—

	Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
• Aden proper...	1,22,791	1,33,801	87,419	95,029
Shaikh Othman	29,387	32,581	68,333	51,763
Total	1,52,178	1,66,382	1,55,752	1,46,792

The closing balance was Rs. 69,292 as compared with an opening balance of Rs. 49,702. Large sums were spent on public works, road and other repairs, and sanitation, both at Shaikh Othman and at Aden proper. TRIBUTARY STATES. Aden and the Somali Coast.

Information under this heading is given in Chapter III. Marine.

Quarantine was imposed, at different times and for various periods, on arrivals from Persian ports in the Persian Gulf, Arabian ports in the Red Sea, Massowa, Galesong, Madras, Point de Galle and Calcutta. Quarantine.

Though no epidemic appeared in Aden, public health was decidedly bad in the Crater as well as in Shaikh Othman. The chief ailment was fever, said to have been caused by an excessive rainfall and consequent unusual growth of vegetation. Including Shaikh Othman, there were in all 21,021 patients treated in the various hospitals and dispensaries during the past, against 16,727 in the previous year. The number of cases of small-pox fell from 71 to 11. The number of vaccinations fell from 1,917 in 1889-90 to 1,351 in the year under report, the decrease in the number of operations being attributed to the death of the chief operator and the long illness of his successor, as also to the prevalence of sickness among children in an abnormally unhealthy year. The number of deaths rose from 1,189 to 1,654, the death-rate being unusually high everywhere, but particularly at Shaikh Othman, where it was 89.4 per thousand. Six hundred and ninety-two births and 1,654 deaths were registered during the year, the figures for 1889-90 being 786 and 1,189. Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

Details of shipping and trade are given in Chapters III and IV. Shipping and Trade.

The total expenditure by Government on education in the Settlement was Rs. 6,040 against Rs. 5,151 in the preceding year. The newly established school at Tawali was far from a success, owing to the incompetence of the master employed. He has now been dismissed. The average monthly attendance at the English school, Crater, increased from 88.3 to 91.6. The attendance at the vernacular schools, except at Steamer Point, declined as compared with the previous year. Nineteen private schools, some of which were reported to be doing very good work, received grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 390 during the year under report. The prevalence of fever, especially among children, accounts for the decrease in attendance at the various schools. Education.

THE SOMALI COAST.

Gross Revenue, Rs. 2,13,554 (approximately).

The Somali country lies on the coast of Africa opposite Aden, and is inhabited by three principal tribes, of which, however, there are many sub-divisions. The British protectorate extends from Ras Jibuti to Bandar Ziyada, and is administered by a Political Agent and Consul subordinate to the Political Resident at Aden. Two junior officers reside on the coast, the one in charge of the Berbera-Bulhar, and the other of the Zaila, division. At a meeting convened by the Political Agent and Consul, the Habr Awal, the Esa Somal and the Gadabursi assembled and swore to a general peace, which, though raids and assaults have not altogether ceased, has produced most satisfactory results. Generally, with the exception of raids by Dolbahanta horsemen, the behaviour of the neighbouring tribes was good, and the caravan routes remained moderately secure. Alarm was caused in the interior by rumours that large bodies of Abyssinians, which had collected in the rear of the Somali country, intended proceeding to Merka on the east coast of Africa. The cause for alarm, if any really existed, appears to have subsided. A weekly mail service between Aden and the Somali Coast was established during the year, and trade showed considerable improvement, though it fell short as compared with that of the year 1888-89. The terrible cattle-disease which raged throughout the year, though it increased the export of hides early in the year, must have affected general trade unfavourably. General.

The military force on the Somali Coast was reduced to 120 men during the year. Military.

Berbera-Bulhar.—The police force on the Somali Coast remained the same as in the previous year. Owing to the raids of the Dolbahanta horsemen, however, it was found necessary to establish a camel corps consisting of one jamádár on Rs. 45 and 25 savárs on Rs. 30 each. The conduct of the police is reported to have been good. The cost was Rs. 17,096 against Rs. 16,168 in the previous year. Crime was chiefly of the less serious kind, the number of offences amounting to 435 against 334 in the previous year, and involving 654 accused persons against 512. Of these, 571 were punished, 14 were expelled, and 69 discharged. There were four appeals in criminal cases, in two of which the sentence was upheld and in the other two reduced. There were 203 criminal and 101 political prisoners admitted to jail at Berbera and Bulhar, against a total of 295 prisoners confined in the previous year. Police, Criminal Justice and Prisons.

Zaila.—There was no serious crime. The number of offences rose from 60 in the previous year to 112 in the year under report, involving 194 accused against 86 in 1889-90. Of these, 38 were discharged, the remainder being convicted and punished. The only criminal appeal made was dismissed. There was no jail at Zaila, but one was under construction during the year.

The number of civil cases at Berbera-Bulhar rose from 343 in 1889-90 to 406 in the year under report, and at Zaila it fell from 313 to 249. Four civil appeals were filed both Civil Justice.

TRIBUTARY STATES. at Berbera-Bulhar and at Zaila. In six of the appeals the decisions passed were upheld and
The Somali Coast. in two the cases were ordered for re-hearing.

Trade.

Trade showed an improvement as compared with the previous year. There was a considerable decrease in the number of merchant steamers (109 against 140 in 1889-90) and of country craft (996 against 1,516) calling at Bulhár and Berbera during the year under report, which is accounted for by the regular weekly mail service now established. Zaila was visited by 50 steamers against 36 in 1889-90 and 479 native craft against 507 in the previous year. The total imports into Berbera, which were valued at Rs. 19,89,721, showed an increase of Rs. 2,94,281 over those of the previous year, while the exports fell from Rs. 19,79,787 in 1889-90 to Rs. 17,62,864 in the year under report. At Zaila both export and import trade showed an increase, the former rising from Rs. 14,94,302 to Rs. 21,93,276 and the latter from Rs. 12,03,609 to Rs. 15,79,102.

Revenue and Finance.

Berbera-Bulhar.—The revenue of this sub-division amounted to Rs. 1,39,429, of which customs receipts contributed Rs. 1,12,407. The expenditure, including military charges and public works charges, but excluding military works expenditure, amounted to Rs. 1,50,173, there being thus a deficit of Rs. 10,744. While the revenue has thus largely increased on that of the preceding year, which amounted to Rs. 99,783 only, the expenditure, including the above charges, still continued to exceed it.

Zaila.—Revenue receipts for Zaila rose from Rs. 55,505 to Rs. 74,125 in the year under report. The expenditure, including all charges, except military works, amounted to Rs. 74,079. There remains an item of expenditure in the Military Department, amounting to Rs. 1,038, which cannot be apportioned to any one of the outposts, being in connection with the despatch of stores to the Somali Coast generally.

Medical Relief.

The general health was good, and there was no epidemic. The number of patients treated at the Berbera dispensary rose from 1,767 to 2,093. The number of vaccinations rose from 605 to 633.

Education.

An elementary course was taught at Berbera, but little real progress in education has been made.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Surveys.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

DURING the year 1890-91 topographical surveys were in progress in Gujarát, Sind, General. Rájputána (Jodhpur) and the Southern Marátha Country (Belgaum), and the work achieved may be considered exceedingly satisfactory.

The Gujarát Party topographically surveyed 1,502 square miles of Gujarát proper and 296 square miles of the Thar and Párkar District and the Rann, or in all completed 1,798 square miles, at a cost of Rs. 27,691-10-3. The ground surveyed was partly covered with dense jungle, which retarded the completion of the work, and partly covered with reed grass, which prevented the work being undertaken till the end of February when the grass is burnt. Every section of the work done was fully tested. Gujarát Party.

The Rájputána Party topographically surveyed 1,155 square miles at a cost of Rs. 4,285-12-5. They encountered some difficulty in procuring the means of transport at first, but, working hard, not only completed the work allotted to them in Rájputána, but returning to Gujarát, assisted in the completion of one of the sheets allotted to the Gujarát Party. Rájputána Party.

The Southern Marátha Party topographically surveyed 1,659 square miles at a cost of Rs. 16,478-0-11, triangulated 1,440 square miles at a cost of Rs. 5,014-13-1 and traversed 1,727 square miles at a cost of Rs. 3,260-11-7. Every section of the topographical survey was checked, and the work found to be accurately done. A portion of the other work consisted in resurveying the Southern Marátha Railway line from Poona to Miraj, a distance of 160 miles, over country which had been surveyed before this line of rail was constructed. Southern Marátha Party.

The total cost of these surveys in 1890-91 amounted to Rs. 56,731-0-3.

TIDAL AND LEVELLING OPERATIONS.

No new tidal observatories were established, nor were any of the old ones dismantled, during the year under report. Those at which observations were made were Aden, Karáchi, Bhávnagar, Apollo Bandar, Bombay, and Prince's Dock, Bombay, and the tidal registrations obtained at all of them, with the exception of Aden, were highly satisfactory. The recent tidal observations at Aden were of a disappointing nature. In May 1888 the observatory was one of the most satisfactory in operation; but in November 1890 there was observable a marked deterioration in the quality of the work. This must be attributed not only to the carelessness of the observatory clerks, but to the lax supervision of the Port Officer. Aden is one of the three permanent tidal stations of the Bombay Presidency (the other two being Karáchi and Bombay) which have to be kept up as long as the general tidal operations continue, and at which it is important that there should be no break in the continuity of the registrations. During the eleven years extending from March 1879, when the station was permanently established, till March 1890, the registrations at Aden were continuous and satisfactory. Since the latter date, although the gauge has continued to work almost uninterruptedly, its registrations have in many cases been rendered useless, owing chiefly to the diagrams having sometimes been wrongly adjusted, and to the driving clock having been damaged through mismanagement; the result being that, except for making a few comparisons between actual and predicted tides, a whole year's tidal registrations (from March 1890 to March 1891) were rendered useless and had to be rejected, thus causing a most serious break in what ought to have been a continuous series. Observatories.

The actual working of the auxiliary instruments at Aden was on the whole fairly satisfactory; but, for two periods of about a fortnight each, the readings of the barometers and thermometers were incorrectly taken by the observatory clerk. The error of the tide-gauge clock was also incorrectly recorded by him on several occasions; and these faults, which ought to have been at once detected in Aden, were only discovered when the daily reports arrived. The attention of the Port Officer was drawn to these circumstances. The observatory was inspected towards the end of last March by the Tidal Assistant, who put all the instruments into good order and adjustment, and since his inspection the work of the observatory has been proceeding satisfactorily. At Karáchi the year's work was very satisfactory. The tide-gauge worked practically without a break, only one short interruption worth mentioning having occurred on the 11th January, when the inlet holes of the cylinder were blocked for 15 hours. The auxiliary instruments also worked most satisfactorily. Except when they were being cleaned, their registrations were

absolutely uninterrupted. For the continued efficiency of this observatory, credit is due to the Port Engineer. The working of the Bhavnagar observatory was satisfactory on the whole. Apart from the usual interruptions caused by flushing the cylinder, and one special interruption of five days while a portion of the inlet pipe was being renewed and the cylinder cleaned and painted, the accidental interruptions of registrations were few and trivial. One accident to the tide-gauge, however, occurred during the year, owing to the float band breaking. All the auxiliary instruments worked well, except the self-registering aneroid, which worked imperfectly throughout the whole year. The usual readings of the standard mercurial barometer were taken uninterruptedly, and supplied the necessary barometric information. The Bhavnagar tidal observatory was not inspected during the year under report. At the Apollo Bandar observatory the tide-gauge as usual worked extremely well, and no interruptions of the registrations occurred during the year. The tide-gauge at Prince's Dock differs in construction from those in use at all the other Indian observatories, its drum for recording the tidal curves being vertical, and its mechanism not being so simple as that of the usual pattern. Its working on the whole was satisfactory and there were only three interruptions to its registrations during the year, none of which exceeded 17 hours in duration.

Tide Tables.

The tide tables for Indian ports for the year 1891 were received from London on the 3rd January, and contained predictions for nine observatories in the Bombay Presidency, viz., for those at Aden, Karachi, Okha Point, Port Albert Victor, Bhavnagar, Apollo Bandar, Bombay, Prince's Dock, Bombay, Marmagão, and Kärwár.

Levelling Operations.

The levelling operations in the Bombay Presidency comprised the following lines of double levelling:—

Section I.—From Rájkot along the Rájkot-Bhavnagar main road *viá* Sardhar, Adkot and Bábra to Dhása and thence along the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar Railway Line to Bhavnagar.

Section II.—From Sárosra Station of the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar Railway to Chachuda Temple, opposite Salbet, with a branch line to Port Albert Victor.

Section III.—From Náydongri Station of the G. I. P. Railway along the line of rail to Bhusával, and thence along the Nágpur Railway to Nádgaoon where the levelling passed beyond the limits of the Bombay Presidency.

The work done within the Bombay Presidency comprised 296 miles of double levelling, in doing which the instruments were set up at 2,314 stations, and in the course of which three Government Trigonometrical Survey stations and 271 bench-marks were connected.

REVENUE SURVEY.

Presidency Proper.

Parties at work,

The following revenue survey parties were at work during the year under report:— the Gujarát Revenue Survey; the Deccan Revenue Survey; and the Konkan Revenue Survey. In addition to these a party of surveyors of the Survey of India was employed throughout the year on the survey of the forest tracts in the Presidency. The control over all these branches was exercised by Colonel Godfrey from the commencement of the year up to the 27th July 1890, and from that date up to the close of the year by Mr. Stewart.

The subjoined statement shows the effective strength and outturn of work of each of the three revenue survey parties above referred to:—

Parties.	Number of Parties or Establishments employed.	FIELD OPERATIONS.	
		Area measured.	Area classed.
		Acres.	Acres.
Gujarát Survey	6	37,508	736,022
Deccan Survey	20	1,199,614	2,078,918
Konkan Survey	13	172,977	225,802
Total	39	1,410,099	3,040,742
Total for 1889-90	34	1,976,181	1,796,710

It will be seen from the above statement that the operations of the year have resulted in a decrease in the area measured and a considerable increase in the area classed, as compared with the results for 1889-90.

Gujarát Revenue Survey.

At the commencement of the year under report the strength of this branch consisted of 4 field establishments, of which one was employed on revision measurement and classification of the Parántij Táluka of the Ahmedábád District, 2 were employed on revision measurement in the Mátur and Mohmadábád tálukas of the Kaira District, and the remaining establishment was at work on revision measurement and classification in the tálukdári estates of the Dholka and Dhandluka tálukas of the Ahmedábád District.

Shortly after the beginning of the field season of 1890-91 the strength of this branch was increased by two additional establishments newly constituted on the transfer of the men from the Cambay State, where the survey operations had been closed. Of the six field establishments which this survey then comprised, one was employed, up to the middle of January 1891, on the revision classification of the Parántij Táluka, and on completion of that work was removed to the Nadiád Táluka of the Kaira District. Two establishments were employed on revision measurement in the Nadiád, Thásra, Mehmadábád and Kapadvanj tálukas of the Kaira District, and two on revision classification of the Anand and Mátar tálukas of the same district, while the remaining one was engaged on revision measurement and classification of the tálukdári estates in the Dhandhuka and Gogha tálukas of the Ahmedábád District.

During the months of April and May 1890, 11 measuring and 7 classing, and, from November 1890 to the close of the year, 9 measuring and 11 classing parties were at work in this branch of the survey. The average number of field parties employed in this survey was thus 20, of which 3 were employed on original survey and classification in the vil-
lages of the Southern Marátha jághirs and on revision measurement and classification in the isolated villages of the marginally noted tálukas of the Belgaum and Dhárwár Districts. Of the remaining 17 parties, 4 were employed on revision measurement and classification in the villages of the Málegaon and Peint tálukas of the Násik District, and on revision measurement in the villages of Nándgaon,

Deccan Revenue Survey.

Gokák. | Belgaum.
Chikodi. | Khánápur.
Dhárwár.

Chándor, Niphád and Dindori tálukas of the same district. Two parties were employed on revision classification in the Haveli, Purandhar and Khed tálukas of the Poona District, and on similar operations in the Pandharpur and Súngola tálukas of the Sholápur District. The remaining parties were employed in the marginally noted tálukas of the Khándesh and Sátára Districts. The total expenditure of this branch amounted to Rs. 2,87,259 against Rs. 2,95,177 in the previous year.

Khándesh.
Remeasurement
and reclassification.
Dhulia.
Chálisgaon.
Shirpur.
Jámner.
Jalgaon.
Sindkhed.
Páchora.
Original
remeasurement
and reclassification.
Sháhada.
Nandurbár
Taloda.

Sátára.
Remeasurement
and reclassification.
Javli.
Válva
Wái.
Sátára.
Pátan.
Karád.
Koregaon.
Khánápur.

At the commencement of the year the strength of this survey party consisted of 11 field establishments. This number was subsequently increased by two field establishments transferred from the Deccan Survey at the commencement of the field season of 1890-91. Of the 13 field establishments which the survey thus comprised, two were purely classing parties and were employed on revision classification in the Pen and Alibág tálukas of the Kolába District and of the Kalyán Táluka of the Thána District. Of the remaining 11 establishments, four were employed on revision operations in the Kalyán, Sálsette, Bhiwndi and Murbád tálukas of the Thána District; two in the Pen, Panvel and Roha tálukas of the Kolába District; and the remaining five on similar operations in the marginally noted tálukas of the Thána and Kolába Districts, and on original measurement and classification in the Mhasála Tappa of the Janjira State. The total expenditure of this branch amounted to Rs. 1,88,561, against Rs. 1,75,373 in the previous year. Of this total expenditure, Rs. 4,020 were on account of the Janjira State Survey, and the balance, Rs. 1,84,541, was charged to the British treasury against Rs. 1,67,450 in the previous year.

Konkan Revenue Survey.

Thána.
Bassein.
Murbád.
Kalyán.
Bhiwndi.
Salsette.

Kolába.
Alibág.
Roha.
Pen.
Panvel

The total outturn of this party is shown in the subjoined table :—

Forest Survey.

Division.	District.	Tálukas.	AMOUNT OF WORK.		
			Triangulation.	Traversing.	Topographical Survey.
			Sq. miles.	Linear miles.	Sq. miles.
Northern Circle	Poona...	Haveli ...	158	270	210
		Sirúr ...			
		Bhimthadi ...			
		Khed ...			
		Mával ...			
	Thána ...	Kalyán ...			
		Bhiwndi ...			
Southern Circle	Dhárwár...	Kalghatgi ...	286	876.69	287
		Yellápur ...			
	North Kánara.	Mundgod ...			
		Supa ...			
	Kolába ...	Pen ...			
		Panvel ...			
		Total ...	444	1,146.69	497

As in the previous year this party was sub-divided into three sub-parties, of which one was employed in completing the survey of the forest reserves of the Kalghatgi Taluka of the Dhárwár District and in carrying out the survey of the Supa and Yellápur talukas of the Kánara District on the 4" and 8" scale respectively. The total outturn, which includes triangulation, traversing and topography, was 45 square miles on 4" scale and 242 square miles on the scale of 8" to the mile. The second party was employed on the topographical survey of the forests of the Kalyán and Bhiwndi talukas in the Thána District and of the Khed Taluka in the Poona District. The total outturn of this party was 98 square miles on the 4" scale and 90 square miles on the scale of 8" to the mile. In addition to this, 19 square miles of bábul reserves were surveyed by this party on the scale of 16" to the mile. The third party was employed on triangulation and traverse, and subsequent computations of the same, for work in advance in the Panvel and Pen talukas of the Kolába District. The total outturn of this party was 66 square miles of triangulation and 258 linear miles of traversing. The total cost of this party amounted to Rs. 71,605 against Rs. 69,235 in the previous year. Of the total cost, Rs. 32,174 were on account of the work performed in the Northern Circle, and the balance, Rs. 39,431, on account of that done in the Southern Circle.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure on revenue surveys contrasted with that of the previous year is shown below :—

	1890-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
British Survey	5,66,324	5,80,643
Janjira State Survey	7,923	4,020
	<u>5,74,247</u>	<u>5,84,663</u>

The total expenditure of the forest survey party for the year under report, and for the previous year, is shown below :—

	1890-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
Forest Survey Party	69,235	71,605

Sind.

Measurement.

Original and revision settlement work was carried on in the following talukas :—

Karáchi Collectorate ...	{ Johi ...	...	Revision measurement.	
	{ Dádu ...	...	" "
Hyderábád Collectorate ...	{ Sháhdádpur ...	...	" "
Shikárpur Collectorate ...	{ Lárkhána ...	...	" "
Upper Sind Frontier District {	{ Thal ...	...	Original	"
	{ Kashmor ...	...	" "	"
Thar and Párkar District... {	{ Umámkot ...	...	" "	"
	{ Saughar ...	...	" "	"
	{ Khipra ...	...	" "	"

The Sind Survey has been reconstituted, and consists of 1 Superintendent, 1 European Assistant Superintendent, 4 Native Sub-Assistant Settlement officers and 5 small parties of measurers. There were measured 65,717 survey numbers containing 431,250 acres, or an average for each survey number of about 6½ acres. This work was tested to the following extent :—

	Numbers.	Acres.
By Europeans	552	3,445
„ Sub-Assistants	3,388	28,779
„ Native testers	2,109	11,884
Total	<u>6,049</u>	<u>44,108</u>

Classification.

No regular classification work was carried on during the year under report. Both classers and measurers were alike employed in preparing talukas, in which a revision of rates will shortly become due, for the introduction of irrigation settlement. The total area dealt with was 551,268 acres comprising 97,760 survey numbers. Of this area 57,783 acres comprising 10,211 numbers were personally examined by the officers in charge of the work, their test including about 10½ per cent. of the work done by their establishments.

Expenditure.

The estimated and actual expenditure for the year was as follows :—

	Rs.
Budget estimate	1,75,507
Expenditure	1,17,788
Savings	<u>57,719</u>

Settlements.

PRESIDENCY PROPER.

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

Name of Táluka or State.	Number of Villages.	Past Collections.	Estimated Collections under Revised Settlement.	PERCENTAGE.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
<i>Gujarát Survey.</i>		Rs.	Rs.		
Viramgám	69	1,57,224	2,03,571	29·5	...
<i>Konkan Survey.</i>					
Rájápur	33	43,880	34,942	...	20·5
<i>Deccan Survey.</i>					
Haveli	25	17,219	23,346	35·6	...
Karjat	72	53,962	71,276	32·1	...
Mán... ..	72	60,652	80,069	32·0	...
Khatáv	55	72,442	1,00,582	38·8	...
Erاندول	228	2,25,703	2,99,953	32·9	...
Amalner	28	23,330	34,015	45·8	...
Siddápur	81	38,911	56,076	44·1	...
Total	663	6,93,323	9,03,830	30·4	...
<i>Add—</i>					
ALIENATED VILLAGES AND NATIVE STATES.					
<i>Inám Villages.</i>					
Khed	2	2,773	3,455	24·6	...
Karjat	1	4,132	4,917	19·0	...
Chopda	3	1,818	2,318	27·5	...
Total	6	8,723	10,690	22·5	...
<i>Native States.</i>					
Karvi	4	2,823	3,424	21·3	...
Grand Total	673	7,04,869	9,17,944	30·2	...

In Gujarát, the settlement work consisted of the introduction of revision survey rates into 69 Government villages of the Viramgám Táluka of the Ahmedábád District, and of the submission of the revision settlement proposals for the Sánand Táluka of the same district.

The former táluka is bounded on the north by Baroda and the territories under the Mahi Kántha Agency, on the east by the Kadi Táluka of the Gáekwár's Territory and the Sánand Táluka of the Ahmedábád District, on the south by the Dholka Táluka of the same District and on the west by the province of Káthiáwár. Except in the north corner, where the country is broken up with sand hills of some elevation, the táluka is a flat expanse, generally speaking quite bare of trees. The soil of the táluka is chiefly black of an inferior description and generally more or less impregnated with salt. The staple produce is cotton, jowári (great millet), bájri (spiked millet) and wheat. Cotton has now become the great alternate crop to all the cereals in dry-crop land. The species most generally grown is the "Vaghdia," whose wool is gathered in the pod, as the pods do not burst like those of the "Lália." There is very little rice of the superior description grown in the táluka. There is nothing special in the mode of husbandry practised. The condition of the people, though Kolis form the majority of the cultivating classes, is prosperous. The villages are well built and have an air of comfort. In the matter of roads the táluka is well off, there being, besides the B. B. and C. I. line which passes through the táluka and which has 5 stations within its limits, numerous cart tracks which are used for internal communication. There are 5 markets in the táluka, viz., Viramgám, Mándal, Khárágoda, Pátri and Detroj. The total area of the 69 villages is 344 square miles and the population 73,500 souls, or 214 to the square mile. The result of the introduction of revised rates into these villages has been an increase of 29·5 per cent. on the old revenue.

The settlement operations in this survey consisted of the introduction of the revision survey rates into 479 villages of the Poona, Sátára, Ahmednagar and Khándesh Collecto-rates, and of original survey rates into 81 villages of the Siddápur Táluka of the Kánara District and one village of the Erاندول Táluka of the Khándesh District.

The Haveli Táluka consists of two divisions: one, the Subhá division or the Mám-lat-dár's charge, comprising 158 villages, of which 103 are Government and 55 inám; and the other, called the Pethá or the Mahálkari's charge, comprising 84 villages, of which 80 are Government and 4 inám. Of the 103 Government villages in the Subhá Division, revised survey rates were introduced into 78 in the year 1874, and the revision settlement of the remaining 25 villages was effected in the year under report. The original measurement and classification of these villages having been found to be defective, it was decided to carry out complete re-measurement and reclassification for revision settlement purposes. In these villages, early crops preponderate over the late ones, and of these the most grown products are jowári, bájri and rági (rági). In 18 of the 25 villages rice is grown wherever possible. The rice lands, though somewhat inferior in point of fertility to those of the Mával Táluka, are yet embanked, carefully cultivated, and, with the certain and heavy rainfall;

yield a good return. On lands retaining moisture after rice has been reaped, a second crop of either wheat, sátu (barley), gram, masur (lentil), vátáná (field pea), or vól (large-fruited dolichos) is raised. Sugarcane is rarely grown in rice lands. Of the total area under garden cultivation one-fourth is irrigated by streams and three-fourths by wells and budkis. The garden products generally grown are sugarcane, betel leaves, betelnut, grapes, guavas, plantains, figs, oranges, limes, mangoes and vegetables of all kinds. In point of means of communication and markets, the villages are well off. The total area of these 25 villages is 89 square miles, and the population is 19,338 or 217 per square mile. The result of the introduction of revised survey rates into these villages has been an increase of 35 per cent. on their former revenue.

Karjat Táluka.

This táluka lies in the south of the Ahmednagar Collectorate, and is bounded on the north-east by the river Sina, on the north-west and west by the Shrígonda Táluka, on the south-west by the Bhima and on the south by the Karmála Táluka of the Sholápur Collectorate. The táluka is extremely undulating, with a well-marked division of drainage to the Bhima on the south and the Sina on the east. The soil is generally poor, except in the immediate neighbourhood of the two rivers named. On the whole the táluka with its large rolling tracts of unwooded undulating "Mál," on which only spear grass grows, presents a dreary and uninteresting appearance. The principal crop grown is late jowári, which occupies nearly half the cultivated area of the táluka. The táluka has numerous cart tracks, besides a few made roads. From east to west a road traverses the centre of the táluka, coming from Jámkhed and going to Shrígonda and thence to the railway station of Pimpri. The old Nagar-Sholápur road runs along the eastern side of the táluka parallel with the Sina river. Another road branches from the main central road at Walwad and going in a north-westerly direction enters the Shrígonda Táluka near Ghogargaon. A passable road, made as a relief work during the famine, connects the three market towns of Mirajgaon, Karjat and Rasin. The southern portion of the táluka is passable for wheeled conveyances in all directions. The principal markets of the táluka are Mirajgaon, Karjat and Rasin, the first in the north, the second in the centre and the third in the south of the táluka. Of these the most important is Mirajgaon. There are no manufactures of importance in the táluka. The total area of the villages is 478 square miles, with a population of 71 souls per square mile. The result of the introduction of revised rates into these villages has been an increase of 32 per cent. over their former revenue.

Mán Táluka.

This táluka is the most easterly of the Sátára Collectorate. It is of a fairly compact and regular outline, with an extreme length from east to west of some 30 miles, whilst its breadth in the eastern portion is about 20 miles. It is bounded on the north by the Phaltan State and the Málsiras Táluka of the Sholápur District, on the east by Málsiras and the Átpádi Jághir, on the south by Átpádi and the Khatáv Táluka of Sátára, and on the west again by Khatáv. The táluka generally is an undulating tableland shut in on all sides, except the east, by well-defined ranges of hills. The soil, except where accumulations have taken place in the valleys, is for the most part poor and shallow, and there is much land which is of scarcely sufficient capacity to pay the risk and expenses of cultivation. The supply of water, however, in almost all these valleys is remarkably plentiful, and, what is of great importance in a country of uncertain rainfall like Mán, is near the surface and easily reached. Of the total cultivated area of the táluka, more than 50 per cent. is used in the cultivation of early bájri, and nearly 15 per cent. of late jowári. These form the staple products of the táluka. The táluka is well supplied with the means of communication. The only markets within the limits of the táluka are Dahivádi and Mhasvad. The only local industry is the making of blankets, which, being of a superior texture, are largely exported. The total area of the táluka is 593 square miles, with a population of 120 souls to the square mile. The introduction of the revised rates into the táluka has resulted in an increase of 32 per cent. on its former revenue.

Khatáv Táluka.

This táluka is bounded on the west and east by well-defined ranges of hills with occasional spurs running into the level country of the interior. From the northern corner the land gradually slopes down towards Khánápur. The Yerla river, rising in the extreme north, intersects the táluka throughout its whole length, dividing it into somewhat unequal portions east and west. The soil is on the whole of poor quality. In the valleys, however, where garden cultivation is chiefly carried on, the accumulations are rich and deep, and water is found within a moderate distance from the surface, a fact which renders the sinking of wells comparatively easy and profitable. Of the crops produced, early bájri covers nearly 63 per cent. of the cultivated area, jowári 11 per cent., while wheat, which is the principal crop for exportation, covers between eight and nine thousand acres of the cultivated area. There are six made roads in the táluka. There are eight markets within the limits of the táluka, at which weekly bazárs are held. The total area of the 55 villages is 375 square miles, and the population is 70,166, or 187 souls per square mile. The introduction of revised survey rates into these villages has enhanced the revenue by 38·8 per cent.

Brandol Táluka.

This táluka is one of the central sub-divisions of Khándesh, and is bounded on the north-east and east by the Girna river, on the south by the Páchora Táluka and on the west by the Amalner Táluka. The northern part of the táluka consists of rich black soil; the central portion consists of a strip of undulating country; while the southern and the south-eastern portion is now being forested. Throughout the táluka there are large numbers of mango "Topes" or orchards, and at Brandol and in its vicinity in particular, mangoes are extensively cultivated. The climate of the táluka is on the whole good, and most favourable

for all kinds of dry-crop cultivation. Of the crops produced, cotton is the most important, and covers nearly one-third of the cultivated area. Next in importance are jowári and bajri, which cover respectively 24 and 20 per cent. of the cultivated area, and these are mostly retained for home consumption. The garden crops are miscellaneous and of little importance, the principal being sugarcane, plantains, chillies and country vegetables. Lands devoted to rabi crops are well weeded and tended, but in deep black soil they are not, as a rule, manured or annually ploughed. In the matter of communications the táluka has vastly improved since the date of the original settlement, when there were no metalled roads whatever. There are now three made roads which are practicable for traffic throughout the year. The táluka has further been greatly benefited by the near approach of the railway, which runs but a few miles outside, and parallel to, almost the entire length of its eastern boundary, with the important railway stations of Páchora, Máheji, Mhasvad and Jalgaon within easy reach. There are, besides, many country roads, neither metalled nor bridged, which carry considerable traffic during the fair season. There are three market

Páldhi. | Chándsar.
Sonwad. | Utran.
Sávarkheda. | Náded.

towns in the táluka, namely, Erandol, Dharangaon and Kasoda. Besides these, weekly unimportant bazárs are held at the 6 villages mentioned in the margin. There are no manufactures of any importance in the táluka. Weaving is the principal industry, there being in all 1,300 looms at work. At Kasoda, carpets of superior kinds, "palpattis," &c., are made. The total area of the 227 villages is 450 square miles, and the population 96,956, or 215 per square mile. The introduction of revised survey rates into these villages has resulted in an increase of 32 per cent. on their former revenue.

Besides these 227 villages, revised survey rates were introduced into 28 khálsa villages of Amalner Táluka and 3 inám villages of the Chopda Táluka, with the result that the revenue of the former was increased by 45·8 per cent. and of the latter by 27·5 per cent. Original survey rates were introduced into the village of Ringangaon, táluka Erandol. This village was held in inám up to 1879, when it lapsed to Government. The introduction of survey rates into this village has increased its revenue by 61 per cent.

Amalner Táluka.

In the Kánara District, original survey rates were introduced into 81 villages of the Siddápur Táluka. With the introduction of survey rates into these villages, the survey settlement of the whole district was brought to completion. The total area of these villages is 132 square miles, but the cultivable portion measures only 9,543 acres, or a proportion of a little over 11 per cent. of the whole area. The population numbers 12,193, which gives an average density of 92 per square mile. Twenty-two per cent. of the cultivated area is devoted to dry crops or grass, all the rest of the cultivation being divided about equally between rice and garden. The crops grown are rice, second rice crops, sugarcane occasionally after green crops, and vegetables in limited areas after the rice is cut. The gardens are as good as those in most parts of the district and are thickly planted with supári palms, and in some cases with cocoanuts. They also yield cardamoms, black pepper and other valuable products in profusion. For the purposes of the settlement, the villages were divided into two groups, one comprising 57 villages and the other 24 villages. The rates applied to the villages in the former group were, Rs. 4 for rice and annas 12 for dry-crop lands, and for the villages in the latter group, Rs. 3-8-0 for rice and annas 10 for dry-crop lands. The garden rate adopted for the villages in both the groups was Rs. 14. The result of the introduction of these rates has been an increase of 41·1 per cent. on the former revenue of these villages.

Siddápur Táluka.

In the Konkan Survey the settlement operations consisted of the introduction of survey rates into 33 villages of the Rájápur Táluka of the Ratnágiri District. The result of this settlement has been that the old revenue of these villages has decreased from Rs. 43,880 to Rs. 34,942, or by 20 per cent.

Konkan Settlements:
Rájápur Táluka.

The settlements effected during the year have resulted in a yearly enhancement of revenue of Rs. 2,10,507, or 30·4 per cent., in British villages, and of Rs. 2,568, or 22·2 per cent., in alienated villages and Native States.

General results.

The total cost of revision settlement operations up to the present time has been Rs. 48,16,695. This expenditure has resulted in an increase in the revenue demand of Rs. 26,89,477, or 33·7 per cent. on the former revenue, which means a return of 55 per cent. on the total expenditure.

Expenditure on
revision settlement
operations.

SIND.

The undermentioned tálukas of the Karáchi and Hyderábád Collectorates were brought under the irrigational settlement during the year, with the financial results shown below:—

Collectorates.	Tálukas.	Number of Villages.	Past Collections.	Estimated Collections under revised Settlement.	Percentage increase.	Year from which the Irrigational Settlements have effect.
			Rs.	Rs.		
Hyderábád Karáchi ...	Sehwan	66	79,881	88,441	10·7	1890-91
	Sakrand	113	77,838	78,330	0·6	1890-91
	Tando Alláhyar	106	94,223	1,04,170	10·4	1890-91
	Total	285	2,51,942	2,70,941	7·5	

Proposals were submitted before the close of the year for the irrigational settlement of the Johi and Dádu tálukas.

ALIENATION SETTLEMENTS.

General.

In the districts of the Northern Division the enquiries have been completed, and only 52 sanads remained to be issued. In the Central Division, Khándesh and Sátára were the only districts in which any considerable number of sanads remained over for issue at the beginning of the year, and of the 3,041 so pending (of which 2,958 were in Sátára and 83 in Khándesh) only three sanads in Khándesh and 100 in Sátára were issued during the year. In all, 2,986 sanads remained for issue in this Division at the close of the year. In the two Southern Division districts of Ratnágiri and Kolába, a great deal of settlement work was remaining at the close of the year; and only in Ratnágiri, where a special officer was appointed, was any substantial progress made. In that district 123 enquiries were completed and 138 sanads were issued, and there remained, at the close of the year, 371 cases for enquiry, 1,113 sanads for issue and 826 for re-issue. In the Kolába Collectorate, the work was not touched. In the whole Presidency, 386 sanads were issued during the year.

Collection of Land Revenue.

Information respecting the amount of land revenue collected in the Presidency during the year 1890-91, 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 levied for the collection of the year's revenue:—

Division.	District.	Number of Occupancies.		Number of Distaunts.	
		1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Sind...	Thar and Párkar	Unknown.	26,301	7	22
	Shikárpur	58,008	58,697	149	320
	Hyderábád	27,271	28,715	1,366	1,282
	Upper Sind Frontier	2,940	2,939	179	173
	Karáchi	19,178	19,980	24	5
	Total	107,397	136,632	1,725	1,802
Northern Division	Broach	50,404	50,286	307	19
	Ahmedábád	63,412	63,432	196	137
	Panch Maháls	26,454	27,038	94	25
	Kaira	114,426	114,311	22	34
	Surat	75,066	75,393	41	11
	Thána	82,205	81,301	15	106
Total	411,967	411,761	675	332	
Central Division	Khándesh	136,028	135,595	107	99
	Násik	71,106	72,523	8	12
	Sholápur	46,872	46,377	1	3
	Poona	69,715	69,713	.....	2
	Sátára	74,420	74,647	24	32
	Ahmednagar	71,391	71,766	28	20
Total	469,532	470,621	168	168	
Southern Division	Belgaum	50,039	50,504	1	1
	Dharwár	80,272	80,373	5	.....
	Ratnágiri	127,182	132,526	242	128
	Kánara	32,766	32,855	11	21
	Kolába	42,854	45,373	3	.....
	Bijápur	80,315	80,802	6	8
Total	413,428	422,433	268	158	
Grand Total	1,402,324	1,441,447	2,836	2,460	

From the above table it will be seen that with the exception of the Northern Division, where the number of occupancies fell, there was a general increase in the number of holdings occupied in the Presidency; while, with the exception of Sind, the number of cases in which it was necessary to levy distraint declined considerably. In the Shikárpur District there was a large increase in the number of distraints, but property was only sold in one case, and in no case was a holding forfeited for the recovery of land revenue. The issue of notices appears not to indicate pressure, but rather to demonstrate the apathy of the cultivator, who, though perhaps perfectly able to pay the revenue demands punctually, is too careless to do so until forcibly reminded that he must. The decrease in the number of occupancies in the Northern Division was owing chiefly to a large decrease in the Thána District, and in none of the other Collectorates in the Presidency was there such a decline in the number of occupancies as to call for remark. The total number of distraint cases was 2,460 against 2,836 in the previous year, and, seeing that the season was far from being a remarkably favourable one, this decline in the number may be held to be a satisfactory indication of the increased facility with which the cultivator can meet the demands of land revenue.

Waste Lands.

The following statistics respecting the waste lands of the Presidency, taken from the Collectors' administration reports, cannot in all cases, especially where the survey is still incomplete, be relied on as perfectly accurate. This remark applies especially in the case of Sind.

The following table shows the state and extension of cultivation during the year 1890-91 Northern Division, in the various districts of the Northern Division:—

Districts,	Total culturable area.	Actually cultivated.	Balance culturable waste.	Area newly taken up during the year.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ahmedábád	1,518,985	1,448,188	70,797	10,623
Kaira	485,728	415,375	70,353	4,586
Panch Maháls... ..	391,170	254,453	136,717	Unknown.
Broach	491,353	465,753	25,600	1,864
Surat	687,985	650,411	37,574	.....
Thána	1,023,203	980,528	42,675	4,808
Total	4,598,424	4,214,708	383,716	21,881

While the total cultivable area, as compared with the previous year, shows a decrease which was common to all the districts except Broach and Thána, and due in Surat and the Panch Maháls to the forestation of certain lands, there was an increase in the area actually cultivated in the division. It was most marked in the Panch Maháls and Thána districts.

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

Districts.	Total culturable area.	Actually cultivated.	Balance culturable waste.	Area newly taken up during the year.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Násik	2,135,387	2,034,566	100,821	16,147
Khándesh	3,602,032	3,180,772	421,260	36,809
Ahmednagar	2,580,414	2,521,579	58,835	7,541
Poona	2,513,252	2,492,565	20,687	17,041
Sholápur	2,164,779	2,147,178	17,601	1,737
Sátára	1,519,814	1,489,272	30,542	2,011
Total	14,515,678	13,865,932	649,746	81,286

It will be seen that while there was an increase of 395,504 acres in the cultivable area of the division, the area actually cultivated increased by no less than 457,882 acres. The increase in the latter, though general, with the exception of the Khándesh District, was by far the most marked in the Poona Collectorate, where the area cultivated increased by no less than 434,519 acres. The area taken up in this district during 1890-91 more than quadrupled the area taken up during the previous season, and the percentage of cultivable land remaining waste was reduced from 1.5 per cent. to .8 per cent. during the year under report.

The figures for the Southern Division are as follows:—

Districts.	Total culturable area.	Actually cultivated.	Balance culturable waste.	Area newly taken up during the year.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Belgaum	1,213,522	1,150,309	63,213	2,776
Dhárwár	1,612,375	1,563,770	48,605	1,095
Kánara	384,823	323,473	61,350	2,021
Bijápúr	2,182,944	2,101,369	81,575	24,785
Ratnágiri	1,410,097	1,408,705	1,392	139
Kolába	572,731	568,979	3,752	2,613
Total	7,376,492	7,116,605	259,887	33,429

There was thus an increase in the total culturable area in the Division accompanied by a corresponding increase in the area actually cultivated, and everywhere, but in Ratnágiri, a decrease in the balance of culturable waste. This balance was still large in Dhárwár and Belgaum, and was accounted for partly by the unproductive nature of the soil in parts of these two districts, rendering its cultivation unprofitable, and in Belgaum by the fact that in two of the talukas there is no labour available for the proper cultivation of the soil. The construction of the Southern Marátha Railway has enhanced the value, generally, of all the southern districts through which the line passes, and the tendency to take up land has been more marked. In Ratnágiri and Kolába there was practically no cultivable land lying waste.

With regard to Sind the remarks made in last year's report are still applicable. Complete statistics are not available, but, so far as could be ascertained, cultivation was spreading,

except where the inundation was less favourable than in the previous year. Trustworthy statistics as to cultivable area cultivated and lying waste are not available, but it may be safely stated that with a favourable inundation the area under cultivation would be greater now than, under similar conditions, it was in previous years.

Government Estates.

There is nothing to record under this head.

Wards' and other Estates under the management of Government.

In the Ahmedábád District all, and in the Kaira and Broach districts most, of the estates of the above description were under the management of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer and are separately noticed below. In all the other districts such estates were under the management of the Collectors, and one estate in Thána continued under the management of a Mámlatdár under the orders of the District Judge. Exclusive of the encumbered estates in Sind, which are separately dealt with below, there were 59 estates of minors and others with an approximate aggregate area of 101,393 acres. The estates varied in size from one acre to over 20,000 acres. The number of estates under management in 1889-90 was 79, with an area of 111,523 acres.

ESTATES IN CHARGE OF THE TÁLUKDÁRI SETTLEMENT OFFICER.

Estates in charge.

The following table shows the number and revenue of estates of all descriptions under management and of the tálukdári villages in Ahmedábád under revenue charge of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer in the year under report and the preceding year :—

	Number of Estates.		Aggregate revenue for collection.		Amount realized by sale under decrees.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
			Ra.	Ra.		Ra.
Ahmedábád Tálukdárs under Act VI of 1862	38	62				
Ahmedábád Tálukdárs removed from Act VI of 1862, but continued under management	8	6	77,879	65,040	...	...
Kaira Thákors under Act XXI of 1881	50	40	90,512	91,420	...	...
Broach Thákors under Act XXI of 1881	7	7	59,327	58,726	...	...
Minors' Estates under Act XX of 1864	31	45	56,536	62,781	...	...
Miscellaneous Estates managed by agreements of owners and under Act VI of 1888	9	15	27,142	1,80,746	...	...
Estates managed under attachment for default, &c., Section 144, Revenue Code...	11	12	98,611	79,151	...	...
Estates—						
(a) Managed under Section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code	136	176	48,631	41,273	...	...
(b) Under process of sale...	61	110	...	...	...	3,870
Estates managed under Section 604 of the Civil Procedure Code...	6	7	7,339	6,398	...	...
Total	356	491	4,66,027	6,85,140	...	3,870
Tálukdári villages under revenue charge	356	356	3,71,508	3,85,628	...	...

Ahmedábád
Tálukdárs'
Estates.

The number of estates under management under Act VI of 1862 at the beginning of the year under report was returned as 38. This figure, however, was not correct, as the estates noted in the margin were each treated as one instead of being shown as consisting of more than one. If these be counted separately, and one be deducted, on account of the estates of Rámsur Hardás and Dáda Rájshi being united during 1889-90 by the death of the first-named, the number under management at the commencement of 1890-91 should have been returned as 62. Section 34, Act VI of 1888, provided that Act VI of 1862 should not be applied to any estate after six months from the coming into force of the Tálukdárs' Act VI of 1888. That period expired in September 1889, and hence no new estate was brought under management under Act VI of 1862 during the year under report. The number of estates removed during the year from management under the provisions of that Act was two. The number remaining under management at the end of the year under report was, therefore, 60. The number of estates removed from the operation of the Act, but remaining under management on account of indebtedness to Government, was at the beginning of the year eight. During the year one estate paid off its debt to Government and was released from management. Seven of these estates were, therefore, still under management at the close of the year. Of the other estates under management, 30 were managed by the Tálukdári Settlement Officer directly, 37 were managed by the Tálukdárs under his supervision, and three were managed by creditors under special arrangements. During the year, Rs. 13,259 were paid to private creditors and Rs. 10,085 to Government, and a sum of Rs. 3,23,981 remained to be paid, of which Rs. 1,78,176 were due to private creditors and Rs. 1,45,805 to Government. The average payment for the year under report was 6·8 per cent. and the reduction of debt was 5 per cent. against a reduction equivalent to 12½ per cent. in the previous year. An unfavourable season decreased considerably the amount of surplus receipts to be devoted to the reduction of debt, and the total amount due was more than doubled during the year under report. The debts of the estates, the settlement of claims against which were sanctioned during 1890-91, amounted to Rs. 1,93,836.

One of the most important events of the year, connected with the working of the Department, was the attachment of the estate of the Thákór of Sánand and Koth under Section 26, Act VI of 1888, on account of the unfitness of the Thákór, on his coming of age, for the duties attending the management of his large estate.

The number of estates managed under Act XXI of 1881 at the beginning of the year under report was 49. During the year six estates were removed from the operation of the Act; there were, therefore, 43 under management at its close. No advance was taken from the Government treasury during the year under report. During the year, Rs. 989 were paid to private creditors and Rs. 31,759 to Government, and a total sum of Rs. 1,99,483 remained to be paid, of which Rs. 6,679 were due to private creditors and Rs. 1,92,804 to Government. The average payment for the year under report was 14·75 per cent. and the reduction of debt 10 per cent. against 9 per cent. in 1889.

The number of estates under management under the Act remained the same as in the previous year, *viz* seven. During the year of report Rs. 3,037 were paid to private creditors and Rs. 13,050 to Government, and a total sum of Rs. 74,877 remained to be paid, of which Rs. 34,150 were due to private creditors and Rs. 40,727 to Government. The average percentage of payment was 18·2, and the reduction of debt was 15·4 per cent., or nearly the same as in 1889-90.

The estates of 42 minors were under the management of the Settlement Officer under Act XX of 1864 at the beginning of the year under report, and four were added during the year. One estate was released from management. The total under management at its close was, therefore, 45. Of these, 41 were in Ahmedábád, two in Kaira and three in Broach. Of those in Ahmedábád, eleven were unencumbered. The total realizations on account of all the minors' estates under management, including the previous year's balance, amounted to Rs. 2,18,245, of which Rs. 55,003 were expended in Government jama and maintenance and other charges, and Rs. 1,63,242 were partly devoted to the payment of debts and partly carried over as savings. The total amount invested in Government Securities was Rs. 90,745, and in landed property Rs. 20,000.

The young Thákór of Utelia continued to attend the Rájkumár College and to make satisfactory progress in his studies. Eleven boys attended the Tálukdári Girássia School, Wadhván. Two boys were sent to the school during the year under report and two left, as they were too old to continue their attendance there. Most of the minors under the control of the Settlement Officer were being educated, either at school or by private tuition, according to the resources of their estates.

The amount in hand on account of the Tálukdárs' Jubilee Fund was Rs. 22,156, of which Rs. 18,500 were in fixed deposit for a year in the Bank of Bombay at 3 per cent. interest and Rs. 3,656 were in the Post Office Savings Bank at Ahmedábád. Of the Rs. 3,700, which at the end of the previous year remained to be collected, no portion was realized. No decision was arrived at in regard to the shape to be taken by the Jubilee Memorial, as the proposal to devote it to drawing closer the connection between the Tálukdárs of Gujarát and the Tálukdári School at Wadhván did not meet with unqualified approval.

There were 13 miscellaneous estates under the management of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

During the year under report the revision survey of the Dhandhuka Táluka villages was completed, as also that of the villages in the Gogha Táluka.

Of twenty-five partition suits for disposal under section 11 of the Tálukdárs' Act of 1888 all but six were variously disposed of. Twenty-four suits to which Government was a party were pending from the previous year, and thirteen were filed during the year; of this total of thirty-seven, twenty-seven were decided, of which twenty-one ended in favour of Government and six in favour of the plaintiffs.

The following abstract gives the financial results of the management of estates for the year under report :—

	Number of Estates.	Gross Revenue including previous year's outstanding balances.	Total Revenue realized, including past year's balance in hand.	CHARGES OF ALL KINDS.						Paid to creditors.	Balance in hand at the close of the year.	Outstanding balance written off.	Outstanding balance at the close of the year.
				Government dues.	Collection, &c., charges in the Tálukas.	Tálukdári Settlement Officer and establishment charges.	Maintenance, education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Miscellaneous.	Total.				
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estates under Encumbered Estate Acts ...	126	2,45,950	3,01,015	65,268	12,855	9,175	51,133	5,809	1,44,300	72,170	84,536	1,763	33,122
All other Estates under management ...	305	4,24,943	6,33,911	1,34,237	18,927	9,487	66,776	52	2,63,259	97,426	2,73,126	7,569	64,251
Total ...	491	6,70,893	9,34,826	1,99,505	31,782	18,662	1,17,889	29,721	4,07,659	1,69,605	3,67,602	9,312	97,973

Other Estates in the Ahmedábád District.

Kaira Thákors' Estates.

Broach Thákors' estates.

Minors' Estates under Act XX of 1864.

Education of minors.

Tálukdárs' Jubilee Fund.

Miscellaneous estates.

Revision Survey and Settlement.

Litigation.

Financial review.

The percentages of collections to demands showed a decline in all three districts, but most markedly so in Broach. A remission in Ahmedabad was granted on account of the Gangad Estate, where a balance of Rs. 4,000, which was outstanding before the estate came under management, had to be written off as irrecoverable. There was some outstanding balance of previous years on account of the Dharoda and Nadiad Estates, which being found irrecoverable was written off. A large remission in Broach was granted on account of the Jhanor Estate, a balance of Rs. 2,123 being written off. The average percentage of expenses of management to realizable revenue and to actual collection of all the three districts together for the year under report was 8.21 and 7.85, respectively. The expenses of management in 1889-90 were equivalent to 8.92 per cent.

Working of the
Gujarat Talukdars'
Act VI of 1888.

Memorials protesting against the Act were dealt with by the Secretary of State, who declined to interfere in the matter. Generally speaking, the Act appears to have worked satisfactorily, and its provisions to have been appreciated by the majority of the Talukdars concerned with it. Advantage was frequently taken of the provisions which deal with partition, and they appear to tend to reduce the expenses which formerly had to be incurred by persons desiring partition of their estates. The necessity which existed for the provisions relating to the limitations placed on the power of a Talukdar to alienate or encumber his estate was demonstrated by the fact of several decree-holders being referred to Government for sanction to the sale of land, which was refused.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES, SIND.

Karachi
District.

In the Karachi District, there were eight estates under management at the commencement of the year. One was relinquished during the year and seven remained under management at its close. The total receipts during the year, including the opening balance of Rs. 1,715, amounted to Rs. 15,689, which sum was spent in paying off—

	Rs.	
*Land revenue to Government ...	6,947	(a) a part, <i>i. e.</i> , Rs. 2,940, of Government debt amounting in all to Rs. 12,169 ;
Maintenance to estate-owners ...	1,507	(b) the whole of the private debt, <i>viz.</i> , Rs. 765 ;
Boundary marks ...	22	(c) Rs. 2½ per cent. on the produce realized from estates on account of the cost of management, that is, Rs. 310 in all ; and
Balance at credit of relinquished estates paid to estate-owners ...	577	(d) Rs. 9,984* in certain miscellaneous charges marginally named,
Interest ...	931	
	9,984	

thus leaving a balance of Rs. 1,690 in favour of the estates at the close of the year.

Hyderabad
District.

In the Hyderabad District, out of 26 estates under management at the beginning of the year, 8 were freed of all their liabilities during the year and were accordingly restored to their respective owners, and 18 remained under management at the close of the year. The total receipts during the year together with the opening balance of Rs. 3,128 were Rs. 73,268. The expenditure was Rs. 70,646, of which Rs. 17,193 were paid in liquidation of the debt due to Government, which amounted in all to Rs. 41,638 at the beginning of the year. The private debts were also reduced during the year from Rs. 18,412 to Rs. 13,876. The cost of management was Rs. 2,020, or 3 per cent. on gross receipts. The balance to the credit of the estates at the close of the year was Rs. 2,622 only.

Shikarpur
District.

In the Shikarpur District, the number of estates under management at the beginning of the year was 13. Two of these were relinquished during the year, and eleven remained under management at its close. The receipts during the year, including the opening balance of Rs. 2,584, amounted to Rs. 46,018. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 44,389 and was made up of—

	Rs.
(1) Paid in liquidation of debt due to Government amounting at the beginning of the year to Rs. 12,655 ...	2,430
(2) Paid in liquidation of private debt amounting to Rs. 15,849 at the commencement of the year... ..	4,005
(3) Paid in cost of management, the proportion thereof to total collection being Rs. 3-15-9	1,633
(4) Other miscellaneous expenditure	36,321

There was thus a balance of Rs. 1,629 to the credit of the estates at the close of the year.

Thar and Parkar
District.

In the Thar and Parkar District, there was only one estate under management at the beginning of the year. This was cleared of its liabilities, amounting to Rs. 319+, during the year, and restored to its owner.

Upper Sind
Frontier
District.

There were 7 estates under management at the commencement of the year. Of these, 3 were relinquished during the course of the year and 4 remained under management at its close. The receipts (including the opening balance of Rs. 715) amounted to Rs. 4,322, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,645. Of this sum Rs. 945 were paid away in liquidating Government debts due by estates Nos. 232 and 233, and Rs. 2,661 in discharging private debts, thus clearing the former and reducing the latter, which at the commencement of the year amounted to Rs. 5,653, to Rs. 2,992. Rs. 39 were also spent in paying certain miscellaneous charges. The balance to the credit of the estates at the close of the year was Rs. 677.

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 the Viceroy and Governor General during the year 1890-91, and the Bills introduced before the Council and pending at the close of the year are set forth, with short statements of their objects and reasons, in Appendix III—A. Acts passed and Bills introduced.

Five Acts were passed by the Local Legislative Council and assented to by the Viceroy and Governor General during the year under report. Acts.

These were :—

- (1) Act No. I of 1890—An Act to amend the Prevention of Gambling Act (Bombay Act IV of 1887).
- (2) Act No. II of 1890—An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to salt and the salt revenue throughout the Presidency of Bombay.
- (3) Act No. III of 1890—An Act to amend the Matadárs Act (Bombay Act VI of 1887).
- (4) Act No. IV of 1890—An Act to amend the law for the regulation of the District Police in the Presidency of Bombay.
- (5) Act No. V of 1890—The Bombay Municipal Servants Act.

The reasons for which Act No. I of 1890 was introduced and passed were set forth at page 42 of the Bombay General Administration Report for 1889-90 and those for Act No. II at pages 43 and 44 of the Report for 1888-89. Objects and Reasons.

The objects and reasons for which Act No. III of 1890 was introduced and passed were described as follows :— Act No. III of 1890.

Section 6 of the Matadárs Act, 1887, gives power to the Governor in Council to declare the exclusive right of one family only to the office of patel. The amendment proposed in the present Bill is intended to remove all doubt as to the exercise by the Governor in Council of the same powers whenever an exclusive right shall have been shown to vest in more than one of the families recognised on the Collector's records. A case has come before the Collector of Kaira in which such exclusive right is found to vest in more than one out of several families, and it is anticipated that similar cases may be found hereafter.

The objects and reasons for introducing and passing Act No. IV of 1890 were set forth at pages 42 and 43 of the Bombay General Administration Report for 1889-90. Act No. IV of 1890.

The objects and reasons for introducing and passing Act No. V of 1890 were described as follows :— Act No. V of 1890.

The necessity for the present Bill has arisen from the repeal of the Bombay Municipal Act, 1872, (Bombay Act III of 1872), and the omission from the present City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, (Bombay Act III of 1888), of the provision contained in section 267 (a) of the repealed Act.

2. That sub-section gave the power to make bye-laws to secure "the regular, efficient and faithful performance of their several duties by all officers and servants of the Corporation." Till the repeal of Bombay Act III of 1872, bye-law No. 9 made with the required sanction, imposed a penalty in case of unauthorised abandonment of duty by certain municipal servants.

3. The power to make such bye-laws is not continued by the present Act (Bombay Act III of 1888), and the bye-law is, therefore, Government are advised, no longer in force.

4. The primary object of the present Bill is thus, not so much to introduce any new obligations, as to provide by legislation the penalty hitherto imposed under municipal bye-laws. The punitive clauses of the Bill are, it will be noted, limited in their application to those classes of servants whose duties intimately concern the public health or safety.

5. By section 365 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act (Bombay Act III of 1888), the Commissioner is bound to provide for the surface cleaning of the city, and by section 371 an absolute monopoly is created as to the employment of halálkhors. The residents are, therefore, entirely at the mercy of the municipality in these matters, and if the municipal machinery were to break down even for a week, the result, as everybody familiar with Bombay must be aware, would be most deplorable and there would be the greatest risk of an epidemic. The desired legislation may, therefore, be regarded as a necessary corollary to the extensive powers already vested in the municipal executive by sections 64 (3) (c) and 434 of the present Municipal Act (Bombay Act III of 1888).

6. The danger to life would be no less serious if the members of the fire-brigade could with impunity abandon their duties at the moment they were most urgently required.

Till quite recently the firemen in the city of Bombay were members of the police, and the due discharge of their duties was consequently secured by the law applicable to them

as part of the general police force. Section 359 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, (Bombay Act III of 1888), imposes on the Corporation the duty of "extinguishing fire and protecting life and property in case of fire" and the agency employed for the purpose is now under the control of the Commissioner. There is, however, no penal clause for breaches of discipline or neglect of duty by firemen.

7. The fire-brigade is in great measure dependent on the supply of water, and would be almost helpless if that supply were interrupted. The health as well as the safety of the entire city might, moreover, be endangered by an abandonment or neglect of duties connected with the maintenance or service of water-works.

8. The lighting of the city also concerns the public safety, and the consequences would be serious, were it in the power of the lamp-lighters, by refusing to perform their duty, to plunge the city, or any part of it, in darkness.

9. In all these cases, therefore, it appears to be necessary to provide by legislation the protection which the repeal of the bye-laws has withdrawn.

10. It is possible that, hereafter, experience may show the necessity for further extending this list (*see* Schedule annexed to the Bill), and it is therefore proposed to empower the Governor in Council, by notification giving due warning, to extend the application of the Bill to any class of duties that concern the public health or safety. The notice to be given will be long enough to enable any one who does not approve of the terms, to withdraw from the service.

11. Provision is also made in section 2 of the Bill for its extension, on due warning given, to any Municipal District in the Presidency.

12. In order that all persons employed on duties, rendering them liable in case of wilful neglect or withdrawal, to the penalties proposed, may have full warning of such liability, provision has been made in the Bill for the supply to such employes of copies of the Act at a nominal price.

Bills.

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

- (1) Bill No. 1 of 1891—A Bill to amend the law for the periodical inspection and the management by competent engineers of Boilers and Prime Movers in the Presidency of Bombay.
- (2) Bill No. 2 of 1891—A Bill to amend the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1886.

Objects and Reasons.
Bill No. 1 of 1891.

The objects and reasons for introducing Bill No. 1 of 1891 were described as follows:—

Certain amendments of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1887, (Bombay Act III of 1887), have been recommended by the officers engaged in the working of that Act, some of which are desired by members of the public affected by the Act, and others are deemed necessary for securing the fulfilment of its purposes. As the amendments are numerous, it has been considered that general convenience will be consulted by repealing the Act of 1887 and replacing it by a new enactment which will be complete in itself. This Bill has been drawn for this purpose.

2. The fourth paragraph of section 7 of the present Act requires that when two boilers are used for working one engine, a separate date should be fixed for the inspection of each boiler. This provision was inserted at the instance of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association; but it is now found inconvenient in practice and mill-owners frequently prefer to have all their boilers examined on one and the same day. The provision is therefore omitted from the Bill.

3. Paragraph 1 of section 19 of the present Act recognizes certificates of competency granted to engineers by any competent authority "in any other part of British India," thereby excluding from the benefit of exemption from examination engineers who have obtained certificates from the Marine Board in Bombay, though if they had obtained certificates from a similar Board elsewhere in British India, they would have been entitled, without further examination, to certificates under the Act. This is felt to be a hardship, and it is proposed in the Bill (section 21) to remove it by omitting the words "any other part of."

4. Many persons who have been employed for considerable periods of time in the management of boilers and steam-engines are believed to have sufficient practical skill for the work and to be quite trustworthy, notwithstanding that they do not possess, and have not the time or, perhaps, the capacity for studying now to obtain, certificates of competency. On behalf of such persons application has frequently been made for exemption from the examination prescribed by section 16 of the present Act, but it has not hitherto been possible to grant such exemption. It is now proposed to provide for the grant of certificates of service to such persons, which shall have the same effect as certificates of competency (section 22 of the Bill).

5. Amongst the more important amendments proposed for improving the administration of the Act or for removing difficulties with regard to its operation are the following

6. By sub-section (2), clause (b), of section 1 power is taken to withdraw the Act from operation in any place or district where it may from time to time be found desirable that it should cease to be in force.

7. In section 3, clause (a), the definition of "boiler" has been extended so as to remove a doubt whether it includes economizers.

8. In sections 6 (1) (a) and 9 (2) and (3), provisions are inserted requiring the registration of boilers and the marking upon them in some permanent manner of their registry number. This is found to be necessary in order to prevent the fraudulent substitution of one boiler for another, and section 30 prescribes necessary penalties for evasions of these salutary provisions.

9. An amendment of section 7 of the present Act is found to be necessary in order to render the Act workable in the mofussil districts to which it has been extended. It is impracticable to provide always in remote districts for the examination of boilers by an inspector within so short a time as ten days from the receipt of a notice from the owner. It is proposed, therefore, (section 7 of the Bill) to substitute for this limit of ten days a provision that inspection shall take place with the least possible delay.

10. Section 24 of the present Act also gives rise to difficulties. The owner of a boiler may not have occasion to be using it at about the time when it is convenient to have it examined, and at that time, therefore, may have no competent engineer in his employ. Yet this section prohibits the inspector from granting a certificate that the boiler is in good condition, unless the owner thereof has "in his employ as engineer, in direct and immediate supervision thereof, a person who is a fit and proper person to manage or be in charge of the same" i.e. (vide section 23) an engineer possessing a certificate of competency under the Act. The result of the section is, therefore, often to compel the owner of a boiler to engage a fit and proper person for the time of the inspector's visit whom he dismisses as soon as he has secured a certificate. Owners are in this way put to needless expense and the real object of the Act is not furthered.

11. All that the safety of the public actually requires is that no boiler shall be worked without there being a competent engineer in charge of it. So long as it is not worked, there is no need to impose upon the owner the expense of maintaining an engineer for it. Accordingly section 24 of the present Act is repealed by the Bill and the following provisions are substituted for it:—Section 6 (1) (d) prohibits the working of a boiler, except whilst a competent engineer is employed in direct and immediate supervision of it. This prohibition it is proposed by section 29 (1) (b) and sub-section (2) to enforce by a penalty. At the same time the stringency of the requirement of section 24 of the present Act has been relaxed, at the suggestion of the Mill-owners' Association of Bombay, by permitting one engineer to have charge of any number of boilers, not exceeding two sets, where they are sufficiently near to each other to enable him to supervise them all efficiently. Further, in order that a check may be kept by the authorities upon the owners of boilers in this matter, it is contemplated (section 27 of the Bill) to require them to take measures to have the certificate of competency or of service of any engineer whom they employ deposited, so long as he continues in their employment, with the Collector or some officer appointed by the Collector in this behalf. This duty is also to be enforced by a penalty (section 28 (c)). In this way the authorities will always have the means of knowing when a competent engineer is employed by the owner of a boiler and detection will be facilitated if he at any time attempts to work his boiler without having such an engineer in charge of it. In order that owners of boilers may be fully aware of the law regarding the use of boilers, section 9 of the Bill requires that a copy of its principal provisions on this point be printed beneath, or on the reverse of, every certificate of the good condition of a boiler.

12. Section 15 of the Bill will require written notice to be given by the owner of a boiler, whenever any riveted portion of it is repaired. This is necessary in order that the inspector may satisfy himself, by inspection under section 14, that the boiler is in good working condition after the alteration.

13. There is nothing in the present Act to prevent the continued use of a boiler which has been seriously damaged by an accident. In the city of Bombay, no doubt, prompt inspection would sufficiently provide against danger from such use. In the mofussil some time might intervene between an accident and the visit of the inspector. It would be unnecessary in all cases to prohibit absolutely the use of a damaged boiler during such interval, but in some instances its continued use might be attended with great danger. It is proposed, therefore, whilst somewhat enlarging the provisions concerning the reporting of accidents, to give to the Collector in the mofussil, or his nominee, a discretionary power, after visiting the scene of the accident, to prohibit by written order the use, pending the arrival of the inspector, of a boiler which has been damaged (section 16). A penalty is also provided for the continued use of a boiler in contravention of such an order (section 29 (1) (c)).

The objects and reasons for introducing Bill No. 2 of 1891 were described as follows:—

The object of this Bill is to amend the schedules to the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1886.

Regulation XXII of 1827,
Bombay Act III of 1866,
" " III of 1867,
" " III of 1872,

Bombay Act V of 1873 and
" " VII of 1873 and
Sections 38 and 53 of Bombay
Act III of 1874.

2. (1) The references therein to the enactments noted in the margin which are now repealed are no longer required.

(2) In that portion of Schedule B which repeals, in the sections mentioned in column 2, the words "of Police", "Section 1" of Bombay Act VIII of 1867, by oversight omitted, is now inserted.

(3) In section 21 of Bombay Act VI of 1879 the words "of this act" occur more than once. It was only necessary to repeal them where they occur at the end of that section. The error is corrected.

(4) In the portion repealing in Bombay Act I of 1883 the words "of this Act", section 4 was by oversight omitted, and is now inserted.

(5) Column 5 of Schedule B restricted the jurisdiction in cases under sections 6 and 12 of Bombay Act I of 1863 (relating to vessels on the Indus) to Magistrates of the first class. This restriction is found inconvenient, and it is proposed to restore jurisdiction in such cases to all Magistrates by repealing the words "of the first class" inserted in those sections by column 5 of Schedule B.

Police.

MOFUSSIL POLICE.

Strength and cost. The total strength of the police force of the Mofussil, comprising the three Divisions of the Presidency proper and Sind, was 19,107 during the year 1890. It was maintained at a cost of Rs. 32,00,200, or Rs. 21,955 less than in 1889. The force was distributed as below:—

General police duties	...	...	...	10,553
Jail Guards	...	...	...	304
Treasury and miscellaneous guards	...	...	...	5,331
Town duties	...	...	...	2,596
Cantonment	...	...	...	291
Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents	...	...	...	32
Total				19,107

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

Districts.	Sanctioned Strength.	Area in square miles.	Population.	PROPORTION OF FORCE TO		Districts.	Sanctioned Strength.	Area in square miles.	Population.	PROPORTION OF FORCE TO	
				Area.	Population.					Area.	Population.
				1 to	1 to					1 to	1 to
Karachi	1,430	14,115	478,688	987	334	Khândesh	1,708	9,944	1,287,231	582	724
Hyderabad	933	9,052	754,424	970	808	Násik	773	5,949	781,206	768	1,010
Thar and Párkár	566	12,729	203,340	2249	359	Poona	1,134	5,369	901,828	471	792
Shikárpur	1,115	9,620	822,178	843	737	Sátára	981	4,988	1,062,350	508	1,022
Upper Sind Frontier	255	2,545	144,181	1101	567	Sholápur	573	4,521	682,487	790	1,018
Ahmedábád	1,193	3,821	856,324	392	717	Belgaum	710	4,656	864,014	656	1,218
Kaira	708	1,969	894,800	227	1,136	Bijápur	655	5,695	698,493	87	976
Panch Maháls	785	1,588	258,479	292	326	Dhárwár	844	4,535	882,907	727	1,046
Broach	428	1,453	326,930	339	763	Kánara	724	3,910	421,840	54	582
Surat	760	1,692	614,198	218	808	Kolába	460	1,803	482,830	801	1,049
Thána	842	3,935	867,367	467	968	Ratnágiri	320	3,922	697,000	47	1,217
Ahmednagar	706	6,666	761,228	544	1,064						
Total							19,107	124,087	15,671,613	64	820

As in the previous year there was a predominance of Mahomedans and Maráthás in the force.

Education. Of the total number of 3,289 subordinate officers, 2,229, or 67.7 per cent., and of 15,786 men, 5,110, or 32.3 per cent., possessed at least sufficient education to be able to read and write an intelligible report. On the whole, taking subordinate officers and men together, the percentage was 38.4 for the Mofussil generally, while for the different districts it varied from 66.3 in Ahmedábád to 10.6 in Thar and Párkár. The highest percentage for any district in Sind was that for Shikárpur, viz., 27.5, and the only districts of the Presidency proper for which the percentage remained low, were Khândesh 26.8, Bijápur 25.6 and the Panch Maháls 20.4.

Drill and Ball Practice. The result of the competition shooting showed an improvement over the preceding year so far as the number of marksmen was concerned. During the year, 712 men obtained marksmen's badges against 669 in 1889. Dhárwár again headed the list, having 113 marksmen. Of the 23 districts in the Presidency proper and Sind represented at the annual shooting, sixteen districts shared the money prizes—29 in number—of different values. Násik and Sátára carried off four prizes each, or nearly one-third of the total number. Of the remaining 21 prizes, Ahmedábád, Panch Maháls, Khândesh, Poona, Sholápur and Dhárwár took 13, and the balance was equally divided between Kaira, Surat, Thána, Belgaum, Bijápur, Ratnágiri, Hyderabad and Shikárpur.

Punishments. Out of a total of 19,075 officers and men, 2,733, or 14.3 per cent., were punished, 169 judicially and 2,564 departmentally. There was an increase of 370 in the total number of punishments inflicted in 1890 over the average of the preceding three years. The percentage of punishments to the total strength stood much on a par with that of the year previous, being 14.3 for 1890 as against 13.97 for 1889. These punishments do not include extra drill.

Rewards. Of the total number of 19,075 officers and men, 131, or .6 per cent., were rewarded by promotion and 320 by donations of money. The figures were respectively 105 and 321 for 1889. The percentage of rewards was high in Kolába and Ratnágiri, while no rewards at all were given in the Thar and Párkár and Panch Maháls Districts.

At the commencement of the year, 3,824 cases were pending from previous years, either in the Courts or under investigation by the police. During the year, 37,178 cases were reported to the police, or sent to them for investigation. There were thus 41,002 cases in all for disposal. Of these, 15,119 cases were excluded, the majority being classed by the Magistrates as false, whether maliciously or not, on the police final reports. Of the remainder, 7,339 were disposed of without being brought to trial, 16,018 were decided by trial, 43 were ended by death or lunacy of the accused, and 2,483 were pending at the close of the year. Of the cases decided by trial, 14,105, or 88 per cent., ended in conviction. At the beginning of the year, 1,359 persons, who had been arrested by the police *suo motu*, were under arrest or on bail. The police arrested *suo motu* 29,558 persons during the year, and there were thus 30,917 persons to be accounted for. Of these, 1,537 were released and never brought to trial, 28,066 were tried, 71 died or became insane, and 1,243 persons were under arrest or on bail at the close of the year. Of the persons tried, 18,751, or 66 per cent., were convicted. In the preceding year, 6,459 cases were pending at its commencement, 42,033 cases were reported to the police or sent to them for investigation, 15,675 cases were excluded, 9,755 cases were disposed of without trial, and 19,501 were decided by trial. In 16,361, or 84 per cent. of the cases decided by trial, convictions were obtained. In the year 1890 the number of persons convicted of murder fell to 137 as contrasted with 165 in 1889; while the number of accused convicted of attempts to murder and culpable homicide rose from 93 to 106, of dacoities from 109 to 189, and of robberies from 194 to 197.

The success of the Police in dealing with offences.

The figures relating to property stolen and recovered were more difficult than usual to estimate accurately owing to a change in the form of statistics in the year under report. From Statement A, Part I, it appears that the amount stolen in 1890 was Rs. 10,60,962 as compared with Rs. 11,40,657, a decrease of Rs. 79,695, or 7 per cent., while the proportion recovered rose from 37 to 42 per cent. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which it was stolen is the same as in 1889, viz. 65.

Stolen property.

The following table* gives the comparative amount of real cognizable crime in 1888, 1889 and 1890 for each Division, and the Presidency as a whole. Class VI comprises chiefly cognizable offences under the Gambling, Salt, Opium, Arms, Stamp, Forest and other laws:—

Cognizable crime.

Offences.	SIND.			NORTHERN DIVISION.			CENTRAL DIVISION.			SOUTHERN DIVISION.			TOTAL.		
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Indian Penal Code cases.	6,245	6,080	5,715	5,671	5,220	4,203	5,735	6,004	5,502	2,982	2,541	3,055	20,633	19,845	18,475
Class VI ...	2,136	2,317	1,891	3,384	3,457	2,862	5,228	2,752	1,566	1,238	1,003	1,288	11,986	9,019	17,607
Total ..	8,381	8,397	7,606	9,055	8,677	7,065	10,963	8,756	7,069	4,220	3,544	4,343	32,619	29,464	26,082

The number of Indian Penal Code cognizable cases declined from 19,845 in 1889 to 18,475 in the year under report. With the exception of robberies there was a general decrease in crime. Murders rose from 205 to 215, the figure at which they stood in 1888, but attempt at murder and culpable homicide cases fell from 114 to 91. Crimes of violence against human life, therefore, on the whole showed a decrease of thirteen. Dacoities went down in number from 110 in 1888 and 123 in 1889 to 97 in the year under report. Much of the marked decrease in cognizable crime during the last three years is due to an increase in the proportion of complaints declared to be false, rather than to a decrease in the number of offences reported.

The following table shows the details of non-cognizable crime in each Division of the Presidency, in comparison with those for the year 1889:—

Non-cognizable crime.

Divisions.	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 the Court.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9					
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Sind ..	10,094	11,409	39	141	8	12	20,152	21,103	2,619	3,777	3,872	4,248	13,436	12,330
Northern Division ..	17,300	26,579	146	169	8	6	31,105	36,228	12,373	10,478	5,761	9,195	12,634	17,421
Central Division ..	21,620	25,397	572	590	26	23	40,030	45,017	11,701	13,047	7,299	7,731	20,904	23,973
Southern Division ..	9,156	11,322	408	490	44	43	17,195	19,095	1,508	3,823	2,303	3,519	10,241	11,622
Total ..	59,070	74,707	1,215	1,390	25	18	108,482	121,443	31,201	31,125	19,295	24,633	57,235	65,840

The above shows a net increase of 15,637 non-cognizable cases for the Presidency over the preceding year. In Sind there was an increase of 415 cases, in the Northern Division

*The figures relating to cognizable crime are taken from Supplementary Statement No. I used by the Inspector-General of Police, and not from Statement A, Part I.

an increase of 9,279, and in the Central and Southern Divisions of 3,777 and 2,166 cases respectively. Taking districts separately, Thána showed the highest number of cases, and a percentage of 9·2 of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts, and Thar and Pákar the lowest, as in 1889. The number of persons concerned in these cases increased by 12,961 for the Presidency. The percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts was 20·1 in Sind against 19·2 in 1889, and 25·3 in the Northern Division against 18·5. The figures in the Central and Southern Divisions were 17·1 and 18·4, as against 18·03 and 13·7 in 1889, respectively.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

Strength and cost of the Police.

The total strength of the police force, including the police employed in the harbour and dockyards, fell from 1,621 men in 1889 to 1,611 men in the year under report. The cost of the force, on the other hand, rose from Rs. 4,99,532 to Rs. 5,07,126.

Conduct.

The conduct of the men was good. The number of dismissals fell from 33 in the preceding year to 20 in the year under report; four officers and 394 men were punished departmentally, while four men were punished judicially by the Magistrates. Promotion was given to 185 officers and men as a reward, 158 received good-conduct badges, and 95 received money donations. These figures compare very favourably with the returns of the previous year.

Cognizable crime.

The number of cognizable cases reported to the police and the Magistrates amounted to 18,518 against 17,824 in the previous year; the increase, however, was confined to cases under Class VI (under laws other than the Indian Penal Code) which rose from 13,528 to 14,602. Offences under the Police Acts rose from 9,240 to 10,548, and there was an increase in the number of offences against the Mercantile, Marine and A'bkári Acts. Offences under the Indian Penal Code and other laws showed a decrease. The number of arrests effected by the police in connection with cognizable cases amounted to 18,905 against 21,620 in the previous year. Of those arrested by the police, 94·67 per cent. were convicted as compared with a percentage of 93 in the two preceding years. The number of cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code fell from 3,598 to 3,194, while the proportion of convictions in such cases rose from 54 to 57 per cent.

Serious crimes against the person fell from 336 in the previous year to 287 in the year under report, but this general decrease did not involve a fall in the number of murder cases, which was six, as in the preceding year. The number of grievous hurt cases showed an increase from 40 to 56 cases. The number of offences against property generally showed a considerable decrease, though the number of robberies rose from 20 to 23. The percentage of convictions in robbery cases rose from 45 to 74. The number of thefts reported fell from 2,471 in 1889-90 to 2,258 in the year of report; the value of property stolen in 1889-90 amounted to Rs. 2,51,603, and fell, in the year of report, to Rs. 2,13,606. Recoveries amounted to Rs. 1,09,379, or to 51·2 per cent. of the losses, against a percentage of 51 in the preceding year.

Non-cognizable crime.

The total number of non-cognizable cases either instituted by complaint, or taken up by the Magistrate of his own motion during the year, amounted to 7,596 against 7,940 in the preceding year. Process issued in 6,819 cases. The number of persons who actually appeared before the Courts, including those whose cases were pending from the previous year, amounted to 5,293 out of 9,860 persons against whom process issued. Of those who appeared, 3,075 were convicted, 27 were awaiting trial at the close of the year, and the remainder were acquitted.

Trade under the Arms Act.

No muskets were imported into or exported from Bombay in the year under report, and there was a decrease of 60 in the number (141) of rifles imported. The number of pistols imported, on the other hand, rose from 74 in 1889-90 to 227 in the year under report. No less than 2,177 swords were imported against 58 in the previous year, and there was an increase in the number of cartridges, both loaded (from 311,563 to 417,470) and empty (from 408,582 to 698,850), as also in the quantity of gunpowder (from 49½ tons to 61 tons) imported. Exports of articles of this nature fell off, with the exception of empty cartridges, pistols, swords, guns and rifles. The exports of blasting powder, dynamite and fuse coils rose. There was an increase of twelve (from 3,526 to 3,538) in the number of licenses issued under the Arms Act.

Inquests.

The Coroner held 407 inquests as against 415 in 1889-90. The following is the record of the verdicts:—

Homicides	...	...	...	...	10
Deaths by rash or negligent act...	...	...	...	...	1
Suicides	...	...	...	...	78
Accidental deaths	...	...	...	...	237
Deaths from natural causes	...	...	...	...	59
Deaths from unknown causes	...	...	...	...	22
				Total	407

There was a decrease of 12 in the number of suicides and of 11 in that of deaths from unknown causes, and an increase of 27 in accidental deaths.

The number of pilgrims who passed through Bombay rose from 7,339 to 9,181, of whom 289 had received passes from various Civil and Political officers in different parts of India. Of the rest, 6,368 were British subjects, 771 were Native State subjects and 1,753 were foreigners.

RAILWAY POLICE.

The strength and cost of the three Railway Police forces during the year 1890 were as follows:—

	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Cost.
	Rs.			
B. B. & C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railways	61	442	503	91,969
G. I. P. Railway	100	472	572	1,13,276
Southern Marátha Railway	46	237	283	57,556
Total	207	1,151	1,358	2,62,801

The total strength of the police force of the B. B. and C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railways was increased by the addition of eight policemen to the force. The decrease of Rs. 123 in the cost is accounted for by the total being shown after deducting the amount of superannuation contribution paid. The total cost of the police on the G. I. P. Railway decreased from Rs. 1,19,317 to Rs. 1,13,276. The decrease was partly due to a superintendent of lower grade being employed during the greater part of the year. Four men were added to the Southern Marátha Railway force, and the total cost was Rs. 3,184 more than in 1889.

The conduct of the G. I. P. Railway Police, as gauged by the number of punishments, did not show an improvement, whilst that of the B. B. & C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railway police was fairly satisfactory. The conduct of the Southern Marátha Railway police distinctly improved. There was a further increase in the number of educated policemen in the B. B. and C. I. Railway police force. The number of officers and men who could read and write was 43 and 213 respectively, as compared with 41 and 202 in 1889. There was an increase of 37, in the year under review, of educated men in the G. I. P. Railway police, but a decrease of one officer. On the Southern Marátha Railway, the number of educated men was practically the same as in the previous year.

The total number of offences reported during the year on the B. B. & C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railways was 323 against 361 in 1889, on the G. I. P. Railway 404 against 372, and on the Southern Marátha Railway 189 against 174. Cognizable crime sensibly diminished on the first two lines mentioned. The general results of the years 1889 and 1890 as regards cognizable and non-cognizable crime are summarized in the following table:—

		Number of reported cases.		Number in which convictions were obtained.		Number of persons arrested or appearing on process.		Number convicted.	
		1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
		B. B. & C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railways.	Cognizable	285	259	185	170	285	272	219	188
	Non-cognizable	76	64	...	...	84	88	78	68
G. I. P. Railway	Cognizable	282	259	163	126	315	268	181	154
	Non-cognizable	90	145	...	...	102	160	90	127
Southern Marátha Railway .	Cognizable	141	153	86	99	159	179	113	116
	Non-cognizable	33	36	...	...	38	49	28	35

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

	PERCENTAGE OF POLICE CASES ENDING IN CONVICTION.				PERCENTAGES.					
	Of those decided.		Of those investigated.		Of persons arrested who were released without being brought before a Magistrate.		Of convictions to arrests.		Of convictions to trials.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
B. B. & C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railways	91	86	64	64	10	7	82	71	87	74
G. I. P. Railway... ..	86	88	47	50	7	10	54	63	59	67
Southern Marátha Railway	89	95	52	70	7	2	73	68	78	68

It is satisfactory to see that instead of a further increase in crime in the year under report, there was a distinct decrease on the B. B. & C. I. Railway. On this line the number of cases in which property was stolen was 148 against 175 in 1889. Recoveries were effected in 124 cases, giving a percentage of 77 as compared with 70 in each of the two preceding years. The value of property stolen, however, rose from Rs. 7,671 in 1889 to Rs. 8,435 in 1890. The percentage of property recovered to losses rose from 44 to 59.

Turning to the G. I. P. Railway, the increase in the number of cognizable cases, which was noticed in previous years' reports, appears to have ceased, and there was, on the contrary a small decrease. The figures dealing with offences relating to property cannot be considered as satisfactory as they might be. The amount of property registered as stolen stood at Rs. 14,465 as compared with Rs. 15,526 of the previous year. The figures for both years were very high.

The total number of Indian Penal Code cases for 1890 on the Southern Marátha Railway stood at 84, as compared with 88 for 1889; the percentage of convictions to true Indian Penal Code cases disposed of having risen from 49 to 64, and of convictions to cases decided by trial from 88 to 94; or, taking all offences against whatever laws, from 54 and 89 to 74 and 95 respectively. The results as regards stolen property were satisfactory. In 1889 the value of property stolen stood at about Rs. 3,000 as against Rs. 2,932 for the year of report, of which 38 per cent. (as compared with 32 per cent. in 1889) was recovered.

Non-cognizable cases.

The number of non-cognizable cases in which the police were employed to make enquiries on the B. B. & C. I. and Rajputána-Málwa Railways was 47 out of 64 cases, on the G. I. P. Railway it was four out of 145, and on the Southern Marátha Railway it was six out of 36 cases.

ADEN POLICE.

The strength of the Aden police in 1890-91 was the same as in the previous year, except that four European constables were added for special duty with the harbour police. The total strength therefore amounted to 239 at the close of 1890-91. The police were distributed in the same way as in the previous year, viz., at Aden, 143 men, at Shaikh Othman, 56, at Perim, 10, and water police at Aden, 30. The maintenance of the force cost Rs. 55,890, of which sum Government paid Rs. 37,049 and the Municipality Rs. 18,841.

The number of criminal cases increased somewhat as compared with the previous year, but there was no serious crime. The conduct of the police was very highly reported on, and judging by results they certainly were more efficient in the past year than was the case previously. Of the 400 persons brought by them before the Magistracy for cognizable offences, 345 were convicted, giving a percentage for the year under report of 86.2 convictions to arrests, as against 78.3 in 1889-90. In tracing and recovering stolen property the police were less successful, securing only 25.8 per cent. as against 41.4 per cent. recovered by them in the previous year. The amount stolen was valued at Rs. 7,573 against Rs. 1,843 in 1890-91, and the amount recovered was Rs. 1,955 against Rs. 763. The total number of offences reported at Aden was 617, involving 963 offenders; of these 772 persons in 478 criminal cases were tried and 610 were convicted, giving a percentage of 79.02 (against 73.85 in the previous year) convictions to accused persons arrested.

VAGRANTS.

Bombay Government Workhouse: Admissions.

The number of vagrants dealt with during the year 1890 was 120 as compared with 108 in 1889, 88 having been admitted into the Workhouse during the year, while 32 remained over from 1889. Of the 88 newly admitted, 74 were arrested in the City of Bombay, twelve were received from other parts of the Bombay Presidency and two from Madras. In the preceding year, 84 were admitted, of whom 69 were arrested in Bombay and the rest received from other parts of the Presidency.

Discharges.

Out of the 120 vagrants dealt with during the year under review, 39 were discharged to employment, five to proceed to other stations where they had prospects of employment, 18 to the care of friends, one was sent to the care of the German Consul, two to the European General Hospital, one sentenced under section 20 of Act IX of 1874, two sent to England and 27 deserted, leaving a balance of 25 vagrants in the Workhouse at the close of the year, as compared with 32 in the previous year. Only two cases of sickness occurred in the Workhouse, and there were no deaths during the year.

Cost.

The total expenditure on the Workhouse during the year was Rs. 6,451, showing an excess of Rs. 97, due to the larger admissions, over the expenditure of the preceding year.

Female Workhouse.

The Female Workhouse was empty throughout the year, and the only expenditure incurred was Rs. 1-8-0.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS AND VENOMOUS SNAKES.

The total number of persons killed by wild animals and snakes in the whole Presidency, including Sind, during the year 1890 was 1,122 as compared with 1,160 in the previous year. The number of deaths caused by tigers and leopards was 20 only, of which 16 occurred in the Khándesh District. In the previous year, 47 persons were thus killed in that district alone. In the Broach District seven persons were killed by wolves and three by other animals. Total destruction of life.

The mortality from snake-bite was slightly lower than in the previous year. There were most deaths (497) in Sind and fewest (105) in the Central Division. In the Northern and Southern Divisions there were 241 and 232 respectively. The three districts in which most deaths occurred were Hyderábád (181), Shikárpur (149) and Ratnágiri (138). The number of cattle killed by wild animals and snakes decreased from 2,188 in 1889 to 1,883 in the past year, the decrease being most noticeable in the Khándesh and Ahmednagar Districts, but an increase from 55 to 112 was noticed in Násik, while in Kánara the number of cattle killed (939) exceeded the record for the past ten years. Destruction of human life and cattle.

The following statement shows the destruction of life caused by wild animals and snakes and the results and cost of the measures taken for their destruction during the past two years :— Destruction of wild animals and snakes and rewards paid.

Year.	NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED			NUMBER OF CATTLE KILLED			NUMBER DESTROYED.		AMOUNT OF REWARDS FOR DESTRUCTION		
	By Wild Animals.	By Snakes.	Total.	By Wild Animals.	By Snakes.	Total.	Wild Animals.	Snakes	Of Wild Animals.	Of Snakes.	Total.
									Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1889.. ..	80	1,080	1,160	2,114	74	2,188	880	483,795	5,399 0 0	7,847 11 0	13,246 11 0
1890.. ..	47	1,075	1,122	1,785	100	1,883	836	406,092	5,519 11 0	7,136 2 2	12,656 13 2

The number of snakes destroyed during the year under report (406,092) was less by 27,703 than in the previous year, and the amount spent on rewards (Rs. 7,136) was less by Rs. 711. The rewards paid by municipalities for killing snakes were insignificant in amount.

Chemical Analysis.

During the year 1890-91 the Chemical Analyser investigated and reported on 353 General medico-legal cases against 312 in 1889-90, and examined 250 samples of potable water and 1,152 of Government stores and miscellaneous articles; the total number of cases in which examinations were made thus rose from 1,619 to 1,755.

The number of medico-legal cases, though slightly less than in the year 1888, was larger Medico-legal cases. than in the years 1886, 1887 or 1889. Of those in the year of report, 190 were cases of suspected poisoning of human beings and 117 of suspected cattle-poisoning. The percentage of detections of poison in cases of the former class has steadily decreased since 1886. Arsenic was detected in 32 cases, opium in 9, dhatura in 4, and other poisons in 22 cases. In all, 87 persons were poisoned, of whom 35 died, the largest number of deaths (21) being caused by arsenic. The number of cases of suspected cattle-poisoning rose from 84 in the previous year to 117 in the year under review. This number is stated to be the largest number of cases of cattle-poisoning ever referred to the Chemical Analyser for examination. Poison was detected in 63 cases, the number of animals killed being 58.

During the year under report, 250 samples of water were forwarded for examination Potable waters. as against 260 in the previous year. Of the samples examined, 143 were pronounced to be bad. Of the 28 samples sent from Ahmednagar, only one was reported to be of good quality.

The articles examined for the Commissariat and Ordnance Departments were of the Commissariat and Ordnance stores. usual description.

Of the 747 samples examined for the Customs and Abkári Departments, 512 were of Analyses for the Customs and Abkári Departments. petroleum, 48 of wood or methylated spirit and 118 of other imported alcoholic liquids. Twenty-two samples of a composition containing dangerous petroleum were examined by the Chemical Analyser. All the 46 samples of explosives are reported to have passed the required test.

In addition to the above, 107 samples of miscellaneous articles were examined during Miscellaneous. the year.

Criminal Justice.

Area, Population,
Courts and Judges.

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.

The area of the above-mentioned provinces, and the population according to the census of 1881 and that held in February last, are as follows:—

	Area in square miles.	Population (1881).	Population (1891).
Regulation Provinces ...	76,026	14,040,591	15,943,657
Sind ...	48,326	2,413,823	2,868,878
Total ...	124,352	16,454,414	18,812,535

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

Regulation Provinces.

The High Court.

- 16 Sessions Judges and Joint Sessions Judges.
- 4 Assistant Sessions Judges.
- 18 District Magistrates.
- 3 Presidency Magistrates.
- 113 Magistrates of the First Class.
- 195 Magistrates of the Second Class.
- 203 Magistrates of the Third Class.
- 14,946 Police Patels with criminal jurisdiction under Bombay Act VIII of 1867.

Sind.

The Sadar Court.

- 3 Sessions Judges.
- 1 Assistant Sessions Judge.
- 5 District Magistrates, of whom 2 were invested with special powers as Deputy Commissioners under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
- 23 Magistrates of the First Class.
- 65 Magistrates of the Second Class.
- 43 Magistrates of the Third Class.

The Judges mentioned above were all stipendiary. During the year under report there were 63 Honorary Magistrates in the Presidency proper, but none in Sind. Of the Honorary Magistrates, 27 formed five Benches of Magistrates.

Of the Judges of the High Court six were Europeans and one a Native. Of the Sessions, Joint Sessions and Assistant Sessions Judges, including those in Sind, all were Europeans, except five, three of the latter being Native Statutory Civilians. Seventy-one of the First Class Magistrates were Europeans and ninety-one Natives. Of the Second and Third Class Magistrates all were Natives, except five and eight respectively.

Offences reported.

The total number of offences reported during the year was 153,687, against 135,314 in 1889, of which 125,759 against 112,018 were returned as true. The number of offences against public tranquillity rose from 474 to 580; of cases of hurt from 24,015 to 26,165, of cases of cheating from 443 to 538, of cases of mischief from 3,643 to 3,858, and of cases of criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance from 4,044 to 4,254. The most marked increase was noticeable in the cases of offences under special and local laws. Cases under the Forest Act, Presidency Towns Police Acts, Cattle Trespass Act and Village Police Act rose from 1,472 to 1,758, from 12,596 to 14,719, from 1,563 to 1,853 and from 2,740 to 3,134 respectively. Cases under the District Municipal Act increased from 9,655 to 19,724, partly owing to the establishment of new Municipalities in towns in the Mofussil. Offences affecting human life decreased by 17 and cases of criminal breach of trust by 68. Cases of criminal force and assault diminished by 340, while the number of cases of theft and of criminal trespass fell from 11,249 to 10,159 and from 3,108 to 2,937 respectively. Of the 436 cases affecting human life brought to trial during the year, 257 were murders as compared with 273 out of 453 in 1889. In the latter year, however, the number of murders was unusually large. As usual, the motive which caused the largest number of murders was in connection with women.

The following table exhibits 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 under report as compared with the preceding year:—

Names of Districts,	Population.	Offences.		Ratio of number of offences to Population.	
		1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Ahmedábád ...	856,324	5,080	6,753	1 to 169	1 to 127
Kaira ...	804,800	4,334	7,294	1 to 186	1 to 110
Panch Maháls...	255,479	1,102	1,283	1 to 232	1 to 199
Broach ...	326,930	2,891	5,303	1 to 113	1 to 62
Surat ...	614,198	3,391	4,308	1 to 181	1 to 143
Thána ...	807,367	9,654	9,396	1 to 84	1 to 86
Kolába ...	482,830	2,734	2,829	1 to 177	1 to 171
Násik ...	781,206	4,626	5,148	1 to 169	1 to 152
Khándesh ...	1,237,231	5,510	6,579	1 to 225	1 to 188
Ahmednagar ...	751,228	3,207	3,004	1 to 234	1 to 250
Poona ...	900,621	9,963	10,300	1 to 90	1 to 87
Sholápur ...	582,487	2,881	2,983	1 to 202	1 to 195
Sátára ...	1,062,350	3,386	3,681	1 to 314	1 to 289
Belgaum ...	864,014	2,387	2,638	1 to 362	1 to 328
Dhárwár ...	882,907	2,275	2,970	1 to 388	1 to 297
Bijápur ...	638,493	1,906	2,171	1 to 335	1 to 294
Kánara ...	421,840	1,297	1,767	1 to 325	1 to 239
Ratnágiri ...	997,090	2,007	2,426	1 to 497	1 to 411
Karáchi ...	478,688	4,682	4,845	1 to 102	1 to 99
Hyderábád ...	754,624	4,969	5,201	1 to 152	1 to 145
Shikárpur ...	852,986	4,941	5,361	1 to 173	1 to 159
Upper Sind Frontier	124,181	1,094	959	1 to 114	1 to 129
Thar and Párkar ...	203,344	844	820	1 to 241	1 to 248
Bombay (City) ...	773,196	26,857	27,740	1 to 29	1 to 28
Total ...	16,454,414	112,018	125,759	1 to 147	1 to 131

There was again a decrease in the district of Thar and Párkar. The districts of Ahmednagar, Upper Sind Frontier and Thána also showed a decrease, while all other districts showed a proportional increase, most marked in the districts of Dhárwár, Ratnágiri and Kánara. The City of Bombay, owing chiefly to the large number of offences under special and local laws, showed, as usual, the highest ratio of crime to population, and the ratio was also very high in the districts of Broach, Thána, Poona and Karáchi.

In connection with the 125,759 offences returned as true, 121,586 cases 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 close of the previous year, was 202,514, being 21,552 more than in 1889. Of these 121,513 were acquitted or discharged, 77,786 were convicted, 45 died during trial, 98 escaped and 9 were transferred to other provinces, while 3,063 remained under trial at the end of the year. In 1889 the number of persons under trial amounted to 180,962, of whom 105,799 were acquitted or discharged, 72,566 were convicted, 32 died during trial, 25 escaped and 10 were transferred to other provinces, 2,530 remaining under trial at the end of the year. The following table shows the percentages for the year under report as compared with the two preceding years:—

Cases brought to trial and disposed of.

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Died, escaped or transferred ...	·04	·04	·075
Discharged or acquitted ...	59·91	58·46	60·
Convicted ...	38·68	40·1	38·41
Remaining under trial ...	1·37	1·40	1·51

The proportion of acquittals and discharges to convictions rose during the year under report to 60·97 as compared with 59·32 in 1889. The proportion was highest in cases of hurt, wrongful restraint, extortion, mischief, offences relating to marriage, defamation and criminal intimidation, while all those accused of attempts at wrongful confinement, attempting to receive stolen property, and to fraudulently dispose of stolen property, were either acquitted or discharged. The proportion of convictions was highest in the case of offences against the State, offences affecting public health, &c., thefts, and attempts at theft and criminal trespass.

During the year under report, 440 cases involving 455 European British subjects were brought to trial. The offences were principally hurt, criminal force and assault, theft and offences under special and local laws, the number of cases under the last-named heading being 343, or 77·95 per cent. of the whole number. Of the 455 persons tried, 376 were convicted and 77 were acquitted or discharged, the ratio of the number acquitted or discharged to the number convicted being 17 to 83 as compared with 19 to 81 in the preceding year, but the same as in 1888. The cases against two persons remained pending at the close of the year.

European British subjects.

The number of miscellaneous cases before the Criminal Courts during the year under report amounted to 2,009 involving 2,568 persons, of whom 42 remained under trial at the close of the year. Of the remaining 2,526 persons 1,075 were discharged and 1,451 were convicted. In the preceding year there were 1,846 cases involving 2,232 persons, of whom

Miscellaneous cases.

890 were discharged and 1,226 were convicted, 116 remaining 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 keeping the peace or for good behaviour, as also proceedings for the forfeiture of bail or recognizance, maintenance and local nuisance cases and orders with regard to frivolous or vexatious complaints under section 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Work done by
the Courts.

Of the 202,514 persons who were brought to trial during the year, 4,912 were placed before village officers, 2,616 before Special Magistrates, 8,376 before Honorary Magistrates sitting singly, 152,139 before Stipendiary Magistrates other than District and Sub-divisional Magistrates, and 6,684 before Benches of Magistrates. The cases of 359 persons were referred to District and Divisional Magistrates under sections 347 and 349 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and 27,374 came before them directly. There were 2,026 persons brought to trial before the Courts of Session and 115 before the High Court and the Sadar Court in Sind against 1,769 and 135, respectively, in the previous year. As persons committed or referred are reckoned twice over, *i. e.*, once for each Court before which they appear, the total of the several items shown above, *viz.*, 2,04,601, does not agree with the total number of persons actually brought to trial before the various Courts.

The High Court.

The High Court on its Original Side disposed of 41 cases involving 56 persons during the year under report. Of these, 13 were discharged or acquitted and 41 were convicted, two remaining under trial at the close of the year. In the preceding year there were 46 cases involving 56 persons, of whom 24 were discharged or acquitted and 32 were convicted. On the Appellate Side of the High Court there were 28 cases involving 33 persons for confirmation of sentences of death and five cases involving five persons were referred to the High Court by Sessions Judges under Section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Besides these, the cases against five persons had remained pending at the close of the preceding year. Of these 43 persons, four were acquitted and 37 convicted, the sentences of death being confirmed on 26 persons and the cases against two persons remained pending at the close of the year.

The Sadar Court
in Sind.

The Sadar Court in Sind, as a Court of reference, disposed of 14 cases involving 16 persons referred to it. All of these 16 persons were convicted, sentences of death being confirmed in the case of eight persons.

Courts of Session.

In the Courts of Session, 2,026 persons were under trial during the year under report against 1769 in 1889. Of these, 856 were acquitted, 911 were convicted and 3 died or escaped, 256 remaining under trial at the close of the year. The ratio of acquittals to convictions was 48 to 52 as compared with nearly 50 to 50 in 1889.

Magistrates.

Exclusive of 2,042 persons who were committed or referred to superior Courts, the Magistrates of the various classes had before them, during the year 1890, as compared with the preceding year, the numbers shown in the table appended below :—

	1889.	1890.
Persons under trial	175,150	195,506
Died, escaped or transferred	58	149
Acquitted or discharged	103,254	118,535
Convicted	69,465	73,982
Remaining under trial	2,373	2,840

The percentage of acquittals in the cases finally disposed of rose during the year to 61.57 as compared with 59.32 in 1889.

Police patels.

The police patels had before them 4,912 persons against 3,965 in the previous year. Of these 2,105 were acquitted or discharged, 2,799 were convicted, and eight persons remained under trial at the close of the year.

Duration of
trials.

The duration of trials before Special, Stipendiary and District and Divisional Magistrates, as well as before the Courts of Session and the High Court and the Sadar Court in Sind, as compared with that in 1889, is given in the following table :—

	1889.	1890.
	Days.	Days.
Special Magistrates	4,620	5,613
Stipendiary Magistrates	6,844	5,342
District and Divisional Magistrates	8,279	3,673
Courts of Session	26,492	28,413
High Court, Original Side	265	34
Sadar Court in Sind	25	26

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.

There were in all 338,580 witnesses examined by all the Criminal Courts during the year under report, against 361,694 in the preceding year. Of these, 3,949 were examined by police patels, 326,517 by all classes of Magistrates, 7,749 by the Courts of Session and 365 by the High Court and the Sadar Court in Sind. The number of witnesses so examined by the Magistrates and the Courts of Session in the year 1889 amounted to 350,643 and 6,656 respectively.

Witnesses.

The High Court on its Original Side passed four sentences of death. The High Court on its Appellate Side and the Sadar Court in Sind confirmed the sentences of death on 26 and 8 persons respectively against 18 and 13 respectively in the previous year. Two persons were sentenced to be hanged by the High Court on the Original Side in 1889. During the year under report, 248 persons were sentenced to transportation against 199 in the previous year, but no sentence of penal servitude was passed. There were 16,212 persons sentenced to imprisonment as compared with 17,542 in 1889. In 16.15 per cent. of these cases, simple imprisonment was awarded. As in the preceding years, no sentence of forfeiture of property was passed during the year under report. No fewer than 57,416 persons were sentenced to fines as compared with 51,070 persons so sentenced in the year 1889. The aggregate amount of fines imposed was Rs. 4,51,282 against Rs. 4,27,416 in 1889; that of fines realized was Rs. 3,59,681 against Rs. 3,21,840, while the amount of compensation paid was Rs. 27,576 against Rs. 25,766. There was thus a large increase in the amount of fines imposed as well as in the amount realized as compared with the year 1889. The percentage of fines realized also rose from 75.3 in the previous year to 79.7 during the year under report. During the year under report, 727 persons were sentenced to be whipped as compared with 798 in 1889, and of these sentences, 516 were passed in lieu of other punishments, 98 in addition to other punishments, and 113 on juvenile offenders under section 5 of the Whipping Act for offences not punishable with whipping under sections 2, 3 and 4. During the year under report the total number of persons sentenced to whipping thus diminished by 71, the decrease being most marked in the case of juvenile offenders.

Punishments.

The number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts during the year (exclusive of 231 persons whose cases were referred to the High Court for revision) amounted to 9,236, and in addition to these, applications for revision were made on behalf of complainants in which 462 accused persons were involved. Six of the appellants died, escaped or were transferred, 2,401 had their appeals or applications rejected, 4,287 had their sentences or orders in their cases confirmed, while on 81 the sentences were enhanced; the sentences of 826 were reduced or otherwise modified and those of 1,371 were reversed. In the cases of 64 persons the proceedings were quashed and in the cases of 260 a new trial or further enquiry was ordered, and those of 402 persons remained pending at the end of the year.

Appeals and applications for revision.

As a Court of Appeal the High Court had to deal with the appeals of 562 persons from convictions by the Courts of Session. Of these, two persons died and the appeals of three were transferred; in the cases of 264 persons the appeals were rejected, in those of 151 the sentences were confirmed, in those of 36 modified and in those of 43 reversed, and in the cases of five persons a new trial or further enquiry was ordered; while the appeals of 58 persons remained undisposed of at the close of the year. In the previous year there were appeals of 457 persons before the High Court. In 1890 the High Court had before it for revision the proceedings in the cases of 942 persons against 1,000 in 1889. The cases of 554 persons were sent for chiefly upon examination of the monthly criminal calendars, and the remainder were taken up on applications made to the Court. The High Court enhanced the sentences of 55, modified those of 74 and reversed those of 147 persons. In the case of 14 persons the proceedings were quashed, and new trials or further enquiry were ordered in the case of 40 persons, while the cases of 113 persons remained undisposed of at the close of the year. The district from which the largest numbers of criminal cases of all kinds were received by the High Court was Ahmedabad, the Sholapur-Bijapur district coming next. During the year under report there were before the High Court 21 appeals by Government against acquittals involving 30 persons, against 17 appeals involving 38 persons in 1889. In the cases of three persons the appeals were rejected or dismissed, in the case of six persons the sentence was modified and in the case of eight persons a new trial or further enquiry was ordered. The appeals against 13 persons were pending at the end of the year.

The High Court.

The Sadar Court in Sind had to deal with the appeals of 138 persons as compared with 129 in 1889. One of the appellants died, in the case of 60 persons the appeals were rejected, in those of 33 persons the sentences or orders were confirmed, in those of 24 modified and in those of 15 reversed, the appeals of five convicts remaining undisposed of at the end of the year. The Sadar Court had before it for revision the proceedings in the cases of 661 persons as compared with 684 in the preceding year. It did not interfere in the cases of 422 persons, but enhanced the sentences of 26, modified those of 70 and reversed those of 61 persons. It quashed the proceedings in the case of six persons and ordered new trials or further enquiry in the cases of 60 persons. The cases of 16 persons remained undisposed of at the end of the year.

The Sadar Court in Sind.

The Courts of Session had before them the appeals of 1,858 persons against convictions by Assistant Sessions Judges and First Class Magistrates as compared with 2,095 in 1889. The appeals of 49 persons remained undisposed of at the close of the year. Of the remainder, the appeals of 604 persons were rejected, and in the case of 710 the sentence or

Courts of Session.

order was confirmed; the sentences on 175 persons were modified, and those on 295 were reversed; a new trial was ordered in the cases of 22 persons, while those of three persons were referred to the High Court. The Courts of Session had before them for revision the proceedings in cases involving 681 persons as compared with cases involving 868 persons in 1889. The decisions concerning 482 persons were not interfered with; those concerning ten were reversed; the proceedings in the cases of nine persons were quashed; a new trial was ordered in the cases of 68 convicts, while the proceedings in the trial of 55 were referred to the High Court. The cases of 57 persons were pending at the close of the year.

Magistrates.

The District Magistrates and other First Class Magistrates with appellate powers had before them appeals of 3,954 persons against 3,431 in 1889 and dealt with them as follows:—

	1889.	1890.
Died, escaped or were transferred	2	.....
Appeals rejected	650	809
Sentence confirmed	1,656	1,794
Sentence modified	336	441
Sentence reversed	666	800
Proceedings quashed	1	15
New trial ordered	18	16
Referred to High Court	6	6
Pending at the end of the year	96	73

The District Magistrates reviewed the proceedings in cases involving 1,085 persons against cases involving 828 persons in the year 1889, and declined to interfere in the orders against 857 persons. The cases concerning no fewer than 167 persons were referred by them to the High Court.

Trials by Jury or
with Assessors.

Trials by jury are held only in the High Court, the Courts of Session and in the Courts of Magistrates under Chapter X of the Criminal Procedure Code. In the High Court a jury consists of nine persons. In most districts trials in the Courts of Session are held with the aid of assessors. In the Sessions Courts of Belgaum, Poona, Thána, Surat, Ahmedábád and the city of Karáchi certain offences are dealt with by juries of five persons.

There were 36 cases tried by jury in the High Court against 43 in the preceding year and in all of them the Judge approved of the verdict of the jury. In the Courts of Session mentioned, there were 166 cases tried by jury during the year under report, in 158 of which the Sessions Judge accepted the verdict. In the remaining eight cases the Judge objected wholly to the verdict. There was one case pending in the High Court at the beginning of the year. The Judges referred five cases during 1890 to the High Court, which refused to interfere with the verdict in one case and set aside the verdict in four cases. One case remained undisposed of at the end of the year. In the Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X of the Criminal Procedure Code three cases were tried by jury, in all of which the verdict was accepted. In the Courts of Session 567 cases were tried with the aid of assessors as compared with 530 in the preceding year. In 385 of these the Judge agreed with the assessors. In 63 cases the Judge differed from one, and in 119 from both, assessors. There were 29 cases in which the opinions of the assessors were not taken.

Prisons.

Prison population.

During the year 1890-91 the prison population in the jails and lock-ups of the Presidency fell from 61,302 in the previous year to 60,191, a decrease of 1,111.

The following table shows the number of prisoners admitted into all jails in this Presidency in 1890 as compared with the preceding four years and the proportion of those who were convicts:—

Year.	Total prisoners admitted.	Convicts.	Proportion of convicts to total.
1886	44,737	14,435	32
1887	44,655	13,670	30
1888	48,847	15,275	31
1889	54,216	17,111	31
1890	52,538	15,849	30

The decrease in 1890, as contrasted with 1889, of 416 under-trial prisoners (or 1.1 per cent.) and of 1,262 convicted prisoners (or 7.3 per cent.) indicates some decrease in the volume of crime, bringing it to nearly the dimensions of 1888; but concurrently with the decrease in admissions there was an increase from 7,698 to 7,815 in the average daily prison population, or from 6,959 to 7,018 in the average daily convict population, which indicates

somewhat heavier sentences. Both the number and percentage of prisoners sentenced to all degrees of punishment, from above three months' imprisonment to death, sensibly increased. There was a small increase in cases of transportation for life, not concurrent with a gradual decrease in sentences of death, during the last three years; but it does not appear any very extensive use of the former punishment was made for the repression of the more serious forms of crime for which it may be inflicted, or for the purposes of Section 75 of the Indian Penal Code. Out of the 151 prisoners sentenced to transportation for life in 1890, 98 were so sentenced for murder, culpable homicide and attempts to commit these offences, and 39 for dacoity and robbery. There remained in jail, at the close of the year, 6,848 prisoners (6,613 males and 235 females) against 6,982 on the 31st December 1889. The percentage of prisoners admitted to the free population (according to the census of 1881) was 0.177. The percentage was largest—672—in the case of those classed as "engaged in commerce or trade." Fifty-seven prisoners were sentenced to death during the year against 54 in 1889. The admissions of female prisoners fell short by 96 of the admissions in 1889, amounting in the year of report to 786 only, or a decrease of 10.9 per cent.

The number of juvenile offenders admitted continued to decrease, being only 161 as against 186 in 1889 and 241 in 1888. Juvenile offenders.

The number of re-convicted criminals admitted to jail in 1889 and 1890 was no less than 2,480 and 2,430 (or 15.3 per cent. of the total number of convicts admitted in 1890) respectively, of whom 583 and 603 had already been convicted more than twice. The number of re-convicted prisoners admitted to District Jails was 2,246, and the proportion of these identified as such at or before trial was 68.2 per cent. as compared with 69.2 per cent. so identified in 1889. Re-convicted prisoners.

The following table shows the total number of convicts in all jails in 1890 and the manner in which they were disposed of :— Disposal of convicts.

Received,		Disposed of.	
Number in jails at the end of 1889	... 6,982	By transfer to undergo sentence in other jails.	2,555
In transit for transportation	... 120	Do. for transportation	... 119
Received by transfer	... 2,490	Released on appeal	... 868
Newly admitted	... 15,849	" on expiry of sentence	... 13,936
		" under remission rules	... 689
	25,441	" by order of Government	... 7
		Transported	... 139
		Transferred to lunatic asylums	... 1
		Escaped and not re-captured	... 7
		Executed...	... 37
		Died	... 235
		Number in jails on 31st December 1890	... 6,848
		Total	... 25,441

The most striking feature of the above table is the number of convicts released on appeal. The growth during the last ten years in the proportion of convicts released on appeal is shown in the following table :—

	1881-83.	1884-86.	1887-89.	1890.
Convicts admitted	50,983	42,907	46,056	15,849
" released on appeal	1,378	1,863	2,305	868
Percentage released	2.7	4.3	5.0	5.4

The total number of under-trial prisoners received during the year in jails and lock-ups rose from 33,604 in 1889 to 34,079 in 1890. Of these 3,357 (against 3,045 in 1889) were admitted to the district jails, and the remainder to subordinate jails and lock-ups. There were 540 remaining from 1889 at the latter at the commencement of the year and 131 at the former. No less than 44.3 per cent. of those confined in the district jails were released on acquittal, and 48.2 per cent. convicted. The percentages of convictions to the number under trial at the subordinate jails and lock-ups, respectively, were 48.6 and 47.8, against a percentage of 51 for both in the previous year. In all 749 prisoners remained under trial on 31st December 1890. Under-trial prisoners.

Only 14 prisoners escaped from jail in 1890 as contrasted with 43 in 1889, and of these, seven only eluded re-capture, the smallest number recorded in any year since 1875. Escapes.

The number of punishments inflicted for criminal offences in jail fell from 36 in 1889 to 34 in 1890. The number of breaches of jail discipline fell from 4,751 in 1889 to 4,410 in 1890, which, considering that the average daily population in the latter year was the higher, is satisfactory. As usual the number of punishments inflicted at the Yeroda Jail, though it fell from 2,614 in 1889 to 1,767, was relatively high. The ratio of punishments Jail offences and punishments.

of solitary confinement with reduced diet to the average number of convicts was highest (184·2) at Aden and lowest (5·2) at Surat. Among the severer forms of punishment, solitary confinement with or without reduced diet was much less resorted to, while there was a small increase in the cases of reduced diet alone and whipping. The increase in the latter punishment, to which 108 prisoners were subjected, was chiefly due to an incipient mutiny in the Rádhan Gang. There was a decrease of 186 in the number of prisoners punished by fettering. The number of persons confined in the stocks fell from 1,924 to 1,894.

Convict officers.

Out of 299 male and female convicts employed as officers in 1890, 183 were punished. The conduct of the convict officers compared even more favourably than usual with that of the free warders, against whom, though only 556 were employed, no less than 575 punishments were recorded.

Remissions of sentences.

The number of convicts released under the mark rules in 1889 was 670 and in 1890 was 689, or 98·7 per cent. of those (698) entitled to the benefit of the rules.

Employment of convicts.

The percentages of convicts employed on manufactures and extra-mural labour were respectively 29·7 and 22·4, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 34·3 and 17·0. The profits per prisoner employed on the former rose from Rs. 18-7-8 to Rs. 21-5-9, and on the latter profits fell from Rs. 67-7-5 to Rs. 55-2-11 per prisoner. The total realizations from labour are shown in the subjoined table :—

	1889.	1890.
	Rs.	Rs.
Factory...	47,235	47,631
Garden ...	3,718	3,849
Extra-mural labour	77,783	84,300
Building and repairing jails	220	173
Subordinate jails	1,973	2,618
Total	1,30,929	1,38,571

The increase in factory profits was inconsiderable, in consequence chiefly of the heavy loss of Rs. 3,356 sustained through embezzlements at the Karáchi Jail. There was again a decline in the profits of several of the larger jails, notably the House of Correction and Yeraoda, while many of the smaller jails showed enhanced receipts. Among the extra-mural gangs those of the Deccan (late Gokák) and Nára showed very satisfactory returns.

Financial results.

Against the above receipts is to be set a total expenditure for 1890 of Rs. 5,25,508, leaving Rs. 3,86,937 as the net cost to Government, as contrasted with a net cost of Rs. 4,11,494 in 1889. Adding the cost of inspection and general superintendence, the total expenditure was Rs. 5,51,131 and the net cost Rs. 4,12,560 against Rs. 4,36,798 in 1889. The total cost per prisoner was Rs. 70-8-4. The decline in the average cost of rations, which did not include vegetables, &c., supplied from jail gardens, was chiefly due to the more favourable rates obtained in 1890 from contractors.

Mortality.

The health statistics of 1890 compare very unfavourably with those of 1889, which was itself an exceptionally bad year. With a daily average of 7,012 prisoners, convicted and under-trial, there were 6,115 admissions to hospital; the daily average of sick was 204 and the total number of deaths 233, or 33 per mille of the average strength. In 1889 with a daily average of 6,898 prisoners, the daily average of sick was 166 and the deaths 220 or 31 per mille. In 1888 the daily average of sick did not exceed 138·4 and the deaths 157 or 22 per mille. The principal diseases from which convicts in Central and District Jails suffered were fever, respiratory diseases, dysentery and anæmia. The jails showing the highest sick-rate were Yeraoda, Dhárwár, Thána and Shikárpur, and those with the highest death-rate the Deccan and Nára Gangs, Thána, Ahmedábád, Kaira, Karáchi, Hyderabad and Shikárpur. Of all these jails Ahmedábád alone was habitually overcrowded during the year, for the numbers shown against the Shikárpur Jail included a large extra-mural gang camped at a considerable distance off. Many of the jails showing serious sick-rates or death-rates, *e. g.*, Yeraoda, Dhárwár, Thána and Kaira, contained throughout the year numbers considerably below that for which accommodation was available; and therefore want of accommodation could have had little or nothing to do with the unhealthiness of the year.

Civil Jails.

The number of persons admitted to civil jails during 1890 was 1,636 against 1,417 in 1889; of these 1,612 were released, one died at Dhárwár, and 115 remained in jail at the close of the year. The total expenditure and cost per head of prisoners remained almost the same as in 1889, *viz.*, Rs. 7,938 and Rs. 82-11-0 respectively.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

Yeraoda Juvenile Reformatory School.

The year opened with 60 boys on the rolls of the Reformatory; 41 new boys were admitted in the year, and 37 were withdrawn by release or by transfer to a jail, leaving 64 juveniles in the reformatory at the end of the year. The daily average was 61. The ages

of the newly admitted lads varied from 11 to 14, and almost all were illiterate when admitted. Six of the new-comers had a record of one or more convictions against them.

Discipline was well maintained, and the health of the boys was fairly good. There was no death and only one case of serious illness.

Of 36 boys whose career subsequent to release was ascertained, only three returned to crime, while 25 were reported to be earning an honest livelihood.

The employment of the boys in 1890 yielded a net profit of Rs. 970, or Rs. 26-3-8 per head of workers. The total annual cost of the institution is approximately Rs. 8,717. 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. Area, Population, Courts and Judges.

The territories to which this section 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 have been given in the preceding section, relating to Criminal Justice.

The following statement shows the numbers and designations of the regular Civil Courts which come within the scope of this section. The Courts of Cantonment Magistrates and Mamlatdars are not included, because, though they both, at times, perform the functions of Civil Courts under Act III of 1859 and Bombay Act III of 1876, 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.

2 Agents for Sardars in the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country under Regulation XXIX of 1827.

1 Joint Judge.

2 Assistant Judges with full powers.

4 Assistant Judges.

5 Small Cause Courts (presided over by 3 Small Cause Court Judges).

13 First Class Subordinate Judges.

86 Second Class Subordinate Judges.

2 Inamdars and Jaghirdars, with powers under Regulation XIII of 1830.

87 Village Munsifs under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

Sind.

The Sadar Court.

4 District Judges (including the Deputy Commissioner of Thar and Parkar).

1 Assistant Judge.

1 Judge of the Court of Small Causes.

12 Subordinate Judges.

7 Mukhtyarkars, 7 Head Munshis, and 1 Deputy Collector in Thar and Parkar with powers to try civil suits.

During the year under report the High Court was presided over by a Chief Justice and six Judges.

The total receipts of all Courts, Civil, Criminal and Revenue, in the Presidency amounted to Rs. 31,76,159 as compared with Rs. 29,47,095 in the year 1889, while the expenditure was Rs. 44,90,087 against Rs. 43,28,555 in the preceding year. The following table shows the receipts and expenditure of the High Court as compared with the preceding year:— Receipts and expenditure.

	1889.		1890.	
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High Court (Original Side)	3,48,017	3,42,430	4,32,343	3,60,588
High Court (Appellate Side)	55,088	2,78,708	65,620	2,85,041

The total number of suits instituted in all the Courts during the year under report was 202,166 as compared with 194,475 in the year 1889, showing an increase of 7,691 suits. The increase was most marked in the Courts of Subordinate Judges and next to them in the Mofussil Small Cause Courts, while the Presidency Small Cause Court showed a decrease Original jurisdiction: number of suits instituted.

of 1,283. There was a considerable increase in the Province of Sind. The number of suits instituted in the High Court was 1,462 as compared with 1,421 in the year 1889. The number of suits instituted within the Court's original jurisdiction was 727 against 726 in 1889; one Admiralty suit was instituted, while the number of testamentary, matrimonial and insolvency suits in the High Court rose from 12 to 20, from 2 to 5, and from 681 to 709 respectively in the year 1890. There were no matrimonial suits in the Sadar Court in Sind. The number of original suits instituted in the District Courts fell from 453 in 1889 to 397 during the year under report. The decrease was most marked in the Province of Sind, but no special reason can be given for it. There was an increase of 7,682 over the figures for 1889 in the number of suits instituted in the Courts of Subordinate Judges, and of the Jāghirdārs and Ināmdārs who exercise civil jurisdiction. This increase was distributed among fourteen districts, the largest being in that of Nāsik, where it was chiefly owing to the inclusion of 44 villages held in jāghir by the late Chief of Vinchur within the local jurisdiction of the Subordinate Courts of Mālegaon, Satāna, Pimpalgaon and Yeola. There was also a considerable increase in the districts of Hyderābād and Shikārpur in Sind. Karāchi showed a decrease of 281 suits. The number of suits instituted in the Small Cause Courts during the year under report as compared with the preceding year decreased on the whole by 734, though there was an increase in four and a decrease in only three of the Courts. The number of suits filed before Village Munsifs amounted to 7,207, being 57 more than in 1889.

Classification of suits.

Classified according to subject-matter the civil suits of the year under report compare with those of the preceding year as follows: suits for money on contracts in writing showed a marked increase of 3,822, while those on contracts, not in writing and those on account stated both increased by 1,272; suits for arrears of rent increased in number from 4,322 to 4,540, or by 218, while those for recovery of possession or removal of obstruction under Bombay Act III of 1876 increased by 489; the number of suits for immoveable property rose from 8,632 to 9,012, and those for money had and received from 4,298 to 4,616. There was a small decrease of 223 in the number of suits for damages instituted, and of 155 and 164 respectively in the number of suits for goods sold, and for moveable property or the value thereof. Suits for pattahs and kabulāyats declined in number from 507 to 388. Suits in the High Court on contracts in writing, for money had and received and for dissolution of partnership, showed increases of 30, 13 and 11 respectively, while other suits under the Specific Relief Act, suits on account stated, and those for damages showed decreases of 34, 15 and 9 respectively.

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 was Rs. 1,59,27,463 against Rs. 89,14,634 in 1889, showing an increase of Rs. 70,12,829. The total value of claims in the Mofussil Courts was Rs. 1,68,30,404 against Rs. 1,58,10,941 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 10,19,463. In the 202,166 suits instituted during the year 1890 the value of the claims did not exceed—

Rs. 10 in 32,774.	Rs. 1,000 in 3,182.
Rs. 50 in 85,554.	Rs. 5,000 in 2,014.
Rs. 100 in 35,826.	Rs. 10,000 in 231.
Rs. 500 in 31,494.	

In 213 suits the claims exceeded Rs. 10,000 in value. There were also 10,878 suits the value of which could not be estimated in money. There was an increase in all the classes of suits except in those in which the value of the claims did not exceed Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 10,000.

Disposal of suits.

The total number of suits disposed of by the several classes of Civil Courts during the year under report amounted to 202,948 as against 197,452 in 1889, showing an increase of 5,496. The arrears at the beginning of the year were 32,375 and at the close of the year 33,161. The number of cases decided by the several classes of Civil Courts during the year under report as compared with the preceding year is given in the following table:—

	1889.	1890.
High Court	1,290	1,430
Sadar Court in Sind	.....	1
District and Assistant Judges	352	368
Subordinate Judges	121,104	127,040
Cantonment Magistrates	1,605	1,801
Jāghirdārs and Ināmdārs	40	28
Small Cause Courts	52,834	51,235
Village Munsifs	7,245	7,291
Māmlatdārs under Bombay Act II of 1876	12,982	13,753
Total	197,452	202,948

These figures show a general increase in all classes of Courts except in Small Cause Courts and in those of Jāghirdārs and Ināmdārs.

The details of suits disposed of by the High Court on the Original Side during the years 1889 and 1890 are given in the table appended below :—

						1889.	1890.
Disposed of without trial	...	...	...	...	...	256	293
Compromised	...	...	...	...	...	101	110
Decreed on confession	...	...	...	...	...	20	19
Decreed <i>ex parte</i>	...	...	...	...	...	476	539
Dismissed <i>ex parte</i>	...	...	...	...	...	239	238
On reference to arbitration	...	{ For plaintiff	...	...	...	.....	.....
		{ For defendant	...	...	...	.....	.....
With contest	...	{ For plaintiff	...	...	...	143	157
		{ For defendant	...	...	...	55	74
Total						1,290	1,430

There were 1,522 suits pending at the close of the year against 1,484 pending at the end of 1889.

The manner in which suits were disposed of in the Mofussil and the Bombay Small Cause Courts during the year under report as compared with the preceding year is shown in the table appended below :—

						1889.	1890.
Disposed of without trial	...	...	...	...	...	19,557	19,753
Compromised	...	...	...	...	...	35,827	38,167
Decreed on confession	...	...	...	...	...	23,136	23,485
Decreed <i>ex parte</i>	...	...	...	...	...	62,017	62,709
Dismissed <i>ex parte</i>	...	...	...	...	...	2,452	2,567
On reference to arbitration	...	{ For plaintiff	...	...	...	806	1,029
		{ For defendant	...	...	...	54	69
With contest	...	{ For plaintiff	...	...	...	35,297	36,558
		{ For defendant	...	...	...	9,741	9,889
Total						188,917	194,226

There were 31,639 suits pending at the close of the year against 30,891 pending at the close of 1889. The percentage of suits disposed of *ex parte* to the total number of cases decided by the District and Subordinate and Small Cause Courts was 34 and 35·5 per cent. respectively.

The following table shows the average duration of suits in the various classes of Courts in 1890 as compared with the preceding year :—

					AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS DURING WHICH SUITS LASTED.			
					1889.		1890.	
					Contested.	Uncontested.	Contested.	Uncontested.
Unpaid Tribunals—								
(<i>Jághirdárs and Inámdárs</i>)	...	...	...	...	101	88	107	104
Paid Sub-divisional Courts—								
Subordinate Judges' Courts	...	...	...	...	163·995	91·059	128·983	49·523
Cantonment Magistrates' Courts...	...	...	...	...	32·639	51·061	19·9	24·223
Mámlatdárs' Courts	...	...	...	...	67·002	48·602	61·842	44·23
Small Cause Courts	...	...	...	...	185·066	107·133	282·93	146·17
District Courts...	...	...	...	...	260·6	258·186	280·4	239·2
High Court	...	...	...	...	44	36	45·5	35·5
Presidency Small Cause Court...	...	...	...	...

The average duration of suits increased considerably in the District Courts, and the Jághirdárs' and Inámdárs' Courts showed a slight increase. In the High Court the average duration increased in the case of contested suits, while it decreased to nearly the same extent in the case of uncontested suits. In the Presidency Small Cause Court it remained almost the same, but in the Mofussil Small Cause Courts and in the Courts of the Subordinate Judges, Cantonment Magistrates and Mámlatdárs it decreased. Of the 1,522 cases pending in the High Court at the end of the year, 1,136 had been filed more than three months. Of the 31,639 suits pending in the Subordinate and Small Cause Courts at the close of the year, 1,1214 had been instituted more than three months.

Miscellaneous suits.

Besides the regular suits disposed of by the Civil Courts, they also decided 24,371 miscellaneous cases out of 27,862 which came before them, leaving 3,491 pending at the close of the year, against 3,394 pending at the close of 1889.

Appeals.

The total number of appeals before all the Appellate Courts during the year under report was 11,282, of which 5,623 were disposed of and 5,659 remained undisposed of at the end of the year. The number of appeals instituted, (including those that were re-admitted), disposed of and left pending before the several Appellate Courts of the Presidency during the past two years, is shown in the table appended below :—

	1889.			1890.			
	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.	
<i>High Court.</i>							
Original Side	44	45	26	42	45	23	
Appellate Side ... {	First appeals...	170	165	199	154	162	191
	Second do. ...	1,056	1,260	835	899	1,021	713
Sadar Court in Sind. {	First do. ...	20	20	8	18	14	12
	Second do. ...	16	17	2	23	25	5
<i>District Courts.</i>							
Ahmedábád, including Kaira and Panch Maháls	379	390	376	437	503	310	
Surat	77	81	89	119	167	41	
Broach	104	50	150	104	67	187	
Khándesh	311	228	415	310	321	404	
Thána, including Kolába	501	573	374	511	446	439	
Násik	242	236	198	280	258	220	
Ahmednagar	296	225	359	284	230	413	
Poona	301	257	400	271	381	290	
Sholápur-Bijápur	388	312	413	309	161	561	
Sátára	455	492	326	428	236	518	
Belgaum	276	217	84	241	237	88	
Dhárwár... ..	321	295	305	452	579	178	
Ratnágiri	696	729	592	482	355	719	
Kánara	258	539	61	283	270	74	
Karáchi	18	13	8	14	10	12	
Hyderábád	52	105	28	84	39	73	
Shikárpur	132	111	155	119	87	187	
Thar and Párkar	1	1	...	5	4	1	

The number of second appeals filed on the Appellate Side of the High Court fell from 1,056 to 899, while in the Sadar Court in Sind it rose from 16 to 23. The number of appeals filed in the District Courts (including Sind) fell from 4,808 to 4,733. The districts of Dhárwár, Ahmedábád, Surat, Násik, Hyderábád, Kánara and Thána showed an increase in the number of appeals filed during the year under report, while those of Ratnágiri, Sholápur-Bijápur, Belgaum, Poona, Sátára and Ahmednagar showed a decrease, which was most marked in the district of Ratnágiri. In the High Court there were 62 appeals from decrees of Judges sitting on the Original Side and six references from the Bombay Court of Small Causes. Of these, in 21 cases the decrees were confirmed, in 13 modified, in five reversed, while six cases were remanded. There were 23 such appeals and references pending at the close of the year. From the Mofussil Courts there were 353 appeals from original decrees, of which 162 were disposed of and 191 remained pending. The total number of appeals from decrees before the District Courts amounted to 9,071, including 956 decided by Subordinate Judges with appellate powers, as against 9,188 in the preceding year. There were 227 miscellaneous appeals before the Appellate Courts, of which 157 were disposed of and 70 remained pending. The number disposed of in 1889 was 153, 60 being left pending at the close of that year. The High Court on its Appellate Side disposed of 230 applications under its extraordinary jurisdiction, thirteen references under the Civil Procedure Code, five references under the Stamp Act I of 1879, one reference for transfer of a suit to another Court, one for confirmation of decree for dissolution of marriage and one reference under Act XI of 1885. There were left pending at the close of the year 65 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 269,469 against 262,673 in the preceding year. These resulted as follows :—

- In 37,312 satisfaction was obtained in full,
- In 46,936 satisfaction was obtained in part,
- 133,332 applications were wholly infructuous,
- 442 applications were transferred to other districts and provinces for disposal, and
- 47,728 remained pending at the end of the year.

Judgment-debtors were arrested without being imprisoned in 3,197 cases and were actually imprisoned in 1,689 cases. The corresponding numbers during the preceding year were 3,060 and 1,434. The total amount recovered by all Courts in execution proceedings was Rs. 43,23,105 as compared with Rs. 44,10,107 in 1889.

The number of applications under Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code in the Mofussil was 296 as compared with 265 in 1889. The number of such applications in the four districts subject to the operation of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act was 34 as compared with 43 in 1889, 50 in 1888 and 99 in 1887. The disinclination on the part of the inhabitants of these districts to avail themselves of the insolvency provisions of the Civil Procedure Code and the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act seems to be growing greater each year. In the Insolvency Court in Bombay, constituted under 11 and 12 Victoria, Chapter XXI, there were 709 applications presented against 681 in 1889. The number of civil cases tried with the aid of assessors was 25 against six in the previous year, all being cases under the Land Acquisition Act (X of 1870). There was one case disposed of in the Pársi District Matrimonial Court and there were four such cases in the Pársi Chief Matrimonial Court. Insolvency, &c.

During the year under report six of the District Judges and one Assistant Judge inspected 16 of the Courts subordinate to them. The general results of these inspections, as reported to the High Court, were, on the whole, satisfactory, due notice being taken of any cases of irregularity or laxity brought to notice. Such of the work of the Subordinate Judges as came before the High Court in the hearing of civil appeals showed that these officers, as a body, discharged their duties with industry and intelligence. The work in many subordinate Courts is exceedingly heavy and cannot be adequately performed by a single Judge. Inspections :
quality of
work done.

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 Collectors of districts during the year 1890 :—

Divisions.	NUMBER OF DECREES FOR DISPOSAL.			Number of decrees disposed of.	Number of decrees returned to Civil Courts.	Balance on 1st January 1891.
	Balance on 1st January 1890.	Received during 1890.	Total.			
Northern Division	1,914	1,485	3,399	1,584	235	1,580
Central „	2,593	3,364	5,957	2,492	837	2,628
Southern „	15	22	37	18	6	13
Total	4,522	4,871	9,393	4,094	1,078	4,221

In the previous year, 4,753 decrees were received for execution, making, with the 4,486 decrees in hand at the beginning of 1889, a total of 9,239 for disposal.

In the Northern Division the largest proportion of decrees disposed of was in Ahmedábád. The proportion of cases disposed of by mutual agreement increased in a satisfactory manner, the total number of decrees disposed of in this way in the Division being 817 against 703 in the preceding year. Including the number (837) of decrees returned to the Civil Courts there were 3,329 decrees dealt with in the Central Division, of which 1,620, or nearly 50 per cent., were disposed of by mutual agreement. The largest proportion disposed of in this manner was in the Sholápur District. In both Divisions the balance of decrees undisposed of at the close of the year was apparently very large, but having regard to the necessity of exercising considerable caution in proceeding in matters of this nature, the progress made in their disposal was satisfactory. The average price of unalienated land sold in execution varied, in the Northern Division, from six times the assessment in Surat, to twenty-three times the assessment in Kaira, and in the Central Division it averaged fifteen times the assessment.

THE DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT XVII OF 1879.

Act XVII of 1879 was in force in 37 tálukas of the four districts of Poona, Sátára, Ahmednagar and Sholápur. During the year 1890 the number of Subordinate Judges exercising jurisdiction in the districts under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act was reduced from 29 to 27 by the removal of two of the four additional Subordinate Judges employed in 1889. The transfer of the Vadgaon Court from the Subordinate Judge of Baramati to that of Poona, carried out on the Special Judge's recommendation in the previous year, removed a great inconvenience. Judges and Courts.

The year 1890 was characterised by an increase in the number of suits instituted in the Courts or before Village Munsifs, and of applications to Conciliators. The following table illustrates the increases as compared with 1889 :— Suits generally.

	1889.	1890.
Suits in the Courts	14,802	15,413
Applications to Conciliators	24,166	24,804
Suits before Village Munsifs	7,150	7,207
Total	46,118	47,424

Taking all these descriptions of processes into consideration, litigation increased 4 per cent. in the Poona District and 6 per cent. in the Ahmednagar and Sholapur Districts, while it decreased 4 per cent. in the Sátára District.

Out of the 15,413 suits instituted in 1890, 9,694, or 63 per cent., were instituted under Chapter II, the proportions varying in the several districts between 51 per cent. in Sátára and 75 per cent. in Ahmednagar, as in 1889. The agriculturist suits (under section 3, clauses *a, z, w, x, y*) were 3,914, or 41 per cent. of the whole, as in the previous year. Suits in which agriculturists were plaintiffs increased 4 per cent. (the increase being distributed over all districts except Sátára) as contrasted with a decline of 17 per cent. in 1889; while suits in which agriculturists were defendants (*w, x, y*) increased 1.5 per cent. as contrasted with a decrease of 21 per cent. in the previous year. The increase, however, was confined to the Ahmednagar District. Suits under clause (*w*) alone increased 6 per cent., chiefly in Ahmednagar. The variations in the ratios of increase and decrease in the several districts were not so marked as in 1889; but the following table shows that the numbers of agriculturist and non-agriculturist suits in Poona and Sátára are gradually becoming equalised :—

	Agriculturist Suits.	Non-agriculturist Suits.
Sholapur	12 per cent. decrease	4 per cent. decrease.
Ahmednagar	15 do. increase	7 do. increase.
Poona	4 do. decrease	4 do. do.
Sátára... ..	7 do. do.	7 do. do.

Redemption suits.

The number of redemption suits instituted under and outside Chapter II rose from 659 in 1889 to 683 in 1890, an increase of 4.5 per cent. The proportion of such suits which were brought without success was much lower in Sátára than in any other district, owing to the levy of half stamp duty in that district, which discourages the institution of hopeless cases.

Suits by mortgagees.

Suits under section 3, clause (*y*), showed a fall of 4 per cent. over the previous year's figure, the only district in which there was an increase being Ahmednagar.

Summary procedure.

Out of 800 cases below Rs. 10 in value the summary procedure laid down in section 9 was followed in 21 cases only.

Consent suits.

The consent of parties to extend the provisions of Chapter II to suits above Rs. 100 and below Rs. 500 was obtained in 428 cases (against 437 cases in the previous year) out of 1,053 such cases disposed of. This gives a proportion of 41 per cent. Of the remaining cases, parties refused consent in 393 (or about 37 per cent. of all the cases between Rs. 100 and Rs. 500), and in 232 cases there was no occasion to ask the consent of parties.

Disposal of suits under Chapter II.

Out of 20,784 suits for disposal in 1890, 15,288 were disposed of; the arrears at the close of the year being 5,496, or 125 more than at the close of 1889. There was a decrease, however, in the arrears of suits disposed of under Chapter II. The following table indicates the manner in which such suits were disposed of :—

Manner of disposal.	1889.	1890.
Plaint returned	10	6
Dismissed for default	725	714
Decided <i>ex-parte</i>	595	642
Admitted	1,976	2,172
Contested	3,107	3,245
Awarded in whole	1,795	1,861
Do. in part	892	955
Rejected... ..	420	429
Abated or dismissed	39	23
Withdrawn or compromised	2,997	2,950
Disposed of by arbitration	25	7
By transfer or otherwise... ..	29	2
Total	9,503	9,761

The proportion of suits decided *ex-parte* was 6·5 per cent. as compared with 6·2 per cent. in 1889, but the proportion of *ex-parte* decrees in agriculturist suits fell from 2·3 to a little under 2 per cent.

The rest of the suits were dealt with as follows :—

						Per cent.
Dismissed	...	...	...	...	...	7·4
Withdrawn	...	...	...	...	...	2·5
Compromised	...	...	...	...	...	27·7
Admitted	...	...	...	...	...	22·2
Contested	...	...	...	...	...	33·3

The proportions of suits dismissed, withdrawn and compromised were somewhat smaller, while the proportions of those admitted and contested were somewhat larger than in 1889. A much larger percentage of agriculturist than of non-agriculturist cases were contested in the Courts, the proportion of agriculturist cases contested standing at 42 per cent. as contrasted with 27 per cent. of non-agriculturist cases, and there was in 1890 a distinct increase in the proportion of contested agriculturist cases in which the plaintiff was wholly successful and a decrease in the proportion of those in which he was wholly unsuccessful, the figures being 22·0 and 6·7 as against 20·6 and 7·0 in the previous year.

Somewhat larger use was made in 1890 than in 1889 of the sections of the Act which permit inquiry into the history of past claims under clauses *w*, *y* and *z* of section 3, such inquiry being made in 547 cases, or 41 per cent. of the number of suits under those clauses, as compared with 37 per cent. in the preceding year. The result was, however, far from disadvantageous to plaintiffs, for the claims awarded in full rose from 51 to 53 per cent., while the claims wholly rejected fell from 16·5 to 14·8 per cent. In cases, however, to which the sections 12—14 are inapplicable, plaintiffs' claims were awarded in full in 60 per cent. of the cases and wholly rejected in only 12·5 per cent. Out of 2,022 suits under clause (*w*), against agriculturists, disposed of, 741 suits were contested, and past history was examined in 284 cases, being 14 per cent. of the total number and 38 per cent. of the contested claims. The value of the subject-matter of these 284 claims was Rs. 25,116, and the amount awarded was Rs. 18,578. In the previous year Rs. 28,141 were claimed and Rs. 19,648 awarded. The percentage of abatement fell therefore from 30 to 26 per cent.

In 205 redemption suits under Chapter II, in which decrees awarding the claim in full or in part were passed, the total amount of the mortgage-debt claimed by the defendants was Rs. 24,095 and the total amount decreed Rs. 16,964, or 70 per cent. In 154 redemption suits not brought under the chapter in which similar decrees were passed, the redemption of a total debt of Rs. 64,059 was decreed on payment of Rs. 45,001, also representing 70 per cent. The corresponding percentages in the previous year were 64 and 65 respectively. The plaintiff under the chapter obtained redemption without any payment in 30 per cent. of the cases against 23 per cent. in suits outside the chapter, and, where partial payment was decreed, obtained an abatement of 40 per cent. against 33 per cent. in cases outside the chapter. In 1889 the plaintiff under the chapter obtained an abatement of 44 per cent. During the year, Conciliators settled 131 claims, in which the principal of the mortgage-debt was Rs. 48,572, for Rs. 36,025, or 74 per cent. In 1889 Conciliators settled 116 claims amounting to Rs. 32,858 for Rs. 28,632. Conciliators effected settlements extending over a term of years to a much greater extent than the Courts. The total debt redeemed through the Courts and Conciliators during the eleven years of the Act's operation was estimated at 34½ lakhs, and the amount paid in liquidation at 20½ lakhs, or nearly 60 per cent.

The recovery of instalments on darkhāsts taken out under decrees granting instalments showed no improvement in 1890. Out of Rs. 6,01,098 for recovery, only Rs. 70,659, or 11 per cent., were realised in execution, in addition to which Rs. 52,827 were voluntarily paid without issue of process, making a total of Rs. 1,23,486 against Rs. 1,25,458 in 1889.

The average duration of suits falling under Chapter II was 3 months and 23 days in all the Courts, as against 4 months and 17 days in 1889 and 3 months and 27 days in 1888.

The total value of suits disposed of in 1890 was Rs. 5,44,234 against Rs. 5,48,225 in 1889; the total costs amounted to Rs. 68,489 in 1890, giving a proportion of Rs. 12·9-1 per cent. against Rs. 12-11-9 in 1889. The proportion was highest in Sātāra and lowest in Poona.

The number of darkhāsts filed was 20,972 against 20,835 in the previous year. The decrease was most marked in the number of darkhāsts against agriculturists (1,999 to 1,711) and in conciliation agreements (2,814 to 2,479) in Poona, while there was in the Ahmednagar District an increase from 3,219 to 3,850 in the number of applications against non-agriculturists. The arrears from 1889 were 4,595, and the total number of applications for disposal was therefore 25,567 for a sum amounting to Rs. 18,24,331. Of these, 20,873 darkhāsts were disposed of; full satisfaction being obtained in 3,542 cases and part satisfaction in 4,368 cases. The total sum realized with or without process was Rs. 2,32,901 against Rs. 2,70,827 in 1889. Adding the sum, Rs. 3,12,397, admitted by creditors to have been received by them, the total recoveries amounted to Rs. 5,45,298 against Rs. 5,09,951 in the previous year.

The Village Munsifs, 87 in number, disposed of 7,291 suits and 3,749 darkhāsts during the year out of 7,603 and 4,419 for disposal.

Conciliators.

The number of Conciliators at the end of the year was 224. They disposed of 25,296 applications out of 28,675 during the year, involving claims to the amount of about 31½ lakhs. Excluding a few cases merely transferred, the manner in which those applications were disposed of was as follows :—

	Number.	Per cent.
Agreements filed	4,639	18.5
Settled by arbitration	14	.05
Withdrawn or compromised	1,768	7.0
Dismissed for default	6,637	26.0
Failed through—		
(a) non-attendance of parties	9,799	38.0
(b) refusal of parties to agree	2,246	9.0

The percentage of agreements filed was slightly in excess of that recorded in the two previous years, but otherwise there was little change. The total number of agreements effected was 4,639, being 195 more than in 1889. The agreements related to claims valued at Rs. 6½ lakhs against Rs. 6¼ lakhs in the previous year. The settlement was made at Rs. 5½ lakhs, or with an abatement of 24 per cent. against 21 per cent. in the previous year. Only one agreement was repudiated at the execution stage, though the darkhasts presented on conciliation agreements numbered 6,589 and those disposed of only 6,568. The number of certificates issued by Conciliators rose from 10,751 to 11,308, of which 4,341 were accounted for as having been filed in suits and darkhasts.

Refund system.

The system of refunding half the Court-fees in cases against agriculturists, when amicably settled at the first hearing, was in force in eleven talukas, where the conciliation system did not obtain. Certificates were issued in 662 cases against 750 in the previous year, and the amount refunded fell from Rs. 1,405 to Rs. 1,053.

Revision.

The work of superintendence and revision appears to have been efficiently carried out and the records of about 80 per cent. of the suits decided under Chapter II in the Courts were examined in that year. In revision, 65 per cent. of the decrees examined on application were confirmed, 11 per cent. were amended, 16 per cent. were remanded, and 6 per cent. reversed.

Deeds executed by agriculturists.

The following statement shows the number and value of the documents executed and registered by agriculturists in the four districts during the past two years :—

	Sale-deeds.		Mortgage-bonds.		Simple-bonds.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1889... ..	15,490	18,82,620	41,842	40,59,885	33,097	17,97,645
1890... ..	16,743	19,95,757	42,854	43,65,011	29,542	15,94,490
Increase or decrease in 1890 ...	+1,253	+1,13,137	+1,012	+3,05,126	—3,555	—2,03,155

Of the whole sum of 79½ lakhs obtained by registered transactions in 1890, 55 per cent. was obtained on mortgages, 25 per cent. by sales, and 20 per cent. on unsecured bonds, showing as compared with 1889 a further increase in the proportion obtained on mortgages, but at the same time some increase in the proportion obtained by sales at the expense of simple bonds.

Registration.

REGISTRATION UNDER ACT III OF 1877.

Deeds registered.

During the year 1890-91 there were 156,592 registrations recorded against 154,326 in 1889-90, the increase of 2,266 transactions being equivalent to 1.46 per cent. Compulsory registrations rose from 122,477 in the earlier period to 125,259 in the past year, and optional registrations declined from 31,849 to 31,333. The first-named class therefore showed an increase of 2,782 transactions, or 2.27 per cent., and the last-named class a decline of 516, or 1.62 per cent. The proportion of optional to compulsory registration during the year under review was 25.01 against 26 during the preceding year.

Wills and authorities to adopt.

The number of wills registered was 1,207 in 1890-91, against 1,229 in 1889-90, exhibiting a decrease of 22, or 1.79 per cent. Thirty-three wills were deposited, ten withdrawn from deposit, eleven opened, and six removed for record in Court against 38 deposited, 14 withdrawn from deposit, 7 opened and 4 removed for record in Court during the year preceding. Two authorities to adopt were registered during 1890-91 against none in 1889-90.

Values and fees.

The aggregate stated value of property affected by instruments registered in 1890-91 amounted to Rs. 8,05,20,603-8-3 against Rs. 7,81,38,583-12-4 in 1889-90, showing an increase of Rs. 23,82,019-11-11. Exclusive of wills, two authorities to adopt and 754 instruments in

which no value or consideration was shown, the average value per transaction during 1890-91 was Rs. 520-11-8 against Rs. 512-15-10 in the year preceding. Taking all classes together, the average registration fee levied was Re. 1-11-1 during 1890-91 against Re. 1-12-0 during 1889-90.

There was an increase in the number of registrations in each of the 14 districts of Broach, Kolába, Ahmednagar, Násik, Poona, Sholápur, Belgaum, Bijápur, Dhárwár, Aden, Karáchi, Shikárpur, Upper Sind Frontier, and Thar and Párkar, and a decrease in each of the 12 districts of Bombay, Ahmedábád, Kaira, Panch Maháls, Surat, Ratnágiri, Thána, Khándesh, Sátára, Kánara, Deesa and Hyderábád. District increases and decreases.

There were 418 refusals to register during the year under review against 420 in 1889-90. Refusals to register.

The number of deeds impounded by registering officers during the year under report, on the ground of insufficiency of stamp, was 332 against 368 in 1889-90. In 93 of such cases the deeds so impounded were held to be sufficiently stamped, in 194 the action of the impounding officer was upheld by the Collector, in one case the deed was allowed to be withdrawn, in one case the deed was lost in transit through the post subsequent to its having been impounded, a fresh and duly stamped deed being executed in its place and registered, and 43 deeds awaited disposal at the close of the year. Impounded deeds.

At the close of the year there were 26 registry and 218 sub-registry offices in existence, being the same number as in the previous year. Offices.

During the year under review the Inspector-General examined the records of 13 registry and 24 sub-registry offices. The Inspector, 1st Division, examined 11 sub-registry offices and the general indexes of one district; the Inspector, 2nd Division, 15 sub-registry offices and the general indexes of one district; the Inspector, 3rd Division, 10 sub-registry offices and a portion of the general indexes of one district; and the Inspector, 4th, or Sind Division, 26 sub-registry offices and the general indexes of four districts. The Inspectors of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Divisions were employed in Bombay for five months of the year under report on special duty in connection with Act VI of 1886, and hence, of necessity, their inspection work for the year compares unfavourably as regards quantity with an ordinary year's operations. The Registrars in all carried out 179 examinations of sub-registry offices, and 109 sub-registry offices were examined by Assistant and Deputy Collectors. Inspections.

Nine persons were convicted of offences against the registration law during the year. A sub-registrar's kárkún was also convicted of misappropriation of Government money—the amount of his misappropriations being recovered from the sub-registrar under whom he was serving—and of forgery. Prosecutions.

The gross receipts of the department for the year under review (Rs. 4,47,927) showed an increase of Rs. 6,118 on the receipts (Rs. 4,41,809) for 1889-90. This result was due to the increase in the number of registrations. Receipts.

The expenditure of the year increased by the sum of Rs. 2,072 compared with the expenditure of the previous year. This is due to the increase in the business of the department, which has of course brought with it enhanced receipts, entailing a larger outlay under the head of commission on fees. Expenditure.

The income of the department exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 1,98,510, and if the surplus (Rs. 3,974) derived from operations under the Joint Stock Companies' Act be added thereto, the total surplus for 1890-91 amounts to Rs. 2,02,484. In 1889-90 the total surplus from all sources stood at Rs. 2,00,091. Financial results.

REGISTRATION UNDER THE DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT XVII OF 1879 AS AMENDED BY ACTS XXIII OF 1881, XXII OF 1882 AND XXIII OF 1886.

This Act was in operation in the four Deccan districts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára and Sholápur.

There were in all 119,839 registrations during the year 1890-91 against 118,410 during the preceding year, showing an increase of 1,429 transactions, or 1.20 per cent. The sub-joined table shows the total number of all kinds of documents registered in each of the four districts during the year 1890-91 as compared with the figures for the preceding year, and also the increase and decrease in numbers and ratio of increase and decrease in each district:— Number of registrations.

Districts.	Number of documents in 1889-90.	Number of documents in 1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio.
Ahmednagar	32,794	32,896	102	...	.31
Poona	45,004	44,570	...	434	.96
Sátára	29,917	30,877	960	...	3.20
Sholápur	10,695	11,496	801	...	7.48
Total	118,410	119,839	1,863	434	...

Results in the two main classes of deeds.

Taking the four districts together it will be found that in transactions relating to immoveable property there was an increase of 4,960, the number having risen from 78,004 in 1889-90 to 82,964 in 1890-91. Registrations under the head of moveables showed a falling off of 3,531 transactions, the number having decreased from 40,406 in 1889-90 to 36,875 in 1890-91.

Deeds executed to supplant old ones.

Out of the total number of instruments registered in 1890-91, 5,809 deeds were executed to supplant old transactions, against 5,874 deeds of the same nature executed during the year preceding, showing a decrease of 65.

Transactions between agriculturists and agriculturists and agriculturists and sáykárs. Aggregate value of property affected by instruments.

In the immoveable class, in the case of sales, mortgages and leases relating to land alone, there were registered in all in the past year 35,586 transactions between agriculturists and agriculturists, and 39,384 between agriculturists and sáykárs, against 33,969 of the former and 37,716 of the latter in the year preceding.

The aggregate value of property affected by the documents registered amounted to Rs. 63,51,705 in the year under report against Rs. 62,30,824 in the previous year. The average value per transaction, taking the results as a whole, amounted to Rs. 53-0-0 against Rs. 52-9-11, showing an increase of annas 6-1.

Fee-receipts.

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. 45,059 against Rs. 45,128 in 1889-90, showing a decline of Rs. 69.

Expenditure.

The expenditure during the year under the several heads of charge amounted to Rs. 57,876 against Rs. 58,452 during the year 1889-90, showing a decrease of Rs. 576. The decrease is chiefly attributable to the doubling up of some of the village registration circles. The net financial result, taking into account Rs. 3,225 (being the value of books and forms supplied by the Government Central Press), was a deficit of Rs. 16,042 during the year under review against Rs. 16,533 in the year 1889-90, the deficit in the year under report being therefore less by Rs. 491 than in the preceding year.

Inspections.

During the year under report the Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps visited and examined the offices of five taluka village registrars. The registrars of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára and Sholápur carried out the examinations of 31, 36, 27 and 15 offices respectively. The Inspectors of Registration and Stamps, 2nd and 3rd Divisions, respectively examined two and four offices. The Inspectors of village registry offices, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára and Sholápur, examined 51, 49, 61 and 28 offices respectively, some of these offices being visited by the Inspector more than once during the year. Revenue officers have collectively during the year under report carried out 82 examinations of village registry offices.

Summary of both systems.

Taking the two systems of registration together, the following are some of the results for 1890-91. In all, including 1,207 wills and two authorities to adopt, 276,431 documents were registered; of these, excluding wills and authorities to adopt, 233,897 related to immoveable property of a stated value of Rs. 8,27,74,004, and 41,325 to moveable property of a stated value of Rs. 40,98,304; total stated value Rs. 8,68,72,309. The gross expenditure under both systems, including the charge of Rs. 16,810 for books and forms, under both Acts amounted to Rs. 3,10,518 and the gross receipts to Rs. 4,92,986. The surplus for the year under both Acts, therefore, amounted to Rs. 1,82,468. The year's surplus under the Joint Stock Companies' Act amounted to Rs. 3,974, and therefore for the year 1890-91 the total surplus of the Registration Department from all sources was Rs. 1,86,442 against Rs. 1,83,559 in 1889-90.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

Registration.

During the year there were in all 569 documents registered, including the memoranda and articles of association of the thirteen companies and two societies newly registered, and the eighteen returns received under section 4 of Act XXI of 1860, against 601 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 32. This decrease is accounted for by the fact, that during the year a smaller number of companies changed their offices and passed special resolutions, either for increase of capital or for winding up the affairs of the companies, &c., than in the year 1889-90. The numbers were respectively 34 and 40 against 47 and 54.

Financial results.

The following is a comparative statement showing the fees realized and expenditure incurred in each of the two years 1889-90 and 1890-91. This statement further shows a surplus of Rs. 3,973-11-10 in favour of Government during the year under report against Rs. 5,626-10-3 in 1889-90, or a decrease of Rs. 1,652-14-5:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Receipts	6,657 12 0	4,989 14 0	1,667 14 0
Expenditure	1,031 1 9	1,016 2 2	14 15 7
Surplus	5,626 10 3	3,973 11 10	1,652 14 5

Class of Companies.

Of the thirteen companies registered during the year, six were mills and presses, one a banking and loan company, and six were companies of other descriptions.

There were 219 companies carrying on business at the close of the year 1890-91, including those newly registered, against the same number in 1889-90. Fourteen companies went into liquidation, including the one (Imperial Indo-European Agency Company, Limited), which was registered during the year under report, against eighteen in the preceding year. Eight companies, which were in liquidation, were dissolved during the year.

Five companies increased their capital during the year.

The following table gives the nature of the various companies carrying on business and their nominal and paid-up capitals. The list of shareholders of some of the companies not having been received till 31st March 1891, the figures of their paid-up capitals are not entered:—

Capital.
Nature of Companies

No.	Nature of Companies.	Number of Companies.	Nominal Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	
			Rs.	Rs.	a. p.
1	Banking and Loan Companies	8	31,50,000	11,75,134	11 7
2	Do. do. new	1	2,50,000	.....	0 0
3	Trading Companies	23	82,40,000	55,66,098	0 0
4	Mills and Presses	130	9,46,88,830	7,86,56,734	10 0
5	Do. new	6	8,75,000	.....	0 0
6	Tea, Coffee, Cinchona and other Planting Companies ...	1	80,000	64,780	0 0
7	Mining and Quarrying Companies	1	8,82,000	8,69,379	0 0
8	Ice Companies	5	14,27,500	10,17,793	0 0
9	Other Companies	38	2,14,71,600	1,82,57,886	5 0
10	Do. new	6	4,90,000	.....	0 0
		219	13,15,54,930	10,56,07,807	10 7

Local Boards' Administration.

There were in the year under report six District and forty-one Táluka Local Boards in this Division against six and forty-one, respectively, in the previous year. The Collectors of the districts presided over the former and the Assistant Collectors over the latter. The total number of members of which the several Boards are constituted was 729 as compared with 727 in the previous year. Of the former 391 were nominated, 327 elected and 11 *ex-officio*, one hundred and ninety-four were officials and the remainder private gentlemen. During the year, 252 meetings were held by the several Boards as compared with 248 in the previous year, the average attendance at each meeting being 7·7 against 7·3 in the preceding year. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 6,87,716, and the receipts amounted to Rs. 11,99,363 as compared with Rs. 11,56,435 in the year before. The total amount available for expenditure was thus Rs. 18,87,079 against Rs. 18,53,855 in 1889-90. The principal sources from which the income was derived, were the local cess, road toll receipts and miscellaneous contributions, the receipts on account of the first-named amounting to Rs. 7,42,322 against Rs. 7,38,031 in the previous year. The incidence of taxation and the incidence of income (excluding balance) per head of population were Re. 0-3-3 and Re. 0-5-3, respectively, as compared with Re. 0-3-2 and Re. 0-5-0 in the preceding year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 11,01,407 against Rs. 11,71,258 in 1889-90. A sum of Rs. 3,45,274 was spent on education and Rs. 5,85,087 were expended on civil works, while the chief remaining objects on account of which expenditure was incurred were medical relief and vaccination, while establishment charges amounted to Rs. 43,468. Of the total amount shown under Civil Works, Rs. 2,81,232 were spent on works executed by Civil Agency and Rs. 3,03,855 on works executed by the Public Works Department, as compared with Rs. 3,09,112 and Rs. 3,23,774, respectively, in the preceding year. The expenditure on the construction and maintenance of roads amounted to Rs. 3,50,739 as against Rs. 4,03,754 in 1889-90. In all, Rs. 1,46,709 were spent on water-supply as compared with Rs. 1,35,362 in the previous year; 18 tanks, one dam, 226 wells, and five troughs were constructed during the year, while 341 existing sources of water-supply were repaired and generally improved. A sum of Rs. 2,872 was devoted to the removal of prickly pear and to the improvement of village sites, and Rs. 677 were spent on sanitary arrangements at fairs. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 7,85,672 against Rs. 6,87,716 in 1889-90.

Northern Division.

The number of Local Boards and the total number of members serving on them in the Central Division were the same as in the preceding year, (*viz.*, 71 and 1,198 respectively). The attendance of official members was, on the whole, fairly satisfactory, but that of non-officials continued to leave room for improvement. The total receipts during the year were Rs. 13,15,760 against Rs. 12,74,953 in the previous year. The largest items of income were derived from "Provincial Rates," "Police," "Education" and "Contributions." The incidence of taxation per head of population was 1 anna and 10 pies against 2 annas and $\frac{1}{2}$ pie in the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 12,36,081 against Rs. 12,09,294 in the previous year and the greater part was devoted to public instruction and civil works. The opening and closing balances of the year were Rs. 6,94,289 and Rs. 7,73,968 respectively. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were Rs. 6,26,730 and Rs. 6,94,289. During the year the expenditure on "improvement of water-supply" increased considerably, in comparison with the previous year, the amount spent being Rs. 82,627 against Rs. 63,058 in 1889-90.

Central Division.

Southern Division.

There were in the Southern Division 55 Local Boards, of which six were District Boards and 49 were Taluka Boards, having in all 874 members. With the exception of six Taluka Local Boards, which contained no elected members on account of the ignorant condition of the local population, the Boards were composed partly of nominated and partly of elected members. All the District Boards complied with the provisions of the rule regarding the holding of half-yearly meetings. The Taluka Boards held a fair number of meetings, except those of Bágalkot, Bádámi and Hungund, which held only one each during the year. The number of meetings held by the several Boards showed an aggregate decrease of 28 as compared with the number held in the preceding year. In Kánara, the average attendance at District Board meetings was 50 per cent. of the number of members; in Belgaum, Dhárwár and Kolába it was higher, and in Ratnágiri and Bijápur slightly lower, than that figure. The average attendance at Taluka Board meetings was in no case below one-third of the number of members, and was on the whole satisfactory. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 7,89,606, and the income of the Boards during the year amounted to Rs. 10,19,965 against Rs. 10,52,039 in the previous year. No less than 58.2 per cent. of the total income was derived from the one-anna Local Fund Cess. The incidence of the one-anna cess per head of population was 2 annas, 3 pies and the incidence of the total income 3 annas, 10 pies. The year's expenditure amounted to Rs. 9,72,337 against Rs. 9,72,396 in 1889-90. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 3,91,649 were devoted to education, Rs. 4,66,566 to civil works and Rs. 38,642 to medical relief. The outlay on water-supply amounted to Rs. 71,772. Eight new tanks and 92 new wells were among the works constructed. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 8,37,234.

Sind.

During the year there was no change in the constitution of the Boards of the Province of Sind. As reported last year, the elective system was extended in its entirety only to the districts of Karáhi, Hyderábád and Shikárpur, while as the districts of Thar and Párkar and Upper Sind Frontier were in a backward condition, the Local Boards of these districts were constituted on a special basis. The general attendance at meetings was fairly good in all but the Hyderábád District. The opening balance was Rs. 4,81,485 and the receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 7,51,969. The expenditure was Rs. 7,33,972, and the closing balance, therefore, was Rs. 4,99,482. Of the total receipts Rs. 4,50,721 were derived from the local cess. The incidence of taxation per head of population during the year under report was Re. 0-3-5 as against Re. 0-3-2 in 1889-90 and that of the total income was Re. 0-5-9 against Re. 0-5-5. Of the total expenditure Rs. 3,22,717 were devoted during the year to original works and repairs. The most important work carried out was the construction of a bridge over the Western Nára, in the Shikárpur District, at a cost of Rs. 8,884.

Municipal Administration.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Important events.

The Pawai Reservoir was completed before the commencement of the monsoon of 1890, and it was at once brought into use. The analysis of the water drawn from it showed that it was of fair quality. Two frauds were discovered in the Assessment Department, both of which were committed by ward clerks. In one instance, defalcations to the extent of Rs. 31,891 were discovered. The ward clerk on conviction at the Sessions was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. In the other instance, the defalcations amounted to Rs. 582, and the offending clerk had not been arrested at the close of the year. The enumeration of the population of Bombay, for which preparations had previously been made, took place on the night of the 26th February 1891, and the population was found to be 821,764. The Bombay Municipal Servants Act came into force on the 15th January 1891, but prosecutions under it had not been found necessary up to the end of the year. Copies of the Act were duly furnished to all municipal servants affected thereby. A leper home at Matunga to accommodate from 200 to 300 lepers was erected by public subscription, and towards its maintenance the Corporation sanctioned the sum of Rs. 1,000 per mensem, Government also contributing a like sum. A further grant was made by the Corporation of Rs. 10 per head when the lepers numbered over 200 and up to 300, and this was supplemented by a further contribution of Rs. 500 a month from Government. On the occasion of the landing in Bombay, on 10th April 1890, of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Harris, G.C.I.E., the Governor of Bombay, the Corporation presented His Lordship with an address of welcome, and two days later, the Corporation presented a farewell address to the Right Hon'ble Lord Reay, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., at the close of his five years' tenure of office as Governor.

Revenue and expenditure.

The opening workable balance (including recoverable advances and excluding deposits and minor adjustment items) was Rs. 13,31,322 or Rs. 8,31,322, more than the budget estimate. Of this amount, the sum of Rs. 4,77,861 represented the unexpended balance of lapsed grants for 1889-90 renewed in 1890-91. The remainder, Rs. 3,53,461, not having been appropriated during the year now under report, forms part of the opening balance of 1891-92. The revenue exceeded that of 1889-90 by Rs. 5,19,012. It fell short of the estimates under certain heads by Rs. 61,460, and under other heads it was better than the estimate by Rs. 5,15,343. The total revenue of the year was Rs. 58,61,182, or Rs. 4,53,882 better than the estimate. The following tables show the main heads of revenue and expenditure as compared with the budget estimates for 1890-91 and the actuals for 1889-90:—

Revenue.

Items.	Actuals for 1889-90.	Estimate for 1890-91.	Actuals for 1890-91.	Actuals for 1890-91 as compared with actuals for 1889-90.	Actuals for 1890-91 as compared with estimates for 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Increase or Decrease.	Increase or Decrease.
General Tax	16,61,697	17,26,600	16,90,277	+ 28,580	- 36,323
Water Tax and Miscellaneous Water Works Revenue	11,23,006	10,81,100	11,49,198	+ 26,192	+ 68,098
Halalkhor Tax, including receipts for special service.	4,73,919	5,11,600	5,27,222	+ 53,303	+ 15,622
Wheel Tax and Toll Fees	3,25,616	3,25,700	3,56,648	+ 31,032	+ 30,948
Town Duties	6,67,065	8,07,000	9,79,520	+ 3,12,455	+ 1,72,520
Receipts from Government for Liquor Licenses and Tobacco Duty	3,34,672	3,09,050	3,24,034	- 10,638	+ 14,984
Market Receipts	3,02,125	3,38,000	3,29,276	+ 27,151	- 8,724
Returns from Property and Miscellaneous	4,54,070	3,08,250	5,05,007	+ 50,937	+ 1,96,757
Total	53,42,170	54,07,300	58,61,182	+ 5,19,012	+ 4,53,882

* Includes Rs. 44,507-1-10 for nominal profit on adjustment of stores.

+ Do. ,, 2,628-5-3 on account of actual profit on sales, &c., of stores.

‡ Do. ,, 56,436-12-5 for nominal profit on adjustment, &c., of stores.

§ Do. ,, 7,321-12-4 on account of actual profit on sales of stores, but excludes Rs. 72,175-7-0 on account of nominal profit on adjustment of stock.

‡ Excluding Rs. 2,32,544-5-0 on account of recoveries of advances for work done in the Municipal Workshops.

Expenditure.

Charges debitable to current revenue, exclusive of advances and other adjustment items.	Actuals for 1889-90.	Estimate for 1890-91.	Actuals for 1890-91.	Actuals for 1890-91 compared with the actuals for 1889-90.	Actuals for 1890-91 compared with the estimates for 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Increase or Decrease.	Increase or Decrease.
General Superintendence	1,74,493	1,87,502	1,82,198	+ 7,705	- 5,304
Assessment and Collection Department	1,95,283	2,34,801	2,23,854	+ 28,571	- 10,947
Public Works, Ordinary	12,93,308	19,04,182	15,13,785	+ 2,20,477	- 3,90,397
Do. New	63,223	3,47,881	77,084	+ 13,861	- 2,70,797
Public Gardens	65,274	1,05,212	87,805	+ 22,531	- 17,407
Public Health Department	11,89,286	13,90,207	12,93,093	+ 1,03,807	- 97,114
Fire Brigade	81,907	1,68,910	1,29,291	+ 47,384	- 39,619
Municipal Debt	14,97,711	17,19,515	15,52,139	+ 54,428	- 1,67,376
Pensions, Gratuities, and Compassionate Allowances	29,139	33,254	32,117	+ 2,978	- 1,137
Education	60,523	72,310	68,646	+ 8,123	- 3,664
Hospitals and Dispensaries	35,246	45,313	38,601	+ 3,355	- 6,712
Police	2,58,285	2,58,289	2,58,285	.....	- 4
Miscellaneous	98,727	97,549	96,134	- 2,593	- 1,415
Total	50,42,405	65,64,925	55,53,032	+ 5,10,627	- 10,11,893
Loan Works ... ..	...	...	45,77,791	.....	.....

It will be observed that the general tax yielded Rs. 28,580 more than in the previous year, though it was less by Rs. 36,323 than the budget estimate, owing to the outstandings of this tax being nearly three quarters of a lakh larger than those of the previous year. The water and halalkhor taxes yielded, respectively, Rs. 68,098 and Rs. 15,622 more than the budget estimates and Rs. 70,700 and Rs. 53,303 more than in the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 30,948 under "Wheel tax and toll fees" was not an actual increase, for the tax on public land conveyances was first levied for nine months from April to December 1890, and then for the whole of the calendar year 1891, instead of for the official year ending 31st March 1891, and an increase of nearly Rs. 35,000 was the result. There was really a falling off of Rs. 1,000 on tolls and of Rs. 3,000 on private conveyances. Town duties realized Rs. 1,72,520 more than the estimate, owing to the importations of sugar and ghi being larger than anticipated. The decrease of Rs. 8,724 in market receipts was due to the full estimated amount of slaughter fees not being realized, and to a number of stalls in the Erskine Road Market remaining vacant. The receipts from returns from property and miscellaneous were higher than the estimate by Rs. 1,96,757, principally owing to interest having been realized on the invested funds in excess of the estimate, to advantageous sale of Government paper in which the surplus cash, &c., had been invested, and to increased receipts from public gardens. The net increase over the actuals of 1889-90 was Rs. 5,19,012.

The actuals were in all cases less than the estimate, leaving an unexpended balance and Expenditure. of Rs. 10,11,893 at the end of the year. Out of this sum, Rs. 5,49,481, representing the cost of unpaid liabilities and of works deferred, are required during the current year. The

actual saving on the estimates was, therefore, Rs. 4,62,412, which has been principally effected in the Engineer's Department (Rs. 1,23,888), and in lighting, establishment and other charges, (Rs. 46,227). Rs. 59,504 were saved on new works; in the Health Department, Rs. 63,604 were saved; and Rs. 83,936 on municipal debt. As compared with the previous year's actuals, the expenditure for the year under report was greater under all items except miscellaneous. The net excess of expenditure over the previous year's account was Rs. 5,10,627.

Municipal loans.

The statement given below shows the financial position of the Municipality at the beginning and end of the year with regard to the various loans raised from the public and borrowed from Government :—

	Balance due on 1st April 1890.	Amount raised in 1890-91.	Total.	Amount repaid in 1890-91.	Balance due on 31st March 1891.	Interest paid in 1890-91.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Loans raised from Government.							
Balance of the Consolidated Loan	48,12,657	.....	48,12,657	1,41,659	46,70,998	2,14,994	3,56,652
Vehar Water Works Debt	27,75,707	.....	27,75,707	65,341	27,10,366	1,09,839	1,76,200
Total	75,88,364	.....	75,88,364	2,07,000	73,81,364	3,24,833	5,31,852
Loans raised from the Public.							
House-rate and Market Loans of 1867 and 1868 ... ..	.....	.....	Only Rs. 4,000* remain unpaid	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drainage Loan of 1878	23,78,000	.....	23,78,000	† 34,000	23,44,000	1,16,125	1,50,125
The Sanitary Works Loan of 1885-86 (44 lakhs)	39,50,000	.....	39,50,000	† 51,000	† 38,99,000	1,90,238	2,47,238
The Tansa Water Works Loan	97,00,000	α 25,00,000	1,22,00,000	¶	1,22,00,000	** 4,60,530§	4,60,530
The Drainage and Water Works Loan of 1888 (12 lakhs)	12,00,000	.....	12,00,000	†	12,00,000	60,650	60,650
The Sanitary Works Loan of 1888 (7 lakhs)	7,00,000	.....	7,00,000	†	7,00,000	22,850	22,850
The Miscellaneous Works Loan of 1888 and 1889 (Drainage and Water Works, Markets and Roads) of Rs. 10,08,500	10,08,500	.....	10,08,500	†	10,08,500	50,425	50,425
Agripada House Sullage Water Connections Loan of Rs. 2,48,000 of 1889 and 1890	94,000	α 1,54,000	2,48,000	†	2,48,000	9,773	9,773
35 Lakhs Various Sanitary Works Loan 1890 ... ..	.....	α 34,47,000	34,47,000	§	34,47,000	27,773	27,773
Total	1,90,30,500	61,01,000	2,51,31,500	85,000	2,50,46,500	0,44,304	10,29,364
Grand Total	2,66,18,864	61,01,000	3,27,19,864	2,92,000	23,24,27,864	3,24,833	15,61,216

* The balance of these loans on 1st April 1890 was Rs. 4,500, out of which one bond of Rs. 500 has been repaid during 1890-91, still leaving an unpaid balance of Rs. 4,000 at the close of the year owing to the bond-holders not having applied for the repayment of the debentures. The latter sum has been deposited with the Bank of Bombay and will be repaid when the parties apply for payment. The arrears interest paid on the above bond during 1890-91 amounted to Rs. 63-7-11.

† The amount of bonds stipulated to be paid off on 1st January 1891 on account of this loan was Rs. 38,000, which, together with an unpaid bond for Rs. 50 for the previous year, aggregated Rs. 38,500, out of which Rs. 34,000 were repaid during 1890-91, leaving an unpaid balance of Rs. 4,500 owing to the bond-holders not having surrendered the debentures for repayment. The amount will be paid when the parties apply for payment.

‡ The amount of the bonds stipulated to be paid off on 1st July 1890 on account of this loan was Rs. 51,000. The balance of the Sinking Fund instalment, amounting to Rs. 9,775, was invested as shown below.

¶ As under the terms of these loans could not be repaid to the holders before the dates stipulated in the debentures, the Sinking Fund was invested as under :—

	Amount of Sinking Fund invested up to 1889-90.	Balance of Debt Instalments for 1890-91.	Interest accumulations for 1890-91.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
44 Lakhs Sanitary Works Loan	1,97,449	9,775	10,115	2,17,339
12 do. Drainage and Water Works Loan	21,355	11,000	1,066	33,421
7 do. Sanitary Works Loan	12,195	0,000	612	18,807
Loan of Rs. 10,08,500 for Drainage and Water Works, Markets and Roads	8,706	8,600	610	17,916
Agripada House Sullage Water Connections Loan of Rs. 2,48,000 ... ..	.....	2,400	.....	2,400
Rs.	2,39,705	37,775	12,403	2,89,883
			50,178	
5 per cent. Municipal Bonds at par deposited with the Bank of Bombay	2,59,500	+	50,000	= 2,89,500
Cash do. do.	205	+	178	= 383

¶ The Sinking Fund for this loan will be set apart from 1893, i.e., after the completion of the works as per conditions of the loan.

** In addition to this sum the interest of Rs. 38,861-4-11 realized during 1890-91 on the Tansa interest invested fund has been added to that fund to meet interest payments in future years.

§ If from this sum the interest, amounting to Rs. 12,300-2-8 received on the Tansa Loan investment during 1890-91 and credited against the payment of interest, were deducted, the net payment would amount to Rs. 4,48,140-5-3, of which Rs. 93,536-14-3 were met out of the Tansa Interest Invested Fund.

¶ This loan having been raised between September and November 1890, the Sinking Fund instalment thereon did not become payable during 1890-91.

α Exclusive of Rs. 1,20,115-2-10 received as net premia on these loans.

β This amount, together with Rs. 59,177-9-9, set apart as Sinking Fund during 1890-91, brings up the total disbursements for this year on account of repayment of capital to Rs. 3,42,177-8-11.

γ If to this sum the amount of Rs. 4,23,117-8-8 received on account of net premia from 1888-89 to 1890-91 were added, the total balance would amount to Rs. 3,28,50,981-12-6.

δ If to this amount the sums of Rs. 38,861-4-11 paid on account of Tansa Loan Interest Investment (vide note **), Rs. 63-7-11 paid on account of interest on the local loans (vide note †), and Rs. 7,747-3-10 on account of Bank's commission and advertisement charges, &c. on different loans were added and Rs. 12,300-2-8 received on account of interest on the Tansa Loan Investment (vide note §) and Rs. 93,536-14-3 paid out of the Tansa Interest Invested Fund were deducted, the total payments would aggregate Rs. 12,09,060-14-6.

The following statement exhibits the expenditure during the past two years on the principal loan works in progress :—

	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Tansa	34,43,597	7 1	34,38,284	13 2
Other water works	1,70,378	14 10	5,26,656	4 9
Sewerage works	3,12,052	2 5	4,13,113	12 1
Markets	2,14,652	14 0	24,904	14 3
Roads	46,021	6 3	1,66,818	8 1
Minor sanitary and other works	2,10,635	4 4	8,013	0 7
Total ...	43,97,338	0 11	45,77,791	4 11

The number of properties on the assessment book at the close of 1890-91 was 50,873 against 50,425 in the previous year, or an increase of 448. The details are contrasted in the following table:—

Registration and valuation of properties.

Years.	CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTIES ACCORDING TO DESCRIPTION.					CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTIES ACCORDING TO LIABILITY TO PAY GENERAL TAX.			
	Build-ings.	Salt-pans.	Cocoanut planta-tions.	Vacant lands includ-ing tanks, &c.	Total.	Number assessed to General Tax.	Number exempt or com-pounded for on special terms.	Small plots of unpro-ductive land for which no bills are issued.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1889-90	33,106	199	1,273	15,847	50,425	37,365	5,318	7,742	50,425
1890-91	33,393	199	1,273	16,008	50,873	37,839	5,358	7,676	50,873

In the year under report, 388 buildings were demolished, while 675 new buildings were erected and 161 existing properties were sub-divided. The recorded gross value of these properties for the year under report was Rs. 2,82,27,355 against Rs. 2,73,64,359 in 1889-90, showing a net increase of Rs. 8,62,996 accounted for as follows:—

	Rs.
Rise in rents and correction of under-assessments ...	... 1,70,220
Erection of new buildings ... ..	... 4,85,643
Enlargements ... ..	... 2,07,133
	Rs.... 8,62,996

The demands for the year on account of property taxes are shown, together with those of the previous year, in the following statement:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
General Tax	16,79,522	17,93,975
Water Tax	11,04,321	11,27,499
Halalkhor Cess	5,17,574	5,54,424
Total ...	33,01,417	34,75,898

Net increase ... 1,74,481

To the total of Rs. 34,75,898 must be added Rs. 18,918, demands on account of previous years, which bring the total demand for 1890-91 up to Rs. 34,94,816.

The following table gives details of the amounts which had to be collected during the year 1890-91:—

Taxes.	Total for Collection.	COLLECTED.			Uncollected.	Irrecover-able.	Balance out-standing at the end of 1890-91.
		On account of former years.	On account of 1890-91.	Total.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
General Tax	19,09,605	76,268	16,24,163	17,00,431	2,09,173	11,419	1,97,754
Water Tax	12,56,762	81,065	10,18,992	11,00,057	1,56,706	10,974	1,45,732
Halalkhor Tax	6,09,122	37,575	4,94,899	5,32,474	76,648	4,334	72,314
Total ...	37,75,489	1,94,908	31,38,054	33,32,962	4,42,527	26,727	4,15,800

Tax on vehicles and animals.

The opening outstanding balance on account of this tax was Rs. 10,432. The demand for the year ending 31st December 1890 was Rs. 1,66,275 as against Rs. 1,68,504 for the previous year, and bills to the extent of Rs. 247 were issued on account of tax due for former years, so that the total demand was Rs. 1,76,954. The amount actually collected during the year was Rs. 1,56,606 as against a collection of Rs. 1,62,680 in the previous year.

Miscellaneous revenue and refunds.

The receipts from miscellaneous revenue in the year under report were Rs. 12,843 against Rs. 10,062 in 1889-90, while the total amount of refunds for which certificates were granted on account of vacancies and over-collections under all heads amounted to Rs. 25,151.

Revenue audit.

The Revenue Audit Department was organized for the first time in the year under report. Some time was necessarily taken up in bringing the Department into proper working order, and consequently the work done does not represent that of a whole year. The books and balances for the 3rd and 4th quarters of the year in all the seven wards of the Assessment and Collection Department were examined and checked in detail, and tallied with the Head Office accounts. The total number of bills thus treated was 27,903, representing a sum of Rs. 13,87,307. Two special examinations were conducted. In the Head Office of the Assessment Department 1,500 exemptions from the General Tax, 50,425 entries for Water and Halalkhor Tax and 6,200 entries for Tax on Vehicles and Animals were all examined and checked. 5,326 claims for one-fifth drawback were scrutinized, and of the 5,189 entries, 10 per cent. were traced through all the assessment and collection accounts, and 241 irrecoverable bills were examined and reported on. The number of complaints against valuations heard was 417. The revenue receipts or vouchers of the following departments were also examined and checked:—

	No. of Receipts.	Amount.
		Rs.
Market and Slaughter-houses ...	15,503	2,55,363
Health Department ...	16,782	80,014
Engineer's Department ...	10,290	32,104

In the Licensing Department each of the 3,516 licenses granted was scrutinized with respect to the amount of fee leviable. The number of claims for refund sanctioned after examination, on account of vacancy or over-collection, was 1,581, representing a value of Rs. 25,269.

Town duties.

The total collections for the year amounted to Rs. 17,67,748 as against Rs. 12,61,317 in the previous year, or an increase of Rs. 5,06,431. This increase was due partly to larger imports of all articles (except wines, spirits and firewood, which have fallen off) and partly to the rates on sugar and ghi having been raised. The net revenue derived from the duties during the year was Rs. 9,56,095 against Rs. 6,86,436 in the previous year, or an increase of Rs. 2,69,659. The amount of refunds claimed was Rs. 8,54,907, of which the sum of Rs. 43,254 was retrenched. The number of claims disposed of was 27,801 against 22,064 in the preceding year, or an increase of 5,737.

Public Works : Drainage.

The engines at the Love Grove Pumping Station were worked on the whole, though at a heavy expenditure of coal, more satisfactorily than in previous years, and were frequently all required. The working of the Carnac Bandar Nightsoil Pumping Station and of the several drainage sluices was also satisfactory. Mr. Baldwin Latham in his report on the sanitation of Bombay, which was printed and circulated in July 1890, proposed to have the main sewer outfall at Colába. As an alternative he proposed improvements in the present outfall at Warli. Government appointed a Committee to consider these proposals, but their orders on the Committee's report were not received before the close of the year. Several new latrines and urinals were erected, and miscellaneous drainage works, such as repairs to drains, cleaning of drains and flushing of sewers and drains, &c., were carried out.

Water works : Tansa.

The dam works were practically completed at the end of the year. The total quantity of masonry work executed was 11,000,000 cubic feet, of which 3,490,436 cubic feet represented the outturn for the year under report. The rainfall gauged at the dam site on 31st March 1891 gave a total of 105.93 inches. The average of the previous five years was 103.33 inches.

Duct works.

The total length of tunnel driven was 21,000 lin. feet, of which 7,230 lin. feet were done during the year. A balance of 900 lin. feet remained to be done. The masonry conduits, aggregating about 23 miles, had been nearly completed, only a few gaps remaining to be done. The laying of the 48" pipe on all the syphon tracks (with the exception of syphon No. 1, where the pipes had not been delivered) were approaching completion. All the pipes required for the project, excepting a small number of special castings, had been tested and passed at home. The number to be delivered was small, and they would have been delivered before the close of the year had they been required. All the land for the lake and almost all for the duct up to the boundary of the island of Bombay had been acquired.

Works from Ghatkupar to Bombay.

The progress on these works was not satisfactory. The difficulties were considerable, and the contractors, Messrs. Sitáram Lakshman & Co., were not able to cope with them in a satisfactory manner. Revised estimates for the whole of the Tansa Water Works Scheme were sanctioned by the Corporation on the 5th February 1891. The total was calculated at Rs. 1,47,00,000 against the original estimate of Rs. 1,23,00,000, or an increase of 24 lakhs.

The rainfall for the year was a very favourable one, *viz.*, 100·04 inches, the average of previous years being 81·57 inches. This circumstance, combined with the overflow from Tulsī Lake, and of the supplementary supply from Pawai, resulted in the water in the Vehār Lake being 7 feet higher on the 31st October 1890 than it was on the 31st October 1889, the respective levels being 262·35 and 255·40. The point of overflow, 262·50 feet, was reached on the 29th and 30th September 1890, but the overflow never actually commenced, and the level gradually receded. No work of importance was required during the year; but the preservation of the sanitary condition of the lake and its gathering ground received strict attention.

The Pawai works were completed before the monsoon of 1890, and the pumping engines were worked during the monsoon with satisfactory results. The rainfall was 94·33 inches, or about 5½ inches less than at Vehār.

The rainfall was 116·09 inches, being the heaviest yet recorded. The lake overflowed on the 2nd August. The dam and catch-water channels were in a satisfactory condition, but a portion of the pipe line crossing the Bándra creek was under repair.

Works to reduce the leakage of the reservoir were undertaken. The floor of filter No. 1 and the floors and walls of the inlet and clear-water channels were satisfactorily repaired with Indian patent stone.

Several improvements costing over Rs. 80,000 were effected, the most important one being the asphalted flooring to the settling basin. Another important improvement was the fixing of a 25-inch diameter turbine in the outlet well on the outlet main supplying the city, in order to supply the high-level district. The total length of new mains laid during the year was about 28,000 feet and the renewal of old mains 6,115 feet.

There were 1,287 applications made for permission to build or re-build houses, out of which 939 were passed and the others disapproved on sanitary or other grounds. Twenty-nine buildings or parts of buildings fell. Of these accidents five were of a serious nature resulting in the death of 44 persons and in injury to 32 others. The terrible disaster in Jámbli Street alone accounted for the deaths of 31 persons and injuries to 29 others. The Draft Building Bye-laws were under discussion by the Corporation. Street improvements or setbacks to the extent of 6,982 square yards were effected at a cost of Rs. 1,21,746. The following are the municipal buildings and works which were completed or under construction during the year :—

<i>Completed.</i>	<i>Under construction.</i>
Boundary wall and fencing at Chinchpoogly Fire Brigade Station.	Raising the level of the ground of the Arthur Road Hospital.
Extension of Erskine Road Markets.	Filling in Municipal ground near the Elphinstone Road Church.
Extension of Maháalakshmi Dhobiwáda.	Raising low-level ground at Victoria Gardens.
Cross Road, Maháalakshmi.	New road from Jakaria Bridge to Sewri Cemetery.

The new municipal offices' building work under the supervision of the architect, Mr. F. W. Stevens, C.E., C.I.E., was making very satisfactory progress.

The total number of steam-rollers was 20. The area of roadway rolled by them during the year was 7,643,165 square feet at a cost of Rs. 34,703. Foot-paths were paved with blue stone to the extent of 36,804 square yards.

The gas lighting of the city was generally satisfactory. The illuminating power of the gas was up to the contract standard, but the lighting with kerosine oil was not satisfactory owing to the contractor's remissness. He was several times fined, but without effect, and it was eventually determined to do the work departmentally. At the end of the year there were in use 3,509 gas-lamps and 1,371 kerosine oil-lamps.

Mr. Nicholls, who was selected by Captain Shaw, of the London Fire Brigade, for the newly-created appointment of Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade, arrived and assumed charge of his appointment on the 8th September last. Under his direction considerable improvements were effected. A sum of Rs. 5½ lakhs was sanctioned for Fire Brigade Buildings. There were 120 fires during the year, of which 31 resulted in serious, and 89 in slight, damage to property. The damage done was estimated at Rs. 22,92,675, of which Rs. 20,00,000 represented the loss caused by the fires at the Nicol and Gordon Mills.

During the year under review the state of the public health improved. Information respecting births, deaths and vaccination is given in Chapter VI of this report and its appendices. The returns of mortality from the chief death-causes showed a decrease in the number of deaths from small-pox, measles, fevers, cholera, diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhoea and dysentery, and an increase in the number caused by phthisis, diseases of the nervous system and accidents. An enhanced mortality of the city during the first quarter of the year was due to an epidemic of influenza which acquired intensity in the latter part of February. Amongst all classes of the population there was a reduction in the mortality, the death-rate per 1,000 of Europeans being 18·56, of Native Christians 19·31, of Pársis 21·09, of Bráhmīns 22·27, and of the great mass of the Hindu population 23·90. The increasing number of cesspools in certain districts, particularly those of Colába and Malabár Hill, was becoming a serious nuisance. In the absence of drainage in these districts the cesspools are a necessity, and the removal of their contents is a severe tax upon the Health Department. The only remedy is the construction of drains, for it is impossible to remove

in carts all the water brought into the cesspools through pipes. On an average, 4,129 men and women, 788 scavenging and drain carts, and 166 nightsoil and cesspool carts were employed daily. The collection of garbage or cutchra was 309,482 tons, equal to 847 tons a day. 131,836 tons of nightsoil, equal to 361 tons a day, were collected and removed; and 192 miles of covered drains were opened and cleaned.

Licenses.

The year 1890-91 was the first year in which the licensing of certain trades under Section 394 has been worked as a separate department, as previously it formed a branch of the Health Department. The amount actually collected on account of license fees during the year was Rs. 27,136, Rs. 8,695 remaining uncollected. The number of prosecutions conducted was 2,676.

Street accidents.

The number of persons run over in the public streets was 540, of whom 33 were killed. This number is largely in excess of the returns of previous years. The accidents occurred chiefly in the Parel, Frere, Hornby, Pydownie, Falkland, Grant and Girgaum Roads and in Abdul Rahiman Street. The number of street accidents in each of the past five years is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Number injured.	Number killed.	Total.
1886-87	366	28	394
1887-88	364	31	395
1888-89	466	24	490
1889-90	391	30	421
1890-91	507	33	540

Education.

The subject of education is dealt with in Chapter VII of this report, and it is sufficient to note here that the Corporation sanctioned Rs. 39,500 towards primary education, and other grants aggregating Rs. 15,300, towards medical female scholarships, the school for deaf-mutes, the veterinary and technical colleges.

DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES.

The work of the District Municipalities during 1890-91 under the heads "Vital Statistics and Medical Services" and "Instruction" is described in Chapters VI and VII. Municipal water-works are mentioned in Chapter VI (Sanitation).

Sind.

The number of municipalities in Sind during the year 1890-91 was 26, as in the previous year. The total number of municipal commissioners was 360, of whom 71 were elected and the rest nominated, the elective system being in force in six municipalities only. During the year the triennial term of the old municipal boards of Karáchi, Hyderábád, Sukkur and Shikárpur expired, and fresh elections were held and new boards constituted. The prescribed quarterly general meetings were held regularly in all municipalities except Shikárpur, where only three such meetings were held. The meetings of the municipal bodies were fairly attended. The aggregate income of the municipalities, exclusive of balances, amounted to Rs. 9,10,315 against Rs. 9,20,042 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 9,727 during the year under report. There was an aggregate increase of Rs. 53,860, *i. e.* in the Shikárpur, Hyderábád and Thar and Párkar districts, which is chiefly attributable to larger imports of taxable articles within their municipal limits, while there was a decrease of Rs. 60,792 in the receipts of the municipalities of Karáchi and Jacobábád. In Karáchi the decrease was chiefly due to the disposal of fewer plots of land belonging to the municipality and to diminished receipts from the sale of water. The refund rules worked well, and were freely taken advantage of by the people. The incidence of municipal taxation was Rs. 2-1-5 per head of population against Rs. 1-12-6 per head in the previous year. The aggregate expenditure was Rs. 9,31,677 as compared with Rs. 10,45,618 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,13,941, due mainly to the absence of several items of expenditure which occurred in the previous year, such as the construction of the Empress Market in Karáchi and the extension of the Karáchi water-works. There was also less expenditure incurred on drainage at Sukkur. The expenditure on public instruction amounted to Rs. 1,43,166 against Rs. 1,37,723 in 1889-90, showing an increase of Rs. 5,443. This was chiefly due to the construction of new school buildings and to an increase in the pay of certain schoolmasters. The opening balance was Rs. 2,94,880 and the closing balance was Rs. 2,98,382.

Northern Division.

The total number of municipalities in the Northern Division was 45 against 37 in the previous year, the increase being due to the establishment of eight new municipalities during the year. Four others were established late in the year, but have not been included. The Parántij Municipality, in the Ahmedábád District, was suspended. The total number of municipal commissioners was 576 against 503 in 1889-90, giving an increase of 73, which was due to the appointment of members for the new municipalities. The quarterly meetings prescribed by law were held by all except three of the new municipalities. Several adjournments appear to have been found necessary in Ahmedábád, but there was a decrease in the total number of meetings. The average attendance decreased in Ahmedábád, and, while it was satisfactory in Surat, in Bándra the work was so well distributed among

separate committees that only 18 meetings were held. In the municipalities of Viramgám, Nadiád, Thána, Bassein and Máhim more than half the members failed to attend two-thirds of the total number of meetings. The total income of the several municipalities amounted to Rs. 17,48,399 against Rs. 15,35,864 during the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,12,535. Omitting the debt account, (which includes loans, deposits and advances), the net increase amounted to Rs. 1,68,932, and the principal items which contributed to this sum were octroi, pilgrim tax, taxes on houses and lands, wheel tax, tolls, tax for the removal of sullage water, municipal fines, school fees and Provincial and Local Fund grants-in-aid. The increase in the above heads of receipt was principally due to the general prosperity of the year and the fact of its being considered auspicious for marriages. The octroi receipts increased by Rs. 55,581. The pilgrim tax in Dákor was levied once oftener than usual, as there were thirteen full moons during the year instead of only twelve. The house tax was levied for the first time in the new municipalities as well as in five of the older ones. There were larger receipts from tolls in Surat owing to a revision of the schedule. The tax for the removal of sullage water in Ahmedábád was in arrears in the previous year, and a large portion was recovered during 1890-91. The new municipalities received grants-in-aid from Provincial and Local Funds, and school fees were also credited to them, and in Dákor, owing to the abandonment of a portion of the project for the drainage of the town, a large sum advanced to the Public Works Department was refunded to the municipality. The decrease under "Proceeds of lands" and "Conservancy cess" was principally due to receipts under the former head having been abnormal in the previous year, while under the latter head it was due to the system of keeping accounts, by which large nominal remissions were included. Of the total income, Rs. 8,57,505 were derived from taxation, 49·7 per cent. of which was from indirect and 50·3 per cent. from direct sources. Formerly seven of the old and all the new municipalities except one, levied only direct taxes, but five of the older municipalities introduced direct taxation during the year, and some others were contemplating such a measure at its close. The incidence of taxation per head of the population rose to Rs. 1-3-11 from Rs. 1-1-9 in the previous year. The increase was attributed to larger receipts from "Octroi," "Pilgrim Tax," "Tax on houses and lands," "Tax on vehicles," "Tolls," &c. Refunds of octroi amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 27,132, the decrease of Rs. 392 being principally due to the small amounts refunded by the municipalities of Broach and Surat, and while octroi receipts increased in several municipalities, the refunds granted diminished. The average consumption of the principal articles of food per head of population showed that the standard of consumption fixed was exceeded in several municipalities, the most serious offenders being Broach, Viramgám and Anklesvar. The two latter were, however, contemplating the introduction of the house tax.

The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 16,93,404 against Rs. 16,45,500, showing an increase of Rs. 47,904. Omitting the debt account the net expenditure was Rs. 13,74,984 and exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 2,59,138. This was due principally to a large sum having been expended in Ahmedábád on water-works and drainage, and to the expenditure incurred in the new municipalities having been brought to account for the first time. On the other hand, there was a large decrease under new works, as comparatively less expenditure was incurred in Surat and Godhra, where in the previous year a considerable amount was spent in the purchase of lands for widening roads after the large fires in those places. The registration of births and deaths within municipal limits was performed ordinarily by the police or by the kárkuns at the octroi stations and by the general establishment. These statistics showed some approach to accuracy in the municipalities of Gujarát, but in those of Thána they were untrustworthy. The City of Ahmedábád showed considerable improvement in the death-rate, which in the previous year was very heavy. Bye-laws for the registration of births and deaths were in force in all municipalities, but judged by the number of prosecutions instituted they were not generally enforced. The debt account showed that the Ahmedábád Municipality had to repay a loan of Rs. 9,49,135, Surat Rs. 2,37,189, Nadiád Rs. 10,000 and Godhra Rs. 9,541. The municipalities of Rander and Thána had also small debts remaining. The amount of outstanding balance to the credit of the municipalities amounted to Rs. 51,287 against Rs. 50,458. The largest share belonged to Ahmedábád, where recoveries had generally to be made by judicial process, and no fewer than 20,825 prosecutions were instituted during the year, while only 4,299 cases were decided by the Magistracy. The opening balance amounted to Rs. 5,92,713 and the closing balance to Rs. 6,47,708, exclusive of Rs. 1,49,300 invested during the year in securities in Ahmedábád as a sinking fund.

The number of municipalities in the Central Division during the year was 63 against 61 in the preceding year. Besides these a municipality was established at Otur in the Poona District, but as it was not in proper working order, no mention of it has been made in the Administration Report. The sixteen new municipalities sanctioned during the year, as well as twelve out of the fourteen sanctioned in 1889-90, and mentioned in last year's report, were not in working order at the close of the year. The total number of municipal commissioners was 917 (against 896 in the previous year), of whom 414 were elected. The meetings of the municipalities, with the exception of Yával and Varangaon, were fairly well attended. The total municipal income, exclusive of balances, amounted to Rs. 11,67,870, or Rs. 33,954 more than in the preceding year. The revenue from direct and miscellaneous taxation increased by Rs. 10,849 and Rs. 4,867 respectively. The increase was chiefly noticeable in license on trades, tolls, conservancy and markets. There was, also, a substantial

increase in the revenue from indirect taxation. This increase chiefly occurred under the head of "Octroi," which realized Rs. 18,239 more than in 1889-90 owing to larger importations of grain, and better supervision over the náka karkuns by the supervising staff. The receipts under the head of "Pilgrim Tax" exhibited an increase of Rs. 7,584, as compared with the preceding year, which was accounted for by a larger attendance at the Fairs at Pandharpur, Shringapur and Jejuri. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 1-11-11 against Rs. 1-4-0 in the previous year. The total expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 13,10,769, or Rs. 1,59,645 more than in the previous year. The chief items of increase were under the heads "Contribution to schools," "Construction of latrines, &c.," and "Investment in Government securities." There were large balances outstanding on account of taxes in Poona City, Násik, Ahmednagar, Bársi, Bhusával and Sholápur. Active steps were, however, being taken to clear the arrears. The opening balance amounted to Rs. 6,53,244, and the closing balance to Rs. 5,10,346. The difference between the former and the figures shown in last year's report as closing balance for that year is due to certain omissions inadvertently made in the previous year's municipal report. There were large balances to the credit of the municipalities of Dhulia, Poona City Municipality, Yeola, Bársi, Sholápur and Pandharpur, the greater part of which was invested in 4 per cent. Government securities. In Poona and Pandharpur, the balances were intended to be spent on surface drainage, and in the other towns to be utilized in carrying out water-work projects.

Southern Division.

The number of municipal districts in the Southern Division was 50, of which only 37 were managed by municipal committees as contemplated by the Act. The total number of members of the remaining municipalities was 513, of whom 231 were elected. The meetings of the municipal bodies were, with a few exceptions, fairly attended. The aggregate municipal income, exclusive of balances, amounted to Rs. 5,17,820 against Rs. 4,36,303 in 1889-90, showing an increase of Rs. 81,517. The items of income, in which the increase occurred, were octroi, tolls, grants-in-aid from Provincial or Local Funds, and debt. The revenue from direct taxation was Rs. 1,40,194, that from octroi Rs. 1,70,860, and that from miscellaneous sources Rs. 1,47,538. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Re. 0-15-2 against Re. 0-13-11 in the preceding year. The aggregate expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,06,621 against Rs. 4,49,305 in 1889-90, exhibiting an increase of Rs. 57,316. The greater part of this increase was under "Debts," which was brought about by the municipality of Hubli having advanced Rs. 52,798 to the Irrigation Department for the construction of its water-works. Some increase was also noticeable under "Maintenance of Medical Institutions," "Public Instruction" (contributions to schools) and under "Public Works" (repairs). The opening balance amounted to Rs. 1,93,624, and the closing balance was Rs. 2,04,823.

Military.

Strength of Army.

Detailed statistics of the strength and cost of the Army of the Bombay Presidency are given in Part III of this report. The total strength at the close of the year 1889-90 was 39,506 combatants, of whom 12,604 were British and 26,902 Native troops. On the 31st March 1891 the total strength was 39,503, of whom 12,799 were British and 26,704 Native troops. The total cost for the year 1889-90 was shown in the Administration Report for the previous year to be Rs. 2,65,47,100, and for 1890-91 it was Rs. 2,77,18,782, showing a further increase in the expenditure of Rs. 11,71,682. A second supplementary account compiled on the 2nd December 1890 showed the total expenditure to have been in the previous year Rs. 2,65,59,593; the actuals shown for the year under report consequently only exceeded those of the preceding year by Rs. 11,59,189. This increase was chiefly due to the change of accounts' system introduced from the 1st October 1890, by which expenditure incurred for troops, &c., of other Presidencies is compiled in the account of the Presidency in which it is incurred. The total amount included on this account was Rs. 10,39,984.

Inspection.

Aden.
Ahmedábád.
Ahmednagar.
Baroda.
Bhuj.
Bombay.
Deesa.
Devlali.
Hyderabad (Sind).
Jacobábád.
Kámpiti.

Khandála.
Killa Abdulla.
Kirkee.
Karáchi.
Mahábaleshwar.
Mhow.
Mount Abu.
Nágpur.
Neemuch.
New Chaman.
Nasirábád

Poona.
Purandhar.
Quetta.
Ráipur.
Rájkot.
Sambalpore.
Sátára.
Shelábágh.
Sirár.
Sitábuldi.
Spinwára.

During the year 1890-91 His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief Lieutenant-General Sir George Greaves, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., proceeded on tour and made an inspection of the troops at the stations marginally noted.

Royal Artillery.

Coast Defences.—Rehearsals for the defence of Karáchi, Bombay and Aden were carried out during the last cold season in the presence of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The new B. L. guns worked well generally and several new guns were received during the year.

Horses.—The condition of the horses in the batteries was in some respects not altogether satisfactory during the past year, but steps are being taken to remedy the defects then existing.

Practice.—Two practice camps were formed in the cold season. One horse and four field batteries assembled at Kirkee and two field batteries at Neemuch. Two batteries,

Southern Division, Royal Artillery, were also brought from Bombay to Kirkee for practice in siege operations.

Instruction.—Six men attended a class for the training of non-commissioned officers and men for the appointment of pioneer sergeant of British Infantry battalions. All were granted certificates of proficiency. British Troops.

The Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition of 1890 was held in Poona in September. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief opened the Exhibition on the 6th in the presence of His Excellency the Governor, and it remained open seven days. There was a falling off in the number and value of exhibits, some of which were, however, very good. Exhibitions.

Gymnastic instruction was carried on systematically at the following stations:—Aden, Ahmedábád, Ahmednagar, Bombay, Deesa, Hyderábád (Sind), Karáchi, Kámpti, Kirkee, Mhow, Nasirábád and Poona. Gymnastics.

During the year 11 officers, 148 non-commissioned officers and 4,230 men were fully instructed in gymnastics; and 115 officers, 43 non-commissioned officers and 311 men were taught fencing—an increase over last year of 11 officers, 6 non-commissioned officers and 199 men in gymnastics, and 54 officers, 8 non-commissioned officers and 181 men in fencing.

Sixty British officers serving with Native regiments were reported to have undergone a course of single stick practice and loose play against 46 in the preceding year. During the year 19 British officers of British and Native Corps were instructed in fencing and the new bayonet exercise (including "Attack" and "Defence") at the Central Gymnasium, Poona. Besides these, 16 non-commissioned officers and four men from British Corps were put through a special course of six months at the Central Gymnasium, Poona, and obtained certificates of qualification as Instructors. Five non-commissioned officers and 38 men from Native Corps were trained in a special course of four months at the above institution, and obtained certificates as Instructors. The attendance at the voluntary classes in the gymnasia throughout the Presidency was most satisfactory. The average age of the men attending and the average increase in physical development of those who underwent the course were very satisfactory.

At all stations where baths were available classes have been formed, and all men attending the gymnasium were instructed in swimming. 165 men have been taught to swim during the year.

Three classes of instruction were held at Poona. The first, on the 1st June 1890, consisted of ten officers, who went through the entire course, and were examined on the 4th August and following days. Two of these failed in "Tactics" and one in the theoretical paper on "Fortification." No candidate failed in the aggregate. The second class, composed of ten more officers, assembled on the 15th August 1890. All completed the course and presented themselves for examination on the 18th October and following days. Though six officers failed in the theoretical "Fortification" paper, no officer failed in the aggregate, nor in any other subjects. The paper in which these officers failed was generally considered a difficult one. The third class, consisting of ten officers, assembled on the 15th January 1891; they completed their course and were examined on the 20th March and following days. One hundred and sixty-eight non-commissioned officers and men of British regiments and 252 non-commissioned officers and men of Native regiments received instruction in making gabions, fascines or hurdles; and 84 non-commissioned officers and men of British and 126 non-commissioned officers and men of Native regiments were instructed in bridging. During the months of November, December and January all the men in the Poona Garrison were employed in making field works for the Camp of Exercise. Garrison instruction.

The annual course of musketry for the year 1890-91 was duly carried out according to regulations. A falling off of 2.04 points was noticeable in the British Infantry figure of merit as compared with the preceding year. In the British Cavalry a greater decline was visible; for, while in 1889-90 their figure of merit reached 135.62, it has this year reached only 108.35—being a falling off of 27.27 points. This was attributed to the number of trained recruits and transfers received from other corps when the regiment embarked for India, most of the transfers not having fired a trained soldier's course until they fired the one under review. In the Native Army a marked improvement was observable, reflecting great credit on all ranks. Musketry.

A school of musketry was held at Devláli, at which two classes were instructed. The instruction was carried on under the supervision of the Deputy Assistants Adjutant General for Musketry, 2nd and 3rd Circles. Out of 34 British officers, 39 British non-commissioned officers and 47 Native officers who were examined, 28 British officers, 32 non-commissioned officers and 47 Native officers obtained certificates.

British Troops.—The work in these schools was carried on regularly during the year. The average number of men on the books was 943, with an average daily attendance of 498, or 52 per cent. Of these, 817 were examined for school certificates and 651, or 79.6 per cent., passed. The above figures show an improvement on results previously reported. Schools.

Out of 10,797 non-commissioned officers and men accounted for in the returns received, 4,333, or 39 per cent., were shown to be in possession of 1st, 2nd or 3rd class certificates. In the previous year the percentage of certificated men in the Presidency was 70; and its reduction by 31 was due to the exclusion of the 4th class certificates, which represented a minimum of education.

The revision of the language tests has almost driven the soldier out of the field—the

number who passed during 1890 having been only four against 56 the previous year. The record of passes was as under :—

Persian, higher standard	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Do. lower do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hindustani, higher standard	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							4

In addition to these, one Army schoolmistress passed the lower standard test in Hindustani.

The number of children under instruction averaged 543, with a daily attendance of 470, or 86 per cent.

Native Troops.—The returns showed that the average number of men on the books during 1890 was 3,067, with a daily attendance of 1,676, or 54 per cent. The percentage of attendance was thus 2 per cent. higher than in the schools of British troops, though in some cases there existed the additional hindrance of line-building. These figures are exclusive of the Cavalry and Beluch regiments, which were not under the school regulations. The number of school certificates awarded was 1,336, thus bringing the total number in progression up to 7,003. The number of men accounted for in the returns was 19,012; so the percentage of certificated men was 36.

The average number of boys attending school was 1,494, with an average daily attendance of 1,250, or 83 per cent.

Girls' Schools.—Three additional schools were opened since the last report; and their number was thus raised to 17, with an attendance of 454.

Military Normal School.—In the year under report 27 men and recruit boys were under training. Nine passed out as 3rd class schoolmasters, and 12 new candidates joined. Of the men trained in the Normal School, 30 subsequently became commissioned officers. Besides these, 15 were nominated to the post of havaldar-major or quarter-master havaldar whilst 11 became regimental clerks.

Veterinary.

The strength of the Veterinary Department of the Army consisted of four administrative and nine executive officers. The Bombay Cavalry regiments maintained their standard of efficiency as far as being well mounted and practising good sound stable economy were concerned. The skin-disease alluded to in last year's report was not as prevalent as heretofore. The percentage of deaths among horses of the British mounted corps was 2.40 against 4.21 in the previous year. Infectious and contagious diseases were rare. One case of rinderpest was recognised in a transport bullock in Bombay on the 16th September 1890. Four cases of glanders were reported among the horses of the 4th Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse), while a slight outbreak of anthrax was successfully stamped out in the 2nd Madras Lancers. Influenza was noticed at Karachi, but without serious results.

Military Works.

Information regarding military works executed during the year will be found in Chapter IV.

Sanitaria.

A scheme was under consideration for permanently utilizing the barracks at Devlali during the non-trooping season for troops requiring change of air from the Mhow and Nagpur districts. An experiment was made during the past year in the case of some sickly men of the North Lancashire Regiment at Kampti, and the result proved satisfactory. It has been decided to make a trial of the hill station of Chickulda, in the Central Provinces, for sick men in the Nagpur District.

Regimental Institutes.

A soldiers' institute, which cost Rs. 21,901, was completed in March 1891 at Devlali.

Hutting Native Troops.

Good progress was made in the construction of the new Native Infantry lines by the Military Works Department at the Crater Position, Aden. The Native Officers' quarters and auxiliary buildings were practically completed, as also the masonry of the men's lines. New lines for a Native Infantry regiment were completed at Bhuj and at Mhow.

Panjghur Detachment.

In May 1890, 30 men were stationed at Panjghur as a temporary measure. It was subsequently decided to relieve this party by one native officer and 50 rank and file of the 1st Belooch Battalion. The detachment was further increased by the escort of 2 guns Native Mountain Battery, 100 Native Infantry, and 60 sabres, Native Cavalry, which accompanied Sir Robert Sandeman in December last.

Zhob Valley Expedition.

The following Bombay regiments took part in the Zhob Valley expedition :— 29th Bombay Infantry and 30th Bombay Infantry.

Reliefs.

The reliefs of 1890-91 consisted of the move of 2 batteries, Royal Horse Artillery, 9 field batteries, 2 garrison batteries, 3 companies, Sappers and Miners, 8 regiments, British Infantry, and 10 regiments, Native Infantry.

Sind Outposts.

Owing to scarcity of water at Sooi the detachment of 50 sabres had to be temporarily withdrawn. In the end this arrangement was made permanent, the post being taken over by local levies.

Rifle Meeting.

The usual grant for rifle meetings was sanctioned by Government. The meeting of the year under report was run on the lines of an association. The chief matches were competed for at Poona, and the minor ones at head-quarters of districts. The defective ranges interfered with the complete success of the meeting. A better site for a range in the vicinity of "The Sisters" was, however, secured and sanctioned.

Siege Operations.

The siege operations were carried out, in conjunction with the Camp of Exercise, near Poona. Two garrison batteries were brought from Bombay to form the siege train, and were encamped in the vicinity of the Sister Hills. The earth works were thrown up by the Sappers and Miners and the troops.

The camp of exercise took place at Dhanowrie, in the vicinity of Poona, in January 1891; it lasted about one month. The following troops took part in the manoeuvres:—R Battery, Royal Horse Artillery; 26th, 35th, 53rd and 55th Field Batteries; two Garrison Batteries, Nos. 3 and 11, Southern Division; the 3rd Light Cavalry; the 4th Cavalry (Poona Horse); the 1st Battalion, Royal Fusiliers; the 1st Battalion, Worcester Regiment; the 2nd Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers; two companies, Sappers and Miners; the 1st Bombay Grenadiers, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, 10th Bombay Light Infantry, 25th Bombay Infantry, and the 28th Bombay Pioneers.

Sambalpoore was handed over to the Nágpur Command in May 1890, but continued to be garrisoned by Madras Troops. In February 1891 the Madras Troops were withdrawn, and the place was garrisoned by one wing of the 16th Bombay Infantry.

Fourteen voyages were made by the troop-ships during the season. The British India steamer "Roma" was chartered to take home surplus details left behind on the departure of the last troop-ship. The Indian Marine Steamer "Clive" assisted the troop-ships in conveying details to and from England. She performed one voyage, leaving Bombay on the 16th October and returning to India on the 31st December 1890.

Cantonment hospitals were maintained at Aden, Ahmedábád, Ahmednagar, Deesa, Devláli, Kámpti, Kirkee, Karáchi, Hyderabad, Mhow, Neemuch, Nasirábád and Poona under special rules, but sufficient time has not elapsed to test the full advantages of these institutions.

The sanitary condition of cantonments was carefully attended to. A scheme for the drainage of the Poona Cantonment was under consideration.

The revised rules under Act XIII of 1889 have not yet been introduced, and consequently the rules under Act III of 1867 remained in force.

Sambalpoore was declared a cantonment under section 4 (1) of Act XIII of 1889 since its transfer to this Command, and proposals regarding its delimitation were under consideration.

During the year under review, 16 officers and 46 men qualified, and were awarded certificates as Instructors and Assistant Instructors, respectively; 3 officers and 10 men passed the regimental test under district classes (since abolished) of Army signalling assembled at Mount Abu. Such of the Native Infantry regiments as were allowed signalling equipment were also taught regimentally.

The Poona school for training British soldiers in electric telegraphy, started in 1885, continued to be maintained, and many of the qualified men were employed as paid signallers in Government telegraph offices. During the year four men of the Native Army attended the telegraph office, Poona, for instruction in telegraphy. This was the first occasion on which Native soldiers have been told off for such a course of training.

The following surveys were carried out by the draftsmen and guides of the Topographical Department:—

- (1) Deesa Sadar Bazár. This, a continuation of the work of the previous year, was completed in June.
- (2) Yerkerá village and Cavalry Bazár, Kámpti Cantonment.
- (3) Somáli Coast.
- (4) Reconnaissance classes at Mhow and Poona were instructed in surveying by the draftsmen and guides.

Communication maps of all districts, excepting Nágpur, have been printed and distributed.

Marine.

BOMBAY SHIPPING OFFICE.

The following statement contrasts the operations of the Shipping Office during 1890-91 with those of the previous year:—

No.	Item.	1889-90.	1890-91.
<i>Europeans.</i>			
1	Number of seamen shipped and discharged	3,789	3,890
2	" " left in Hospital	38	35
3	" " distressed seamen sent to the United Kingdom	46	20
4	" " " subsisted at Sailors' Home	40	22
5	" " seamen left in Jail	6	4
6	Amount of wages of seamen left in Hospital and Jail	Rs. 3,801	Rs. 3,787
7	" " received on account of estates of deceased seamen	" 981	" 73
8	" " of wages deposited by seamen discharged	" 6,941	" 3,863
9	" " remitted to the United Kingdom through the Seamen's Money Order Office	" 2,223	" 2,730
<i>Natives.</i>			
10	Number of seamen shipped and discharged	55,568	55,733
11	Amount of deposits of seamen left in Hospital and Jail	Rs. 2,042	Rs. 1,669
12	" " received on account of estates of deceased seamen	" 6,291	" 6,933
13	Total receipts	" 56,204	" 56,389
14	" " expenditure	" 17,851	" 17,729

Camp of Exercise.

Sambalpoore.

Troop-ships and Trooping.

Cantonment Hospitals.

Sanitation.

Cantonment rules.

Constitution of Cantonments.

Army Signalling.

Electric Telegraphy.

Surveys.

Operations of the Shipping Office.

Seamen.

The total numbers of European seamen shipped and discharged showed an increase of 101 over the previous year's figures, which was mainly due to transfers from one agreement to another amongst local steamers of the P. & O. and B. I. S. N. Companies. On the other hand, there was a marked decrease in the number of European seamen discharged to, and shipped from, the shore.

Owing to the periodical stagnation of business and the consequent diversion of steamers to other ports, the increase in the number of native seamen shipped and discharged during the year was not large.

There was a decrease in the number of distressed European seamen dealt with during the year. Of the number (22) subsisted by the Shipping Master, nine were received from Mauritius, four from Madras, and one from Calcutta. The number of certificates fraudulently altered during the year was 43 as compared with 39 in the previous year. In order to check these frauds, the fee charged for the renewal of certificates was raised from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5.

Financial results.

The total income of the Shipping Office was Rs. 56,389 and the total expenditure Rs. 17,729, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 38,660, which is the largest yet obtained.

ADEN.

Arrivals of vessels at Aden and Perim.

The decrease in the shipping arrivals at Aden, noticed in the previous year, continued, only 1,550 vessels having called at Aden against 1,615 in the previous year. The decrease cannot be accounted for by an increased number of vessels having called at Perim, since the number of vessels which called there fell from 588 to 587. Of the 1,550 shipping arrivals at Aden, merchant steamers numbered 1,425.

Pilgrim Ships.

Fifty-two pilgrim ships called with 19,080 passengers on board, against 53 ships carrying 31,826 passengers in the previous year. Only 467 passengers landed at Aden.

Lights.

The light-houses and light-ship at Aden continued in a satisfactory state. The light houses at Perim were inspected and found well kept, but not altogether satisfactory.

Shipping Office.

There were 35 European seamen engaged and 48 discharged during the year. The estates of three deceased seamen were adjusted, and 25 men were sent to the United Kingdom. Ninety-nine native seamen were engaged and 250 discharged.

Fees.

The amount of fees realized, and placed to the credit of Government, was Rs. 1,469.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Accounts.

The revenue and expenditure of the Trust for 1890-91 were as follows :—

	Estimated. Rs.	Actuals. Rs.
Expenditure (including interest on debt) ...	44,98,015	43,49,650
Revenue ...	45,17,040	43,00,761
Estimated Surplus ...	19,025	Actual Deficit ... 48,889

The deficit was to be met from the Revenue Reserve Fund, which would then stand at Rs. 15,55,316.

Capital debt.

The capital debt due to Government was reduced by the sum of Rs. 1,01,520. The capital interest-bearing debt due to Government on 31st March 1891, after making this deduction, stood at Rs. 3,54,83,133, and non-interest bearing debt at Rs. 5,75,226. In addition to the debt to Government the Trustees on 31st March last owed upon bonds issued in payment of foreshore properties acquired under section 30 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the sum of Rs. 75,42,800, bearing interest at 4 per cent. guaranteed by Government, and Rs. 57,68,876 borrowed on debentures, of which Rs. 24,35,876 bore interest at 4 per cent. and Rs. 33,33,000 at 5 per cent. The Trustees' capital debt on the 31st March thus aggregated Rs. 4,93,70,035.

Financial condition.

The income and expenditure of the Trust for the past three years compare as follows :—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.
Income ...	43,07,605	41,97,746	43,00,761
Expenditure ...	40,45,434	42,83,282	43,49,650
Surplus ...	2,62,171	Deficit ... 85,536	Deficit ... 48,889

Vessels entering the Port.

The number of vessels that entered the port during the past five years (excluding Government vessels, vessels put back from sea owing to stress of weather, fishing boats, and boats under 10 tons) was as follows :—

	1886-87.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Square-rigged vessels ...	1,065	1,434,563	1,092	1,512,671	1,113	1,536,289	1,087	1,483,244	1,202	1,685,370
Country Craft ...	111	101,487	139	102,883	54	40,477	32	21,287	30	16,074
	14,593	480,034	15,206	496,651	14,790	478,561	14,297	466,691	...	439,000
		2,016,339		2,112,106		2,061,727		1,971,222		2,140,044

The large increase in the number and tonnage of square-rigged steam vessels was most noticeable, and was the highest on record. The increase in square-rigged vessels, as a whole, was due to an improvement in the general trade of the port. The decrease in the tonnage of native craft is accounted for by the larger use now made of steamers in the coasting trade, and by the small importation of building material, such as bricks, tiles and chunam, which are brought by native craft from the small ports about Bombay.

A comparison of the quantities imported and exported of the more important articles during the past two years shows a large increase in the imports of coal, cotton, kerosine oil and piece-goods; the only important decrease being in the import of tiles, chunam, &c.; the exports of kerosine oil and twist and yarn increased largely, while that of hides declined. Import and export.

Ground, warehouse and shed rents, taken together, realized Rs. 10,80,334, or Rs. 33,288 more than in 1889-90, when the total was Rs. 10,47,046. The occupation of land for the temporary storage of goods yielded, on the whole, larger returns, any falling off in one class of goods being counterbalanced by an increase in other classes. There was no demand for the lease of land. Godown rents also showed an improvement, as compared with the previous year, of Rs. 3,893, owing to the demand for accommodation when, towards the close of the year, the export wheat trade began to revive. The Dock and Apollo Warehouses, where goods are taken charge of by the Trustees and a weekly rate of rent levied per package or per ton, grew in public favour, and the revenue made a further advance of Rs. 27,586, viz., from Rs. 2,13,097 to Rs. 2,40,683. Ground, warehouse and shed rents.

Six hundred and eighty-nine vessels entered the Docks and 301 were accommodated on the harbour walls outside the Docks, making a total of 990, or 80·3 per cent. of the number that entered the harbour. Taking the Docks by themselves, apart from the other properties of the Trust, the gross revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 20,36,217 against Rs. 19,13,269, and their net revenue rose from Rs. 2,71,289 to * Rs. 8,36,639. The amount expended on constructing Prince's Dock was Rs. 86,40,664. The Trustees spent Rs. 87,83,553 on Victoria Dock up to 31st March 1891. The revenue under "Port Department" amounted to Rs. 1,45,439 against an estimate of Rs. 1,46,950. The expenditure was Rs. 1,49,042, showing an excess over revenue of Rs. 3,603. The deficiency in the revenue of the Port Department, following the established practice, was to be met from the general account. Dock Accounts.

Pilotage and transporting fees realized Rs. 1,50,678 against an estimate of Rs. 1,39,000. The result of the year's working with regard to the pilotage account was a surplus of Rs. 9,299, which was added to the Pilot Schooners' Replacement Fund. Pilotage and transporting fees.

The expenditure upon revenue account was in 1889-90 Rs. 42,83,282 and in 1890-91 Rs. 43,49,650. On the bandar properties, including the land estates, the expenditure was Rs. 8,807 less than estimated, and Rs. 20,956 less than the previous year (1889-90). The savings, amounting to Rs. 14,737, were in establishment and repairs, and in the dredging of the Sassoon Dock; and against them was an excess in the payments to the Municipality, on account of Water and Halalkor rates, of Rs. 5,930. The expenditure at the Docks was estimated at Rs. 12,07,748, and the sum actually expended was Rs. 11,20,767, showing a saving of Rs. 86,981. The payments under the head of "Interest" showed a saving of Rs. 32,223 as compared with the estimates. There was an increase, however, as compared with the payments of the previous year, of Rs. 54,074, as the capital debt of the Victoria Dock had been increased by the advances made by Government in 1889-90. It was necessary to draw on the Depreciation Account to the extent of Rs. 47,229 for the execution of extensive repairs to the Trustees' vessels and other plant. Expenditure.

The Dry Dock, to which the Trustees have been pleased to give the name of "Mere-wether Dry Dock," was completed during the year, and on the 3rd March was opened by His Excellency the Governor and Lady Harris. The work was commenced on the 21st February 1889, and therefore took only two years to complete. The estimated cost of the whole work was Rs. 11,47,350, of which Rs. 3,23,107 were provided from the surplus revenue of 1887-88, and, against the balance of Rs. 8,24,243, the sum of Rs. 8,23,000 was borrowed on debenture bearing interest at 5 per cent. and having ten years to run. The expenditure to 31st March amounted to only Rs. 10,92,579. The expenditure recorded under the head of "New Works" amounted to Rs. 8,65,281, less Rs. 5,22,313, on account of miscellaneous receipts, leaving a total of Rs. 3,42,968. Of these works the chief were the new Traffic Offices, which were completed at an actual expenditure of Rs. 3,09,702; the Administrative Offices on Ballard Road which were at the end of the year approaching completion, the expenditure to March having been Rs. 3,49,413; and certain roads on the north side of Carnac Bridge which were completed at a cost of Rs. 18,561.

*NOTE.—It has hitherto been the practice, in showing the financial results of the Docks, to deduct $\frac{1}{3}$ of the receipts, on the ground that so much would have been earned as "Bandar Fees," whether goods were landed at the Docks or the Bandars; but this practice has been discontinued.

Total receipts and disbursements.

The total receipts and disbursements of the year are shown in the following statement:—

Receipts.	Government Securities.	Port Trust Bonds and Debentures and Municipal Bonds.			Cash.		
	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Opening balance on 1st April 1890	12,92,700	16,01,776	2	9	15,24,755	15	1
Gross Revenue Receipts, General Account, from 1st April 1890 to 31st March 1891	...	...	...	...	40,89,197	8	10
Advance from Government for Victoria Dock works during 1890-91	...	...	...	...	1,00,000	0	0
Debenture Loan of 1889	Rs. 24,000	...	...	...	10,24,000	0	0
Do. do. 1890	Rs. 10,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deposits from Merchants and others, &c., received during the year 1890-91:—							
Deposits from Contractors	17,100	29,200	0	0	22,829	2	5
Sale of land, &c. :—							
Land sold at Colába, &c.	...	...	...	...	8,216	2	11
Provident Funds:—							
General Account	...	18,000	0	0	49,583	11	0
Pilotage do.	...	8,100	0	0	11,144	6	5
Depreciation and Replacement Accounts, Dredging Plant, &c.	...	1,27,394	13	6	1,23,946	8	5
Proceeds of Investment of Replacement Fund of Pilot Schooners	...	...	...	...	46,720	15	6
Sundry Receipts	...	...	...	...	3,18,316	6	4
Town Duty Collections for Municipality	...	...	...	...	14,19,800	10	10
Gross Receipts, Pilotage Account, from 1st April 1890 to 31st March 1891	...	...	...	...	1,64,334	5	3
Proceeds of Investment of Surplus Revenue under section 51 of Port Trust Act transferred to other accounts	...	...	...	...	86,300	0	0
Total	13,09,800	17,84,471	0	3	89,89,145	13	0

Disbursements.	Government Securities.	Port Trust Bonds and Debentures and Municipal Bonds.			Cash.		
	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Paid Interest to Government on 1st April 1890	...	...	...	...	13,58,883	7	0
Expenditure on Revenue Account during year 1890-91	Rs. 40,38,087	0	8				
Amount of Interest on debt due to Government payable on 1st April 1891	Rs. 12,02,542	5	10				
Amount of Interest payable to Government on account of Fore-shore Securities	1,50,856	0	0				
Less...	13,53,398	5	10				
Amount payable to Government on account of the Establishment of the Health Officer of the Port	8,570	7	4				
	13,61,968	13	2				
Expended on Capital Works	...	...	...	...	26,76,118	3	6
Arrears of Interest paid to Debenture-holders	...	...	...	...	9,76,554	6	1
Deposits returned	8,200	51,100	0	0	5,314	15	11
Securities to Trustees' employés	1,000	5,000	0	0	42,930	1	10
Paid Government in reduction of Capital bearing Interest	...	...	...	...	51,024	0	0
Paid Government in reduction of Capital not bearing Interest	...	...	...	...	50,495	9	0
Provident Funds:—							
General Accounts, amounts refunded, &c.	...	...	...	...	4,532	8	3
Do. do. reverted to Trustees	...	...	...	...	7	6	1
Pilotage Account, amounts refunded, &c.	...	...	...	...	143	6	1
Amount invested	...	...	...	...	26,100	0	0
Depreciation and Replacement Accounts:—							
Amount invested	...	...	...	...	1,27,520	15	6
Amount expended on Renewals	...	...	...	...	55,296	4	8
Sundry payments	...	...	...	...	2,69,110	14	4
Portion of Surplus Revenue investment realized, as per contra	...	86,300	0	0	...	...	...
Town Duty Municipality Fund	...	...	...	...	14,19,800	10	10
Expenditure on account of Pilotage from 1st April 1890 to 31st March 1891	...	...	...	...	1,64,334	5	3
Portion of Investment of Replacement Fund of Pilot Schooners, as per contra	...	47,194	13	6	...	...	...
Amount of Securities in the Bank of Bombay	9,200	1,89,594	13	6	72,28,167	2	4
Cash Balance in the Banks and in hand	13,00,600	15,94,876	2	9	17,60,978	10	8
Total	13,09,800	17,84,471	0	3	89,89,145	13	0

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

The estimated and actual income, expenditure and surplus revenue of the Karachi Port Finance Trust for the year 1890-91 were as follows:—

	Estimated. Rs.	Actual. Rs.
Income	6,4,010	7,41,798
Expenditure	6,63,720	4,76,213
Surplus	290	2,65,585

These figures compare with those of the previous year as under:—

	Income. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
1889-90	7,21,778	4,58,059
1890-91	7,41,798	4,76,213
Increase...	20,020	Increase... 18,154

The increase under "Income" was chiefly due to increases under the heads of "Pilotage" and "Interest and Miscellaneous Receipts," the former having risen from Rs. 69,454 to Rs. 78,988, and the latter from Rs. 17,702 to Rs. 33,448.

The following statement shows the total receipts and disbursements of the Trust for the year 1890-91:—

Receipts.			Disbursements.		
	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
Opening balance on 1st April 1890—			Expenditure under General Revenue Account	4,32,626	15 1
Cash	Rs. 5,99,766	7 2	Expenditure under Port Fund Account...	43,585	11 0
Government Securities	30,800	0 0	Expenditure on works including stores...	4,37,174	2 6
	6,30,566	7 2	Paid to debenture-holders in liquidation of capital debt	40,775	0 0
Gross Receipts from General Revenue Account...	6,48,636	14 6	Paid to Government in liquidation of capital debt	12,089	5 4
Gross Receipts from Port Fund Account...	93,161	2 2	Provident Fund	12,752	10 10
Grant from Government under 3½ lakhs Grant	50,000	0 0	Income Tax... ..	3,810	15 11
Loan from Government	4,38,634	5 7	Deposits returned to contractors, &c. ...	31,631	7 7
Provident Fund	7,265	1 3	Do. amount expended on repairs to Humby School	91	10 1
Income Tax	3,810	15 11	Unclaimed wages	228	11 3
Deposits from Merchants, &c.	34,265	15 8	Advance Account	19,892	2 2
Deposits for repairs to Humby Vernacular School	75	0 0	Stock Account (Port Engineer)	1,23,585	12 8
Unclaimed Wages, &c.	430	9 8	Stores Account (Port Officer)	15,334	9 3
Advance Account	18,960	15 9	Balance on 31st March 1891	8,85,989	8 9
Stock Account (Port Engineer)	1,21,522	7 6	Cash	Rs. 8,55,989	8 9
Stores Account (Port Officer)	12,209	1 3	Government Securities	30,000	0 0
Unadjusted item	29	10 0		8,85,989	8 9
Total	20,59,568	10 5	Total	20,59,568	10 5

The number and tonnage of vessels, excluding Government vessels, vessels put back Shipping and fishing boats, that entered the port, were:—

	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Steam ships... ..	368	463,934	407	512,716
Sailing vessels	1	191	2	774
Native craft... ..	4,011	136,969	4,095	128,004

There was thus an increase in the number and tonnage of steam ships and sailing vessels and a decrease in the tonnage of native craft.

The quantity of material dredged during the year compared with that of the previous Works year was as follows:—

1889-90	550,636 tons.
1890-91	701,997 "

showing an increase of 151,361 tons during 1890-91.

ADEN PORT TRUST.

This is the first year in which an annual report has been submitted separately by the General Aden Port Trust since its formation in 1889, the report for 1889-90 having been incorporated in the General Administration Report for the Settlement of Aden.

The following figures show the financial position of the Trust at the close of the past Finance official year:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on 1st April 1890	4,02,545	7	0
Receipts during 1890-91	2,01,655	15	3
	6,04,201	6	3
Expenditure during 1890-91	4,00,553	2	7
Balance on 31st March 1891	Rs. 2,03,648	3	8

The number of steam vessels, sailing vessels and country craft that entered the port of Aden during 1890-91, as compared with the previous year, was—

		1889-90.	1890-91.
Square-rigged vessels.	{ British and Foreign men-of-war, troop-ships, &c.	148	117
	{ Merchant vessels	1,461	1,425
	{ Yachts	4	6
	{ Sailing vessels	2	2
Native craft	... ..	1,485	1,386
		3,100	2,936

As a result of the decrease in the number of square-rigged vessels, there was a falling off in port dues and pilotage fees at Aden. Port dues fell from Rs. 1,17,298 to Rs. 1,05,999 and pilotage fee collections from Rs. 17,009 to Rs. 13,972.

Dredging.

As regards the dredging of the Aden Harbour, the dredger ordered by the Port Trustees from England arrived at Aden on the 23rd November 1890, and commenced dredging operations on the 29th December 1890, but owing to a temporary breakdown of the machinery the amount of work done up to the end of the year was not large.

Casualties.

Only one casualty of a trifling nature occurred. The steamer *Castle Eden* ran into the lightship; but little or no damage was done. The wreck of the *Anadyr* remained untouched.

INDUS CONSERVANCY AND SEA PILOT DEPARTMENT.

Indus Conservancy.

The constitution of the department remained unchanged during the year under report. The number of boats registered during the year under report was 3,664 against 3,781 in the previous year, a decrease of 117. The average maundage was roughly estimated by the Conservator at 73.29 maunds. The decrease was ascribed to the past being a bad business season.

Registration Fees.

The receipts from registration fees amounted to Rs. 28,184 during the year against Rs. 31,085 in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 2,902 was due, partly to the depression of trade, and partly to evasion of payment of fees on the part of the boatmen.

Receipts and expenditure.

The miscellaneous receipts were Rs. 524, being the same as in the previous year. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 29,084 against Rs. 32,055 during 1889-90, giving a decrease of Rs. 2,971. The expenditure of the department during the year was Rs. 28,785 against Rs. 31,387 in 1889-90.

Sea Pilot Department.

The receipts from the sea pilotage, which are credited to Government, amounted to Rs. 5,151, an increase of Rs. 770 over the previous year's figures. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 2,677 against Rs. 2,639 in the previous year, and there was a balance of Rs. 2,474 to the credit of the Sea Pilotage Department at the year's close.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture.

As contemplated in the previous year the inspecting staff, already experimentally established in Dhárwár and Bijápur, was introduced into all the districts of the Southern Division except Kolába, where, owing to the non-completion of the revision survey, the records were not ready for transfer to the Collector's charge. The newly organized "Agricultural Staff" was generally introduced from April, and in Ratnágiri from August, 1891. The number of Circle Inspectors fixed for the five districts in which the staff was introduced is shown below :—

Organization :
maintenance of
village records.

District.	Total number of Bhág Kárkuns.	NUMBER OF CIRCLE INSPECTORS.			Number of old Bhág Kárkuns now left to strengthen Mámlatdars' Office Staff.
		Bhág Kárkuns reduced or utilised as Circle Inspectors.	Additional hands.	Total number.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dhárwár	28	6*	23	29	22
Bijápur	25	9†	16	25	16
Belgaum	21	7	18	25	14
Kánara	33	9	15	24	24
Ratnágiri	29	...	27	27	29‡
Total ...	136	31	99	130	105

* Eleven were reduced in 1884 at the introduction of the Circle Inspector staff; of these five were restored in April 1891.

† Of these, six were reduced in 1885, the year of introduction of Circle Inspector staff, and three in the reorganization effected in April 1891.

‡ Proposals have been made to reduce the number from 29 to 27.

Under a modified scheme sanctioned in October 1890, the number of Circle Inspectors was reduced from 39 to 29 in Dhárwár and from 40 to 25 in Bijápur. The duties of Circle Inspectors were strictly prescribed under the Circle Inspectors' rules. Many of these duties were formerly assigned to Bhág Kárkuns, and the relief of those officers from out-door inspection was completed by orders directing that in districts where the Circle Inspector staff was in working order, they should not be called upon to examine rayats' receipt books. The Bhág Kárkuns were thus set free for full-time work in the Mámlatdars' head-quarter establishments. In Belgaum, the Circle Inspector staff included 16 men transferred from Dhárwár and Bijápur, seven ex-Bhág Kárkuns, and two classers from the survey. In Kánara, five hands were transferred from Dhárwár and Bijápur, nine were ex-Bhág Kárkuns, three belonged to the Survey Department and seven were revenue kárkuns appointed *sub. pro-tem.* pending the transfer of men from the Survey Department when available. In Ratnágiri, the staff included six men from Dhárwár and Bijápur and five selected from the Revenue Department, the rest being transferred from the Survey Department. In Dhárwár and Bijápur, the old staff, which was partly recruited from the Survey Department and partly from revenue kárkuns and consisted of passed agricultural students, remained generally unchanged but for the transfers noticed and the absorption of a few more Bhág Kárkuns. In each district, one Circle Inspector was attached to the District Inspector as a General Duty Classer and to assist in checking the measurement work of Circle Inspectors. In Ratnágiri, a stronger staff was reported to be required, and the scheme appeared to be answering the purpose for which it was set on foot, while in Kánara the men chosen had not acquired the knowledge of survey work which is essential, and were, moreover, discontented with the change in their duties. Hopes were, however, expressed that with the lapse of time these defects would be overcome. As regards Ratnágiri, detailed proposals for the re-organization

and strengthening of the village staff were under consideration. The circumstances of the district are peculiar, and some modification of the general scheme appeared to be necessary, as a temporary measure. In all the equipped districts, a survey class was formed during the year to train the unskilled men, and an examination was held for testing the previously untrained hands in survey work. A class was formed at each district head-quarters during September and October, in charge of a Circle Inspector who was a competent measurer and under the supervision of the District Inspector, and the examination was held on the 29th October at the district head-quarters under the supervision of the Huzúr Deputy Collector. The result of the examination had not been declared when the report was received.

Departmental Rules.

The rules prescribed for Circle Inspectors in Dhárwár and Bijápur were revised in the light of experience gained, and so as to bring them into accordance with the modified scheme. The revised rules were printed, and each Circle Inspector was provided with a copy. To suit the special conditions of the Ratnágiri District some modifications were needed, and the issue of the rules for that district was suspended. Rules for the guidance of the Divisional and District Inspectors and of the District Survey Head-quarter Office were also framed and communicated to the Collectors.

District Head-
 Quarter Survey
 Office.

Besides the Circle Inspector staff described above, each of the five districts was equipped with a head-quarter survey office of the strength noted in the margin, for the purpose of correction and maintenance of survey records, &c. This staff worked directly under the District Inspector. The District Inspector, besides being in charge of the head-quarter office, had to compile and review for the Collector the annual district returns of agricultural statistics prescribed under the Manual. He was also required to travel for about seven months of the year in order to test the Circle Inspectors' work. The post of Assistant District Inspector having been abolished under the modified scheme, the District Inspectors' tests will in future necessarily be smaller than before. In Dhárwár and Bijápur the District Inspectorships were held by graduates who had qualified in the Revenue Department for a mámlat. In Kánara and Ratnágiri the District Inspectors were employés transferred from the Survey Department. In Belgaum the post was held by the former Assistant District Inspector of Dhárwár, who was a passed agricultural student of the College of Science and who worked as Assistant District Inspector for about five years. Owing to frequent changes in the personnel, the Divisional Inspector's duties were chiefly confined to work at the head-quarters. New quarters for the accommodation of the survey records were under construction at Belgaum and Kánara, while at Dhárwár and Bijápur quarters were provided before the close of the year. Arrangements were being made for securing permanent quarters at Ratnágiri.

Inspection in
 Dhárwár and
 Bijápur.

The result of the year's inspection in the prescribed returns was available only for the districts of Dhárwár and Bijápur, and the routine of the Inspectors' duties as prescribed in the revised Circle Inspectors' rules was as follows:—

- November to February—Crop, waste and boundary-mark inspection ;
- March to May—Complete boundary-mark inspection ;
- and from June to October—Test and compilation work in the Mámlatdárs' kacheris.

The duties prescribed for November to February correspond to the test of village forms by Táluka Kárkuns (General Duty) in districts not equipped with the Circle Inspector staff, except that Circle Inspectors examine the boundary marks of those numbers only of which they make the crop or waste inspection. The following statement shows the percentages of inspection done to villages open to inspection:—

District.	Year.	Villages inspected per cent.	CROP INSPECTION.		WASTE INSPECTION.
			Occupied Lands. Percentage inspected.		Unoccupied Lands. Survey Numbers inspected per cent.
			On Survey Numbers.	On area.	
Dhárwár	{ 1889-90 ...	97	7.73	5.63	27.17
	{ 1890-91 ...	86	7.42	5.19	28.30
Bijápur	{ 1889-90 ...	95	10.09	8.39	36.77
	{ 1890-91 ...	76	8.41	7.46	35.60

The amount of inspection work done was, on the whole, not unsatisfactory. Crop inspection was nearly equal to that of the previous year in Dhárwár and only slightly below it in Bijápur. As regards waste land inspection the percentage was greater in Dhárwár and slightly less in Bijápur, but in both districts it was much above the prescribed percentage (25). The inspection brought to light twenty encroachments in Dhárwár and four in

Bijápur, of which two only were detected by the village officers. Village crop registration showed no improvement in Bijápur and very little in Dhárwár, nor was any improvement noticeable in the boundary-mark inspection. On the whole, village inspection cannot be considered to have improved so far in these districts. The superior check exercised by the District and Assistant Inspectors—its extent and result—is exhibited below:—

District.	Year.	CROP INSPECTION.		WASTE INSPECTION.		BOUNDARY-MARK INSPECTION.	
		Extent.	Quality.	Extent.	Quality.	Extent.	Quality.
Dhárwár	1890-91 ...	3.5	90	3.9	99	3.5	98
	1889-90 ...	3.3	85	3.1	95	3.2	95
Bijápur	1890-91 ...	5.1	78	4.6	99	5.3	91
	1889-90 ...	3.0	65	4.1	99	3.2	92

The test work done by the Circle and District Inspectors in Dhárwár was sufficient, while a decrease in the amount done in Bijápur was accounted for by the fact that it was necessary to utilize the Circle Inspectors on census duty for nearly four months out of the travelling season.

Circle Inspectors are required to make a regular test of Village Sanitary Forms along with the census check of agricultural stock. The period for the latter was reduced to one month (July). Several inaccuracies in the former were detected in both districts. Check of Village Sanitary Forms.

This inspection was carried on from March to May in 104 villages in Dhárwár and 85 in Bijápur, bringing the total of villages inspected up to date to 418 in Dhárwár and 530 in Bijápur. At this rate it will be possible to complete the inspection of the whole district in ten years. As compared with the previous year the inspection work was small owing to the general reduction in the number of Circle Inspectors. The number of marks found out of repair had decreased by 7 per cent. in Dhárwár, but had increased by 4 per cent. in Bijápur. Of the marks re-inspected, 70 per cent. in Dhárwár and 84 per cent. in Bijápur were repaired. Boundary-mark inspection.

The rainfall (29 inches), though much above that of the previous year, was not well distributed. The greater part had fallen by the first week in August, and the result was that both the principal crops, cotton and jowári, suffered. The former, especially the American variety, was injured by the heavy fall in early August, and the latter by deficient rain at the time of flowering. In spite of the risk of encouraging weeds, which would be harmful in future years, irrigation had to be resorted to for all rabi crops, but the Jámnda Canal went dry before they were harvested, and the indifferent season and low prices led to a comparatively poor financial result. The net profit per acre was about Rs. 4 as against Rs. 9 in the previous year. Besides the Superintendent's pay (Rs. 3,000), the net cost of the farm was Rs. 6,827 as against Rs. 743 in the previous year. Nearly half of this loss was debited to live stock, which depreciated in value by Rs. 1,000 through an outbreak of rinderpest. The live stock was maintained at a loss of Rs. 3,015. There were also some items of extraordinary expenditure. The principal crops grown on the farm were cotton, jowári, gram, bájri and wheat. Besides the local variety, the Jalápur (Surat) and Jabalpur (Central Provinces) varieties of jowári were grown on 87 acres. The Jalápur millet seems not to differ from the common sort, nor has it proved itself better than the Khándesh variety. It produced a shorter stock, indeed, but the ears were largely affected with disease. On the whole the outturn was fair, but the prices were so low that, but for its fodder value, the crop would not have paid for cultivation. Nadiád "bájro," a giant variety of bájri formerly unknown in Khándesh, was sown on 41 acres and attracted much attention, owing to the large size of its ears and the sweetness of the grain. Though the whole wheat area (31½ acres), with the exception of one acre, was irrigated, the crop was poor. The crop sown 8" apart had a better yield than that sown 12" apart. The gram crop was treated in the same way, but with equally poor results. As in the previous year, the most interesting experiments were in cotton and wheat. The same varieties of cotton, with the addition of the "Broach" variety, were grown to test their relative value, and samples were submitted to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. The results were inconclusive, as, owing to their proximity to a field which was irrigated throughout the season, the plots of Varádi, Dharwádi, Bani and Jári got sufficient moisture, while the other cotton plots were withering for want of it. The American varieties (except Upland), grown in experimental plots and richly manured, yielded poorly. Jári cotton, introduced in the previous year from the Central Provinces, gave an extraordinary crop and ripened in November instead of in February, its normal season, thus confirming Dr. Watt's hybridization theory. The local Varádi has, in a single year's contact, shortened the staple and reduced the period of maturity, and has assimilated the new variety to itself in quantity of outturn. The Broach variety produced only a few bolls. The experiment with Sea Island cotton has been abandoned, as the plants, which are perennial, died the year after planting. The second series of experiments to test the Agricultural experiments :
Bhadgaon Farm.

changes in the colour and consistency of wheat was commenced. The seed was, as before, obtained through Messrs. Ralli Brothers. Contrary to past experience, the new seed produced better results in the first year of its introduction than the local seed. This may partly be due to some incidental advantage. The hard white, however, which gave the best results, was not a stranger to the district. A small plot was sown with the valuable Muzaffarnagar soft white with highly satisfactory results, and no change in colour or consistency was observable. The two Cuban varieties of sugarcane (Labana and Lohima) obtained from Saháranpur, which in the preceding year compared unfavourably with the local white variety, tillered well and were little affected by the heat of April and May. Of the other experimental crops the Kademi or Kábuli gram from Cawnpore and the huskless barley from Saháranpur yielded fairly well. Potatoes were grown experimentally, but not with success. The seed was from potatoes grown in the Poona District, where fungoid disease had prevailed during the preceding four years and the crop was attacked by this blight. A large number of manures was tried, but with irregular results, and all that can be deduced from them is that those manures which are ordinarily applied by the cultivator seem to produce the best results. The patent silicate manure sent by the London Company of that name was tried at the request of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. It was applied to irrigated wheat at the rate of 5 cwt. per acre, and did not appear to benefit the crop either in appearance or in yield. Jowári, *Rhena luxurians* and lucerne were the fodder crops grown experimentally. Jowári gave in two cuttings between July and October 2½ tons per acre. The field was then sown with lucerne and *Rhena luxurians*. The former in about six months yielded nine tons of fodder and the latter, which is an African fodder crop resembling jowári in appearance, produces a stool as large as that of sugarcane. The experiment promised well and will be continued. A new feature was introduced by the trial of stack silage. The following statement compares the results of stack and pit silos:—

Silo.	Weight of green stuff put in.	Weight of green stuff taken out.	Percentage wastage.
	Tons.	Tons.	
Stack silo	26	7½	71.2
Pit silo	34	24½	28

Much of the wastage in the stack silo was probably due to the mistake in not trimming the sides before weighting, but larger waste than in the pit silo is inevitable. The advantages of a stack silo over a pit are its greater mobility and cheapness of construction, and the silage is better in appearance and taste. Arboriculture, which occupied about 15 acres, did not advance much. Rain held off for a long time and the water-supply on the farm being short, many young fruit trees died. Bábul and divi-divi again showed their wonderful powers of resistance to long-continued drought.

During the year 27 bull calves of an average age of 18 months were sold for the satisfactory sum of Rs. 1,080, or Rs. 40 per head. The flock of goats was increased by a fresh purchase of 50 goats, and Rs. 125 were realized by sales. Pony-breeding has not yet shown any tangible results.

Poona Farm.

The cultivated area of the farm was 34½ acres of which three were devoted to experiments. The farm was maintained at a net cost of Rs. 3,754, of which Rs. 95 were debited to the dairy herd. An experiment with sugarcane was undertaken with the object, firstly of testing how long sugarcane can profitably be grown without replanting, if it is subjected to proper tillage and gets ample manure; secondly of proving which of the manures ordinarily applied gives the best results; and, lastly, of proving what crops can profitably be rotated with cane. Various manures were tried, but their value cannot be gauged by the results of one season. The sugarcane crop, which was pressed and manufactured into "gul" (raw sugar) on the farm, gave a net profit of Rs. 93 per acre. The dairy farm was full stocked, the strength being 55 head. The herd was being worked at a profit with improved European appliances, and furnished a model for similar establishments in other parts of India.

Ganesh Khind Gardens.

The Ganesh Khind Gardens worked at a net profit of Rs. 54. The year was a poor one for mangoes, and only Rs. 85 were realized. The sale of mango grafts continued, and Rs. 87 were realized under this head.

Nádiad Farm.

There is not much new to report about this farm. An agricultural passed student was appointed to take charge of it, and the seed depôt, hitherto kept up at a loss, succeeded at last in attracting customers. The superintendent of farms drew up a cropping scheme for six years. The farm was cultivated at a loss of Rs. 11½ per acre, the cultivated area being only 7 acres and 26 gunthas.

Hyderábád Farm.

The Hyderábád farm continued under the charge of the Local Board, which undertook no experiments and failed to keep up the cultivation-book and other registers, so that no results can be reported. The farm was worked at a loss of Rs. 524.

Experiments on
Indigenous and
Exotic Products:
Wheat.

The distribution of selected Muzaffarnagar seed was continued in the Nára Valley of the Thar and Párkar District and 339 maunds of fresh seed were purchased with the Government grant of Rs. 1,000 and the sum allotted by the District Local Board. The area under

this variety fell from 4,107 acres to 3,166 acres or by 23 per cent, but maintained its proportion to the total area under wheat. A low inundation and the prevalence, in some parts, of mildew reduced the acre rate of produce from 392 to 259 lbs. The following table gives the details:—

Kind of Seed.	Area.		Seed.		Outturn.	
	A.	g.	Mds.	s.	Mds.	s.
New seed imported by Government ...	252	35	338	39	1,019	14
Acclimatized seed, being Government share of previous year's produce ...	477	5	623	8	1,858	20
Acclimatized seed being zamindár's share ...	2,436	19	2,764	8	6,856	21
Add—Reaper's share ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	523	2
Total ...	3,166	19	3,728	15	10,257	17
Average per acre ...	.....	.....	47	.....	3	9½

NOTE.—1 maund=80 lbs.

Government again sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,000, and the experiment was to be continued in the ensuing season. Experience has shown that the Mithrau Canal is better suited to wheat cultivation than the Khipra Canal, and the cultivation of the introduced variety will next season be confined to the former.

The 20 lbs. of hand-ginned Dhárwár American obtained through this department were sown on specially selected virgin land near Umarkot. The crop was reported to be very promising, but it had not been harvested at the close of the year. The acclimatized American seed was also sown in a few small plots and was reported to have yielded fairly. The staple was softer and longer than that of the indigenous variety. Cotton.

Mr. Gogte, of Dápoli (Ratnágiri District), planted, as in the previous year, ten acres with arrowroot. The Commissariat demand was very short (only 12 lbs.), and though he was able to sell some to the public, the bulk of the stock remained on hand. Arrowroot.

Mr. Gogte also experimented with coffee, having a plantation of about 300 bearing trees which produced on an average 2 lbs. of berries per tree. Mr. Gogte's experience is that in the Konkan the tree flourishes on reddish sandy soil four miles from the sea with water at from 12 to 15 feet from the surface. The trees required shade and Mr. Gogte had dotted his plantation with jack trees. A compost of pounded sesame straw, bits of prickly pear (*Euphorbia nerifolia*) and waste water from arrowroot manufacture was found to benefit the plantation. Coffee.

The Borneo tobacco seed received in April 1890 from the Government of India was distributed for experimental cultivation on the Bhadgaon, Hyderábád and Nadiád farms. At Nadiád only was a crop obtained, but the cost of cultivation was greater than the value of the crop. On the Bhadgaon Farm, owing to the unsuitability of the soil, the plants died after transplantation. At Hyderábád the plants grew vigorously, throwing out good-sized leaves until they were injured by wet in December and January. Damp further damaged the leaves in curing and rendered them unfit for use. Borneo Tobacco.

The Saháranpur strawberry plants grown at Mahábaleshwar were reported to be in a flourishing condition, and the year's produce exhibited in the local Horticultural Show carried off a first prize. Some English strawberry plants were obtained and distributed to local Mális and Dhávads. Strawberries.

Indigo was experimented with in Junágad only, where owing to deficiency of rain the outturn was smaller than in the previous year, and on 28 acres only four maunds of the dye were produced. Indigo.

From the reports received, the 1888-89 plantations with palms 2 to 5 feet high were doing well everywhere except in Porbandar, where hot winds killed many of the young palms. Seedlings from seed distributed in 1889-90 were healthy and about a foot high. During the year about 80 lbs. of seed and 50 offsets were distributed. Except where sowing was retarded owing to late rain, the seed sprouted well, and seedlings were thriving and about 2 to 6 inches high, with one to two leaves. The offsets, though received in a dry condition, took root and threw out new leaves. Date Palm.

The Bhadgaon Farm produce was sold for Rs. 90; while the Dhárwár produce fetched at the auction sale the inadequate sum of Rs. 20. Divi-divi.

A potato disease made its appearance four or five years ago in the Kbed Táluka of the Poona District and in the eastern parts of Junnar, and many fields were during the year under review a dead loss. The supply of locally grown potatoes fell off both in quality and quantity. The disease, from the ring-like appearance on the section of the tuber, is known to natives as the "Bangdi" or bangle disease. Its symptoms consist in the arrest of growth of the tuber and in the withering of the green top. It is often to be detected outside an ap- Potato disease.

parently sound potato by a small livid spot. Later in its growth the potato rots away. Sometimes the disease appears in patches of the field, but more commonly all over it, sound plants and unsound being mixed together. The cultivators have tried fresh seed from Poona, and selected local seed, but without success. The superintendent of farms, who examined some of the diseased tubers, was of opinion that the blight was identical with the true potato blight of Europe. It is doubtful whether measures of a curative nature, such as the application of sulphate of copper and lime solutions in the form of spray, which have been satisfactorily adopted in France and Germany, could be adopted with success in this country. It was therefore proposed to try, as a remedy, the introduction of sound seed potatoes grown in a distant soil untaunted by the disease and of hardy constitution, as it has been found that potatoes imported from a distance and answering to this description show powers of resistance which, for some years at least, might be sufficient to meet the evil. Potato seed to the value of Rs. 300 was imported from Saháranpur, Mahábaleshwar, Bangalore and Ootacamund, and was being distributed to cultivators, on the condition of their repaying the seed *in kind* after harvest, and of their sowing the seed *unmixed with other seed* and reporting the result for the information of the Agricultural Department through the Mámlatdár. Two hundred weight of potato seed of approved varieties purchased from Messrs. Sutton & Sons, of Reading, were planted on the Poona Farm. The potatoes grown from this imported seed were to be distributed during the ensuing year as seed.

Bone manure.

The export of bones from the port of Bombay during the year under report amounted to 13,653 tons valued at Rs. 8,23,579. The decrease in quantity and value as compared with 1889-90 was about 17 per cent. Of the total exports the United Kingdom took 85 per cent. and the rest was taken by Belgium, France and Germany, the last two markets being new ones. Messrs. Croft and Wells, of Bombay, who have lately established a bone-crushing mill at Thána, furnished 2½ tons of their No. 5 bone meal for experimental purposes. It was tried both on the Bhadgaon and Poona farms—on the former on irrigated wheat and on the latter on sugarcane. On the Bhadgaon Farm owing to an unfavourable season the results were inconclusive, while on the Poona Farm the effect of the manure was noticeable, but its value could not be gauged by the results of one season. The experiments were to be continued.

Cultivated and
uncultivated
areas.

Details of areas cultivated, uncultivated and under forest in the Presidency are shown in Appendix IV of this report. The following table gives the percentages represented by the figures therein shown. On comparing the statistics with those for previous years it must be borne in mind that in some districts, especially those in Sind, they are liable to considerable variation in consequence of the progress of the survey settlement, and of the correction of previously erroneous returns. In the Presidency proper the gross area showed a net increase of 4,000 acres, and, although the total number of villages remained the same, 22 alienated villages were transferred to the head "Government villages." In Sind the variations were extraordinary, and were due, in the case of the number of villages, principally to their reconstitution, and in the case of the areas, to the inclusion of un-surveyed villages in Karáchi hitherto excluded, and to the progress of the survey elsewhere. The number of villages for which statistics are available decreased by 726, and their area by 1,317,000 acres. Their decrease was due to the exclusion of 812 khoti villages in Ratnágiri, which, since the statistics, hitherto supplied, were untrustworthy, were excluded in the year under report. In Sind there was an increase of the area and number of villages for which statistics were available, except in Thar and Párkar, where the area decreased.

No.	District.	Percentage on gross area of areas for which statistics are not available.	PERCENTAGE ON NET AREA FOR WHICH STATISTICS ARE AVAILABLE; OF AREAS				
			Cultivated.		Uncultivated.		Forest.
			Actually cropped.	Current fallows.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	
A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.							
I.—Gujarát.							
1	Ahmedábád	1.0	55	22	4	18	1
2	Kaira	8.5	75	5	8	12	...
3	Panch Maháls	15.5	36	15	21	9	19
4	Broach	1.9	65	6	3	26	...
5	Surat	2.4	47	24	7	18	4
	Average ...	4.8	56	16	7	17	4

No.	District.	Percentage on gross area of areas for which statistics are not available.	PERCENTAGE ON NET AREA FOR WHICH STATISTICS ARE AVAILABLE; OF AREAS				
			Cultivated.		Uncultivated.		Forest.
			Actually cropped.	Current fallows.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	
A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER—continued.							
<i>II.—Deccan.</i>							
6	Khândesh	9.9	59	3	16	12	10
7	Násik	4.2	56	9	5	9	21
8	Ahmednagar	2.5	67	8	3	9	13
9	Poona	1.2	63	10	1	13	13
10	Sholápur ... ..	...	74	10	1	9	6
11	Sátára	3.7	61	13	1	10	15
	Average ...	4.3	63	8	6	10	13
<i>III.—Karnátak.</i>							
12	Belgaum	9.9	62	12	4	6	16
13	Bijapur	0.9	77	9	3	6	5
14	Dhárwár	2.5	72	9	2	7	10
	Average ...	1.5	71	10	3	6	10
<i>IV.—Konkan.</i>							
15	Thána	4.1	22	21	5	30	22
16	Kolába	2.4	31	23	4	22	20
17	Ratnágiri	85.1	31	36	1	30	2
18	Kánara ... ..	...	10	3	2	8	77
	Average ...	25.0	19	15	4	20	42
	Average A ...	7.9	57	11	5	12	15
B.—SIND.							
19	Karáchi... ..	29.7	8	8	19	63	2
20	Hyderábád ... ..	...	15	24	4	19	2
21	Shikárpur	17.6	20	15	40	18	7
22	Upper Sind Frontier	48.8	20	43	18	13	6
23	Thar and Párkar ... ..	...	7	9	...	84	...
	Average B. ...	14.0	12	14	21	50	3
	Average for the Presidency ...	10.1	41	12	11	25	11

To secure a fair comparison of the cultivated areas in 1889-90 and 1890-91, Sind and Ratnágiri ought to be omitted. The gross cropped area, exclusive of these, gave a net increase of 259,000 acres, or 1.02 per cent.; while the area cropped more than once showed a small decrease of 5,000 acres. The net cropped area thus gave an increase of 264,000 acres, or 1.07 per cent. This increase was due to extended cultivation (owing to a favourable season) of fallow (153,000 acres or an increase of 3.21 per cent.), of waste land newly occupied (108,000 acres or an increase of 0.36 per cent) and of land under temporary cultivation (3,000 acres or 3.75 per cent. increase). In net cropped area, Belgaum and Thána alone gave a small decrease of 5,000 acres each. In the Panch Maháls, a considerable increase appeared both under fallow and newly occupied land, seeming to indicate that more land was being taken up than was actually put under cultivation. In Thána alone there was a small decrease of about 1,000 acres under occupied land. There was a decrease of 144,000 acres, or 9.81 per cent., under "assessed" land and of 15,000 acres, or 1.70, under "unassessed" land "available for cultivation." This decrease was chiefly owing to waste land being newly taken up for cultivation as noted above, but partly also to transfers of land to forest. Land under forest showed an increase of 317,000 acres, or 4.98 per cent., chiefly in the districts noted in the margin. In Kánara, the increase was nominal, being chiefly due to the inclusion of the forest land of the 81 villages of Siddápur Táluka which returned statistics for the time. Elsewhere the increase was obtained by transfer, principally of "uncultivable" but partly also of "cultivable land."

	Acre.
Kánara	+76,000
Thána	+61,000
Panch Maháls ...	+51,000
Khândesh	+42,000
Poona	+40,000
Belgaum	+27,000
Kolába	+14,000

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 as far as the area sown was concerned:—

PRESIDENCY PROPER, EXCLUDING RATNAGIRI.						
Crops.	AREA, THOUSAND ACRES.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	Thousand Acres.	Per cent.	Thousand Acres.	Per cent.
Jowári	7,698	8,322	624	8.1	...	...
Bájrí	4,959	4,449	...	...	510	10.3
Paddy	1,568	1,555	...	...	13	0.8
Wheat	1,924	1,913	...	...	11	0.5
Others	1,695	1,694	...	...	1	...
Total Cereals ...	17,844	17,933	89	0.5	...	...
Túr	601	524	...	...	77	12.8
Gram	691	704	13	1.9	...	...
Others	1,152	1,058	...	...	94	8.1
Total Pulses ...	2,444	2,286	...	...	158	6.5
Tobacco	70	96	26	37.1	...	...
Sugarcane	67	63	...	...	4	6.0
Oil-seeds	1,509	1,581	72	4.7	...	...
Cotton	2,816	3,052	201	7.0	...	...
Food crops, Total ...	20,520	20,447	...	...	73	0.3
Non-food Crops, Total ...	4,679	5,011	332	7.1	...	...
Total Crops ...	25,199	25,458	259	1.0	...	...

Kharif and
 rabi crops.

The appended table shows the variations under kharif and rabi cereals and pulses for the two past years:—

Year.	KHARIF.		RABI.	
	Cereals.	Pulses.	Cereals.	Pulses.
1889-90	11,178	1,560	6,666	884
1890-91	10,268	1,394	7,664	892
	-910	-166	+998	+8

Owing to unfavourable early rains in the Deccan and Karnatak, the kharif crops showed a large decrease. Rabi crops, on the other hand, showed a large increase.

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.
		Jowari.	Bajri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse Grains.	Others.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.															
<i>I.—Gujarat.</i>															
1	Ahmedabad	22	18	5	11	4	1	61	7	1	27	3	1	69	31
2	Kaira	8	31	14	2	24	1	80	11	1	2	2	4	92	8
3	Panch Mahals	1	12	14	2	16	26	71	18	...	...	9	2	89	11
4	Broach	15	4	3	9	1	...	32	9	4	52	2	1	45	55
5	Surat	18	1	19	6	9	...	53	16	2	20	8	1	71	29
	Average ...	16	15	9	7	9	4	60	11	1	22	4	2	72	28
<i>II.—Deccan.</i>															
6	Khandesh	17	24	1	7	1	...	50	7	...	38	4	1	57	43
7	Nasik	7	39	3	17	10	...	76	11	1	2	10	...	88	12
8	Ahmednagar	45	26	...	10	2	...	83	7	...	2	7	1	90	10
9	Poona	40	29	3	5	5	1	83	8	1	...	12	2	92	8
10	Sholapur... ..	70	5	1	2	...	1	79	7	...	...	12	2	86	14
11	Satara	32	29	2	3	8	1	75	16	1	...	6	2	92	8
	Average ...	35	25	1	8	4	...	73	9	1	9	7	1	83	17
<i>III.—Karnatak.</i>															
12	Belgaum	42	8	6	7	9	1	73	11	1	8	4	3	85	15
13	Bijapur	55	8	...	6	2	...	71	7	...	14	7	1	78	22
14	Dharwar	30	...	7	14	8	...	59	10	1	23	4	3	70	30
	Average ...	43	6	4	9	6	...	68	9	...	15	6	2	77	23
<i>IV.—Konkan.</i>															
15	Thana ... ..	...	...	63	...	22	...	85	8	2	...	4	1	95	5
16	Kolaba ... ..	...	...	57	...	34	...	91	6	1	...	2	...	98	2
17	Ratnagiri ... ..	...	...	30	...	55	...	85	6	4	...	4	1	95	5
18	Kanara	1	...	78	...	2	...	81	2	11	...	...	6	94	6
	Average ...	...	...	61	...	25	...	86	6	3	...	3	2	95	5
	Average A ...	33	17	6	7	6	1	70	9	1	12	6	2	80	20
<i>B.—Sind.</i>															
19	Karachi	16	6	37	9	...	3	71	7	3	...	11	8	81	19
20	Hyderabad	12	34	21	5	...	1	73	3	3	8	11	2	79	21
21	Shikarpur	19	1	25	26	...	1	72	11	1	1	14	1	84	16
22	Upper Sind Frontier	48	8	4	10	...	...	70	5	1	...	24	...	76	24
23	Thar and Parkar	1	69	14	5	...	...	89	1	...	4	6	...	90	10
	Average B ...	15	24	22	13	...	1	75	6	2	3	12	2	83	17
	Average for the Presidency ...	31	18	8	8	5	1	71	9	1	11	7	1	81	19

The following table gives the anna valuation of the outturn of the principal crops in each district. The anna valuation by Mamlatdars purports to conform to the new standard prescribed by Government, viz., 16 annas representing an average crop. The statement, however, affords ground for doubt whether this new standard, which is in places opposed to local practice, was correctly kept in view. There is, moreover, a general tendency to

underestimate the anna valuation of outturn, and the figures given in the table must be read with this fact in view:—

No.	District.	AVERAGE ANNA VALUATION.									
		Jowári.	Bajri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Kodra.	Rági.	Vari.	Tur.	Gram.	Cotton.
<i>I.—Gujarát.</i>											
1	Ahmedábád	10	12	10	10	9	10	8	11	6	7
2	Kaira	11	14	8	11	14	13	11	13	4	14
3	Panch Maháls	Maize. 14	14	7	5	17	13	8	15	10	12
4	Broach	9	14	7	9	8	...	...	9	6	10
5	Surat	9	11	16	12	11	10	5	11	10	9
<i>II.—Deccan.</i>											
6	Khándesh	11	11	10	11	12	12	...	12	10	14
7	Násik	9	12	12	12	...	12	10	11	11	11
8	Ahmednagar	12	8	9	8	...	12	11	11	8	10
9	Poona	14	10	13	13	10	14	10	9	12	6
10	Sholápur	15	2	5	10	...	...	8	3	9	2
11	Sátára	11	9	10	9	8	10	10	9	10	10
<i>III.—Karnátak.</i>											
12	Belgaum	10	9	13	8	...	10	10	8	9	8
13	Bijápur	13	9	6	13	...	...	8	9	13	7
14	Dhárwár	11	10	8	10	...	10	10	10	12	7
<i>IV.—Konkan.</i>											
15	Thána ... ..	...	...	16	...	16	13	13	14	11	...
16	Kolába ... ..	...	...	12	...	11	13	10	10	14	...
17	Ratnágiri ... ..	...	...	13	...	13	12	12	12	...	...
18	Kánara ... ..	...	...	13	...	...	14	...	...	...	...
<i>V.—Sind.</i>											
19	Karáchi	10	10	11	14	...	11	10	...	12	11
20	Hyderábád	13	13	11	14	...	...	...	...	13	12
21	Shikárpur	11	11	14	16	...	...	...	...	13	12
22	Upper Sind Frontier	10	12	13	14	...	...	...	...	15	11
23	Thar and Párkar	Not received.									

The heavy September and October rain injured ripening bajri in the South Deccan and the Karnátak, but gave a fair yield in Gujarát and North Deccan. Both kharif and rabi jowári was fairly good throughout, rabi jowári especially yielding a full average crop in the East Deccan and the Karnátak. Rice suffered from want of moisture owing to deficient late rains in Gujarát, but fared well in the districts near the Gháts and in the Konkan. Wheat and gram on the whole yielded a fair outturn, except in parts of Gujarát, where they suffered from deficiency of late rain. Other cereals and pulses yielded a fair return. Cotton was a full average crop in Khándesh, the principal cotton-growing district in the Deccan, but its yield was much below the average both in Gujarát and the Karnátak. In the Karnátak districts the cotton crop was much injured by blight.

Fruit trees.

A decrease was reported in the number of mango, jack and cocoanut trees, while tamarind, toddy-palm and date-palm gave an increase. The enumeration of trees was, however, necessarily a rough estimate, and the returns cannot generally be made accurate.

Irrigation.

The net irrigated area amounted to 3.13 per cent. of the net cropped area in the Presidency proper and 86.79 per cent. in Sind. Though the total area under crops irrigated showed no variation, the net irrigated area gave a decrease of 11,000 acres, or 1.39 per cent. in the Presidency proper, exclusive of Ratnágiri. The chief variations in the areas irrigated from canals and tanks and wells, &c., were found in the districts of Sholápur, Násik, Ahmednagar and Khándesh, where there was a decrease, and in Ahmedábád, Poona, Kaira and Belgaum, where the area irrigated showed an increase. The increase in areas irrigated from tanks and wells was generally attributed to a deficiency of rain, and the decrease which occurred in other places to a sufficiency of moisture owing to a favourable rainfall.

ADVANCES TO CULTIVATORS.

The following table shows the amounts advanced by Government under Acts XII of 1884 and XIX of 1883 to cultivators in the various districts of the Presidency during the past two years :—

District.	AMOUNTS ADVANCED IN 1889-90.		AMOUNTS ADVANCED IN 1890-91.	
	For purchase of seed and cattle.	For permanent improvements.	For purchase of seed and cattle.	For permanent improvements.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedábád	105	9,405	1,835	7,475
Kaira	200	150	.....	.....
Panch Maháls ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broach	215	.....	.....	.....
Surat ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thána ... ..	.....	.....	50	.....
Násik	325	2,700	75	1,350
Khándesh... ..	6,937	.....	5,128	.....
Ahmednagar	910	4,490	650	2,800
Poona ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sholápur	390	2,965	.....	2,300
Sátára	1,004	1,546	545	2,950
Belgaum	350	34,430	.....	57,450
Dhárwár ... ..	.....	2,900	.....	39,450
Kánara ... ..	.....	600	.....	4,200
Bijápur	450	3,150	175	2,325
Ratnágiri... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kolába ... ..	.....	.....	203	.....
Karáchi	15,135	2,500	27,500	1,000
Hyderábád	3,048	1,002	3,800	1,000
Shikárpur... ..	1,330	8,395	1,400	5,450
Thar and Párkar	3,700	.....	14,555	.....
Upper Sind Frontier	2,400	.....	1,650	.....
Total	36,499	74,233	57,566	1,27,750

From the above it will be seen that advances under both Acts have in the aggregate increased considerably, and in some districts—notably Belgaum, Dhárwár, Karáchi and Thar and Párkar—the moderate terms on which loans are now granted seem to be fully appreciated. In the Northern Division generally the people continued to be backward in taking advantage of the modified takávi rules; and, though the Collector of Ahmedábád anticipates that, with the measures taken by him to give them publicity, larger sums will in future be borrowed, it appears, from the reports from the other Gujarát districts, that there is no anxiety on the part of the rayats to borrow under the new terms. From Poona and one or two other districts it was reported that the cultivators held aloof and declined to take advantage of the easier terms offered by Government, because they feared that if they deserted the sávkár he would decline to lend them money in a year of scarcity when they might urgently require it, and also because they disliked the strict punctuality with which repayment has to be made. On the other hand, from Belgaum, where the greatest advantage was taken of the takávi rules, the Collector reported that the large loans made by Government had had a most salutary effect in reducing the terms of interest charged by the native money-lenders. In a good number of cases, applications had to be refused on account of sufficient security not being given by the applicants. On the whole, though in some districts no advances were made, the system of borrowing from Government on the easy terms now offered appears, from the results, to have grown in popularity during the year under report, and a further increase in the amounts advanced was confidently expected by most of the Collectors.

AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

The statistics of agricultural stock given in Appendix IV—A (4) in the statistical portion of this report are those supplied by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. The statistics usually incorporated with this section of the General Administration Report from reports submitted by the Collectors were found to differ from those given in the Appendix, and it has accordingly been decided that, as the Collectors are not in a position to give trustworthy information on the subject, the returns shown in the Appendix should alone be relied on.

No trustworthy information as to the agricultural stock in Sind has been supplied.

Sind.

Northern Division.

The information supplied by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, given in Appendix IV—A (4), shows that the number of head of cattle in the Northern Division fell from 1,979,146 in the previous year to 1,974,718 in the year under report, while that of horses and ponies rose from 15,747 to 17,050, while the number of ploughs, both large and small, declined *pari passu* with that of cattle. While driving carts showed a considerable increase, carts for conveyance of goods were reduced in number. The Panch Maháls and Thána were the districts in which the numbers of cattle declined. In the other districts their number increased—the increase being marked in the Ahmedábád District. The fluctua-

tions in the number of sheep and goats were not considerable. The increase in cattle in Ahmedabad may be attributed to the return of some of those which, on account of the previous year's scarcity of fodder, had been sent out of the district to graze elsewhere. The variations in the other districts call for no special remarks. There was a remarkable decline in the number of ploughs in the Panch Mahals accompanying the reduction in cattle.

Central Division.

The total number of cattle in the Central Division showed a slight improvement common to all the districts but Poona and Satara, where a slight falling off took place. The total number rose from 3,715,599 to 3,810,647. The fluctuations were slight everywhere. The same may be said of the number of horses and ponies in the Division, which, varying slightly in each district, rose in the aggregate from 96,796 to 97,049. While there was an increase in the number of ploughs of all kinds and carts, the most marked rise was in the case of the stock of sheep and goats, the former numbering 1,297,945 against 1,289,495 and the latter 743,051 as compared with only 652,572 in the previous year. These healthy results indicate the absence, during the year under review, of any serious form of cattle-disease, as also the presence of a sufficiency of fodder to keep the stock alive. The increased number of ploughs may be held to indicate the spread of cultivation into formerly uncultivated areas.

Southern Division.

As in the Northern Division there was here a decrease in the number of cattle; but it was practically due entirely to a fall from 221,321 to 132,322 in the cattle returned as being in the Ratnagiri District. This fall is accounted for by the fact that the returns for the year under report do not relate to the whole district, and, therefore, deductions cannot be made from the numbers sent in. There was an inappreciable decline in the stock of cattle in Belgaum too, but elsewhere there was an increase. The decrease of cattle in the Division was accompanied by a fall in every other kind of agricultural stock, with the exception of large ploughs, the number of which rose from 27,997 to 28,295; but this decline in the aggregate for the Division was in every instance due to the diminution of stock returned for the Ratnagiri District, where the numbers of sheep, goats, ploughs and carts all shared in the decline explained above. The variations in the other districts, whether of increase or decrease, were not such as to call for any special remarks.

HORSE AND MULE BREEDING.

Number and location of stallions.

The number of stallions serving in the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Beluchistan, was in the year of report 83, against 84 at the close of the previous year. In Beluchistan the number of stallions serving rose from 19 to 21, so that, on the whole, there was an increase from 103 to 104 in the number of Government stallions under the supervision of the Superintendent, Horse-breeding Operations. During the year, in the Presidency proper, one stallion died, three were sold, and three were bought, and of the total of 83, eleven were thorough-bred English horses, ten half-bred English including Norfolk trotters, 29 were Arab horses, 32 Arab ponies, and one was a Pegu pony. Of those in the Presidency proper 48 stand in the Deccan, 11 in Gujarat, and 24 in Sind and Cutch.

Horse-breeding.

The number of branded mares covered rose from 3,143 in 1889-90 to 3,270 in the year of report. The average number covered by each stallion also showed a rise from 36.34 to 37.5, while the percentage of produce foaled to mares covered increased from 33.61 to 34.68. The number of registered mares rose from 11,370 to 12,372. The average cost of maintenance per stallion was Rs. 343 against Rs. 363.

Castration.

The number of castrations, apart from the operations performed at the depôt, rose from 72 to 127.

Mule-breeding.

At the close of the previous year there were 23 donkey stallions in the Presidency; during the year under report one was sold and four new ones arrived, thus making 26 at the close of the year. They covered 868 mares in Sind, but in the Presidency proper mule-breeding operations have not yet obtained a footing. The general average cost of keep, &c., was Rs. 272, or Rs. 2 in excess of the previous year.

Expenditure.

The total cost of horse and mule-breeding operations rose from Rs. 65,607 to Rs. 68,502. Of this sum, Rs. 13,965 were debited to Local Funds and Rs. 8,418 to the Government of India.

HORSE, CATTLE AND AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

The principal shows of the year were:—

No.	Province.	Place.	Kind of Show.	Date.	Prize Money.	Contributions.
1	Deccan ..	Poona ..	Horse Show ..	3rd October 1890 ..	Rs. 3,200 ..	Government grant, Rs. 3,000; District Local Board, Rs. 500; Subscription, Rs. 700.
2	Kathiawar ..	Rajkot ..	Do. ..	20th November 1890 ..	Rs. 1,983 and 38 diplomas.	Government grant, Rs. 600; Kathiawar Chiefs, Rs. 5,250.
3	Deccan ..	Ahmednagar ..	Horse, Cattle and Agricultural Show and Exhibition.	30th December 1890 ..	.. 1,146 ..	Government grant, Rs. 600; District Local Board, Rs. 300.
4	Sind ..	Jacobabad ..	Horse Show ..	12th January 1891 ..	.. 4,325 ..	Government grant, Rs. 2,000; Shikarpur Local Board, Rs. 2,500; Upper Sind Local Board, Rs. 1,200.
5	Gujarat ..	Ahmedabad ..	Do. ..	9th March 1891 ..	.. 2,576 ..	Government grant, Rs. 2,000; His Highness the Gaekwar, Rs. 1,000; Ahmedabad Local Board, Rs. 1,000; Native Chiefs, Rs. 500.

The show, with an increase of 70 on the total number of exhibits (233) shown in the previous year, was so far an improvement, and this was mainly the result of a favourable season and the increased value of the prizes offered. But the quality of the exhibits was poor. The brood mare class alone showed some fine animals, while the only other classes which the judges could pronounce to be good or fair were those of yearling colts and fillies and three-year old fillies.

The total number of exhibits was 1,190 as compared with 610 of the previous year and 355 of 1888. Most (925) of them were contributed by the Hálár Pránt and the rest by the other Káthiáwár States; 900 belonged to Girássiás and other *boná fide* cultivators and the rest to the several Darbárs. Twenty-seven horses changed hands in all as compared with sixteen in the previous year. No remounts suitable for military purposes were obtainable, but of the 26 entries in the remount class three were purchased for police remounts. Brood mares were good, especially those belonging to the native chiefs, and some of the Girássiás' mares were capable of producing good stock if carefully mated. Government sires seem to be generally appreciated, and the yearling stock was good. The two-year colt and filly class was good, but the three- or four-year olds were inferior. Besides Rs. 498 bhatta to unsuccessful animals and Rs. 2,034 in rations, Rs. 1,983 were spent in prizes—Rs. 1,880 being paid as prizes to breeders and Rs. 103 in silver medals (38) for diploma-winners. The principal prize-winners among the States were Bhávnagar, Morvi and Gondal, and many of the money prizes went to Girássiás of Morvi, Navánagar and Vánkáner.

Rájkot Horse Show.

Being held after an interval of three years the show was less successful than that held in November 1887. As the show had to be postponed till the end of December, and as at that time agricultural operations were in full progress, exhibitors could with difficulty attend, and the number of exhibits in all branches showed a considerable decline. It was, therefore, resolved that the show should in future years not be held later than October or November. The total number of horse exhibits was 160 as compared with 288 in 1887. The quality of the animals exhibited showed an improvement, the classes for young stock, especially three-year old fillies, being particularly good. Twelve animals were purchased for remount purposes. In the opinion of the Army Remount Agent, the result of the show was most satisfactory, and should give a fresh impetus to horse-breeding in the Deccan. The system of allotting prizes according to *tálukas* has been abandoned, and the show was no longer confined, as previously, to animals from the Ahmednagar District only, and 39 exhibits were admitted from the neighbouring *tálukas* of the Poona District. The cattle and agricultural show was poor, and there was a falling off of 176 entries as compared with those in 1887. Rs. 160 were awarded as prizes to 16 animals, but it is to be regretted that none of them appear to have belonged to *boná fide* cultivators. The specimens of grain, seeds, vegetables and fruit exhibited were, with few exceptions, of an indifferent character. This was attributed to scarcity of rain during the preceding two years and also to the shortness of the notice given to cultivators, which rendered it difficult for those residing at a distance to get ready their exhibits in time for the show. Rs. 192 were awarded in prizes (71 in number) to grain and seed exhibits by way of encouragement, but in future the prizes are only to be awarded to exhibits of superior and exceptional merit. Rs. 65 were spent in prizes for miscellaneous articles, *viz.*, sugarcane, molasses, tobacco, fibres, lucerne and guinea grass. The total spent in prizes was Rs. 1,146.

Ahmednagar Horse,
 Cattle and Agricultural
 Show and Ex-
 hibition.

At the Sind Horse show, held this year at Jacobábád, the number of animals exhibited was 1,404 as compared with 1,038 produced at the Shikárpur Show in the previous year, and no fewer than 1,369 animals were duly classified and registered. The report of the judges indicates that the marked increase in the number of exhibits was accompanied by a general improvement in the average quality. Most of the exhibits were from the Upper Sind Frontier Districts and Beluchistán, and the distinctive feature of the show, as usual, was the large number of mares exhibited by the Beluchis and Sind Zamindárs. The pony and mule classes were also well filled with animals of a good class. The colts were described as promising to turn out good remounts. In the class for remounts there was a satisfactory increase in the number of exhibits described by the judges as "fairly good," though many were declared to be somewhat 'small.' The number of exhibits in the remount class was 178 as against 95 shown on the last occasion at Jacobábád, and 57 were purchased by the Army Remount Agent. In all, 147 horses costing Rs. 31,623 were purchased by the representatives of the various Government Departments. Rs. 4,325 were given away in prizes, and nearly one-half the amount was carried off by breeders from Beluchistán. Of the 126 animals branded at the show by the Superintendent, Horse-breeding Department, Bombay, 46 were horses, 42 were ponies and 38 were donkey stallions. Mule-breeding continued to make fair progress, and of 85 animals of different ages exhibited, eight obtained prizes.

Sind Horse Show.

The show was an improvement on that of the previous year as regards both the number and quality of the animals exhibited, and they were, it is satisfactory to note, mostly the property of the cultivators and *boná fide* breeders for whose benefit the show is held. The total number of exhibits was 703 as compared with 637 in 1890. Most of the exhibits came from the Ahmedábád District, and secured most of the prize money, but Kaira, Baroda and Mahi Kántha also contributed their shares. The number of animals exhibited in the remount class (62) was twice that shown in 1890, and most of them were purchased for remount and other purposes. The classes for ponies and brood mares were also well filled, and the exhibits compared favourably with those of previous years. Very few geldings were exhibited, and most of those shown were of a poor quality. There were 114 prizes of an

Ahmedábád
 Horse Show.

aggregate value of Rs. 2,575 awarded as compared with 82 of Rs. 2,270, respectively, of the previous year, and about Rs. 1,205 were withheld by the judges to be awarded at the next show in the event of the class of exhibits better meriting prizes.

This exhibition was held at the Reay Gardens on the 1st May last under the patronage of His Excellency Lord Harris. The total cost of the exhibition was Rs. 910, of which Rs. 503 were realized from subscriptions and sale of tickets, and the balance was derived from the savings of the last exhibition held in 1881. The exhibits, which were restricted to an area of 20 miles round Mahábalashwar, were divided into four classes—flower, fruit, vegetable and miscellaneous. The vegetable class included the produce of imported seed, notably potatoes the seed of which was from His Excellency the Governor's estate, from English seedsmen, Simla or Lucknow. In the miscellaneous class were exhibited samples of jam, Mahábalashwar and Pánehgani coffee, Mahábalashwar arrowroot, honey in combs, bee's wax and flowers.

Weather and Crops.

METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN INDIA.

The number of observatories in Western India was increased by one at Verával on the Káthiáwár Coast, and thus there were in all 23 observatories, of which 12 ranked as second class and 11 as third class stations :—

Province.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Province.	Second Class.	Third Class.
Bombay Presidency	Karáchi	Hyderábád.	Rájputána	Mount Abu	Bickanir.
Do.	Deesa	Bhuj.	Central India	.....	Neemuch.
Do.	Poona	Rájkot.	Do.	.....	Indore.
Do.	Belgaum	Verával.	Berár	Akola	.....
Do.	Jacobábád	Surat.	Do.	Chikalda	Amráoti.
Do.	Sholápur	Málcgaon.	Do.	Buldána	.....
Do.	Ratnágiri	.....	Malabár Coast	.....	Calicut.
Do.	Kárwár	.....		

As in the year 1889-90 the second class observatories continued the registration of their meteorological instruments three times a day, namely at 8 A.M., 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., and the third class observers recorded the readings of their instruments at 8 A.M. only. The second class observers communicated their readings recorded at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. to the Bombay office for tabulation, reduction and correction. The 8 A.M. observations recorded at all the 23 observatories were forwarded to the head office at Simla. All these observers, with the exception of those at Chikalda, Buldána, Hyderábád, Bhuj, Mount Abu* and Bickanir, sent in their observations by telegram to the Bombay, as well as to the Simla, meteorological offices. As in past years the copies of the registers of daily rainfall kept at more than 400 stations in the Presidency, under the supervision of revenue officers, were furnished to the Bombay Meteorological Office, where they have been collected and filed for future reference. At Belgaum and Deesa self-recording anemometers were in operation, and their traces were communicated direct to the Calcutta office by the observers at those stations. The anemographs of Beckley's pattern at the harbours of Karáchi and Marmagão were working, independently of the Meteorological Department, under the supervision of the Chief Engineers of the harbour works. The observatories in Berár remained, as in past years, under the control of the Sanitary Commissioner of the province, but the observations were communicated to the Bombay and Simla offices for reduction and tabulation.

Structures necessary for the erection of a new anemometer and wind vane were made at the Karáchi Observatory. The thermometer sheds at Calicut and Kárwár were re-thatched, and several minor repairs were effected at the Indore, Kárwár, Rájkot and Yeravla observatories.

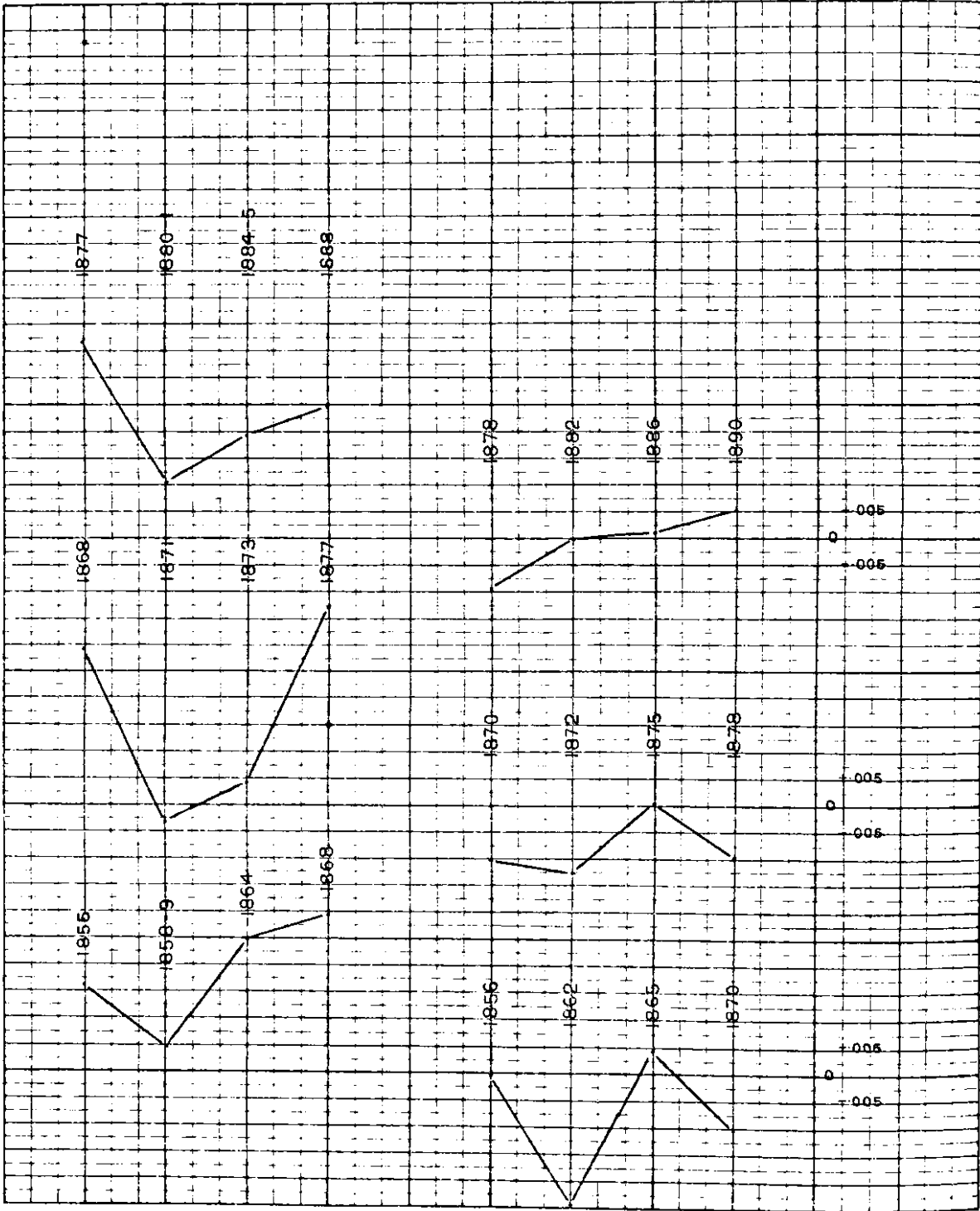
The observations recorded throughout the year under report at Chikalda, Akola, Kárwár, Mount Abu, Sholápur, Poona, Buldána, Ratnágiri, Deesa, Belgaum and Karáchi were fairly trustworthy. There were complete interruptions of observations for more than a day or two, at six stations, at different times. The large Beckley's anemograph at Belgaum was in operation throughout the year except for 33 days when the instrument was out of order. That at Deesa also provided continuous traces except on 25 days. At Ratnágiri the small Casella's anemometer was out of order for about a month. With these exceptions the observations at all the stations were practically continuous and fairly satisfactory.

The work of preparing and publishing the Bombay daily report and chart was continued in the same way as in preceding years, and warnings of the approach of cyclonic storms were regularly given to the mercantile community.

The observations recorded daily at 8 A.M. at the 42 land and sea stations were received by telegram in the Bombay office as in previous years. The telegrams, as they come in, are translated into the corresponding instrumental readings, corrected, reduced and entered

* A daily telegram is sent to Simla from this station.

YEARS OF BAROMETRIC MAXIMA AND MINIMA.



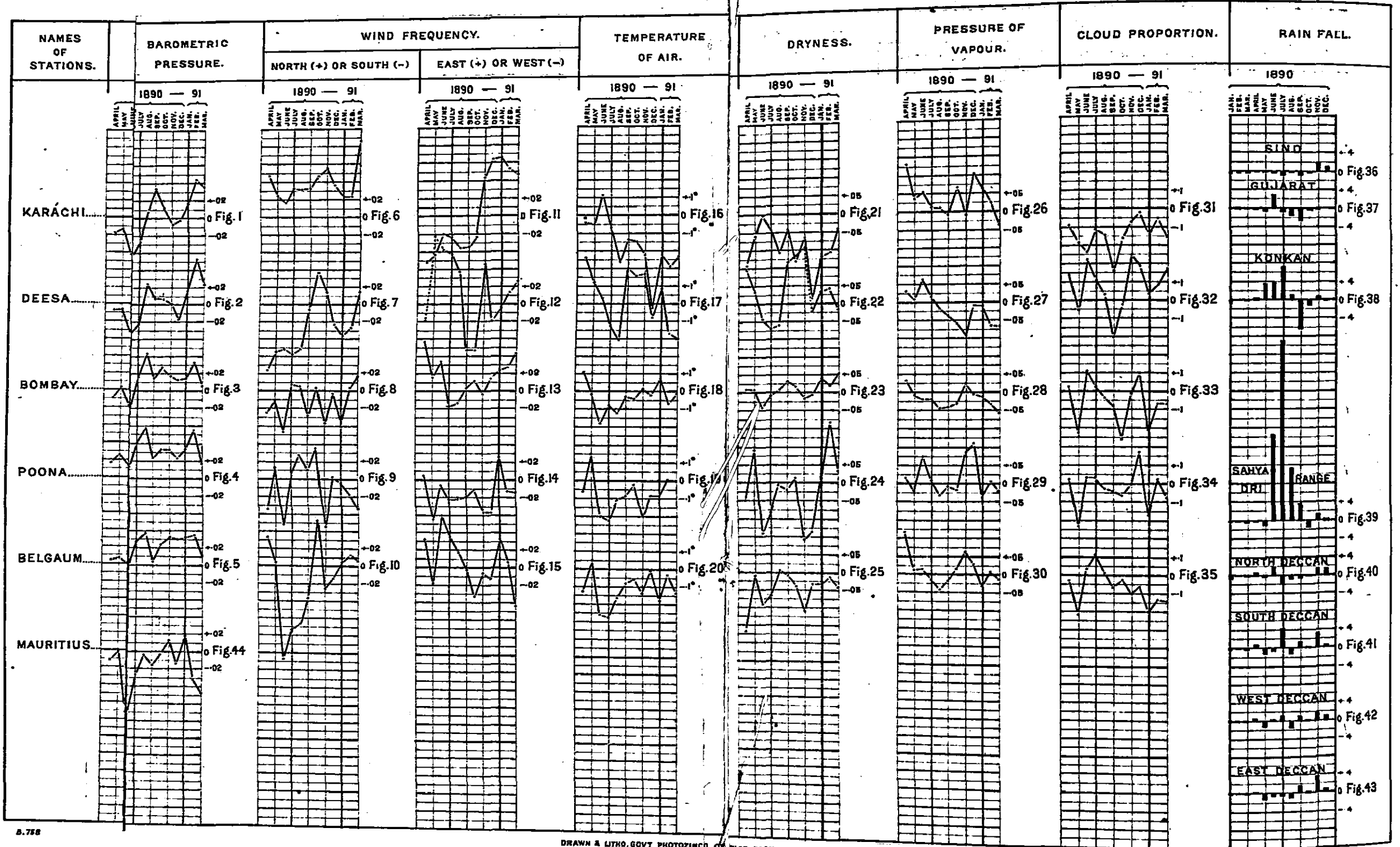
B. 758

DRAWN BY THE GOVT. PHOTOGRAPHER OFFICE PUNJAB 1891

* A daily telegram is sent to Simla from this station.

MONTHLY ABNORMAL VARIATIONS OF THE METEOROLOGICAL ELEMENTS IN 1890-91.

Plate 1.



DRAWN & LITHO. GOVT. PHOTOZINC. CO. FIGE, POONA 1891.

on a chart and in the daily telegraphic observation report, and despatched to the press. Twice a week additional information about weather and crops is published with the daily reports.

The weekly rainfall statements from 48 stations on the G. I. P., Rájputána-Málwa and B. B. & C. I. Railways were, as usual, incorporated in the reports from the 1st July to the 15th October; and short reports concerning the weather experienced in the Arabian Sea by the P. & O. Company's mail steamers continued to be published weekly.

BRIEF SKETCH OF THE METEOROLOGY OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY IN 1890-91.

The meteorology of the year 1890-91 was on the whole favourably normal. It presented, however, some features of practical importance, such as a high barometer in August and September, a relatively low barometer in June, the unusual duration and perfect steadiness of a strong monsoon current in the central parts of the Arabian Sea and an unusually early and nearly simultaneous commencement of the monsoon rains all along the West Coast, due to the rains having come from the west instead of advancing from south to north along the West Coast, as is ordinarily the case.

General character.

The mean monthly and yearly values of the various meteorological elements at Karáchi, Deesa, Bombay, Poona and Belgaum, and the deviations of these values from the normal, are given in the accompanying diagram. In plate 1 the deviations are shown graphically by figures I to XXXV, which illustrate the special features of the meteorology of the year. The excessive or defective rainfall in the several districts is represented in the diagram by figures XXXVI to XLIII.

Tables and diagrams.

The variations of the monthly mean barometric pressure at five representative stations of the Bombay Presidency are shown by figures I to V, and in figure XLIV the Mauritius abnormal pressure values for each month of the year under report are shown for comparison with those given in the first five figures. The variations shown in figures I to V, when compared with each other, indicate that the general character of all the curves is, on the whole, the same. They all rise and fall nearly at the same time, but the magnitude of the variations at the two northerly stations is, as is usually the case, greater than that at the three southerly ones. The abnormal pressure values at Poona and Belgaum show that pressure was in excess of the average during the whole of the year 1890-91.

Abnormal barometric pressure.

At Bombay, pressure was fairly normal in May, slightly in defect of the average in April and June, and generally in excess in other months of the year. At Deesa and Karáchi, it fell either down to the average, or slightly below it, in April, May, June, July, November and December, and remained above the normal in the other months. In the month of June, the most noticeable departures from normal conditions, as shown by the divergence of the curves, was the disproportionate fall of pressure below the normal at the five stations, the decrease being much greater at the two northerly stations than at the three southerly ones. These unequal changes were attributable mainly to the passage of a cyclone, which first originated off the West Coast between Ratnágiri and Bombay, and afterwards moved out to sea in a west-north-westerly direction with rapidly increasing intensity. The slight abnormal fall in November and December, noticeable at the northerly stations, was due to the influences of the several barometric depressions which formed to the west-north-west of Karáchi and which subsequently travelled through Sind and Rájputána, giving heavy rain to all the districts in Sind in those months. In August, the barometer was rather high at the four stations Belgaum, Poona, Bombay and Deesa, and this high pressure was accompanied by a general slight deficiency of rainfall in several districts. At Karáchi, the barometer rose above the normal a month later, and there was little or no rain in any of the districts in Sind during that period. There are some other small differences in the different curves, but they are of little or no consequence.

The variation of wind directions from those normally prevailing at different seasons of the year, and the extent of such variations is shown by figures VI to XV. The curves 6 to 10 rise above their zero lines when the wind is more frequently from the north than from the south, and fall below them when the wind blows more frequently from the south than from the north. Similarly, figures XI to XV indicate the abnormal frequency of west or east winds, an upward movement indicating a greater frequency of east winds, and a downward movement a prevalence of westerly winds. Thus, at Karáchi, the winds were north-westerly in the first seven months of the year, March to October, but were most frequently from the north-east in the remaining months. At Deesa, south-easterly winds were predominant over the greater part of the year; but in April, September, October and December, they were mostly from the north-west and south-west. Figures VIII and XIII show that winds were more southerly or easterly than usual in April, May, June, August, November and December, and in the remaining months they were generally normal in direction. At Poona, in April, June and November, the winds were often southerly, and in January they were mostly from the east. At Belgaum, southerly winds prevailed, except in April, June and January, when they were from the east.

Winds.

The variations of the temperature of the air are shown by figures XVI to XX, which show that temperature was abnormally high in May at Poona and Belgaum, while in almost all other months it was more or less below the mean of the season. At Bombay, the hottest months were April and January, and the coolest June and August, 1890, and February,

Temperature.

1891; in other months, however, the departures were, on the whole, small, and show that the temperature was slightly cooler than usual, except in May, November, December and March, during which months it was fairly normal. At Deesa, the temperature was 1° to 2½° hotter than usual in April, May, September, October, November and January, and 1° to 2° cooler in July, August, December, February and March. At Karáchi, the temperature was generally cooler than usual throughout the whole year, except in June, when it was 1° in excess of the average. The variations at Poona and Belgaum were similar in some respects, and those at Bombay have been of an intermediate character between the two northerly and the two southerly stations.

Dryness and Vapour Pressure.

The abnormal amount of dryness is shown as usual by figures XXI to XXV. These curves coincide generally with the abnormal temperature curves, excessive dryness in most cases being accompanied by an abnormally high temperature and excessive dampness by a temperature lower than the average. Figures XXVI to XXX exhibit the variations of vapour pressure. These were of nearly the same character at Karáchi and Deesa, but at Karáchi they seem to have been generally in excess of the average. The curves for Bombay, Poona and Belgaum agree in showing a gradual fall from April to July, a rise up to October or November, and a subsequent fall later on till the end of the year.

Cloud.

The abnormal amount of cloud at each station is represented by figures XXXI to XXXV. These curves may be taken as representing in a rough manner the abnormal relative humidity of the upper strata of atmosphere. The figures show that the variations of cloud proportion at Deesa, Bombay and Poona were nearly alike, while those at Karáchi and Belgaum were of altogether a different character. Figures XXXI and XXXV exhibit unusual clearness of the skies, except at Belgaum in June, July, August and October, and at Karáchi in December, when the amount of cloud observed was nearly normal. Figures XXXII and XXXIII show excessive cloudiness in April, June, November and December at Deesa, and in June and November at Bombay. In May, October and January, the skies were almost free from clouds at Bombay.

Rain.

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 at large, and the average monthly rainfall of a group of stations in each of these districts has been calculated. The results of the normal and actual 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 1890.

Division.	Jan-uary.	Febru-ary.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	Octo-ber.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.	Year.
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sind	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.13	0.27	2.07	2.70	0.01	2.12	0.84	8.18		
Gujarat	0.02	0.03	0.02	7.42	10.52	5.51	2.89	0.11	0.05	29.59			
Konkan	0.01	0.46	4.69	35.75	42.05	21.04	5.58	1.84	1.07	0.05	113.74		
Sahyadri Range	0.47	0.21	52.32	108.76	65.45	10.77	2.00	0.48	2.58	2.76			
North Deccan	0.03	0.35	6.87	2.22	3.45	5.84	2.05	2.30	1.88	26.38			
South Deccan	0.04	1.49	0.64	4.95	8.91	3.04	4.67	4.33	3.79	1.04	33.85		
West Deccan	0.02	1.35	0.51	7.30	10.96	4.86	4.52	3.83	2.84	1.38	37.63		
East Deccan	0.05	1.09	0.64	3.45	2.45	2.51	5.67	4.12	4.07	1.33	25.29		

TABLE B.

Showing the average Monthly and Annual Rainfall in each Division.

Division.	Jan-uary.	Febru-ary.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	Octo-ber.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.	Year.
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sind	0.37	0.23	0.27	0.10	0.14	0.60	2.78	2.92	0.72	0.12	0.12	0.15	8.42
Gujarat	0.02	0.21	0.03	0.02	0.38	4.35	11.32	10.14	5.46	0.55	0.15	0.05	32.83
Konkan	0.56	0.08	0.21	1.23	31.77	35.72	20.64	11.77	2.90	0.62	0.60	105.59	
Sahyadri Range	0.21	0.02	0.22	0.44	1.09	33.93	71.01	54.74	10.29	4.13	0.70	0.14	183.31
North Deccan	0.45	0.05	0.08	0.28	0.54	4.97	4.15	4.20	4.16	2.67	0.65	0.24	22.80
South Deccan	0.16	0.02	0.25	1.00	1.76	5.49	6.64	4.99	3.42	4.15	0.60	0.77	29.25
West Deccan	0.24	0.03	0.14	0.98	1.30	7.12	8.91	6.51	3.82	3.70	0.87	0.32	34.36
East Deccan	0.21	0.04	0.27	0.71	1.32	4.03	2.78	3.50	3.87	3.97	0.44	0.80	22.32

TABLE C.

Comparison of the Monthly and Annual Rainfall of 1890 with the average Rainfall.

Division.	Jan-uary.	Febru-ary.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	Octo-ber.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.	Year.
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sind	-0.37	-0.21	-0.26	-0.08	-0.01	-0.33	-0.71	-0.12	-0.71	-0.12	+2.00	+0.69	-0.24
Gujarat	-0.02	-0.21	-0.01	+0.01	-0.36	+2.37	-0.80	-1.63	-2.57	-0.45	-0.15	..	-3.30
Konkan	+0.56	..	+0.07	+0.25	+3.40	+3.98	+6.03	+1.90	-6.19	+1.06	+0.45	-0.04	+8.15
Sahyadri Range	+0.21	-0.02	-0.22	+0.08	-0.88	+15.34	+35.75	+11.11	+3.48	-1.58	+1.30	+0.34	+70.45
North Deccan	+0.15	-0.05	-0.05	+0.32	-0.18	+1.90	-1.03	-0.81	-0.62	-0.02	+1.65	+1.64	+3.38
South Deccan	-0.16	-0.02	-0.21	+0.40	-1.12	-0.54	+2.27	-1.05	+1.25	+0.23	+3.10	+0.27	+1.80
West Deccan	-0.24	-0.03	-0.12	+0.37	-1.21	+0.18	+1.05	-1.65	+0.70	+0.13	+1.97	+1.00	+2.67
East Deccan	-0.21	-0.04	-0.22	+0.35	-0.96	-0.58	-0.33	-0.30	+1.70	+0.15	+3.63	+0.43	+2.97

The numbers in the above tables are represented by figures XXXVI to XLIII, 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, the lines being drawn upwards to represent an excess and downward to show a defect.

The rainfall of the monsoon months from June to October and also for the whole year is given in the following table in the form of percentages of the average fall:—

	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Year.
Sind	57	75	96	2	...	97
Gujarát	163	93	85	53	21	90
Konkan	112	120	105	48	64	108
Sahyádrí Range	154	155	120	122	65	139
North Deccan	138	54	81	131	99	116
South Deccan	91	134	79	137	106	116
West Deccan	103	112	75	119	104	110
East Deccan	86	88	73	144	104	114

In this table 100 means that the rainfall has been equal to the average of many past years; 150 means that it has been 50 per cent. above the average; 50, that it has been 50 per cent. below the average; the excess above or defect below 100 indicating by how much per cent. of the average rainfall the fall of the month exceeded or fell short of the normal quantity:—for example, in August the Konkan received 5 per cent. in excess of the average rainfall for that month, while the rainfall for the whole year in Gujarát was 10 per cent. less than the average rainfall in that district. The total percentage rainfall of the year was only slightly below the average in Gujarát, nearly average in Sind, and generally above the average in other districts.

On the 17th of April, abnormals indicated the existence of a depression to the west-north-westwards of Karáchi in the Persian Gulf, and the S. S. *Arabia* from latitude 26° 53' N., longitude 50° 49½' E., at noon on the 17th to her arrival at Bushire on the 18th experienced strong winds and a rough sea. At 4 P.M. on the 17th and at midnight on the same date she encountered a strong gale, very heavy rain with overcast sky, accompanied by thunder and vivid lightning. Again on the 26th, 27th and 29th of April the daily weather charts showed disturbed weather conditions in the Persian Gulf, and ships' logs since collected describe the weather at the time as follows:—

The S. S. *Caldor* from latitude 26° 26' N., longitude 51° 27' E., at noon on the 27th April experienced a strong breeze and heavy sea. The same vessel from noon on the 28th, that is from latitude 27° 32' N., to longitude 51° 27' E., till midnight or nearly to her arrival at Bushire on the morning of the 29th, had to encounter a strong gale and high sea. The S. S. *Assyria* also, after leaving Bandar Abbas at 4 P.M. on the 28th, had strong winds and a heavy head sea. From about 4 A.M. on the 29th to her arrival at Bushire at 4 A.M. on the 30th she reported that the wind was blowing hard, and the sea was heavy. The S. S. *Arabia* also, from latitude 27° 03' N., longitude 52° 58' E., at noon on the 29th, to latitude 26° 30' N., longitude 54° 58½' E., at noon on the 30th, had strong breezes, a high rough sea and dull overcast sky.

On the 28th of April the chart indicated a small depression on the West Coast between Goa and Calicut, and the extracts from logs subsequently collected show that the S. S. *Longstone* experienced a heavy thunderstorm with vivid lightning and heavy continuous rain.

On the 2nd of May a small local depression was noticed in the immediate neighbourhood of Bombay which occasioned rather strong winds on that day, but had disappeared by the morning of the following day. On the 29th and 30th of May the weather conditions on and off the West Coast became suspicious and very unsettled, and rain began to fall all along the coast from Cochin northwards as far as Bombay. On the 31st, the chart indicated the existence of a low-pressure area to the westwards of Bombay in the Arabian Sea, and the rainfall was rather heavy on the coast from Kárwár northwards as far as Ratnágiri. By the 1st of June the low-pressure area approached much nearer to the West Coast, and was now recognizable as a distinct abnormal barometric depression, with its centre lying off the coast somewhere between Ratnágiri and Bombay. On the 2nd the rainfall on the coast increased still more, and the depression remained nearly stationary. The winds, however, on this day became distinctly cyclonic throughout the whole of the Bombay Presidency, and there seemed every indication of the storm being about to develop. On the 3rd the chart showed that the depression had developed into a small cyclonic storm, and evinced a slight tendency to move in a north-westerly direction into the Arabian Sea. As the depression now began to move out to sea, the wind velocities at the coast stations gradually decreased, but were still very high, and the winds in the Bombay Presidency were still cyclonic. On the 4th, abnormals indicated that the centre of the storm was passing in a west-north-westerly direction and was now far away from the coast out at sea. On the 5th the storm centre appeared to move still further out to sea in a west-north-westerly direction, and on the 6th it passed altogether out of the field of observation. The S. S. *Caldor*, which left Bombay on the 1st of June and whose log furnishes a continuous history of this storm, was passing through it up to the 5th. The glass on this vessel was steadily falling, and, at last, at 8 A.M. on the 5th it fell to 29° 24½". This vessel had on the 1st and 2nd of June moderate to fresh wind, sometimes falling light, a cloudy sky and

south-west swell. On the 3rd, the winds became strong and were increasing in force, and at midnight there was heavy rain. From about midnight on the 3rd to midnight of the 4th, the winds increased in force, and a strong increasing gale prevailed, accompanied by heavy squalls, constant rain and a high confused sea; on the 5th up to about noon the same vessel encountered a heavy gale, and a heavy big sea was running.

On the 14th of June, abnormals indicated the existence of a barometric depression in the Arabian Sea which was a harbinger of the approach of a strong south-west monsoon current on the West Coast. On the 15th it appeared to have grown deeper, and abnormals indicated that the barometer was getting abnormally low over the greater part of the Arabian Sea where the weather seemed to be much disturbed. On the 16th the abnormal chart still pointed to the existence of a depression in the Arabian Sea, and hence it was notified, as on the 15th, that pressure was probably abnormally low over the greater part of the Arabian Sea and that strong winds and monsoon gales were still blowing there. All these forecasts proved to be correct and were verified by the ships' logs collected.

On the 28th June the isobars indicated the probability of an atmospheric disturbance to the westwards of Kárwár in the Arabian Sea. The charts for the next two days also pointed to the existence of a disturbance there.

On the 21st of July, abnormals indicated the existence of a somewhat large depression to the westwards of Bombay in the Arabian Sea and the probability that strong monsoon gales accompanied by rain were blowing there. At this time the weather on the West Coast from Mangalore northwards as far as Kuráchi and also over the greater part of the Arabian Sea was much disturbed.

The weather charts of the 4th, 5th and 6th of September showed the existence of an abnormal barometric depression, and the weather to the eastwards of the Coromandel Coast was very unsettled. The S. S. *Lombardy*, which was then in the Bay of Bengal, reported having experienced from latitude 6° 02' N., longitude 86° 15' E., at noon on the 5th, to latitude 5° 42' N., longitude 83° 51' E., on the 6th of September, strong winds increasing to a moderate gale, cloudy sky and a high sea. Again on the 4th of September, at 8 A.M., the abnormal chart showed a small disturbance off the West Coast between Kárwár and Cochin, and the weather there appeared to be very unsettled. The S. S. *Lindula* on this day left Tuticorin and was coming northwards along the coast, when she experienced a fresh gale accompanied by hard squalls and an overcast sky. On the 9th of September, abnormals gave warning of a somewhat large depression to the south-westwards of Mangalore, and the weather on and off the West Coast appeared to be squally and very unsettled. On the 11th and 12th of September, charts indicated the existence of an abnormal barometric depression in the neighbourhood of Bombay, and the weather on the west and Káthiáwár coasts became very unsettled.

On the 8th of October, the chart indicated a small barometric depression very near and to the eastwards of Madras. On the morning of the 10th, the centre remained nearly stationary, but the depression was growing steadily deeper. On the 11th, it lay somewhere in the immediate neighbourhood of Masulipatam. By the morning of the 12th, the disturbance had moved further northwards and appeared to be to the north-eastwards of Masulipatam. On the 13th it moved still further northwards, and on the 14th the isobars ceased to show any further movement of the disturbance. On the 24th of October, the isobars pointed to the existence of a very shallow depression to the east-south-eastwards of Madras in the Bay. On the 25th, it approached very near to the coast, and the centre lay in the neighbourhood of Negapatam. On the morning of the 26th, the disturbance remained stationary, but indicated, as on the 25th, a tendency to move westwards. At 8 A.M. on the 27th, it again appeared to be approaching the Coromandel Coast near Negapatam, and the weather on and off that port now became squally and very unsettled. On the morning of the 28th, the disturbance had begun to cross the Peninsula, and on that day it passed slowly out into the Arabian Sea. The isobars on the 29th indicated weather of a squally and very unsettled character on and off the Malabar Coast in the Arabian Sea. On the 30th, the disturbance grew slightly deeper, and its centre now appeared to lie to the westwards of Calicut. On the 31st of October, it appeared from the chart that the disturbance was moving in a northerly direction, and the weather on and off the West Coast became squally and very unsettled. From the 28th, the weather on the West Coast became dark, dull, and cloudy, and rain began to fall. The conditions on and off the West Coast grew more unsettled day by day, and at last, on the 5th and 6th of November, the signs that a storm was forming were unmistakable. It is worth while noticing here that another area of low pressure lay off the West Coast from about the 22nd of October, and from longitude 62° E. it was moving slowly eastwards. By the 28th of October this low-pressure area was very near the West Coast, and it was on account of its existence prior to the advance of the other small disturbance on the 25th, that the latter depression grew deeper, and the weather became suspicious and very unsettled. Hence, on the 1st of November, there appeared two areas of low pressure, one on the West Coast off Kárwár and the other to the south-westwards of the Káthiáwár Coast. On the 2nd of November, the weather to the south-westwards of the Káthiáwár Coast out at sea was more or less disturbed, and there seemed every likelihood of the formation of a storm. As anticipated on this day, the weather chart on the 3rd of November indicated a somewhat large barometric depression to the south-westwards of the Káthiáwár Coast out at sea, and there appeared every probabi-

lity that strong winds accompanied by heavy rain were blowing there. On the 4th, the disturbance appeared to pass a little out to sea. The baric gradients on this day to the northwards of Ratnágiri were very steep, and the isobars indicated the continuance of the unsettled weather conditions out at sea, as well as on and off the West Coast from Ratnágiri northwards as far as Karáchi. On the 5th, the conditions changed rapidly, and there now appeared a barometric depression, the centre of which lay off the West Coast between Ratnágiri and Mangalore, and showed every indication of approaching the coast. By the morning of the 6th of November, the centre of this barometric depression appeared to have moved slowly in a north-westerly direction and now lay very near and to the west-south-westwards of Bombay in the Arabian Sea. On the 7th, the unsettled weather conditions on and off the West Coast remained unaltered, a low-pressure area overlying the West Coast between Mangalore and Surat and a small depression lying to the south-south-westwards of the Káthiáwár Coast. The baric gradients, however, were not so steep as they had been during the last three days; hence, although the weather continued to be unsettled, the conditions for the development of a cyclonic storm were not so marked as they had been during the preceding two days. On the 8th, the low-pressure area still remained on the West Coast, and the weather conditions still continued somewhat disturbed, but on the 9th the weather began to gradually settle, and day by day became more and more clear.

On the 26th of November there appeared a somewhat large barometric depression to the north-westwards of Karáchi, and logs subsequently collected from ships from the Persian Gulf showed that they had experienced fresh winds and hazy weather.

On the 5th of December an area of abnormally low pressure appeared to the west-north-westwards of Bombay in the Arabian Sea. On the 6th it developed into a small barometric depression, and was now very near to the south-westwards of the Cutch and Káthiáwár coasts. The S. S. *Purulia*, which left Jask at noon on the 5th, had fresh to strong winds and considerable head sea, with thunder and lightning, up to her arrival at Muscat on the 6th of December. On the 11th of December the isobars indicated the existence of a small depression very near and to the south-westwards of the Malabár Coast, and on the 14th of December the chart gave evidence of the existence of a low-pressure area to the north-westwards of Karáchi. At 8 A.M. on the 15th, abnormals indicated that the low-pressure area had become an abnormal barometric depression, the centre of which was situated somewhere to the west-north-westwards of Karáchi. On the 16th the depression grew deeper and moved eastward into the immediate neighbourhood of Ajmir.

There were further indications of disturbances in various parts of the Presidency on the 23rd December and following days, the 9th 10th, 15th and 22nd of January, the 1st and following days of February, and in March.

COLÁBA OBSERVATORY.

In the course of the alterations that have been made in the Colába Battery grounds, as part of the general plan for the improvement of coast defences, the drainage of the magnetograph room, (which flows through the adjoining Battery grounds to the sea), had by some misunderstanding been obstructed, and when the rains of the monsoon were well established, an alarming rise of water in the well and in the passage surrounding the room took place before it was practicable to make excavations and restore the free flow by breaking into the drain-pipe at a low level: fortunately this was accomplished before the flooding reached the level of the floor of the room; and, during the past dry season, the drain has been connected with one passing under the earth-works of the Battery to the sea. In other respects the grounds and buildings of the Observatory remained generally in the same satisfactory condition as in the previous year, necessary repairs having been effected and the lightning conductors having been tested by the Public Works Department. The building occupied in recent years as an office by the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, has been restored to the Observatory for use as a waxed-paper manufactory.

Grounds and
Buildings.

The autographic instruments, which were maintained in continuous action, were the Declination Magnetograph, Horizontal Force Magnetograph, Vertical Force Magnetograph, Barograph, Thermograph, dry-bulb and wet-bulb, Pluviograph, and Anemograph, direction and velocity. Of these the first six registered photographically and the last mechanically; they were all in good order and worked well during the year. The new vertical force magnetograph procured in the previous year was mounted upon its pillars, and measurements were made of the several distances required as data for the calculation of the absolute direction of the axis of the magnet and of the scale-coefficient—both for scale-readings and tabulations; the weight and dimensions of the magnet, its magnetic moment and its time of vibration in horizontal and vertical planes have been determined; and the apparatus has been under trial and found to yield curves of good definition and smooth and steady flow. The Kew unifilar magnetometer remained in good order and in regular use, and the electrical clock and the harbour clock went well. These two clocks were in correct correspondence during the year on 364 days 8 hours, and more or less discordant during 5 hours, the discordances being due to interruption of telegraphic communication between the two clocks. During the remaining 11 hours the harbour clock was stopped, partly to allow of occasional cleaning, partly to secure the fan which had worked loose, and partly because the seconds central lever had been accidentally blocked by one of the releasing levers. Of chronometers belonging to the Admiralty two were, during the year, received from and two issued to ships of the Royal Navy, and two were sent to the

Instruments.

Astronomer Royal at Greenwich, and at the end of the year the number in store was five. The number of chronometers belonging to Government received in the Observatory during the year 1890-91 was 36 against 19 in 1889-90, and that of chronometers belonging to ships' captains and others rose from 68 to 90. The total number remaining with the officers of the Observatory at the close of the year was 37.

Work

The usual routine operations were carried on during the year, and the weather and other reports, in various forms, sent regularly to the same newspapers and officials as in past years.

Tables of results of the "Bombay Magnetical and Meteorological Observations, 1890," were prepared and checked, and the "copy" made ready for the Press, and the printing and distribution of the "Bombay Magnetical and Meteorological Observations for 1888-89, with two Appendices" were effected during the year.

At the request of the Rev. P. F. Denza a set of the "Bombay Magnetical and Meteorological Observations" was presented, by order of Government, to the Vatican Observatory.

WEATHER AT BOMBAY.

Rainfall.

The monsoon rains of the year 1890 may be said to have begun on the 1st June and ended on the 4th October, though there were slight falls aggregating 0.07 inch and 0.04 inch respectively before the first and after the last of these dates. The only striking departures from a normal distribution of the rainfall between these dates was an excessive fall of 9.01 inches on the 18th and 19th June, the entire cessation of rain between the 1st and 7th September, and its practical cessation between the 18th September and 3rd October when the aggregate reached only 0.17 inch. Of other than monsoon rains there was an abnormal fall of 1.18 inches on the 5th November, of 0.13 inch on the 5th December, of 0.20 inch on the 12th March, and there were slight falls aggregating 0.07 inch on three other days. The total rainfall of the year 1890-91 was 65.38 inches and the number of rainy days 117, the former being 4.92 inches in defect of the fall of an average year, and the latter 15 days in excess of the average number. The following table exhibits the principal alternations of relatively heavy and light rainfall during the monsoon:—

Period.	Number of days.	Rainfall in period.	Excess above average.	Defect below average.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1890, June 1st to 7th	7	3.29	0.88	.....
" June 8th to 12th	5	0.22	.....	3.73
" June 13th to 23th	13	18.94	7.81	.....
" June 26th to 29th	4	0.37	.....	2.45
" June 30th and July 1st	2	2.51	1.06	.....
" July 2nd to 8th	7	1.18	.....	3.00
" July 9th to August 2nd	25	22.62	2.23	.....
" August 3rd to 5th	3	0.21	.....	0.98
" August 6th and 7th	2	1.93	1.34	.....
" August 8th to September 10th	34	6.14	.....	7.22
" September 11th	1	2.34	1.91	.....
" September 12th to 14th	3	0.14	.....	0.93
" September 15th to 18th	4	3.12	1.80	.....
" September 19th to October 3rd	15	0.14	.....	3.33
" October 4th	1	0.54	0.35	.....
" October 5th to 7th	3	0.04	.....	0.59

Of days of heavy rainfall there were in the year twelve, giving falls of 1 to 2 inches, five of 2 to 3 inches, one of 3 to 4 inches, and two of 4 to 5 inches.

Temperature.

The mean temperature of the year was 78.8°, or 0.4° below the normal. All the periods in which there were excursions of more than 2° above or below the normal temperature of the season are exhibited in the subjoined table, which also shows the duration of each warm or cold period and its average excess or defect of temperature:—

Period.	Excess (+) or Defect (-).	Period.	Excess (+) or Defect (-).
1890, April 8th to 14th	+2°	1890, October 4th to 6th	-2½°
" " 20th to 25th	+1½°	" " 18th to 23rd	-2°
" " 30th to May 2nd	+2½°	" " November 11th to 13th	+1½°
" May 26th to 29th	+1½°	" " 20th to 22nd	-2°
" June 1st and 2nd	-3°	" " 30th to December 4th	-1½°
" " 5th to 7th	-3½°	" " December 12th to 19th	-2½°
" " 9th to 13th	-1½°	" " 28th to 1891 January 3rd	+2°
" " 14th to 21st	-4°	1891, January 13th to 16th	-2°
" " 30th to July 3rd	-1½°	" " 17th to 25th	+3½°
" July 15th to 19th	-2½°	" " 28th to February 1st	-4°
" " 28th and 29th	-2½°	" " February 3rd to 10th	+2°
" August 1st to 23rd	-1°	" " 18th and 19th	+2½°
" " 30th to September 1st	-2°	" " March 1st to 4th	-3°
" September 11th	-4°	" " 13th to 15th	-3°
" " 15th and 16th	-3°		

Horticulture.

PUBLIC GARDENS, BOMBAY.

Nine gardens were maintained by the Municipality in the town and island of Bombay during the year under review. Their names together with the sanctioned and actual expenditure incurred on their up-keep are shown below:—

Name of Garden.	Total amount sanctioned.			Actual expenditure.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Victoria Gardens	93,741	2	11	77,888	7	1
Elphinstone Circle Garden...	4,564	15	6	4,322	10	7
Falkland Road Garden	807	11	9	508	14	8
Northbrook Garden... ..	2,115	12	1	1,862	4	5
Sir Kavasji Jehangir Garden ...	513	0	0	452	15	4
Bázár Gate Garden	973	10	3	877	5	0
Garden on the Flats... ..	1,506	0	0	1,004	12	7
Dick's Tank Garden... ..	321	1	11	230	4	11
Malabar Hill Reservoir Garden ...	668	0	0	656	14	1
Total	1,05,211	6	5	87,804	8	8

All the above gardens were highly appreciated by the townspeople. More attention was paid to the general maintenance of the Victoria Gardens, as all the more important works had been completed in the previous year. The scale and system of admission fees to these gardens was altered in February, but sufficient time had not elapsed at the close of the year for a judgment to be formed as to what the financial results of the revised arrangement will be. Several new cages, the funds for which were provided by private donations, were in course of construction during the year under review, and will form a great improvement on the existing accommodation for the zoological collection. Several animals were presented by the Natural History Society and private persons, and the collection was showing steady improvement. Nothing was done during the year towards laying out and improving the land acquired during 1889-90, but a portion of the south-west corner of the gardens, recently reclaimed, was laid out, turfed and planted. The other municipal gardens had their usual share of attention during the year under review.

THE EMPRESS GARDENS, POONA.

The income for 1890-91 amounted to Rs. 6,030 as against Rs. 5,592 in the preceding year. The expenditure was Rs. 9,052, exceeding that of 1889-90 by Rs. 38, but being Rs. 338 below the budget estimate. The net cost to Government fell from Rs. 3,422 to Rs. 3,022.

The general working of the gardens has been satisfactory; the plants were well maintained, and the new superintendent worked well.

Forests.

The following statement shows, with details, the changes which have taken place in the forest area of the Northern Circle during the year 1890-91:—

Division.	AREA ON 1ST APRIL 1890.				ADDED DURING THE YEAR.				DISFORESTED OR EXCLUDED BY RECTIFICATION OF AREAS.				AREA ON 31ST MARCH 1891.			
	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.
North Thána	372	21	330	16	62	...	114	371	599	329	542	
South Thána	434	9	342	378	13	406	...	156	126	68	7	129	325	417	333	
East Khándesh	797	552	63	161	57	265	...	22	63	618	35	278	791	299	17	
West Khándesh	1,198	491	195	151	16	238	122	192	11	27	1,092	625	184	
Násik	1,192	268	51	13	...	1,192	306	
Ahmednagar	864	488	11	114	4	229	...	183	37	280	...	831	432	11		
Poona	742	507	...	...	5	556	...	...	5	186	...	743	237	...
Sátóna	982	13	...	681	4	208	...	17	...	154	...	680	67	1		
Sholápur	276	642	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	276	592	...
Burat	746	440	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	746	465	...
Panch Maháls	183	182	138	276	14	455	...	...	...	23	460	197	617	114
Ahmedgáod... ..	33	442	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	442	...
Total	7,329	150	1,071	447	116	571	...	378	355	103	77	374	7,290	618	944	

The total area under forest at the beginning of the year was 8,601 square miles, and at its close 8,286 square miles, showing a net decrease, during the year, of 315 square miles. This decrease was, to the extent of 162 square miles and 358 acres, due to rectification of areas, consequent on errors in calculation made at the time of the old revenue survey of

the country having been discovered at the revision survey in the collectorates of Thána and Ahmednagar, and also to the discovery of an important error in regard to the measurement of the Sátápda forests of the Khándesh Collectorate, which have not yet been surveyed by the Bombay Revenue Survey Department. The regular disforestations from reserved and protected areas amounted to 25 square miles 139 acres and 77 square miles 374 acres, respectively. In addition to the above, forest and waste lands to the extent of 454 square miles, provisionally notified under sections 4 and 28 of the Forest Act for inclusion in forest, were still awaiting forest settlement inquiries at the end of the year.

Boundaries. During the year, 20,676 cairns were erected as forest boundary marks at a cost of Rs. 8,936, against 28,398 cairns costing Rs. 10,594 in the previous year. The work done during the year represents the demarcation of 1,682 miles of forest boundary.

Forest Demarcation. The progress made during the year in the demarcation of forests is shown in the following statement:—

No.	Collectorate.	Number of Tálukas.	NUMBER OF TÁLUKAS		
			In which demarcation has been completed and sanctioned.	In which demarcation is incomplete.	In which demarcation is not commenced.
1	Thána	10	6	1	3
2	Khándesh	16	11	5	...
3	Násik	12	11	1	...
4	Ahmednagar	11	11	.....	.....
5	Poona	8	8	.....	.....
6	Sátára	11	11	.....	.....
7	Sholápur	7	7	.....	.....
8	Surat (exclusive of Dángs)* ...	8	5	.....	3
9	Panch Maháls	3	3	.....	.....
10	Ahmedábád	7	1	.....	6
Total ...		93	74	7	12

* For which a special Demarcation Officer has been appointed during the year.

Privileges conceded to villagers.

A concession was made, during the year, to the people of the Thána Collectorate to remove, free of charge, all the small branch-wood of six inches and less in circumference from the coupes for use as ráb or firewood. In the Khándesh Collectorate the alterations proposed in the preceding year, by a committee of local revenue and forest officers, were sanctioned by Government during the year, save in so far as they referred to the fees to be imposed for grazing sheep, and to the reduction in the fees for cutting bamboos. No new privileges were granted in any of the other divisions of the Northern Circle, except the concession of free grazing to all agricultural cattle in villages that have contributed "gairán" to the formation of a forest block.

Working Plans.

The operations of the Working Plans Branch were again practically confined, during the year, to the two forest divisions of Thána, where 214 compartments were actually laid out, covering an area of 10,911 acres; the first ten compartments in each of the 21 blocks in Bassein and the 13 in Máhim were also defined by the erection of cairns. A great deal of mapping work was also undertaken.

Forest Survey.

The Forest Survey Party carried on its operations during the year in the divisions of Poona, Ahmednagar, and North and South Thána. The cost of the work performed amounted to Rs. 32,513 against Rs. 35,181 in the previous year, and the following statement shows the details of the work done:—

No.	Division.	TRIANGULATION AND TRAVERSE IN ADVANCE.		TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY IN SQUARE MILES.			Total Cost.
		Triangulation in square miles.	Traverse in linear miles.	16"	8"	4"	
1	Poona	20	98	18.46	35.00	51.34	Rs.
2	Ahmednagar ... ..	...	...	52	...	...	82
3	South Thána	46	205.69	...	63.56	...	15,067
4	North Thána	50	110.37	...	...	...	2,028
Total ...		116	414.06	18.98	98.56	51.34	32,513

The numerical strength and cost of the superior and subordinate protective staff and of the office establishment remained unchanged during the year; the actual cost amounted to Rs. 4,52,279 against Rs. 4,55,835 in the year before.

Staff and Office
establishment.

The number of forest offences for which prosecutions were instituted during the year, including cases remaining over from the previous year, was 1,507 against 1,540 in 1889-90. Out of these 1,507 cases, 1,442, involving 3,193 persons, were disposed of, and 65 cases remained pending inquiry at the close of the year. Out of these 1,442 cases, convictions were secured in 1,107, or 76·6 per cent. of the cases, against 82 per cent. of convictions in the previous year. In addition to this, 10,251 cases were compounded under section 67 of the Indian Forest Act, against 6,485 in the year 1889-90; and the sums realised from the compositions amounted to Rs. 28,855 against Rs. 17,075 in the previous year. The number of cattle of different kinds impounded during the year for trespassing in forests was 302,493 against 197,366 in 1889-90. Large numbers were impounded in the divisions of Ahmednagar (91,876), West Khándesh (45,721), Poona (44,436), Sholápur (43,621), Násik (29,662), and Sátára (28,280).

Forest offences.

Of the total forest area of 5,572,131 acres, 1,225,268 acres, or 21 per cent., were traversed by fire against 884,502, or 16 per cent., in the previous year. The divisions in which the forests suffered most by fire were again Surat and West Khándesh, and the percentages of area burnt were 90 and 55 respectively. In all the other divisions of the Northern Circle fire conservancy showed a slight progressive improvement.

Forest fires.

The progress of reproduction, both natural and artificial, was satisfactory during the year. The area of regular plantations rose from 5,663 to 6,152 acres, and that of the cultural operations from 233,483 to 295,586 acres, the total expenditure on plantations being Rs. 9,767 against Rs. 11,056 in the previous year.

Plantations.

The Shirghát-Paruli road, which has been under construction in the Thána District by the Public Works Department during the previous four years, was completed during the year and was open to traffic throughout its length. The road from Ghoda to Ámbegaon in the Poona District, referred to in the preceding year, was not completed during the year. Surveys of certain proposed roads, which will aid the exploitation of timber from forests in the immediate vicinity, as also the construction of some minor roads, were undertaken by the Public Works Department in the districts of Khándesh, Násik, Ahmednagar and Sátára. Minor works, such as providing record shelves, concrete floor, &c., to the existing range forest offices, to cost in all Rs. 658, were sanctioned by the Conservator from the discretionary grant placed at his disposal. The expenditure incurred, under the head of Communications and Buildings, in repairs to, and the construction of, forest guards' huts and depôt houses, &c., in the several divisions of the Northern Circle, amounted to Rs. 3,589, against Rs. 3,744 in the previous year.

Communications
and buildings.

The free grants of timber made during the year in the several divisions of the Northern Circle amounted in value to Rs. 8,605 against Rs. 1,937 in the year preceding. Large grants were made in the divisions of South Thána (3,049), North Thána (1,633) and the Panch Maháls (1,547).

Free grants of
timber.

The financial results of the year as compared with those of the previous year are exhibited in the table given below :—

Financial Results.
Yield of Forest.

Year.	Receipts.	EXPENDITURE.			Surplus
		A. Conservancy and Works.	B. Establishments.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90	11,85,540	2,18,519	4,86,838	7,05,357	4,80,183
1890-91	12,57,502	2,47,858	4,87,847	7,35,705	5,21,797
Increase	71,962	29,339	1,009	30,348	41,614
Decrease ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The revenue of the year was the highest on record. These favourable results were mainly due to the success which attended the sale of the coupes in the North Thána Division, and to better prices obtained for timber, firewood and other minor forest produce at departmental sales in other divisions. The revenue from grass and grazing rose from Rs. 3,42,037 to Rs. 3,61,984, thus more than maintaining the steady expansion of this source of revenue which set in in 1878-79. The revenue from the sale of timber amounted to Rs. 6,71,407 against Rs. 6,24,787 in the year preceding, and that of firewood to Rs. 66,607 against Rs. 72,059. Stock worth Rs. 94,865 was on hand at the close of the year.

Southern Circle.
Area.

The following statement shows the forest area of the Southern Circle during 1890-91 :

Collectorate.	AREA ON 1ST APRIL 1890.				ADDED DURING THE YEAR.				EXCLUDED OR TRANSFERRED TO OTHER HEADS.				AREA ON THE 31ST MARCH 1891.				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.		
Kánara	6.3	446	2,864	533	56	553	...	...	...	12	57*	436	740	347	2,807	97	3,547	444
Belgaum	494	420	196	572	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	494	417	196	572	691	349
Dhárwár	171	410	260	259	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	171	410	260	258	432	23
Bijápúr	1.5	76	...	361	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	76	...	364	153	410
Kolába	293	631	89	606	12	310	...	33	3	258	5	26	305	508	56	280	364	238
Ratnágiri	20	113	...	...	+2	546	...	...	...	105	+25	333	20	60	...	...	20	60
Total	1,819	176	3,411	414	69	305	...	33	3	373	64	463	1,888	8	3,326	291	5,211	299

* Of these, 56 square miles and 553 acres were transferred to the reserved forests and 523 acres disforested.

Forest settlement
and demarcation.

Forest settlement inquiries were in progress in three talukas in Kánara, three in Belgaum and Dhárwár, and three pethas in Kolába. The changes in the area for Kánara are owing to the forest settlement of 46 villages of Sirsi, 16 of Kumta and 21 of Honávar, the area of which was gazetted in 1890-91. During the year, the forest settlement officer submitted proposals on 17 villages of Sirsi and 46 villages of Kumta aggregating 55,600 acres, and completed field-work for a tract of 61 square miles of Yellápúr, 227 of Kumta, and 61 of Ankola. Settlement proposals on these portions were in course of preparation. The following area was notified under section 4 of the Forest Act:—

A. g.

In Honávar 68,145 34

In Sirsi 7,647 31

In Kumta 598 39

The demarcation of lines dividing protected from reserved forests in the Ankola and Kumta sub-divisions, measuring 36 miles 7 furlongs and 5 miles 6 furlongs, respectively, was completed; and field-books and maps, showing boundary-marks and demarcation lines, were prepared for the use of the forest and village officers. The work done by the forest settlement officer in Belgaum and Dhárwár comprised the complete inspection of the Chikodi (acres 11,463-18), Gokák (acres 32,230.7) and Khánápúr (acres 42,670-10) talukas, and settlement reports were submitted on the Belgaum and Chikodi forests, aggregating 106,468 acres. Since the close of the year, the field-work of the Belgaum District was reported to have been completed, and that of Dhárwár commenced. Final orders were passed by Government on the forest settlement of the Nágothna, Pen and Roha sub-divisions of the Kolába District. The total area retained as forest is as under:—

Reserved.	Protected.
Acres.	Acres.
28,218 ⁹ / ₂₆	102 ¹ / ₂ in Nágothna.
32,283 ¹⁷ / ₁₆	904 ⁹ / ₂₆ in Pen.
31,739 ⁴ / ₁₆	6,259 ³ / ₂₆ in Roha.

The expenditure on forest settlement and demarcation during 1890-91 was Rs. 24,963 against Rs. 13,970 in 1889-90.

Forest offences.

The number of prosecutions for forest offences instituted during 1890-91 was 194 against 144 in 1889-90; and the number of convictions obtained, in cases decided by Magistrates, 146 against 101. The cases decided by Magistrates numbered in all 197 in 1890-91 against 138 in 1889-90. The increase in the number of cases taken into Court occurred mostly in Kolába and Ratnágiri. The number of cases disposed of under section 67 of the Forest Act also increased from 674 in 1889-90 to 1,052 in 1890-91. Those dealt with in Belgaum, Kolába and the Central Division of Kánara, during the year, respectively, showed an increase of 262, 77 and 42 over the preceding year. The large increase in Belgaum was due to the fact that in former years when a number of individuals were convicted, at one and the same time, of similar offences, their offences were all grouped as one case, whereas now each individual offence is shown separately. The increase in the Central Division of Kánara was owing to more frequent illegal cutting of *soppu* by garden cultivators. The sums realized as compensation paid to Government amounted to Rs. 2,332 in 1890-91 against Rs. 2,794 in the previous year.

Staff.

The numerical strength of the forest staff underwent no change during the year, with the exception of the addition of a newly trained officer from England who was attached to the Working Plans establishment.

The following table shows the details of the work done by the Forest Survey Party in the several districts during the year ending the 31st March 1891 :—

District.	Táloka.	TRIANGULATION.		TRAVELLING.		TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.				Total cost.										
		Amount in square miles.	Cost.	Amount in linear miles.	Cost.	8"		4"												
						Amount in square miles.	Cost.	Amount in square miles.	Cost.											
		Rs.	s.	p.	Rs.	s.	p.	Rs.	s.	p.	Rs.	s.	p.							
Dhárwár ...	Kalgha'gi ...	220	570	2	7	618	007	4	4	24	1,631	0	1	...	...	2,808	7	0
Kánara ...	Yellápur ...		2,850	12	11	3,036	5	8	123	8,493	5	6	...	...	...	14,380	8	1
Do. ...	Mundgod ...		2,230	10	4	2,429	1	4	95	6,405	0	5	...	...	...	11,115	2	1
Do. ...	Supa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,410	2	1
Kolába ...	Pen ...	66	3,578	10	5	259	09	1,679	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	5,258	7	1
Do. ...	Panvel ...		490	13	2	968	7	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,459	5	1
Total ...		286	9,771	1	5	...	8,720	15	11	242	16,529	12	0	45	4,410	2	1	39,431	15	5

The cost of the survey work done during the year ending 30th September 1890 amounted to Rs. 38,970-11-10, the cost per square mile of topography for 8" and 4" scales being Rs. 83-8-4 and Rs. 71-7-3, respectively.

Reproduction both from seeds and shoots was much benefited by special measures adopted for protection from fire. Reproduction in the railway fuel cuttings from stumps, and in the teak forests of Yellápur and the Northern Division of Kánara from seeds, was successful. Natural reproduction.

In the Kárwár and Arge casuarina plantations of the Northern Division of Kánara, 8,800 plants were put down, but of these 900 died. A nursery of 12,000 seedlings was prepared. In the Central Division of Kánara, seedlings were put out from nurseries made in past years. The plants which survived included 2,347 teak, 924 junglewood, 97 harda, 14 matti, 6 honne and 50 *Pithecolobium saman*. Besides these operations, seeds of several kinds were sown broad-cast in the jungles of this and other divisions. In the Belgaum and Dhárwár Divisions sowings were made, in the portions closed to grazing, by means of hoe-picks. In the former 941 acres of forest in all were sown. In the latter 65,466 teak-plants, 221 casuarina, 32 date-palm and 7,670 matti were put down. Of these only 100 teak plants appear to have died. In Kolába, 644 casuarina, 259 cáju, 20 cocoapalm and 4 undi plants were put out, and all of these are reported to have survived. Nurseries of 4,200 teak seedlings were also made in Dhárwár, and of 6,368 *nim*, sandal and *palas* seedlings in Bijápur. The expenditure on plantations amounted to Rs. 3,322 in 1890-91 against Rs. 3,429 in 1889-90. Artificial reproduction.

During the year special measures for protection from fire were successfully adopted in the forests of the several divisions. The area attempted to be protected was 1,059 square miles, of which only nine square miles are reported to have suffered from fire. The cost incurred was Rs. 14,785. Fires were also less frequent in the forests which were not specially protected. Fires.

During the year, free grants of timber worth Rs. 13,788 were made, the value of the grants in 1889-90 being Rs. 16,234. Free grants.

Forest buildings and roads were repaired as usual. The repair of the Nágargáli-Halsi road was commenced, and a road was made from Amset to Devrái, at a cost of Rs. 265, for the transport of fuel to the Southern Marátha Railway. The railway rest-house at Nágargáli was purchased for Rs. 500 and converted into a guard-house. A watch-house was built at a cost of Rs. 300 in each of the three divisions of Kánara, and Rs. 200 were expended in constructing a well at the Haliyál timber depôt. The total expenditure incurred under this head was Rs. 6,130. Communications and buildings.

The financial results of the year, as compared with those of 1889-90, are shown in the following table :— Financial results

Year.	Receipts.	EXPENDITURE.			Surplus.
		A.	B.	Total.	
		Conservancy and Works.	Establishments.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90 ...	13,25,676	3,99,325	2,51,018	6,50,343	6,75,333
1890-91 ...	13,49,826	4,38,426	2,66,529	7,04,955	6,44,871
Increase ...	24,150	39,101	15,511	54,612	.....
Decrease ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,462

The net revenue of 1890-91 was less, because the demand for timber was so small that of the 268,300 cubic feet brought into the Haliyál depôt of the Northern Division of Kánara, only 128,000 cubic feet were sold. The cost, during the year, of the forest survey and the amount paid as shares to khots and to rakhwáldárs in Kolába exceeded the sums paid in 1889-90 by Rs. 5,389 and Rs. 7,000 respectively.

Yield of Forests. The large teak exploited in the Southern Circle during 1890-91 yielded 355,665 cubic feet, against 251,422 cubic feet in 1889-90; and small teak, such as poles, pieces, rafters, &c., yielded 934,644 cubic feet against 915,337 cubic feet. The outturn of sleeper-pieces was 2,765 in 1890-91 against 16,230 in 1889-90. The large junglewood removed amounted to 338,589 cubic feet against 336,800 cubic feet in 1889-90; the junglewood poles, rafters, pieces, &c., brought in, measured 33,957 cubic feet against 26,819 cubic feet. The yield of blackwood was 20,601 cubic feet against 13,873 in the previous year, and of blackwood poles, pieces, &c., was 1,505 cubic feet against 771 cubic feet; 4,889 cubic feet of casuarina-poles, pieces, &c., thinned out from the Kárwár plantations were also brought in. The number of bamboo stems extracted fell from 6,450,245 in 1889-90 to 4,526,808. The decrease was ascribed chiefly to the rates for the transport of bamboos by rail having been enhanced by the Railway Company, and also to the establishment of a toli at Madnalli, near Haliyál. The collection of myrobolans amounted to 9,012 khandis against 8,771 khandis of 700 lbs. each (or 10,964 khandis of 560 lbs. each) in 1889-90. The quantity of firewood removed from the forests during 1890-91 aggregated 5,033,958 cubic feet against 4,310,124 cubic feet in the previous year. The increase in the quantity of firewood exploited during the year chiefly occurred in Belgaum and the Northern and Central Divisions of Kánara, and it was due to a greater demand for wood for local consumption and for export. There was also an increase of 174,230 cubic feet in the amount of fuel supplied to the Southern Marátha Railway Company. The outturn of sandalwood prepared for sale in the Southern and Central Divisions of Kánara and in Dhárwár was 94 khandis against 84 in 1889-90.

Working Plans. The following table shows the details of work done by the Working Plans Branch during the year:—

	Lines cut.	Number of miles surveyed.	Area estimated in acres.	Posts fixed.	Number of test trees felled and measured.	Number of compartments formed.	Area of which Working Plans were formed.	Cost.
	Miles.							Rs.
Party No. I	72.8	90.8	2,169.3	1,451	185	52	28,825.4	} 34,065
Party No. II	77.5	72.02	1,289.2	1,220	153	31	15,535.6	

Sind Circle.
Area. The area of the reserved forests in the Sind Circle on the 31st March 1890 was 991 square miles and 324 acres, and the areas added and deducted during the year under report were 13 and 125 acres respectively. The total area at the close of the year was, therefore, 991 square miles and 212 acres. The area of protected forests at the end of the year was 1 square mile and 245 acres. In the Hyderábád Division 13 acres in Deh Richal, táluca Hála, were declared reserved forest, and in the Sukkur Division, 125 acres were disforested under sections 19 and 26 of the Indian Forest Act. Under section 4 of the Forest Act, 2,880 acres of newly formed kacha adjoining the Khanote Forest in the Hyderábád Division were notified. The total area lost and gained by the action of the river during the year under review was approximately 19,019 and 10,394 acres respectively.

Survey. In all the survey of 34,499 acres of forest in the Sukkur, Nausháhro and Hyderábád Divisions was made by the two surveyors on the temporary establishment.

Fires. The area of forest destroyed by fire during the year under report was 2,671 acres against 1,703 acres in the previous year, which, as compared with the total area under forest, is insignificant.

Forest offences. The number of cases tried by the Magistrates and the number of convictions obtained during the year 1890-91 were 59 and 36 against 98 and 67, respectively, in the preceding year. The number of cases compounded under section 67 of the Indian Forest Act during the year under report was 1,666 against 1,315 in the previous year, while the amount of compensation received fell from Rs. 3,068 to Rs. 2,660.

Yield of forests. The following quantities of timber, posts and rafters, and fuel were sold at the several sale depôts during the year: timber, 33,784 cubic feet; posts and rafters, 210,003 numbers; fuel, 218,302 maunds. The sales in the depôts increased owing to a better demand, and periodical auctions were held in the Sukkur Division. In the Hyderábád Division, the increase in the sales of firewood at Kotri and Hyderábád was due to the increase in the number of steam cotton gins and engines for which fuel is required. There was a slight falling off in the amount of firewood supplied to the railways and other large consumers, the total weight sold being 19¾ lákhs of maunds against 20¼ lákhs of maunds in the previous year. The total receipts from the gháts or nákas during the year fell to Rs. 25,818 from Rs. 29,358 in the previous year.

Free grants of timber. Free grants of timber to the value of Rs. 1,774 were made during the year against Rs. 559 granted in the previous year.

The total receipts and expenditure for the past two years were as under :—

Year.	Receipts.	EXPENDITURE.			Surplus.
		A. Conservancy and Works.	B. Establishment.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90	6,26,762	3,11,423	98,036	4,09,459	2,17,303
1890-91	6,80,892	3,21,635	91,566	4,13,201	2,67,691
Increase ...	54,130	10,212	.....	3,742	50,388
Decrease ...	.....	.....	6,470	.....	.....

The net revenue for 1889-90 was the highest that had up to that time been obtained, but a further increase of Rs. 50,388 in the net revenue was realized during the year under report.

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 Ahmedábád, apart from the mill industry, the usual industries of *kinkháb* and *sári* manufacture continued, but no new industry sprang up, nor were the old manufactures reported to have made any strides in the year under review. The opening of the Viramgám-Mehsána Railway is reported to have had a stimulating effect on trade generally in the Ahmedábád District. At Kapadvanj, in the Kaira District, the old industries of soap and glass manufacture continued to be carried on on the old methods, precluding the possibility of an expansion of either trade or of successful competition with similar industries elsewhere. Tobacco was grown and prepared for consumption in this district, Málwa and Káthiáwár, but the endeavour to prepare it to suit the European taste was given up two years ago as a failure. A small iron and brass foundry was opened and worked during the year at Nadiád. Gold and silver lace-making, silk and brocade weaving, wood and ivory carving prospered at Surat, and owing to the demand for such manufactures in Bombay, they were turned out in slightly increased quantities during the year under review. Ahmednagar silver work, similar to the silver manufactures of Cutch, continued to find a fair market. In the Poona District the Dápuri Brewery worked satisfactorily during the year, turning out 609,995 gallons of ale and stout, and the Reay Paper Mills extended their business considerably, the value of the paper manufactured rising from Rs. 3,07,500 to Rs. 3,93,729 in the year under review. The working of the sugar refinery at Mundhwa had to be stopped during the year, as the owner's license to manufacture rum had to be cancelled. The local industries of some of the Deccan districts have suffered by the opening of the Southern Marátha Railway; and in the Belgaum District, where paper used to be manufactured in considerable quantities, the industry is rapidly declining. At Chiplún, in the Ratnágiri District, there was an oil-mill worked during certain periods of the year at which a certain amount of oil-cake was also turned out, and there were in various other parts of the district isolated manufacturers of various curios, such as ornaments of buffalo horn, &c., but practically there were no industries of importance. There were no manufactures of any but local importance in Sind. The bone-crushing trade continued to expand, and the exports to Europe to increase, while in the Thar and Párkar District the local cotton-blanket manufacture continued to thrive.

THE FACTORIES ACT.

The number of factories in the town and island of Bombay, to which Act XV of 1881 applied, was 91 at the end of the year 1890-91, against 86 at the end of the previous year. Factories.

Children under 12 years of age were employed in 13 mills during the year. The only prosecution instituted during the year was one, under section 15 (a) of the Act, against the manager of the Hongkong Mill for employing children under 12 years of age for more than the nine hours a day allowed by law. The manager was convicted and fined Rs. 200. Employment of children.

The officers who held the post of Inspector of Factories made 382 inspections, visiting each of the textile and non-textile factories at least four times in the year under report. Inspections.

During the year, 523 accidents occurred, of which 458 were classed as slight and 65 as serious. Five accidents resulted in death. In the previous year out of a total of 434 accidents 328 were slight, 94 serious and 12 fatal. Accidents.

STEAM BOILER INSPECTION ACT.

Operations of the
 Department.

The Bombay Boiler Inspection Act continued to be in force throughout the Presidency. There were two Inspectors under the Act and the amount of work performed by them was reported to be highly satisfactory. Proposals were made to include Sind in the Bombay Inspections, in order that, in addition to the present arrangements for the inspection of boilers in that province, an annual inspection by one of the regular Inspectors should be assured. The arrangement as thus suggested appeared to go hand-in-hand with a proposal to devote the surplus funds to the appointment of a third Inspector, for whom, owing to an increase in the number of registered boilers, it appears there would be plenty of work. The total number of boilers inspected in the Presidency was 1,016 (against 971 in 1889-90), of which 579 were in the city of Bombay and 437 in the Mofussil. The number of boilers re-inspected during 1890-91 in the town and island of Bombay rose to 22 from 15 in 1889-90. Sixty-seven new boilers in the City of Bombay were brought on the register during the year under report, bringing the total registered number to 693 against 626 at the close of 1889-90. In the Mofussil there were 424 boilers on the registers on the 31st March 1890; ninety-two were newly brought on to the registers, making a total of 516 registered boilers at the close of the year under report, of which 457 were inspected and 9 were re-inspected. The fact of the non-inspection of 114 boilers in Bombay and 79 in the Mofussil is attributed to the majority of these not having been in use during the year, but the owners are the only persons to whom the reason for their non-inspection is known. The Act (III of 1887) worked smoothly and well throughout the year, and there was neither an appeal to a commission nor a single prosecution instituted under it throughout the year. It is also reported that there was no explosion, nor accident causing loss of life or injury to any person. When practicable 'casual inspections' were made by the Inspectors in addition to the regular inspections under the Act. The number of candidates for the Engineers' Examination was 397, as against 373 in 1889-90 and 209 in 1888-89.

Financial results.

The financial results of the working of the department were highly satisfactory. There was an opening balance from the previous year of Rs. 30,555, and receipts amounted to Rs. 37,850. Expenditure, including Rs. 28,510 repaid to Provincial Funds, amounted to Rs. 51,068, leaving a net balance to the credit of the Inspection fund, of Rs. 17,337.

BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

No report was received from the Committee of this Association in the year 1890, and consequently its proceedings could not be brought under review in the General Administration Report for 1889-90. The Committee have furnished a report dealing with the period commencing on the 1st July 1889 and ending on the 31st December 1890, together with a statement of the cotton spinning and weaving mills working in India complete up to the 30th June 1891, and from the latter statistical information regarding the cotton mill industry in the Presidency has been extracted and is given in the first paragraph below.

The Cotton Mill
 Industry.

The year ending the 31st December 1890 was a distinctly unfavourable one to trade generally, and its conditions affected seriously the cotton mill industry; and though a detailed report has not been supplied dealing with the subject for the last six months of the year ending the 30th June 1891, the statistics contained in the statement supplied indicate that the expansion of the cotton mill industry in this Presidency has received a sharp, if temporary, check from which, up to the end of the six months with which the report does not deal in detail, there had been no real indication of recovery. At the close of the year 1889-90 (ending the 30th June) there were reported to be, in the Bombay Presidency, 94 cotton spinning and weaving mills, of which 70 were in the town and island of Bombay and 24 elsewhere. In the statement now furnished, while the number of mills outside the town and island of Bombay are given as the same, those in Bombay are shown to have numbered, on the 30th June 1891, only 67. Two mills were destroyed by fire, and the reconstruction of a third, which was in progress, was abandoned during the year. Though the number of mills fell during the year, the number of spindles, or, in other words, the amount of spinning power, increased slightly over the whole Presidency, there being a large increase in the Bombay mills and a smaller decrease in the mills up-country. The total number of spindles and looms was respectively 2,360,170 and 18,487 against 2,350,728 and 17,735 in the preceding year. This increase of machinery was, no doubt, the result of orders issued on English manufacturers during a more prosperous period of business. During the year ending the 31st December 1890 the shipments to China continued to increase largely, the excess exports over those of the previous twelve months being 70,363 bales, or 27½ per cent. more. On the other hand, owing to the development of the cotton spinning industry in Japan, the exports to that country decreased by 24,498 bales, or by 40 per cent. The exports of yarn from Bombay to China and Japan were 362,782 bales against 316,917 bales during the twelve months ending the 31st December 1889, while the exports of country-made piece-goods to those two countries also rose from 2,017,197 yards to 3,684,374 yards.

Factory Legislation.

Though no new factory laws were passed during the year ending 31st December 1890, a Commission was appointed by the Government of India for the purpose of ascertaining and reporting on the views of the factory hands on the subject of work hours for women and children. The general conclusions arrived at by this Commission were much the same as

those expressed by the Bombay Factory Commission of 1884, and their views met with the concurrence of the Mill-owners' Association. The agitation among mill-owners in Lancashire, which had for its object the introduction of factory laws in Bombay similar to those now in force in England, continued throughout the eighteen months ending the 31st December 1890; but, as no steps were taken by Government in the direction urged upon them by the agitators in England, the Association, though strongly opposed to any such legislative interference, did not feel called upon to refute what they considered the mis-statements and misrepresentations of the irresponsible writers and agitators in the cotton-spinning interest in Lancashire.

In September 1889, and again in March 1890, at periods when trade was particularly slack, a large number of the Bombay mill-owners by mutual consent agreed to close their mills for eight days in every month for a period of three months. Shortly after the first agreement was ratified there was a temporary revival of trade, and the agreement was annulled, but on the second occasion all the signatories observed the terms of the compact for the complete period stipulated. Owing to a revival of trade the question of a renewal of the arrangement was not mooted again.

Short-time
movement.

Some correspondence took place between the Government of India, the Bombay and Bengal Chambers of Commerce, and the Association with regard to the application of, and the framing of rules under this Act, but the subjects dealt with were exclusively matters of detail, and did not affect any principles affirmed by the Act.

Merchandise Marks
Act.

Certain correspondence passed between Government and the Association on the subject of the rules to be passed under the Act, and the proposed extension of the Act to Prime Movers; the latter proposal did not meet with the approval of the Association.

Bombay Boiler
Inspection Act (III
of 1887).

Correspondence took place between Government and the Association on the subject of the vaccination of mill operatives, but no definite course was decided on.

Vaccination, &c.

The number of members of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association was 52 on the 31st December 1890, and during the eighteen months ending on that date six mills joined. On 30th June 1889 the balance to the credit of the Association was Rs. 21,979-10-10 and the receipts were Rs. 9,661-0-3. Expenditure was Rs. 9,353-10-8, leaving a balance of Rs. 22,287-0-5 to their credit.

Affairs of the
Association.

Trade.

In spite of the fact that trade in certain branches suffered, during the year under review, from a depression which is elsewhere dealt with, the value of the sea-borne trade of the port of Bombay, exclusive of Government transactions, reached nearly 105 crores of rupees, exceeding that of the preceding year by nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ crores, and being the highest value ever recorded. For the increase in the whole foreign trade from $83\frac{1}{2}$ crores to $84\frac{1}{2}$ crores of rupees, imports were responsible entirely, and showed a value exceeding that of the previous year by nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ crores of rupees; export trade, on the other hand, failed to maintain the high value to which it had attained in 1889-90, and fell off by $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores of rupees, in spite of there being an increase in the exports of treasure, amounting to 11 lakhs, over those of the preceding year. The chief article contributing to this decline in the export trade was raw cotton, while, on the other hand, the shipments of twist and yarn, chiefly to China, increased by 76 lakhs over those of 1889-90, and tea exports improved to the extent of eleven lakhs of rupees. The only articles of import which seriously declined were machinery and mill-work, silk piece-goods and copper, which, in the aggregate, fell off by over 87 lakhs: nearly all other commodities of import showed a considerable increase. The decline in the exports of raw cotton, together with a fall in the imports of machinery and mill-gear, are significant facts when considered in connection with the decreased number of cotton mills in Bombay, noticed in another part of this report. The countries from which imports most markedly decreased were the United Kingdom, France, the United States, Mozambique and Arabia, while a considerable increase was observable in those from Austria, Germany, China, Straits Settlements and Australia. The article in which there was the chief falling off in the import trade from the United Kingdom was silver treasure, while imports of this metal from China showed an abnormal and almost counterbalancing increase. The imports from Australia were, as usual, practically confined to imports of treasure, which in the year under review improved by $54\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Import trade with Germany increased from $25\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to $83\frac{1}{2}$ during the year, following on an increase from 13 lakhs in the previous year, and the improvement was general. The value of exports to the United Kingdom, Austria, Belgium, Italy, Mauritius and Japan showed a serious decline, while those to Germany, Holland, Abyssinia, Egypt and China exhibited an enhanced value. The chief article responsible for the decline in value of exports to the United Kingdom was, as already noticed, raw cotton, and it is a satisfaction to notice, on the other hand, that wheat exports did not show a similar decrease. Lighter shipments of raw cotton were also the chief causes of the decreased exports to Austria, Belgium and Italy; but while exports of this article to Japan continued to increase, those of cotton twist and yarn, probably owing to the expansion of the cotton mill industry in that country, showed a considerable falling off. The expansion of the export trade with Holland was due entirely to the value of linseed exported being nearly treble that of the preceding year, while it is satisfactory also to observe that the exports of raw cotton, which to almost every other country declined in value, increased both to Germany and China. The chief articles of import from whatever

General remarks:
Bombay.

country the values of which showed an increase were coal, cotton piece-goods, sugar, wool manufactures and gold and silver treasure. Those in which the largest decline was visible, besides machinery and mill-work, were copper and silk piece-goods. The increase in the imports of coal was not unexpected, owing to the low stocks at the close of 1889-90, while, on the other hand, the importation of sugar, stimulated during the early part of the year by the sudden rise in exchange, will probably cause a diminution in the imports of this commodity during the ensuing year. Similar excessive imports of copper during the preceding year were the cause of the decline in the imports of this article during the year under review. In exports the articles which showed the most favourable increases were cotton twist and yarn (chiefly to China), grain and pulse (chiefly to the United Kingdom and France), and refined sugar. The stimulus given to the grain export trade was the failure of the crops in Europe, and the effects of this will probably be more noticeable when reviewing the trade of the current year than it was up to the 31st March 1891, and it is remarkable that the increase in the exports of grains during January, February and March nearly doubled those of the corresponding months of the preceding year. The yield of the wheat crops in India was a good one, and the effects of this can hardly have been felt in their full force before the close of the period at present under review. Besides the decline in the raw cotton exports already noticed, there was a slight fall in the exports of several other articles, but not such as to call for special remark. The total value of the private coasting trade rose, for the year under review, to nearly 20½ crores of rupees against nearly 18½ crores, which was its value in 1889-90, but this increase of 1½ crores was reduced slightly by a decline in the value of Government stores and treasure carried from 187 to 184½ lakhs of rupees. Imports of merchandise rose from 10½ crores to 11½ crores of rupees, and exports from 7½ to over 8½ crores of rupees.

Karachi.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the port of Karachi during the year under review was Rs. 1,242½ lakhs against Rs. 1,223½ lakhs in the previous year, giving an increase of 1.56 per cent. The increase has been continuous since 1887-88, when the total value of the trade was only 8½ lakhs of rupees. Towards the increased percentage foreign imports contributed a rise of 8.08 per cent., reaching a total value of Rs. 378½ lakhs, which is the highest on record; and though the foreign export trade experienced a fall of 6.79 per cent. as compared with the previous year, its total value, Rs. 472½ lakhs, was 24.33 per cent. higher than the average of the past five years. The increase in the imports of foreign merchandise not liable to duty was nearly general, the chief exceptions in which a decline was noticeable being cotton goods, dyes, machinery and mill-gear, metals and wool. Among dutiable articles, arms, ammunition and kerosine oil were the chief articles contributing to the improvement in trade, while the imports of spirits generally showed a decline. A further fall in the import of treasure from foreign countries took place, which was, however, in the year under review, more than counterbalanced by the increase in similar imports from Bombay. The decline noticeable in exports to foreign countries occurred in commodities not liable to duty, chief among which were cotton and cotton piece-goods, wheat, barley, hides, rapeseed and wool; while, on the other hand, the exports of pulse, bajri, jowari and animal bones, and exports of dutiable merchandise (rice) showed a large increase of 44.14 per cent. The value of treasure exports declined by 48.68 per cent. Though many articles contributed towards an increase in imports of merchandise from the United Kingdom, the total increase as compared with the previous year was less than 1½ per cent., which was nearly counterbalanced by the decrease in the value of imports of treasure. The decrease in exports to the United Kingdom was slight and confined to cotton, wool and a few other commodities. Treasure in sterling was for the first time (to the value, however, of Rs. 10,000 only) exported to the United Kingdom. The most remarkable increase in imports from any one country occurred in the trade with Germany. In 1889 the total value of imports from that country was Rs. 31,159; during the year under review a direct trade was started, and nine vessels loaded at Hamburg with cargoes for Karachi; the total value of these imports was Rs. 25,53,180. The export trade with Italy more than doubled during the year, and was valued at Rs. 6½ lakhs, the most important article contributing to the increase being raw cotton. There were no remarkable fluctuations observable in the value of the coasting trade, and a considerable expansion in the trade with Burma, the imports from which country rose from Rs. 54,700 in 1889-90 to Rs. 2,97,456 in the year under review, was the most noticeable feature. The bulk of the coasting trade was, as usual, with Bombay.

Aden.

While the total value of the trade at Aden amounted only to Rs. 645 lakhs against Rs. 671½ lakhs in the previous year, this decrease of Rs. 26½ lakhs being due chiefly to direct steam communication having been established with the Red Sea ports, there was a large increase of trade with the Somali duty ports as a result of the greater security to caravans on the kafila roads to Harrar. The falling off in the total value of trade was common to both foreign, Indian and inland trade, though the decline was most marked in the case of the first-named. The total value of imports from foreign countries was Rs. 230½ lakhs against Rs. 231½ lakhs in 1889-90, while that of exports declined from Rs. 267½ lakhs to Rs. 242½ lakhs. The countries from which imports showed the greatest falling off were the United Kingdom and Arabia, the fall in value from the former being Rs. 8½ lakhs and from the latter nearly Rs. 10 lakhs. Exports to Massowah declined by Rs. 14 lakhs and those to the United States by nearly Rs. 9 lakhs. Against this, as a partial set-off, was an increase of Rs. 10½ lakhs in the imports from Massowah and of Rs. 6½ lakhs in those from

other East African ports, while exports to the last-named also rose in value by Rs. 6½ lakhs. Indian imports of merchandise were valued at Rs. 101½ lakhs and of treasure at nearly Rs. 3 lakhs, there being a decline under both heads as compared with the previous year, while exports, on the other hand, both of treasure and merchandise, showed a slight advance, the former reaching Rs. 14½ lakhs and the latter Rs. 10½ lakhs against Rs. 11½ lakhs and Rs. 9¼ lakhs respectively. While the value of the land import trade showed an increase of 7.20 per cent., that of the export trade declined by 17.84 per cent. There was a decrease in the imports of coffee, but an increase in the exports of tobacco, grain and animals. The cause of the diminished imports of coal was a decline in the shipping trade at the port of Aden, and a decrease in the number of steamers calling to coal.

(1) PRESIDENCY PROPER.

PORT OF BOMBAY.

The value of the sea-borne trade of the Port of Bombay, exclusive of Government transactions, reached nearly 105 crores of rupees, and was the highest value yet recorded, being greater than the previous year by nearly 3½ crores. The following table will show the value of the trade during each year of the past decade :—

Year.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Value	Rs. 76,34,01,415	79,26,97,318	83,27,03,526	84,13,14,160	83,06,78,594	84,55,31,702	91,04,17,831	97,07,87,060	1,01,49,27,040	1,04,82,46,280

Total Trade.

The total trade may be divided into four branches, and the value and percentage borne by each is shown below in comparison with the previous year :—

Foreign and Coasting Trade.

Divisions.	1889-90.	Percentage of Total Trade.	1890-91.	Percentage of Total Trade.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.		Rs.		
With Foreign External Ports	83,18,66,426	81.96	84,63,61,720	80.74	+ 1,44,95,294
With Foreign Indian Ports	5,62,37,042	5.54	7,24,68,838	6.91	+ 1,62,31,796
With British Ports in other Presidencies	9,19,30,716	9.06	9,63,96,167	9.20	+ 44,65,451
With British Ports within the Presidency.	3,48,92,865	3.44	3,30,19,555	3.15	- 18,73,310

The trade with Foreign External Ports, i.e., with countries beyond the Continent of India, is classed as "Foreign Trade," and that with Foreign Indian Ports and British Ports in other Presidencies, as well as within the Presidency, as "Coasting Trade."

The following table shows the value of the trade for each year during the past decennial period. Government transactions are here included, but will not be referred to in any subsequent remarks or tables :—

Foreign Trade.

	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS—										
Merchandise	18,13,72,652	19,37,03,239	20,75,09,401	21,49,74,393	21,96,64,214	23,43,25,186	25,28,02,607	26,38,38,591	26,34,11,170	27,51,21,600
Treasure	9,01,51,055	10,72,72,341	10,32,19,580	10,70,14,619	12,47,89,249	9,47,41,197	12,16,67,774	12,10,87,779	15,87,19,363	17,58,17,241
Total	27,15,23,707	30,09,75,624	31,07,28,981	32,19,89,012	34,44,53,463	32,90,66,373	37,42,70,381	38,49,26,370	42,21,29,533	45,09,38,841
Govt. Stores	43,99,312	63,29,140	93,08,003	67,17,486	58,89,895	47,07,393	30,35,236	72,44,523	59,12,477	65,87,169
Do. Treasure	...	...	...	43,500	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Imports, including Govt. transactions	27,59,23,019	30,73,04,764	32,00,36,984	32,87,06,598	35,03,42,358	33,37,73,766	37,72,05,617	39,21,70,893	42,80,42,010	45,75,29,010
EXPORTS—										
Merchandise	31,67,07,778	31,35,83,373	32,50,44,909	32,73,22,488	31,29,79,402	31,22,03,057	34,30,43,254	38,90,84,729	39,40,68,988	37,85,04,093
Treasure	56,97,613	50,10,401	69,44,209	1,25,02,873	99,32,183	1,24,86,306	1,13,09,162	1,45,48,420	1,50,67,905	1,68,28,786
Total	32,24,05,391	31,85,93,774	33,28,89,118	33,98,25,361	32,29,11,585	32,46,89,423	35,43,52,416	40,36,33,149	40,91,36,893	39,53,32,879
Govt. Stores	84,204	6,91,619	3,11,277	4,29,215	2,92,500	2,57,869	2,80,843	2,72,248	2,70,087	2,95,524
Do. Treasure	...	5,00,000	2,61,000	8,00,000	1,80,000	3,00,000	8,99,700	7,73,000	6,00,000	4,70,000
Total Exports, including Govt. transactions	32,25,59,595	31,92,85,393	33,31,60,395	34,10,54,576	32,24,91,145	32,49,47,292	35,61,32,550	40,46,78,397	41,60,69,980	39,61,88,403
TOTAL OF PRIVATE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—										
Merchandise	49,81,40,430	50,72,91,616	53,34,54,310	54,22,96,881	53,26,43,616	57,65,28,243	59,65,45,841	65,29,23,320	65,74,80,158	65,37,15,693
Treasure	9,58,48,669	11,22,82,742	11,01,63,789	11,95,17,492	13,38,21,432	10,72,27,550	13,29,76,936	13,56,36,199	17,43,86,268	19,28,46,027
Total	59,39,89,099	61,95,74,358	64,36,18,099	66,18,14,373	66,64,65,048	68,37,55,793	72,95,22,797	78,85,59,519	83,18,66,426	84,65,61,720
Total Govt. Stores and Treasure (Imports and Exports)	44,03,516	70,19,759	98,79,280	80,40,201	63,61,955	52,65,262	61,15,779	82,89,771	67,82,564	73,52,693
Grand Total	69,84,32,614	62,71,94,117	65,34,97,379	66,98,54,574	67,28,27,003	68,90,21,058	74,16,38,576	79,64,40,290	83,86,49,990	85,37,14,413

The value of the total private trade of the Port of Bombay with Foreign External Ports improved by nearly 145 lakhs, owing entirely to an increase in the value of imports.

Imports.—The value of this branch of the trade, including treasure, was greater than that registered in the previous year by Rs. 2,88,09,308. Towards this improvement gold and silver contributed 78 and 92 lakhs respectively. In merchandise, sugar, cotton piece-goods, coals, wool manufactures, cotton twist and yarn, ivory and ivoryware, and railway plant and rolling stock, together represented an increase of 188 lakhs, the first two mentioned articles contributing over 100 lakhs. The greatest falling off was in machinery and mill-work, the imports of which declined in value by over 46 lakhs; silk piece-goods and copper also show a smaller trade by 41 lakhs.

Exports.—The increase of 1889-90 was entirely lost during the twelve months under review, and both Indian produce and foreign merchandise showed a falling off in value, the former by 148 and the latter by 6 lakhs of rupees; but as a partial set-off against this loss there was an augmentation in treasure amounting to 11 lakhs, due entirely to larger exports of gold.

The chief causes of the decline in Indian produce were lighter shipments of raw cotton, drugs and medicines (including opium and tobacco), seeds, and raw wool. A great improvement was observable in twist and yarn, and the value exported exceeded 614 lakhs, being nearly 76 lakhs over that recorded during the previous year. In foreign merchandise, sugar, the imports of which increased so largely, was responsible for the greatest decline; the exports of cloves and ivory also showed a considerably smaller value. Tea improved to the extent of 11 lakhs.

Exchange averaged 18-4*d.* against 16-57*d.* in 1889-90.

The following table shows the distribution of the import trade for the past two years. The figures do not include Government transactions:—

Imports.

Countries.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase or Decrease in 1890-91.	Countries.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase or Decrease in 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	29,20,66,627	28,89,26,699	-31,80,928	Mauritius	1,30,79,455	1,29,11,110	-1,68,345
Austria	56,24,683	1,44,05,659	+87,80,976	Other Countries in Africa ..	1,752	..	-1,752
Belgium	49,72,789	56,20,423	+6,47,634	United States	41,14,753	28,58,549	-12,56,204
France	99,16,426	76,46,123	-22,70,303	Aden	19,69,064	23,57,993	+3,87,929
Germany	25,37,288	83,64,580	+58,26,292	Arabia	81,50,627	74,05,209	-7,45,418
Holland	89,588	1,12,192	+22,804	Ceylon	19,48,060	9,14,281	-10,33,779
Italy	25,17,195	31,87,828	+6,70,632	China	3,72,82,789	4,96,42,082	+1,23,59,293
Malta	32,427	79,673	+47,246	Japan	5,29,337	14,04,178	+8,74,841
Norway	1,47,544	2,27,758	+80,214	Java	1,38,777	1,03,074	-35,703
Spain	54,881	59,104	+4,223	Persia	3,62,441	2,91,534	-70,907
Sweden	75,766	33,645	-42,121	Mekran and Somniani	84,42,339	81,95,556	-2,47,783
Turkey in Europe	21,551	15,594	-5,957	Philippines	87,843	21,601	-66,242
Other Countries in Europe ..	1,38,214	25,583	-1,12,631	Russia in Asia	49,17,367	51,48,481	+2,31,114
Abyssinia	94,373	5,64,645	+4,70,272	Siam	3,76,754	2,96,467	-80,287
<i>Eastern Coast of Africa—</i>				Straits Settlements	40,68,011	59,17,554	+18,49,543
Mozambique	12,91,540	5,03,303	-7,88,237	Turkey in Asia	48,74,294	50,09,714	+1,35,420
Zanzibar	38,37,691	43,37,897	+5,00,206	Australia	73,28,930	1,27,10,671	+53,81,741
Other Ports	39,390	97,517	+58,127				
Egypt	17,93,226	18,99,622	+1,06,396				
Madagascar	1,55,577	1,41,858	-13,719				
				Total	42,21,29,533	45,09,33,841	+2,88,09,308

United Kingdom.—The most marked feature in the trade with this country during the year under report was the great decline in the importations of treasure, amounting to over 116 lakhs, for which silver was entirely responsible, as gold showed a large improvement; the total imports of the former were valued at 695 and the latter at 343 lakhs, against 928 and 227 lakhs, respectively, in the previous year. In merchandise there was an increase of 85 lakhs in value, towards which cotton piece-goods contributed nearly 47 lakhs, and coal 27 lakhs; woollen goods, cotton twist and yarn, and railway plant and rolling stock also helped considerably to swell the trade. The only falling off of any importance was in machinery and mill-work, which declined by nearly 47 lakhs in value.

The following table shows the several items in which fluctuations amounting to a lakh of rupees or more occurred:—

Names of Articles.	Total value in 1889-90.	Total value in 1890-91.	Difference.
<i>Increase.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c., but excluding Hosiery)	24,37,031	29,60,511	5,23,480
Articles imported by Post	21,69,919	23,07,792	1,37,873
Building and Engineering Materials	4,49,542	5,61,551	1,12,009
Carriages and Carts, &c. (excluding Railway Carriages) and parts thereof	3,65,735	4,90,696	1,24,961
Coal	92,96,826	1,20,12,605	27,15,779
Cotton—Twist and Yarn	94,32,831	1,07,00,484	12,67,653
Do. Piece-goods	7,86,59,766	8,33,47,681	46,87,915
Do. Manufactures—Other sorts	13,03,643	15,59,339	2,55,696
Hardware and Cutlery	39,46,614	42,51,236	3,04,622
Instruments and Apparatus	7,30,534	8,40,025	1,09,491
Ivory	5,29,419	8,55,105	3,25,686

Names of Articles.	Total Value in 1889-90.	Total Value in 1900-91.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Increase—continued.</i>			
Paints and Colours (including Painters' Materials)	9,49,521	10,77,260	1,27,739
Provisions	14,40,537	17,00,927	2,60,390
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	1,02,74,233	1,13,91,925	11,17,692
Sugar—Refined	1,75,015	13,71,886	11,96,871
Umbrellas	7,17,845	8,99,741	1,81,896
Woollen Goods	30,91,434	43,62,525	12,71,091
Treasure—Gold	2,27,08,817	3,43,61,667	1,16,52,850
<i>Decrease.</i>			
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (exclud- ing Military Accoutrements)— Dynamite and other explosives.	2,35,688	1,05,629	1,30,059
Dyeing and Tanning Materials— Aniline and Alizarine Dyes ...	12,24,043	5,76,203	6,47,840
Leather	10,91,126	9,82,740	1,08,386
Machinery and Mill-work ...	1,39,54,421	92,67,963	46,86,458
Metals	1,94,85,414	1,89,23,221	5,62,193
Treasure—Silver	9,28,69,536	6,95,52,452	2,33,17,084

Austria.—The receipts from this country during 1889-90 showed a slight falling off in value when compared with those of the preceding year, but during the period under review the trade improved to a large extent, especially in silver, the imports of which were valued at 91 lakhs against only 10 lakhs in the preceding year. In merchandise, wool manufactures represented the largest value, and exceeded that of the previous twelve months by nearly four lakhs.

Belgium.—For several years past the import trade with this country has been increasing in value, and the improvement of six lakhs noticeable during the period under report is attributable principally to larger importations of aniline and alizarine dyes, steel, and sugar (refined). Copper imports were valued at less by a little over one lakh.

France.—Two-thirds of the increase of 33 lakhs noticeable in the previous year was lost during 1890-91, and this is accounted for principally by a falling off of 12 lakhs in the value of importations of silk piece-goods; dyeing and tanning materials, cotton manufactures, liquors, and apparel also showed a smaller value. Gold did not fluctuate much, but silver declined by nearly 10 lakhs.

Germany.—Trade with this country is expanding rapidly: in 1888-89 the registered value was 13 lakhs; the following year it rose to 25½ lakhs, and during the twelve months under review it exceeded 83½ lakhs. Sugar (refined) seems to have been in good demand, and the quantity imported was valued at 43 lakhs against only 1½ lakhs in the previous year; woollen piece-goods also improved by over 6 lakhs, and matches were received to the value of over 2½ lakhs against an absence of any such importation during the previous twelve months.

Holland.—Imports continued on a small scale, and the increase apparent was attributable to more valuable importations of aniline and alizarine dyes.

Italy.—The value of merchandise imported remained almost stationary, but treasure showed a larger trade by over 7 lakhs, due entirely to increased importations of silver. The receipts of gold, noticed in the previous year, entirely disappeared.

Malta.—Trade with this island is small and unimportant. Importations of tobacco, both manufactured and unmanufactured, increased, and gold was received in small quantities against a total absence of this metal in the previous year.

Norway.—Lucifer matches and nails represent nearly the whole of the trade, and both showed an improvement on the previous year, the former by over ½ a lakh, and the latter by Rs. 17,747.

Spain.—Wines and liquors, and pellitory form nearly whole of the imports, the former showing a slight falling off, while none of the latter was received during the year.

Sweden.—The small trade carried on with this country, principally in lucifer matches, iron and paper, showed a decline in value to the extent of nearly half a lakh.

Turkey in Europe.—Imports were very small, and the previous year's trade in manufactured tobacco, glass, and hardware and cutlery almost entirely disappeared.

Other Countries in Europe.—This heading includes Greece, Russia in Europe and Portugal. As mentioned last year, the receipts of merchandise are almost *nil*, and gold from the second-named country, which in 1889-90 was valued at over 1½ lakhs, was, during the past twelve months, received in smaller quantities by more than 1 lakh in value.

Abysinia.—There has been a recovery of the loss noticed in 1889-90 in the importations of ivory, and the trade in this article was in the year of report about on a par with what it was in 1888-89; there were no other receipts of merchandise of any note. Gold imports increased by 1 lakh and silver by 3½ lakhs.

Eastern Coast of Africa (Mozambique).—The decline noticed in 1889-90 in merchandise has been followed during the twelve months under report by a further fall in value of

3 lakhs, due, almost entirely, to lighter importations of ivory. Receipts of gold decreased by $4\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs.

Eastern Coast of Africa (Zanzibar).—The trade with this country, which experienced such a falling off in the previous year, partially recovered. The imports of unmanufactured ivory showed an improvement in value of 10 lakhs, but those of cocoanut kernel and cloves fell by over $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in each case. Receipts of gold were larger by $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, and of silver less by $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.

Eastern Coast of Africa (Other Ports).—A small and unimportant trade has been carried on in gums, dates, and mother of pearl shells.

Egypt.—There has been an improvement in merchandise, and a small decline in treasure imports. Raw cotton imported was valued at more by $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, and unmanufactured ivory, which was not imported in the previous year, was received to the value of nearly a lakh. Imports of gold are lighter by $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, and of silver by a little over 2 lakhs.

Mauritius.—The total trade showed a small deficit of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in value when compared with the previous year. Soft sugar is the principal article received from the Island, and the receipts fell off during the past twelve months by $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in value. There was a small importation of coal against an absence of any such trade in 1889-90. Silver, which in the previous year was valued at only a few thousand rupees, was received to the extent of nearly 4 lakhs.

Madagascar.—No merchandise of any importance was received from this country. The casual imports consist of raw hides, tortoise shells, and ornamental wood. Silver was imported to the extent of a lakh, or slightly less than in the previous year.

United States.—The value of both merchandise and treasure imported was less than in 1889-90. In the case of the former, the principal fall was in kerosine oil, which showed a smaller value by nearly 5 lakhs; cotton piece-goods, however, represented an improvement to the extent of half a lakh, while other fluctuations were unimportant: in the case of the latter a large decline of $14\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs was to be found in silver, whilst gold showed a value of over $\frac{1}{2}$ a lakh against an absence of any trade in the metal in the previous year.

Aden.—Imports of merchandise have slightly fallen in value, due principally to lighter receipts of cotton piece-goods, gums and resins, ivory and jewellery; hides and skins represented an improvement of about $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. Both gold and silver were received in larger quantities, the former by over $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs and the latter by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.

Arabia.—A falling off is noticeable of $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in value, shared in equally by merchandise and treasure. Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted and preserved, showed smaller imports by $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs; other fluctuations in merchandise were not large. Gold declined by nearly 5 lakhs, whilst silver improved by $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs.

Ceylon.—A portion of the improvement noticed in the previous year to the extent of a little over $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs was lost in the year of report. Towards this loss merchandise and treasure contributed in equal proportions. Coffee lessened in value by one-half and tea, cardamoms and copper declined to the extent of over 2 lakhs. The greatest improvement was in cocoanut-oil and amounted to nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Gold receipts fell off by over $\frac{3}{4}$ of a lakh, whilst the small trade in silver showed an improvement.

China.—The most noticeable feature in this trade was the recovery of the loss it experienced in the previous year of $101\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the importations of silver; the value for 1889-90 was registered at 64 lakhs and for the twelve months under report it amounted to $245\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Merchandise represented an increase of $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, which was small considering the extent of the trade; imports of raw silk, refined sugar, and glass bangles exhibited a considerable improvement, whilst those of silk piece-goods and tea showed a decline by $8\frac{3}{4}$ and $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs respectively. The value of gold imports declined by 60 lakhs.

Japan.—The small import trade carried on with this country more than doubled in value. The articles which contributed largely towards the increase were raw silk and silver; the former showed an improvement of 1 lakh, and the latter of 7 lakhs. No gold was imported.

Java.—Black tea is practically the only article which is imported from this country, and the value during the past twelve months showed a falling off by $\frac{1}{2}$ of a lakh.

Mekran and Sonmiani.—Raw cotton, fish-maws and shark-fins, and dried fish are the chief articles imported, and all showed a falling off during the period under report.

Persia.—There was a decline in the value of merchandise by $7\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, and an improvement in treasure of 5 lakhs. Imports of raw cotton, which increased considerably in value in the previous year, showed a decrease by 8 lakhs; fruits and dates were also received to a smaller extent by $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The principal improvements are to be found in horses, and hides and skins, the former showing an increase by 4 lakhs, and the latter by 1 lakh. The trade in silver was better by $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, whilst that in gold remained small and unimportant.

Russia in Asia.—This trade is represented by kerosine oil, which continued to show an improvement, and was valued at $51\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs against a little over 49 lakhs in 1889-90.

Siam.—Teak-wood is the only article of any importance which is received from this country, and the value during the year was 2½ lakhs against 3¼ lakhs during the previous twelve months.

Straits Settlements.—There was a very marked improvement in the receipts of treasure, amounting to 26½ lakhs; the value of gold came to over 1½ lakhs and of silver to 26 lakhs, against ¾ and ¼ of a lakh, respectively, in the preceding year. The principal fluctuations in merchandise were a falling off in coffee, pepper and tin, of 5, 4 and 1 lakhs, respectively, and an improvement in betelnuts and nutmegs, of about 1 lakh in each case.

Turkey in Asia.—Merchandise represented a smaller value by 5¼ lakhs, whilst treasure improved by 7 lakhs. Raw cotton, horses, ghi, dates and preserved fruit fell off from 1½ to nearly 3 lakhs in each case, and dyeing and tanning materials, hides and skins, and raw wool showed an improvement. Gold imports did not fluctuate, and the increase in treasure imports was therefore entirely attributable to silver.

Australia.—The import trade in merchandise was insignificant in value and consisted chiefly of horses and copper; in the former an improvement and in the latter a decline was visible. Treasure, which represented 98 per cent. of the total trade, showed an improvement on the previous year by 54¼ lakhs. The values were, gold 90½ and silver 34 lakhs, against 62½ and 7½ lakhs, respectively, in 1889-90.

The following table shows the distribution of the foreign export trade during the year Exports. 1890-91 as compared with that of 1889-90:—

Countries.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase or Decrease in 1890-91.	Countries.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase or Decrease in 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
United Kingdom ..	8,96,16,197	7,39,16,675	-1,56,69,522	Mauritius	37,43,452	21,20,569	-16,22,883
Austria	2,20,68,363	1,95,98,011	-24,10,352	Natal	8,98,787	2,00,142	-6,98,645
Belgium	4,03,21,860	3,49,96,876	-54,24,984	United States ..	1,71,167	82,851	-88,316
France	4,60,00,423	4,69,00,655	+9,00,232	Aden	79,02,756	70,61,263	-8,41,493
Germany	1,22,34,147	1,90,85,190	+68,50,243	Arabia	85,39,004	76,50,520	-8,88,484
Greece	70,149	95,563	+15,423	Ceylon	56,01,802	64,97,795	+8,95,993
Holland	10,68,693	29,41,783	+18,73,180	China	8,32,78,505	9,29,14,051	+96,35,546
Italy	3,22,69,334	2,74,00,825	-48,68,509	Japan	1,14,69,185	70,99,693	-43,69,492
Malta	1,07,623	1,23,780	+16,157	Java	1,18,893	77,629	-41,264
Portugal	1,20,905	2,45,867	+1,24,962	Maldives	1,39,117	63,509	-75,608
Russia	24,44,918	22,86,209	-1,58,709	Mekran and Somiani	1,00,423	1,29,146	+28,723
Spain	12,65,878	18,49,774	+5,83,896	Persia	1,60,75,911	1,61,25,811	+49,900
Sweden	1,61,870	2,51,900	+90,030	Philippines	20,049	4,181	-15,868
Turkey in Europe ..	32,943	38,188	+5,245	Siam	15,876	1,45,406	+1,29,530
Abyssinia	12,78,827	26,11,736	+13,33,909	Straits Settlements ..	47,16,759	38,33,634	-8,83,125
Cape Colony	13,950	4,448	-9,502	Turkey in Asia ..	38,48,561	37,79,530	-68,031
Eastern Coast of Africa—				Other Countries in Asia	6,998	5,289	-1,709
Mozambique	24,38,371	26,07,270	+168,899	Australia	3,80,853	1,21,688	-2,59,165
Zanzibar	71,28,604	51,19,309	-20,09,295				
Other Ports	1,69,673	1,57,978	-11,695				
Egypt	31,08,184	44,07,344	+12,99,160				
Madagascar	1,02,932	1,900	-1,01,032				
				Total ..	40,97,36,593	39,54,22,879	-1,43,14,014

United Kingdom.—Exports to the United Kingdom would appear to be on the decline, for in the previous year the decrease reported amounted in value to 59 lakhs, and for the period under report there was a further fall of 156½ lakhs. The trade in country produce alone was smaller by the large amount of 172 lakhs, towards which raw cotton contributed 158 lakhs, and raw wool 10 lakhs, and there was also a considerable falling off in seeds, myrabolans, manures, gum-arabic, and raw hemp. The articles which exhibited the most marked improvement were wheat, indigo, and hides and skins; the increase in the first-named amounting to over 14 lakhs. In foreign merchandise the decrease was 11 lakhs, which is accounted for by lighter exportations of raw wool, refined sugar, gums and resins and cloves. Raw cotton and unmanufactured ivory showed a higher value by 2½ lakhs in each case. The export trade in treasure helped to counterbalance the fall experienced in merchandise, and the augmentation, which amounted to 26½ lakhs, was made up of 24¼ lakhs of gold and 2¼ lakhs of silver. The fluctuations in the exports of some of the principal articles of Indian produce, as well as in gold and silver, for the past five years were:—

Articles.	1886-87.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Raw Cotton	39,17,929	9,96,31,442	39,29,556	10,90,24,314	41,98,263	12,11,48,814	48,19,019	14,55,72,791	45,62,286	12,90,47,073
Wheat	1,26,05,869	4,98,89,793	85,40,614	3,61,51,422	1,06,54,163	4,76,49,988	51,16,891	2,31,29,654	62,12,113	2,72,02,619
Raw Wool	1,53,154	69,88,029	1,44,854	69,67,189	1,34,124	70,00,588	1,55,657	81,48,966	1,39,772	79,84,189
Hides and Skins ..	46,965	46,68,013	51,259	46,17,094	76,075	54,41,939	69,250	51,32,983	45,567	52,84,120
Seeds	67,12,113	1,96,89,639	67,49,719	4,12,62,842	71,25,383	4,64,72,825	68,06,177	4,86,00,138	69,06,148	4,59,81,014
	Totals.		Totals.		Totals.		Totals.		Totals.	
Gold	2,35,253	49,61,039	51,377	11,31,914	1,25,674	28,51,891	2,00,094	44,53,994	3,57,398	71,91,699
Silver	73,77,990	7,25,336	1,00,51,906	1,01,77,348	1,13,27,714	1,16,96,539	1,98,32,993	1,12,13,911	94,81,984	96,37,177

Austria.—The shipments of raw cotton to this country fell off in value to the extent of 23 lakhs, and this amount represents the decline noticeable in the trade in Indian produce. In foreign merchandise there was a loss of more than half a lakh in cloves. Exports of treasure continued small, and experienced no fluctuations of any importance.

Belgium.—The constant advance noticed for some years past in this trade has received a check, and exports were valued at 54½ lakhs less than in 1889-90. Rapeseed alone showed a falling off in value by the large amount of 71½ lakhs, but an improvement of 22 lakhs in linseed formed a partial set-off against this loss in seeds. Raw cotton, which had made such rapid strides since 1880-81 when the value was only a few thousand rupees, exhibited for the year of report a decline of over 21 lakhs. Wheat exports improved to the extent of 12½ lakhs.

France.—The increase in value of 3 lakhs, which was noticeable in the exports to this country, is, considering the extent of the trade, a very slight fluctuation. The articles of Indian produce in which the greatest improvements are visible were linseed, til or gingelly, poppy and castor-seeds and horns, whilst rapeseed, ground-nuts and raw cotton showed considerably smaller values. The trade in cloves, of foreign production, which last year was valued at ¾ of a lakh, almost entirely disappeared in the year under report.

Germany.—The remarkable progress made in the previous year in the export trade with this country was well maintained, and the value improved by 68½ lakhs. In 1887-88, exports were valued at 11 lakhs and for the past twelve months they were set down at over 190 lakhs. As mentioned in the previous report, the expansion of the trade is chiefly attributable to a resuscitation in the shipments of raw cotton, which fell to almost *nil* in the year 1885-86. Poppy, linseed and myrabolans showed minor improvements of 2½, 1½ and 1 lakhs, respectively, and there was an export of animal bones valued at nearly a lakh against an absence of any trade in this article during the previous twelve months. Unmanufactured ivory of foreign production exhibited a falling off of close upon a lakh.

Holland.—Exports nearly trebled their value since the previous year, owing entirely to larger shipments of linseed, which represented nearly the whole of the trade.

Italy.—Nearly the whole of the improvement visible in 1889-90 was lost during the period under review. The decline in Indian produce of 46½ lakhs is attributable to lighter shipments of cotton, rape and linseed, especially the first named. The decrease in foreign merchandise, which amounted to 3 lakhs, was due largely to a fall in the exports of iron, and partially to a cessation of the trade in cloves, which in 1889-90 was valued at over half a lakh.

Russia in Europe.—Shipments declined in value by 1½ lakhs, which is attributable to smaller exports of raw cotton, and the cessation of the trade in castor-seed, which in the previous year was valued at over half a lakh. Myrabolans showed an improvement of nearly half a lakh.

Spain.—By far the major portion of this trade is represented by raw cotton, the value of which improved by a little over 5½ lakhs. In foreign merchandise, small parcels of glass, silk piece-goods and cabinetware were forwarded against an absence of any exports of these articles in the previous year.

Abyssinia.—Exports more than doubled in value, owing principally to a larger trade in jowári and bájri, and cotton piece-goods of Indian produce and manufacture. Cotton piece-goods of foreign manufacture were also shipped to a larger value by ¾ of a lakh. The small export of silver noticed in the preceding year was not repeated.

Eastern Coast of Africa—(Mozambique).—There is not much fluctuation to report either in the value or description of shipments to this country. A small lot of kerosine oil was exported against an absence of any trade in this commodity in the previous year. Silver exhibits a falling off by little more than ¼ of a lakh.

Eastern Coast of Africa—(Zanzibar).—The augmentation in this trade noticed in the previous year was maintained, and exports were again higher, by nearly 10 lakhs, caused almost entirely by an increase in the shipments of treasure. The decrease in the value of Indian produce was small and insignificant, and the principal fluctuations were improvements in cotton piece-goods, apparel, pulse, ghi, and gram, and a falling off in rice to a considerable extent. In foreign merchandise there was a better trade in hardware and cutlery, apparel and silk piece-goods, whilst the chief decline was in kerosine oil. Shipments of gold were larger by little over a quarter of a lakh and of silver by 9 lakhs.

Egypt.—The loss experienced in the exports in 1889-90 was partially regained during the past twelve months. In Indian produce the increase in value was 11½ lakhs, and, with the exception of a fall of 2 lakhs in coffee, and a cessation of the trade in linseed, which last year was valued at nearly 4 lakhs, all the principal articles shipped shared in the improvement, more especially wheat, jowári, and bájri. The augmentation in foreign merchandise was due chiefly to more valuable exports of raw silk, provisions and cotton piece-goods.

Mauritius.—The decline in the value of exports was large and was shared in by Indian produce, foreign merchandise and treasure. In Indian produce, gram was responsible for the major portion of the decrease, and next in order came cotton piece-goods, provisions (other sorts), animal bones, and gunny bags, whilst in pulse there was a fair improvement. Of foreign merchandise cotton piece-goods fell to the extent of nearly 3 lakhs, and accounted for the smaller trade noticeable under this heading. Nothing appears to have

been done in gold, and the shipments of silver, which in the previous year were valued at 11½ lakhs, entirely ceased during the period under review.

Natal.—Considering the smallness of the trade with this country, the fall in value noticeable of close upon 7 lakhs is very large. In Indian produce, rice showed a lighter trade by 1½ lakhs, apparel by nearly 1 lakh, flour by over half a lakh, and ghi, cabinetware and gingelly oil by smaller amounts. In cotton piece-goods and silk piece-goods of foreign production the decline amounted to one lakh and half a lakh respectively.

Aden.—The trade with this port fell off in value by 8½ lakhs, towards which both Indian produce and treasure contributed. Exports of jowári and bájri were valued at less by nearly 7 lakhs, and cotton piece-goods by 1¼ lakhs, whilst those of unmanufactured tobacco were greater by nearly 2½ lakhs. The improvement in foreign produce was to be found chiefly in cotton piece-goods and refined sugar. With the exception of a few hundred rupees, the whole of the decline in treasure was due to lighter exports of silver.

Arabia.—The fall in the value of exports was shared by Indian produce and treasure. The most noticeable declines were to be found in jowári and bájri, coffee, rice and flour, which receded by about 2¼, 1¾, 1¼ and 1¼ lakhs respectively; the only improvement of any note in Indian produce was in cotton piece-goods (grey) by 1½ lakhs. Tea, raw silk and woollen goods were the principal articles which contributed towards the increase in foreign merchandise. Silver was responsible for the whole of the decline noticeable in treasure.

Ceylon.—The improvement in this trade was general, but more especially in exports of treasure. Of Indian produce, pulse, cummin seed, teak-wood and manufactures thereof showed the most important increases. In foreign merchandise, cotton, silk and woollen piece-goods, together exhibited an augmentation of over 1¼ lakhs. Silver shipments were better by a little more than 5½ lakhs.

China.—There was a very marked improvement in the trade with this country, the loss in value of 20¼ lakhs noticed in the previous year having been followed during the period under report by an augmentation of no less than 96½ lakhs. The bulk of the shipments consisted of Indian produce, composed chiefly of cotton and manufactures thereof, and opium; the first named increased by 8¼ lakhs and the last named fell off by 46 lakhs. The chief improvement was in twist and yarn, and this was commented on elsewhere in dealing with the exports of that article. With the exception of fish-maws and shark-fins, all the principal articles of foreign merchandise exhibited an enhanced value. Treasure was entirely represented by silver, and showed a better trade by over 5½ lakhs.

Table showing exports of raw cotton to China during each year of the past decade.

	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
CWT. ...	1,34,274	1,59,690	1,65,102	1,42,104	91,788	43,829	1,00,424	37,655	45,847	81,085
Value Rs. ...	33,44,702	34,40,494	34,09,219	32,62,625	21,33,297	10,60,920	23,94,413	10,09,899	13,02,565	21,34,844

Japan.—The rapid growth in this trade noticed in the preceding year was not maintained, and the value of exports fell off by the large amount of 43¾ lakhs. The whole of the decline may be attributed to a restriction in the shipments of cotton twist and yarn of Indian manufacture by no less than 48½ lakhs. The trade in raw cotton continued to improve and was valued at more than in 1889-90 by 4¼ lakhs.

Persia.—Although the value of the whole trade only slightly increased, there were some important fluctuations in the various descriptions of goods exported. The decline in Indian produce of 5½ lakhs was attributable chiefly to a fall in exports of indigo, tea and pepper by about 3¼, 1½ and 1¼ lakhs respectively. The somewhat large improvement of 9 lakhs in merchandise was due entirely to the great increase of 11¼ lakhs in shipments of tea. It is noteworthy that while these exports increased so rapidly, those of Indian tea fell off. Silver is almost entirely responsible for the decrease noticeable in treasure.

Straits Settlements.—The decline in the value of exports was due almost entirely to a fall of nearly 8½ lakhs in the shipment of silver. Cotton twist and yarn of Indian produce improved by over 1¼ lakhs, whilst cotton piece-goods of foreign manufacture fell off to nearly the same extent.

Turkey in Asia.—There was again a fall in the value of this trade owing to restricted exports of foreign merchandise, consisting principally of cotton piece-goods and refined sugar. The only fluctuations of any note in Indian produce were an increase of 1¼ lakhs in cotton twist and yarn and a decrease of ¾ lakh in pepper. Gold improved by 2¼ lakhs, whilst silver fell off by 1½ lakhs.

Australia.—The improvement noticed in the previous year was lost, and the value of the trade for the twelve months under review reached less than 1¼ lakhs; grain and pulse fell off by 2½ lakhs, and there were smaller declines in myrabolans, jewellery and provisions.

Articles imported
from Foreign
Countries.

The following statement shows certain principal articles imported in 1890-91 compared with 1889-90 :—

Articles.	VALUE.		Increase or Decrease in 1890-91.	Articles.	VALUE.		Increase or Decrease in 1890-91.
	1889-90.	1890-91.			1889-90.	1890-91.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals—Living	12,03,579	14,15,505	+2,11,926	Machinery and Mill-work ..	1,39,99,260	93,39,564	-46,59,696
Apparel, &c. (including Boots and Shoes and Military Uniforms and Account- ments)	43,92,857	49,12,313	+5,20,456	Matches	6,67,518	8,97,010	+2,29,522
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (in- cluding Dynamite)	6,23,382	5,25,153	-98,227	Metals—			
Articles imported by Post ..	23,61,744	24,86,303	+1,24,559	Brass	3,75,321	4,32,911	+57,590
Building and Engineering Materials	5,27,850	6,25,943	+98,093	Copper	1,11,07,541	94,51,315	-17,16,226
Carrriages and Carts, &c. (excluding Railway Car- riages)	3,80,644	5,05,736	+1,25,092	Iron	78,10,381	82,88,737	+4,78,356
Chemical Products and Pre- parations (excluding Dyna- mite)	11,29,278	10,79,361	-49,917	Lead	1,76,589	2,06,150	+29,561
Coal	93,46,776	1,29,70,630	+27,23,854	Quicksilver	3,23,429	2,30,029	-93,400
Coffee	1,31,827	3,75,624	+2,43,797	Steel	18,37,439	22,17,147	+3,80,708
Cotton—				Tin	9,75,315	8,55,139	-1,10,176
Raw	26,68,868	10,45,643	-7,23,225	Zinc or Spelter	3,98,276	7,47,440	+3,49,164
Twist and Yarn	95,61,137	1,63,13,456	+12,48,319	Other sorts	3,25,777	2,54,427	-71,350
Piece-goods	8,03,47,458	8,18,77,179	+15,29,721	Oils	71,11,838	71,36,094	+24,256
Drugs, Medicines and Narcot- ics (including Opium and Tobacco)	22,22,361	25,72,798	+3,50,437	Paints and Colours (exclud- ing Painter's Materials) ..	8,36,706	10,57,972	+2,21,266
Dyeing and Tanning Mate- rials (including Cutch, Gambier and Lac-dye) ..	41,58,208	41,41,368	-16,840	Provisions	63,63,205	66,79,437	+3,16,232
Fireworks	4,13,030	5,17,063	+1,04,033	Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	1,02,75,190	1,13,93,487	+11,18,297
Fruits and Vegetables	5,94,134	4,19,134	-1,75,000	Silk—			
Glass	32,86,760	23,24,798	-9,61,962	Raw	81,80,274	87,01,601	+5,21,327
Grain and Pulse	9,33,029	8,09,136	-1,23,893	Piece-goods (including Mixed Goods)	90,02,699	65,34,708	-24,67,991
Gums and Resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier)	9,09,524	7,81,717	-1,27,807	Spices	31,82,623	27,88,840	-3,93,783
Hardware and Cutlery	46,93,355	52,76,255	+5,82,900	Sugar—			
Hides and Skins	4,32,033	7,05,304	+2,73,271	Refined and Unrefined ..	1,50,68,736	2,06,27,211	+55,58,475
Instruments and Apparatus ..	9,39,834	10,58,111	+1,18,277	Tea	34,67,286	31,01,317	-3,65,969
Ivory and Ivory-ware	20,87,935	33,98,025	+12,20,090	Umbrellas	8,36,660	10,30,305	+1,93,645
Jewellery, &c.	18,98,725	14,43,514	-4,55,211	Wood—			
Leather (excluding Boots and Shoes)	11,35,609	10,18,461	-1,17,148	Teak and other Timber ..	6,95,914	5,25,264	-1,70,710
Liquors—				Wool—			
Alc. Beer and Porter	7,56,522	8,77,944	+1,21,422	Manufactures of	49,23,168	74,18,527	+24,95,419
Spirits	19,52,633	19,06,256	-46,377	All other Articles	1,44,45,269	1,59,05,634	+14,60,365
Wines and Liqueurs	10,24,754	10,92,749	+67,995	Total	26,34,11,170	27,51,21,600	+1,17,10,430
Other sorts	2,894	3,257	+363	Treasure—			
				Gold	4,51,74,722	5,29,85,091	+78,10,369
				Silver	11,35,43,641	12,28,32,150	+92,88,509
				Total Treasure	16,87,18,363	17,58,17,241	+1,70,98,878
				Grand Total	42,21,29,533	45,09,38,841	+2,88,09,308

Remarks on the
Foreign Import
Trade.

The fluctuations and the causes thereof in the principal articles imported are noticed below :—

Apparel.—These imports include boots and shoes and military uniforms. There was a recovery from the slight decline noticed in the previous year, and the total value has now reached over 49 lakhs. Boots and shoes and military uniforms, which are received principally from the United Kingdom, increased their value by over 2 lakhs. All other articles coming under the head of Apparel showed an improvement of more than 3 lakhs. The trade with Hongkong in fancy hand-made articles for native wear is gradually being diverted to Germany and Austria owing to the lower prices ruling in those countries for similar articles made by machinery.

Arms and Ammunition (including Dynamite).—The value of receipts in the previous year increased on account of importations of dynamite in connection with a railway in Sind. These imports were not repeated, and there was consequently an apparent decline in the trade. The falling off in dynamite of 1½ lakhs was partially balanced by an improvement in arms and ammunition (other sorts) of nearly half a lakh.

Chemical Products and Preparations.—The decline noticeable was small and shared in principally by alum, salammoniac, and sulphur. There was a very material increase in the imports of sulphuric acid of no less than 1 lakh in value, and this must be attributed mainly to the opening out of new sodawater factories in Bombay and the interior to meet the increasing demand for the beverage, in the manufacture of which the acid is largely used, but partly also to the stocks running short at the close of the previous year.

Coals.—As anticipated in last year's report, the receipts increased very considerably owing to the unprecedentedly low stocks at the close of 1889-90. The decline in the rates of freight between the shipping ports and Bombay also had a beneficial effect on the trade. Mills for spinning and weaving and other purposes are not now being run up so rapidly as in former years, and it therefore seems probable that the demand for this fuel will not materially increase, although fluctuations from year to year may be large, owing to prices at the shipping ports, rates of freight, and other similar causes.

Cotton (raw).—Persia alone supplied about four-fifths of the total imports of this article; the remainder was received from Egypt, Mekran and Sonmiani, and Muskat. The receipts from Persia fell off in quantity to the extent of over 28,000 cwts., valued at 8 lakhs, due, it is stated, to large quantities having been retained in the country or forwarded to other places, owing to the low prices ruling in Bombay. Persian cotton is chiefly used for mixing purposes.

Cotton Twist and Yarn.—The most noticeable feature in these imports was the increase in value by nearly three times the loss experienced in 1889-90, although the improvement

in quantity barely equalled the decline in that year. As re-exports of this manufacture slightly fell off, the augmentation in the trade is attributable to a better demand for consumption in the interior. Under dyed twist, Turkey red, alizarine and yellow were received in large quantities. In grey mule Nos. 20s and 30s, and in nearly all counts of water there was a better trade. Receipts of mule Nos. 40s, 50s and 60s, bleached yarn, imperial red and green twist, were somewhat restricted. It is stated that locally manufactured bleached yarn, owing to its cheapness and adaptability to the requirements of consumers, is driving the imported article out of the market.

Cotton Piece-goods.—The import trade in these goods improved very considerably during the period under report, and the value was greater by over 45 lakhs. It is stated that the sudden rise in exchange during the earlier part of the year stimulated the trade, but that it has been greatly overdone, and the large stocks now on hand are restricting fresh imports, which will probably lead to a decline in the receipts during the ensuing year. As in the case of former years nearly the whole of this trade was with the United Kingdom. The improvement noticeable was distributed over all the sub-heads.

Grey Goods.—The value under this head was nearly 4 crores against 3½ crores in the preceding year. Shirtings, mulls, and drills were received in large quantities, whilst T cloths, madapollams, jaconets and printers showed somewhat restricted imports.

White.—The increase in the value of these goods of 17¼ lakhs was only a partial recovery of the large decline of 40 lakhs experienced during the previous year. Shirtings, jaconets, and drills exhibited an improvement, and mulls, cambrics, nainsooks, and tanjibs, a falling off.

Coloured.—The large augmentation noticed in the previous year in these imports was well maintained, and their value was again higher by nearly 5 lakhs. All descriptions of coloured goods contributed towards the improvement, but more especially Turkey reds.

The following table shows quantities and values under the different sub-heads imported during each year beginning with 1886-87:—

	1886-87.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
Grey ...	36,59,16,319	3,86,08,625	30,00,32,484	3,23,22,848	32,76,06,478	3,78,55,182	32,64,76,488	3,77,91,461	32,62,89,691	3,69,65,109
White ...	15,94,12,599	1,88,14,192	11,97,94,324	1,62,67,245	17,73,51,803	2,18,83,559	18,00,22,667	1,78,68,084	14,50,74,531	1,95,92,723
Coloured ...	15,40,64,168	2,21,03,164	13,49,56,782	2,05,08,181	15,06,05,574	2,19,36,802	16,00,54,976	2,30,21,358	16,01,09,727	2,41,18,353

Drugs and Medicines (including Opium and Tobacco).—There was a recovery in these imports and their value was greater than in 1889-90 by 3½ lakhs. Nearly all the articles comprised in this trade contributed towards the improvement, more especially camphor, cassia lignea, and quinine, which exhibited a larger value by 2, ½, and ¼ lakhs respectively.

Dyeing and Tanning Materials.—The fall in value was small and trifling and the trade may be said to have practically retained its position during the past twelve months. The bulk of the imports consisted of aniline and alizarine dyes manufactured chiefly in Belgium, the receipts from this country alone being valued at nearly 17½ lakhs. The trade in these two dyes with the United Kingdom was apparently being diverted to Belgium, Italy, and Austria owing to the cheapness at which these countries can produce the article. It is said, however, to be somewhat inferior to that produced in the United Kingdom. The improvement noticed in the previous year in saffron was maintained, and there was a fall in value of a lakh, owing, it is said, to the market having been overstocked.

Hardware and Cutlery.—The improvement was about equal to the fall experienced in the value of the previous year's imports; so the trade may now be said to be on a level with that of 1888-89. The United Kingdom, Germany, Austria and Belgium are the principal countries from which the supplies were drawn, and the receipts from all showed an increase.

Ivory and Ivory-ware.—The recovery noticeable in this trade is attributable to the large increase in importations of unmanufactured ivory from Zanzibar. It is stated that larger supplies were received from the interior, and also that considerable quantities of Mozambique ivory were transhipped at the port of Zanzibar for Bombay. The supplies from Zanzibar this year were valued at 17¼ lakhs, and those from Mozambique at 2¼ lakhs; the former were larger than during the previous year by 10¾ lakhs, and the latter less by 2¼ lakhs. The improvement in this trade seems to have stimulated re-exports, which were valued at nearly 15 lakhs. The bulk of the ivory re-exported was taken up by the United Kingdom, Hongkong, and Germany, the first two-named countries having taken more and the latter less than during the previous twelve months.

Jewellery.—This trade was carried on to much the same extent as during the previous year, the decline in value being only half a lakh. The principal fluctuations were an improvement in the sub-head Jewellery, amounting to little over half a lakh, and a decline in precious stones and pearls of about a lakh. Pearls were received in smaller quantities from all the producing countries.

Liquors.—There is again an increase to report in the importations of these beverages, caused, as in the case of the preceding year, almost entirely by larger receipts of ale, beer and porter.

Spirits.—Under this head there was a falling off in both quantity and value. Brandy, gin, rum and whisky were received in smaller quantities by gallons 13,000, 4,000, 4,000, and 1,000, respectively; the value, however, of the last-named showed an increase over last year by Rs. 22,000.

Wines and Liqueurs.—These were imported in larger quantities, but their value was less when compared with that of the previous twelve months. The demand for port wine appears to have increased considerably, and the excess receipts during the year of gallons 5,000 account for the augmentation in the trade under this sub-head. Fluctuations in other descriptions of wines were small and unimportant.

Ale, Beer and Porter.—There has been continual large increase in this trade since the year 1883-84, when the quantity imported was gallons 2,17,371, and for the period under report this figure has been more than trebled. Nearly the whole of the supplies were received from the United Kingdom, a small quantity only coming from other countries, the most noticeable of which is Germany, whence gallons 31,208 were imported.

Machinery and Mill-work.—The activity noticed for some years past in the erection of mills in Bombay and the mofussil has received a check, and imports have fallen off accordingly. There is no indication of any revival of the trade; so it seems probable that there will be a still further fall during the ensuing year. The manufactures now being turned out by the mills are said to be sufficient to meet the present demand.

Metals.—The total value was less than that recorded in the previous year by nearly 7 lakhs; still the trade was above the average of the past five years.

Brass represented an improvement of about a lakh owing to larger importations of wire and orsidue.

Copper.—The large fall in the price of this metal in 1889-90 stimulated imports, but the trade appears to have been overdone, with the result that large stocks accumulated and considerably restricted fresh importations during the period under report. It is also stated that the prices at the shipping ports were higher, and that this helped in some degree to curtail the trade.

Iron.—The improvement under this heading of 4½ lakhs in value is attributable to larger receipts of bar iron from the United Kingdom and Belgium, to the extent of 4½ and 1½ lakhs respectively. Swedish iron was received in smaller quantities by nearly 4½ lakhs.

Steel.—The value of importations was larger than that of 1889-90 by nearly 4 lakhs. Steel hooping, which accounted almost entirely for the improvement noticed in the previous year, showed a further increase of 1½ lakhs. British and foreign steel (other than Swedish) has also been received to a higher value by 2½ lakhs. It is stated that this latter description of steel is taking the place of Swedish iron.

Oil.—Imports showed an increase in quantity of gallons 8,43,655, although the total value was higher than last year by only ¼ of a lakh. Receipts of kerosine oil from Batoum continued to improve, and were larger by gallons 15,49,016 than those of the previous twelve months. The trade in this illuminant with the United States fell off to the extent of gallons 9,06,940.

Provisions.—Out of the total imports, dates alone represented a value of over 18 lakhs. Still this was a decline on the previous year's receipts by over 4½ lakhs. Tinned and canned provisions received from the United Kingdom were valued at 13 lakhs, or 2 lakhs more than during the previous 12 months. Under the sub-head "Fruits, Other sorts," there was a falling off of 2½ lakhs.

Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.—Under this heading the sub-heads "Carriages and Trucks" and "Engines and Tenders" represented an improvement in value of 13½ and 1½ lakhs, respectively, whilst "Materials for Construction" showed a falling off by 4 lakhs. The larger importations of carriages and trucks were due to the demand made for rolling stock by the Jodhpur State Railway which has lately been completed. The fluctuations in the other sub-heads were small in comparison with the extent of the trade, and call for no special remarks.

Silk (raw).—There was no falling off in the demand for this article, and the imports were again of higher value by 5½ lakhs: this, added to the improvement noticed during the previous twelve months, represents an increase in two years of no less than 19 lakhs. Chaharam, Cochin China, and Yellow Shanghai, produced at Hongkong and the Treaty Ports, were received to a greater value by nearly 5 lakhs, and account for the augmentation noticeable in the trade. The increased demand for goods manufactured from these descriptions in the country stimulated the imports: a partial failure of the Bengal crop also had some influence over the trade. The receipts of silk from Persia called Bokbári silk fell off from 2½ lakhs to ¾ of a lakh, due, it is said, to better markets being found for it in Russia.

Silk Piece-goods.—The preceding year's large importations led to the market being overstocked, with the result that the demand for fresh supplies from the shipping ports became considerably restricted during the period under report. "Pure silk piece-goods" were

imported chiefly from Hongkong, and the fall in value was 9½ lakhs. "Mixed piece-goods" declined by nearly 15½ lakhs. The bulk of these fabrics were shipped from ports in France, and the receipts from that country this year were valued at little over 10 lakhs against 22½ lakhs in 1889-90, showing the large decline of nearly 12½ lakhs. The small supplies generally forwarded from the United Kingdom and Italy were also on a more restricted scale.

Spices.—By far the most important item coming under this heading is cloves. They are received almost entirely from Zanzibar, very small quantities only coming from other ports. There was a falling off in the value this year by over 1½ lakhs, which is but a small fluctuation in a trade valued at nearly 17 lakhs. The only other articles of importance are nutmegs and betelnuts; both are imported principally from the Straits Settlements, and the value of the former was a little over 3½ lakhs, and that of the latter slightly under 3½ lakhs during the year under report. The re-export trade in cloves suffered to some extent, the value being about 5 lakhs, or little more than half of what it was during the previous year. They are shipped principally to the United Kingdom and Hongkong, and the former country took less and the latter more.

Sugar.—There was a very important increase in the importations of this commodity, the value having risen from 150½ lakhs to 206½ lakhs. The bulk of the trade was in refined sugar with Mauritius, but the receipts from this island appear to have slightly fallen off, as the value was only 123½ lakhs against nearly 129 during the previous twelve months. The growth in the trade with Germany has been remarkable, and the imports, which in the previous year were valued at only 1½ lakhs, rose to 43½ lakhs. It is said that there were large stocks in Germany on account of the fall of the Syndicate referred to last year, also that the crop of beet from which the sugar is manufactured was very large, and prices fell, and that this coupled with a favourable exchange during a part of the year gave a great stimulus to the importations. This sugar was selling in Bombay at unprecedentedly low prices and appears to be favourably received by the native consumers, and little or no stocks are reported to be now on hand. The great development in this trade is the cause of increase noticeable in the total importations.

Tea.—Nearly the whole of this commodity is imported for subsequent re-exportation. The decline in the value this year by 3½ lakhs in the face of an increase in re-exports of 11½ lakhs seems almost inexplicable. Green tea forms the bulk of the trade; it is nearly all forwarded to Persia, and the value of receipts has not perceptibly altered since last year. Black tea is responsible for the falling off which is noticeable in the total imports, but as there was an improvement in this description in the previous year of 3½ lakhs, the value for the year of report may be said to be on a level with that of 1888-89.

Woollen Piece-goods.—The quantity and value of these goods imported into Bombay in the previous year was considerably below the average of the five preceding years; stocks ran low, and a reaction set in, with the result that during the past twelve months a larger trade was done. The falling off noticed in this trade for the past year or two with the United Kingdom received a check, and the receipts from that country were valued at nearly 11½ lakhs more than in 1889-90. Germany and Austria also again sent very much larger quantities. The two latter countries were forwarding a description of felt which much resembled cloth made from yarn, but was, however, inferior in quality; but on account of its cheapness and good appearance it was replacing to some extent genuine yarn-made cloth.

The following statement shows the principal articles exported in 1890-91 compared with 1889-90:—

Articles exported to Foreign Countries.

Articles.	VALUE.		Increase or Decrease in 1890-91.	Articles.	VALUE.		Increase or Decrease in 1890-91.
	1889-90.	1890-91.			1889-90.	1890-91.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Indian Produce.</i>				<i>Foreign Merchandise.</i>			
Coffee	14,78,231	9,83,941	-4,94,290	Cotton—			
Coir—				Raw	25,852	3,07,477	+2,81,625
Manufactures (excluding				Twist and Yarn	8,34,456	7,02,224	-1,32,232
Rope)	5,21,127	3,27,349	-1,93,778	Piece-goods	1,62,53,202	1,61,32,983	-1,20,219
Cotton—				Gums and Resins (excluding			
Raw	14,55,72,791	12,90,47,078	-1,65,25,713	Cutch and Gambier) .. .	7,31,404	6,04,851	-1,26,553
Twist and Yarn	5,37,31,094	6,14,13,907	+76,82,813	Ivory—			
Piece-goods	56,30,385	66,09,636	+10,69,251	Unmanufactured	12,56,426	14,94,568	+2,39,142
Drugs, Medicines and Nar-				Metals—			
cotics (including Opium				Copper—Wrought	5,01,132	4,40,089	-1,50,143
and Tobacco)	3,81,35,833	3,38,06,931	-42,38,902	Iron—Old, for remanu-			
Dyeing and Tanning Mate-				facture	4,85,834	1,87,238	-2,98,596
rials (including Cutch and				Oil—			
Gambier and Lac Dye) .. .	40,63,698	35,35,903	-5,27,795	Kerosine	66,431	1,89,967	+1,22,536
Grain and Pulse	3,08,20,926	3,39,79,776	+31,58,850	Provisions	12,30,799	11,48,727	-82,072
Gums and Resins (excluding				Spices—			
Cutch and Gambier) .. .	11,00,559	8,47,573	-2,52,986	Cloves	9,78,730	5,15,297	-4,63,442
Ramp—				Sugar—			
Raw	4,66,650	2,24,922	-2,30,828	Refined	26,37,602	19,13,785	-7,23,817
Elms and Skins	51,32,083	52,84,120	+1,51,137	Tea	16,77,915	28,49,214	+11,71,299
Manures	9,49,415	8,28,317	-1,21,098	Wool—			
Provisions	37,83,342	37,42,000	-41,342	Raw	24,07,032	18,24,170	-6,73,762
Seeds	4,88,0,159	4,59,91,014	-28,10,125	Other Articles	61,73,355	63,89,211	+2,16,816
Spices	13,18,211	9,31,456	-3,86,755	Total	3,64,40,239	3,47,59,701	-1,60,538
Tea	7,89,915	6,75,628	-1,14,287	<i>Treasure.</i>			
Wool—				Gold	44,53,994	71,91,000	+27,37,016
Raw	81,48,966	70,84,188	-10,64,778	Silver	1,12,13,911	96,37,177	-15,76,734
Other Articles	83,84,574	83,50,758	-33,816	Total Treasure	1,56,67,905	1,68,28,176	+11,60,271
Total	35,86,28,749	34,38,34,392	-1,47,94,357	Grand Total	40,97,36,893	39,54,22,879	-1,43,14,014

The fluctuations under important heads are noticed below :—

Remarks on exports
of articles of Indian
production.

Cotton (raw).—The exports of this staple were on a lighter scale during the past twelve months owing to the outturn of the late cotton crop being less than that of the previous year, still they were larger than those of either of the six years immediately preceding 1889-90. The average shipments for each of the five years ending 1889-90, 1884-85, 1879-80 and 1874-75 came to 11,49,964, 12,09,968, 8,42,372 and 11,11,792 bales respectively, but none of these figures represent as much as the quantity which went forward during the period under report. It may be mentioned here that the increase in the exports of Bengal cotton from Bombay of late years helped materially to keep the total shipments above the level of former years. Ten or twelve years ago the quantity of Bengal cotton which was forwarded from Bombay was of little importance. The trade, however, has now grown to somewhat large proportions, and the number of bales exported during the year under report was probably not less than 2,60,000, a figure which represents one-fifth of the whole trade. If the exports of Bengal cotton, therefore, during each year of the past decade are deducted from the total shipments of those years, the trade would not show much improvement on the ten preceding years. The total exports of the year 1871-72 reached 13,60,866 bales, and these shipments have only been twice exceeded, *viz.*, in 1882-83 and 1889-90, when the figures reached 13,98,882 and 13,76,862 bales respectively, but out of these two latter quantities probably not less than 1,00,000 bales of the first, and 3,00,000 bales of the second, were composed of Bengal cotton. If the Bengal cotton be considered separately, the trade of 1871-72 remains the largest on record.

The following table shows exports of cotton in bales of 3½ cwt. during each year from 1870-71 up to date. The figures in italics represent the approximate quantity of Bengal cotton which is included in the shipments from the year 1884-85, previous to which date no reliable figures are available :—

Year.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Bales ...	11,04,749	13,60,866	8,16,847	9,97,220	12,79,279	10,25,656	10,20,262	8,61,338	5,89,537	7,24,691

Year.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Bales ...	9,19,921	12,66,583	13,98,882	13,03,133	11,61,316 <i>1,80,000</i>	9,31,329 <i>1,50,000</i>	11,19,408 <i>2,30,000</i>	11,22,730 <i>2,10,000</i>	11,90,503 <i>2,10,000</i>	13,76,862 <i>3,50,000</i>	13,03,510 <i>2,50,000</i>

Cotton Twist and Yarn.—The augmentation in this trade is of yearly occurrence and there would almost appear to be no limit to its magnitude. The exports of the past twelve months exceeded those of any other year by 263 lakhs of pounds in weight and 76 lakhs of rupees in value. Twenty years ago, *i.e.*, in 1870-71, the trade was in its infancy and the exports reached the modest amount of 11 lakhs of pounds in weight; five years later, *i.e.* in 1875-76, this weight was increased to 60 lakhs; in 1880-81 it became 264 lakhs, and in 1885-86 it further rose to 762 lakhs, or one-half the quantity registered for the period under report. The principal markets for this manufacture are found in China, and this country has taken about eight-ninths of the total exports of the year under review; the remaining one-ninth has been taken up chiefly by Japan, Straits Settlements, Aden and Turkey in Asia. The following table will show shipments in lbs. to the principal countries during each year beginning with 1870-71 :—

Year.	China.	Japan.	Straits Settlements.	Aden.	Turkey in Asia.	Persia.	Arabia.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1870-71 ...	4,42,400	.....	.....	4,95,489	.....	} Exports not separately registered.	.....
1871-72 ...	10,43,020	.....	.....	4,73,177	.....		.....
1872-73 ...	11,60,398	.....	.....	4,92,936	.....		.....
1873-74 ...	14,00,510	.....	.....	7,94,607	.....		.....
1874-75 ...	14,83,700	1,000	.....	10,63,422	.....		.....
1875-76 ...	46,31,770	1,17,000	5,500	10,45,084	9	13,053	2,71,700
1876-77 ...	62,95,219	2,61,410	33,060	9,51,665	600	22,870	2,59,395
1877-78 ...	1,37,54,133	81,430	74,800	11,81,120	18,800	26,987	3,89,780
1878-79 ...	1,81,50,101	11,93,660	2,72,620	11,87,839	19,328	42,451	3,74,605
1879-80 ...	2,23,60,058	16,79,690	1,500	9,83,155	1,900	36,450	3,37,734
1880-81 ...	2,28,36,150	21,16,496	56,940	10,58,120	23,000	33,675	2,90,975
1881-82 ...	2,49,82,440	28,65,600	37,600	13,59,769	16,160	40,460	3,71,649
1882-83 ...	3,52,77,142	53,16,200	1,99,200	12,66,210	96,600	51,024	3,55,680
1883-84 ...	3,88,86,650	61,65,470	80,000	15,66,140	66,700	83,163	3,31,380
1884-85 ...	5,48,54,387	65,81,780	1,58,100	11,25,895	1,37,100	41,306	2,25,090
1885-86 ...	6,70,88,740	71,12,820	2,07,800	13,82,517	1,56,600	64,250	2,25,200
1886-87 ...	7,74,40,620	93,49,860	4,69,580	12,78,300	1,28,400	1,04,821	2,59,065
1887-88 ...	8,82,20,086	1,72,94,106	8,98,449	13,54,010	3,65,600	79,595	2,76,305
1888-89 ...	9,63,54,525	2,27,07,480	15,93,735	13,26,912	5,03,500	1,39,026	2,61,255
1889-90 ...	10,48,02,015	2,25,08,854	15,12,289	17,59,395	5,71,600	1,51,811	2,80,525
1890-91 ...	14,09,11,189	1,18,26,430	19,84,102	18,51,922	9,43,150	3,23,723	2,98,810

Cotton Piece-goods.—The improvement noticeable in the exports of these manufactures was only a partial recovery of the loss experienced during the previous twelve months, and

the trade of 1888-89 still remains the largest on record. If, however, the average for the five years ending 1889-90 is taken, it will be found that the shipments of the period under review were larger both in quantity and value. The principal description of manufactures coming under this heading are "grey goods," and the value of the quantity which has gone forward came to nearly 59 lakhs during the year of report, or $\frac{1}{3}$ ths of the total trade, showing an increase on the previous year by nearly 11 lakhs. Grey sheetings, long cloths, T cloths, and domestics, are the fabrics for which there appears to be the greatest demand, and the exports of each kind were valued at 24, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, and 8 lakhs respectively. The best markets are apparently found in Zanzibar, Mozambique, Aden and China, the first two-named countries taking chiefly grey sheetings and T cloth, the third domestics and long cloth, and the last nearly all T cloth. White goods form a very small portion of the trade, the value being only Rs. 7,000. Persia is the chief receiving country. Coloured goods, which were valued at little over 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs for the year under report, or about the same as the previous year, were forwarded principally to Aden, Arabia, and Persia. Below is a table showing the quantity in yards of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods exported to the principal countries during each year beginning with 1870-71:—

Year.	Zanzibar.	Aden.	Mozambique.	China.	Abyssinia.	Arabia.	Persia.					
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.					
1870-71 ...	Exports not separately registered.	13,76,633	Exports not separately registered.	.....	Exports not separately registered.	Exports not registered.					
1871-72 ...		30,11,701		4,624								
1872-73 ...		41,45,468		78,750								
1873-74 ...		60,03,584		.....							
1874-75 ...		37,54,150		5,280								
1875-76 ...		37,24,345		7,835								
1876-77 ...		52,05,347		14,502								
1877-78 ...		55,22,204		99,430								
1878-79 ...		23,00,729		70,69,244				20,34,454	15,44,634	27,89,793	1,64,964
1879-80 ...		26,68,003		98,63,735				23,39,243	5,26,960	28,28,526	1,90,524
1880-81 ...	45,51,779	82,48,582	63,36,482	15,96,524	46,843	29,82,213	4,74,524					
1881-82 ...	56,57,888	88,68,294	28,71,995	2,28,258	2,11,789	40,39,169	2,93,565					
1882-83 ...	99,08,599	1,41,70,898	42,22,587	8,66,346	2,48,764	24,20,812	3,80,120					
1883-84 ...	1,10,46,300	1,99,76,345	61,00,927	21,32,338	2,04,040	43,41,900	6,68,100					
1884-85 ...	47,41,475	1,72,73,023	53,19,063	25,56,492	17,25,465	30,10,307	6,84,652					
1885-86 ...	65,14,182	1,38,82,165	46,56,598	31,29,672	23,91,518	29,43,704	5,90,816					
1886-87 ...	1,22,58,986	1,23,60,878	35,38,224	29,34,840	52,06,954	20,08,709	5,87,958					
1887-88 ...	1,35,02,392	2,07,44,012	81,66,240	43,99,480	30,45,845	27,95,052	10,55,081					
1888-89 ...	1,16,43,581	1,54,37,167	82,20,245	1,45,71,321	10,21,474	18,46,448	4,70,733					
1889-90 ...	1,34,02,882	1,48,00,046	81,10,379	12,60,892	19,62,396	20,51,344	7,85,133					
1890-91 ...	1,81,21,365	1,26,69,340	73,87,096	44,58,440	39,39,765	26,79,880	11,18,826					
						16,22,751	11,42,526					
						26,16,790	9,04,162					

Dyeing and Tanning Materials.—This trade is composed almost entirely of myrabolans and indigo, and the decline noticeable since the previous year was due to lighter shipments of the former by 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, and of the latter by nearly 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in value. The crop of myrabolans is stated to have been small, and in the absence of any active demand from importing countries the export trade became slack. Indigo is imported into Bombay chiefly from Sind and then exported to Persia and the United Kingdom.

Grain and Pulse.—The reason given for the decline in this trade in 1889-90 was the large crops of wheat in Europe, and low prices, which offered no inducement to exporters to ship the cereal in large quantities. Since then there has been a reaction in the trade caused by a failure of the last European crops and a rise in prices, with the result that the stocks held over were hurried to the shipping ports for the European markets. The yield of the late crops in the districts which supply Bombay is reported to have been very good, but as the year under report closed in March last, the effect of these large crops will be more noticeable in next year's report, although some portion was no doubt shipped in February and March last. It may be mentioned here that the shipments of wheat for the last three months of the period under report aggregated 13,58,749 cwt. against only 7,82,741 cwt. during the same period of 1889-90. The total quantity exported during the twelve months came to cwt. 62,12,143, or cwt. 10,65,262 more than in 1889-90. The United Kingdom took by far the largest portion, amounting to little over one-half of the whole trade; France came next with imports amounting to 10,44,648 cwt., and next in order of importance were Belgium, Egypt and Italy, the quantities forwarded to each being 6,89,127, 6,45,529 and 4,38,684 cwt. respectively. Portugal took 52,000 cwt. against nothing during the previous year, and the exports to Western Australia, which in 1889-90 reached 55,000 cwt., entirely disappeared. All the European countries, as well as Egypt, appear to have taken more than in the preceding year. Rice comes next to wheat in order of importance, and the exports were cwt. 6,45,956, or nearly the same as in 1879-80, and with the exception of the year 1880-81, when the shipments rose to cwt. 9,26,744, the quantity has not fluctuated much since that date. The extent of this trade in 1877-78 was only cwt. 3,10,108; still that was more than the shipments of any previous year subsequent to 1872-73, and the sudden increase in two years to double that quantity has been fairly well maintained ever since. It is exported very largely to Muskat, and in smaller quantities to Zanzibar, Persia and Mozambique. The following table will show the exports in cwt. of wheat and rice during each year beginning with 1870-71:—

Wheat.

Year.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Cwt. ...	33,387	1,27,832	51,417	4,34,453	6,33,681	8,37,041	12,34,094	11,58,443	1,30,000	3,33,189	33,14,087

Year.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Cwt. ...	1,13,28,305	60,57,752	89,70,603	80,03,108	1,06,08,187	1,26,05,360	85,40,614	1,06,54,163	51,46,581	62,12,143

Rice.

Year.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Cwt. ...	3,72,519	4,97,306	3,57,653	2,08,431	2,50,467	2,23,767	2,07,675	3,10,108	5,52,452	6,51,403	9,26,744

Year.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Cwt. ...	6,13,328	5,52,491	5,20,718	6,76,714	5,21,427	6,38,772	7,63,012	5,80,351	7,98,950	6,45,956

Seeds.—The value of this trade exceeded that of any other description of exports with the exception of cotton raw, and cotton twist and yarn. The quantity which was shipped during the year slightly exceeded that of 1889-90, although the value was set down at 26 lakhs less. During the past seven or eight years there has not been any great fluctuation in the quantities which have been exported, nor would the trade appear to be increasing, for during no year beginning with 1886-87 have the exports been so large as those of either of the three years immediately preceding that date. The extent of the shipments depends very much upon the size of the crops. Linseed is the principal item of this trade and it represented nearly one-half of the total exports of seeds during the twelve months under review. Next in order of importance were gingelly, rape, ground-nuts, castor and poppy, and the trade in each amounted to cwt. 11,81,505, 7,31,004, 7,07,768, 6,18,172, and 4,35,928, respectively.

Linseed.—These shipments improved since the previous twelve months by cwt 10,38,051, but they were very little larger than those of 1886-87, and considerably smaller than the exports of either of the three years immediately preceding that date. France took cwt. 12,90,785, Belgium cwt. 6,22,972, Holland cwt. 4,31,504, the United Kingdom cwt. 3,46,892, and Italy cwt. 3,25,136.

Gingelly showed an increase on the previous year by cwt. 2,49,013, and was slightly above the average of the past decade. The largest quantity, amounting to nearly two-thirds of the total exports, went to France. The remainder was taken up chiefly by Italy and Belgium.

Rape.—The exports of this seed during the past twelve months were smaller than those of any year subsequent to 1880-81, and do not represent one-third of the shipments of 1889-90. Crops are stated to have been small, and, in the absence of any great demand for this seed at the European ports, where prices are said to have receded during a greater part of the year, the trade became very slack. France and Belgium were the chief importing countries.

The total exports of seeds for each year from 1870-71 to date are shown in the following table:—

Year.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Cwt. ...	1,70,573	3,50,015	1,20,413	7,20,907	10,76,010	31,02,536	27,54,865	31,79,468	16,48,569	15,26,438	31,67,695

Year.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Cwt. ...	47,53,541	58,98,373	64,83,555	69,91,064	65,62,377	67,12,113	67,49,710	71,25,383	68,06,177	69,06,148

Wool (raw).—Nearly the whole of the improvement noticed in this trade last year was lost during the period under report, and exports, which amounted to lbs. 1,53,18,510, were again on a level with 1888-89, and below the average of the past five years. The two woolen mills which have been lately started in Bombay are said to have consumed during the past twelve months nearly lbs. 10,00,000 of the material and this accounts for a portion of the decline in shipments.

The gross amount of Customs duty collected on imports and exports is shown below :—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase or Decrease in 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
On Imports	21,20,266	22,91,955	+1,71,689
„ Exports	2,44,698	2,04,094	—40,604
Total	23,64,964	24,96,019	+1,31,085

This is distributed as follows :—

Imports.

Articles.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase or Decrease in 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arms, Ammunition, &c.	61,462	60,979	—483
Liquors—			
Ale, Beer and Porter	32,314	43,468	+11,154
Spirits	14,26,589	15,62,610	+1,36,021
Wines and Liqueurs	1,54,078	1,62,022	+7,944
Other sorts	57	64	+7
Oils—Mineral—Petroleum	4,29,523	4,48,883	+19,360
Opium	540	475	—65
Salt	14,374	12,067	—2,307
All other Articles	1,329	1,387	+58
Total	21,20,266	22,91,955	+1,71,689

Exports.

	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase or Decrease in 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Grain and Pulse—Rice and Paddy	2,44,698	2,04,094	—40,604

The following statement exhibits the total number and tonnage of vessels (steam and sailing) which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to foreign external ports :—

Foreign Trade :
Entries and clearances with cargoes.

	1889-90.		1890-91.		INCREASE OR DECREASE IN 1890-91.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered	926	10,54,089	948	11,53,930	+22	+99,841
Cleared	863	9,44,432	835	9,25,036	—28	—19,396
Total	1,789	19,98,521	1,783	20,78,966	—6	+80,445

The total number of vessels entered and cleared was less by six, but the total tonnage was greater by 80,445 tons, as compared with 1889-90. In the entries, the number was larger by 22 and the tonnage by 99,841 tons, and of the clearances, the number was less by 28, and the tonnage by 19,396 tons.

The proportion of vessels (steam and sailing) entered and cleared with cargoes was as follows :—

	STEAM.		SAILING.		TOTAL.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered	624	11,07,698	324	46,232	948	11,53,930
Cleared	504	8,89,002	331	36,034	835	9,25,036
Total	1,128	19,96,700	655	82,266	1,783	20,78,966

Nationality of
vessels.

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	533	413
Austrian	37	31
French	13	2
German	14	18
Italian... ..	29	29
Norwegian	1	1
Portuguese	1	7
American	1	.....
Arab	146	141
Persian ... ..	.....	1
Siamese	2	1
Turkish	6	7
Native Craft	165	184
Total	948	835

Entries and clearances in ballast.

The total number of vessels entered and cleared in ballast was 52 against 77, and the tonnage 70,353 against 65,641 in 1889-90. The number entered was less by 22 and the tonnage by 2,417 tons, while the clearances showed a diminution of three in the number, though the tonnage was larger by 7,129 tons. Of the total number of vessels entered, nineteen were British, two Arab and one Turkish; of those cleared, twenty-three were British, one British-Indian, one German, one Siamese and four Native craft. There were this year 339 arrivals and 301 departures of steamers *via* the Suez Canal, against 336 arrivals and 312 departures in 1889-90.

Total Coasting Trade.

The total figures of the Coasting Trade of the Port of Bombay are noted below. They comprise imports from and exports to—

I.—Foreign Indian ports.

II.—British ports in other Presidencies, including Sind.

III.—British ports within the Presidency.

Transactions in Government stores and treasure are also shown, but are not included in the totals:—

		1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase in 1890-91.	Decrease in 1890-91.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Imports.</i>					
Merchandise	...	10,31,99,320	11,64,08,670	1,32,09,350	.....
Treasure	...	10,61,991	10,35,081	.....	26,910
Total		10,42,61,311	11,74,43,751	1,31,82,440	.....
Government Stores...	...	3,28,381	5,42,605	2,14,224	.....
Do. Treasure	...	5,17,533	2,76,692	.....	2,40,841
<i>Exports (including Re-exports).</i>					
Merchandise	...	7,45,05,326	7,80,84,494	35,79,168	.....
Treasure	...	42,93,986	63,56,315	20,62,329	.....
Total		7,87,99,312	8,44,40,809	56,41,497	.....
Government Stores...	...	13,04,612	11,68,770	.....	1,35,842
Do. Treasure	...	1,65,51,000	1,64,38,245	.....	1,12,755
<i>Total Trade.</i>					
Merchandise	...	17,77,04,646	19,44,93,164	1,67,88,518	.....
Treasure	...	53,55,977	73,91,396	20,35,419	.....
Total		18,30,60,623	20,18,84,560	1,88,23,937	.....
Government Stores and Treasure		1,87,01,526	1,84,26,312	.....	2,75,214

The total coasting trade of the Port of Bombay, imports and exports, exhibited a decline of Rs. 51,67,524 in 1889-90, but the transactions for the past twelve months showed a great revival in the trade, and the value was more by Rs. 1,88,23,937, shared in by merchandise and treasure in the proportion of Rs. 1,67,88,518 and Rs. 20,35,419 respectively. The imports of merchandise were valued at Rs. 11,64,08,670 against Rs. 10,31,99,320 in

1889-90 and were larger by Rs. 1,32,09,350, while the imports of treasure amounted to Rs. 10,35,081 against Rs. 10,61,991 in 1889-90 and showed a falling off of Rs. 26,910. In the export trade, merchandise and treasure both showed an increase of Rs. 35,79,168 and Rs. 20,62,329 respectively. The import coasting trade of the Port of Bombay represented for the most part shipments from the coast ports of country produce for subsequent exportation to foreign countries, and the export coasting trade consisted principally of foreign merchandise sent from Bombay to the interior *via* the coast ports.

The import coasting trade is recorded under two divisions:—(1) imports of Indian produce, and (2) imports of foreign merchandise; the former represented during the year a value of Rs. 11,43,34,492, and the latter of Rs. 20,74,178. In the imports of Indian produce there was larger trade in coir manufactures, cotton (raw), tobacco (unmanufactured), myrobolans, turmeric, cocoanuts, grain and pulse, hides and skins, jute-manufactures, coconut oil, and fruits (dried, salted or preserved); whilst cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods, gums—other sorts, spirits—other sorts, castor oil, seeds, spices, sugar (unrefined), tea, timber—other kinds, wool (raw), and building materials, showed smaller values. The imports of foreign merchandise were comparatively small and comprised this year chiefly fruits (dried, salted or preserved), wool (raw), metals, cotton piece-goods, seeds, spirits and wines, horses, matches, woollen piece-goods, apparel, and hardware. Of these, wool (raw) showed a considerable falling off. In the imports of treasure, gold was valued at Rs. 9,560, and silver at Rs. 10,25,521, against Rs. 49,349 and Rs. 10,12,642 respectively in the previous year. The import coasting trade with each Presidency or Province and with Indian Ports not British is exhibited in the subjoined statement:—

Import Coasting
Trade.

	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase in 1890-91.	Decrease in 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports in other Presidencies—				
Bengal Presidency	1,66,57,940	1,63,36,265	.....	3,21,675
Madras Presidency	1,21,11,168	1,27,09,955	5,98,787	.....
British Burma	52,07,740	56,02,414	3,94,674	.....
Sind	99,31,656	98,36,816	.....	94,840
Total ...	4,39,08,504	4,44,85,450	5,76,946	.....
British Ports within the Presidency ...	2,38,29,364	2,25,65,094	.....	12,64,270
Indian Ports not British—				
Cutch	29,78,973	24,79,417	.. ..	4,99,556
Káthiáwár	1,88,53,647	3,26,00,469	1,37,46,822	.....
Foreign Konkan	2,10,309	1,88,775	.....	21,534
Gáekwár's Territory	4,63,084	4,32,741	.....	30,343
Cambay	1,28,284	1,89,783	61,499	.....
State of Travancore	23,00,507	25,35,065	2,34,558	.....
State of Cochin	91,103	43,329	.....	47,774
Goa	1,13,57,908	1,17,73,224	4,15,316	.....
Daman	23,122	15,788	.....	7,334
Diu	71,264	71,644	380	.....
Pondicherry	38,977	35,189	.....	3,788
Máhé	6,265	27,783	21,518	.....
Total ...	3,65,23,443	5,03,93,207	1,38,69,764	.....
Total of all ports ...	10,42,61,311	11,74,43,751	1,31,82,440	.....

Like imports the export coasting trade is also divided into two classes:— (1) exports of Indian produce, and (2) exports of foreign merchandise; the former were valued at Rs. 3,71,39,881 against Rs. 3,38,90,229, and the latter Rs. 4,09,44,613 against Rs. 4,06,15,097 in 1889-90, showing an improvement of Rs. 32,49,652 and Rs. 3,29,516 respectively. Exports of treasure showed a value of Rs. 63,56,315 against Rs. 42,93,986 in 1889-90, the transactions in gold being valued at Rs. 1,28,215 against Rs. 3,14,106, and those in silver at Rs. 62,28,100 against Rs. 39,79,880 in 1889-90. The principal articles of Indian produce exported were:—cotton (raw), cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods (grey and coloured), cocoanuts and coconut kernel, rice and paddy, jute-manufactures, vegetable oils, flour, seeds, spices, and sugar (unrefined). There was a larger trade in all the above articles except the last two named, which showed a diminution. In foreign merchandise, the chief articles of export were:—cotton piece-goods, aniline and alizarine dyes, metals, sugar (refined), woollen piece-goods, hardware and cutlery, cotton twist and yarn, kerosine oil, fruits (dried, salted or preserved), apparel, and silk piece-goods, in the first six of which there was an improvement, while the remaining five showed a falling off.

Export Coasting
Trade.

The export coasting trade with each Presidency or Province and with Indian Ports not British is noted in the following statement:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase in 1890-91.	Decrease in 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports in other Presidencies—				
Bengal Presidency ...	94,47,070	1,18,77,351	24,30,281	.....
Madras Presidency ...	1,49,01,238	1,49,82,108	80,960	.....
British Burma ...	33,98,608	34,63,788	65,180	.....
Sind ...	2,02,75,296	2,15,87,380	13,12,084	.....
Total ...	4,80,22,212	5,19,10,717	38,88,505	.....
British Ports within the Presidency ...	1,10,63,501	1,04,54,461	.....	6,09,040
Indian Ports not British—				
Cutch ...	31,25,577	31,04,181	.....	21,396
Káthiáwár ...	1,15,40,696	1,35,15,562	19,74,866	.....
Foreign Konkan... ..	1,50,405	2,11,940	61,535	.....
Gáekwár's Territory ...	4,97,382	5,38,904	41,522	.....
Cambay ...	2,26,988	2,03,692	.....	23,296
State of Travancore ...	12,97,221	9,64,601	.....	3,32,620
State of Cochin ...	4,023	.....	.....	4,023
Goa ...	26,57,911	33,40,338	6,82,427	.....
Daman ...	36,945	56,139	19,194	.....
Diu ...	85,929	81,866	.....	4,063
Pondicherry ...	83,172	49,162	.....	34,010
Máshé... ..	7,350	3,794	.....	3,556
Karikal ...	.....	5,452	5,452	.....
Total ...	1,97,13,599	2,20,75,631	27,84,996	4,22,964
Grand Total ...	7,87,99,312	8,44,40,809	66,73,501	10,32,004

Coasting Shipping.

The following statement shows, in comparison with the previous year, the number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to coast ports :—

	1889-90.		1890-91.		INCREASE OR DECREASE IN 1890-91.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
<i>Entered.</i>						
British ...	516	4,58,733	544	5,27,999	+28	+69,266
British Indian ...	1	106	2	529	+1	+423
Foreign ...	422	21,367	331	22,140	-91	+773
Native craft ...	51,372	8,23,058	44,923	7,55,925	-6,449	-67,133
Total ...	52,311	13,03,264	45,800	13,06,593	-6,511	+3,329
<i>Cleared.</i>						
British ...	507	4,28,796	527	5,11,955	+20	+83,159
British Indian ...	2	978	1	140	-1	-838
Foreign ...	269	27,845	236	32,502	-33	+4,657
Native craft ...	11,452	3,18,785	11,227	3,04,516	-225	-14,269
Total ...	12,230	7,76,404	11,991	8,49,113	-239	+72,709

Summary of Trade and Shipping of the Port of Bombay.

The entire trade and shipping of the Port of Bombay are summarized and compared with the results of last year in the subjoined statements :—

Trade.

Details.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Imports.</i>				
Merchandise ...	36,66,10,490	39,15,30,270	2,49,19,780	.....
Treasure ...	15,97,80,354	17,68,52,322	1,70,71,968	.....
Government Stores... ..	62,40,858	71,29,774	8,88,916	.....
Do. Treasure ...	5,17,533	2,76,692	.....	2,40,841
Total ...	53,31,49,235	57,57,89,058	4,26,39,823	.....
<i>Exports (including Re-exports).</i>				
Merchandise ...	46,85,74,314	45,66,78,587	.....	1,18,95,727
Treasure ...	1,99,61,891	2,31,85,101	32,23,210	.....
Government Stores... ..	15,74,699	14,64,294	.....	1,10,405
Do. Treasure ...	1,71,51,000	1,69,08,245	.....	2,42,755
Total ...	50,72,61,904	49,82,36,227	.....	90,25,677
<i>Total.</i>				
Merchandise ...	83,51,84,804	84,82,08,857	1,30,24,053	.....
Treasure ...	17,97,42,245	20,00,37,423	2,02,95,178	.....
Government Stores... ..	78,15,557	85,94,068	7,78,511	.....
Do. Treasure ...	1,76,68,533	1,71,84,937	.....	4,83,596
Total ...	1,04,04,11,139	1,07,40,25,285	3,36,14,146	.....

Shipping.

Details.	1889-90.		1890-91.		INCREASE OR DECREASE IN 1890-91.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
<i>Entered.</i>						
With Cargoes ...	53,237	23,57,353	46,748	24,60,523	-6,489	+1,03,170
In Ballast ...	3,372	1,03,062	3,160	1,13,584	-212	+10,522
Total ...	56,609	24,60,415	49,908	25,74,107	-6,701	+1,13,692
<i>Cleared.</i>						
With Cargoes ...	13,093	17,20,836	12,826	17,74,149	-267	+53,313
In Ballast ...	29,994	6,53,521	27,063	6,66,624	-2,931	+13,103
Total ...	43,087	23,74,357	39,889	24,40,773	-3,198	+66,416
<i>Grand Total.</i>						
With Cargoes ...	66,330	40,78,189	59,574	42,34,672	-6,756	+1,56,483
In Ballast ...	33,366	7,56,583	30,223	7,80,208	-3,143	+23,625
Total ...	99,696	48,34,772	89,797	50,14,880	-9,899	+1,80,108

SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE PRESIDENCY PROPER.

The total value of the trade of the continental ports of the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Government stores and treasure, amounted to Rs. 6,77,21,101, showing a slight improvement of Rs. 6,29,994, or of about 1 per cent. on that of the previous year. Compared with the average of the preceding five years, there was a falling off of Rs. 29,16,928, or about 4 per cent., and a recovery of more than 2 per cent. over 1889-90, when the decline was 6.5 per cent. The whole trade may be divided and compared with that of the previous year as follows:—

Trade of the subordinate Ports of the Presidency Proper.

Names of Divisions.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase in 1890-91.	Decrease in 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign External Ports ...	8,25,553	3,12,615	.....	5,12,938
Foreign Indian Ports ...	68,45,744	75,56,983	7,11,239	.....
British Ports in other Presidencies ...	69,56,489	78,07,705	8,21,216	.....
Do. in the Bombay Presidency ...	5,24,33,321	5,20,43,798	.....	3,89,523
Total ...	6,70,91,107	6,77,21,101	15,32,455	9,02,461
			Deduct decrease ...	9,02,461
			Net increase ...	6,29,994

The following table shows separately the value of imports and exports in the trade with foreign countries during the years 1889-90 and 1890-91:—

Foreign Trade.

		1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase in 1890-91.	Decrease in 1890-91.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports ...	Merchandise ...	8,19,033	3,10,134	.....	5,08,899
	Treasure ...	6,000	.....	.....	6,000
	Total ...	8,25,033	3,10,134	.....	5,14,899
Exports ...	Merchandise ...	520	556	36	.....
	Treasure ...	.....	1,925	1,925	.....
	Total ...	520	2,481	1,961	.....
Total ...	Merchandise ...	8,19,553	3,10,690	.....	5,08,863
	Treasure ...	6,000	1,925	.....	4,075
	Grand Total ...	8,25,553	3,12,615	.....	5,12,938

The foreign trade at the coast ports is confined principally to imports, and represents direct transshipments of cargo. An improvement was noticeable in the imports in the year 1887-88, when the first batch of machinery, iron-work, and other stores, was carried into

the Thána District in connection with the Tánša water-works. There was however, a gradual decline in the two succeeding years owing to a fall in the consignments of materials for the above purpose, and, in the year under report, the value receded below that of 1886-87. Exports of merchandise were valued at Rs. 556 and those of treasure-at Rs. 1,925.

Foreign Imports.

The following table shows the distribution of the foreign import trade according to countries :—

Countries.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase in 1890-91.	Decrease in 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
United Kingdom	6,09,029	1,88,252	.....	4,20,777
Arabia—Muskat	23,796	17,331	.....	6,465
Turkey in Asia—Bassorah	1,65,893	87,364	.....	78,529
Mekrán and Sonmiani	25,951	17,187	.....	8,764
Ceylon... ..	364	.....	.....	364
Total	8,25,033	3,10,134	.....	5,14,899

United Kingdom.—The falling off in the trade was chiefly due to the cessation of imports of stores and other materials for the Tánša water-works, which are now approaching completion.

Arabia—Muskat.—The value of merchandise imported was much the same as in the previous year, but there were no remittances of cash during the period under report, while they represented a sum of Rs. 6,000 in 1889-90.

Turkey in Asia—Bassorah.—Dates are practically the only item of trade with this place. They were received in smaller quantities, but the value was a little higher than that of the previous year, which suggests the inference that the falling off of the quantity was probably due to a small crop.

Mekrán and Sonmiani.—Imports of all the three principal articles—salted fish, mats, and kápátás—received from this place were smaller.

Ceylon.—The fish oil received from this place in the previous year was a casual importation, as then stated.

Foreign Exports.

The following statement shows (1) the countries to which goods were exported, and (2) the various articles of export :—

Countries to which exported.

Countries.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase in 1890-91.	Decrease in 1890-91.
Arabia—Muskat	26	505	479	.....
Mekrán and Sonmiani	494	1,976	1,482	.....
Total	520	2,481	1,961	.....

Articles.

Articles.	Quantities.		Increase or Decrease in 1890-91.	Value.		Increase or Decrease in 1890-91.
	1889-90.	1890-91.		1889-90.	1890-91.	
<i>Indian Produce.</i>						
Cordage and Rope of Vegetable Fibre (excluding Jute) ... Cwt.	13	...	-13	Rs. 250	Rs. ...	-250
Cotton—Raw ... ..	...	125	+125	...	125	+125
Fruits and Vegetables—Vegetable (fresh) ... Value.	...	...	...	12	8	-4
Grain and Pulse	21	17	-4	96	57	-39
Provisions	1	...	-1	4	...	-4
Seeds	2	60	+58	14	90	+76
Spices ... ..	...	154	+154	...	275	+275
All other Articles of Merchandise ... ..	...	...	...	144	1	-143
<i>Treasure.</i>						
Silver ... ..	...	1,835	+1,835	...	1,925	+1,925
Total ... ..	...	...	...	520	2,481	+1,961

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 1889-90 and 1890-91:—

Details.	1889-90.		1890-91.		Increase or Decrease in 1890-91.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered ...	77	5,382	63	4,023	-14	-1,359
Cleared ...	3	127	4	169	+1	-42
Total ...	80	5,509	67	4,192	-13	-1,317

Of the 63 vessels which entered, ten were foreign, seven being Arab, two Portuguese and one Turkish, the remaining 53 being Native craft. Of the four vessels that cleared, one was Arab and the remaining three Native craft.

The total coasting trade of the continental ports exhibited an improvement of Rs. 11,42,932, being a partial recovery from the loss of 18 and 44 lakhs that it experienced during the two years 1888-89 and 1889-90 respectively. The value of merchandise imported was Rs. 2,37,00,391 against Rs. 2,30,74,712 in 1889-90, showing an increase of Rs. 6,25,679, while imports of treasure were valued at Rs. 10,28,947, or much the same as in the previous year. Under exports, merchandise represented a value of Rs. 4,24,65,564 against Rs. 4,20,24,879, and treasure a value of Rs. 2,13,584 against Rs. 1,22,346 in 1889-90, both showing a better trade by Rs. 4,40,685 and Rs. 91,238 respectively. The transactions in Government stores and treasure were also heavier by Rs. 1,60,295.

The following table shows the value of private merchandise and treasure imported at coast ports from all ports in India, whether British or Foreign:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase in 1890-91.	Decrease in 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports in other Presidencies—				
British Burma ...	960	.....	.....	960
Bengal Presidency ...	18,260	8,383	.....	9,877
Madras Presidency ...	19,30,529	19,49,947	19,418	.....
Sind ...	79,536	1,96,341	1,16,805	.....
Total ...	20,29,285	21,54,671	1,36,223	10,837
Net Increase ...	.....	.....	1,25,386	.....
British Ports in the Bombay Presidency ...	2,00,08,205	2,02,56,118	2,47,913	.....
Indian Ports not British—				
Goa ...	8,79,644	6,80,425	.....	1,99,219
Daman ...	4,348	5,898	1,550	.....
Diu ...	75,204	91,505	16,301	.....
Máhe ...	4,690	7,306	2,616	.....
Foreign Konkan ...	73,583	82,931	9,348	.....
Cutch ...	36,885	28,462	.....	8,423
Káthiáwár ...	7,54,809	10,99,455	3,44,646	.....
Gáekwár's Ports ...	1,85,234	2,29,763	44,529	.....
Cambay ...	64,402	89,821	25,419	.....
State of Travancore ...	2,040	2,983	943	.....
Total ...	20,80,839	23,18,549	4,45,352	2,07,642
Net Increase ...	.....	.....	2,37,710	.....
Total of all Ports ...	2,41,18,329	2,47,29,338	6,11,009	.....

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:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase in 1890-91.	Decrease in 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports in other Presidencies—				
Bengal Presidency ...	9,20,502	11,42,641	2,22,139	.....
Madras Presidency ...	38,34,791	43,07,544	4,72,753	.....
Sind ...	2,01,911	2,02,849	938	.....
Total ...	49,57,204	56,53,034	6,95,830	.....
British Ports in the Bombay Presidency ...	3,24,25,116	3,17,87,680	.....	6,37,436

	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase in 1890-91.	Decrease in 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Indian Ports not British—				
Goa	3,71,149	4,94,563	1,23,414	.....
Damán	44,914	34,677	.....	10,237
Diu	82,427	67,362	.....	15,065
Foreign Konkan	1,02,161	84,326	.....	17,835
State of Cochin	3,23,222	93,090	.....	2,30,132
State of Travancore	12,26,292	15,96,176	3,69,884	.....
Cutch	7,29,564	7,31,100	1,536	.....
Káthiáwár	17,21,870	19,18,413	1,96,543	.....
Gáekwár's Ports	77,604	1,11,574	33,970	.....
Cambay	85,702	1,07,153	21,451	.....
Total	47,64,905	52,38,434	7,46,798	2,73,269
		Net Increase ..	4,73,529	.....
Total of all Ports	4,21,47,225	4,26,79,148	5,31,923	.....

Continental Customs.

The following table shows the actual gross collections of the Customs revenue for the port of Bombay and for the continental ports of the Presidency of Bombay respectively, during the years 1889-90 and 1890-91 :—

Items.	Realized in 1889-90.	Realized in 1890-91.	Increase or Decrease in 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Bombay.</i>			
Import Customs	21,06,002	22,79,675	+ 1,73,673
Export Customs	2,44,697	2,04,094	—40,603
Miscellaneous	80,858	31,496	—49,362
Total	24,31,557	25,15,265	+ 83,708
<i>Continental Ports.</i>			
Import Customs	20	222	+ 202
Export Customs	2,949	3,373	+ 424
Miscellaneous	9,835	9,088	—747
Total	12,804	12,683	—121

LAND TRADE OF THE PRESIDENCY PROPER.

Rail-borne Trade.

The extent of the rail-borne trade of the Presidency proper in the year 1890-91 as compared with the previous year is given below :—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Lákh of Maunds.	
Imports	281	289
Exports	89	102
Local Trade	256	284
Total	626	675

The total value of the above trade was 5,091 lákhs of rupees in 1889-90 and 5,147 lákhs of rupees in 1890-91. The volume of trade was 7 per cent. above that of the previous year, though less than 2 per cent. above average; but in value the trade was only one per cent. above that of the previous year, while about five per cent. above average. The external trade, made up of imports (43 per cent.) into the Bombay Presidency (exclusive of Sind) and of exports (15 per cent.) to external blocks, accounted for 58 per cent. of the total, the remainder being local trade, or trade between the several internal blocks of the Presidency—export and import. The increase in volume was observable in all descriptions of trade, except imports, which were slightly below average. As compared with the previous year, exports improved by 13 per cent. and local trade by 11 per cent. The increase in value was common to both exports and local trade, but the aggregate increase was reduced by falls of about 15 and 9 per cent. respectively below the average and the previous year's imports. This marked fall in the value of imports with the volume practically unchanged was partly attributable to the lower price of cotton and of opium, which are both articles of high value. The port of Bombay took 72.7 per cent. of the total imports and 48.1 per cent. of the exports. An analysis of articles of import and export is given in the next table :—

Imports.			Exports.		
Articles.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Articles.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Thousands of Maunds.	Thousands of Maunds.		Thousands of Maunds.	Thousands of Maunds.
Coal and Coke	1,692	2,856	Coal and Coke	758	700
Cotton (raw)	4,410	4,005	Cotton, Piece-goods, European.	578	639
Dyes and Tans	433	326	Do. (Indian)...	192	191
Wheat... ..	7,656	7,738	Jute (Gunny Bags and Cloth).	228	254
Food-grains other than Wheat.	4,771	3,065	Liquors	77	91
Metals... ..	94	48	Metals	956	1,228
Oil-seeds	6,595	7,004	Oils (Kerosine)	357	461
Opium	60	59	Provisions (Dried Fruits and Nuts)	498	429
Provisions (Ghi)	135	148	Salt	2,880	3,090
Spices	115	163	Spices	255	247
Stone and Lime	36	798	Sugar... ..	345	582
Sugar	443	995	Tobacco	190	214
Wool (raw)	112	97	Others	1,628	2,037
Others... ..	1,571	1,615			
Total	28,123	28,917	Total	8,942	10,163

The increase of more than 68 per cent. in the imports of coal and coke was due to larger supplies being received from both the coal fields usually drawn upon by the Presidency. The Central Provinces coal was received in Khândesh, Násik and Ahmednagar and that from the Singáreni mines in the Nizám's Territory in the Deccan generally. The decrease of 9 per cent. in the imports of cotton was due to an unfavourable season. Receipts fell off by 36 and 60 per cent. respectively from the North-West Provinces and Oudh and from the Punjáb, where the unfavourable character of the season caused a falling off both in area cultivated and outturn. An increase of 14 per cent. in the receipts from Rájputána and Central India, although the crop in the Rájputána Native States suffered from deficient rainfall and the ravages of locusts, was probably due to the improvement in communications. Though slightly above that of the previous year, the imports of wheat were about 35 per cent. below average. The slight improvement was due to larger imports into the Bombay port from the Central Provinces, where the wheat outturn was better by about 18 per cent. than in the previous year. The receipts from the North-Western Provinces and the Punjáb were reduced to about one-third of those of 1889-90. The imports from Rájputána and Central India decreased by nearly 3 lákhs of maunds. The decrease in the imports of other food-grains amounted to about 36 per cent. and was general except in rice, which showed an increase of nearly a lách of maunds owing to larger imports into the port of Bombay from the Central Provinces. The export of millets to Abyssinia, Arabia and Egypt increased from 8½ lách cwts. to 9½ lách cwts. The net increase (6 per cent.) in the imports of oil-seeds would have been much higher but for the abnormal fall (72 per cent.) in rape and mustard, partly due to a bad season in the Punjáb and the North-Western Provinces.

The export of coal and coke further decreased by about 8 per cent. Bombay exports of coal consist of foreign coal, and the demand for this is lessened by the increasing output of the Indian mines. The exports of twist and yarn, both European and Indian, increased, though the exports of European twist were still below those of 1888-89; those of Indian, on the other hand, have so far developed that they have more than doubled since that year. The exports of piece-goods (European) largely increased, while those of Indian goods slightly declined. The Bombay port was the chief exporter, and the Punjáb, the North-Western and Central Provinces, Rájputána, Central India, Berár and Nizám's Territory were the chief purchasers of European piece-goods. There was an increase in the exports of salt, chiefly from the district covered by the Portuguese Railway.

The chief articles of local trade were coal and coke, cotton (raw), food-grains, oil-seeds and salt. Of the total trade the port of Bombay took about 77 per cent. On the whole the volume of trade showed an appreciable improvement, though there was a further decrease in coal and coke trade and in the trade in European twist and yarn.

Under the rotation system sanctioned by Government, the road-borne traffic was registered during the year 1890-91 at six selected nákas, as noted below :—

Nákas.				District.
1. Samera ... ..	...	...	...	Mahi Kántha.
2. Jánti ... ..	...	...	...	Khândesh.
3. Kharda ... ..	...	...	...	Ahmednagar.
4. Motebennur ... ..	...	...	...	Dhárwár.
5. Sholápur ... ..	...	...	...	Sholápur.
6. Ilkal ... ..	...	...	...	Bijápur.

The two last named were the only two which admit of comparison with the preceding year, and the registers then maintained showed that while there was a slight increase in the volume of road-borne trade at the Sholápur Náka, there was a fall in its value, while at the Ilkal Náka there was a large decline both in the volume and value of road-borne trade.

The total expenditure for the registration of the rail and road-borne trade for the Bombay Presidency amounted Rs. 7,582.

(2).—SIND.

CHIEF PORT—KARÁCHI.

Total private trade.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the port of Karáchi, viz., imports and exports of merchandise and treasure from and to foreign countries and coast ports, exclusive of Government stores and treasure, amounted, during the year under report, to Rs. 12,42,40,418 against Rs. 12,23,22,401 in the preceding year, showing a rise of Rs. 19,18,017, or 1.56 per cent. The following statement shows the value of the trade of Karáchi for the five years ending 1890-91 with foreign countries and coast ports separately, exclusive of Government stores and treasure :—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase or Decrease in 1890-91 compared with 1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign Trade—						
Imports ...	2,92,34,008	2,72,78,592	3,73,94,520	3,50,39,710	3,78,71,673	+28,31,963
Exports ...	2,96,24,309	2,66,26,287	3,88,91,020	5,06,89,398	4,72,43,937	-34,45,461
Total ...	5,88,58,317	5,39,04,879	7,62,85,540	8,57,29,108	8,51,15,610	-6,13,498
Coasting Trade—						
Imports ...	2,34,08,647	2,08,42,186	2,14,65,102	2,25,62,883	2,61,98,893	+36,36,010
Exports ...	97,91,529	1,39,32,883	1,40,59,436	1,40,30,410	1,29,25,915	-11,04,495
Total ...	3,32,00,176	3,47,75,069	3,55,24,538	3,65,93,293	3,91,24,808	+25,31,515
Grand Total ...	9,20,58,493	8,86,79,948	11,18,10,078	12,23,22,401	12,42,40,418	+19,18,017

The foreign import trade amounted, during the year under report, to Rs. 3,78,71,673, (the highest figures on record), against Rs. 3,50,39,710, being an improvement, over the previous year, of Rs. 28,31,963, or 8.08 per cent., and in excess of the average of the past five years by Rs. 77,14,132, or 25.57 per cent. The export foreign trade fell from Rs. 5,06,89,398 in 1889-90 to Rs. 4,72,43,937 in the year under review, being Rs. 34,45,461, or 6.79 per cent. less; compared, however, with the average of the past five years, it was Rs. 92,47,684, or 24.33 per cent. higher. In the import coast trade an increase amounting to Rs. 10,97,781, or 5.11, was recorded in 1889-90. In the year under report there was a further increase of Rs. 36,36,010, or 16.11 per cent., while the export coast trade declined, during the year under report, to Rs. 1,29,25,915 from Rs. 1,40,30,410 in the previous year, the decrease being Rs. 11,04,495, or 7.87 per cent.

Chief features of the foreign trade :
Imports.

Compared with the year 1889-90 there was an increase of Rs. 29,67,079, or 9.57 per cent., in the value of merchandise, not liable to duty, imported from foreign countries. The trade rose from Rs. 3,09,81,945 in 1889-90 to Rs. 3,39,49,024 in the year under review, the increase being almost general, a decline being noticeable in the following articles only:—Cotton, coloured, dyed or printed piece-goods, aniline and alizarine dyes, pulse, ivory, machinery and mill-work, brass, copper, iron, ghi, dried fruits and raw wool. In imports of dutiable merchandise there was also an increase, from Rs. 28,66,045 in 1889-90 to Rs. 30,74,422 in the year under report, or of 7.27 per cent., principally in arms, ammunition, &c., beer, wines, liqueurs and kerosine oil. In brandy, gin and whisky there was a falling off. In 1889-90 a decrease amounting to Rs. 5,73,230, or 32.47 per cent., was recorded in imports of treasure from foreign countries in comparison with the previous year. A further fall to the extent of Rs. 3,43,493, or 28.82 per cent., was noticeable under this head contrasted with the year 1889-90. The figures were Rs. 8,48,227 for 1890-91, against Rs. 11,91,720 in the preceding year. This decrease, however, is more than counterbalanced by the imports from Bombay, which were more by 30½ lakhs as compared with those of the previous year. In gold the increase was Rs. 9¼ lakhs and in silver Rs. 21¼ lakhs.

Exports.

In exports of Indian merchandise not liable to duty there was a decline to the extent of Rs. 34,24,782, or 7.65 per cent., compared with the year 1889-90. The trade fell from Rs. 4,47,35,503 in 1889-90 to Rs. 4,13,10,721 in the year under report, but was yet higher than in any of the previous years. This decrease was in the following commodities:—Cotton, raw, cotton, coloured, printed or dyed piece-goods, indigo, wheat, barley, gum arabic, hides, raw, natural curiosities, rapeseed, til or gingellyseed, and raw wool. There was, however, an improvement in the exports of pulse, bajri and jowári, animal bones, provisions and tea. The value of dutiable merchandise exported to foreign ports amounted, during the year under report, to Rs. 4,45,467, against Rs. 3,09,044 in the preceding year; the increase of Rs. 1,36,423, or 44.14 per cent., being confined to rice, which is the only article liable to duty on export. Exports of foreign merchandise rose from Rs. 51,64,686 in 1889-90, to Rs. 52,41,358 in the year under review, being an improvement of Rs. 76,672, or 1.48 per cent. The articles in which trade declined were cotton piece-goods, and raw wool. The total value of treasure exported to foreign countries amounted, during the year under review, to Rs. 2,46,391, against Rs. 4,80,133 in the preceding year, showing a falling off of Rs. 2,33,774, or 48.68 per cent.

The following table exhibits the entire transactions on Government account, both with foreign countries and coast ports, for the year 1890-91 contrasted with the preceding four years :—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase or Decrease in 1890-91 compared with 1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
<i>Imports.</i>						
Stores ...	1,43,66,140	65,85,611	74,50,732	79,45,433	96,86,446	+ 17,41,013
Treasure...	.....	.....	.....	2,000	1,50,000	+ 1,48,000
Total ...	1,43,66,140	65,85,611	74,50,732	79,47,433	98,36,446	+ 18,89,013
TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
<i>Exports.</i>						
Stores... { Foreign ...	48,198	71,523	34,853	62,313	54,118	—8,195
{ Indian ...	473	161	1,170	7,328	4,643	—2,685
Treasure... { ...	60,050	7,000	35,500	44,020	26,220	—17,800
Total ...	1,08,721	78,684	71,523	1,13,661	84,981	—28,680
FROM COAST PORTS.						
<i>Imports.</i>						
Stores { Foreign ...	4,39,153	6,23,333	7,47,649	4,60,797	6,42,825	+ 1,82,028
{ Indian ...	3,46,235	5,07,609	2,69,087	2,95,911	2,77,716	—18,195
Treasure... { ...	70,72,000	60,24,000	63,000	61,35,000	76,05,000	+ 14,70,000
Total ...	78,57,388	71,54,942	10,79,736	68,91,708	85,25,541	+ 16,33,833
TO COAST PORTS.						
<i>Exports.</i>						
Stores { Foreign ...	1,72,272	1,61,383	1,13,570	1,09,119	4,11,492	+ 3,02,373
{ Indian ...	2,637	5,640	3,665	18,377	27,170	+ 8,793
Treasure... { ...	.....	12,000	2,892	.....	8,000	+ 8,000
Total ...	1,74,909	1,79,023	1,20,127	1,27,496	4,46,662	+ 3,19,166

Imports of stores from foreign countries increased by 21·91 per cent., and in imports of treasure from foreign countries there was an increase from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 1,50,000 caused by the surplus money lying in the Political Agent's treasury in Persia having been conveyed to Karachi. In 1889-90, as compared with the previous year, an increase amounting to Rs. 60,72,000 was recorded in imports of treasure from coast ports (wholly from Bombay). A further improvement amounting to Rs. 14,70,000 was noticeable under this head in the year under report, when the trade rose from Rs. 61,35,000 in 1889-90 to Rs. 76,05,000. This increase occurred in Government treasure. The increase, amounting to Rs. 3,11,166, in exports of foreign and Indian stores to coast ports was chiefly in regimental necessaries.

The total value of merchandise, both free and dutiable, imported from the United Kingdom amounted, during the year under review, to Rs. 2,68,27,702, against Rs. 2,64,64,720 in the previous year, an increase of Rs. 3,62,982, or 1·37 per cent. The articles responsible for this increase were chiefly horses, apparel, military uniforms, works of art, cement, sulphur, sulphuric acid, clocks and watches, coal, coke, patent fuel, cordage, cotton twist and yarn, cotton, grey and piece-goods, cotton handkerchiefs, cotton canvas, cotton thread, tobacco, other sorts, drugs, other sorts, earthenware and porcelain, hardware and cutlery, hops, steel, zinc or spelter, mineral oil, paper and pasteboard, pitch, tar and dammer, soap, stationery, sugar, refined, raw wool, woollen piece-goods, gunpowder, arms, &c., beer, champagne, port, and wines, other sorts. The articles in which trade declined were cabinetware and furniture, manufactured caoutchouc, alum, cotton, coloured, printed or dyed piece-goods, aniline and alizarine dyes, glass, common bottles, glass beads and false pearls, glassware, ivory, brandy, gin, whisky, rum, machinery and mill-work, matches, brass, copper, iron, linseed oil and other timber. Imports of treasure from the United Kingdom fell from Rs. 11,76,970 in 1889-90 to Rs. 7,30,523 in the year under report, being a decrease of Rs. 4,46,447, or 37·93 per cent. The fall was common to both gold and silver. Compared with the year 1889-90 there was a falling off in exports of Indian produce and manufactures to the extent of Rs. 87,413. The figures were Rs. 1,96,92,761 for the year under report, against Rs. 1,97,80,174 in the previous year. This decline was chiefly in cotton, raw, barley, gum arabic, raw hides, saltpetre, til or gingellyseed, linseed, tea and raw wool. There was, on the other hand, an improvement in wheat, grains, other sorts, animal bones, fishmaws, sharkfins, and rapeseed. In exports of foreign merchandise there was a decrease amounting to Rs. 17,303 in comparison with the year 1889-90. The trade fell from Rs. 45,41,785 in 1889-90 to Rs. 45,24,482 in the year under review. This decline was principally in cabinetware and furniture, and raw wool. In fire-arms, cotton twist and yarn, and grey piece-goods, trade improved. Treasure in gold, (sovereigns), to the value of Rs. 10,000 was for the first time exported to the United Kingdom in the year under report.

Private trade with
foreign countries:
United Kingdom.

PRODUCTION
AND
DISTRIBUTION.

France.

Imports of both dutiable and free merchandise from France rose from Rs. 71,844 in 1889-90 to Rs. 77,865 in the year under report, being an increase of Rs. 6,021, the increase being chiefly in apparel, clocks and watches, claret and wines, other sorts, and due to the plying of the Messageries Maritimes Line of Steamers between Marseilles and Karáchi *via* Aden. The value of Indian produce and manufactures exported to France amounted, during the year under report, to Rs. 45,94,222, against Rs. 37,13,834 in the preceding year, showing an improvement of Rs. 8,80,388, or 23·70 per cent., principally in raw cotton, wheat, bajri and jowári, skins, raw, and rapeseed. In raw hides, and til or gingellyseed, trade declined.

Belgium.

Compared with the year 1889-90 there was a rise of Rs. 3,49,129, or 41·14 per cent., in imports from Belgium. The trade rose from Rs. 8,48,587 in 1889-90 to Rs. 11,97,716 in the year under report. The increase was chiefly in cotton, twist and yarn, cotton, coloured, printed or dyed piece-goods, aniline and alizarine dyes, other dyes, earthenware and porcelain, machinery and mill-work, steel, sugar, refined, toys, and woollen piece-goods. The articles in which trade declined were apparel, candles, glass, sheet and plate, copper, iron, beer, gin, and wood manufactures. The value of Indian produce and manufactures exported to Belgium, during the year under review, amounted to Rs. 77,26,353, against Rs. 1,15,68,543 in the previous year; the decrease of Rs. 38,42,190, or 33·21 per cent., being chiefly in cotton, raw, wheat, rapeseed, til or gingellyseed, and wool, raw. There was, however, an improvement in pulse, bajri and jowári, grain, other sorts, and animal bones.

Austria.

An improvement, amounting to Rs. 26,279, was noticeable in imports from Austria as contrasted with the year 1889-90. The figures were Rs. 1,27,399 for 1890-91, against Rs. 1,01,120 in the previous year. The increase was principally confined to apparel, cotton white piece-goods, and cotton thread. In refined sugar the trade declined. The value of Indian produce and manufactures exported to Austria, during the year under report, amounted to Rs. 55,267 against Rs. 15,260 in the preceding year; the increase of Rs. 40,007 being chiefly in raw cotton. In raw wool there was a decline.

Italy.

In imports from Italy there was a falling off to the extent of Rs. 53,540 in comparison with the year 1889-90. The trade fell from Rs. 1,42,912 in 1889-90 to Rs. 89,372 in the year under review. The decline was chiefly in cotton twist and yarn, cotton handkerchiefs, hops, brandy and claret. There was, however, an increase in cotton, coloured, printed or dyed piece-goods. Exports of Indian produce and manufactures to Italy rose from Rs. 3,18,846 in 1889-90 to Rs. 6,86,300 in the year under report; the increase of Rs. 3,67,454, or 115·24 per cent., was chiefly in raw cotton and til or gingellyseed. In raw hides there was a decline.

Germany.

The total value of merchandise, both dutiable and free, imported from Germany rose from Rs. 31,159 in 1889-90 to Rs. 25,53,180 in the year under report, being an increase of Rs. 25,22,021. This increase was chiefly in apparel, cabinetware and furniture, cotton, coloured, printed or dyed piece-goods, cotton canvas, cotton thread, quinine, drugs, other sorts, dyes, other sorts, earthenware and porcelain, glass sheet and plate, glassware, hardware and cutlery, machinery and mill-work, matches, iron, steel, stationery, refined sugar, woollen manufactures, other sorts, beer, brandy, and gin. This sudden and large increase was brought about by the direct trade which opened with Hamburg, nine vessels having loaded at Hamburg for Karáchi. In aniline and alizarine dyes trade declined. Contrasted with the year 1889-90 there was a small decline of Rs. 16,609 in exports of Indian produce and manufactures. The figures were Rs. 7,31,311 for 1890-91, against Rs. 7,47,920 in the preceding year. The falling off was confined to rapeseed and raw wool. There was, however, an improvement in raw cotton and animal bones.

Egypt.

In imports from Egypt (Suez), the value of which has always been very small, there was a falling off to the extent of Rs. 493 in comparison with the year 1889-90. In 1889-90 an increase amounting to Rs. 19,32,635, or 52·02 per cent., was recorded in exports of Indian produce and manufactures to Egypt compared with the previous year. A further improvement amounting to Rs. 2,77,966, or 4·92 per cent., was noticeable under this head, compared with the year 1889-90. The figures were Rs. 59,25,584 for 1890-91 against Rs. 56,47,618 in the preceding year. The increase was in wheat. The trade in rapeseed decreased. As stated in previous reports, the export trade was not in reality with Egypt. The vessels carrying the goods were in all cases consigned to Port Said "for orders." The goods, on arrival of the vessels at Port Said, were either carried in the same bottom or transhipped to some continental port.

Mauritius.

In imports of merchandise (wholly refined sugar) from Mauritius the increase amounted to Rs. 95,830, or 3·81 per cent., as contrasted with the year 1889-90. The trade rose from Rs. 25,14,781 in 1889-90 to Rs. 26,10,611 in the year under report. There was a falling off in exports of Indian produce and manufactures to the extent of Rs. 44,750 in comparison with the year 1889-90. The figures were Rs. 32,157 for 1890-91 against Rs. 76,907 in the previous year. The decline was chiefly in gram and pulse.

Persia.

In 1889-90 a fall to the extent of Rs. 1,96,548, or 20·31 per cent., was recorded in imports from Persia in comparison with the previous year. A further decline to the extent of Rs. 2,61,449, or 33·91 per cent., was noticeable under this head in the year of report as contrasted with the year 1889-90. The trade amounted to Rs. 5,09,443 for 1890-91 against Rs. 7,70,892 in the preceding year. The fall was chiefly in apparel, gums, ghi,

dates, dried fruits, silk piece-goods and raw wool. There was, however, an improvement in horses and wool manufactures, other sorts (carpets). The value of treasure (chiefly Persian coins) imported from Persia amounted, during the year under review, to Rs. 75,656, against Rs. 4,200 in the previous year. Exports of Indian produce and manufactures to Persia fell from Rs. 10,56,066 in 1889-90 to Rs. 7,92,133 in the year under report, indigo being the commodity in which the decline was most pronounced. In rice and tea there was, however, an improvement. The aggregate value of foreign merchandise exported to Persia rose from Rs. 2,16,406 in 1889-90 to Rs. 2,51,437 in the year under report. The increase of Rs. 35,031 was chiefly in cotton twist and yarn, white cotton piece-goods, kerosine oil, and refined sugar, while in cotton, grey and coloured, printed or dyed piece-goods the trade declined. In exports of treasure to Persia there was a falling off to the extent of Rs. 2,01,225, or 46·02 per cent., in comparison with the year 1889-90. The figures were Rs. 2,36,000 for the year under review, against Rs. 4,37,225 in the preceding year.

The value of imports of merchandise from Arabia amounted, during the year under report, to Rs. 1,42,830, against Rs. 1,75,802 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 32,972, or 18·75 per cent., chiefly in dates. In chalk, lime, and raw skins, trade improved. In treasure imported from Arabia there was a small decrease of Rs. 623 in comparison with the year 1889-90, but the trade was small. Exports of Indian produce and manufactures rose from Rs. 1,46,513 in 1889-90 to Rs. 2,02,963 in the year under review, being an improvement of Rs. 56,450, or 38·52 per cent., principally in pulse, bājri and jowāri and flour. In rice there was a decline. Compared with the year 1889-90 there was a decline to the extent of Rs. 35,067, or 31·61 per cent., in exports of foreign merchandise to Arabia. The figures were Rs. 75,854 for the year under report, against Rs. 1,10,921 in the previous year. The fall was in cotton, grey, white and coloured, printed or dyed piece-goods and raw silk. There was, however, an improvement in dried fruits and refined sugar. Treasure exported during the year under report amounted to only Rs. 391, against Rs. 9,740 in the previous year, there being a decline of Rs. 9,349.

In imports of merchandise there was a falling off to the extent of Rs. 1,09,589, or 13·05 per cent., contrasted with the year 1889-90. The figures were Rs. 7,29,717 for 1890-91, against Rs. 8,39,306 in the previous year. The decline was in rice, pulse, grain, other sorts, and ghi, while in wheat and dates there was an improvement. The aggregate value of treasure imported from Turkey in Asia was Rs. 1,200 in 1889-90, against Rs. 5,800 in the year under review. Compared with the year 1889-90 there was an increase of Rs. 1,373 in exports of Indian produce and manufactures. The figures were Rs. 49,406 for 1890-91 against Rs. 48,033 in the previous year. Exports of foreign merchandise amounted, during the year under report, to Rs. 1,03,293, against Rs. 41,480 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 61,813, or 149·01 per cent., chiefly in cotton, grey, white and coloured, printed or dyed piece-goods, kerosine oil, and refined sugar. In brandy trade declined. No treasure was exported during the year 1890-91.

The total value of merchandise imported during the year under review amounted to Rs. 4,96,450, against Rs. 6,28,434 in the preceding year, the decrease of Rs. 1,31,984, or 21 per cent., being chiefly in cotton grey piece-goods, ghi, and raw wool. There was, however, an improvement in tobacco, unmanufactured, hides and raw skins, fishmaws, shark fins, &c., and rapeseed. In 1890-91 imports of treasure amounted to Rs. 27,121. Compared with the year 1889-90 there was an improvement amounting to Rs. 58,810, or 17·17 per cent., in exports of Indian produce and manufactures. The trade rose from Rs. 3,42,342 in 1889-90 to Rs. 4,01,152 in the year under report. The rise was principally in rice, bājri and jowāri, jute, gunny bags and cloth, and ground nuts, while in cotton, grey and coloured, printed or dyed piece-goods, there was a decline. Exports of foreign merchandise fell from Rs. 1,69,247 in 1889-90 to Rs. 1,60,445 in the year under report, and no treasure was exported in 1890-91, against Rs. 5,100 in the preceding year.

The amount of trade with Karāchi which passed through the Suez Canal was as under in the past two years:—

	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.			TOTAL.		
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90	Private ... 2,88,49,480	11,76,070	3,00,26,430	4,74,06,597	...	4,74,06,597	7,62,56,057	11,76,970	7,74,33,027
	Government ... 79,29,361	...	79,29,361	25,858	...	25,858	79,55,204	...	79,55,204
1890-91	Private ... 3,24,83,615	7,39,523	3,32,14,138	4,40,69,106	10,000	4,40,79,106	7,66,62,721	7,40,523	7,74,03,244
	Government ... 95,47,978	...	95,47,978	13,690	...	13,690	95,61,668	...	95,61,668

The total value of merchandise imported *viā* the Suez Canal amounted, during the year 1890-91, to Rs. 3,24,83,615 against Rs. 2,88,49,460 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 36,34,155, or 12·59 per cent. Imports of treasure by this route fell from Rs. 11,76,970 in 1889-90 to Rs. 7,30,523 in the year under review, being a decline of 37·93 per cent. In exports *viā* the Suez Canal there was a decrease to the extent of Rs. 33,37,491, or 7·04 per cent., compared with the year 1889-90. The figures were Rs. 4,40,69,106 for 1890-91, against Rs. 4,74,06,597 in the previous year. In 1890-91 the amount of treasure

exported by this route for the first time was Rs. 10,000. Compared with the year 1889-90 there was an improvement amounting to Rs. 16,18,627, or 20.41 per cent., in imports of Government stores, chiefly railway plant and rolling-stock, *via* the Suez Canal. The trade rose from Rs. 79,29,351 in 1889-90 to Rs. 95,47,978 in the year under report.

Foreign Trade :
Merchant Shipping.

The number and tonnage of the vessels engaged in foreign trade that entered and cleared the port with cargoes during the year 1890-91 and the increase or decrease exhibited in comparison with the preceding year, are exhibited in the following statement:—

	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Increase or Decrease in No.	Increase or Decrease in Tonnage.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Increase or Decrease in No.	Increase or Decrease in Tonnage.
Steam vessels ...	160	2,23,398	+27	+46,719	179	2,70,029	-9	-9,063
Sailing ...	298	20,880	-12	+1,306	289	18,298	-9	+986

When there is an increase it is due to an improvement in import trade.

The gross import duty collections have been steadily on the increase since 1888-89. For the year under report they amounted to Rs. 1,26,127 in excess of that of the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 7,61,942, against Rs. 6,35,815. The increased realisations were derived principally from arms, ammunition, &c., brandy, gin, rum, whisky, spirits used in drugs in a proportion of 20 per cent. and upwards, spirits, other sorts, champagne, port, liqueurs, still wines, and mineral oils. In perfumed spirits, claret, and sherry, the revenue declined.

Coasting Trade

The total value of foreign and Indian produce and manufactures imported from and exported to Indian ports fell from Rs. 3,45,86,393 in 1889-90 to Rs. 3,40,58,770 in the year under report, being a decline of Rs. 5,27,623, or 1.52 per cent., as noted below:—

Imports and Exports into and from Sind.	1889-90.							
	Bengal.	Bombay.	Madras.	British Burma.	Ports within the Province.	Total.	Indian Ports not British.	Grand Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Imports.</i>								
Foreign Merchandise ...	7,330	1,34,64,880	5,278	3,155	514	1,34,81,157	20,094	1,36,11,061
Indian Produce ...	2,44,919	58,42,661	3,05,085	51,545	2,80,951	67,25,161	3,24,126	70,49,287
Total ...	2,52,249	1,93,07,541	3,10,363	54,700	2,81,465	2,02,06,318	3,54,030	2,05,60,348
<i>Exports.</i>								
Foreign Merchandise ...	23,232	20,72,269	13,144	10,055	2,35,329	23,54,029	3,01,261	26,55,290
Indian Produce ...	3,225	87,41,794	1,48,025	25,875	1,37,298	90,56,817	23,13,938	1,13,70,755
Total ...	26,457	1,08,14,063	1,61,769	35,930	3,72,627	1,14,10,846	26,15,199	1,40,26,045
Grand Total ...	2,78,706	3,01,21,604	4,72,132	90,630	6,54,092	3,16,17,164	20,69,229	3,45,86,393

Imports and Exports into and from Sind.	1890-91.							
	Bengal.	Bombay.	Madras.	British Burma.	Ports within the Province.	Total.	Indian Ports not British.	Grand Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Imports.</i>								
Foreign ...	16,524	1,36,19,567	643	1,000	2,802	1,36,40,541	17,521	1,36,58,062
Merchandise ...	2,50,273	60,87,806	2,40,724	2,96,456	3,05,184	71,86,413	3,23,450	76,09,893
Total ...	2,66,797	1,97,07,373	2,47,372	2,97,456	3,07,986	2,08,26,954	3,40,971	2,11,67,955
<i>Exports.</i>								
Foreign ...	5,060	17,40,220	26,263	2,580	2,07,807	19,01,890	3,15,459	23,07,349
Merchandise ...	3,930	84,28,425	59,504	46,277	1,14,771	86,52,907	19,30,559	1,05,83,466
Total ...	9,990	1,01,77,045	85,767	48,857	3,22,578	1,06,44,797	22,46,018	1,28,90,815
Grand Total ...	2,76,687	2,98,85,018	3,33,139	3,46,313	6,30,564	3,14,71,751	25,86,989	3,40,58,770

The total value of Indian produce and manufactures imported from Bombay rose from Rs. 58,42,661 in 1889-90 to Rs. 60,87,806 in the year under review, being an increase of Rs. 2,45,145, or 4.19 per cent., principally in cordage, raw cotton, cotton, grey piece-goods, unmanufactured tobacco, turmeric, pulse, jute, gunny bags, power loom, dried fruits and vegetables, ghi, provisions, and other timber. There was a decline in apparel, cotton twist and yarn, cotton coloured, printed and dyed piece-goods, drugs and medicines, rice, jute, gunny cloth, power-loom, spirits, copper, tin, seeds, silk piece-goods, betelnuts, cardamoms, pepper, spices, refined and unrefined sugar, and teak timber. The entire value of both foreign and Indian produce and manufactures imported from British Burma amounted during the year under review to Rs. 2,97,456, against Rs. 54,700 in the preceding year, being an increase of Rs. 2,42,756, which was in teak timber only. In exports of Indian produce and manufactures to Bombay there was a falling off to the extent of Rs. 3,13,369, or 3.58 per cent., in comparison with the year 1889-90. The trade fell from Rs. 87,41,794 in 1889-90 to Rs. 84,28,425 in the year under report. The articles in which the decline occurred were raw cotton, fruits, gram, rice, pulse, gums, ghi, salted fish, provisions, seeds, and raw wool. An improvement was, however, noticeable

in chemicals, indigo, wheat, jowári and bájri, grains, other sorts, hides and skins, jute, gunny bags, dried fruits and vegetables, rapeseed and til or gingellyseed. To Madras exports of both foreign and Indian produce and manufactures declined to the extent of Rs. 76,002, or 46·98 per cent., compared with the year 1889-90. The figures were Rs. 85,767 for the year under report against Rs. 1,61,769 in the preceding year. The falling off was chiefly in raw skins. In chemicals, cotton, coloured, printed or dyed piece-goods, brandy and spirits, there was an increase. The total value of both foreign and Indian produce and manufactures exported to British Burma amounted, during the year under report, to Rs. 48,857, against Rs. 35,930 in the previous year, the increase of Rs. 12,927, or 35·97 per cent., being chiefly in dried fish not salted. In exports of both foreign and Indian produce and manufactures to ports within the province there was a decline to the extent of Rs. 49,989, or 13·41 per cent., contrasted with the year 1889-90, *viz.*, from Rs. 3,72,627 in 1889-90 to Rs. 3,22,638 in the year under report. The falling off was chiefly in cotton, grey piece-goods, white piece-goods, coloured, printed or dyed piece-goods, and refined sugar. An improvement was noticeable in raw cotton. Contrasted with the year 1889-90, exports of both foreign and Indian produce and manufactures to Indian ports not British exhibited a falling off to the extent of Rs. 3,69,181, or 14·11 per cent. The figures were Rs. 22,46,018 for the year 1890-91, against Rs. 26,15,199 in the previous year. The articles affected were cotton, grey piece-goods, indigo, gram, wheat, jowári and bájri, ghi, and til or gingellyseed. There was, however, an improvement in cotton, white piece-goods, coloured, printed or dyed piece-goods, fruits, pulse, grain, jute, gunny-bags, seeds, and refined and unrefined sugar. The number of vessels engaged in the coasting trade that entered Karáchi harbour with cargoes fell to 1,628 from 1,759, with an aggregate burthen of 2,53,411 tons against 2,42,445 tons in 1889-90. The number that cleared with cargoes was 1,483 with a burthen of 2,97,003 tons against 1,554 vessels with a burthen of 2,46,747 tons which cleared in the previous year.

SUBORDINATE PORTS OF SIND.

The value of foreign trade at this port was Rs. 27 only, against Rs. 241 in the previous year. The coasting trade rose from Rs. 1,63,740 in 1889-90 to Rs. 1,92,393 in the year under report, or by 17·49 per cent. The rise was in all articles of merchandise, save cotton, grey and white piece-goods, coloured, printed or dyed piece-goods, hardware and cutlery, brandy, and iron, in which there was a decline. The value of imports of Indian produce fell from Rs. 1,06,851 in 1889-90 to Rs. 1,03,060 in the year under report. The aggregate value of treasure imported from coast ports amounted during the year under report to Rs. 8,395, against Rs. 4,825 in the previous year. Contrasted with the year 1889-90 there was an improvement amounting to Rs. 69,179, or 8·83 per cent., in exports of both foreign and Indian produce and manufactures. The trade rose from Rs. 7,83,071 in 1889-90 to Rs. 8,52,250 in the year under report. The rise was chiefly in raw cotton, wheat, rapeseed, and other timber. There was a decrease in rice, pulse, grains, other sorts, ghi and raw wool. There was an increase of Rs. 306 in the collections on account of export duty on rice, which amounted to Rs. 12,727 for 1890-91, against Rs. 12,421 in the previous year.

Keti Bandar.

There was no trade between foreign countries and this port. Imports of both foreign and Indian produce and manufactures from coast ports fell from Rs. 92,396 in 1889-90 to Rs. 57,710 in the year under report. The fall was general except in the imports of refined sugar. In imports of treasure from coast ports there was a decrease of Rs. 18,416, contrasted with the year 1889-90. The trade fell from Rs. 43,522 in 1889-90 to Rs. 25,106 in the year under report. The value of both foreign and Indian produce and manufactures exported to coast ports decreased from Rs. 2,26,224 in 1889-90 to Rs. 2,16,503 in the year under report. The articles affected were husked rice, jowári, bájri and rapeseed. There was, however, an improvement in rice in husk (paddy), pulse, and other grains. The gross amount on account of export duty on rice realized, during the year under report, was Rs. 16,994, against Rs. 15,844 in the previous year.

Sirganda.

SIND EXTERNAL LAND TRADE.

There has been no alteration in the system of registration of the external land trade during the year under report. The following table shows the total value of the Land Trade of the Province of Sind, both by railway and road, with countries external to British India, *vid* Afghánistán and Baluchistán, during the past three years:—

Sind External Land Trade.

		1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	By road ...	10,76,676	8,40,434	9,69,722
	By rail ...	34,54,813	29,97,039	26,69,718
Exports	By road ...	7,45,366	8,15,754	6,82,531
	By rail ...	1,93,44,048	1,76,39,714	1,49,95,727
Total ...		2,46,20,903	2,22,92,941	1,93,17,698

In the entire value of the external land trade, both by road and railway, there was a falling off amounting to Rs. 29,75,243, or 13·34 per cent., as compared with the year 1889-90. This decrease was in exports by road and in imports and exports by railway; in imports by road there was an improvement amounting to Rs. 1,29,288, or 15·38 per cent. The subjoined statements exhibit the extent of the External Land Trade with the various adjoining countries for the past three years:—

		1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
IMPORTS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>From Afghánistán.</i>				
From Kandahar <i>viâ</i> Bolan Pass	... ..	87,501	70,957	1,29,274
Do. <i>viâ</i> Ráj Road	... ..	24,500	.....	.....
From Khorásán <i>viâ</i> Bolan Pass	... ..	7,850	27,729	9,120
From Kábul <i>viâ</i> Bolan Pass...	... ..	.....	5,192	12,580
From Girishk <i>viâ</i> Ráj Road...	... ..	2,250	9,938	.....
From Mekrán <i>viâ</i> Bolan Pass	... ..	479	.....	.....
From Herát <i>viâ</i> Bolan Pass...	... ..	11,700	.....	.....
<i>From Baluchistán.</i>				
From Kelát Territory	... ..	4,99,928	3,98,636	3,30,880
From Lus Beyla Territory	... ..	4,42,408	3,27,982	4,87,868
Total by road	... ..	10,76,676	8,40,434	9,69,722
Add figures by railway	... ..	34,54,813	29,97,039	26,69,718
Grand Total	... ..	45,31,489	38,37,473	36,39,440

		1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
EXPORTS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>To Afghánistán.</i>				
To Kandahar <i>viâ</i> Bolan Pass	... ..	1,07,079	1,69,330	56,914
To Khorásán do. do.	... ..	.....	262	.....
<i>To Baluchistán.</i>				
To Kelát Territory	... ..	3,96,339	3,55,042	3,39,703
To Lus Beyla Territory	... ..	2,41,948	2,91,120	2,85,914
Total by road	... ..	7,45,366	8,15,754	6,82,531
Add figures by railway	... ..	1,93,44,048	1,76,39,714	1,49,95,727
Grand Total	... ..	2,00,89,414	1,84,55,468	1,59,78,258

Imports by road rose from Rs. 8,40,434 in 1889-90 to Rs. 9,69,722 in the year under report, the increase being Rs. 1,29,288, or 15·38 per cent. In exports by road there was a decline amounting to Rs. 1,33,223, or 16·33 per cent. The total value of both import and export trade by railway amounted, during the year under report, to Rs. 1,76,65,445, against Rs. 2,00,36,753 in the preceding year, being a decline of Rs. 29,71,308, or 14·39 per cent. The improvement in imports by road was in horses, ponies and mules, raw cotton, fruits, other spring crops, mats, ghi, mustard and rape-seeds, while there was a decline in the road imports of sheep and goats, other raw fibres, rain crops, gums and resins, hides and skins, oil-cake, provisions, saline substances, firewood and raw wool.

The falling off in imports by rail was in wheat, gram and pulse, other rain crops, hides and skins, leather, ghi, railway materials, saline substances, spices and raw wool, whereas the trade improved in horses, ponies and mules, cattle, coal and coke, jute, gunny bags and cloth, fruits, oils, provisions, gingelly seed, other oil-seeds, and seeds of other kinds.

The exports, both by road and rail, of sheep and goats, Chinese ware, dyeing materials, husked rice and other grains, leather, refined sugar, indigo, jute, brass and copper, other kinds of metals, and timber, showed a falling off, whereas those of cattle, provisions, unrefined sugar, horses and ponies, coal, raw cotton, drugs, certain spring crops, liquors, oil, ghi and tea showed an increase.

Imports.

The total number of horses, ponies and mules imported during the year under review amounted to 843, value Rs. 1,46,650, against 427, value Rs. 47,833, in the preceding year, the increase being 416, value Rs. 98,815. There was a falling off in imports of animals other than horses, ponies and mules to the extent of 3,425, value Rs. 7,321, in comparison with the previous year. In drugs, the decrease amounted to maunds 392, value Rs. 3,104, contrasted with the year 1889-90. Imports of these commodities amounted, during the year under report, to maunds 3,151, value Rs. 21,449, against maunds 3,543, value Rs. 24,553, in the previous year. There was an improvement in the imports of fruit and nuts amounting to

maunds 17,621, Nos. 2,000, and value Rs. 2,24,873, contrasted with the year 1889-90. In imports of wheat there was a falling off to the extent of maunds 6,690, value Rs. 22,161, in comparison with the year 1889-90. The trade fell from maunds 23,737, value Rs. 74,210, in 1889-90, to maunds 17,047, value Rs. 52,049, in the year under report. Imports of grains, other than wheat, amounted, during the year under review, to maunds 20,114, value Rs. 44,442, against maunds 48,603, value Rs. 99,258, in the preceding year, the decrease being maunds 28,549, value Rs. 54,816. Imports of ghi amounted, during the year under report, to maunds 2,708, value Rs. 79,605, against maunds 3,653, value Rs. 1,26,035, in the preceding year, the decrease being maunds 945, value Rs. 46,430. An improvement amounting to maunds 38,073, value Rs. 1,69,447, is noticeable in imports of mustard and rape-seeds in comparison with the year 1889-90. The trade rose from maunds 10,064, value Rs. 42,878, in 1889-90, to maunds 48,137, value Rs. 2,12,325, in the year under review. This increase occurred mostly in imports by road from Lus Beyla Territory, where the crops were excellent, and prices being favourable the stocks of the previous season were also pushed forward during the year. In imports of raw wool there was a falling off amounting to maunds 44,521, value Rs. 4,78,102, contrasted with the year 1889-90. The figures are maunds 1,26,638, value Rs. 13,37,852, for the year under review, against maunds 1,71,159, value Rs. 18,15,954, in the preceding year. This decrease occurred chiefly in imports by railway and was due partly to the heavy rain in the latter portion of the year 1890 which stopped imports from Afghanistan and partly to a large portion of the Herat crop, which was formerly brought down to Karachi, finding its way into Russian territory.

In exports of animals, consisting chiefly of cattle, sheep and goats, there was a falling off in number to the extent of 1,142, but an improvement in value of Rs. 6,882 in comparison with the year 1889-90. Exports of European cotton piece-goods amounted, during the year under report, to maunds 13,045, value, 11,40,747, against maunds 18,256, value Rs. 15,84,728, in the previous year. In exports of Indian cotton piece-goods, there was a decrease amounting to maunds 3,944, value Rs. 1,55,341, contrasted with the year 1889-90, but the figures were much higher than in any of the preceding years. They fell from maunds 59,929, value Rs. 23,60,522, in 1889-90, to maunds 55,985, value Rs. 22,05,181, in the year under report. Exports of rice rose from maunds 77,304, value Rs. 2,80,463, in 1889-90, to maunds 78,168, value Rs. 2,86,260, in the year under report, the increase, maunds 864, value Rs. 5,797, being due, partly to a good harvest in Sind, and partly to the jowari crops having been injured by rain in the Lus Beyla Territory. An improvement amounting to maunds 30,690, value Rs. 77,349, was noticeable in exports of grains other than rice in comparison with the year 1889-90. The trade rose from maunds 1,10,956, value Rs. 2,97,744, in 1889-90, to maunds 1,41,646, value Rs. 3,75,093, in the year under review. The total quantity of liquors exported amounted, during the year under report, to maunds 9,090, value Rs. 5,14,270, against maunds 7,986, value Rs. 4,44,490, in the previous year. Exports of brass and copper fell from maunds 2,355, value Rs. 96,716, in 1889-90, to maunds 1,503, value Rs. 61,359, in the year under report, the decrease being maunds 852, value Rs. 35,357, but the figures are higher than those for the years 1887-88 and 1888-89. In 1889-90 a decline amounting to maunds 30,935, value Rs. 2,70,701, was recorded in exports of iron. A further decrease to the extent of maunds 3,663, value Rs. 32,210, was noticeable in comparison with the year 1889-90. The figures were maunds 39,529, value Rs. 3,44,967, for 1890-91, against maunds 43,192, value Rs. 3,77,177, in the preceding year. Exports of ghi rose from maunds 1,030, value Rs. 36,120, in 1889-90, to maunds 3,160, value Rs. 1,02,210, in the year under report, and those of refined and unrefined sugar fell off to the extent of maunds 778, value Rs. 23,900, in comparison with the year 1889-90. The figures were maunds 61,658, value Rs. 5,46,178, for 1890-91, against maunds 62,436, value Rs. 5,70,078, in the preceding year.

(3) ADEN.

The total value of sea-borne and inland trade for the year 1890-91, exclusive of Government stores and treasure and cargo manifested for transhipment on importation, amounted to Rs. 6,45,09,485, showing a decrease of Rs. 26,70,214, or 3.97 per cent. on that of the year previous. The chief cause of the decrease in the trade of Aden has been direct steam communication with the Red Sea ports, and the imposition of quarantine on all arrivals from Jeddah and Hodeida. On the other hand, owing to the kafila roads to Harrar being safer than in the year 1889-90, the trade with the Somali duty ports largely increased during the year under report.

The value of the trade of Aden, divided into Foreign, Inland, and Indian, is shown in the following table:—

Divisions.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign Trade	4,98,68,067	4,73,36,697	—25,31,370
Indian Trade	1,30,10,685	1,29,58,144	—52,541
Inland Trade	43,00,947	42,14,644	—86,303
Total	6,71,79,699	6,45,09,485	—26,70,214

PRODUCTION
AND
DISTRIBUTION.

Foreign Trade :
Imports,

There was thus a decrease under every head.

The total value of the foreign import trade was Rs. 2,30,67,528 against Rs. 2,31,18,111 in 1889-90, and while merchandise decreased by 9.05 per cent., treasure increased by 72.17 per cent. The following table shows the distribution of the foreign import trade during the past two years :—

Countries.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1890-91.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom... ..	51,61,933	43,20,263	.....	8,41,670
Austria	3,84,097	2,66,484	.....	1,17,613
France	1,99,651	1,96,950	.....	2,701
Italy	1,07,003	78,219	.....	28,784
Other Countries in Europe	1,13,612	78,057	.....	35,555
United States of America	10,31,119	14,64,860	4,33,741	.....
Egypt	2,83,282	5,03,903	2,20,621	.....
East Coast of Africa. { Massowah	7,04,508	17,60,241	10,55,733	.....
{ Suakin	6,07,362	4,43,642	.....	1,63,720
{ Other Ports	40,78,401	47,47,111	6,68,710	.....
{ Zanzibar—Island and Mainland	3,18,933	2,84,699	.....	34,234
Mauritius and Mâhé	2,97,219	1,00,405	.....	1,96,811
Arabia	86,75,646	76,76,252	.....	9,99,394
Perim Island	5,871	18,253	12,382	.....
Turkey in Asia	5,30,324	4,98,704	.....	31,620
Persia	1,45,294	1,52,486	7,192	.....
Straits Settlements	3,25,437	2,51,438	.....	73,999
China (Hongkong)	90,380	1,80,180	83,800	.....
Other Countries in Asia... ..	52,039	41,533	.....	10,506
Australia ... ..	.....	3,845	3,845	.....
Total	2,31,18,111	2,30,67,528	24,86,024	25,36,607
			Net Decrease ...	50,583

United Kingdom.—The imports from the United Kingdom decreased by nearly 8½ lakhs, or 16.30 per cent. While the import of coals decreased by 11 lakhs, that of cotton showed an increase of over 3 lakhs.

Imports from *Austria* decreased by 30.62 per cent. as compared with that of the year previous, the decrease being most marked in cotton twist, which fell by ten times the amount of decrease noticed in the preceding year.

The *French* import trade showed a slight decrease of 1.35 per cent.

Italy.—There was a decrease of Rs. 28,784, or 26.90 per cent., as compared with the preceding year, most noticeable in cotton twist and glass beads.

Other Countries in Europe.—This includes Germany, Holland, Greece, Malta, Spain, Belgium and Turkey in Europe. There was a decrease in the import trade from these countries of Rs. 35,555, or 31.29 per cent., against a decrease in the year previous of 35.64 per cent. This decrease was chiefly in vegetables, wines, provisions and tobacco.

The *United States of America* showed an increase of Rs. 4,33,741, or 42.06 per cent., over the import trade of the preceding year.

Egypt showed an increase of Rs. 2,20,621, or 77.88 per cent.

Massowah.—An increase of Rs. 10,55,733 in the imports from Massowah was due entirely to the receipt of 11 lakhs in specie remittances, and the other import trade with Massowah really decreased by about ¼ lakh, or 15.76 per cent.

Trade with *Suakin* showed a marked decrease of Rs. 1,63,720, or 26.95 per cent., chiefly in the imports of raw hides and skins, ivory, jewellery and specie.

The imports from the other ports of the *East Coast of Africa* showed a marked increase of Rs. 6,68,710, or 16.39 per cent., chiefly in ivory, raw hides and skins, dyeing materials, feathers and coffee.

Zanzibar exhibited a decrease of Rs. 34,234 or 10.70 per cent., due to a falling off in the import of gingelly seeds.

Mauritius and Mâhé.—There was a decrease from these places of Rs. 1,96,811, or 66.21 per cent., due to a decline in the imports thence of sugar.

Imports from *Arabia* showed a very large decrease of Rs. 9,99,394, or 11.52 per cent., attributable to a decline in coffee, gums and raw skins. There was an increase in the imports of feathers, gums, seeds, shells, tobacco and specie.

Turkey in Asia.—There was a falling off in the total imports of Rs. 31,620, or 5.96 per cent., in spite of a marked increase in grain and pulse and specie imports.

Persia.—The imports showed an increase over the previous year of Rs. 7,192, or 5.95 per cent.

Straits Settlements.—The decrease under this head was Rs. 73,999, or 22·73 per cent., due to a decrease in the imports of apparel, canes and ratans, coffee, cotton piece-goods and seeds. There was an increase in the import of drugs and medicines, gums and resins, metals, spices and timber.

Imports from *China* showed an increase of Rs. 83,800, or 86·94 per cent., due to a larger trade in spices and sugar.

The value of the exports from Aden to foreign countries was Rs. 2,42,69,169, or Rs. 24,80,787 less than in the previous year; their distribution during the past two years is shown below :—

Countries.	1880-90.	1890-91.	1890-91.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Ra.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	24,41,843	22,20,745	.....	2,21,098
Austria	10,40,500	9,48,721	.....	91,779
France	28,79,982	25,58,412	.....	3,21,570
Italy	2,65,630	2,87,140	21,510	.....
Turkey in Europe	1,53,913	1,50,740	.....	3,173
Other Countries in Europe	94,257	2,69,059	1,74,802	.....
United States of America	49,07,966	40,15,619	.....	8,92,347
Egypt	6,59,496	6,56,385	.....	3,111
East Coast of Africa. { Massowah	27,76,049	13,62,601	.....	14,13,448
{ Suakin	5,29,002	3,81,226	.....	1,47,776
{ Other Ports	36,84,411	43,52,269	6,67,858	.....
{ Zanzibar—Island and Mainland	10,54,149	6,04,715	.....	4,49,434
Mauritius	13,104	60,790	47,686	.....
Arabia	57,82,437	60,06,560	2,24,123	.....
Perim Island	2,22,780	1,72,149	.....	50,631
Turkey in Asia	49,413	61,043	11,630	.....
Persia	69,877	41,609	.....	28,268
Straits Settlements	1,06,480	70,879	.....	35,601
Java	3,350	470	.....	2,880
China (Hongkong)	5,395	13,719	8,324	.....
Japan	6,568	7,262	694	.....
Other Countries in Asia	3,354	9,739	6,385	.....
Australia ... ..	.....	17,317	17,317	.....
Total	2,67,49,956	2,42,69,169	11,80,329	36,61,116
			Net Decrease	24,80,787

United Kingdom.—The exports decreased by Rs. 2,21,098, or 9·05 per cent., due to a fall in the trade in apparel, coffee, drugs and gums.

Austria.—A decrease of Rs. 91,799, or 8·82 per cent., was observed in the exports to Austria of gums, skins and hides, and salved cargo.

France showed a decrease of Rs. 3,21,570, or 11·16 per cent.

Italy.—An increase was observed of Rs. 21,510, or 8·01 per cent., due to enhanced exports of coffee. A decrease was noticed in gums.

Turkey in Europe exhibited a decrease of Rs. 3,173, or 2·06 per cent.

Other Countries in Europe.—An increase of Rs. 1,74,802, or 185·45 per cent., took place, the increased exports of coffee accounting for the whole of it.

The *United States* showed a decrease of Rs. 8,92,347, or 18·18 per cent.

Exports to *Egypt* showed a decline of Rs. 3,111, or 0·47 per cent.

Massowah.—There was a very large decrease of Rs. 14,13,448, or 50·91 per cent., due entirely to the export, direct from Bombay, of grain, provisions, spices, sugar and specie.

Suakin trade showed a decrease of Rs. 1,47,776, or 27·93 per cent.

East Coast of Africa.—A very satisfactory increase was observed in the exports to other ports on the East Coast of Africa of Rs. 6,67,858, or 18·18 per cent., due entirely to an improvement in cotton piece-goods, tobacco and grain.

Zanzibar showed a decrease of Rs. 4,49,434, or 42·63 per cent.

Mauritius and Mâhé.—An increase, due entirely to specie remittances, occurred of Rs. 47,686, or 363·82 per cent.

Arabia exhibited a net increase of Rs. 2,24,123, or 3·87 per cent.

There was a decline in the exports to *Perim* of Rs. 50,631, or 22·72 per cent.

Turkey in Asia again showed an increase of Rs. 11,630, or 23·51 per cent., due to an improvement in the exports of coffee, cotton piece-goods, gums and woollen carpets. There was a decrease in grain, sugar and specie remittances.

Persia showed a decrease of Rs. 28,268, or 40·45 per cent., chiefly in coffee, cotton piece-goods and treasure.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Trade with the *Straits Settlements* exhibited a decrease in coffee, gums, tortoise shells and specie remittances, amounting in value to Rs. 35,601, or 33·43 per cent., as compared with the year previous.

Indian Trade : Imports,

The total imports from India of merchandise were valued at Rs. 1,01,67,499 and of treasure at Rs. 2,94,018 against Rs. 1,01,73,446 and Rs. 6,72,018 respectively in 1889-90. While imports from Calcutta, due entirely to enhanced trade in rice, increased by Rs. 8,11,646, or 67·76 per cent., those from Bombay declined by Rs. 11,71,954. The value of imports from Calcutta was Rs. 20,09,333 and from Bombay Rs. 78,69,543. Imports from Karachi rose to Rs. 5,08,263 from Rs. 4,99,639 in 1889-90. Imports from Madras are always trifling, and showed a slight decline, as did those from Cutch and Kathiawar.

And Exports.

The exports from Aden to India amounted to Rs. 10,38,000 worth of merchandise and Rs. 14,58,627 of treasure, against Rs. 9,78,101 and Rs. 11,87,120, which were the corresponding values of the trade of the preceding year. The increase from Rs. 1,93,859 to Rs. 2,42,340 in the value of exports to Calcutta was due to an increase in the export of salt. The increase, which raised the value of exports to the Bombay Presidency to Rs. 22,42,381 from Rs. 19,60,963 in the previous year, occurred in remittances of treasure. Exports to other places in India were of trifling importance, and the variations as compared with the previous year call for no remark.

Inland Trade : Imports and Exports.

During the year under review the number of camel-loads brought into Aden decreased by 9·96 per cent., the articles in which there was a decrease being chiefly coffee, fodder, water, and wood and charcoal. The total number of camel-loads was 157,506. Though the value of the land import trade increased during the year by Rs. 1,95,989, or 7·20 per cent., the total value of the inland trade showed a slight fall, owing to the value of the land export trade having decreased by Rs. 2,82,290, or 17·84 per cent. Though the decrease was chiefly in cotton piece-goods, metals, dates and spices, it was common to other articles also. An increase was observed in exports of animals, grain and tobacco. The exact value of the inland trade is difficult to arrive at, and the figures given are only as approximate as it is possible they can be.

General Trade : Principal fluctuations.

Taking the whole trade of Aden, the following are the most noticeable fluctuations of some of the principal articles of import and export in comparison with the previous year, (the figures are given in lakhs of rupees) :

		Coffee, Clean.	Coals.	Cotton Piece-goods.	Grain and Pulse.	Gums and Resins.	Skins, Raw.
Imports ...	1890-91 ...	51 $\frac{3}{4}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	33 $\frac{3}{5}$	9 $\frac{2}{5}$	16 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Increase or Decrease...	-7 $\frac{1}{3}$	-11	+5 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ $\frac{3}{5}$	-1 $\frac{1}{5}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Exports ...	1890-91 ...	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	36 $\frac{2}{5}$	24 $\frac{2}{5}$	11	22 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Increase or Decrease...	-9 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	+3 $\frac{2}{5}$	-6	-2	+ $\frac{1}{5}$

The imports of coal continued to show a decline connected with the decrease, noted in another part of this report, in the shipping trade of Aden, and consequently in the number of steamers calling them to coal. Although the quantity of gums and resins exported showed a decline, its stated value showed an increase. An increase in the export of metal, wrought and unwrought, followed a demand for steel and bar iron at various Red Sea ports.

Merchant Shipping.

The total number and tonnage of the merchant vessels which entered the port of Aden in the past two years are shown in the following table :—

Description.	1889-90.		1890-91.		Increase or Decrease.		
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
Entered ...	{ Steam ...	1,461	2,427,760	1,425	2,366,950	-36	-60,810
	{ Sailing ...	2	1,712	2	1,690	...	-22
	{ Country Craft ...	1,485	57,828	1,386	49,414	-99	-8,414
	Total ...	2,948	2,487,300	2,813	2,418,054	-135	-69,246
Cleared ...	{ Steam ...	1,463	2,430,101	1,419	2,356,154	-44	-73,947
	{ Sailing ...	2	1,712	2	1,690	...	-22
	{ Country Craft ...	1,464	57,545	1,379	48,459	-85	-9,086
	Total ...	2,929	2,489,358	2,800	2,406,303	-129	-83,055

There was a decrease of 36, or 2·46 per cent., in the number and 60,810, or 2·50 per cent., in the tonnage of merchant steam vessels that entered the port during the year under notice. The number of sailing vessels that entered was two, as in the previous year. There was also a decrease in the number of country craft by 99, or 6·66 per cent., and in their tonnage by 8,414, or 14·55 per cent. The total number fell by 135, or 4·57 per cent., short of the total of the previous year and the tonnage by 69,246, or 2·78 per cent. Of the total number of vessels that entered the port of Aden during the year, 52·91 per cent. called for or discharged cargo, 2·60 per cent. discharged coals, 29·92 per cent. called to coal, 1·89 per cent. called for provisions, 1·12 per cent. called for water, 6·52 per cent. called for mails, 2·31 per cent. called for or landed passengers, and the remainder for other miscellaneous purposes.

Public Works.

CIVIL WORKS.

The total expenditure of the year on Civil Works was Rs. 60,25,017, as below :—

General.

				<i>In India.</i>	
				Rs.	Rs.
Imperial ... ..	...	...	...	2,42,689	
Provincial ... ..	...	...	...	40,69,983	
Profit and Loss ...	...	...	...	122	
Suspense Accounts	...	...	...	-53,013	
				42,59,781	
Contributions ... ..	...	...	...	2,68,618	
Local Funds, Incorporated	...	...	...	9,78,801	
Suspense Accounts...	...	...	...	-12,570	
				12,34,849	
Excluded Local Funds ..	...	...	...	5,30,387	
				60,25,017	

In round figures, the expenditure on new works was Rs. 29½ lakhs; on repairs nearly 19 lakhs; on establishment 11 lakhs; and on tools and plant ¼ lakh. The corresponding expenditure in 1889-90 amounted to Rs. 22½ lakhs, Rs. 18 lakhs, Rs. 10 lakhs and Rs. ¼ lakhs, giving a total of Rs. 51,66,431. The expenditure during the year under report increased under every head, the most notable rise being from Rs. 22½ lakhs to Rs. 29½ lakhs on new works. Under Jail buildings, the construction of a new central jail at Ahmedábád, the total amount of the estimate for which was Rs. 5,41,714, was commenced. Many important educational buildings in Bombay were also completed in the past year. The gross outlay on original works, under the head Communications, from Provincial and Local Funds and Contributions, during the year, amounted to about Rs. 8½ lakhs. A new head, Arboriculture, for the first time appears in the report in connection with the Public Works Department, and Rs. 12,000, provided in the Civil Budget for the planting and maintenance of road-side trees, were transferred to the Public Works Budget. The actual cost of establishment of all classes fell from Rs. 19,10,321 in 1889-90 to Rs. 17,84,016 in the year under report. The total revenue realized in the Public Works Department was Rs. 14,68,959 against Rs. 15,30,513 in the previous year. Of the former sum Rs. 8,12,475 were under the head of Civil Works, against Rs. 7,91,418 realized under the same head in the preceding year; the receipts were chiefly from Public Works tolls.

Civil Buildings.

The expenditure under this head was Rs. 2,42,689, sub-divided as under :—

Imperial Services.

				Rs.
Original Works ... ..	...	...	...	1,21,529
Repairs ... ..	...	...	...	78,436
Establishment ... ..	...	...	...	40,130
Tools and Plant ... ..	...	...	...	2,594
				2,42,689

The corresponding expenditure in 1889-90 was Rs. 1,63,937. The three new forest stations at Shirpunje, Tale and Koltembhe in the Ahmednagar Collectorate, as well as the re-building of the hirda depôt at Fopsandi, were completed during the year. A new Custom House was constructed at the Keti Bandar, in the Karáchi Collectorate, at a cost of Rs. 2,455. The new office for the Daroga at Shirode, in the Ratnágiri Collectorate, commenced in the previous year, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 4,266; but compensation for land has yet to be paid. A new office at Máhim, for the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Thána Range, was under construction, and the expenditure on it amounted to Rs. 4,963 up to the close of the year; a building for the Náka office at Malawni, in the Thána Collectorate, for weighing and checking salt passing along the Malad and Merwa road, was commenced, and Rs. 1,200 expended out of a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 3,158; a sarkárkún's office at Malekhind, near Karanja, in the same collectorate, was also commenced and fair progress was made, the expenditure during the year having been Rs. 6,310. A pier, preventive office, and weighing-shed at Sánikatta, in the Kánara Collectorate, was also taken in hand, and an outlay of Rs. 5,891 incurred. The work of additions and alterations to the Assay Office, described in the last report, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 37,779; and a sum of Rs. 2,000 was expended by the Mint Master in providing accommodation for a new 50 horse-power engine under supply from England, the estimated cost of the work being Rs. 4,000. The General Post Office at Bombay was provided with fittings for extinguishing fire, at a total cost of Rs. 7,576. The combined Post and Telegraph Office at Bijápur, commenced in 1889-90, was completed during the year at an outlay of Rs. 8,428; and certain additions and alterations to the Post Office at Kirkee were carried out, the expenditure on which during the year was Rs. 5,949. An additional shed in the store-yard at Wári Bandar, Bombay, commenced in the previous year, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 13,289. The only other important work was a

new Telegraph Office at Mahábaleshwar, which was commenced and completed during the year, the expenditure being Rs. 10,161. Additional accommodation being needed in the Paper Currency building at Bombay, for storing cancelled notes, a room was constructed over the strong room at an outlay of Rs. 5,762, and a record-room and some additions to the tent-room of the Residency buildings at Baroda were commenced. The grants sanctioned by the Government of India for works on the Somáli Coast were:—

				Rs.
For 12 Original Works	...	...	...	37,567
„ 13 items of Repairs	...	...	...	12,420
Total				49,987

and the principal works carried out during the year were a custom-house and a jail at Bulhar, and a small jail at Zaila which was commenced towards the close of the year. Police Lines, in three blocks, were completed at Berbera, and two blocks of Police Lines completed at Zaila. A masonry reservoir and piping for supplying the native town of Berbera with water was completed, and three settling tanks were in course of construction at Dubar. A pier warehouse was commenced and completed at Zaila. Bunds to protect the town of Berbera, of earth with stone pitching, were in progress, and will be shortly completed. The sanctioned estimate was Rs. 7,973, and the expenditure has been about Rs. 5,000.

Provincial Services.

The expenditure from Provincial Funds, Local Funds, and Contributions, under this head (including the outlay on Forest and Customs buildings), was Rs. 25,50,532, against Rs. 21,40,423 in the previous year. Mámlatdárs' kacheris, on the standard plan, were completed at Murbád in the Thána Collectorate, Sháháda in the Khándesh Collectorate, Indi in the Bijápúr Collectorate, and Koregaon in the Sátára Collectorate, and were commenced and are in progress at Kalyán in the Thána Collectorate, Bárámati in the Foona Collectorate, Erandol in the Khándesh Collectorate, and Igatpuri in the Násik Collectorate; and additions and alterations to the Mámlatdár's kacheri at Párdi in the Surat Collectorate, and to that of the Daskroi Mámlatdár at Ahmedábád were carried out. Mahálkaris' kacheris were completed at Bhatkal in the Kánara Collectorate, and at Shirala in the Sátára Collectorate; and a kacheri was commenced, and is in progress, at Dhond in the Ahmednagar Collectorate. In Sind, the Mukhtyárkar's kacheri at Badin, in the Hyderábád District, mentioned in the last report, was completed; and additions and alterations were carried out to the Mukhtyárkarate at Tando Alahyár. New roofs have been constructed to the following buildings:—District bungalow at Mirpur Khas, Kardarate at Shikárpur, and Barracks Nos. 21, 22 and 23 at Sukkur, used as Collector's kacheri and treasury, and Huzúr Deputy Collector's office. The latter three buildings were provided with doors and windows. Record accommodation was provided for the Mámlatdár's kacheri at Ahmednagar, the Collector's kacheri at Belgaum, at the Mukhtyárkarates at Moro, Nausháhro and Tando Mahomed Khán in the Hyderábád Collectorate, and at the Kardarate at Khairpur in the same collectorate. The building for the State and Alienation Records at Poona, mentioned in the last and previous reports, was nearly completed during the year, the tower and enclosure wall only remaining to be finished. The outlay to the close of the year was Rs. 1,40,082, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 1,44,665. The new Revenue Offices at Broach were practically completed at a total cost of Rs. 55,405. The additions to the Commissioner's Press at Karáchi, described in the past year's report, were completed at a cost of Rs. 4,023; and an engine-house was added at a cost of Rs. 873. Under Political buildings, the additions and alterations to the Political Agent's Office at Sádra were completed. Officers' quarters at Wajiria in the Sankheda Mewás, and a bungalow at Jalodra in the Wajiria State, estimated to cost Rs. 2,952 and Rs. 2,766, respectively, were put in hand during the year. The work of converting the old bungalow buildings at Belikeri, in the Kánara Collectorate, into a district bungalow, was put in hand during the year. Additions and alterations were carried out to the Assistant Collector's bungalow at Mehar, in the Shikárpur Collectorate; and special repairs, estimated to cost Rs. 4,379, to the Assistant Collector's bungalow at Tando Mahomed Khán in the Hyderábád Collectorate, were in progress. Under Distillery buildings, the new distillery buildings at Surat, commenced in the previous year, were nearly completed, the total outlay to the close of the year being Rs. 1,00,362, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 1,01,376. Quarters for the Abkári Police at the Mundhwa Distillery have been provided, and Rs. 2,491 expended thereon up to the close of the year. At the distillery at Dhulia, in the Khándesh Collectorate, the works of painting and fixing lightning conductors were completed, and that of fencing the compound was in progress. A residence for the Assistant Supervisor of distilleries at Uran was in progress, and Rs. 3,976 expended during the year.

Minor Departments.

Under this head, Rs. 6,166 were spent during the year on the conservation of old buildings at Bijápúr, including compensation to the Mujawars of the Gol Gumbaz. Special repairs were also carried out to two of the ancient buildings, the Gol Gumbaz and the Mehter Mahál, at an outlay of Rs. 4,530. At Ahmedábád, a plain stone compound wall to the Ráni Sipri's Masjid has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,300, and the repairs to the Syad Oosmán's Roza, which remained unfinished at the close of the past year, was completed.

Law and Justice.

The drainage of the High Court Building, Bombay, being defective, it was proposed to remodel it, and the work was undertaken, and an expenditure of Rs. 6,206 incurred up to the close of the year. New Subordinate Judges' Court-houses, on the standard plan, were

completed at Háveri in the Dhárwár Collectorate, at a cost of Rs. 17,193, and at Shirpur in the Khándesh Collectorate at a cost of Rs. 16,254; and were in progress at Dhandhuka in the Ahmedábád, Málegaon in the Nasik, and Málvan in the Ratnágiri Collectorates. A new Court-house was commenced at Sujáwal, in the Karáchi Collectorate, and Rs. 9,997 were expended during the year, against a total estimated cost of about Rs. 14,500. Additions and alterations to the Court-houses at Godhra and Dohad, in the Panch Mahals Collectorate, were also sanctioned, and were in progress at the close of the year.

No works of importance were carried out under this head.

The record under this head is usually one of comparatively unimportant additions to the existing jails, but the year under report marks a very important step in the improvement of prison accommodation, no less than three projects for large new central jails, in different districts, having been either actually begun or advanced to a stage to admit of their early commencement. The Budget programme comprised, in all, four projects: the first was for a new jail and workhouse at Bombay; the second for a new central jail for Gujarát, at Ahmedábád; the third the conversion of certain buildings at Ahmednagar into a subordinate and civil jail; and the fourth and last was a new central jail for Sind, at Hyderábád. The project for a new jail and workhouse, Bombay, is a very large one, and contemplates the construction, in Bombay, of new buildings for criminal and civil prisoners of all classes whose sentences do not exceed six months, and a workhouse for paupers and vagrants—and to thus entirely replace the existing Common Jail at Umarkhádi, and House of Correction at Byculla. Complete detailed plans and estimates for the new jail were prepared, but by the end of the year they had not got beyond the stage of consideration by the several departments and officers concerned, so that no progress with the construction was made. The designs for a new central jail for Gujarát received a large amount of attentive consideration. The plans were thoroughly revised, in communication with the Sanitary, Engineering and Jail authorities, on the most recent approved principles, and the work was ultimately taken in hand on 1st October 1890. The site determined upon is situated on the right bank of the Sábarmati River, opposite Ahmedábád, about 200 yards south-west of the Sábarmati Station on the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The total area is 240 acres, of which 39 acres are included in the jail enclosure, and the balance will be mainly devoted to a jail garden and farm. The total estimated cost of the whole project is Rs. 5,41,714. During the year the following buildings in connection with the jail were completed:—Deputy Jailor's quarters, guard-room, matron's quarters, hospital assistant's and clerks' quarters, and warders' quarters, Block A. In addition to the above the excavating and filling concrete in foundations of all building in the two octagons were completed, and four barracks for males brought up to plinth level. The excavating of foundations for hospital, contagious diseases ward, and two blocks of warders' quarters, were also finished, and those for the main enclosure wall were in progress. The allotment for the year was Rs. 1,00,000, and the expenditure was Rs. 86,704, which includes Rs. 9,298 on account of compensation for land. The work of converting the former civil jail at Ahmednagar into a criminal jail was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 18,209. A project was sanctioned, during the year, for converting a portion of the former district (now subordinate) jail at Sátára into lines for the city police. Funds were provided by re-appropriation, the estimated cost being Rs. 19,556, of which Rs. 6,142 are for alterations to separate the portion of the premises reserved for the jail from that to be devoted to the police. These alterations were nearly completed, the expenditure during the year having been Rs. 4,288. The jail accommodation is for 78 prisoners, viz., two blocks for 66 males, one block for four females, and two blocks for eight under-trial prisoners. The project for a new central jail at Hyderábád, Sind, was still under consideration at the close of the year.

Ecclesiastical.

Jails.

Considerable progress was made with the scheme for the provision of suitable quarters for the District Police. The actual progress in detail will be ascertained from the following statement:—

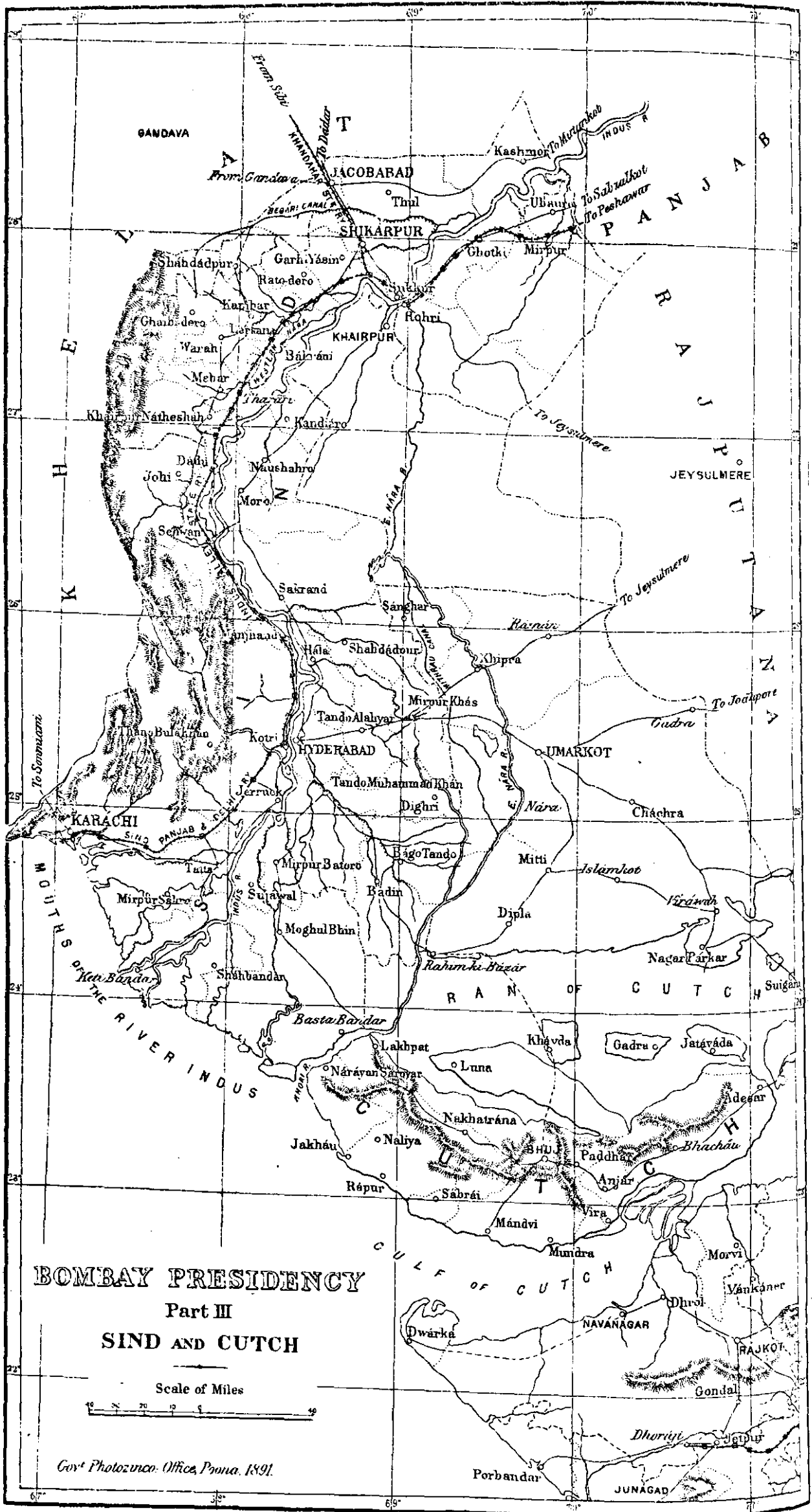
District.	Station.	Nature of Work.	Number of men to be accommodated.	Estimated Cost.	Expended during the year.	REMARKS.
				Rs.	Rs.	
Bijápúr ...	Bijápúr ...	Town Police Lines ...	60	18,197	10,166	In progress.
Do. ...	Sindgi ...	Police Lines ...	16	4,621	3,486	Completed.
Do. ...	Indi ...	Do. ...	19	7,896	6,696	In progress.
Do. ...	Bilgi ...	Do. ...	9	2,541	1,581	Completed.
Dhárwár ...	Shiggaon ...	Do. ...	21	5,273	4,742	Do.
Khándesh ...	Jámner ...	Do. ...	7	2,060	890	In progress.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. (additional) ...	9	2,810	595	Completed.
Do. ...	Dhádgaon ...	Do. ...	12	3,808	2,446	In progress.
Do. ...	Erandol ...	Do. ...	17	4,929	3,985	Completed.
Do. ...	Chálisgaon ...	Do. ...	17	5,144	2,565	In progress.
Ahmednagar ...	Ahmednagar ...	Conversion of Jail into lines for City and Taluka Police ...	86	12,431	12,282	Completed.
Násik ...	Násik ...	Lines for the City Police ...	50	20,606	3,417	In progress.
Do. ...	Igatpuri ...	Police Lines ...	17	6,423	4,348	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Guard-house, Tulligate ...	5	3,256	865	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Treasury guard-rooms, &c., for the Mamlatdár's Kacheri ...	7	2,709	449	Do.

District.	Station.	Nature of Work.	Number of men to be accommodated.	Estimated Cost.	Expended during the year.	REMARKS.
				Rs.	Rs.	
Surat	Válod	Additions and alterations to the Police Lines...	6	3,859	141	Completed.
Broach	Anklesvar	Police Lines	26	7,694	5,741	Do.
Do.	Jambusar	Do. (additional)	10	3,054	869	Do.
Ratnágiri	Nagothna	Do.	20	5,681	4,663	In progress.
Do.	Mandangad	Do.	18	4,684	771	Completed.
Kaira	Godhra	Do.	50	12,265	6,640	Do.
Do.	Nadiad	Do.	66	20,105	4,491	In progress.
Panch Maháls	Jhálod	Do.	10	2,453	1,933	Do.
Sátára	Koregaon	Lines for the Taluka Head-quarter Police	20	5,530	4,370	Do.
Do.	Do.	Lines for the Treasury Guard at the Mámlatdar's Kacheri	7	2,198	2,002	Do.
Do.	Sátára	Conversion of a portion of the old Jail into quarters for the City Police	71	13,414	10,675	Do.
Sholápur	Ropla	Police out-post	6	1,952	1,604	Completed.
Do.	Pulej	Police lines	5	1,616	1,564	Do.
Do.	Karkamb	Do.	9	2,861	2,759	Do.
Bombay	Dadar	Purchase of land for Police Station.	...	30,262	3,802	Do.
Do.	Bombay	19 wooden moveable chaukis affording accommodation for Police night-guards	...	7,334	5,539	Do.
Do.	Do.	Compensation for land and building standing thereon, taken up for Police Station at New Nágpáda	...	5,000	5,000	Do.
Karáchi	Keti Bandar	Police Lines	7	1,864	1,951	Do.
Hyderábád	Hyderábád	Two additional pendalls for Police and guard-room, &c.	36	7,392	7,308	Do.
Do.	Radin	Police Lines	21	8,267	3,558	Do.
Shikárpur	Sukkur	Do.	50	18,416	11,166	In progress.
Do.	Do.	Station House, Inspector's Office and Lock-up	2	6,032	4,837	Do.
Thar and Párkar.	Umámkot	Police Lines at Head-quarters	44	10,638	1,381	Completed.
Do.	Samara	Police Thána with subsidiary buildings	3	2,180	700	In progress.
Upper Sind Frontier	Jacobábád	Conversion of jail into Police quarters	50	5,343	4,444	Completed.
Do.	Do.	Adapting the old Civil Hospital building for quarters for the Inspector and Chief Constable of Police	2	2,116	1,386	Do.
Total			891	2,94,914	1,57,808	

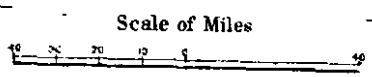
NOTE.—The difference, Rs. 30,704, between the revised grant, Rs. 1,83,512, and outlay of the year shown in this statement, Rs. 1,57,808, is due to lapses on grants for several works, discretionary grant placed at the disposal of the Inspector-General of Police, and to minor works, which may have been carried out, but are not mentioned in the statement.

Educational.

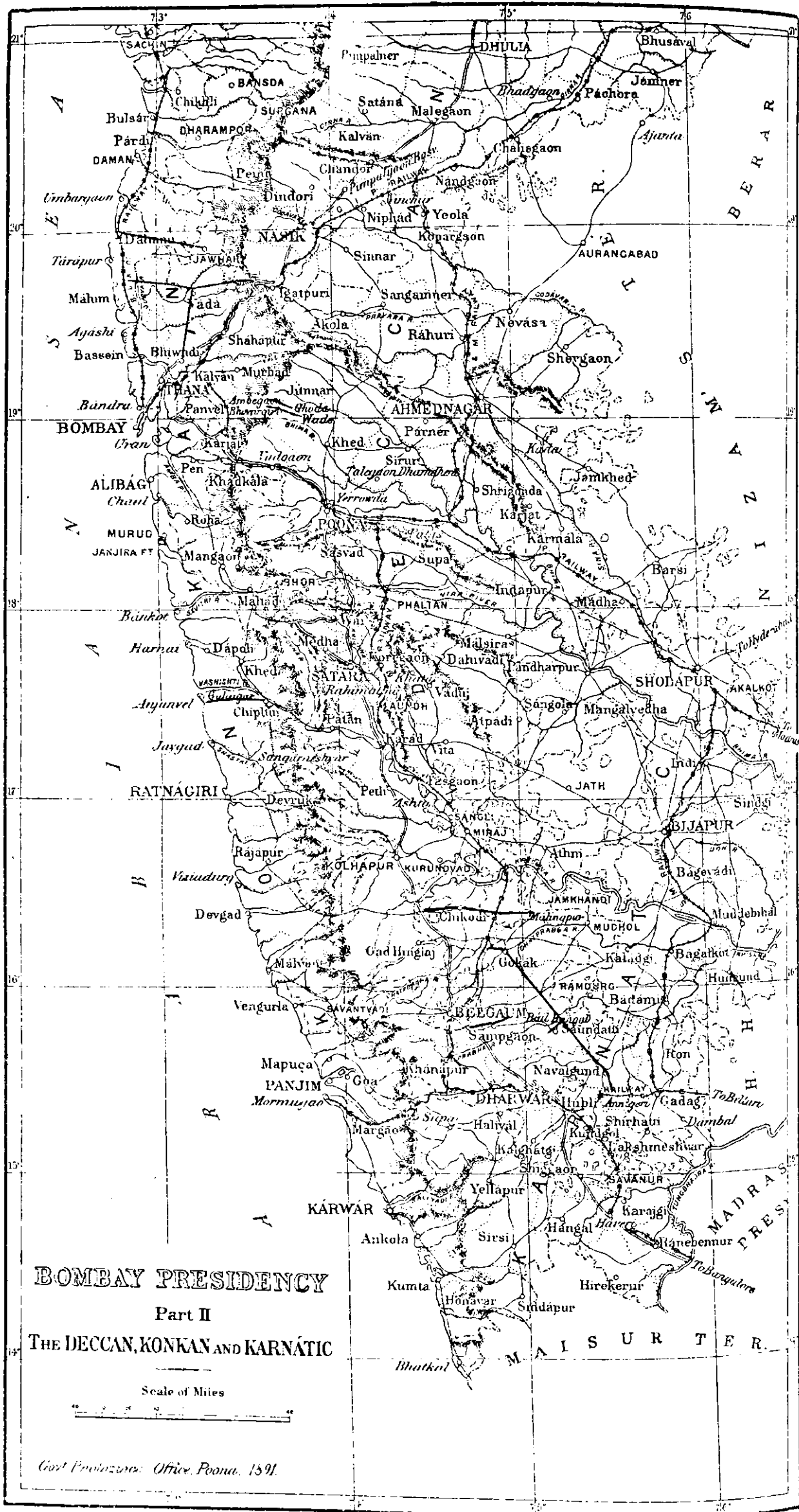
The new residential quarters for students at the Elphinstone College under erection on the Esplanade were completed during the year, at a total cost of Rs. 87,898. The building for the Reay Art Workshops was completed at a total cost of Rs. 37,341. The buildings, &c., for the new Bacteriological Laboratory, attached to the College of Science, Poona, described in the previous year's report, were completed. The observatory attached to the College of Science has been named the Takhatsingji Solar Observatory, after His Highness the Mahárája of Bhávnagar, who contributed Rs. 6,500 in all towards its establishment. The quarters for the Principal of the Training College, Hyderábád, Sind, and a workshop, consisting of two rooms, over the students' quarters, were nearly completed. Additions to the high school at Ahmedábád, estimated to cost Rs. 5,942, were in progress. A gymnasium for the high school at Broach, half the cost of which is to be defrayed by Mr. Dárásháh Rustomji Dalál, was nearly completed, and two wings, each 37' x 18', with a verandah 8 feet in width, to increase the accommodation in the high school at Kárwár, which were commenced in the previous year, were completed. Progress was made with certain buildings towards the construction of which Government contributed grants-in-aid. These were, the Wilson College, the Bombay Gymnastic Institute, the Anjuman-i-Islám School, St. Peter's School, and the Framji Dinsha Petit Laboratory; all in or near Bombay. The progress with school buildings the cost of which is defrayed from local funds, under execution by the Public Works Department, was as follows:— School-houses were completed during the year at Mátherán in the Thána Collectorate, at Pangri in the Sholápur Collectorate, at Kem in the same collectorate, and at Kade in the Ahmednagar Collectorate. A school for 300 boys at Umreth, in the Kaira Collectorate, was nearly completed. The school-house for 171 boys at Betávad, in the Khándesh Collectorate, was continued and nearly completed. The school-house for 220 boys at Chiplún in the Ratnágiri Collectorate, commenced in the previous year, was in progress, as was a new school-house for 150 boys at Bhoj in the Belgaum Collectorate. An additional building for the municipal school at Jalgaon, in the Khándesh Collectorate, for 120 boys, was commenced. Certain additions to the Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution at Bombay, comprising a workshop and an open shed, were commenced in the previous year, and completed in 1890-91, at a total cost of Rs. 9,167, the whole of which was contributed by the managers of the Institution.



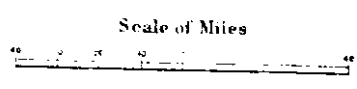
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
Part III
SIND AND CUTCH



Govt. Photozinc. Office, Poona, 1891.



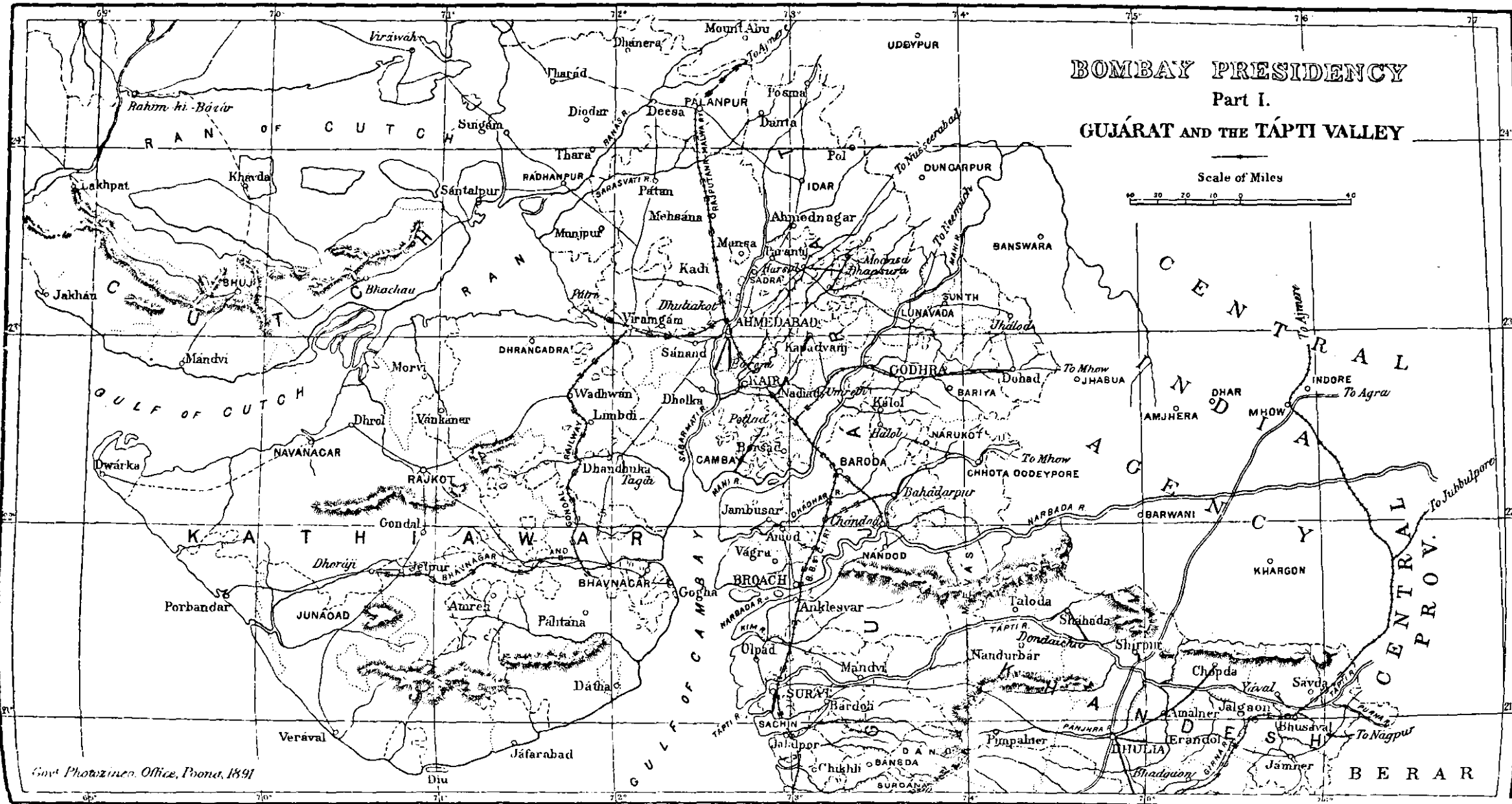
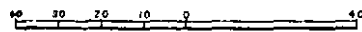
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
 Part II
THE DECCAN, KONKAN AND KARNÁTIC



Govt. Printing Office, Poona, 1891.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY Part I. GUJARAT AND THE TÁPTI VALLEY

Scale of Miles



Govt. Photodupl. Office, Poona, 1891

In addition to the buildings which were in progress during the previous year, the construction of which was completed or advanced, new civil hospitals at Násik and Aden, additions to the civil hospital at Ahmedábád, and a building for the accommodation of additional nurses at the Sassoon Hospital, Poona, were commenced. Both the last mentioned work, and the enlargement of the Ahmedábád Civil Hospital, were aided by private benevolence. The original budget programme also made provision for commencing a new civil hospital and medical school at Hyderábád (Sind), which, however, was delayed for revision of the designs, the first set not having met with approval. At Bombay, the A'vábái Bhoynagree Home for pupil nurses, at the Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital, towards the cost of which Mr. M. M. Bhoynagree, C.I.E., contributed Rs. 15,699, and which was commenced in the past year, was completed. The Sir Dinsha Mánekji Petit Hospital for Women and Children made good progress: the foundation and plinth were completed, and the ground-floor nearly so; the total outlay amounted to Rs. 34,395, against the estimated cost of Rs. 1,13,327. The Báí Motlibái Obstetric Hospital, described in the report for 1888-89, was nearly completed during the year: the total outlay to the end of the year on the main building was Rs. 88,416, against the estimate of Rs. 1,37,657. An important addition to these hospitals was commenced and completed during the year, in the shape of a dispensary for women and children, to be called the "Dwárkádás Lallubháí Dispensary." The building is 45½ feet long by 32 feet broad. The total outlay was Rs. 8,646. In connection with the new St. George's Hospital, Bombay, the Lady Superintendent and sisters' quarters, the cooks' and servants' quarters, the drainage and water-supply and coach-houses, &c., were completed during the year, and the large block comprising the new male hospital wards was in progress. The total estimated cost of these buildings is Rs. 5,69,667, and the total outlay up to the close of the year was Rs. 2,40,007. A sum of Rs. 14,341 out of an estimate of Rs. 23,712 was spent on quarters for nurses at Poona. The additions and alterations to the civil hospital at Godhra were practically completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 6,685. Rs. 4,995 were expended in excavating foundations and collecting materials for the construction of two special wards in the compound of the civil hospital at Ahmedábád out of the bequest of Rs. 50,000 made by the late Surgeon-General David Wyllie. A new civil hospital was under construction at Násik, and about half finished by the end of the year. The construction of a suitable building for a European General Hospital at Aden, for the accommodation of officers and men of the Royal Navy, and merchant shipping, and passengers, outward and homeward bound, was commenced during the year and made good progress. The Jamsetji Nasarvánji Petit Dispensary at Váda, in the Thána Collectorate, was in progress during the year; Local Fund dispensaries, or subsidiary buildings in connection therewith, were completed at Kálol in the Kaira Collectorate, for Rs. 6,871; Mirajgaon in the Ahmednagar Collectorate for Rs. 7,180; and at Taloda in the Khándesh Collectorate, for Rs. 6,042; and were in progress at Shevgaon and Párner in the Ahmednagar Collectorate, the outlay being Rs. 1,982 and Rs. 4,718, against the estimated cost of Rs. 3,817 and Rs. 4,718, respectively.

Iron record racks were erected in certain rooms on the ground-floor of the new Elphinstone College buildings at Bombay, to accommodate the records of the Accountant General's office. These racks are in all respects similar to the iron racks lately constructed in the State Record Office described in the last report. The outlay was Rs. 10,980. The new granary at the Model Farm at Bhádgaon, in the Khándesh Collectorate, mentioned in the last report, was completed during the year, at a cost of Rs. 4,713.

Miscellaneous.

Communications.

The total outlay on communications was Rs. 27,44,316, sub-divided as under:—

	Rs.
Original Works	8,13,285
Repairs	13,87,601
Establishment	5,06,989
Tools and Plant	36,441
	<u>27,44,316</u>

Roads.

against Rs. 25,21,059 in the previous year. A map, in three sheets, is attached, on which are shown the principal lines of road in progress during the year. Three statements, one for Imperial and Provincial roads, one for Local roads maintained by Public Works agency, and one for Local and Municipal roads maintained by Local authorities, were ordered to be prepared. In these statements the roads are classed under five heads, as under:—

- (1) Roads, metalled, bridged and drained throughout;
- (2) Roads metalled and drained throughout, but the large rivers not bridged;
- (3) Murum roads, bridged and drained throughout;
- (4) Murum roads drained throughout, but the large rivers not bridged;
- (5) Village or cleared roads;

and the information given consists of the length of the roads in miles, completed and in progress, and the total average cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years. The preparation of these statements, which include all communications, with the exception of streets, throughout the whole of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, entailed a considerable amount of labour, and it has hitherto not been found possible to have them ready

for issue with the Administration Reports for the years to which they related. The statement relating to Imperial and Provincial roads, and Local roads under Public Works agency, for 1889-90 was issued as a supplement to the Administration Report of that year. The supplementary statements for the year under report have, however, been received punctually, and are incorporated on pages 168 to 200 of the statistical portion of this report. While the information given supplies the names, length and cost of the five classes of roads, it does not give details as to the extensions carried out during the year, which are, however, shown below. Under heading (1), of "Roads metalled, bridged and drained throughout," the total completed length was 1,158 miles, while 13 miles were in progress at the close of the year. The completed length of metalled and drained roads on which the large rivers were not bridged was 716 miles. Murum roads which were bridged and drained throughout had a completed length of 408 miles, and 39 miles were in progress of construction, while those on which the large rivers were not bridged were 1,096 miles in length, with 46 additional miles under construction at the close of the year. No "village roads" were under construction at the end of the year, but they had an existing mileage of 248 miles. The total length of Provincial roads, completed or in progress, was thus 3,727 miles.

Information regarding Local Fund roads maintained by the Public Works Department is furnished in the same appendix, and there were 3,181 completed miles of roads of the five classes named above and 89 miles remaining incomplete at the close of the year.

The works carried out during the year have been as follows:—

Northern Division.—A metalled and bridged road from Dhansura to Harsol, 13½ miles (Provincial), the whole of which will, it is hoped, be opened for traffic in 1892, was under construction. The expenditure of the year was Rs. 24,086, and the total Rs. 35,304. A road from Ahmedábád to Báreja was in progress: the earthwork to a distance of nine miles from Ahmedábád, and the masonry works up to seven miles, had been completed; a road from Dhandhuka to Tagdi was repaired and improved. The work of raising and metalling the road to Dholka was in progress, and a sum of Rs. 1,323 was allotted by the Local Board for the completion of the road up to the eighth mile, and this was completed. Provision for a contribution of Rs. 30,000 as a grant-in-aid towards a proposed new railway feeder road from Ahmedábád to Parántij was made in the budget, provisionally only, pending a decision on proposals to be discussed for a branch line of railway to be made under the joint guarantee of Provincial Funds and the Baroda and Udar State. In the Kaira and Panch Maháls districts a road from Kapadvanj to Sunda was metalled during the year, and has been opened for traffic. The total outlay has been Rs. 26,689, against the estimate of Rs. 34,726. Roads from Báreja to Naika, from Nadiád to Mahudha, from Kaira to Sábarmati, from Kapadvanj towards Nadiád, from Godhra to Dohad and from the Petlád Station of the Ánand-Petlád Branch Railway to Cambay were under construction during the year. In the Surat District metalling has been in progress on the road from Surat to Sachin in British territory, but owing to difficulty in procuring metal, only 1½ miles have been metalled. Two miles of the road from Surat to Sachin, in the Sachin State, have been completed and most of the metal and gravel collected for the remainder. The road from Dáhánu to Jawhár, in the Thána District, was practically finished in the past year, with the exception of the metalling. Some metal was taken in the first section of the road from Bhiwndi to Váda, and the account is kept open for payment of compensation for land. The total expenditure had reached Rs. 1,40,847, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 1,46,105.

Central Division.—In the Khándesh District, roads from Yával to the river Tápti, from Shirpur town to the Bombay and Agra road, from Dhulia to Mhaswad and Surat, the Bombay and Agra road, and the Dhulia and Chálisgaon road were taken in hand and in some cases completed. The metalling of the Ahmednagar-Paithan road was in progress during the year, and in the Poona District the Katraj Tunnel on the Poona-Sátára road was nearly completed.

Southern Division.—In the Ratnágiri District on the road from Belgaum to Vengurla a deviation, one mile long, at mile 73, close to Vengurla, was completed during the year, at a total cost of Rs. 10,765, against an estimate of Rs. 10,678. The road from Hungund to Ilkal, in the Bijápúr District, was in progress, the expenditure in the year having been Rs. 2,499, and the total Rs. 12,600 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 26,228. The metalling of the portion of the road from Belgaum to Linganmatt between Khánápúr and Naudgod, estimated to cost Rs. 17,965, was in progress, and metal costing Rs. 8,471 was collected during the year. The whole of the improvements to the road from Bágevádi to Bail Hongal, as proposed originally, have been nearly completed. In the Dhárwár District the roads from Havánur to Samasgi (second section between Haveri and Samasgi) and from Hubli to Sangtikop were respectively metalled and repaired. Various raised, bridged and metalled roads were under construction or repair in most of the districts of the Presidency proper and Sind.

Bridges.

An iron bridge over the Sábarmati River at Ahmedábád was commenced in October and up to the end of March 1891, 27 out of a total of 30 columns had been sunk, and the remaining three will be put in hand on the receipt of cylinders now expected from England. It is hoped that the bridge will be opened for traffic before the rains of 1892. The sanctioned estimate for the bridge amounts to Rs. 4,58,400, and towards this the Local Boards and Municipality have decided to contribute Rs. 51,000 each, and a further sum of Rs. 49,273

has been obtained from private contributions (up to the close of the year), making a total of Rs. 1,51,278; the balance will be met from Provincial Funds. The total expenditure to the close of the year was Rs. 1,81,999. The bridge over the Vátrak River, on the Baad-Bibipara road, was nearly completed. Rs. 13,951 were expended during the year, and the total expenditure had reached Rs. 78,903. Of the two bridges over the Shedi River, on the Páli-Bálásinor and Thásra-Pipalwáda roads, the first, a low-level bridge, was completed and the second commenced during the year, and completed with the exception of railing and approaches. In the Broach District the iron bridge over the Dhádhhar River, on the Broach-Jambusar Road, described in former reports, was completed and opened for traffic during the year, at a total cost of Rs. 1,41,266, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 1,50,841. The metalling of the approaches remained to be done. A masonry bridge on the diversion of the Vario (Local) road was completed at a total cost of Rs. 2,358. The bridge across the Gorai Creek between Máhim and Kelva, of ten openings of 21 feet each, described in the last report, was completed, and the bridge across the nála at Khalápur was commenced.

Certain proposed roads in the Kánara District were surveyed by a party which was gradually being reduced, preparatory to being broken up altogether. Surveys.

The construction of a double ferry boat, with iron rope, over the Málprabha River, in the Belgaum District, was completed. Ferries.

Dharamshálás at Gothda in the Rewa-Kántha, at Wajirya in the Sankheda Mewás, and at Bijápur were either completed or under construction during the year, while a staging bungalow at Kumbar, in the Shikárpur District, was commenced some time ago, but remained incomplete at the close of the year, owing to delay on the part of the contractor. Accommodation for travellers.

The duty of planting and maintaining road-side trees was transferred in April 1889 from the Revenue to the Public Works Department. The grant of Rs. 12,000 transferred to the Public Works Budget was distributed among the three Divisions, as follows:— Arboriculture.

				Rs.
Northern Division	...	...	...	1,000
Central	..	..	..	4,768
Southern	..	..	..	6,232
Total				12,000

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

The outlay under this head was Rs. 5,52,941, against Rs. 2,55,303 in 1889-90. General.

The rebuilding of the breach in the city walls at Broach was commenced in the year; the excavation and filling in foundations was completed, and the superstructure was in progress at the close of the year. Town buildings.

A road to give access to building sites at Versáva in the Thána Collectorate was in progress. The road is a continuation of the Local Fund road from Andheri, and is 1 mile 1,756 feet long. The earthwork was nearly completed, a large quantity of metal and muram was collected, and the work will be finished during the next monsoon season. Paving and streets.

The water-supply works for the city of Ahmedábád, described in the last two reports, were in progress. During the year the whole of the main, and a portion of the distribution, pipes, in all about 15 miles of piping, were laid, tested and filled in. The engine and boiler-house were practically completed, and the pumping machinery was fixed. The high level reservoir, consisting of a large steel tank laid on a masonry tower, was practically completed; and by the end of the current year all the works will be wholly completed. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,09,238 (exclusive of the cost of distribution pipes, &c., purchased by municipal agency), against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 7,90,266. The total outlay by this department up to the end of the year was Rs. 2,50,018. At Khárághoda and Udu the usual establishment for supervising works, and for the regulation of the water, was maintained at a cost of Rs. 2,012. Owing to insufficient rain, the tank did not fill, and a supply of water to the salt establishment had to be provided from temporary wells sunk in the bed of the tank, as was done last year, at a cost of Rs. 2,407. Improvements were in progress to the tank at Wásad, in the Kaira District, on which the total outlay was Rs. 4,783. The sinking of a much-needed well at Agnad, in the Khándesh Collectorate, was commenced during the year, and Rs. 540 expended. The work in progress on the Dhulia water-works was principally confined to the cutting out of two faults in the rock, on which the puddle trench for the western embankment is to be founded, and to the clearance of the foundation of a portion of the river bed. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 28,088, inclusive of establishment, tools and plant. A project for bringing water by gravitation into the town of Janjira Murad, the capital of the Janjira State, to be called the "Victoria Jubilee Water-works," was commenced during the year. The sanctioned estimate amounts to Rs. 78,247, the whole of which will be met by the Janjira State. The total expenditure to the end of the year has been Rs. 39,706. Water-supply.

No progress was made with the drainage works for the city of Ahmedábád. The Municipality having consulted Mr. Baldwin Latham, that gentleman recommended that the city should be drained by a gravitation scheme combined with pumping, and he has been commissioned to draw up detailed plans and estimates for draining a portion of the city on Sewage including drainage.

the lines proposed by him, on receipt of which the Municipality propose to expend a sum not exceeding Rs. 1½ lakhs on one section of the city, as an experiment. A project for the drainage of the town of Dhulia, in the Khándesh Collectorate, reached an advanced stage, the only a few details remaining to be worked out, and a survey for a drainage scheme for the town of Belgaum was in progress, and Rs. 1,839 were expended in the year on the enquiry.

Harbours and
Navigation.

The work of completing the Dutch Bandar wall at Surat, estimated to cost Rs. 14,868, was commenced during the year; the excavations were completed, old masonry removed and seven feet of concrete were filled in the foundations. The wall would, it was anticipated, be completed before the monsoon of 1891. The outlay of the year was Rs. 13,157.

Miscellaneous.

In connection with the improvements to the town of Dákor in the Kaira District, some of the roads were metalled during the year, and the large hollows in Dhedwada and Páti-dárwáda were filled up. The work of protecting the city of Surat from floods from the Tápti River, alluded to in the past report, made considerable progress during the year, and, with the exception of the Ghastipura section, will be practically finished before the monsoon of 1891. The Ghastipura section was under consideration by the Local authorities, and will, it is hoped, be settled shortly and completed during 1891-92. The works consist of embankments to exclude flood water, and two sluices to carry off water from the protected area. A number of roads have had to be raised, and new roads and bridges have been constructed in connection with the project. The total expenditure was Rs. 98,998, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 2,21,176. At Bijápur, certain works of road-making and prickly-pear clearance were done by the able-bodied prisoners available from the District Jail. The outlay during the year credited to convict labour was Rs. 10,990, and the total expenditure so credited up to the end of 1890-91, Rs. 2,03,499, against the estimate of Rs. 2,60,692.

MILITARY WORKS.

General.

The scheme for establishing a separate Military Works Department in this Presidency, adverted to in the report for 1889-90, was given further effect to by the transfer, during the year, of the Military Works at Belgaum to the Madras Military Works Department. The following stations, however, still remained under the control of the Bombay Public Works Department during the year: in the Poona District, Ahmednagar, Sirúr, Purandhar, Khandála and Sátára; in the Bombay District, Málegnon, Bhúj, Baroda, Surat and Thána; and in the Deesa District, Ahmedábád and Rájkot. Financially, the transfer of the works at the larger stations to a separate agency resulted in very largely increased expense to the State. The total loss to Provincial revenues on the estimates for 1890-91 was estimated at over Rs. 1,00,000, which, in effect, meant that urgently necessary Civil works to that amount had to be shelved. The supervision by a separate agency would appear to have cost Imperial funds considerably more than the percentage charge formerly contributed for supervision by the Public Works Department as part of their general duties. The expenditure in the stations still under the Public Works Department (including contributions) during the year amounted to Rs. 2,09,198, of which Rs. 63,567 were for Original Works, Rs. 85,482 for Repairs, Rs. 35,454 for Establishment, Rs. 2,234 for Tools and Plant, and Rs. 22,461 for the Barrack Department. An account of the works carried out during the year under each head is given below.

Accommodation for
European troops:
In the plains,

During the year the question of providing accommodation for the Volunteer Artillery Head-Quarters at Bombay was under consideration in connection with the Claremont buildings and premises at Nesbit Lane, Byculla, which had recently been vacated by the Army Clothing Department, on its transfer to Madras. Government were unable to acquiesce in the appropriation of the whole of these valuable buildings to the purpose, but proposals were made for adapting a portion of the premises as Volunteer Artillery Head-Quarters; and, as a temporary arrangement, a portion of the ground floor of the building was allotted for the use of the Volunteers, and permission was accorded to locate the gun and its stores in the premises, on the understanding that they would be vacated when required. A project for arrangements of a more permanent character was under preparation at the close of the year. In connection with the Royal Artillery Barracks at Ahmednagar three new iron stables, to accommodate 112 horses, were constructed; and a horse infirmary, forge, shoeing-shed and gram-room were also completed during the year. The total cost was Rs. 45,418, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 45,564. A new armourer's shop for British Infantry was also constructed, on the latest standard plan. The total outlay was Rs. 6,727, against the estimate of Rs. 7,792. Concrete floors were provided for the married quarters in Patcherry building for British Infantry, at a cost of Rs. 1,392. Special repairs to the roof of the Station Hospital in the British Infantry lines were completed at an outlay of Rs. 2,342.

In the hills.

The necessity for a regimental institute at Khandála was pressed upon the attention of Government by the Military authorities, but it has not yet been provided. An estimate, amounting to Rs. 15,525, was prepared and sanctioned, in the early part of the year, for special repairs to the roofs of Barracks Nos. 1 and 2 at Purandhar, which were considered to be in an unsafe condition, and the necessary funds were provided, partly from the Budget grant of this Government, and partly by transfer from the Budget grant of the Military Works Department. An estimate was called for and submitted to the Military authorities, and was still under their consideration at the close of the year, and no outlay was incurred. Landslips having occurred at the Purandhar Hill Sanitarium during the past year, which

endangered certain public buildings, an approximate estimate for certain protective works, amounting to Rs. 7,480, was drawn up and submitted. Owing to the approach of the monsoon, however, it was impossible to carry out any large connected scheme of protective works, and a party of Sappers were stationed at Purandhar, to make frequent inspections as the weather permitted, and, in case of detecting unsound or dangerous pieces of rock, to make such arrangements, either for removal, or preparing a trench to catch them in their fall, as circumstances might dictate. An estimate, amounting to Rs. 600, for the necessary expenses, including special plant, was sanctioned, and an outlay of Rs. 438 incurred up to the close of the year. Improvements to the road leading to the Delhi Darwája, and the construction of a masonry pillar in the cave under the congeries of bastions, were considered necessary. Plans and estimates, amounting to Rs. 920 and Rs. 394 were accordingly submitted, and the necessary funds having been provided, these works were completed during the year.

A quarter guard for Native Infantry, of permanent construction, at Bhúj was completed at a cost of Rs. 4,900, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 4,933. The new hospital for the Native Infantry Regiment at Sátára was completed and occupied in the month of June 1890, with the exception of the hospital assistant's quarters, which, owing to an alteration in the design, were not completed till two months later. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 8,236, and the total cost Rs. 17,970, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 20,056. Buildings for Native troops.

Two of the old Cavalry stables at Ahmednagar, which were made over to the Remount Department, have been re-roofed, and the supporting pillars repaired, and an expenditure of Rs. 7,098 incurred, against the estimate of Rs. 15,085. Stud.

The works at the Pashan Tank, as well as the pipes, cisterns, &c., for the water-supply of Kirkee, were maintained in an efficient state, at a total cost of Rs. 2,084; and Rs. 945 were expended on the work of supplying the troops quartered on the left bank of the Mula River in Kirkee with water. The question of the best means of ensuring a permanent and sufficient water-supply to the troops at Ahmednagar was under discussion during the past year, as also the question of the responsibility of the Ahmednagar Municipality for payment of a share of the expenditure proposed to be incurred in the excavation and maintenance, in due repair, of one of the aqueducts by which water is at present conveyed to cantonments for the use of the troops. No definite conclusion was arrived at. At the request of the Military authorities, a scheme was prepared, during the year, for extending the water-supply from the city of Sátára to the Military Cantonment and Sadar Bazar. The estimate, amounting to Rs. 51,970, including settling tanks and filter beds, was sanctioned late in the year; and provision to the extent of Rs. 35,600 was made for the works in the Budget Estimate of the ensuing year. Negotiations, which had been in progress with the Municipality, were concluded, by which the Municipality agreed to supply the cantonment from the Euteshwar main, the supply in which is supplemented from the storage works at Khás, at the rate of 2 annas per 1,000 gallons, on the condition that, should a scarcity of water occur at any time, the quantity available should be distributed between the city and cantonment, including the civil station, in proportion to the respective populations of the two areas, and that the Municipality would not be held responsible for any interruption in the supply due to accident to the works, not ascribable to their neglect to maintain and repair them. Government, in accepting these conditions, pointed out that Rs. 63,747, from Provincial funds, had been contributed towards the cost of the Khás water-works, partly on the understanding that the cantonment and station would ultimately be supplied from that source; and that it might reasonably be anticipated that, as soon as the water-works loan had been repaid, a reduction in the charge for the water might be made. General cantonment works.

In connection with the improvements to the hill-fort at Sátára, works, the aggregate cost of which was Rs. 5,568, were completed during the year. The principal tank was also thoroughly cleaned, and a sluice valve provided at a cost of Rs. 469. The total expenditure on the works to the close of the year was Rs. 28,294, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 27,293. At other stations no new works of any importance were carried out, and the operations were confined to minor works and the repairs of the existing military buildings, including the officers' bungalows in the Marine Lines at Bombay. Fortifications.

RAILWAYS.

The following statement shows the length of the several lines of railway under the control of the Government of Bombay during the year 1890-91:— Length of Lines.

Gauge.	Railway.	Open for traffic for any part of the year.	Under construction.	Surveyed or under survey.	Remarks.
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	
5' 6"	G. I. P. Railway	1,284½	...	...	Guaranteed. State Imperial worked by Company.
	Dhond and Manmád Railway ...	145½	...	...
	Khámgaon Railway	7½	...	...	} Native State. State Imperial worked by Company.
	Amráoti Railway	5½	...	...
	Wardha Coal Railway	46½	...	...

Gauge.	Railway.	Open for traffic for any part of the year.	Under construction.	Surveyed or under Survey.	Remarks.
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	
5' 6"	B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	438½	...	...	Guaranteed. State Imperial worked by Company.
	Pátri Railway ...	22¼	...	...
	Gáekwár's Petlád Railway ...	13½	...	...	Native State.
	Surat-Songad Railway ...	...	...	50	
	Godhra-Rutlam Railway ...	...	113	...	State Imperial worked by Company.
	Hyderábád-Umarkot Railway ...	...	58½	19	
	Nadiád-Kapadvanj Railway ...	...	...	27	State Provincial.
	Chálisgaon-Dhulia Railway ...	...	...	34	
	Bársi Railway ...	...	...	20½	
	Southern Marátha Railway ...	1,043	...	...
Metre.	Bellary-Kistna Railway ...	...	...	...	State Imperial worked by Company.
	Mysore Railway ...	296¼	...	...
	Nanjangud-Extension ...	...	15¼	...	Native State.*
	Nanjangud-Gudalur Extension ...	...	...	54	
	Rájputána-Málwa Railway ...	1,123½	...	...	State Imperial worked by Company.
	Rewári-Ferozporo Railway ...	291	...	41½	
	Cawnpore-Achnera Railway ...	260½	...	...	State Provincial.
	Phalera-Rewári Railway ...	...	...	131½	
	Pálanpur-Deesa Railway ...	...	...	18	Private Company.
	Ahmedábád-Prántij Railway ...	...	...	47½	
	Ahmedábád-Dholera Railway ...	...	...	78	Native State.
	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junága d-P o r- bandar Railway ...	333½	...	...
	Gáekwár's Mehsána Railway ...	68	24½	...	
	Kolhápúr Railway ...	...	28½	...	
2' 6"	Pálitána Railway ...	...	...	16½	Native State.
	Gáekwár's Dabhoi Railway ...	71½	...	...
	Vishwámíttri-Padra Extension ...	...	...	7	
Gauge not yet determined.	Morvi Railway ...	93½	...	...	State Provincial.
	Broach-Jambusar Railway ...	...	...	30	
	Bombay and South Coast Railway.	...	...	50	Private Company.
	Total ...	1,726½	...	...	Guaranteed. State Imperial worked by Company.
		3,226¼	128¼	190½	
		...	58½	178	State Provincial.
		593	53½	127½	
		...	...	128	Native State.
		...	...	...	Private Company.
	Grand Total ...	5,548½	240¼	624¼	

* Madras Government will bear cost of survey expenses of portion (14 miles) in British Territory.
† The Pálanpur Darbár will contribute towards the cost.

General

The principal events of the year were:—the completion throughout of the Southern Marátha Railway system; the opening of the Bahádarpor-Bodeli extension, the Mehsána-Viramgám and Ánand-Petlád lines belonging to His Highness the Gáekwár of Baroda; the cutting of the first sod on the Godhra-Rutlám Railway by His Excellency Lord Harris on the 3rd January 1891; the commencement of construction work on the Hyderábád-Umarkot Railway; the taking over by the G. I. P. Railway Company of the working of the Wardha-Coal State Railway, and the opening of the piece of double line on the G. I. P. Railway between Bhusával and Shegáon on the 1st April 1890. During the year the working agreements under which the G. I. P. Railway Company work the Amráoti and Khángáon State Railways were modified on the general basis that the Company should work these lines for the same proportion of gross earnings as obtains on their own system.

Works in Progress.

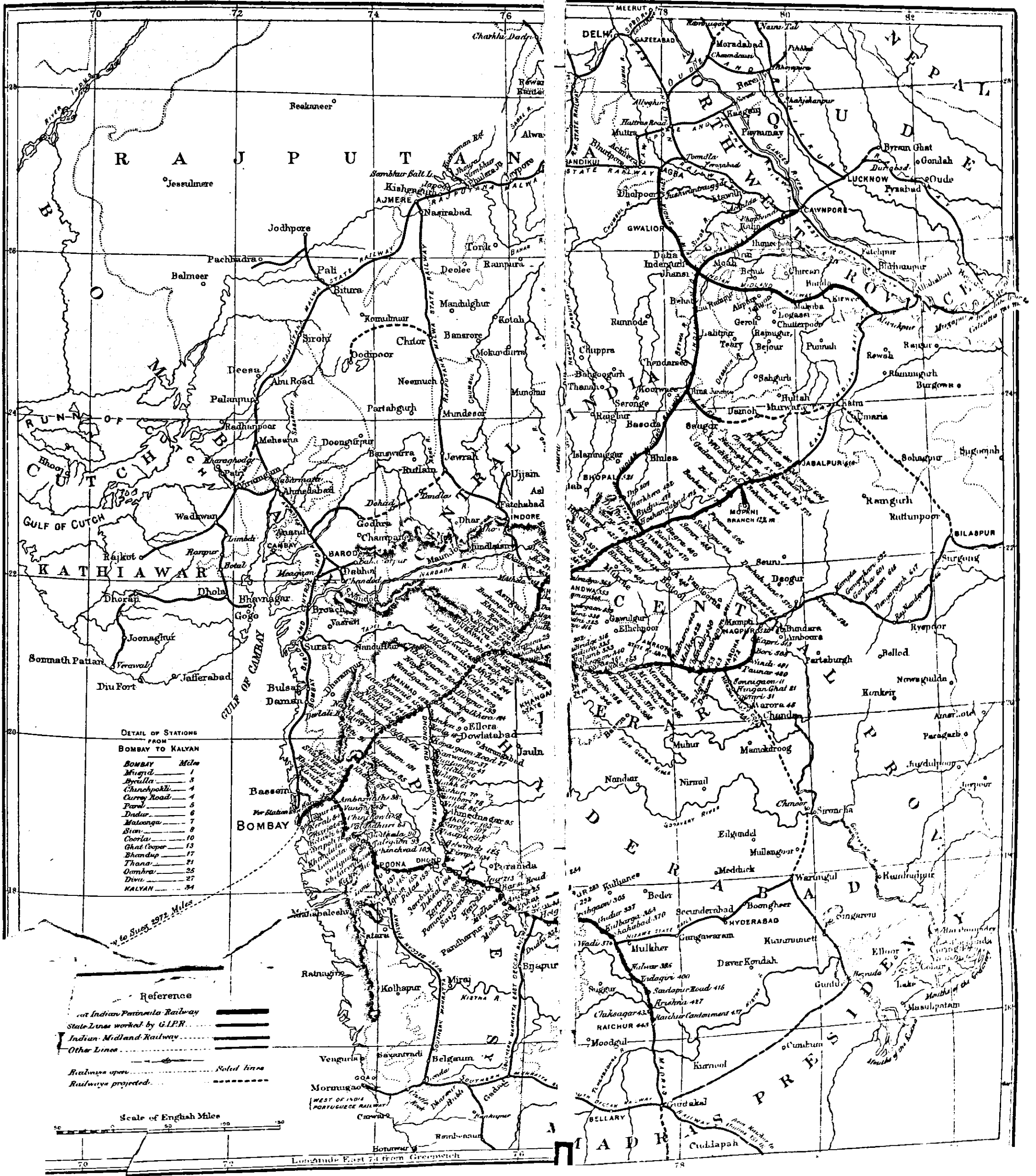
G. I. P. Railway system.

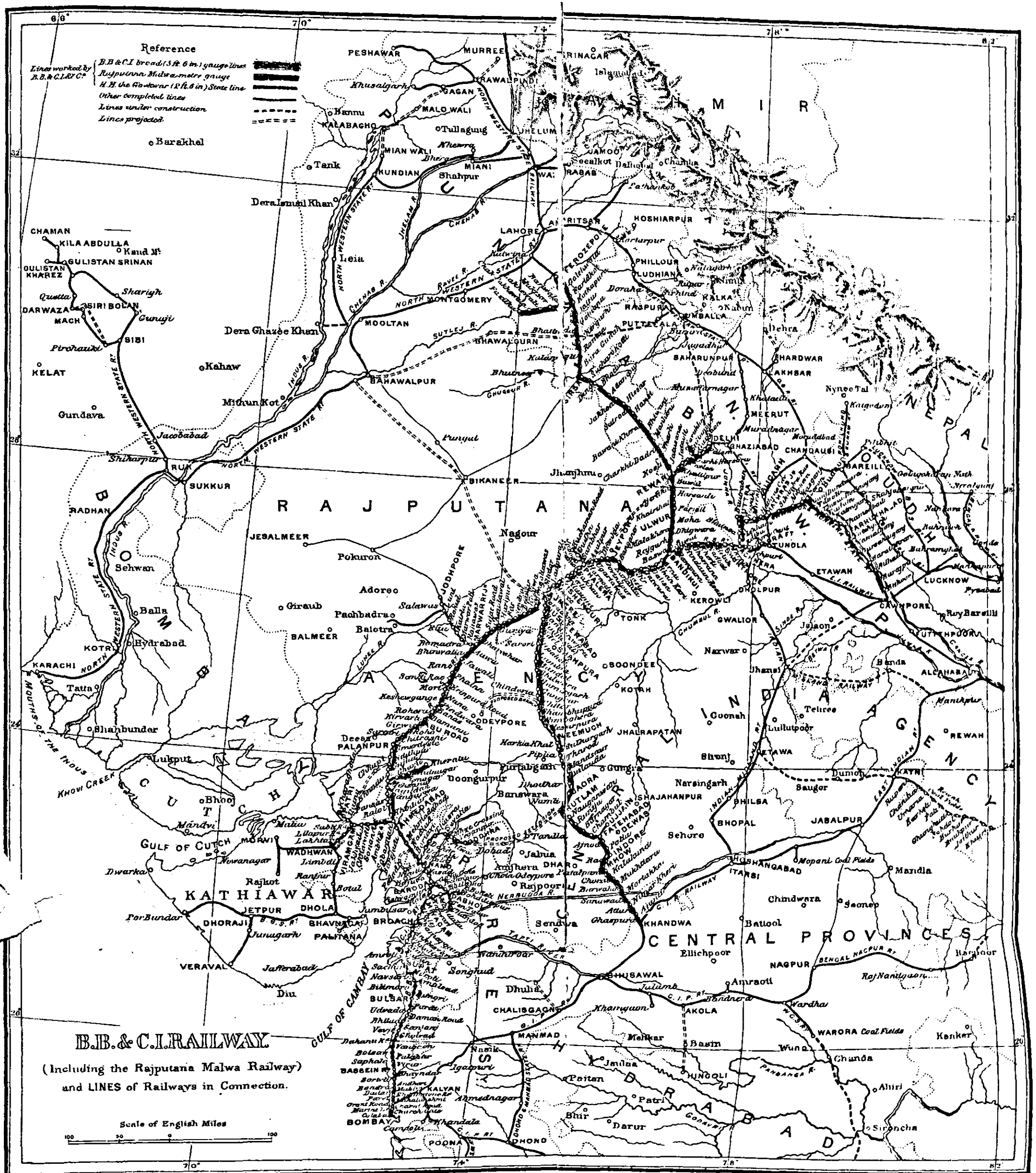
A new station was being established between Poona and Loni, to be called Hadapsar; additional accommodation was in course of provision at the Victoria Terminus; the new station at Byculla approached completion; work was in progress at the new running shed for goods engines at Byculla. The over-bridge in connection with the Poona junction station was opened to the public in July 1890. The Southern Marátha Railway cuttings and embankments from Ghorpuri to Poona were completed and the Southern Marátha line was brought in to the temporary platform in the Poona station on 1st October 1890. The new G. I. P. goods yard at Poona was nearly finished. Considerable progress was made during the year on the works at the Bhusával new goods yard; the quadrupling of the line between Bhusával station and the junction of the main line and Nágpur Branch and the work at the joint station, Nágpur, were advanced.

B. B. & C. I. Railway system.

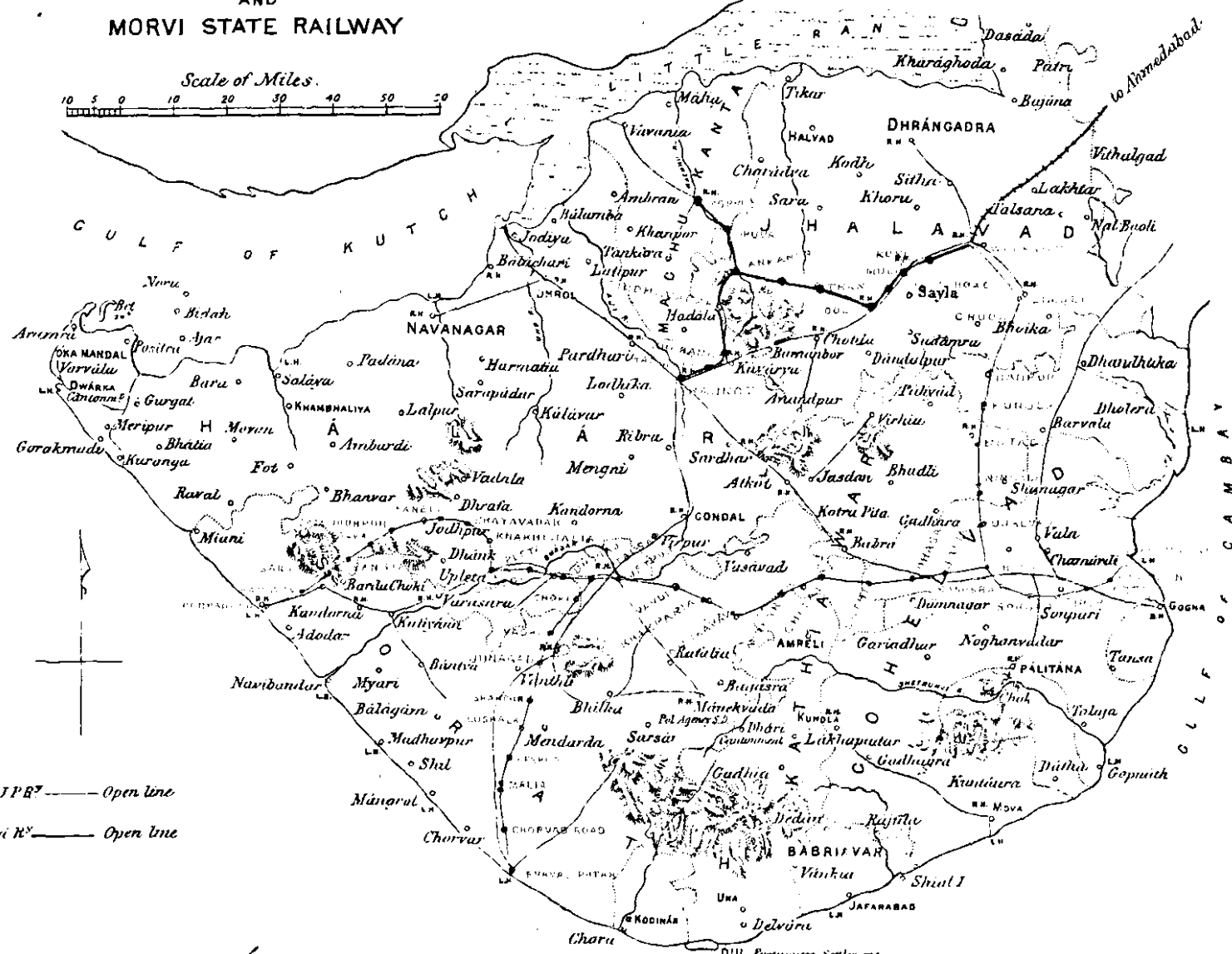
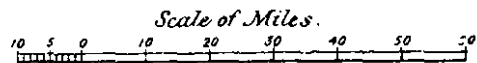
The reconstruction of the Watruck bridge was completed during the year, and a goods platform and siding were provided at Itola. Works in connection with the junction

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.





**BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL-JUNAGAD-PORBANDAR RAILWAY
AND
MORVI STATE RAILWAY**



B.G.J.P.R. — Open line
Morvi R. — Open line

arrangements for the A'nand-Petlád extension were in progress; and work was also started on the Company's oil-mills at Sábarniati.

The section from Fatchábád to Indore has been re-aligned, to give a straighter road. Certain additions and alterations were in progress, consequent on the entrance into Delhi of the Delhi-Umbálla-Kálka Railway. Sidings were being re-arranged at the cost of the Salt Department at Sámhár. The small locomotive workshop at Sirsa was completed, and an institute for the staff at Kasganj was in progress. The station yard at Mehsána, whence the Kherálu, Viramgám and Pátan branches start, was remodelled, and an island platform with connecting footbridge was provided. Rájputána-Málwa Railway system.

The construction of this line, 113 miles in length, was sanctioned during the year, and work was started on the first 24 miles from Godhra, the contractors being Messrs. Kirby & Co. Godhra-Rutlám Railway system.

The Bellary-Kistna Railway from Nandyál to Cumbam, comprising the section through the Eastern Gháts, was opened for traffic on the 15th June 1890. The central offices at Dhárwár for the head-quarters staff were completed and occupied. The locomotive workshops at Hubli were practically completed. The Kolhápúr State Railway was finished and opened for traffic on the 20th April 1891. The line is to be worked by the Southern Marátha Railway Company. Southern-Marátha Railway system.

The extension from Bahádarpur to Bodeli was completed and opened for traffic on the 16th June 1890; the broad gauge line from A'nand to Petlád was opened on the 5th May 1890; and the Mehsána-Viramgám Railway (metre gauge) was completed and opened on the 1st February 1891. The Mehsána-Pátan Branch on the same gauge is expected to be opened by the end of June 1891. His Highness the Gáekwár's Railways.

Besides somewhat heavy sleeper renewals, the works carried out, which are worthy of mention, were: the Gujar bridge, 4 spans of 30' arches, which was opened during the year; flood protection works for the Madwanti bridge; the institute pavilion at Ghadechi was completed; and the construction of staff quarters and improvement of the water-supply at Jetalsar junction. The Dock Estate Reclamation at Verával having been completed, the line into it was opened for goods traffic on 1st December 1890. B.-G.-J.-P. Railway.

A new piece of line at mile 60 was opened on 23rd July 1890; a new crossing station was opened at Dugdágia on 7th October 1890, and work was in progress to straighten the line at mile 64. The replacement of the 19-lb. rails by 29-lb. rails was continued, and a further length of 5 miles was put in, making a total of 33 miles of 29-lb. rails. A "Maginis" water-softening apparatus has been in use, and is reported to be giving satisfactory results. Morvi Railway.

Sanction was given, during the year, to the construction of this line as a Provincial undertaking. The road will be laid with second-hand 60-lb. rails from the North-Western Railway. The total length of the line is 77½ miles, but for the present it is intended only to construct the first 58½ miles, from the banks of the Indus to the Mithrau Canal; when completed, the working of the line will be taken over by the North-Western State Railway. Hyderábád-Umar-kot Railway.

Lines under Survey or Projected.

The proposals as to the Bombay and South Coast Railway have been modified, and attention for the present is confined to the construction of a first section of 50 miles from Mumbra on the G. I. P. Railway to Nágothna in the Kolába District. Surveys for this line were started. Projected Railways.

On the Rájputána-Málwa Railway surveys were carried out for a chord line from Rewári to Phálera, 131½ miles, and for a branch, 41½ miles long, from Chárkhi Dádri, on the Rewári-Ferozpor Railway, to Narnoul. A survey was commenced of a line from Vishwamitri on the Gáekwár's-Dabhoi Railway to the town of Pádra. A survey was also in progress, at the cost of His Highness the Gáekwár, for a line from Baroda Station in a north-easterly direction to the frontier of Baroda territory. Another survey was also in progress for a line, about 30 miles long, from Broach to Jambusar, and in the event of the 2'-6" gauge being adopted, this line may eventually be extended to join the Gáekwár's Dabhoi Railway at or near Pádra.

As regards a proposed railway from Ahmedábád to Parántij, no decision was arrived at as to the exact alignment; and the question of the provision of funds was also under consideration. The syndicate who promoted the project for a line from Ahmedábád to Dholera, has carried out the necessary survey, and the conditions of the concession were still under consideration at the close of the year.

During the year the survey of a line from Nadiád station to Kapadvanj, a distance of 27 miles, was in progress. The proposed line from Surat up the Tápti valley to Songhad was under consideration during the year. The line has been surveyed and estimated, and His Highness the Gáekwár is willing to provide the capital.

A line from Pálanpur to Decsa, 18 miles in length, was surveyed; but the project was awaiting revised estimates and the settlement of the terms on which the Pálanpur Darbár will provide a share of the capital.

On the B.-G.-J.-P. Railway a survey was made for an extension from Jetalsar to Gondal. Sanction has been given to the Southern Marátha Railway Company to survey the proposed extension from Nanjangod to Gudalur at the foot of the Nilghiris, a distance of about 54 miles. During the year a survey was also made by the Madras Government of a line, 50 miles long, from Bezwáda on the Belláry-Kistna Railway to Masulipatam on the east coast, and a proposal was made for a survey from Kurnool Railway station to the town of Kurnool, the District Board of Kurnool having offered to defray the cost.

Miscellaneous.

Consumption and cost of fuel.

The following statement gives particulars of the consumption and cost of fuel during the year 1890 :—

Railway.	Description and source.	Total consumption in tons.	Cost per mile.	Railway.	Description and source.	Total consumption in tons.	Cost per mile.
		Tons.	Annas.			Tons.	Annas.
G. I. P. Railway.	English coal ...	69,749.50	4.51	R. M. Railway...	English coal ...	25,923.80	4.32
	Warora ...	63,079.50			Bengal ...	41,187.20	
	Umara ...	27,974.50			Wood in terms of coal.	494.54	
	Mohpani ...	5,691.50		Gáekwár's Rail- way.	English coal ...	721.00	3.39
	Singareni ...	46,214.00			Wood ...		
	Wood (2,232 tons 19 cwts.) in terms of coal.	744.25			S. M. and Mysore Railways.	English coal ...		84,537.30	3.66
	213,453.25		Wood ...				
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	English coal ...	41,277.00	4.99	B.-G.-J.-P. Rail- way.	English coal ...	5,515.77	4.16
	Wood ...			Morvi Railway...	English coal ...	1,122.00	4.10

Accidents.

Altogether 114 persons, including 8 passengers, 48 railway servants, 58 trespassers and others, were killed and 305 injured, on the various lines open during 1890, as compared with 128 killed and 317 injured in 1889. The number of accidents to trains, including collisions with cattle, was 1,158 as compared with 1,145 in 1889. In these accidents 42 persons were killed or injured against 52 in the previous year.

Capital.

G. I. P. Railway.

The capital of the Company was reduced during the year by £31,300; the capital bearing interest standing as under :—

				£
5 per cent. share capital	...	...	...	20,000,000
4 " debenture stock	...	...	...	2,701,450
3½ " debentures	...	...	...	845,200
3¼ " Do.	...	...	...	1,534,600
Total capital bearing interest				25,081,450
				£
Add—Capital not bearing interest	...	...	...	297,574
Less—Discount on—				
				£
Debenture stock	...	225,891		
Debentures	...	7,500	233,391	64,183
Total Capital				25,145,633

The guaranteed interest paid on capital during the year was Rs. 1,30,05,858, including Rs. 22,824 paid in India. This was equivalent to an average rate of 4.75 per cent. on the interest bearing capital Rs. 27,36,15,819.

Dhond and Manmád Railway.

The capital expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 4,618, bringing the total outlay on this line, up to December 1890, to Rs. 1,09,93,448.

Berár Railway.

There were no capital works executed on these lines during the year 1890.

B. B. & C. I. Rail-
way.

No additional capital was either authorised or raised during the year 1890.

The subscribed capital was as follows :—

				£
Share capital	...	...	...	6,250,000
Debenture bonds converted into stock	...	...	...	1,300,300
Do. at 3½ per cent.	...	...	...	788,500
Do. at 3¼ "	...	...	...	450,000
Capital not bearing interest	...	...	...	18,419
				£ 8,807,219 or Rs. 9,60,78,748

The total interest bearing capital was Rs. 9,58,77,818, and the guaranteed interest paid to the Company during 1890 was Rs. 45,78,954, equivalent to 4.77 per cent.

The total capital outlay, up to the end of 1890, on all the railways of the system, *viz.*, Rājputāna-Mālwa, Rewāri-Ferozpur, Holkar and Cāwnpur-Achnera, was Rs. 13,18,03,316, including Rs. 17,86,415 indirect outlay. Rājputāna-Mālwa Railway system.

The combined capital of the whole system, including the Bellāry-Kistna Section, amounted to £ 7,055,163, or Rs. 8,74,18,671. The guaranteed interest for the year 1890 payable by the Secretary of State in England is Rs. 29,13,434. The total amount of interest paid and payable to end of December 1890 was Rs. 1,91,23,764. The State had been recouped Rs. 45,04,157, this sum representing the excess of receipts over expenditure under clause 42 of the contract. Southern Marātha and Mysore Railways.

The total capital expenditure on this line up to the end of 1890 was Rs. 1,64,45,102. B.-G.-J.-P. Railway.

The total capital expenditure up to the close of 1890 was Rs. 19,96,988. Morvi Railway.

Revenue Transactions—Traffic and Working.

The gross earnings of the year 1890 were a little over 10½ lakhs more than in 1889. The percentage of working expenses on gross earnings was 49.80 as against 51.42 in 1889, showing an improvement of 1.62 in the year under report. The divisible profits for the first half year amounted to nearly 62 lakhs, while in the second half, during which there were no surplus profits, the interest charges amounted to Rs. 2,04,266 more than the net earnings. The net result after making the usual deductions was a gain to the State of over Rs. 28,62,878 as against Rs. 22,30,647 in 1889. The gross and net earnings, and the working expenses in detail, for the two half years were as follows:— G. I. P. Railway.

Gross and Net Earnings and Working Expenses.			Details of Working Expenses.				
	1889.	1890.	Increase or decrease.	1889.	1890.	Increase or decrease.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Gross earnings	3,70,68,814	3,81,46,242	+10,76,428	Maintenance of way, works and stations	46,59,298	47,81,857	+1,22,559
Working expenses (including rent of leased lines) .. .	1,90,59,340	1,83,94,983	-64,357	Locomotive expenses .. .	73,46,156	72,91,512	-54,644
Net earnings	1,80,09,474	1,91,50,259	+11,40,785	Carriage and wagon expenses.	21,15,770	19,47,499	-1,68,271
Percentage of expenses on earnings	51.42	49.80	-1.62	Traffic expenses	27,38,324	27,84,100	+46,076
				General charges	12,84,849	12,70,014	-14,805
				Special and miscellaneous expenditure	5,87,765	5,70,490	-17,266
					1,87,32,122	1,86,45,811	-86,311
				Rent of leased lines .. .	3,27,218	3,49,172	+21,954
				Total working expenses .. .	1,90,59,340	1,89,94,983	-64,357

There was an improvement in receipts from coaching to the extent of Rs. 29,089 and from goods traffic of Rs. 9,95,730. There was a falling-off in the earnings derived from the carriage of raw cotton, cotton seed, dyes and tans, some food-grains, drugs and chemicals and cotton piece-goods. The profits from the carriage of wheat, linseed, other oil-seeds, groundnuts, sugar and jājri increased considerably. Larger quantities of Singareni coal were carried for the Company's requirements, and the increase under other revenue stores was caused chiefly by the traffic due to extensive ballasting. The increase under the heading "Maintenance of way and works" was due to heavy renewals of sleepers, enhanced expenditure in connection with the adjustment of rails, and increased outlay on ballasting. The lessening of locomotive expenses was due to fewer renewals and improved exchange, the decrease under "Carriage and wagon expenses" was due to decreased expenditure under repairs and renewals of coaching and goods stock, and to favourable exchange. The decrease under "General charges" was owing to the improved rate of exchange.

The net earnings during the year under review amounted to Rs. 2,63,134 against Rs. 2,49,427 in 1889. The increase of Rs. 13,707, equal to 5.50 per cent., was due to improved coaching and goods traffic. The percentage of net earnings on capital outlay was 2.39. Dhond and Mammāt Railway.

The results of the year's transactions, as compared with those of 1890, are shown in the following table:— Berārs Railways.

Year.	KHANGAON RAILWAY.			AMRĀOTI RAILWAY.		
	Gross Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Net.	Gross Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890	53,288	29,196	26,092	1,01,502	55,248	46,254
1891	65,372	42,844	22,528	1,02,023	60,352	41,671
Net increase or decrease .. .	-10,084	-13,648	+3,564	-521	-5,104	+4,583

The net earnings of the Khāngaon line were equivalent to 5.32 per cent. and those of the Amrāoti line to 10.39 per cent. of the capital outlay.

The results of the year 1890 were not as favourable as those of 1889. The net earnings represented a return of 7.82 on the interest bearing capital as against 7.94 in way. B. B. & C. I. Rail-

1889. The gross and net earnings and the working expenses in detail of the year are compared with those of 1889 in the following table:—

	1889.		Increase or decrease.	Details of Working Expenses.			
	Rs.	Rs.		1889.	1890.	Increase or Decrease.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Gross earnings	1,32,34,371	1,29,10,370	-2,94,001	Maintenance of way, works and stations	16,56,184	16,77,735	-73,449
Working expenses	56,17,118	54,44,193	-1,74,025	Locomotive expenses	20,21,501	18,06,072	-1,65,429
Net earnings	76,17,253	74,98,177	-1,19,076	Carriage and wagon expenses.	6,30,463	5,85,374	+55,511
Percentage of expenses on earnings	42.44	42.06	-0.38	Traffic expenses	7,94,415	8,01,879	+7,463
				General charges	5,11,432	5,24,800	+13,468
				Special and miscellaneous expenses	1,03,123	85,644	-17,479
				Total	56,17,118	54,42,193	-1,74,925

The decrease in maintenance charges was chiefly due to the favourable rate of exchange prevailing, to reduced outlay on repairs, and to savings in general superintendence. The falling-off of locomotive expenses was chiefly caused by favourable exchange and decreased consumption of coal. The carriage and wagon expenses rose owing to heavy repairs to goods stock, and the increase in traffic expenses was due to a large issue of new sheets and ropes, heavy issue of tickets, and increased printing charges and to the fact that a higher proportion of the General Traffic Manager's establishment was charged to the broad gauge.

The working results of this and its subordinate lines were less favourable than in 1889, as will be seen from the subjoined table:—

	1889.	1890.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross earnings	1,99,30,005	1,74,28,281	-25,01,724
Working expenses	91,32,788	87,85,756	-3,47,032
Net earnings	1,07,97,217	86,42,525	-21,54,692

The coaching traffic showed a decrease both in the number of passengers and the amount realized. The unfavourable result as regards goods traffic was caused by the falling off in the traffic in wheat and other grains, oil-seeds and cotton.

Southern Maratha Railway.

The general financial results showed an increase in receipts of 15 per cent. over the previous year; an enhancement of outlay to the extent of 18 per cent., and of net earnings to the extent of 4 per cent. The gross earnings were Rs. 56,57,414; gross expenditure Rs. 44,20,976; and the net earnings Rs. 12,36,438.

B.-G. J.-P. Railway.

The gross earnings of the year amounted to Rs. 15,71,787 and the expenditure Rs. 9,71,521, leaving net earnings Rs. 6,00,266, this sum being only Rs. 435 in excess of the net earnings in 1889.

Morvi Railway.

The gross earnings during 1890 as compared with 1889 were Rs. 2,95,227 against Rs. 1,77,321; the working expenses Rs. 2,07,677 against Rs. 1,20,595, and the net earnings Rs. 87,550 against Rs. 56,726.

Telegraphs.

Telegraphs, Bombay.

The following tables show the length of telegraph lines and wires and the number of offices in existence in the Presidency in 1890-91:—

Lines.

MILEAGE OF LINES.				MILEAGE OF WIRES.			
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.
4,917	213	...	5,130	18,242	1,622	.....	19,864

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.
Government Offices...	97	9	...	106	768,945	45,970	Rs. a. p. 14,49,352 6 9
Railway and Canal Offices...	93	1	1	93	...	...	.....
Offices not open for paid telegrams	59	7	3	63	...	...	.....
Total	249	17	4	262	...	...	.....

The nine Government offices opened during the year were at Bársi Road, Bhanvad, Bhúj, Hospet, Jodiya, Khambália, Poona City, Salaya and Sátára city. A new railway office was opened at Bagatora on the North-Western Railway, and one was closed at Choki on the Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Portbandar Railway.

The service regulations of the Berlin International Telegraph Convention of 1885 remained in force throughout the year.

The total net earnings for messages carried during the year amounted to Rs. 11,13,671 against Rs. 11,24,014 in 1889-90 and were derived from the following sources :—

				Rs.
From India and eastward of India...	...	...	...	5,54,712
„ Westward of Bushire	...	...	...	5,15,632
„ „ Fao	...	...	...	29,984
„ Persian Gulf Stations	...	...	...	13,343
Total				11,13,671

Persian Gulf
Section.

The following table is a comparative statement of the traffic receipts during the past six years :—

Year.	NUMBER OF		Net Receipts.	Remarks.
	Messages.	Words.		
			Rs.	
1885-86	113,576	1,672,002	11,83,191	Suez route interrupted 2 months.
1886-87	99,733	1,364,192	9,30,361	Persian Gulf Transit and Press rates reduced.
1887-88	82,540	1,266,849	8,87,957	Teherán lines interrupted 2 months.
1888-89	114,991	1,642,079	11,87,699	Suez route interrupted 2 months.
1889-90	106,702	1,558,695	11,24,014	
1890-91	121,629	1,662,433½	11,13,671	

The 121,629 messages transmitted during the past year were classed as under :—

Class.	Denomination.	NUMBER OF	
		Messages.	Words.
P	Private or Commercial	116,424	14,67,540½
S	State	2,646	67,150
Z	Press News	2,246	74,401
Z	„ Special 'Times'	313	53,342
Total ...		121,629	16,62,433½

Ninety-four per cent. of the messages were transmitted by the Teherán, and six per cent. by the Turkish, routes, against ninety-three and seven, which were the corresponding percentages for the previous year.

The gross value audited in the traffic office at Karáchi during the year was Rs. 50,59,499, viz :—

Traffic office at
Karáchi.

				Rs.
With India ... ..	...	...	...	25,11,545
„ Persia ... ..	...	...	...	24,28,534
„ Turkey ... ..	...	...	...	88,723
„ Persian Gulf stations	...	...	...	30,692
Total Rs. ...				50,59,499

The amount credited to the Government of India, according to the monthly balances, of traffic interchanged with India and the gross collections at the stations of this section was Rs. 8,80,137 divided as follows :—

				Rs.
From International Traffic...	...	...	...	8,49,036
From Local Traffic	...	...	...	31,101
Total Rs. ...				8,80,137

The average rate of transmission for the year between Karáchi and Teherán was :—

		Minutes.	Seconds.
For Westward messages...	...	18	26
„ Eastward do. ...	...	10	26

This result compares unfavourably with the westward figures for 1889-90, but is better for the eastward traffic: *vide* below:—

				Minutes.	Seconds.
1889-90 Westward	...	...	...	11	23½
Do. Eastward	...	...	...	12	28

The average speed of transmission of messages from the United Kingdom to Karáchi during the past year was as follows:—

				Via Teherán.	Via Turkey.
				H. m.	H. m.
In 1889-90 it was	...	...	...	0 59	10 25
				0 59	12 14

Post Office.

Imperial Post, Bombay Circle.

General.

Among the events of the year connected with the administration of the Post Office, the most important were the reduction, from the 1st January 1891, in the rates of postage on correspondence exchanged by India (including Aden, Zanzibar and the Persian Gulf) with the United Kingdom, and on letters to India from the Straits Settlements and from the colonies of Victoria and South Australia, and the entry of British North Borneo into the Universal Postal Union from the 1st February 1891.

Postal facilities.

The following table exhibits the increase in the number of post offices, letter-boxes, postmen and village postmen during the year under review:—

Year.	Number of Post Offices.	Number of Letter-boxes.	Number of Postmen.	Number of Village Postmen.
1889-90	1,277	2,040	1,136	629
1890-91	1,344	2,116	1,174	647
Increase	67	76	38	18

NOTE.—Under orders of the Director General of the Post Offices of India, one village postman and six postmen have been removed from the Bombay Circle and shown under the Sind Circle: hence the difference in the figures under those heads reported last year.

Combined Post and Telegraph Offices.

Eleven combined post and telegraph offices were newly opened during the year, the total number of such offices open on the 31st March 1891 being 71. All the combined offices worked at a profit to Government.

Postal lines.

The following table shows the mileage of the postal lines during the year under review in comparison with the mileage in the previous year:—

Year.	Tonga, Horse and Camel Mileage.	Runners' Mileage.	Steamer Mileage.	Total Mileage.
1889-90	537½	8,530½	3,233	12,301½
1890-91	553½	8,768½	3,233	12,555½
Increase	16	238½	...	254½

Correspondence.

The number of articles of all kinds given out for delivery during the year was 60,463,702, being an increase of 2,088,788, or more than 3½ per cent., over the number issued in the previous year. The figures are approximate only.

Use of service postage stamps by Native States.

Rs. 50,267 worth of service postage stamps were sold to Native States during the year for the use of their authorised officers, as compared with stamps of the value of Rs. 53,796 sold on the same account during the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 3,529 was due to several of the States having already in stock a balance of the purchases made in 1889-90.

Foreign Parcel Post.

Parcels for Ascension, St. Helena, Tristan D'Acunha, Canada, British Columbia and Vancouver's Island, Cyprus, Mexico, Uruguay, Tahiti, Mauritius and Seychelles, Morocco and Fiji were accepted for transmission to destination through the medium of the British post office during the year under review. A direct exchange with South Australia was established in June 1890, and the acceptance of parcels for Egypt containing salt or saltpetre was prohibited in December 1890. The value payable system was extended to parcels exchanged between India and Ceylon from the 1st January 1891. The revenue derived from foreign parcel exchanges during the year under review and the previous year is exhibited in the following table:—

Exchanges.	Number of parcels exchanged during 1889-90.	Number of parcels exchanged during 1890-91.	Revenue derived in 1889-90.	Revenue derived in 1890-91.
			Rs.	Rs.
With the United Kingdom (including exchanges through the P. and O. Company)...	158,281	169,838	1,39,174	1,43,962
With the Continent of Europe	7,855	8,015	12,077	12,138
" Egypt	1,076	1,859	1,818	3,285
" Aden, Zanzibar, China, Straits and Australia	3,427	4,620	2,949	3,703
Total	170,639	184,332	1,56,018	1,63,088
Increase ... ..	.....	13,693	.....	7,070

From the 1st May 1890, the value for which an article could be insured was limited to Rs. 1,000. The figures in the table below show the comparative results of the transactions of the year under review and of the previous year under the head of Insurance :—

Inland insured articles.

Year.	Number of articles insured.	Value insured.	Fees realized.
		Rs.	Rs.
1889-90	49,103	2,78,16,603	71,204
1890-91	62,535	2,84,35,805	74,714
Increase	13,432	6,19,202	3,510

A sum of Rs. 1,200 was paid as compensation on account of the loss of an insured parcel and of the abstraction of currency notes from an insured letter. The parcel which had been insured for Rs. 1,000 was carried off in the plunder of the mail between Parántij and Idar in Gujarát, in December, 1890. The insured letter was from Jacobábád to Bombay, and gave cover to two currency notes of the value of Rs. 100 each.

The table below compares the extent to which articles were sent value payable during the year under review and the previous year :—

Value-payable system.

Year.	Number of value-payable articles.	Value declared for realization.	Commission.	Average value of a value-payable article.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1889-90	192,846	18,38,890	35,715	9 8 6
1890-91	221,176	21,63,786	41,075	9 12 6
Increase	28,330	3,24,896	5,360	0 4 0

The number of railway receipt notes sent under this system rose from 14,913 in 1889-90 to 20,753.

The number of periodical publications in existence at the close of the year was 246 as compared with 266 at the close of the previous year. The number admitted to the privileged system, however, stood at the same figure (171) as at the close of 1889-90.

Privileged publications.

With a rise in the premium on bills of exchange on India, traders at Bagdad and Busrah began making an inordinate use of the money order system. The issue of money orders at those places had, therefore, to be suspended during the year. Money orders were delivered at payees' houses by 1,148 postmen and 540 village postmen. About eight hundred and fifty thousand money orders of an aggregate value of over two crores and eleven lakhs of rupees were paid during the year; yet there were only seven cases of fraud by departmental servants, involving a misappropriation of Rs. 147, all of which were recovered. The inland and foreign money orders issued and paid during the year under review and the previous year are shown, with their value, in the following table :—

Money Orders

Year.	ISSUES.				PAYMENTS.		
	Number of Money Orders issued.	Value of Money Orders issued.	Commission realized on Money Orders issued.	Average value of a Money Order issued.	Number of Money Orders paid.	Value of Money Orders paid.	Average value of a Money Order.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1889-90	648,571	1,52,47,785	1,86,306	23 8 1	811,885	1,79,51,529	22 1 9
1890-91	704,134	1,60,30,311	1,94,781	22 12 3	833,425	2,02,58,431	24 4 11
Increase	55,563	7,82,526	8,475	...	21,540	23,06,902	2 3 2
Decrease ... ..	...	.....	...	0 11 10	...	...	...

Inland.

Year.	ISSUED.				PAID.		
	Number.	Value.	Commission.	Average value of a Money Order.	Number.	Value.	Average value of a Money Order.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1889-90	13,541	6,27,225	6,317	46 5 1	11,806	8,71,269	73 12 9
1890-91	15,448	6,78,867	7,070	43 15 1	13,112	9,17,411	69 15 5
Increase	1,907	51,642	753	...	1,306	46,142	...
Decrease ... ..	...	...	...	2 6 0	...	...	3 13 4

The above table regarding inland money orders includes telegraphic money order transactions. Separate figures regarding these orders are given below:—

Year.	ISSUES.			PAYMENTS.	
	Number of Telegraphic Money Orders issued.	Value of Telegraphic Money Orders issued.	Commission.	Number of Telegraphic Money Orders paid.	Value of Telegraphic Money Orders paid.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1889-90	2,865	4,24,656	7,127	4,993	6,16,133
1890-91	3,174	3,65,757	6,787	5,725	7,02,164
Increase	309	.....	.....	732	86,031
Decrease ... ..	.....	58,899	340	.....	.....

Payment of one telegraphic money order was obtained by false personation, and the personator had committed suicide before he could be brought to justice. In another case the amount of an ordinary money order which had become void was duly refunded to the original remitter of the order through another person. The latter, however, was prosecuted at the instance of the remitter for forgery, but was discharged. From the 1st June, 1st September and 1st November 1890, respectively, India began to exchange money orders direct with the post offices of the Italian Colony, of the Imperial British East Africa Company in Africa, and with Malta.

Foreign Money Order exchanges.

The table below shows the results of the money order exchanges between India (including Aden, Zanzibar and the Persian Gulf) and foreign countries during the year under review and the previous year:—

	ADVISED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.			
	1889-90.			1890-91.			1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Number.	Value.	Commis- sion.	Number.	Value.	Commis- sion.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
	£	Rs.		£	Rs.		£		£	
Sterling	45,974	164,112	21,935	52,295	196,730	25,819	22,725	191,190	22,208	181,497
Increase ... ..	...	...	...	6,321	32,618	3,884	Decrease ...	...	517	9,693
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Rupee Orders	6,866	2,40,860	2,673	7,532	2,71,839	2,916	5,291	2,63,376	6,103	3,15,613
Increase ... ..	...	...	...	666	30,979	243	...	..	812	52,237

Savings Banks.

The figures relating to the working of the Post Office Saving Banks during the year are as follows:—

NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS.					DEPOSITS AND WITHDRAWALS.					
Balance on 31st March 1890.	Newly opened during the year 1890-91.	Total.	Closed during the year 1890-91.	Balance on 31st March 1891.	Opening balance on 31st March 1890.	Deposits during 1890-91.	Interest for the year 1890-91.	Total.	With- drawsals during the year 1890-91.	Balance on 31st March 1891.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
78,653	18,376	97,029	7,059	89,970	1,81,22,021	60,83,796	6,93,865	2,48,99,682	52,23,364	1,96,76,318

There was no case of fraudulent withdrawal from any Savings Bank account during the year under review.

Government Securities.

The figures below represent the transactions in Government Securities carried on by the Post Office on behalf of the public during the year under review and the previous year:—

Year.	Value of Securities purchased.	Value of Securities sold.	Value of Securities deposited in safe custody.	Value of Securities delivered out of custody.	Total value of Securities dealt with.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90	66,400	1,000	21,000	9,200	97,600
1890-91	28,600	11,400	14,700	6,000	60,700
Increase ... ..	.....	10,400	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	37,800	.....	6,300	3,200	36,900

Twenty-two life policies were issued during the year, the holders of four of them being employes of the Telegraph Department. The number of policy holders at the close of the year was 151.

Postal Life Insurance.

No portion of the departmental printing work was sent out to private presses during the year.

Use of Private Presses.

The number of complaints from the public received during the year under review was 1,107 against 1,158 in the previous year. Of these, 327 were well grounded and 418 groundless; in 345 cases enquiry failed, and 17 complaints were still under investigation at the close of the year. Of the total number, 53 complaints related to ordinary parcels, 27 to ordinary registered articles, 8 to value payable articles, 23 to insured articles and 30 to money orders; and the Post Office was found to be at fault in 37 of the cases against 14 in the previous year. No complaints were made regarding Savings Bank accounts.

Complaints by the public.

The number of offences punishable by law committed by postal servants during the year was the same as in the previous year, viz. 21. The offenders were prosecuted in three cases and convicted. In the remaining 18 cases the offenders were departmentally punished, and, except in one case, were officials below the rank of sub-postmaster.

Offences by Postal Servants.

There were sixteen cases of misappropriation of Government money, theft, &c., by postal servants and outsiders during the year, resulting in a total loss to Government estimated at Rs. 1,334.

Theft, &c., of Government money by Postal Servants and others.

There were three cases of actual robbery of the mail, but none of attempt at robbery, during the year, as compared with four of robbery and two attempts in 1889-90. Two of the three cases of robbery occurred in British territory and the third within the limits of the Lúnávada State. In no case were any very serious injuries inflicted on the mail carriers. Except in one of the two cases in British territory, in which only a few letters and postage stamps were recovered, no portion of the plundered mails was traced. The robbers were still at large and the police was investigating the cases at the close of the year.

Highway robberies and attempts at robbery of the mail.

District Post.

As in the previous year, the provincial grant or budget provision for the District Post Service in the Bombay Postal Circle for 1890-91 was Rs. 85,812. During the year under review, the cost of working the District Post in the Bombay Circle exceeded the budget allotment by Rs. 2,997, the excess being chiefly on account of travelling allowances, and, as in past years, met from savings under Provincial expenditure. The establishment consisted of one superintendent, 14 inspectors, 17 clerks, 487 village postmen, 14 postmen, 18 runners and 4 school-masters in charge of branch offices; the only change from the previous year being an increase of two in the number of village postmen and a decrease of one in the number of runners and other mail carriers during the year under report. Owing to changes in the location of letter-boxes, their number decreased from 416 to 406.

Bombay Circle grant.

The length of the District Dák runners' lines decreased from 94½ miles in the previous year to 94 miles. This decrease was the result of the opening of a new runners' line, fourteen miles in length, from Harsul to Girnára in the Násik District and of a railway which led to the closing of the runners' line, 22 miles in length, from Hálol to Jámbughoda in Gujarát, and to the opening of a new runners' line, 7½ miles long, from Jámbughoda to Bedeli. Twenty village postmen delivered articles daily, 153 every day, 240 every third day, and 74 at longer intervals.

The number of articles dealt with by the District Post during the past two years is shown in the following abstract:—

Year.	Articles posted for despatch.	Articles received for delivery.	Articles returned undelivered.	Percentage of returned articles.
1889-90	482,870	1,271,494	57,210	4.49
1890-91	419,249	1,309,956	54,262	4.14
Increase ... ..	.....	38,462	.....	.....
Decrease	13,621	.....	2,948	0.35

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

The approximate value of the articles received for delivery was Rs. 54,913, showing an increase of Rs. 2,038 over the value recorded in the previous year.

Sind.

The District Post Establishment under the control of the Deputy Post Master General in Sind and Baluchistán consisted of 17 savárs, 14 runners, one overseer, and three munshis, as in the previous year. The expenditure did not exceed the allotted grant.

Irrigation.

General remarks :
Deccan and Gujarát.

The most important works in progress during the year were 'Protective,' classified under the head "Famine Relief and Insurance," and comprised the Nira Canal and the Mhasvad Tank. Some small "Productive" works were carried out in connection with the Krishna Canal, and under the heading "Minor Works and Navigation" the chief works on hand were—

- (1) the Parsul Tank,
- (2) the Kádva River Works,
- (3) the Mutha Canals,
- (4) the Maini Tank, and
- (5) the Gokák Storage Works.

Some drainage works were in progress in the Jambusar Táluka of the Broach District and one channel was completed, which has rendered cultivable about 976 acres of waste land. The total area irrigated from all works was 74,852 acres against 85,550 acres in 1889-90. The decrease was owing to a seasonable and plentiful rainfall in the Poona and Ahmednagar districts. Of the total area the Mutha Canal irrigated 11,201 acres and the Nira Canal 16,913. The total assessments were Rs. 4,44,281 against Rs. 4,49,838 in 1889-90.

Sind.

The regular rise of the Indus commenced on the 20th April, and may be said to have continued steadily till it attained its maximum height of 16 feet at Bukkur on the 24th August. It halted, however, for 20 days in May at an average height of 4 feet 6 inches, for 15 days in June at about 10 feet, and remained for almost the whole of July at about 12 feet 6 inches. The chief feature of the rise was that it reached its full measure without any serious fall occurring. A sluice in the Jháli Bund on the right bank below Sukkur was carried away, some 13,000 acres of cultivation were submerged, and the village of Madeji was destroyed. The Rohri District was almost entirely submerged by the Bahawalpur, and considerable damage was done to the Government canals. Considerable floods occurred also in the Karáchi District. The work of improving the various canals and bunds, and strengthening them, was in progress; the Pritchard Canal was nearly completed; the work of strengthening the Right Bank Bunds was finished, as was the new loop to the Kashmor Bund; and the sluices in Rata Bund were undertaken and almost brought to completion. Improvements to the Renwáh and the Fuleli Canal were also in progress.

Expenditure.

The expenditure, which amounted to Rs. 27,40,533 in the year of report against Rs. 23,05,033 in 1889-90, was distributed under different heads, as follows:—

		<i>Imperial.</i>				Rs.	Rs.
<i>Capital—</i>							
Major Works—							
	Protective Works	...	...	...	...	2,45,425	
	Productive do.	...	...	...	...	(a) 81,363	
	Minor Works and Navigation	...	...	...	...	...	(b) 1,32,947
							<u>4,59,735</u>
<i>Revenue—</i>							
Major Works—							
	Protective Works	...	...	...	...	38,510	
	Productive do.	...	...	...	...	3,19,946	
	Minor Works and Navigation—						
	Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	...	...	...	...	(c) 4,62,099	
	Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept	...	...	...	...	9,47,220	
							<u>14,09,319</u>
<i>Agricultural Works—</i>							
	Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept	...	...	...	...	...	(d) 2,45,791
	Contribution Works	...	...	...	...	...	8,615
							<u>24,81,016</u>
		<i>Provincial.</i>					
<i>Capital—</i>							
	Minor Works and Navigation	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2,55,807
<i>Revenue—</i>							
	Minor Works and Navigation	...	...	...	...	...	3,710
							<u>2,59,517</u>
							<u>Grand Total ... 27,40,533</u>

Inclusive of (a) Rs. 4,455, (b) Rs. 26,690, (c) Rs. 1,158, (d) Rs. 1,734, on account of expenditure in England and loss by exchange.

Gujarát Works.

The total irrigated area on the Háthmati Canal was 3,766 acres and the revenue Rs. 9,800 against 2,350 acres and Rs. 6,123 in 1889-90. The rainfall at Parántij was below the average, and consequently a larger area was irrigated for kharif crops. On the other hand, the supply in the Khári River was less than usual, and irrigation extended to only 1,325 acres in the kharif season with an assessment of Rs. 6,600, against 2,271 acres with an assessment of Rs. 5,836 in the preceding year. Several new works in connection with the Khári Cut, and improvements to the Ghodásar storage tank, were carried out. A project for connecting the Meshwa and Khári rivers was under consideration during the year.

Ahmedábád
District.

The construction of a new waste weir at the Chanvaya Tank was commenced.

Kaira District.

The Kora-Madafar Channel, which forms a portion of the drainage works scheme in the Jambusar Táluka, was completed, and 976 acres of waste land, assessed at Rs. 3,523, have consequently been brought under cultivation. The Amanpur-Nadiád Channel was also taken in hand with the result that about 500 acres of land have come under cultivation.

Surat and Broach
Districts.*Deccan Works.*

The waste weir on the Parsul Tank was completed, and a safety dam, in continuation of the main dam, was commenced. About Rs. 2,600 were spent in clearing and otherwise improving the Jámda Canals, and the Mandal Bandhára, on the Pánjhra, was repaired. Besides the above, several second class irrigation works have been receiving attention, and altogether Rs. 19,684 have been spent from Imperial, and Rs. 1,009 from pátfalla funds on these works.

Khándesh District.

The expenditure on the Wághad Tank, which was practically completed at the close of the year, amounted to Rs. 2,760. No expenditure debitable to capital account was incurred in connection with either the Pákhed or the Wadáli Canals, but the Ojhar Támbat Canal was extended for a further length of 2½ miles, at a cost to capital account of Rs. 363.

Násik District.

The chief expenditure on the Ojhar Left Bank Canal was on maintenance and repairs, but Rs. 1,208 were spent in completing an overbridge for the Loni-Hasnápúr road, in constructing another for the Loni-Satral road, and in furnishing two self-acting sluice-gates as an experiment. Capital expenditure on the Lákh Canal amounted to Rs. 1,601, and on the Bhátodi Tank to Rs. 278.

Ahmednagar
District.

A sum of Rs. 44,162 was spent from the capital account of the Mutha Canals. The maintenance of the canals and the works of the cantonment and station water-supply cost Rs. 37,555.

Poona District.

Work on the Bhátghar dam was confined to the main and central portion, pending decision as to the form of automatic gate to be adopted for the waste weirs.

Nira Canal.

The main dam has now been raised to its full height of 127 feet. The stop-wall and pitching at the flank of the south waste weir was completed, and that of the north waste weir nearly so. The first overflow at the waste weir occurred in August 1890, when the water ran down the course it was anticipated it would take. A trial was made, at the head works at Vir, of a pattern of automatic gate proposed for the Bhátghar dam weir, and was favourably reported on by a committee appointed for the trial. The main canal was working for 96 miles throughout the year, and the remaining 4¼ miles were practically completed. The expenditure, during the year, was Rs. 1,75,203, and the total expenditure, out of the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 48,79,380, reached Rs. 38,26,639.

Expenditure on the Mhasvad Tank amounted to Rs. 6,117, and all the principal works, with the exception of eight distributaries, were completed. No works of importance were undertaken in connection with the Ekruk, Ashti, or Koregaon tanks.

Sholápur District

Certain repairs and improvements were carried out in connection with the Mamlápúr, Kumatgi and Muchkundi tanks.

Bijápúr District.

The extension of the Rewári Tank was completed at a total cost of Rs. 1,523. Minor works and improvements were effected on the Yerla and the Upper Mán River Works. An expenditure of Rs. 3,522 was incurred in strengthening the Maini Tank and Canal works. Improvements and additions were made to the Krishna Canal works.

Satára District.

Expenditure on the storage works of the Gokák Canal, 1st Section, amounted to Rs. 2,14,103, and the work was very nearly completed. The total expenditure has reached Rs. 4,65,507 out of the sanctioned amount of Rs. 5,45,587.

Belgaum District.

The four tanks, Madag, Dambal, Medleri and Assundi, cost Rs. 2,258 to maintain against Rs. 3,742 in 1889-90; the acreage irrigated rose from 982 to 1,314; and the revenue receipts rose from Rs. 3,852 to Rs. 4,421. Twenty-one old tanks were repaired at a total cost of Rs. 24,489.

Dhárwár District.

Sind Works.

The cost of clearing the Desert Canal was Rs. 20,506, and of the Unharwah Canal Rs. 4,849. No capital expenditure was incurred on the Begári Canal itself, but Rs. 11,530

Begári Canals.

- were spent in clearing its branches. A new loop to the Kashmor bund was completed at a total cost of Rs. 1,81,666, of which Rs. 65,434 were spent during the year of report.
- Shikarpur Canals. A masonry bridge over the Koraiwah was completed, and a loop, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles long, opposite the 10th mile of the Sukkur-Begári bund, was commenced.
- Ghár Canals. The strengthening of the Saidabad, Jháli, Mithu and Phulu bunds, the work of which was commenced in the previous year, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 21,817, and all other bunds and canals were effectively maintained and repaired.
- Western Nára Canals. The expenditure, during the year, on the Pritchard Canal amounted to Rs. 1,78,566; on the Upper Nurwah extensions, to Rs. 5,622, and on the Nára Bund (Lashari), to Rs. 1,075.
- Eastern Nára Canals. The construction of sluices in Rata Bund, at the Sariah, Rata and Jambrao Sangs, was commenced, and the work on the Jalab Bund completed. Nearly all improvements and extensions on the Dim Canal have been completed, and the additions and alterations to the head sluice of the Heran Canal nearly so. A sum of Rs. 2,082 was expended on the construction of kariah heads on the Thar Canal and its branches.
- Hyderábad Canals. Improvements to the Ren Canal were in progress, and, in all, the expenditure for the year on maintenance and repairs to all the canals amounted to Rs. 1,83,369.
- Fuleli Canals. A sum of Rs. 4,142 was spent on a regulator at Gaja below the head of Rájwah, Rs. 1,237 on regulating sluices over kariahs ex Garhi Mandhar, Rs. 2,431 on the diversion of Imám Janobi, and Rs. 84,010 on the clearance work of the Fuleli Canal itself. The usual Abkaláni establishment was maintained at a cost of Rs. 6,643. The work of extending the Hájjipur Bund was completed during the year.
- Karáchi Canals. No important work was effected during the year.

CHAPTER V.—FINANCIAL REVIEW.

General Finance.

THE receipts and expenditure of the Civil, Military, Public Works, Postal and Telegraph Departments in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1890-91 distributed under the general heads Imperial, Provincial, and Local, are exhibited in the following statement in comparison with the figures for 1889-90. The figures include journal entries passed after the submission of the preceding year's review, and do not, therefore, entirely agree with the figures shown in the report for that year. The figures for the year now under review are liable to similar alterations:—

Heads,	RECEIPTS,			EXPENDITURE,		
	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase or Decrease.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Department ...	7,83,34,056	8,05,29,198	+21,95,140	82,72,108	82,84,935	-7,173
{ Imperial	3,86,18,607	3,74,79,250	-11,39,357	3,51,16,032	3,53,03,326	+1,87,294
{ Provincial	50,31,385	53,17,345	+2,85,960	38,90,619	39,64,305	+73,586
{ Local	6,16,678	6,19,981	+3,303	26,27,865	24,38,964	-88,901
Irrigation, Imperial	1,11,946	26,097	-85,849	26,81,932	2,08,481	-24,73,451
Military Works, Imperial .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	1,62,073	2,42,689	+80,616
Civil Works, Imperial .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	38,90,374	42,76,600	+3,86,225
Do. Provincial	8,01,889	8,22,881	+20,992	9,32,306	9,66,231	+33,925
Do. Local .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	53,335	2,023	-50,712
State Railway Surveys, Imperial .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,173	+8,173
Do. Provincial .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	17,392	1,69,838	+1,52,446
State outlay, Guaranteed Railways .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	2,17,151	2,11,851	-5,300
{ Land .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Control .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Telegraph Department, Imperial	18,50,814	18,28,893	-21,921	16,92,127	16,17,404	-74,723
{ Provincial	3,193	3,107	-86	8,672	3,581	-91
Military Department	15,88,395	13,24,782	-2,63,523	2,65,47,160	2,77,18,782	+11,71,622
Postal Department	22,16,749	23,10,348	+2,93,599	17,90,905	18,22,538	+31,633
Total ..	12,91,73,022	13,04,67,880	+12,94,258	6,77,94,991	8,72,20,230	-5,74,761

The total receipts in the year 1890-91 amounted to Rs. 13,04,67,880 and the expenditure to Rs. 8,72,20,230, leaving a surplus of Rs. 4,32,47,650, which is greater by Rs. 18,65,830 than the surplus of the previous year. On the receipt side, the statement shows an increase of Rs. 12,94,258 over the previous year's figures, the improvement being most marked under Civil Department, Imperial and Local, and in the Postal Department; the most important items which showed a falling off were under Civil Department, Provincial, Military Works, Imperial, and Military Department. The total expenditure was less than in the preceding year by Rs. 5,74,761, the decrease being most marked under Public Works Department, Irrigation, Military Works, Imperial, State Railway Surveys, Imperial, and Telegraph Department, Imperial, but the major portion of this decrease was largely counterbalanced by increased expenditure, chiefly under Civil Department, Provincial and Local, Public Works Department, Imperial, Provincial and Local, State Outlay on Guaranteed Railways, and Military and Postal Departments. The differences, both in revenue and expenditure, of the Civil Department, Imperial and Provincial, are explained below.

The following table shows, in detail, the Imperial service heads which contributed to the increase in revenue of Rs. 21,95,140, as well as a saving of Rs. 7,173 in expenditure as compared with the figures for 1889-90:—

Revenue and Receipts.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	1,66,94,680	1,08,84,675	+23,66,625
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	8,23,370	.....	-13,67,666
II.—Opium	1,89,08,541	1,75,40,875	+9,41,640
III.—Salt	2,06,40,577	2,15,82,217	+30,708
IV.—Stamps	13,06,544	13,37,252	+60,107
V.—Excise	74,32,893	74,93,000	+2,16,428
VII.—Customs	31,36,875	33,53,303	+2,16,428
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	18,28,213	17,91,967	-36,246
IX.—Forest	15,68,848	16,44,110	+75,262
X.—Registration	2,46,705	2,48,955	+2,250
XI.—Tributes from Native States	13,09,764	11,62,752	-1,47,012
XII.—Interest	18,86,999	18,82,435	-4,564
XV.—Mint	17,16,165	20,44,924	+3,28,759
XXII.—Receipts in Aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compas- sionate Allowances	2,10,275	1,86,395	-23,880
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	15,828	27,884	+12,056
XXV.—Miscellaneous	6,07,779	3,48,452	-2,59,327
Total Receipts ..	7,83,34,056	8,05,29,196	+21,95,140

Expenditure.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	6,01,705	5,53,877	-47,828
2. Assignments and Compensations	9,18,139	9,25,022	+6,883
4. Opium	26,816	24,357	-2,459
5. Salt	13,47,602	13,51,247	+3,645
6. Stamps	53,317	53,303	-14
7. Excise	2,51,249	2,59,214	+7,965
9. Customs	4,86,156	4,81,021	-5,135
10. Assessed Taxes	26,170	27,028	+858
11. Forest	8,82,837	9,26,931	+44,094
12. Registration	1,44,821	1,45,913	+1,092
13. Interest on ordinary debt	2,933	457	-2,476
14. Interest on other obligations	4,20,122	4,02,342	-17,780
17. Mint	5,70,505	5,69,909	-596
18. General Administration	3,85,959	3,88,133	+2,174
20. Police	38,875	40,727	+1,852
23. Ecclesiastical	3,06,510	3,39,194	+32,684
25. Political	4,10,972	4,58,164	+47,192
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	7,864	83,789	+75,925
27. Territorial and Political Pensions	9,77,717	8,65,787	-1,11,930
28. Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	5,832	2,359	-3,473
29. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	47,277	36,404	-10,873
30. Stationery and Printing	2,91,705	3,04,281	+12,576
32. Miscellaneous	67,025	25,386	-41,639
Total Expenditure	82,72,108	82,64,935	-7,173

It will be observed that the increase in revenue is apparent chiefly under the chief heads of revenue "Mint" and "Stationery and Printing," but this improvement was largely discounted by a considerable falling off in the opium revenue and under "Miscellaneous." A brief explanation of the more important variations is given, below:—

Causes of increase
and decrease:
Receipts.

Of the increase of Rs. 23,66,625 under the heading "Land Revenue" only Rs. 5,68,692 represent an actual improvement, the balance being made up of adjustments between Imperial and Provincial receipts, the chief of which was a special contribution of 17½ lakhs by Provincial to Imperial Funds to meet the requirements of the Government of India. The actual increase represents the Imperial ¼th share of the total improvement of land revenue amounting to Rs. 7,58,256 over the divisible actuals of the previous year. The increase may be briefly stated to be due, in addition to increased survey settlements, to increased rabi and kharif cultivation in Sind owing to a good inundation and extensive floods, to the opening of the Pritchard Canal and other improvements of Irrigational and Protective Works in the Shikárpur and Upper Sind Frontier Districts, and to the payment, in March, owing to the early ripening of the cotton crop in the Broach District, of the second instalment of revenue, not due till April 1891. The large falling off in opium revenue as compared with the actuals of the previous year was chiefly due to the reduction of the export duty from Rs. 650 to Rs. 600 per chest which had effect from 5th July 1890. The very large improvement in salt revenue occurred chiefly under the minor head "Excise duty on Salt" and was reported to be due to a falling off in the sales during the latter part of the year 1889-90 on account of rumours of a reduction in the salt tax; in Portuguese India the fact that the sub-lessees, finding that the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty was drawing to a close, pushed their sales to the utmost, also contributed to the increase. The increase was, however, partially modified by a falling off under "Proceeds of Sale of Government Salt" attributed to smaller removals of salt from Khárágoda and Udu to the Central and North-Western Provinces. Under the head "Stamps" the principal increase was under "Sale of Court-fee Stamps," and the improvement was largely due to a larger amount having been received on account of probate duty than in the previous year; in one case alone Rs. 68,750 were received on account of the estate of the late Sir Mangaldás Nathubhai, a wealthy inhabitant of Bombay City. The increase under "Excise" may generally be stated to be the consequence, partly of general prosperity, and partly of more efficient administration resulting in the diminution of illicit practices and the consequent levy of duty on a larger proportion of the total amount of spirit and drugs consumed in the Presidency. The largest increase, it may be stated, occurred under the head "Still-head duty." The improvement under this head was, however, largely balanced by a falling off under "Transit Duty on Excise Opium," reported to be due chiefly to smaller purchases made on behalf of Government for the supply of the Bombay and Mofussil Depôts, which are regulated according to the state of the stock on hand in the chief Government depôt at Bombay. In addition to this, the actuals of 1889-90 were exceptionally high owing to the fact that large purchases were made in consequence of the considerable fall, in that year, in the prices of opium in the Bombay and Malwa markets, and that the currency of the triennial opium farms of several important districts having expired on 30th July 1890, the farmers naturally pushed their sales to make up their minimum guarantees for the three years; thus, on the whole, the net improvement under the major head amounted to Rs. 60,107, the Imperial share *plus* Rs. 20,036 representing the ¼th Provincial share. The improvement over the actuals of the previous year in Customs receipts occurred wholly under "Sea Customs, Imports," and was due, partly to larger importations of

potable and non-potable spirit and kerosine oil, and partly also to the enhanced rate of duty (by Re. 1 per gallon) levied on spirit since March 1890. This increase was partially balanced by decreases (a) under "Exports," ascribed to smaller exportations of rice to foreign ports, and (b) under "Miscellaneous." The falling off under "Assessed Taxes" is mainly apparent under "Tax on Surplus Profits of Railways," and was due to a falling off in the earnings of the Guaranteed Railway Companies. The increase under "Forest" was due to the more extended departmental operations, to a large increase in the fuel and myrabolans sold, and to the better prices obtained for the latter, to a larger number of cattle having been admitted into the forests for grazing, to a brisker manufacture of rosha oil in West Khándesh leading to a larger revenue, and to a more profitable farming of the hirda crop of the Poona Division. The increase under "Registration" was due to an increase in the number of registrations, while the falling off under "Tributes" was mainly due to the fact that there were some refunds made to the Gáekwár and to the fact that some payments had been made in advance in 1889-90. A special receipt of Rs. 9 lakhs received in the previous year from the Bank of Bombay as interest on Government balances in excess of Rs. 50 lakhs, partially modified by small increases in 1890-91 under other heads, explains the small net decrease under the major head of Interest. The receipts under the heading "Mint" always fluctuate considerably. The large increase in the actuals was due to the unprecedentedly large coinage. The large imports of bullion came chiefly from China, the Straits Settlements and Austria. The decrease under the head "Receipts in Aid of Superannuation Allowances" occurred chiefly under the sub-head "Military Fund" which was closed to new entrants; the receipts consequently decrease from year to year, and will ultimately disappear. The falling off due to this cause was, however, partially counterbalanced by special receipts of 6½ and 5 lakhs of rupees to the Bengal and Bombay Civil Funds, respectively, in completion of subscriptions. The increase over the actuals of the previous year on account of "Stationery and Printing" was chiefly due to the fact that paper of the value of Rs. 10,390 in excess of the supply for 1889-90 was supplied to the Residency Printing Press in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. The decrease under "Miscellaneous" was owing to the actuals for 1889-90 having been swelled by exceptional receipts of an extraordinary nature connected with the liquidation of the Bombay Port Trust non-bearing interest debt, which were not repeated to the same extent in the year under report; the decrease was, however, counterbalanced to some extent by an increase taking place in the revenues of the Somáli Coast.

The decrease under "Refunds and Drawbacks" was due to the fact that in 1889-90 there was a special refund on muskets imported for the Kotal State, and that the payments to the Goa Government were larger in that year, when they represented the share of the common customs receipts for the seventh and eighth years of the Treaty, whereas in the year under report they were for the ninth year only. On the other hand, the Salt and Land Revenue Refunds were considerably in excess of those of the previous year. The small increase under "Assignments and Compensations" was chiefly due to payments on account of the Goa Customs Tariff compensation having been less in 1890-91; this was, however, modified by the Goa salt compensation having been greater in the year under report than in 1889-90. The small increase under "Salt" was due to the fact that the expenditure under "Salaries," "Supplies and Services," and "Contingencies" was higher than in the previous year. The difference in the results of the two years' "Excise" expenditure was an increase chiefly under "Distillery Establishments" and "Supplies and Services." The falling off under "Customs" was mainly due to a saving on account of salaries due to absentees, &c. The small excess expenditure under "Assessed Taxes" was chiefly due to the payment of a sum of Rs. 1,369 in the Thána District for remuneration to village officers for the collection of the income tax during the year 1886-87. The increase of Forest expenditure was principally in the Northern and Southern Circles, due, in the former, chiefly to a quantity of timber having to be brought out of the Dáng Forests in the Surat Division and conveyed upwards of 40 miles to a depôt on the coast and near the railway for departmental purposes. On the other hand, the excess in the Southern Circle was owing to a larger expenditure on timber and fuel operations in the Northern Division of Kanara, where a larger quantity of wood was expedited for sale in 1890-91. There was also a larger expenditure under "Subordinate Forest Depôt Establishments," "Contingencies," and "Payments to Officers of other Provinces." The small excess under Registration was almost wholly under the head "Commission to Sub-Registrars and Village Registrars" arising out of the increase in the number of registrations effected. The withdrawal from circulation of the Government of India's Stock Notes accounted for the saving under Interest on ordinary debt, while the saving under "Interest on other Obligations" arose chiefly out of the new rules, introduced from 1st April 1889, limiting the amount of individual deposits in the Presidency Savings Banks to Rs. 200 per annum and the maximum balance to Rs. 2,000 in each case. Owing to the interest on the Administrator-General's Deposits for one-half year having fallen into arrear, there was a saving in "Miscellaneous Accounts," against which must be set an increase of expenditure under "Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund." The excess under Ecclesiastical expenditure was due to there having been a larger number of officers on duty, and to special payments having been made to officers of other Presidencies passing through Bombay. The increase in "Political" expenditure took place chiefly in Aden and the Somáli Coast and under "Miscellaneous" charges. The increase at Aden was due, to the salary of the Aide-de-Camp being wholly debited to the Civil Department, to an increase in the salaries of

Expenditure.

the native assistant and interpreter and of the Registrar and Clerk of the Court, and to the payment, during the year under report, of some privilege leave allowances in addition to acting allowances. The increase of the Berbera and Bulhar charges as compared with the previous year was due to the payment of salaries on account of the New Zareeba Establishment and to the fact that special charges were incurred on account of surveys and peace conference charges. Under "Miscellaneous" the large increase was due to the deputation of Mr. Silcock on special duty in connection with the rectification of the boundary between the Bombay Presidency and His Highness the Nizam's Territory. The large increase under "Scientific and other Minor Departments" was due to the charges incurred in connection with the recent census operations and to the opening of the New Bacteriological Laboratory at Poona. The decrease in expenditure on "Territorial and Political Pensions" in the year under report was due to the actuals of 1889-90 having included the arrear payments of pension of the late Rahim-un-Nissa Begam (one of the daughters of the late Navab of Surat) and the maintenance allowance of her children. The transfer to the India Office, London, from 1st May 1890, of the only superannuation and retired allowance paid in Bombay, that of Mr. C. E. Jones, accounts for nearly the whole of the saving under that head. The increased charge on account of Stationery and Printing was due to larger purchases of stationery for the Central Stores than in the previous year. The saving under "Miscellaneous" expenditure was chiefly due to the actuals of 1889-90 having included special charges incurred in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor to the Presidency, and to the fact that the payments to Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons for the conveyance of pilgrims from India to Jedda were considerably less than in the previous year.

Provincial
transactions.

The following statements exhibit, in detail, the Provincial receipts and expenditure of 1890-91 as compared with 1889-90:—

Revenue and Receipts.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance ...	54,27,256	58,40,867	.....
I.—Land Revenue	2,65,44,250	2,50,06,769	—15,37,481
III.—Salt	49,779	45,538	—4,241
IV.—Stamps	39,19,633	40,11,757	+92,124
V.—Excise	24,77,631	24,97,667	+20,036
VII.—Customs	51,738	44,630	—7,108
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	16,57,890	16,65,900	+8,010
IX.—Forest	15,68,848	16,44,110	+75,262
X.—Registration	2,46,706	2,48,955	+2,249
XII.—Interest	2,07,066	2,21,274	+14,208
XIII.—Post Office...	1,800	1,600	—200
XVI A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	4,12,324	4,00,448	—11,876
XVI B.—Law and Justice—Jails	1,84,997	2,19,736	+34,739
XVII.—Police	3,42,249	3,86,104	+43,855
XVIII.—Marine	63,562	63,650	+88
XIX.—Education	2,84,916	2,69,691	—15,225
XX.—Medical	1,00,394	1,13,177	+12,783
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	46,258	37,693	—8,565
XXII.—Receipts in Aid of Superannuation	2,08,124	2,55,409	+47,285
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	54,680	65,321	+10,641
XXV.—Miscellaneous	62,508	98,499	+35,991
XXXII.—Buildings and Roads—Civil Works	5,044	3,065	—1,979
Contribution from Local Funds	1,28,210	1,78,257	+50,047
	3,86,18,607	3,74,79,250	—11,39,357
<i>Departmental Heads.</i>			
XIV.—Telegraph	3,193	3,107	—86
XXX.—Irrigation, Minor Works and Navigation	10,471	10,406	—65
XXXII.—Buildings and Roads—Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers	7,91,418	8,12,475	+21,057
Total Departmental Heads	8,05,082	8,25,988	+20,906
Total Revenue and Receipts	3,94,23,689	3,83,05,238	—11,18,451
Total	4,48,50,945	4,41,46,105	—7,04,840

Expenditure.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks ...	1,85,593	1,88,905	+3,312
2. Assignments and Compensations ...	94,24,501	91,52,091	-2,72,410
3. Land Revenue ...	64,96,353	63,80,431	-1,15,922
5. Salt ...	.....	.....	.....
6. Stamps ...	1,59,953	1,59,909	-44
7. Excise ...	83,749	86,405	+2,656
9. Customs ...	.....	.....	.....
10. Assessed Taxes ...	26,170	27,028	+858
11. Forest ...	8,82,837	9,26,930	+44,093
12. Registration ...	1,44,821	1,45,912	+1,091
13. Interest on Ordinary Debt ...	1,31,233	1,51,278	+20,045
14. Interest on other Obligations ...	4,074	.....	-4,074
15. Post Office ...	1,07,074	1,08,597	+1,523
18. General Administration ...	13,16,352	13,18,161	+1,809
19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	43,06,925	44,15,402	+1,08,477
19B. Law and Justice—Jails ...	6,39,567	6,15,247	-14,320
20. Police ...	50,46,165	51,40,055	+93,890
21. Marine ...	51,426	38,274	-13,152
22. Education ...	15,64,127	16,50,834	+87,707
24. Medical ...	12,17,685	12,84,687	+67,002
25. Political ...	3,73,005	3,52,942	-20,063
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	1,54,173	1,65,610	+11,437
29. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ...	14,66,109	15,28,655	+62,546
30. Stationery and Printing ...	5,97,683	6,84,781	+87,098
32. Miscellaneous ...	1,64,363	1,71,920	+7,557
45. Civil Works ...	18,168	10,507	-7,661
Contributions to Local Funds ...	5,54,926	6,88,765	+1,33,839
Total ...	3,51,16,032	3,53,03,326	+1,87,294
<i>Departmental Heads.</i>			
16. Telegraphs ...	3,672	3,581	-91
41. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure ...	.....	8,173	+8,173
43. Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation ...	2,56,275	2,59,517	+3,242
45. Buildings and Roads—Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers ...	36,34,099	40,17,092	+3,82,993
Total Departmental Heads ...	38,94,046	42,88,363	+3,94,317
Total Expenditure ...	3,90,10,078	3,95,91,689	+5,81,611
Closing Balance ...	58,40,867	45,54,416	-12,86,451
Total ...	4,48,50,945	4,41,46,105	-7,04,840

There was thus a net decrease in revenue of Rs. 11,18,451, and a net increase in expenditure of Rs. 5,81,611, or a resultant net falling off of Rs. 17,00,062, as compared with the transactions of the previous year. The more important variations between the actuals of 1889-90 and those of 1890-91 under the several heads of Civil revenue and expenditure are treated below.

The variations in Land Revenue realizations have been dealt with above. The small decrease in Salt revenue was owing to the sale-proceeds of tank wagons at Khárágoda being included in the actuals of 1889-90. The improvement in the Stamp revenue has already been explained above, as also the causes of the increase in the Excise revenue. The Provincial share represents $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the total improvement of the latter and $\frac{3}{4}$ ths that of the former. The decrease under "Customs" was apparently due to there having been a smaller number of cases adjudicated under the Merchandise Marks Act. The Provincial Services receive $\frac{1}{2}$ of the total Income-tax revenue, less recoveries on surplus profits of Guaranteed Railways, which is exclusively an Imperial item. The increase was ascribed to the careful scrutiny which was exercised in each case of assessment. The forest revenue is equally divided between Imperial and Provincial Revenues, and the increase under this head has been dealt with above. The increase under "Interest" was due to the realization of interest on advances made during the preceding year. The falling off in receipts on account of "Courts of Law" was chiefly due to a decline in the realization on account of "Magisterial Fines" and "Recoveries in pauper suits;" on the other hand, there was an increase in 1890-91 under "Miscellaneous Fees and Fines" as copying and comparing fees increased. The improvement in "Jail" receipts, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, was chiefly due to a larger number of Native States' prisoners being confined in British jails. Again, the actuals of 1889-90 under "Hire of Convicts" were abnormally low, owing to a falling off in the work and earnings of the Extramural Gang at Gokák, caused by the break-up of the Gang at Bijápúr and its removal to Gokák, which necessitated the employment of a large number of convicts on the building of a new camp and a reduction consequently in the number employed on remunerative work for the Public Works Department; consequently in the year under review the receipts under that head showed an increase. The increase of Police receipts was due to larger contributions from Municipalities, to exceptionally large recoveries in connection with special punitive posts, chiefly in the Thána, Bijápúr, Kolába,

Causes of increase
and decrease :
Receipts.

Shikárpur and Belgaum districts, to larger recoveries in connection with Excise Police &c., and to increased realizations on account of private watchmen (Rámoshis). A reduction in the rates of fees in the Deccan College and the transfer of certain schools to private management explain the falling off in "Education" receipts. The recovery of arrears for 1889-90 of the Bombay Port Trust moiety of the cost of the Health Officer of the port of Bombay and his establishment and the realization of the Násik municipal contribution towards the cost of the civil hospital at that place, and of other petty contributions account for the increase under the head "Medical." The receipts under "Scientific and other Minor Departments" for 1889-90 included a special receipt representing the balance of the sale-proceeds of exhibits contributed to the Colonial Exhibition in London; the realizations for the year under report under this head, therefore, showed a decrease. The increase in the Receipts in Aid of Superannuation Allowances was due to adjustments made in connection with the contributions of old Local Boards' employés who had formerly been contributing to the old Local Fund Pension Fund. The improvement under "Stationery and Printing" is explained by a special adjustment having been made, in March, of the cost of printing work, &c., carried out by the Government Central Press in connection with the late census operations. Some exceptional writes-off of the Administrator-General's deposits of over fifteen years' standing and the sale of nazars received at the recent Darbár at Rájkot explain the major portion of the improvement under "Miscellaneous" receipts. The small decrease under "Civil Works" was nominal, and due to the transfer of the receipts and charges of road-side trees from the Civil to the Public Works Department. The excess, over the actuals of the previous year, of contributions from Local to Provincial Funds was chiefly due to the repayment by the Steam Boiler Inspection Fund of advances made in previous years when the fund was insolvent, and to higher contributions under "Public Works."

Expenditure.

The charges under Refunds and Drawbacks fluctuate considerably, and the small increase of Rs. 3,312 does not call for any special remarks. The decrease under Assignments and Compensations was due to the absence, during the year under report, of the special payments which had to be made in the previous year, and which were explained in the Administration Report for 1889-90. The adjustment of boundary-mark charges incurred in Sind, which were effected in 1889-90, account for the relative decrease in Land Revenue charges for the year under report. This decrease in expenditure was, however, partly modified by increases in 1890-91 under "Charges of District Administration" and "Land Record and Agriculture," owing, in the case of the former, partly to the transfer to that head of the charges in connection with the Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Párkar, and his establishment, hitherto debited to 'Political,' and in the case of the latter to the appointment of an attaché to the Alienation Office, Poona, and to some special expenditure incurred in the removal of Alienation Records from the old building to the new Alienation Office. The actuals of 1889-90 under "Salaries" were also exceedingly low, owing to the absence of the Director, in that year, on deputation to Baroda, and, therefore, there was an increase under that head during the year under report. Variations in Excise, Forest and Registration expenditure have been explained above in connection with Imperial revenue. The transactions passing under the head of "Interest on Ordinary Debt" represent the 4% payable to Imperial on the Local Government's Loan Account. The increase was due to larger loans having been made by Government than in the previous year, leading to a larger demand on the Imperial Government, with a consequent increase in the Interest Account. The small excess under "General Administration" was the outcome of small increases and decreases spread over a number of heads which do not call for any special remarks. The large increase under "Law and Justice," though spread over several minor heads, was chiefly under "High Court," "Civil and Sessions Courts," and "Criminal Courts." Under "High Court," the increase was chiefly under "Judges," the expenditure on account of this head having been low in 1889-90 owing to a temporary vacancy on the Bench caused by the death of one of the Puisne Judges, and to the special payment, in 1890-91, to the heirs of this Judge, of the salary due to him for the May vacation of 1889. Under "Civil and Sessions Courts" the difference in the results of the two years was almost wholly under "Salaries" and "Establishment," which were higher in 1890-91, as a larger number of officers were on duty. The transfer from the head "Political" of a moiety of the salary of the Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Párkar, and the fact that the actuals under "Salaries" in 1889-90 were lower than those in 1890-91 explain the increase under "Criminal Courts." The saving under "Jails" occurred in the purchase of raw materials for District Jails, while under "Police" the increase was chiefly in clothing charges, and, under "Railway Police," owing to the recovery, by the railway authorities concerned, of the Government share of the cost of the police on the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways which should have been paid in 1889-90. The payment of certain leave allowances, besides the salary of the officiating officers, also swelled the charges; while, on the other hand, there was a saving under "Presidency Police," which was chiefly due to the Government contribution to the Bombay Municipality for the Victoria and Albert Museum, and the maintenance of the Queen's Statue having from 1st April 1890 been taken to the correct heads of accounts. In other words, the gross municipal contribution (not the net as hitherto) is deducted, resulting in a saving under the minor head "Presidency Police." The difference in the results of the two years was due to the fact that the actuals of 1889-90 included a special item representing the cost of the New Life Boat at Alibág, and that the Commissioner in Sind did not fully utilize his contract grant on account of the Steamer

"*Jhelum*" and the Flat "*Mullán*." Under education there was a considerable saving on account of salaries in 1889-90, and the charges on this account for the year of report consequently exceeded them. Again, the expenditure on account of "Payments in support of Municipal Schools Building Grants" and "Payments by Results" considerably exceeded the charges on the same account in the previous year. There was also a special grant of Rs. 5,000 to the University, and the Establishment charges under "Training Schools" were also higher than in 1889-90. Under "Medical" the increase was spread over a number of minor heads, mainly under "Medical Establishment" and "Hospitals and Dispensaries." The enhanced expenditure on the latter was chiefly under the sub-head "European General Hospital" and "Mofussil Hospitals and Dispensaries." There was also an increase under "Medical Schools and Colleges," chiefly due to the additional Professorship of Clinical Medicine and Pharmacology on Rs. 500 per mensem, the cost of which was met by a contribution from the Gáekwár of Baroda brought to account under the corresponding receipt head. The savings under "Political" were chiefly due to the transfer, from 1st April 1890, of the charges of the Thar and Pákar District to "Land Revenue" and "Law and Justice," and to arrear recoveries for 1889-90 of charges in connection with certain establishments brought under the Foreign Service Rules of the third kind. On the other hand, there was an increase under "Darbár Presents and Allowances to Vakils" incidental to the Darbár held in November 1890 at Rájkot. The increase under the head "Scientific and other Minor Departments" was chiefly due to a change in classification by which the Government contribution of Rs. 8,563 to the Bombay Municipality towards the "Victoria and Albert Museum," hitherto adjusted by deduction from the municipal contribution towards the cost of the Presidency Police, was, from 1st April 1890, separately recorded. There has been a gradual growth of expenditure under "Superannuation and Retired Allowances," augmented by the payment of compensations to the dismissed Mámlatdárs in connection with the Crawford case, and the refund of the pension contributions paid on account of the late Captain G. C. Parker, Port Officer, Karáchi, and of certain officers of the Rájáram College and High School at Kolhápúr. The decrease under "Stationery and Printing" was chiefly under the head "Stationery supplied from Central Stores," due mainly to smaller consumption of paper at the Government Central Press and the Bombay Education Society's Press; on the other hand, there was an increase in "Supplies" under "Stationery Office at the Presidency." The small increase under "Miscellaneous" was chiefly due to the payment to Mr. E. Lawrence of a reward for passing the Degree of Honour in Arabic. The saving under "Civil Works" was due to the transfer of the charges for "Road-side Trees" from the Civil to the Public Works Accounts. The increase in the Contributions from Provincial to Local Funds was due to the raising of the fixed grant for schools by one lák, and of the grants for "School Buildings" and "Public Works" by Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 13,000 respectively.

The following table shows the receipts and expenditure of the year 1890-91 under the heads of Debt and Remittances. No comparison is attempted under these heads with the transactions of the previous year, as, from their nature, the receipts and expenditure of any two years have little or no resemblance to each other.

Debt and Remittance Account.				Receipts.	Outgoings.
				Rs.	Rs.
<i>Permanent Debt—</i>					
	Government Stock Notes	...	...	.....	5,887
<i>Unfunded Debt—</i>					
	Special Loans	...	...	.....	5,321
	Deposits of Service Funds	...	...	1,12,163	46,052
	Savings Bank Deposits—				
	Bank Accounts	...	...	15,80,296	16,58,011
	Special and other Accounts	...	...	50,051	28,075
<i>Deposits and Advances not bearing Interest—</i>					
	Balances of Provincial Savings	...	...	13,53,140	22,52,682
	Excluded Local Funds	...	...	26,05,886	25,41,729
	Departmental and Judicial Deposits	...	...	1,50,25,910	1,49,11,138
	Local Fund Debt Accounts	...	...	43,519	36,883
	Advances repayable	...	...	20,26,357	18,89,227
	Permanent Advances	...	...	14,453	17,279
	Account with Foreign States	...	...	6,10,447	6,70,723
	Coinage Account	...	...	9,70,18,465	9,95,43,027
	Suspense Account	...	...	8,23,026	8,70,601
	Cheques and Bills	...	...	2,08,05,303	2,08,19,098
	Miscellaneous	...	...	3,74,920	3,34,788
	Departmental Accounts	...	...	92,551	2,27,156
<i>Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.</i>					
	Provincial Advance and Loan Account	...	...	3,08,520	2,00,000
<i>Remittances—</i>					
	Other Local Remittances	...	...	24,34,27,956	24,33,93,877
	Remittances by Bills	...	...	2,29,93,643	2,30,26,504
	Foreign Remittances	...	...	6,50,20,626	2,22,39,000

Debt and Remittance Account.				Receipts.	Outgoings.
				Rs.	Rs.
<i>Account between Civil and Civil</i>				20,28,842	4,45,94,259
<i>Account between Civil and other Departments—</i>					
Post Office				96,03,642	1,13,20,492
Telegraph				18,28,893	16,17,404
Marine				1,48,516	14,42,836
Military				10,42,700	2,23,51,314
Public Works				2,00,44,712	2,60,75,331
Guaranteed Railways				5,50,56,572	2,47,22,972
<i>Remittance Account between England and India</i>				17,15,591	4,675
<i>Secretary of State's Bills</i>				9,11,23,800	14,98,98,789
Total ...				65,73,17,062	71,79,27,145

The figures under the head of Government Stock Notes represent the refund of the value of Stock Notes withdrawn from circulation. Of the "Unfunded Debt" entry the actuals under "Special Loans" represent the interest at 6 per cent. on the Byculia Education Society's Deposit with Government for the years 1880-81 and 1881-82 credited in those years to the Book Debt by a *per contra* debit against the service head "Interest." The amount was refunded under Government orders in the year under report. The withdrawals from the Savings Banks exceeded the deposits by Rs. 78,000. The new rules fixing the annual maximum limit for deposits in any one year at Rs. 200 contributed to the above excess. The receipts and outgoings under the head Provincial Advance and Loan Account were made up of Advances to Cultivators, Advances under Special Laws, Loans to Native States and Private Individuals and Loans to Mofussil Municipalities, &c. Of a total advance of Rs. 8,95,000 to Mofussil Municipalities, Rs. 3,87,000 were advanced to the Ahmedabad Municipality, Rs. 4,39,000 to the Karachi Port Trust, and Rs. 17,000 to the Ahmedabad Local Board, to enable that body to pay its contribution towards Provincial Public Works. A sum of Rs. 52,000 was advanced to the Hubli Municipality. Under "Foreign Remittances" the entries in account merely represented the movement of funds to meet the resource requirements of the country. The entries under receipts from and payments to Postal, Telegraph, Marine, Military and Public Works Departments and Guaranteed Railways, merely show receipts into, and payments from, Treasuries in the Bombay Presidency, which are finally accounted for to the Departmental Officers. The figures on the receipt side under the head "Remittance Accounts between England and India" represent adjustments with the London Post Office for Postal and Money Order transactions, Stores for Provincial and Local Services, Little Besses Light Vessel Dues, Shipping Masters' Remittances and Pensions chargeable to Provincial and Local Services paid in England. On the payment side, the entry represents the "Shipping Masters' Account with the Board of Trade" and "Pensions to retired members of the Hongkong Police." The transactions on the receipt side under "Secretary of State's Bills" represent bills drawn by the Secretary of State converted at two shillings in the rupee, *plus* loss by exchange finally adjusted on the Central Books, the total representing rupee debt incurred by the Secretary of State on bills on Bombay. On the payment side, the figure represents the *per contra* debit to London for the total credit aforesaid, and also the actual payments, in Bombay, of the debt discharged during the year under report.

Mint.

No gold was tendered for coinage during the year 1890-91.

The amount of silver bullion received from the Currency Department for coinage, in exchange for Mint certificates, during the year under report, amounted to Rs. 9,09,79,785 against Rs. 7,44,87,799 in the preceding year; and the amount of British Indian uncurrent silver coins received for re-coinage was Rs. 2,17,982 against Rs. 2,50,602 in the previous year. Out of a total of 20,77,000 received as native coins, 12,52,000 tolas were Bhopal rupees and 7,81,000 tolas Cutch koris. The net value of the importations of silver bullion into the Presidency amounted to 1,131 lakhs of rupees in 1890-91 against 1,023 lakhs of rupees in 1889-90. The silver tendered by merchants and others for coinage amounted to 852½ lakhs of tolas (rupee weight) against 695½ lakhs in the preceding year, and was composed of the following items:—

Description of Silver tendered in 1890-91.	Amount in lakhs of Tolas.	Description of Silver tendered in 1890-91.	Amount in lakhs of tolas.
Bar silver from London	215.12	Maria Theresa thalers	21.52
Do. from Australia	35.13	Roumania 5-lei pieces	90.48
Do. from America	121.02	Argentine Republic coins	2.28
Do. from Genoa	47.82	Japanese yens	16.13
Do. from San Francisco	1.30	Country silver and ornaments	7.18
Sycee silver from China	100.33	Native coins	20.77
Mexican dollars from America via China... ..	25.20		
Chopped dollars do.	145.85		
Peruvian dollars	1.32		
		Total ...	852.45

Gold Bullion,
Silver Bullion.

Part of the above silver tendered by the public and received on behalf of the Currency Department during 1890-91, amounting in value to Rs. 30,03,445, was transferred to the Calcutta Mint for coinage.

The nominal value of the silver coinage issued from the Mint during the year under report was Rs. 9,30,88,473. Of this amount Rs. 9,17,00,000 were issued in whole rupees, Rs. 4,14,746 in quarter-rupees, and Rs. 9,73,727 in two-anna pieces. The outturn of good coins of these denominations obtained from the weight of metal passed through the rolling mills amounted to 61·7, 60·2 and 55·5 per cent., respectively.

Copper coinage has been discontinued at the Bombay Mint.

The combined operative losses in the Melting and Mechanical Departments, after eliminating fictitious gains and losses, amounted to about Rs. 45,000, thus giving an operative loss of about Rs. 29·8 per lakh of silver rolled. As, however, these figures may not be absolutely correct, it would be safer to consider the rate of loss at from Rs. 25 to Rs. 35 per lakh rolled.

The charges levied for the coinage of silver bullion amounted in the year to Rs. 19,20,684 as compared with Rs. 15,60,946 in the previous year. The total revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 20,31,549 against Rs. 16,62,082 in 1889-90.

The total expenditure for fixed and extra establishment was Rs. 2,89,617 against Rs. 2,83,752 in 1889-90. The total outlay on local and English stores amounted to Rs. 1,44,278, being less by Rs. 18,554 than the corresponding amount in 1889-90. The decrease was in some measure due to the absence of copper coinage in the Mint and to the reduction of expenditure, chiefly under the heads of metals and working stores. The contingent expenses amounted to Rs. 13,139 against Rs. 18,475 of 1889-90, and the *pro forma* charges to Rs. 4,81,813 against Rs. 4,02,858 in the year previous. The total current expenditure was Rs. 10,94,090 against Rs. 10,31,251 in 1889-90. The expenditure on capital account during the year was Rs. 20,535 on account of buildings and Rs. 53,878 on account of plant.

The gross gain accruing to the Mint on the year's working amounted to Rs. 14,19,271 and the net profit to Rs. 9,37,458 against Rs. 10,33,690 and Rs. 6,30,832, which were the corresponding figures for 1889-90.

Currency.

BOMBAY CIRCLE.

The gross circulation on 31st March 1891 was Rs. 8,92,81,810 as compared with Rs. 4,50,92,980 on 31st March 1890, showing an increase in the year under report of Rs. 4,41,88,830.

The following table compares the gross circulation of each denomination of notes on 31st March 1890 and 31st March 1891:—

	NUMBER OF NOTES FOR RUPEES								TOTAL.	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Pieces.	Value.
										Rs.
Bombay	2,60,544	7,39,529	1,04,704	63,038	81,227	6,289	13,508	627	12,76,128	4,50,50,300
Nagpur	234	210	158	137	107	4	3	...	553	28,940
Akola	194	155	67	51	37	3	2	...	509	13,610
Gross circulation on 31st March 1890	2,66,972	7,39,894	1,04,929	63,226	81,371	6,296	13,513	627	12,77,483	4,50,92,980
Bombay	3,24,225	8,75,095	1,20,474	76,396	1,04,168	7,755	20,329	3,802	15,32,262	8,92,44,855
Nagpur	225	180	132	121	94	3	2	...	767	24,515
Akola	190	144	60	45	31	3	2	...	475	12,440
Gross circulation on 31st March 1891	3,24,640	8,75,410	1,20,666	76,562	104,291	7,761	20,333	3,802	15,33,494	8,92,81,810
Increase	+57,668	+1,35,525	+15,097	+12,736	+22,920	+1,465	+6,820	+3,175	+2,56,008	+4,41,88,830

From this statement it appears that there was a large increase in the circulation of notes of all denominations. The increase in value was most marked in notes of the two highest denominations, viz., Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 1,000, and these two alone accounted for Rs. 3,85,70,000 out of the total increase of Rs. 4,41,88,830. The increase in numbers was naturally greater among the notes of small value, and was most marked in the case of notes of Rs. 5 and Rs. 10.

The circumstances which affect the circulation of the lower-value notes differ so materially from those affecting the notes of higher value that it is convenient to consider them separately. Notes of Rs. 100 and under are designated small-value notes and those of Rs. 500 and over, high-value notes. The circulation of small-value notes affords the best criterion of the extent to which currency notes are used as a circulating medium by the community generally and of the amount of the stable circulation.

Low-value Notes.

The following table compares the monthly circulation in thousands of pieces of each denomination of low-value notes in the years 1889-90 and 1890-91 :—

Months.	5		10		20		50		100	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
April	252	268	713	754	101	106	66	66	81	87
May	254	271	707	745	97	103	67	67	80	87
June	252	273	688	745	95	100	65	65	78	85
July	256	271	700	737	97	102	65	64	78	82
August	259	280	700	757	97	106	64	63	77	82
September	252	282	692	761	98	106	62	63	76	84
October	265	296	734	779	105	111	66	64	77	86
November	260	303	713	808	102	113	66	66	78	89
December	257	304	715	821	103	115	65	68	81	93
January	247	300	696	808	97	109	60	70	77	94
February	253	307	713	838	102	113	62	73	79	98
March	267	325	740	875	105	121	64	77	81	104
Average	256	290	709	786	100	109	64	67	79	89

With the exception of notes of Rs. 50, which remained almost stationary until December, there was an increase in all denominations, in every month of the year 1890-91, as compared with the previous year. During the year under report there was a slight contraction in the circulation in the months of June and July, but thenceforward there was a rise, which, except in the month of January, was continuous and progressive. The most noticeable feature was the rapid rise in all denominations in the month of March. The cause of this, in connection with the simultaneous rapid fall in the circulation of notes of Rs. 10,000, is discussed below. Although the circulation of low-value notes must to a certain extent have been influenced by the abnormal circumstances affecting notes of high value, there is every reason to believe that there is a real, permanent and steady increase in their circulation due to their extended employment as a circulating medium and as a convenient means of making petty remittances. Large issues of notes of Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 were made monthly to mill-owners and railway companies for paying the wages of their employés.

High-value Notes.

The variation in the circulation of high-value notes was quite unprecedented. The value of these notes in circulation on 31st March 1890 was 229 lakhs and, with the exception of a slight depression in June, the balance rose rapidly and continuously until it reached 862 lakhs on 31st January 1891. It then declined rapidly to 622 lakhs on the 31st March 1891. These large variations depend mainly on the number of notes of Rs. 10,000 in circulation. The balance of the Reserve Treasury is held almost entirely in these notes, and as that balance is constantly varying, the range this year being from Rs. 24,43,000 on 31st December 1890 to Rs. 2,22,32,000 on 28th February 1891, and as it may be quite independent of the causes affecting the demand for notes by the banks and the public generally, it may be considered as merely a nominal increase to the circulation and be conveniently eliminated in considering the causes affecting notes in active circulation. Thus, omitting the Reserve Treasury balances from the gross circulation, the increase in the circulation on 31st March 1891 as compared with 31st March 1890 was Rs. 3,00,88,385.

Notes of both high and low-value.

The following table compares the net circulation, after deducting the notes held in the Reserve Treasury, on the last day of each month, of notes of Rs. 100 and under and notes of Rs. 500 and over in the years 1889-90 and 1890-91 :—

Months.	Notes of Rs. 100 and under.		Notes of Rs. 500 and over.		Total.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
April	218	229	208	261	426	490
May	216	230	231	253	447	483
June	211	225	241	248	452	473
July	212	221	289	314	501	535
August	211	224	240	406	451	630
September	208	227	291	582	499	809
October	218	233	341	708	559	941
November	215	241	309	759	524	1,000
December	216	247	222	793	438	1,040
January	208	246	224	740	432	986
February	214	255	209	553	423	808
March	222	270	182	434	404	704

The large and sudden increase in the circulation in the first month of the year was probably attributable to the heavy encashment of bullion certificates of the value of Rs. 1,28,00,000 which took place in that month. The circulation began to rise with unprecedented rapidity from July, and reached the maximum in December. A considerable reduction occurred in January and a decline as rapid as the original rise ensued in February

and March. During the month of September the balance in the Presidency Bank in notes of the Bombay Circle rose from 150 lakhs to 330 lakhs. In October the balance was 420 lakhs, in November and December 500 lakhs and in January 440 lakhs. The balance fell to 225 lakhs in February and to 185 lakhs in March.

The chief cause of the great rise in the circulation during the year was doubtless the great depression in trade caused by the heavy fluctuations in exchange and the price of silver, consequent on legislation regarding silver, in the United States and the speculation attending it. The rise in the circulation of low-value notes in March coincident with the revival of trade and the rapid fall in the number of notes of Rs. 10,000 in circulation, already alluded to, would seem to indicate that besides being used for the purposes of ordinary retail trade, they are employed by the large traders and exporters in the purchase of staple trade commodities such as cotton, wheat and oil-seeds. The bulk of these purchases are undoubtedly made in coin, but that notes are also used for this purpose is indicated by the large receipts of small-value notes in the remittances of surplus notes from Surat, which is one of the chief cotton-growing districts.

The average number of home notes (excluding Karachi 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:—

Transactions with
the public.

Year.				Notes received.	Notes issued.	Notes cancelled.
1888-89	...	...	...	7,355	7,712	4,003
1889-90	...	...	...	7,166	7,822	4,147
1890-91	...	...	...	6,940	8,200	5,614

The decrease, in the year under report, in the number of notes cashed and the increase in that of notes issued may be attributed to the rise in the circulation. The large increase in the number of cancellations was due to a considerable restriction in the re-issues of small-value notes since May 1890, which was ordered in consequence of complaints being made of the soiled condition of notes re-issued.

The following statement gives particulars of the encashment of foreign circle notes during the year:—

Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Madras.	Calicut.	Coconada.	Karachi.	Rangoon.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
28,58,885	8,85,180	28,65,655	45,80,195	3,18,370	580	15,30,690	1,63,570	1,32,03,125

The value of notes of foreign circles cashed in 1889-90 was Rs. 1,43,02,185; the falling off in the number of encashments in the current year was general, except in the case of Lahore and Karachi Circle notes. The decrease was most marked in the case of Madras and its sub-circle Calicut; but the figures for the year 1889-90 of these two circles were abnormally high. Karachi Circle notes are always freely cashed in Bombay. It was remarked in last year's report that the encashment of Karachi notes at Bombay showed a steady tendency to decrease, and the fact was attributed to the growing importance of Karachi as a commercial centre and its becoming less dependent on Bombay. In the year under report, however, there was an increase of over three lakhs in the encashment of Karachi notes. This may be accounted for by the fact that the head office of the Presidency Bank holds a portion of its balance in Karachi notes, the disposal of which is influenced by the course of trade, and, therefore, a variation of a few lakhs might easily occur in a year of unusual trade depression such as was the year under report.

The amount of shroff-marked coin withdrawn from circulation during the year 1890-91 amounted to Rs. 34,427.

Withdrawal
of coin from
circulation.
Exchange of
small coins.

The receipts and issues of small silver during the year as compared with those of the year 1889-90 were as follows:—

	Receipts.	Issues.	Net Issues.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Half-Rupees	1,14,744	3,66,284	2,51,540
Quarter-Rupees	65,752	4,62,712	3,96,960
One-eighth Rupees	47,667	4,92,227	4,44,560
Copper ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,28,163	13,21,223	10,93,060
Total, 1889-90	2,75,000	12,09,825	9,34,825

There was a decrease of Rs. 50,000 in the receipts and an increase of over a lách of rupees in the issues. The increase was chiefly confined to one-eighth rupee.

Agencies.

At the permanent agency at Nágpur the value of notes issued was Rs. 5,64,000 against Rs. 4,93,015, and of those received Rs. 5,81,000 against Rs. 5,45,500 in the previous year. The year opened with eleven temporary agencies holding a balance of Rs. 57,79,000, and six fresh agency chests were opened during the course of the year. The balance of agency coins at the close of the year was Rs. 31,29,000 held at the treasuries at Belgaum, Bijápur, Hyderábád, Kaira, Rájkot, Sátára, Sholápur, Narsingpur and Sambalpur. The balance at the close of the year was low, as there was a brisk demand for supply bills on several treasuries; a quantity of silver was also transferred to the Bank of Bombay against corresponding payments at Bombay.

Lost Notes.

Claims to the value of Rs. 9,130 were paid during the year for lost or mutilated notes against Rs. 13,045 paid in 1889-90 and Rs. 20,945 paid in 1888-89.

Fraud and forgery.

A fresh forgery of Bombay Circle five-rupee notes was detected during the year. The notes were rough imitations executed with pen and ink and a little colouring matter and passed through several hands. No clue was obtained to the perpetrator of this forgery, but it is unlikely that many notes were put into circulation. One forged note of the Calcutta Circle, $\frac{1}{85}$ 09848, was made over to the Currency office by the cashier of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Remittances of coin.

The following remittances were made in silver coin and bullion :—

						Rs.	
Bombay to Calcutta	{	Coin	...	...	...	1,00,00,000	
	{	Bullion	...	...	...	29,43,377	
Do. to Madras		Coin	...	...	...	20,00,000	
Do. to Karáchi		do.	...	...	...	75,20,000	
Do. to Rangoon		do.	...	...	...	25,00,000	
						2,49,63,377	
Karáchi to Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	8,000*	

* This includes small silver ($\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ rupees) amounting to Rs. 1,318.

Remittances made to this office from temporary agency chests amounted to Rs. 26,90,000.

KARÁCHI CIRCLE.

Circulation.

The figures given below show the gross circulation of notes of the Karáchi Circle for the year under report and the year previous :—

Years.	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Total Pieces.	Total Value.
1889-90	4,042	47,660	16,334	6,236	7,565	593	1,155	87	83,677	42,15,790
1890-91	4,445	60,057	21,091	6,988	8,237	729	1,071	212	112,730	58,72,216

There was a striking increase during the past year in the issue of notes of all the denominations with the exception of that of Rs. 1,000, of which the issue declined slightly. On the whole the total circulation indicated an increase of 29,053 pieces and Rs. 16,56,425 in value.

The value of foreign circle notes cashed rose from Rs. 12,56,840 in 1889-90 to Rs. 13,49,405 in the year under report. The increase of Rs. 82,565 was probably due to a larger amount having been paid in in foreign circle notes into the local treasury on account of Government dues.

Miscellaneous.

Shroff-marked coins to the value of Rs. 8,000 were withdrawn from circulation. The receipts and issues of small silver coin during the year were as follows :—

	Receipts.	Issues.
	Rs.	Rs.
Half-Rupees	12,014	45,508
Quarter-Rupees	10,602	29,241
One-eighth Rupees	5,343	24,889
Total, 1890-91	27,959	99,638
Total, 1889-90	47,123	13,821

The above figures show that there was a decrease in the receipts and a large increase in the issues during the year under report.

Lost notes.

The following is the statement of lost and mutilated notes paid during the year on bonds of indemnity :—

Nature of Loss,	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	Pieces.	Value.
Lost by Post ... ..	...	9	9	1	3	1	...	23	1,120
Lost accidentally	2	2	2	2	4	1	...	13	1,070
Mutilated ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	100
Total for 1890 91	2	11	11	3	8	2	...	37	2,290
Total for 1889-90 ... ..	...	7	4	2	4	...	...	17	650

One half-note of Rs. 100 was lost and the amount credited to Government. There were no cases of fraud or forgery. The following is the detail of remittances received, despatched and paid during the year :—

	Rs.
Received from the Commissioner, Paper Currency, Bombay ...	75,20,000
Remitted to Commissioner, Paper Currency, Bombay (uncurrent coin)	8,000
Paid to the Local Treasury and Banks on account of foreign circles .	69,24,000
Total Remittances ...	1,44,52,000
The total remittances in 1889-90 were	Rs. 1,42,89,000

Land Revenue.

The following table shows the net amount of land revenue to be collected in the different districts during 1890-91 as compared with 1889-90. 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.	1890-91.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.
Upper Sind Frontier	7,11,816	7,91,208
Shikarpur	30,41,203	30,44,981
Hyderabad	18,91,212	18,04,970
Karachi	12,08,223	11,57,100
Thar and Parkar	6,65,513	6,37,363
Total (Sind)	75,17,967	74,35,622
Ahmedabad	15,91,611	15,33,522
Kaira	20,30,279	20,17,219
Puneh Maháls	3,00,169	2,91,753
Broach	22,87,833	23,60,602
Surat	23,46,554	23,47,772
Thána	12,67,634	12,38,829
Total (Northern Division)	98,24,080	97,89,697
Násik	15,49,751	15,74,028
Khándesh	36,56,019	35,30,093
Ahmednagar	16,19,728	16,07,100
Poona	13,03,209	12,69,157
Sholapur	10,47,951	10,57,797
Sátára	16,17,302	15,79,876
Total (Central Division)	1,07,93,960	1,06,18,050
Belgaum	15,43,024	15,05,965
Dhárwár	24,99,043	25,08,284
Bijápur	13,92,222	13,78,893
Kánara	9,98,007	9,77,952
Ratnágiri	8,88,079	9,03,682
Kolába	9,45,909	9,47,116
Total (Southern Division)	82,66,284	82,21,892
Grand Total	3,64,02,291	3,60,65,261

The actual collections during the year amounted to Rs. 3,60,78,873 against Rs. 3,56,63,041 in 1889-90, and thus bore about the same proportion to the demand as was the case in the previous year. The revenue demand increased everywhere, but to the most marked degree in the Central Division and in Sind.

Canal Revenue.

The revenue credited to the above head falls under two categories, *viz.*, (I) the direct receipts of the Irrigation Department, and (II) the irrigation share of land revenue assessed with reference to the supply of water from canals, tanks, dams and other sources created or maintained by the Public Works Department. The works also are divided into two categories, the first including entirely new works and works restored or extensively improved within the last 25 years, for which capital and revenue accounts are kept, and the second including old works, mainly tanks and weirs, which are maintained by the department, and for which only 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 ... ..	...	...	78,471
(b) Deccan and Gujarát	...	...	3,00,581
(2) Protective Public Works—			
(a) Deccan and Gujarát	...	...	55,522
(3) Minor Irrigation Works—			
(a) Sind ... ..	...	...	45,294
(b) Deccan and Gujarát	...	...	84,461
		Total Imperial	5,64,329
<i>Provincial.</i>			
Minor Works and Navigation—			
(a) Deccan and Gujarát	...	...	10,406
		Grand Total	5,74,735

The corresponding receipts in 1889-90 were Rs. 5,69,980.

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 ... ..	...	...	8,32,239
(b) Deccan and Gujarát	...	...	7,222
(2) Protective Public Works	...	...	...
(3) Minor Irrigation Works—			
(a) Sind ... ..	...	...	12,97,929
(b) Deccan and Gujarát	...	...	4,203
		Total	21,41,593

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 ex- penses during the year.	Net revenue during the year, direct and indirect.
<i>Imperial.</i>					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Productive Works	...	...	...	...	1,38,904	1,91,34,872	4,27,844	7,90,669
Protective Works	...	...	...	...	2,54,058	75,51,667	43,218	12,304
Minor Works	...	...	...	...	82,306	95,78,810	6,14,587	8,17,300
<i>Provincial.</i>								
Minor Works and Navigation	...	...	...	...	2,61,507	5,89,265	4,422	5,984
				Total	7,36,775	3,68,54,614	10,90,071	16,26,257

The revenue and expenditure on account of works for which only revenue accounts are kept were as follows:—

					Works in Sind.	Works in Deccan and Gujarát.	Total.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Revenue	{	Direct	...	...	51,587	4,335	55,922
		Indirect	...	...	19,81,577	5,23,079	25,04,656
		Total	...	...	20,33,164	5,27,414	25,60,578
Working Expenses	...	...	...	...	10,05,219	1,96,301	12,01,520
Net Revenue	...	...	...	...	10,27,945	3,31,113	13,59,058

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 1890-91 as compared with the previous year under the heads Imperial Military and Provincial Civil Works was as follows:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Military ...	1,11,946	26,097
Provincial Civil Works ...	7,91,418	8,12,476

The revenue under the head "Military" is principally that derived from rents of quarters. The decrease as compared with the previous year was due to the formation of a separate Military Works Department in this Presidency and the transfer of the buildings and quarters from which rent was derived to that Department. Under Provincial Civil Works the largest item of receipts was the collection from tolls on roads, which, including receipts under the Highway Act, amounted to Rs. 6,43,629 as compared with Rs. 6,32,591 in the preceding year. Taking the whole of the receipts under Civil Works, there was an increase of Rs. 21,057 over the previous year's receipts, the principal items contributing to the increase being rents of buildings, sales of produce, tolls and fines, refunds and miscellaneous. On the other hand, there was a decrease under sales of buildings, sales of old materials, and collections under the Highway Act.

Customs.

SEA CUSTOMS.

Port of Bombay..

A comparative table showing receipts under the head of Customs, Imperial, for the past two years is subjoined:—

	1889-90.			1890-91.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Imports ...	21,06,002	3	1	22,79,674	15	10
Deduct—						
Drawbacks ...	9,768	0	11	11,744	13	8
Refunds ...	52,210	13	3	32,941	10	5
Total Deductions ...	61,978	14	2	44,686	8	1
Net Imports ...	20,44,023	4	11	22,34,988	7	9
Exports ...	2,44,697	2	6	2,04,094	2	8
Deduct—						
Refunds ...	3,114	15	3	1,504	7	3
Net Exports ...	2,41,582	3	3	2,02,589	11	5
Other Items—						
Interest ...	16	8	3	25	1	0
Recovery of cost of Establishment employed at private wharves ...	8,014	0	0	14,388	15	4
Do. do. of pension contribution for do. ...	1,170	4	1	1,231	11	4
Total Revenue ...	23,59,900	1	11	24,99,414	14	2
Less—Total Deductions ...	65,093	13	5	46,190	15	4
Total Net Revenue ...	22,94,806	4	6	24,53,223	14	10

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.	1889-90.			Net Receipts.	1890-91.			Net Receipts.
		Gross Receipts.	Re-funds.	Draw-backs.		Gross Receipts.	Re-funds.	Draw-backs.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores ...	61,462	27,873	1,029	32,560	60,979	10,210	934	49,835
2	Liquors—								
	Potable Spirits ...	11,50,664	28	6,477	11,44,159	12,92,081	213	2,764	12,89,104
	Other Liquors ...	4,62,374	23,958	850	4,37,566	4,76,083	22,323	815	4,52,945
3	Petroleum ...	4,29,523	351	1,411	4,27,761	4,48,883	176	7,231	4,41,476
4	Opium ...	540	...	...	540	475	...	...	475
5	Unclassified Heads—								
	Imports by Post ...	1,329	...	...	1,329	1,397	20	...	1,367
	Total ...	21,05,892	52,210	9,767	20,43,915	22,79,888	32,942	11,744	22,35,202

The reason why the total value of imports, as shown above, exceeds those shown in the foregoing table by Rs. 213, is that two items of duty, on confiscated goods and on postal parcels,

were shown in the trade returns from which the above statement is taken, but not in the first statement, and one item of duty on postal parcels was excluded from the trade returns, but shown in the first table. The head "Arms and Ammunition" showed a slight decrease, which requires no explanation. The receipts from liquors are drawn from two sources—potable spirits and other liquors. The net receipts from potable spirit and other liquors showed, compared with the previous year, an increase of Rs. 1,44,945 and Rs. 15,379 respectively, or a total net increase of Rs. 1,60,324. The increase was mainly due to the enhancement, from 21st March 1890, of the duty on spirit from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per proof gallon. The total importation of potable spirit fell short of that of the previous year by 22,930.5 proof gallons, or 9.9 per cent. The average strength of the spirit was 9.6 per cent. under-proof against 8 per cent. in the previous year. To the total imports of potable spirit brandy contributed 49.5 per cent., whisky 43.4, gin, old tom and hollands 5.5, and rum 1.6 against 51, 40, 6 and 3 per cent., respectively, in the preceding year. The fall from 232,540 to 209,610 gallons, a decrease of 22,930 gallons, in the import of potable spirit, was due, partly to the increase in the rate of duty on spirit from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 the Imperial gallon proof, and partly to the existence of a large surplus stock in hand at the beginning of the year. The quantity of spirit passed for home consumption was 255,103 liquid gallons against 268,962 in the previous year, a decrease of 13,859 gallons, or 5.2 per cent. A decrease noticeable in the import of over-proof brandy, whisky, rum and hollands was probably mainly due to the fact that under the Amended Tariff Act of 1887 duty is charged on the proof gallon, not on the liquid gallon. Imports of under-proof brandy also declined, probably because of the increase of duty. Before the Amended Tariff Act came into force the imports of over-proof spirits of wine increased from 38,776.4 proof gallons in 1882-83 to 68,584.3 proof gallons in 1886-67. Since 1887-88 under the operation of the Amended Tariff Act, the over-proof importations have fallen from 65,571.6 proof gallons in 1887-88 to 38,483.4 proof gallons in 1890-91. On the other hand, the Tariff Act has apparently given an impetus to the importation of under-proof spirits, which, however, involves a comparative loss of revenue. The result of the system of levying duty according to the strength of the spirit has been to encourage the importations of weak brandies and whiskies which are believed in some cases to contravene the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act by purporting to be manufactured in France, whereas they are probably German decoctions. Since it is beyond question that watered spirits of wine are drunk, spirits of wine might be classed as potable spirit, and if this were done, the total combined imports of potable spirit and spirits of wine for the year under report and the preceding year would be 239,033.4 proof gallons against 267,005.4 in 1889-90, or a decrease, in 1890-91, of 27,972.0 proof gallons, or 10.5 per cent. The duty on total importations of spirit during the year at Rs. 6 per proof gallon amounted to Rs. 14,34,200-6-5. Under the Act previously in force, duty would have been charged, not on 239,033.4 proof gallons, but on 266,767.1 liquid gallons. At the rate of Rs. 4 per liquid gallon the duty would have amounted only to Rs. 10,67,068-6-5. The amended system of charging duty has, therefore, raised the revenue by Rs. 3,67,132 above what it would have been if Rs. 4 per liquid gallon had been charged. The gross receipts under petroleum increased during the year by Rs. 19,360. The increase, though less than in the previous year, shows that the use of petroleum continued to spread. The importation of kerosine oil represented a total of 14,759,272 Imperial gallons against 14,392,116 Imperial gallons in 1889-90. It is remarkable that in recent years there has been a steady increase in imports of Batoum oil and a steady decrease in those of American oil; during the past year six-sevenths of the whole supply came from the Black Sea. The refunds of import duty amounted to Rs. 32,942 against Rs. 52,210 in the previous year. A noticeable increased drawback of Rs. 5,821 in the case of kerosine oil was the result of large re-exports to foreign ports in consequence of the extremely low prices ruling in Bombay.

Receipts from
export duty.

The gross receipts under export duty were Rs. 2,04,094 against Rs. 2,44,697 in 1889-90, or a decrease of Rs. 40,603. The only dutiable article exported to foreign ports was rice. The export depends on the rice harvests in India and East Africa, and it varies greatly from year to year. The decline in shipments during the past twelve months amounted to 159,097 cwts., of which 103,019 cwts. were in the Zanzibar trade. Shipments to Natal, Mozambique, Arabia and Persia fell by 23,703, 10,576, 9,003 and 5,131 cwts. respectively. On the other hand, Mauritius took 4,152 cwts. more than in 1889-90. In 1890-91 the local rice crop in the chief importing countries was probably exceptionally good.

Total Imperial
receipts.

The total gross and net realizations under the head Imperial given below for the last nine years show that since 1882-83, when duty was removed from most articles of import, receipts have steadily increased till in the past year the net receipts were Rs. 13,21,019 in excess of the net receipts of 1882-83:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross	12,83,923	13,41,233	13,88,542	14,40,680	15,15,356	18,59,653	21,38,870	23,59,900	24,90,415
Net	11,32,205	13,27,836	13,79,511	14,28,539	15,04,230	18,23,629	21,41,986	22,94,806	24,53,224

Under the head Provincial, the total gross and net receipts are compared below with the corresponding figures for 1889-90 :—

Receipts.		1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross ...	...	91,992	37,566	...	54,426
Deduct—					
Refunds ...	...	1,530	2,573	1,043	...
Net ...	...	90,462	34,993	...	55,469

Of thirteen items of Provincial gross receipts, eleven declined by Rs. 54,920 and two rose by Rs. 494. The net decrease was Rs. 54,426, the bulk of which, about Rs. 42,400, under extra work fees, was merely a book-keeping change. The principal items of decrease fell under proceeds of unclaimed goods, confiscations and penalties and balance of extra work fees credited to Government.

The working expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 3,28,412 as compared with Rs. 3,25,641 in 1889-90. Changes in the pay of the establishment accounted for an increase of Rs. 7,999, while miscellaneous expenditure showed a net decrease of Rs. 5,228, partly due to a decrease in the amounts of rewards granted.

The division of the common customs receipts for the ninth year of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty was made during the year, but the division of the receipts for the tenth year ending 14th January 1891 had not been made at the close of the year under review. The examining staff made 336 amendments in import documents, resulting in the addition of over a lakh, and the deduction of nearly three-fourths of a lakh, to and from declared values. The financial result of corrections relating to dutiable articles was an increase of Rs. 401 in duty recovered. The amendments in export documents of all kinds numbered 605, and involved additions to the declared values to the extent of about a lakh. The deductions due to the amendments were somewhat larger. The total increased revenue secured by amendments in import and export documents relating to dutiable articles amounted to Rs. 519. Four thousand and fifty-seven consignments of liquor, or 316 more than in 1889-90, were imported and received in the Gauging Department. The working of the Prince's Dock Custom House Laboratory was satisfactory. Up to the end of June 1890 all samples of methylated spirit and wood naphtha were sent to the Chemical Analyser. On account of the long delays and consequent levy of fees which such references entailed, and also because the Chemical Analyser pronounced the Customs officers competent to conduct such analyses, the testing during the year generally took place in the Dock Laboratory. The use of distillation instead of the hydrometer to test the strength of imported spirits, resulted in an increase to the revenue of Rs. 16,582. The total number of cases adjudicated under Section 167 of the Sea Customs Act was 584 against 1,306 reported in the previous year, showing a decrease of 722. Of the 584 cases, 231 were exclusively decided under the Customs Act, as amended by the Merchandise Marks Act. Deducting the number of cases disposed of under the Merchandise Marks Act from the total number of cases disposed of in 1890-91 the balance was less by 144 than in 1889-90. This decrease was chiefly due to there being 131 fewer cases of misdescription under clause 37 of the Customs Act. The net value of the goods bonded during the year was Rs. 3,12,694 against Rs. 4,07,469 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 94,775, while there was an increase of Rs. 13,040 in the amount of duty leviable. The increase in duty and the decrease in value were due to many consignments of spirits of a very low rate of value having been bonded during the year. The total of duty on goods in bond at the beginning of the year plus goods bonded during the year was Rs. 3,84,349, while the duty on goods removed and lost during the year plus balance in bond at the end of the year was Rs. 3,90,342. The difference of Rs. 5,993 was due to the changes in the tariff, which necessitated the goods being passed at the enhanced instead of at the lower rate of duty at which they were admitted into the warehouse. No application to bond petroleum was received during 1890-91 or in either of the two previous years. The number of cargo boat licenses issued under section 79 of Act VIII of 1878 was 811 against 843 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 32. This decrease was due to the growing share of the coasting traffic which is passing to the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's steamers, which load and discharge at the wharf side. The average tonnage of a cargo boat was 29.47 in 1890-91 against 30.18 in 1889-90.

Port of Karachi.

The subjoined table gives the Imperial customs receipts in comparison with those of 1889-90 :—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase or Decrease.
Import duties ...	Rs. 6,34,344	7,60,542	+ 1,26,198
Export duties ...	77,440	86,048	+ 8,608
Extra hours' fees ...	9,474	102	- 9,372
Total ...	Rs. 7,21,258	8,46,692	+ 1,25,434
Deduct—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	13,728	10,258	- 3,470
Net Revenue ...	Rs. 7,07,530	8,36,434	1,28,904

The gross and net collections for the period during which the Indian Tariff Act of 1882 has been in force have steadily increased, and in the year under report more than doubled the collections of the first year in which the Act came into operation. There was an increase in import duty collections under every head—most marked, however, in the case of petroleum.

Provincial receipts.

The net provincial receipts were Rs. 2,406 against Rs. 2,003 in the previous year.

Expenditure.

Expenditure was reduced from Rs. 42,459 in 1889-90 to Rs. 42,259 in the year under review.

LAND CUSTOMS.

Under the operation of the customs conventions with Cambay and Janjira, all the items of revenue and expenditure under this head have disappeared, with the single exception of an item of Rs. 9,000, which represents the fixed "chauth" annually paid by the Dharampur State, in lieu of the share in the transit duties belonging to the British Government.

Opium.

Scales and rates of duty.

No change was made during the year in the number or location of the scales for the weighing of opium. The rate of duty on opium intended for export to China and other foreign countries remained throughout the year at Rs. 600 per chest and that on opium imported for local consumption in the Bombay Presidency at Rs. 700 per chest. The rates levied at the scales at Ajmir were, as usual, Rs. 25 per chest higher in each case.

Imports and exports.

The following table shows the number of opium chests imported from Malwa and Rajputana into Bombay, the amount of pass duty realized, and the number of chests exported to China and otherwise disposed of in the year 1890-91 as compared with the corresponding figures for the two previous years:—

Years.	Number of Chests imported into Bombay.	Amount of Pass-fee actually realized and brought to account.	Number of Chests exported to China.	Number of Chests bought for home consumption.	Number of Chests otherwise disposed of.	Total number of Chests disposed of.
		Rs.				
1888-89	31,617	2,05,67,800	29,777½	1,571½	91½	31,440½
1889-90	28,835½	1,86,56,125	28,372	1,741½	78	30,191½
1890-91	30,079½	1,80,69,450	28,415	1,503½	70	29,988½

Causes of fluctuations in imports and exports.

The quantity imported into Bombay during the year exceeded that of the preceding year by 1,244 chests, but was less than that of 1888-89 by 1,537½ chests. The reason why the importations of the year 1889-90 were so low is believed to be that the opium merchants were holding back their indents till the result of their memorial to the Government of India for a reduction of the pass-fee rate was known. The rate was reduced by Rs. 50 per chest towards the close of the year 1889-90 (from 5th July 1890); but the reduction of duty does not appear, as yet, to have bettered the trade with China to any appreciable extent, the exports having increased by 43 chests only. Thirteen chests were exported to African ports, 56 to Cochin and Allepy, and one to London.

Prices.

The average prices of opium in the Bombay market during the year under review were Rs. 1,096 per chest for new and Rs. 1,159 per chest for old opium. The average prices ruling in the previous year were Rs. 1,165 and Rs. 1,226 per chest, respectively. As the price includes the duty paid at the scales, and as the rate of duty levied during the year was lower than that of the previous year by Rs. 50 per chest, the market prices would appear to have fallen by about Rs. 20 per chest.

Consumption in the Presidency.

Opium was issued from the Government depôts at the rate of Rs. 10 per lb. throughout the year under review. The issues amounted to 47,786 lbs.; and of this quantity 24,742 lbs. were issued to Native Chiefs entitled to full or partial remission of duty amounting to Rs. 63,786, and the balance was issued for consumption within British districts. The Native Chiefs and licensed vendors of British districts, who require opium in large quantities, and are authorized 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 886 chests (equal to 120,594 lbs.) in the Bombay market and 292½ chests (equal to 39,812 lbs.) at the scales in Malwa. Of this quantity 332 chests (equal to 45,189 lbs.) were obtained by Native Chiefs entitled to full or partial remission of duty; and refunds of duty amounting to Rs. 84,221 were either made to them before the close of the year or will be made to them shortly. The Native States of the Palanpur, Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha Agencies, and the States of Cambay and Baroda, which are entitled to full remission of duty, obtained from the scales in Malwa, under duty free passes, 236 chests during the year under review. The quantities of opium which actually passed into consumption in the year under report in each British district are shown in the following table, which also

exhibits the licit sales of the preceding year and the average of the three years ending 1888-89 :—

Names of Districts.	Annual average of three years ending 1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase or Decrease.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Bombay	18,594	20,785	19,766	-1,019
Ahmedábád	27,001	29,254	19,100	-10,154
Kaira	14,138	17,898	11,398	-6,500
Panch Maháls	2,357	2,895	2,848	-47
Broach	11,249	11,772	7,704	-4,068
Surat	3,990	4,090	3,140	-950
Thána	1,524	1,258	1,385	+127
Násik	5,613	5,134	5,466	+332
Khándesh	11,544	14,301	14,716	+415
Ahmednagar	10,385	10,365	10,040	-325
Poona	9,763	8,898	8,903	+5
Sholápur	7,233	7,895	6,870	-1,025
Sátára	4,442	4,434	4,388	-46
Belgaum	762	620	754	+134
Dhárwár	685	696	705	+9
Bijápur	410	418	349	-69
Kánara	158	133	137	+4
Ratnágiri	221	259	271	+12
Kolába	660	621	651	+30
Karáchi	4,222	5,020	4,569	-451
Hyderábád	9,664	10,698	10,040	-658
Shikárpur	2,403	3,213	2,915	-298
Aden	214	192	144	-48
Total	1,47,232	1,60,849	1,36,259	-24,590

The total licit sales of opium in the British districts decreased during the year under review by 24,590 lbs. The decrease was most marked in Bombay, in all the districts of Gujarát except the Panch Maháls, in Sholápur and in the Sind Collectories. The decrease in the Panch Maháls, in Ahmednagar, Sátára, Bijápur and Aden was comparatively trifling, while the other districts showed small increases. Causes of fluctuations.

During the year under report the modified minimum guaranteed vend system, under which the amount to be guaranteed is fixed by the Commissioner and not by competition, was introduced into the districts of Ahmedábád, Kaira, Broach, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholápur and Sátára. It had been introduced in the previous year into the Panch Maháls, Thána and Kolába districts. It could not be introduced into the Surat, Násik and Khándesh districts owing to the periods for which the farms were held not having expired, and it was not thought necessary to introduce it into the five southern districts where the consumption of opium is small and the old license fee system has been retained. In the town and island of Bombay, too, it was considered desirable to retain temporarily the practice of calling for tenders, but the Commissioner was directed to reject tenders which appeared to be unnecessarily high. In Sind changes were introduced as a preliminary to assimilating the system there with that in force in the rest of the Presidency. Except in Thar and Pákar the farms were given for whole districts instead of for talukas as formerly, and the margin of profit (or, in other words, the difference between the issue rate from Government depôts and the maximum selling price) allowed to the farmers was reduced from Rs. 10 to Rs. 2-8-0 per lb. The system of retail sale has thus been undergoing a gradual change throughout the Presidency, and it is probable that the falling off in the licit sales may be attributed in part to the reduction in the guaranteed amounts, which has obviated the necessity under which farmers were formerly placed of making forced sales to fulfil their contracts. In Bombay City the falling off in the licit consumption was due to an extensive system of smuggling, which has since been checked by the employment of a special establishment. Introduction modified minimum guaranteed vend system.

The number of shops in the Presidency licensed for the sale of opium was 1,166 Shops. against 1,164 in the previous year, and those licensed for the sale of chandul, madat and other preparations of opium also increased by two, *viz.*, from 117 to 119.

In the Native States of the Presidency the licit sales amounted to 157,319 lbs., of which Consumption in Native States. 66,218 lbs. were sold in the dominions of His Highness the Gáekwár of Baroda, 9,098 lbs. in Cutch, 47,895 lbs. in Káthiáwár and 31,388 lbs. in other States in Gujarát. The opium required by Native Chiefs in the Konkan, Deccan and the Southern Marátha Country, was 2,720 lbs. only and was obtained by the Chiefs from the nearest British depôt or from the Collector of Customs, Bombay.

As already stated above, the total number of chests imported into Bombay on payment Revenue. of duty at the scales amounted to 30,079½ and the duty realizations to Rs. 1,80,69,450. Some of the chests were imported for consumption within the Presidency on payment of duty at Rs. 700 per chest and some, which were originally imported for exportation to China on payment of duty at Rs. 600 per chest, were subsequently cleared for home consumption after payment of the differential duty, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 1,20,783. Deducting the amount of duty realized on account of opium exported from Bombay to ports in the

Madras Presidency, the net duty realizations under the head "Excise" on account of opium imported for consumption within the Presidency amounted to Rs. 10,52,133, while the realizations under the Imperial head on account of exports to China and other foreign countries beyond the continent of India amounted to Rs. 1,71,04,500. With the addition of the fees levied on account of the transshipment of opium chests in Bombay Harbour, and miscellaneous receipts, the total Imperial revenue from opium for the Presidency for the year under review was Rs. 1,71,41,273, as against Rs. 1,75,01,507 for the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 3,60,234. Similarly, including license fees and other miscellaneous receipts and deducting refunds made to the Native Chiefs on account of whole or partial remission of duty as stated above, the net excise revenue from opium for the Presidency for the year under review was Rs. 10,62,656 as against Rs. 11,82,022 for the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,19,366. The decrease in the Imperial Revenue was wholly due to the reduction by Rs. 50 per chest in the rate of duty from 5th July 1890, while that in excise receipts was due to the smaller consumption of opium in the several districts and Native States of the Presidency already alluded to.

Expenditure.

The expenditure on account of a portion of the opium establishment employed in Bombay and that employed at the Ahmedábád opium agency, which is debited to Imperial Services under the head "Opium," was Rs. 25,579 against Rs. 25,233 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 may be estimated approximately at Rs. 30,000.

Salt.

PRESIDENCY PROPER.

General organization.

No change took place in the general organization of the department during the year under report. In the subordinate establishment the Saza and weighing establishment on the Ghodbandar Táluka was strengthened by the appointment of—

2 Sazedárs	at	Rs. 40	each per mensem.
2 Madatnis	"	15	" "
8 Weigh-clerks	"	15	" "
4 Weighmen	"	8	" "
1 Hishebi kárkun on	"	25	" "

and the reduction of two kárkuns on the Umbargaon Sar-kárkun's establishment was ordered. The 35 guard peons paid for by the shilotris were taken on the sanctioned strength of the permanent establishment. The establishment on the Northern Frontier was revised and slightly strengthened, and the guarding establishment at Uran was increased by twenty-four hands.

Strength of the Department.

The opening of an additional fish-curing yard at Gangawali in the Ankola Táluka of the North Kánara District, necessitated the entertainment of an establishment of one kárkun (6-monthly) at Rs. 20, one peon (12-monthly) at Rs. 9, and two peons (6-monthly) at Rs. 9 each. The result of these changes was that the sanctioned strength of the establishment stood on the 31st March 1891 as under:—

Collector	...	...	...	...	1
Deputy Collector	...	...	...	...	1
Assistant Collectors	...	...	...	...	11
Supervisor, Uran Distilleries...	...	...	...	...	1
Assistant do.	...	...	...	...	1
Superintendents of Salt Depôts	...	...	...	...	6
Coast Guard Inspectors	...	...	...	...	14
Northern Frontier and other Inspectors	...	...	...	...	23
Sar-kárkuns, including Special Officer, Cambay	...	...	...	...	33
Officers in charge of Preventive Stations, including Chendni Bandar	...	...	...	...	9
Darogas	...	...	...	...	8
English Writers, including Gaugers	...	...	...	...	80
Kárkuns, including Sazedárs and Bandar Kárkuns	...	...	...	...	655
Risáldárs	...	...	...	...	3
Savárs	...	...	...	...	110
Petty officers	...	...	...	...	366
Sepoys	...	...	...	...	3,975
Khalásis, watermen and menials	...	...	...	...	460
Total	...	...	...	...	5,757

General features of administration.

In the Uran, Panvel and Karanja tálukas of the Kolába Collectorate the re-survey of the salt-works was completed during the year under report, and considerable progress was also made with the re-survey of those in the Pen Táluka, but the question of the principles on which revised assessment should be based was still under consideration at the close of the year. The conventions with Cambay and Janjira continued to work smoothly. The fish-curing yard at Vengurla was open during the whole season, and was freely used. Another yard was opened at Gangawali in the Ankola Táluka, but owing to delay in

securing the selected site, the yard has not as yet had a fair trial. The stock required for issue to the Portuguese Government for local domestic consumption had during the year to be replenished by a supply of 12,734 maunds from the British salt-works at Dharásna.

From the following table it will be seen that there has been, on the whole, a decrease of 51 in the number of salt-works open and in operation during the year under report as compared with the previous year:—

Number of works open and in operation in British territory.

		SALT-WORKS OPEN.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1889-90.	1890-91.		
Government	Runn Works	2	2	...	...
	Bulsár Works	1	1	...	...
	Umbargaon	1	1	...	...
	Bassein	27	28	1	...
	Ghodbandar	45	45	...	...
	Trombay	20	23	3	...
Private or leased	Mátunga	24	25	1	...
	Uran	87	88	1	...
	Karanja	26	26	...	...
	Pauvel	19	19	...	...
	Pen	32	32	...	...
	Shiroda	27	27	...	...
	Sánikatta	136	79	...	57
Total		447	396	6	57

Six new works were opened in Bassein, Trombay, Uran and Mátunga talukas collectively, but against this must be set the cessation of 57 salt-works in Sánikatta. As anticipated in the previous year, the manufacturers at Sánikatta not only constructed no new works, but, owing to the falling off in the demand for Sánikatta salt, even abandoned works already in existence.

Expansion and reduction of salt-works.

There was a falling off in the total number and area of salt-works in operation in Goa territory during the year under report, due to Government contractors having failed to cultivate certain pans they had agreed to work. The consequence was that the number of works open was ten less than in the previous year, and the area cultivated was only 565·27 acres as compared with 583·28 in 1889-90.

Works in Portuguese territory.

The sources of salt supply remained unchanged during the year under report.

Sources of salt supply. Cost price of salt at the works in British territory.

There was no change in the cost price of salt at the Government works on the Runn and at Bulsár, but in the Northern and Middle Konkan (while the maximum and minimum prices remained unchanged) there was a decrease of some few pies in the average price, and at the Shiroda and Sánikatta works the prices fell all round. The heavy fall in the average—as well as in the minimum and maximum prices—of Shiroda salt was due, both to the continued effect of the Southern Marátha Railway in equalising prices, and to the anxiety of the lessees to realize all the revenue they could before the expiration of their five years' leases, which fell in on the 31st December. The effect of the railway in diminishing the gains of the Sánikatta manufacturers and reducing the prices of salt was even more conspicuous in the year under report than in the preceding year.

The subjoined statement shows the maximum, minimum, and average prices recorded at the works in the Northern and Middle Konkan and Shiroda and Sánikatta:—

	NORTHERN AND MIDDLE KONKAN.		SHIRODA.		SÁNIKATTA.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Maximum per maund	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0
Minimum do.	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 3 0	0 0 6	0 1 0	0 2 6
Average do.	0 2 7	0 2 2	0 7 6	0 4 4	5 5 2	0 4 1

The prices at Goa, as in the Presidency proper, showed a falling off. They ranged from a minimum of 2 annas to a maximum of 13 annas, the average price being 6 annas 1 pie per maund against an average of 7 annas 8 pies in the previous year. This reduction in the average indicates the natural return to normal prices from the inflated rates which have prevailed at Goa since the introduction of the Treaty.

Cost of salt at the works in Goa.

Imported salt.

The quantity of salt imported by sea was 4,809 maunds as against 5,754 maunds in the preceding year, being a further decrease of 945 maunds. Of this decrease nearly one-half (*viz.* 466 maunds) was due to a falling off in quantity of table and packing salt imported from London, the remainder (479 maunds) being due to smaller imports of Sinda salt from Bandar Abbas. The importation of salt by land amounted to 12 maunds 30 sers only.

Production and disposal of salt in British and Portuguese territories.

The table below shows the total production, loss and wastage, removals and balances of salt in stock at the end of the year for each of the past five years:—

Years.	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.	REMOVALS 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.
1890-91.									
a.—Barâgra	16,21,324 9 0	15,53,935 33 0	31,75,260 7 0	89,894 18 0	2'63	16,05,130 0 0	1,031 20 0	16,06,161 20 0	14,85,204 9 0
b.—Bulsar	2,29,517 0 0	2,97,832 0 0	6,37,849 0 0	1,01,714 0 0	19'28	3,16,821 0 0	.....	3,16,821 0 0	1,99,014 0 0
c.—Rest of Presidency.	30,90,453 31 70	65,98,693 26 70	95,99,147 18 60	10,02,417 27 70	10'44	66,80,781 15 40	6,00,035 29 54	62,80,817 5 14	23,15,912 26 58
Total	48,51,295 0 70	84,50,461 24 70	1,38,01,756 25 60	11,89,026 5 70	8'93	76,02,532 15 40	6,01,067 9 54	82,03,609 25 14	39,10,130 34 56
d.—Portuguese Territory	2,24,927 0 31	4,94,274 7 0	7,19,201 7 31	23,618 26 31	3'98	2,70,463 35 0	1,44,334 24 0	4,14,798 10 0	2,75,784 2 0
Grand Total	50,76,222 1 21	89,44,735 31 70	1,40,20,957 33 11	12,16,644 32 21	8'67	78,72,996 10 40	7,45,401 33 54	86,18,398 4 14	41,85,914 36 58
1889-90.									
a.—Barâgra	18,54,342 9 0	14,12,816 2 0	32,67,158 21 0	24,401 32 0	'07	16,20,401 0 0	1,031 20 0	16,21,432 20 0	16,21,324 9 0
b.—Bulsar	1,91,390 0 0	3,61,3'1 0 0	5,52,191 0 0	20,829 0 0	3'76	3,03,845 0 0	.....	3,02,815 0 0	2,29,517 0 0
c.—Rest of Presidency.	13,59,138 3 0	81,93,176 36 70	95,52,313 39 70	6,19,050 17 40	6'43	68,79,859 5 40	5,52,350 25 0	59,32,209 30 40	30,90,453 31 70
Total	34,04,870 22 0	99,67,792 38 70	1,33,72,663 20 70	6,64,881 0 40	4'97	78,03,105 6 40	5,53,382 5 0	78,56,487 10 40	48,51,295 0 70
d.—Portuguese Territory	1,06,422 27 40	5,58,575 4 40	6,64,997 32 0	21,372 6 40	3'21	2,49,563 19 0	1,69,135 6 0	4,18,698 25 0	2,24,927 0 31
Grand Total	35,11,293 9 40	1,05,26,368 3 30	1,40,37,661 12 70	6,86,253 16 8	4'88	75,52,668 24 40	7,22,517 11 0	82,75,185 35 40	50,76,222 1 21
1888-89.									
a.—Barâgra	11,93,425 18 0	22,62,503 1 0	34,54,923 19 0	89,463 29 0	2'58	15,10,101 0 0	1,031 20 0	15,11,132 20 0	18,54,342 9 0
b.—Bulsar	1,11,333 0 0	4,12,543 0 0	5,22,876 0 0	14,422 0 0	2'75	3,17,064 0 0	.....	3,17,064 0 0	1,91,390 0 0
c.—Rest of Presidency.	4,24,145 10 47	76,70,317 18 40	81,04,492 29 7	6,34,103 37 47	7'82	55,18,268 13 40	5,92,952 15 0	61,11,220 28 40	13,59,138 3 0
Total	17,32,903 28 47	1,03,49,363 19 40	1,20,82,207 8 7	7,37,979 17 47	6'107	78,45,433 13 40	5,93,983 35 0	79,39,417 8 40	34,04,870 22 0
d.—Portuguese Territory	1,67,649 1 40	3,37,252 6 40	5,04,901 8 0	29,775 31 40	5'89	1,87,062 12 0	1,81,640 17 0	3,68,702 29 0	1,06,422 27 40
Grand Total	19,00,553 30 7	1,06,86,615 26 0	1,25,87,108 16 7	7,67,755 9 7	6'25	75,32,495 25 40	7,75,624 12 0	83,08,119 37 40	35,11,293 9 40
1887-88.									
a.—Barâgra	6,72,928 19 0	21,75,195 31 0	28,47,224 10 0	1,08,641 12 0	3'81	15,43,626 0 0	1,531 20 0	15,45,157 20 0	11,93,425 18 0
b.—Bulsar	1,70,707 0 0	2,72,421 0 0	4,43,128 0 0	7,589 0 0	1'70	3,29,337 0 0	900 0 0	3,24,237 0 0	1,11,333 0 0
c.—Rest of Presidency.	2,20,072 34 40	70,48,443 30 52	72,88,521 25 12	6,75,443 29 53	9'20	66,13,409 22 0	5,51,523 2 72	61,64,932 24 72	4,24,145 10 47
Total	10,62,808 13 40	94,96,065 21 52	1,05,58,873 35 12	7,91,643 1 53	7'49	74,80,372 22 0	5,53,954 22 72	80,34,327 4 72	17,32,903 28 47
d.—Portuguese Territory	2,01,358 30 0	3,84,762 29 40	5,86,121 19 40	44,922 37 40	7'64	2,10,917 15 40	1,62,632 5 0	3,73,549 20 40	1,67,649 1 40
Grand Total	12,64,167 3 40	98,80,823 11 12	1,11,44,995 14 52	8,36,565 36 13	7'50	76,91,289 37 40	7,16,586 27 72	84,07,876 25 32	19,00,553 30 7
1886-87.									
a.—Barâgra	7,79,808 34 0	22,14,107 11 0	29,93,416 5 0	2,32,362 6 0	7'07	20,87,474 0 0	1,531 20 0	20,89,005 20 0	6,72,928 19 0
b.—Bulsar	75,784 0 0	4,38,237 0 0	5,14,041 0 0	28,477 0 0	5'53	3,14,657 0 0	200 0 0	3,14,857 0 0	1,70,707 0 0
c.—Rest of Presidency.	6,46,320 1 0	61,28,833 0 16	67,14,159 1 16	6,76,146 20 56	9'98	53,62,633 2 0	5,15,306 24 0	58,77,939 26 0	2,20,072 34 40
Total	15,00,418 35 0	87,81,197 11 16	1,02,81,616 6 16	9,37,005 26 56	9'11	77,64,764 2 0	5,17,038 4 0	82,81,802 6 0	10,62,808 13 40
d.—Portuguese Territory	2,06,302 27 8	3,50,127 3 0	5,56,329 30 8	35,635 16 48	6'40	1,75,690 20 0	1,43,045 1 40	3,19,335 21 40	2,01,358 30 0
Grand total	17,06,621 22 8	91,31,324 14 16	1,08,37,945 36 24	9,72,641 5 24	8'97	79,40,454 22 0	6,60,683 5 40	86,01,137 27 40	12,64,167 3 40

Opening balances, season's produce and closing balances.

The diminution in the manufacture of salt generally and in the reserve stock at the Runn salt-works, which caused some apprehension in the previous year, still continued, and it is clear that manufacture was not keeping pace with the demand. Thus,—although at the Runn works 15,53,935 maunds and 38 sers of salt were manufactured as against 14,12,816 maunds and 2 sers made in 1889-90,—the quantity removed during the year exceeded the quantity manu-

factured by nearly half a lách and the wastage figure was more than three times as great as it was in the previous year, with the net result that the stock in hand at the Runn works showed a further decrease, and on the 31st March 1891 was some 1,36,120 maunds less than on the same date in the previous year. In order to prevent a further decrease, and to provide for a reserve stock equal to two years' demand, proposals have been made to extend the existing works in the Runn. A considerable amount of salt at Dharásna was washed away by heavy rains, and, as the outturn was also small, the stock there decreased as compared with the previous year. In the Konkan the destruction of refuse salt, for which there was neither demand nor storage room, led to a reduction in the outturn, and in the Ankola Táluka the work at a number of salt pans was stopped owing to the large stocks on hand from previous years. These facts, combined with the increase in removals amounting to some three láchs, led to a reduction in the balance in the rest of the Presidency from 30,00,453 maunds 31 sers 70 tolás in the previous year to 23,15,912 maunds 25 sers 56 tolás in the year under report. In Portuguese territory, though the quantity manufactured was less than in the preceding year, it considerably exceeded the sales, and the balance on 31st March 1891 had increased to 2,75,784 maunds as compared with 2,24,927 maunds and 21 tolás, which was the stock in hand on the 1st April 1890.

The total quantity of salt written off on account of loss and wastage was 5,23,145 maunds in excess of the quantity written off in the preceding year. This excess was attributable to greater wastage from moisture and to over-estimates. At Bulsár the quantity written off was 1,01,714 maunds, due chiefly to over-estimates having been made which had to be corrected. In the rest of the Presidency the percentage written off was 10·44 as against 6·48 in the previous year. The loss by floods was trifling, but that from moisture and over-estimates was great.

The distribution of the issues of Barágra salt for 1890-91 and the previous year is exhibited below :—

	1890-91.					1889-90.				
	For local consumption.	For consignment by Railway to Central Provinces.	For consignment by Railway to North-West Provinces.	For export to Central India, including Málwa and Rájputána.	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 Málwa and Rájputána.	Total.
	Mds. s.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. s.
Khárághoda	69,157 20	4,26,666	3,37,488	2,73,254	11,06,565 20	62,197 20	4,38,414	3,47,901	2,58,181	11,06,693 20
Ahmedábád Depôt..	1,04,579 0	..	..	21,792	1,26,371 0	1,04,024 0	..	..	23,243	1,26,267 0
Agencies	3,18,670 0	..	..	54,555	3,73,225 0	3,29,803 0	..	..	50,169	3,88,472 0
Total ..	4,92,406 20	4,26,666	3,37,488	3,49,601	16,06,161 20	4,95,524 20	4,38,414	3,47,901	3,30,593	16,21,432 20

The issues showed a total decrease of 15,271 maunds, due to a slight falling off in activity of trade owing to merchants hoping to get a reduction of freights on the opening of the Mehsána-Virangám Railway Line. There is nothing whatever to show that Barágra has in any way lost ground through the competition of Pachbhadrá salt. On the contrary it is believed the hold of Barágra salt on the markets of Northern India has grown firmer than before and may now be regarded as assured. The ordinary fluctuations of trade account for the slight increases and decreases in the issues to the North-West Provinces and Central India, the increase in exports by rail being partly counterbalanced by a decrease in exports by road. The sales for local consumption showed an increase of about 7,000 maunds. The total sales from the Ahmedábád Depôt were about the same as in the previous year. The issues from the Agencies showed a decrease of 15,247 maunds, due to the removals for Central India being smaller than during the previous season; sales for local consumption were also smaller. The total quantity of salt, 4,92,406½ maunds, shown as issued for local consumption included 1,031 maunds 20 sers granted free of duty to the Native States of Pátri, Jhinjhávada and Rádhanpur. The exports to the Central Provinces showed a decrease of 11,743 maunds, due to ordinary fluctuations in trade. The issues were all from the main stores. The decrease in the exports to the North-West Provinces of 10,413 maunds was due to the expectations raised by the opening of the Virangám-Mehsána Railway already noticed. While the road-borne exports to Rájputána decreased by 451 maunds only, (the extent of the trade depending, as heretofore, on the number of carts and pack bullocks seeking return loads from Ahmedábád), the direct consignments by rail to stations in Rájputána increased from 526 maunds in the previous year to 2,349 maunds in the year of report. The consignments to stations in Málwa for 1889-90 and 1890-91 were maunds 2,37,358 and maunds 2,70,738 respectively. The following table shows the sales of Barágra salt since 1873-74 :—

Years.	For local consumption.	For export to Central Provinces.	For export to North-West Provinces.	For Export to Central India and Rajputana and Malwa.	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...	4,61,520	3,17,475	.....	51,798	8,30,793
1877-78...	4,67,992	4,19,127	.....	89,237	9,76,356
1878-79...	4,71,448	4,82,370	25,410	1,19,635	10,98,863
1879-80...	3,80,888	5,39,280	1,12,770	3,13,481	13,46,419
1880-81...	3,62,603	4,03,611	59,220	2,29,884	10,55,318
1881-82...	4,77,934	34,232	.....	3,09,911	8,22,077
1882-83...	4,48,885	4,28,610	5,460	2,84,712	11,67,667
1883-84...	4,77,757	4,07,697	15,573	2,95,179	11,96,206
1884-85...	4,89,651	4,58,916	24,030	3,71,359	13,43,956
1885-86...	5,07,501	4,52,445	13,77,720	6,23,619	29,61,285
1886-87...	4,94,875	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	4,26,666	3,37,488	3,49,601	16,06,161

The sales during the year under report were less than those of 1889-90 by 15,271 maunds, but sales in that year were the largest on record, except during the years 1885-86 and 1886-87, when the failure of the Sámbar crop caused such an abnormal demand for Barágra salt.

Distribution of sea salt.

The following comparative statement shows the quantities of sea salt which passed into consumption within and without the Presidency from the works in Gujarát, the Konkan and Kánara in British territory and from those in Portuguese territory, together with the distribution of the issues :—

From	FOR EXPORT TO									
	Central Provinces.		Central India.		Nizám's Territory.		Calcutta.		British Malabar.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bulsár .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umbargaon .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bassein, Ghodbandar, Mátunga, Trombay, Uran, Karanja, Panvel and Pen	11,71,738	12,02,163	13,667	18,795	6,53,422	6,77,299	3,55,712	4,48,282	11,33,516	12,96,206
Shiroda .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,317	4,618
Sanikatta .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	11,71,738	12,02,163	13,667	18,795	6,53,422	6,77,299	3,55,712	4,48,282	11,39,833	13,00,824
Portuguese India .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39,524	40,850
Grand Total	11,71,738	12,02,163	13,667	18,795	6,53,422	6,77,299	3,55,712	4,48,282	11,79,357	13,41,674

From	FOR EXPORT TO				FOR LOCAL CONSUMPTION.				Total.	
	Foreign Malabar (Travancore and Cochin).		Mysore.		In Portuguese India.		Within the Presidency.			
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bulsár .. .. .	..	..	..	..	14,984	12,734	3,02,845	3,16,621	3,17,929	3,29,355
Umbargaon .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,239	8,367	8,230	8,467
Bassein, Ghodbandar, Mátunga, Trombay, Uran, Karanja, Panvel and Pen	5,39,862	5,89,220	..	40,740	..	..	18,59,022	17,65,206	57,29,939	60,97,911
Shiroda .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	48,056	65,239	48,056	65,239
Sanikatta .. .. .	..	..	28	240	..	..	1,42,631	1,04,342	1,48,076	1,09,200
Total	5,39,862	5,89,220	28	40,980	14,984	12,734	23,60,793	22,59,875	62,50,069	66,10,172
Portuguese India .. .. .	..	..	160	300	1,55,365	1,34,048	2,08,665	2,26,257	4,03,704	4,02,064
Grand Total	5,39,862	5,89,220	178	41,280	1,70,349	1,47,382	25,69,458	24,86,132	66,53,773	70,12,236

The improved condition of the people consequent on the good harvest led to an increase of 11,526 maunds in sales from the Bulsár salt-works, which thus very nearly equalled the sales of the year 1888-89. The Umbargaon sales also increased by about 228 maunds. Issues from works near Bombay increased to the extent of 3,70,972 maunds as compared with the previous year. This increase was chiefly due to large removals to Calcutta and British Malabar. The greatest increase took place in the Bassein and Ghodbandar talukas, while there was a falling off in the Pen works owing to the competition with the two former talukas where manufacture has expanded and prices have fallen. Shiroda recovered from the fall recorded in the previous year. The efforts of the lessees to clear their stocks

before the termination of the leases on 31st December 1890 led to a lowering of prices. Most of the stock, as usual, found its way to the Belgaum District. The decline in the issues from Sánikatta works continued, and in the year under report amounted to 39,776 maunds as compared with 7,855 maunds in the previous year. The cause of this turn in the Sánikatta salt trade may be briefly said to be the Southern Marátha Railway and consequent decreased demands for Sánikatta salt. The issues from the works in Portuguese India have not continued to increase in the same proportion as the issues from Sánikatta trade declined. The increase of half a lách, reported last year, was not maintained, and considerable quantities of Konkan salt were imported *vid* Marmagão into the Dhárwár and Belgaum markets. Thus a healthy competition of Konkan salt with Goa salt has commenced, and a considerable reduction in the price of Goa salt may be expected. The taste of the people of Dhárwár and Belgaum is, however, said to be opposed to the use of Konkan salt, and the custom of selling salt by measure, which prevails in those districts, undoubtedly gives the *dry* Goa an advantage over the *moist* Konkan salt. It is satisfactory to find that the Bombay salt traders are beginning to make freer use of the Marmagão Railway, and that the collection of wharfage fees and other duties by the Portuguese authorities has been simplified. The works in British and Portuguese India taken together show an increase in the total issues of 358,493 maunds in the year under report, the increase being due to larger transactions at the British works near Bombay. The remarks in previous years' reports regarding the distribution of issues are equally applicable in the year under report.

In the year under report there was an increase of 90,425 maunds in the exports to the Central Provinces from the works near Bombay, against which must be set a decline of 11,748 maunds in the exports of Barágra salt to the same destination. Any rise or fall in the supply of Madras, Pachbhadra and Sámbar salt to these districts leads naturally to a corresponding fall or rise in the supply from the Bombay works, but every extension of railway facilitating the communication between the interior and the sea-coast (or the Runn) tells more and more in favour of Bombay salt. This is illustrated by the fact that exports by rail to the Nizám's Territory have increased by some 23,887 maunds, due probably in some measure to the opening of the Southern Marátha Railway. The Calcutta trade recovered partially from the decrease noticed in the previous year, but the market remained very uncertain. Perhaps the most noticeable feature in the year's distribution was the marked and continuing expansion in exports to British Malabar. These, exclusive of exports from Portuguese territory, amounted to 13,00,827 as against 11,39,833 maunds in 1889-90. The cheapening of Bombay salt, combined with its similarity to the Madras article, has enabled the Bombay traders to compete successfully against salt manufactured in Madras, and considerable quantities of Bombay salt have found their way inland to Salem, Coimbatore and Bangalore. The exports from Goa were much the same as in the preceding year, and only 4,618 maunds were exported from Sánikatta. Foreign Malabar indented for some 50,000 maunds more than in 1889-90. The facilities for export to Mysore afforded by the West of India Railway have been extensively made use of by the trade during the year under report, upwards of 40,740 maunds having been consigned by rail to the Mysore districts. The quantity of salt issued for local consumption in Portuguese territory decreased by 22,967 maunds, the figures being 1,47,382 against 1,70,349 maunds last year. Except some 3,048 maunds purchased at full duty in Goa for sale at the Portuguese Government estancos, all the salt consumed in Portuguese territory was issued duty-free. The balance of sea salt remaining for local consumption within the Presidency amounted approximately to 24,86,132 against 25,69,458 maunds in 1890-91, *i.e.*, a decrease of 83,326 maunds.

The issues of salt duty-free amounted to 1,56,094 maunds against 1,82,119 maunds in 1889-90. The details are given in the subjoined table:—

Issues.	1890-91.	1889-90.	Increase or Decrease.
	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.
Under the terms of the Portuguese Treaty	1,42,132 4 0	1,65,523 27 0	-23,391 23 0
Under the terms of the Janjira Convention	10,399 29 54	11,913 30 0	-1,514 0 26
To replace salt lost at sea before final check	1,240 0 0	1,181 29 0	+58 11 0
For fish-curing yards in British territory... ..	2,322 20 0	3,500 20 0	-1,178 0 0
Total	1,56,094 13 54	1,82,119 26 0	-26,025 12 26

There was a decrease during the year of 23,391 maunds in the issues of salt under the terms of the Portuguese Treaty almost the whole of which occurred in Goa, chiefly in the quantity issued for fish-curing, a quantity which fluctuates with the nature of the fishing season. There was a slight decrease in the quantity issued for domestic consumption, and also a decrease of 1,514 maunds in the quantity issued to the Janjira State.

The total quantity of salt which passed into consumption in the Presidency amounted to 29,83,359 maunds. From this a deduction must be made for unrecorded exports to the Nizám's territory and Mysore, which, taking the figures for 1886-87 as a guide, may roughly be estimated at 2,47,000 maunds, leaving 27,36,359 maunds as the estimated local consumption. Taking the population at 19,967,148, the average consumption per head comes

to 11.23 lbs. as against 11.59 in the previous year. The quantity of salt removed for consumption in Gujarát was 8,04,756 maunds, or 9.83 lbs. per head as against 9.63 lbs. in the previous year, and in the rest of the Presidency it was 19,31,603 maunds, or 11.94 lbs. per head against 12.58 in 1889-90.

Wholesale market prices of salt in the Presidency.

The following table shows the wholesale market prices of salt as distinguished from prices at the works in each district of the Presidency during the months of April, August and December of each of the calendar years 1889 and 1890. The rates quoted are those given in the price current lists published in the *Government Gazette* :—

Districts.	WHOLESALE PRICE PER INDIAN MAUND.					
	April.		August.		December.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay	3 3 0	3 15 4	3 8 8	3 12 3	3 0 2	3 12 3
Almedabad... ..	3 0 4	3 0 4	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 2	3 0 4
Kaira	2 15 8	3 1 0	3 0 0	3 0 4	3 1 0	3 1 0
Panch Mahals	3 3 0	3 2 7	3 10 0	3 3 10	3 4 8	3 3 10
Broach	3 3 0	3 1 4	3 2 0	3 2 4	3 2 0	3 1 4
Surat	3 8 0	3 3 5	3 8 10	3 3 5	3 8 10	3 3 5
Thana	3 4 0	3 1 11	3 4 0	3 4 8	3 4 0	3 4 8
Kolaba	3 0 7	2 15 3	3 2 7	2 15 8	2 15 3	3 0 0
Ratnagiri	3 2 3	3 2 0	3 5 2	3 9 9	3 0 8	3 1 9
Kanara	3 12 11	3 10 11	3 14 9	3 9 8	3 10 8	3 10 3
Nasik	3 9 1	2 14 4	3 9 1	3 0 0	3 6 4	3 4 0
Khandesh	3 10 10	3 13 10	3 12 0	3 13 10	3 10 0	3 12 2
Almednagar	3 5 0	3 3 11	3 4 4	3 4 2	3 5 10	3 4 3
Sholapur	3 5 4	3 5 6	3 6 8	3 5 3	3 6 3	3 5 9
Poona	3 6 6	3 5 5	3 8 1	3 7 0	3 7 8	3 6 5
Satara	3 3 2	3 3 2	3 7 0	3 5 10	3 7 0	3 8 5
Belgaum	3 4 5	3 0 3	3 7 8	3 7 6	3 2 7	3 2 9
Dharwar	4 8 2	3 14 6	4 8 7	3 15 9	4 5 3	4 0 11
Bijapur	3 15 10	4 0 9	3 15 5	3 15 1	3 15 1	4 0 9

The causes of variations and fluctuations in prices have been clearly explained in previous reports. The prices in the year under report presented no very striking or unusual features.

Salt Revenue :

The gross collections under the head of Salt Revenue in 1890-91 amounted to Rs. 2,10,26,193 against Rs. 2,00,72,253 in 1889-90, showing an increase of Rs. 9,53,940. As compared with the average receipts for the four years ending 1889-90, the increase amounted to Rs. 31,34,210. The receipts on account of Imperial and Provincial revenue, shown separately, were :—

	1890-91.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	2,09,79,683	2,00,22,190
Provincial	46,510	50,063
Total	2,10,26,193	2,00,72,253

(a) Imperial.

The realizations of Imperial revenue showed, when compared with those of the previous year, an increase of Rs. 9,57,493. The total excise duty realized from the works in the Presidency, including Portuguese India, amounted to Rs. 2,04,53,659 against Rs. 1,94,90,071 in 1889-90 and Rs. 1,74,83,911 in 1888-89. The increase was due to the fact that there were larger removals of duty-paid salt in the year under report than in the preceding years. Owing to the Credit Bond System the duty figures do not (except in the case of imported salt) correspond with the quantities shown in any given year as issued. Of the total increase for farms of Government salt-works, Rs. 1,582-0-5 were due to the working of another salt-work in Goa on payment of compensation to the British Government and to the recovery of instalments due on account of previous years. The remainder of the increase was due to higher bids for the lease of Government salt-works. The decrease in proceeds from Barágra salt was attributed to smaller sales, and the decrease on account of ground rent was due to decreased sales at certain works where ground rent was levied in the shape of a cess on the number of maunds sold.

(b) Provincial.

The total receipts under Provincial decreased as compared with the previous year by Rs. 3,553. An increase of Rs. 2,673 was due to the recovery from the shilotris of charges on account of additional guarding establishments at new works.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure for the year under report was Rs. 14,82,692 against Rs. 13,96,186 in 1889-90, or Rs. 86,506 in excess of that of the previous year. There was an increase of Rs. 44,169 in the amount of compensation paid in Goa and Damán, chiefly on account of previous years. In British territory there was an increase of Rs. 34,779 on account of larger payments of wastage allowance, due to an increase in the exports beyond the Presidency, and of Rs. 6,449 on account of the cost of the additional establishment entertained during the year. A new boat was constructed and old ones were repaired which accounted

for a further increase of Rs. 9,323 and the only other item of increase calling for remark was Rs. 6,858 due to an increase in the production of Barágra salt. No payments of compensation for land taken up for the Frontier line were made, which accounted for a decrease of Rs. 17,044 in the expenditure as compared with 1889-90.

Details showing the number of salt-smuggling cases in the years 1889-90 and 1890-91, and the number of persons arrested, tried, acquitted and convicted in connection therewith, are given in the following table:—

Salt-smuggling cases.

	Number of cases adjudicated.	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.		
1889-90	536	774	54	720	664	56	92.2	Rs. 13,139
1890-91	449	662	57	605	546	58	90.25	14,760

The cases detected were chiefly cases of petty smuggling, and the Magistracy, in most cases, dealt with the offences with due severity. The falling off in the number of cases in the year under report is satisfactory. Both in the Northern and Southern Divisions the percentage of convictions to the number of persons sent up for trial showed that the judgment exercised by the executive officers of the department was good.

SIND.

The centres of supply remained the same as heretofore, viz., the Maurypur salt-works, the Saran and Dilyár deposits and the Sukkur depôt. There were also the usual imports of table salt from Europe and rock salt from the Punjáb, amounting, during the year under report, to 595 and 8,065 maunds, respectively. The subjoined table exhibits the total production, loss and wastage, removals and balances of salt in stock at the above-named works on the 31st March for the past two years:—

Supply.

Years.	Stocks on 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.	Stocks on hand at the close of the year.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1889-90	2,14,400	2,50,106	2,42,790	8,700	5,201	2,07,815
1890-91	2,07,815	2,05,116	2,33,647	8,600	2,206	1,68,478

The outturn of salt at the Maurypur salt-works during the year amounted to 1,80,500 maunds against 2,16,102 maunds in 1889-90, and the quantities excavated and stored at the Saran and Dilyár salt deposits were 12,500 and 10,130 maunds against 15,025 and 12,535 maunds, respectively, in the previous year. From the Maurypur salt-works, 42,394 maunds of salt were consigned to the Sukkur salt depôt and 600 maunds to the Shamspir salting station.

The subjoined table compares the sales of salt at the different sources for the past two years:—

Sales.

	1890-91. Mds.	1889-90. Mds.	Decrease. Mds.
Maurypur salt-works ...	1,71,262	1,71,746	484
Saran salt deposit ...	12,371	13,705	1,334
Dilyár salt deposit ...	13,373	15,027	1,654
Sukkur salt depôt ...	35,850	40,862	5,012
Shamspir salting station ...	791	1,450	659
Total ...	2,33,647	2,42,790	9,143

The sales of the year were thus lower by 9,143 maunds than in the previous year, owing partly to the bad season for fish and partly to the suspension of the sale of Punjáb rock salt at the Sukkur salt depôt.

The total quantity of salt actually consumed in the province, including table and Punjáb rock salt imported by private dealers, amounted, during the year under report, to 2,42,308 maunds. The average rate of consumption per head was 8 lbs. and a little over 4 ozs., against 8 lbs. 6.43 ozs. in the preceding year.

Consumption.

The average ruling prices of salt sold by traders throughout Sind were as follows:—

Price.

Rs. a. p.
3 6 11 wholesale
and 3 11 8 retail,

against Rs. 3-7-1 and Rs. 3-11-8 respectively in the year previous.

During the year under report 8,600 maunds of duty-free salt were supplied to His Highness the Mir of Khairpur, against 8,700 maunds supplied in 1889-90. Of this, 8,000 were from the Sukkur salt depôt and the remaining 600 from the Dilyár salt deposit.

Duty-free salt.

Fish-curing
operations.

At the Shamspir salting station 5,971 maunds of fish were cured with 791 maunds of salt issued at a nominal rate of duty of eight annas per maund, against 9,216 maunds of fish cured with 1,450 maunds of salt in the previous year. Almost the whole of the salted fish was exported by sea to Bombay.

Financial results.

The gross receipts from excise duty and other sources amounted to Rs. 6,33,739 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,12,817, against Rs. 6,54,251 and Rs. 1,16,548, respectively, in 1889-90. The percentage of charges to gross receipts was 13.45 against 12.97 in 1889-90.

Offences.

There were 124 offences detected against the salt laws in 1890-91 against 122 in the year previous. Of the former number, 41 were of illicit removals, 35 of smuggling, 14 of illicit manufacture and 34 of a miscellaneous nature.

ADEN.

At Aden the gross revenue was Rs. 13,681, an increase of Rs. 2,642 over that of 1889-90: this was the highest collection made in Aden since 1883-84.

The total quantity of salt made and removed from the pans, Government and private, was 67,813 maunds of 28 lbs. as compared with 54,846 maunds in the previous year.

Excise.

PRESIDENCY PROPER.

Change of system.

In the year 1889-90 Government introduced an important change into the system under which most of the country spirit farms of the Presidency were managed, the minimum guaranteed revenue system, by substituting the principle of selection of the farmer for that of competition, and by deciding that the guaranteed revenue should be fixed by the Commissioner on the basis of what he considered to be the normal consumption of the district, instead of depending on the tender made by the farmer. This system was extended during the year to the districts in which new licenses were granted, and was in force throughout the Presidency proper, with the following exceptions:—the Khándesh District where the term for which the current farm was held had not expired; the town of Bombay, where there was no monopoly of the sale of country liquor; the districts of Ratnágiri and Kánara below Gháts, where a slightly different system has been introduced, which will be explained below; and the outlying talukas of the Panch Maháls, where the out-still system continued in force.

Ratnágiri and the
Coast talukas of
Kánara.

In Ratnágiri and the Coast talukas of Kánara the out-still system was in existence till the year under report. The minimum guaranteed system was introduced during the year, but, owing to the absence of data as to the consumption of liquor under the out-still system and the difficulty of foretelling how the new system would work, it was found necessary to put the farms up to competition. The privilege of sale has been kept distinct from that of manufacture, and public distilleries for the manufacture of toddy spirit, the only spirit drunk in these districts, have been opened in convenient places. The rates of still-head duty were fixed at Re. 1 per gallon of 25° U. P. spirit, and annas 8 per gallon of 60° U. P. In Kánara, spirit of the strength of 40° U. P. is drunk instead of 60° U. P., and the proportionate duty thereon was fixed at 10 annas 9 pies. A drawback is given on account of tree-tax, viz., 9 annas per gallon in the case of 25° U. P. spirit, 7 annas 2 pies in the case of 40° U. P., and 4 annas 6 pies in the case of 60° U. P.

Minor changes of
system.

The following minor changes were introduced during the year under report in connection with the arrangements for the sale of country spirit in certain districts:—The rates of still-head duty and maximum retail sale prices were raised by 8 annas per gallon of strength 25° U. P. in the districts of Poona, Sátára, Belgaum and Kolába, and in the Thána District, with the exception of the talukas of Máhim and Dáhánu and the Umbargaon Petha, and the rates of still-head duty only were raised by 2 annas per gallon of strength 25° U. P. in the districts of Ahmednagar, Sholápur, Bijápur and Dhárwár. The duty on toddy spirit sold in the town and island of Bombay was raised by 2 annas per gallon of strength 25° U. P. As regards the arrangements for the sale of raw toddy, the monopoly and minimum guaranteed revenue system was in force only in the four districts of Ahmedábád, Násik, Sholápur and Bijápur, and elsewhere separate licenses were given for shops and tree-foot booths and for a limited number of trees for domestic consumption; though there were some local variations, the principle of management was in all cases the same. The most important change made in the year was the introduction into the districts of Poona, Ahmednagar and Dhárwár of this system as sanctioned in the previous year for the districts of Thána, Kolába, Ratnágiri, Belgaum and the Coast talukas of Kánara. The license fees for shops were fixed at Rs. 20 instead of at Rs. 10 as in the Coast districts. Besides this change, the rates of tree-tax were raised in the districts of Násik, Khándesh, Sholápur, Bijapur, Sátára, Dhárwár, Poona and Ahmednagar to Rs. 6 per cocoanut or brab tree and Rs. 2 per date and wild palm tree; in the Kánara and Ratnágiri Districts they were raised to Rs. 6 per cocoanut and brab tree and Rs. 3 per date and wild palm tree; in the Salsette and Bassein talukas of the Thána District and in the Panvel Taluka and bágayat portion of the Alibág Taluka of the Kolába District to Rs. 12 per cocoanut and brab tree, and Rs. 6 per date and

wild palm tree; in the Máhim Táluka of the Thána District to Rs. 5 per date and wild palm tree; and in the Párdi, Bulsár and Chikhli tálukas of the Surat District by 2 annas per date tree tapped by the Káliparaj castes for domestic consumption.

Another important change introduced during the year was the imposition of an excise duty of 1 anna per gallon from the 1st January 1891 on all malt liquor brewed in the Presidency. There was during the year under review only one brewery in existence, *viz.* the Dápurí Brewery near Poona. No alterations were made in the arrangements for the sale of foreign liquor or of intoxicating drugs.

Excise duty on
malt liquor.

The abkári revenue of the Khadal Táluka under the Mahi Kántha Agency was leased by Government during the year. Otherwise no change took place in the arrangements with Native States. The negotiations with the Baroda State, which had for their object the closer assimilation of the Baroda abkári system with that in vogue in British territory, had borne no results up to the close of the year.

Arrangements with
Native States.

The total realizations of the year are contrasted with those of the previous year in the following table:—

Realizations from
all sources.

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
Intoxicating drugs	1,21,020	1,30,703
Imported foreign liquors and Indian manufactured liquors excised at tariff rates	1,08,202	1,32,078
Country liquors*	75,19,911	76,32,990
Miscellaneous*	1,39,100	1,48,752
Total	78,88,233	80,44,533

* The difference of Rs. 255 in the figures under item 3, and of Rs. 20 in those under item 4, for 1890-91, as given here and in the General Administration Report of last year, is due to adjustments made in the accounts after the close of the year 1890-91.

The realizations for the year exceeded those for 1889-90 by Rs. 1,56,300. Each sub-head of the account entered in the table contributed towards the increase.

The receipts from intoxicating drugs showed an increase of Rs. 9,683, which occurred principally in Bombay (Rs. 6,456) and in the district of Sholápur (Rs. 2,360). The period of the intoxicating drugs farm of the town and island of Bombay, which is usually granted for a term of three years, expired on 31st July 1890, and the farm was resold for a further triennial period commencing from 1st August 1890, and realized a better price. In the Sholápur District the receipts on this account for the year 1889-90 were less than those of the preceding year by Rs. 1,102 and than those of 1887-88 by Rs. 2,177. For the year under report they regained their former figure. The number of shops licensed for the sale of intoxicating drugs in the several districts of the Presidency during the year under report was 674 as compared with 652 licensed in the preceding year and 663 in 1888-89. One additional shop was opened in each of the districts of Surat, Thána, Ahmednagar, Bijápur, Kánara and Kolába, and five were opened in Belgaum. The seven shops closed in 1889-90 in Khándesh, and one each in Bombay, the Panch Maháls, Broach and Poona, were either re-opened on the old, or transferred to new, sites during the year under report.

Intoxicating drugs.

The revenue from imported foreign liquors and Indian manufactured liquors excised at tariff rates for the year under report exceeded that for the previous year by Rs. 23,876. Of this sum, Rs. 12,857 were contributed by the excise duty levied for the first time since 1st January last on Indian manufactured malt liquors at 1 anna per gallon. The balance was due to increased receipts from duty on spirits of wine imported from Aska Distillery in the Madras Presidency, owing to short importations of German spirits of wine. The number of hotels, refreshment rooms and shops licensed for the sale of imported foreign liquors and Indian manufactured liquors excised at tariff rates during the year under report was 383 as compared with 394 licensed in the previous year.

Foreign liquor and
Indian liquor
excised at tariff
rates.

The revenue from country liquor for the year under report exceeded that for the preceding year by Rs. 1,13,079. The following table shows the receipts under each principal item, included under the head Country Liquor Revenue, for each of the two years ending 31st July 1891:—

Revenue from
Country liquor.

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Revenue from Country Spirit alone.</i>		
Still-head duty on mowra, jágri and toddy spirit	53,00,297	57,14,203
Deficiency in minimum guaranteed revenue made good by farmers on account of still-head duty	3,87,411	1,64,640
License fees for sale of spirit	2,93,112	2,91,651
Farms for manufacture and sale of spirit	1,41,750	23,440
Tree-tax on trees tapped for extraction of toddy for distillation	38,490	63,804
Total	61,61,060	62,57,738

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Revenue from Country Spirit and Toddy.</i>		
Tree-tax on trees tapped for sale of toddy and its distillation ...	3,63,918	1,86,534
<i>Revenue from Toddy alone.</i>		
Tree-tax on toddy trees tapped for sale of raw toddy only ...	6,23,214	7,98,480
License fees for sale of toddy ...	3,19,138	3,57,858
Deficiency in minimum guaranteed revenue made good by farmers on account of tree-tax ...	50,448	29,926
Farms for use of toddy trees on Government land ...	2,133	2,454
Total ...	9,94,933	11,88,718
Grand Total ...	75,19,911	76,32,990

The causes of the increase in the receipts from still-head duty on country spirits are explained in detail further on. As regards the decrease shown in the statement under "deficiency in minimum guaranteed revenue," it was due to the application of the new system, under which the guaranteed amounts are fixed by the Commissioner. When the amounts were fixed by competition, the farmers were apt to guarantee a revenue rather above that justified by the normal consumption of the districts, and the result was that considerable sums were paid to make up the deficiency in the still-head duty on the actual sales. In some districts, *e. g.*, in Khândesh, the old system was still in force, and in other districts the sales fell short, for various reasons, of the Commissioner's estimate; and payments had to be made under this head, but to a much less extent than formerly. The decrease under "Farms for manufacture of sale of spirit" and the increase under "Tree-tax on toddy trees tapped for sale of raw toddy" were mainly nominal, and due to the change of system in Ratnâgiri and the Coast talukas of Kânara. The tree-tax paid by the farmers who had the monopoly of the combined spirit and toddy farms which was formerly credited to the former head was, under the revised system, credited to the latter. The other causes of variations in the toddy receipts are discussed further on.

Revenue on country liquor by districts.

In the following table the country liquor revenue of each district of the Presidency for the year under report is contrasted with that of the preceding year:—

Districts.	1889-90.				1890-91.			
	Spirit.	Toddy.	Spirit and Toddy.	Total.	Spirit.	Toddy.	Spirit and Toddy.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay ...	18,86,048	9,177	2,26,119	21,21,344	18,84,229	8,774	1,86,534	20,79,537
Ahmedâbâd ...	1,40,609	692	...	1,41,301	1,41,854	481	...	1,42,335
Kaira ...	62,211	7	...	62,218	43,200	7	...	43,207
Panch Mahâls ...	45,383	13	...	45,396	49,608	13	...	49,621
Broach ...	1,45,000	12,834	...	1,57,834	1,25,818	10,582	...	1,36,400
Surat ...	4,74,927	3,95,313	...	8,70,240	4,74,954	4,05,205	...	8,80,159
Thâna ...	6,52,667	1,43,334	...	7,96,001	7,29,089	1,26,592	...	8,55,681
Nâsik ...	1,75,101	2,160	...	1,77,261	1,65,000	1,965	...	1,66,965
Khândesh ...	6,31,756	...	...	6,31,756	6,31,756	...	...	6,31,756
Ahmednagar ...	73,515	3,795	...	77,310	87,985	3,443	...	91,428
Poona ...	4,56,485	21,136	...	4,77,621	5,15,000	21,028	...	5,36,028
Sholâpur ...	1,21,904	39,200	...	1,61,104	1,20,000	50,000	...	1,70,000
Sâtâra ...	93,006	32	...	93,038	97,737	26	...	97,763
Belgaum ...	3,15,115	88,227	...	4,03,342	2,90,006	97,815	...	3,87,821
Dhârwar ...	3,25,000	86,432	...	4,11,432	3,15,000	1,37,984	...	4,52,984
Bijâpur ...	93,709	1,26,250	...	2,19,959	95,000	1,51,565	...	2,46,565
Kânara ...	1,44,510	22,801	37,784	2,05,095	1,37,783	53,104	...	1,90,887
Ratnâgiri ...	1,00,500	11,357	1,00,015	2,11,872	87,760	88,386	...	1,76,146
Kolaba ...	2,23,614	32,173	...	2,55,787	2,65,959	31,748	...	2,97,707
Total ...	61,61,060	9,94,933	3,63,918	75,19,911	62,57,738	11,88,718	1,86,534	76,32,990

The main factor in the variations of the country spirit revenue during the year was the absence of competition, while in some districts the rise in the still-head duty and maximum selling price introduced yet another factor. As a rule, the Commissioner's estimate of the normal consumption of a district was considerably below the amount which the farmers formerly tendered, but in some districts the enhanced rates justified an increased revenue even with the chance of a diminished consumption. This accounts for the increased revenue from Thâna, Poona, Kolâba, Ahmednagar, Sâtâra and Bijâpur. In Poona, the increase was also partly due to the transfer of the Bhor State from the Sâtâra contract to that of Poona. In the Panch Mahâls, the cause was larger receipts from the Sânkhedâ Mewâs farm leased by Government, and in Ahmedâbâd the cause was the recovery of duty on the unsold stocks of the late farm which were made over to the farmer for sale during the year under review. The reduction in the guaranteed revenue thought necessary by the Commissioner will account for the decreased revenue in the districts where the duty had been enhanced, namely Belgaum, Dhârwar and Sholâpur, and in those where it had not

been enhanced, namely Broach, Kaira and Násik. In Ratnágiri and Kánara, the decreases were due to the introduction of the still-head duty system, as the farmers, who were not accustomed to it, did not bid freely for the farms. In Bombay, the decrease was trifling and due to the fact that the licenses of three liquor shops fell in during the year, and no bids were obtainable for two of them, which in consequence remained closed.

The following statement shows the total consumption of country spirits in each district during the years 1889-90 and 1890-91. For purposes of comparison the quantities are given in gallons of strength 25° U. P. :—

Consumption of
country liquor.

Districts.						1889-90.	1890-91.
						Gallons.	Gallons.
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	5,74,839	5,64,190
Ahmedábád	...	...	...	...	...	61,429	57,625
Kaira	...	...	...	...	...	21,616	15,133
Panch Maháls	...	...	...	...	...	63,313	69,953
Broach	...	...	...	...	...	69,377	70,354
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	2,95,340	3,45,735
Thána	...	...	...	...	...	4,25,987	4,07,154
Násik	...	...	...	...	...	70,171	74,229
Khándesh	...	...	...	...	...	2,80,055	3,08,520
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	...	23,147	26,352
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	1,47,338	1,30,730
Sholápur	...	...	...	...	...	30,767	32,681
Sátára	...	...	...	...	...	23,550	19,770
Bijápur	...	...	...	...	...	27,662	24,679
Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	66,525	62,922
Dhárwár	...	...	...	...	...	1,03,377	82,247
Kánara	...	...	...	...	...	58,514	49,404
Ratnágiri	...	...	...	...	...	90,905	62,055
Kolába	...	...	...	...	...	1,38,714	1,33,889
Total						25,72,626	25,37,622

It will be seen that the result of the increase in still-head duty and maximum selling price was a decrease in consumption in Poona, Sátára, Thána and Belgaum, while, as a rule, there was an increase of consumption in districts in which maximum selling price remained unchanged. In Ahmedábád, Kaira, Bijápur and Dhárwár, however, the consumption decreased. The two former districts are interlaced with Baroda and other foreign territory in which the abkári arrangements leave a good deal to be desired, and a decrease in the licit consumption in British districts probably means that more liquor than usual was smuggled from outside. The decrease in Bijápur and Dhárwár was chiefly owing to the bad management of the farmers, who had much difficulty in making their payments punctually. There was nothing in the condition of either district to account for a falling off in the consumption. In Ratnágiri and Kánara, the introduction of the still-head system accounted satisfactorily for the decreased consumption. In Bombay, there was a considerable decrease in the consumption of the toddy spirit on which the duty had been raised, and a smaller increase in the consumption of mowra spirit. The districts in which the consumption increased were Surat, Khándesh, the Panch Maháls, Násik, Ahmednagar, Sholápur and Broach. The increase in the Panch Maháls was confined to the two tálukás which were under the outstill system. In the Surat District, the increase was due mainly to the success of the efforts made by the farmer to prevent the importation of smuggled spirit from the Baroda State into his farm. So long as the rates of sale continue to be different in Baroda and Surat there will be difficulty in setting an absolute check on the smuggling of liquor into the territory in which the rates are higher. In the Khándesh District the increase was due partly to good harvests in the west, where the people are all liquor-drinkers, and partly to the gradual suppression of illicit distilling, which was formerly carried on all over the district. The increase in the Násik District occurred almost entirely in the Peint Táluka, where before 1888 the outstill system was in force, and illicit distillation broke out on the introduction of the still-head duty system. In order to check illicit distillation, the farmer was obliged to reduce his retail sale prices, with the result that the sales of licit liquor increased. The increase in the sales of country spirit in the districts of Ahmednagar and Sholápur was reported to be due to a good season and excellent crops. That in Broach was trifling.

The number of shops licensed for the sale of country spirits in the several districts* of the Presidency during the year under report was 2,654 as compared with 2,651 in the preceding year. There were slight variations in the numbers licensed in different districts, and steps were invariably taken to ascertain the wishes of the inhabitants of a village before a new shop was opened.

Shops licensed for
the sale of country
spirit and toddy.

The revenue from raw toddy alone for the year under review increased by Rs. 1,93,785. Towards this increase, Ratnágiri contributed Rs. 77,029, Dhárwár Rs. 51,552, Kánara Rs. 30,303, Bijápur Rs. 25,315, Sholápur Rs. 10,800, Surat Rs. 9,892 and Belgaum Rs. 9,588, while there was a decrease of Rs. 16,742 in Thána and of Rs. 2,252 in Broach. In the other districts, there were trifling decreases. The causes which led to the increase in the

Revenue from raw
toddy.

districts named, with the exception of Surat, have already been stated above to be the raising of the rates of tree-tax, and in the Ratnágiri and Kánara districts also partly to the separate classification of trees tapped for raw toddy and those tapped for distillation. In Surat, the increase was mainly due to increased bids at the shop auctions and only in part to the increased tree-tax on Káliparaj licenses. The decrease in the Thána District was due to a decline in the number of licenses applied for and issued for the tapping of trees for toddy for domestic consumption and for sale at tree-foot booths. This was especially the case in the Salsette and Bassein talukas, where the rates of tree-tax were raised.

Number of trees
tapped.

Of the subjoined statements, the first shows the number of trees tapped in each district of the Presidency during the year under report and in the preceding year, and the second the number of toddy licenses of all sorts issued:—

Districts.	1889-90.			1890-91.		
	Cocoanut.	Brab.	Date and wild palm.	Cocoanut.	Brab.	Date and wild palm.
Bombay	15,911	926	5,096	12,455	636	4,907
Ahmedábád ... ..	.....	.....	652	.....	36	445
Kaira ... ..	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	14
Panch Maháls ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broach ... ..	.....	2,184	497	.....	1,710	306
Surat ... ..	.....	1,793	1,26,064	.....	1,474	1,22,036
Thána	1,757	11,889	9,404	365	6,996	9,997
Nasik ... ..	.....	.....	1,560	.....	.....	900
Kháudesh ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ahmednagar ... ..	.....	.....	1,710	20	.....	1,056
Poona	95	.....	5,781	42	.....	6,000
Sholápur ... ..	.....	.....	17,634	.....	.....	20,186
Sátára	2	3	17	3	.....	4
Belgaum ... ..	.....	.....	25,507	.....	.....	27,763
Dharwár ... ..	.....	.....	36,735	.....	.....	37,056
Bijápur ... ..	.....	.....	99,428	.....	.....	65,740
Kánara	9,441	.....	4,648	7,493	.....	4,164
Ratnágiri	20,238	.....	66	17,517	.....	149
Kolába	782	1,401	2,435	602	1,257	2,419
Total ...	48,226	18,196	3,37,248	38,497	12,109	3,03,142

Districts.	1889-90.			1890-91.		
	Number of licenses to tap trees for domestic consumption.	Number of tree-foot booths.	Number of toddy shops.	Number of licenses to tap trees for domestic consumption.	Number of tree-foot booths.	Number of toddy shops.
Bombay ... ..	.....	72	100	.....	68	100
Ahmedábád ... ..	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	5
Kaira	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Broach	251	.....	12	1	65	21
Surat	12,328	.....	261	7,431	28	262
Násik ... ..	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	11
Ahmednagar ... ..	.....	1	5	.....	.....	6
Poona ... ..	.....	92	40	6	6	38
Sátára	7	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Belgaum ... ..	.....	3	85	.....	5	80
Dharwár ... ..	.....	2	123	.....	.....	94
Sholápur ... ..	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	23
Bijápur ... ..	.....	.....	126	.....	.....	129
Kánara ... ..	.....	7	107	.....	3	110
Ratnágiri ... ..	.....	3	115	2	3	84
Thána	801	450	236	567	247	251
Kolába	12	91	68	14	96	65
Total ...	13,403	721	1,318	8,029	521	1,279

In addition to the foregoing, 50 licenses were issued in Bombay and 14 licenses in the city of Surat for hawking toddy during the year under report as well as in the previous year. The trees shown opposite Bombay, Kánara and Ratnágiri for both the years, and those shown opposite Thána for the year 1889-90, 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 25° U. P.) manufactured therefrom in the districts referred to in each of the two years are shown in the following table:—

	Toddy distilled.		Spirit manufactured.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Bombay	10,55,877	8,22,764	1,60,463	1,29,049
Thána	3,53,459	.....	40,479	.....
Kánara ... ..	.....	1,98,938	67,697	21,183
Ratnágiri ... ..	.....	4,71,946	96,129	64,595

No toddy spirit was manufactured in the Kolába District during the past two years, nor in Thána during the year under report. No record was kept of the quantity of toddy distilled in 1889-90 in the Ratnágiri and Káuara districts under the outstill system. The quantity of toddy spirit manufactured in Bombay, Kánara and Ratnágiri during the year under report was less than that manufactured in the preceding year. This was due to the causes already alluded to, viz., the increase in the rate of duty on toddy spirit in Bombay, and the imposition of still-head duty for the first time in the other districts. The toddy distilled was drawn almost wholly from cocoanut and brab trees. The fluctuations in the number of date and wild palm trees tapped for raw toddy were unimportant in most of the districts, and the effect of the increase in the tree-tax on the consumption of toddy in the Deccan districts appears to have been small. In fact, in some districts, *e. g.*, Belgaum, Dhárwar and Poona, more trees were tapped than before. It was only in Bijápur where the monopoly system continued in force, and where the number of trees tapped was very large, and the yield per tree small, that the increase of the tax had much effect. In the Southern Marátha districts generally there seemed to be a tendency to substitute toddy for spirit as a beverage. The decrease in the number of domestic consumption licenses in Surat was owing to the increased tree-tax on the trees tapped by the Káliparaj castes, and in Thána and Broach, to the stricter enforcement of the rule that such licenses were only to be given to the owners of trees. Tree-foot booth licenses were most popular in the Salsette and Bassein talukas of the Thána District, and the number granted fell off there and in the Poona District solely on account of the application of the rule quoted above, rendered necessary in order to prevent illicit distillation for which such licenses give great facilities.

The average incidence of abkári taxation per head of population according to the census of 1881 for the whole Presidency for the year under report was 8 annas and 10 pies against 8 annas and 9 pies in 1889-90. Incidence of abkári taxation.

The total expenditure of the Excise Department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,25,914 against Rs. 3,10,091 in 1889-90. 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, Deccan and Southern Marátha Country, in the Rewa Kántha, Mahi Kántha and Khándesh Agencies, and to the Naváb of Cambay was Rs. 3,76,457. Owing to the fact that the expenditure of the Abkári and Opium Departments is credited to one head of account, the amount of actual expenditure pertaining to each cannot be accurately stated. Expenditure.

SIND.

The old system under which country liquor was supplied on the separate license system from the distillery at Kotri, supplemented by imports from the Uran distilleries, remained in force during the year under report, and only a few minor alterations were effected in the license forms. The manufacture and sale of spirit of strength between 21° and 13° U. P. was prohibited, and weak spirit of the strength 22° U. P. and under was coloured, so as to distinguish it from strong uncoloured spirit of 12° U. P. and over. Distillers were made responsible for the protection of spirits or materials stored in the distillery premises, and measures were taken for discouraging them from keeping retail shops. Steps were also taken to provide a supply of liquor to tracts where difficulties had been experienced in meeting the public demand. General.

The gross abkári revenue for the several districts of the Province of Sind during the year under report as compared with the previous year is given in the subjoined statement:— Revenue.

Districts.	1890-91.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Karachi	2,47,468	2,47,290	178	.....
Hyderabad	2,20,057	2,06,573	13,484	.....
Shikárpur	1,54,919	1,46,285	8,634	.....
Thar and Párkar	12,604	9,410	3,194	.....
Upper Sind Frontier	28,449	29,116	.....	667	
Total ..	6,63,497	6,38,674	25,400	667	
Net increase ...		24,823			

The increase of Rs. 24,823 was chiefly made up of increased realizations under still-head duty (on country liquor) charged at the rate of Rs. 3 per gallon for weak spirit between 22° and 25° U. P. and at the rate of Rs. 4 per gallon for strong spirit between 12° and London proof strength in all districts except Thar and Párkar where the rates were Rs. 2-13-0 and Rs. 3-13-0 respectively. The decrease in the realizations of the Upper Sind Frontier District is accounted for by there being less imports of country liquor during the year, probably due to illicit liquor finding its way to that district from a distillery just across the border. The number of licenses for country and foreign liquor issued were, respectively, 308 and 95 against 305 and 77 in 1889-90, and the amount of fees realized on both together were Rs. 44,651 against Rs. 41,616 in the previous year. The fees on licenses given out for the manufacture of country

liquor were Rs. 3,517 against Rs. 3,671 in 1889-90. The scale of fees for both country and foreign spirit licenses remained the same as in 1881-90. The revenue derived from the small number of trees used for the extraction of toddy continued to be recovered as before by farming the right of tapping and selling their produce. Toddy was consumed only in the Karáchi District, where the farm brought in Rs. 632 as against Rs. 981 realized in 1889-90. The revenue from the consumption of intoxicating drugs other than opium and preparations of opium was, as usual, raised by selling the privilege of retailing them, and amounted to Rs. 1,36,510 in 1890-91 against Rs. 1,37,490 in 1889-90. The incidence of taxation per head of population (according to the census of 1891) during the year under report was 3 annas 8 pies against 4 annas 2 pies in the previous year when the population was calculated according to the census of 1881.

Expenditure.

The expenditure connected with the Abkári Department during the year under report was Rs. 12,910 against Rs. 12,481 in the preceding year.

ADEN.

Receipts and expenditure.

The gross receipts from import duty on foreign and country liquor, with warehouse rent, &c., during the year under report were Rs. 85,005 against Rs. 77,679 in the previous year. The increase was simply the result of larger importations to replenish stock. The expenditure, devoted solely to the payment of the establishment, was Rs. 6,164 against Rs. 6,176 in the previous year.

Stamps.

Revenue and expenditure.

The receipts under the Indian Stamp Act and the Court-fees' Act amounted to Rs. 53,56,066, against Rs. 52,33,097 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,22,969, or 2·3 per cent. Taken separately, the gross receipts under the Indian Stamp Act amounted to Rs. 23,76,729 and under the Court-fees' Act to Rs. 29,79,337, being a decrease under the former of Rs. 13,780 and an increase under the latter of Rs. 1,36,749. The decrease under the Indian Stamp Act was not great, and was chiefly owing to a falling off in the receipts under India revenue, foreign bill and hundi stamps. The increase under the Court-fees' Act was due mainly to a larger amount having been received on account of probate duty than in the previous year—in one case alone Rs. 68,750 were received at the head office on account of the estate of the late Sir Mangaldás Nathubhai. The charges under the Indian Stamp Act amounted to Rs. 1,07,190, being Rs. 6,184 less than in the previous year. The charges under the Court-fees' Act amounted to Rs. 1,31,665, or Rs. 1,218 less than in 1889-90—the percentages being 4·5 per cent. in the former and 4·4 per cent. in the latter.

Heads of receipt.

Under the head of foreign bill stamps Rs. 64,291 were realized, being a decrease of Rs. 15,141 as compared with the previous year. The realizations under the head of India revenue stamps were Rs. 1,84,816, or Rs. 7,984 less than in the year 1889-90. A sum of Rs. 33,188 was, however, received on account of stamping skeleton forms, showing an increase of Rs. 4,423 over the corresponding amount in the previous year. The revenue derived from share transfer stamps was Rs. 31,894, or Rs. 5,745 more than in the preceding year. Rs. 2,41,294 were realized from bills of exchange, including hundis, being a decrease of Rs. 36,564 as compared with the previous year. The revenue derived from the sales of other stamps (stamped papers and impressed labels) amounted to Rs. 17,97,319, showing a satisfactory increase of Rs. 43,667. The receipts on account of impressed and adhesive Court-fee stamps amounted to Rs. 29,71,752, being an increase of Rs. 1,37,996. Rs. 7,421 were received on account of Court-fees in pauper suits and Rs. 165 on account of miscellaneous receipts. Stamp duty and penalties realized by Collectors on unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents was Rs. 3,747 and Rs. 4,411 respectively, and by Civil Courts Rs. 1,196 and Rs. 9,130. The adjudication fees under section 30 of the Indian Stamp Act amounted to Rs. 456-8-0 against Rs. 367 in the previous year; Rs. 425 were realized in Bombay on 85 documents presented for adjudication against 61 in the year 1889-90. It will be seen from this that only Rs. 31-8-0 were received in the districts. Other miscellaneous receipts under the Indian Stamp Act amounted to Rs. 4,986, or Rs. 6,237 less than in the year preceding. The decrease was chiefly owing to the composition of stamp duty on Port Trust debentures, being Rs. 4,114-8-0 against Rs. 8,050 during the year 1889-90.

Refunds.

Refunds made by order of Civil Courts amounted to Rs. 62,026 against Rs. 63,282, and by Collectors Rs. 22,278 against Rs. 28,137 in the previous year.

Income Tax.

Financial results.

The following table shows the financial results of the income tax in 1890-91 as compared with the previous year:—

	Original demand.		Final demand (including penalties and arrears).		Collections (including penalties and arrears).		Incidence per head of tax-payers.		Expenditure.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division ...	4,36,964	4,24,860	4,08,551	4,12,989	3,91,447	4,04,863	25	25	2,417	2,623
Central Division ...	3,77,168	3,83,703	3,57,408	3,65,474	3,51,579	3,59,126	26	26	4,056	4,107
Southern Division ...	2,05,548	2,03,817	1,99,127	1,97,294	1,97,522	1,95,608	21	21	60	90
Sind ...	2,08,121	2,67,106	2,54,788	2,55,981	2,52,055	2,53,260	22	22	1,345	1,450
Aden ...	36,193	37,762	37,203	32,519	37,203	32,519	47	45	850	883
Bombay City ...	19,53,920	18,65,172	18,70,888	19,36,692	17,73,165	17,27,070	76	72	41,597	41,564
Presidency generally (collections made on account of (i) official salaries, pensions, &c., and (ii) interest on securities) ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,97,244	5,06,421	...	...	...	...
Total ...	32,77,919	31,32,480	31,27,965	31,00,949	35,00,215	34,80,870	...	...	50,455	50,717

The Northern and Central Divisions and Sind were the only parts of the Presidency in which, in the year under report, there was not a decrease in the income-tax collections as compared with the previous year, and while in Sind the increase was so slight that it requires no notice, in the Northern Division it is accounted for by the recovery of a large outstanding balance for collection from the previous year. The amount demanded for the year under report was less than that for the previous year owing to the season being bad everywhere in the Division and to the losses occasioned by a destructive fire at Surat having reduced the capital and wealth of that city.

The decrease in the collections in Bombay City marks the first check which has occurred in the steadily progressive increase in the income-tax realizations which was noticeable till the end of the year 1889-90, and the fall is, moreover, one of nearly half a lakh of rupees. The explanation, however, is easily found. An unusual depression in trade generally, partly owing to the extraordinary fluctuations in exchange, while it affected the profits of merchants resident in Bombay, also largely reduced the goods traffic, and therefore surplus profits, of the railway companies having their head-quarters in Bombay. As an example it may be noted that the G. I. P. Railway Company's profits declined to such an extent that the amount of income-tax collections thereon fell by Rs. 44,369. The decrease in the collections of income tax in the Southern Division and at Aden does not call for any special remark, but is attributable in some measure to the same causes which operated to the depression of trade generally.

Local Funds.

The following statement exhibits the receipts of the Incorporated Local Funds in the year 1890-91 as compared with those realized in the year 1889-90:—

Incorporated
Local Funds :
Receipts,

Funds.	Receipts in 1889-90.	Receipts in 1890-91.	Increase or Decrease in 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—The Local Funds (Act I of 1884) ...	46,05,080	48,96,110	+ 2,91,030
II.—Village Officers' Cess Fund (Sind) ...	3,05,560	3,78,650	+ 73,090
III.—Presidency Educational Fund... ..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
IV.—Steam Boiler Inspection Fund... ..	36,080	38,810	+ 2,730
V.—Government Central Book Depot Fund ...	1,43,630	1,48,520	+ 4,890
VI.—Sind Book Depot Fund	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Total ...	50,90,350	54,62,090	+ 3,71,740

The greater portion of the increase under Fund I was due to an increase in the Government contribution (Rs. 1,33,840) towards educational purposes, including the erection of school-houses, towards the construction of roads, and to village sanitation and kindred objects. Additional revenue, amounting to Rs. 33,660, was, however, realized under Provincial rates, as, owing to an exceptionally favourable season, there was an increase of cultivation in Sind. Road tolls yielded an increase of Rs. 5,040. Whereas popular municipal contributions to education aggregated Rs. 5,300 more than in previous years, there was a decrease in the realizations from this source towards public works of Rs. 8,540. Sand and quarry receipts were less than in the previous year, and fishery receipts showed a falling off of Rs. 12,540. Ferry receipts declined, possibly owing to the existence of more numerous bridges, which, in turn, contributed to the increase in road tolls. The net increase under Fund II was the consequence of the extension of the provisions of Act IV of 1881 to the taluka of Schwán in the Karáchi District and of an increase in the receipts on account of the one-anna cess on Government land. The net increase in Fund IV was due to the extension of the Steam Boiler Inspection Act to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, as well as to the fact that the new Act was in operation during the whole of the year 1890-91, whereas it was in force during only ten months of the previous year. The net increase under Fund V resulted from an increased sale of books.

In the following table the charges on account of the Incorporated Local Funds during 1890-91 are compared with those of 1889-90 :—

Funds.	Charges in 1889-90.	Charges in 1890-91.	Increase or Decrease in 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—The Local Funds (Act I of 1884)	44,54,070	46,60,110	+ 2,06,040
II.—Village Officers' Cess Fund (Sind)	2,34,730	2,48,360	+ 13,630
III.—Presidency Educational Fund	16,590	Nil.	—16,590
IV.—Steam Boiler Inspection Fund	21,290	52,020	+ 30,730
V.—Government Central Book Depôt Fund	1,57,750	1,08,050	—49,700
VI.—Sind Book Depôt Fund	11,160	Nil.	—11,160
Total	48,95,590	50,68,540	+ 1,72,950

The additional expenditure in 1890-91 under Fund I, as compared with 1889-90, was due to an increase in the expenditure on education amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 65,170, and chiefly devoted to primary and industrial schools; and to increased grants-in-aid to hospitals, dispensaries and medical institutions amounting to Rs. 38,840. On the other hand, the expenditure on veterinary objects and experimental cultivation was slightly less than during the previous year. The increase of Rs. 13,630 shown against Fund II represented the payments on account of "establishments" for the taluka to which the Act was extended during the year. The increase under Fund IV was composed chiefly of sums repaid to Government on account of advances made in previous years when the fund was insolvent. Fund III was transferred to the Bombay Municipality in 1889-90. The decrease under Fund V was due, mainly, to a smaller purchase of books for the Government Book Depôt. The Sind Book Depôt Fund was taken over by Government in 1889-90.

Excluded Local
Funds:
Receipts.

In the following statement the receipts from Excluded Local Funds in 1890-91 are compared with those realized in 1889-90 :—

Funds.	Receipts in 1889-90.	Receipts in 1890-91.	Increase or Decrease in 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Cantonment Funds	3,05,660	2,73,550	—32,110
II.—Police Funds	13,040	1,24,910	+ 1,11,270
III.—Port and Marine Funds	3,51,950	4,37,220	+ 85,270
IV.—Educational Funds	2,30,360	1,95,010	—35,350
V.—Medical and Charitable Funds	2,26,420	2,77,350	+ 50,930
VI.—Public Works Funds	1,90,090	2,58,240	+ 68,150
VII.—Other Funds	8,43,740	10,22,500	+ 1,78,760
Total	21,61,860	2,58,878	+ 4,26,920

The receipts of Fund II were swelled by the incorporation, as Excluded Local Funds, of seventeen mounted police funds. Improved receipts in the Northern and Aden Ports Funds and in the Rock Light fees accounted for the increase in Fund III. The improvement shown under Fund V resulted chiefly from more liberal grants-in-aid made by Local Boards to hospitals and dispensaries. The increase under Fund VI was merely nominal, and was due to the transfer of the Mahi Kántha Local Funds to the other funds. The increase shown against "Other Funds" (No. VII) was also really almost nominal, and was brought about by the transfer from Fund VI to Fund VII of the Sádra Bazár and the General Thána (Ahmedábád) Funds: these were only created during the past year out of the Mahi Kántha Local Fund formerly classed as a Public Works Fund. The receipts under the Mewásis Administration Fund showed an improvement, while the Káthiáwár Deposit Fund placed an additional sum of Rs. 2,36,050 to the credit of their account. The increased receipts shown under the Cutch Infanticide Fund resulted from the sale of a portion of their investments. The decrease of Rs. 32,110 under Fund I was merely nominal, and was due to the sale, in the previous year, of Government Promissory Notes of the Poona Cantonment Fund of the value of Rs. 40,000 in redemption of debentures issued for the construction of the Connaught Market, Poona, which had fallen due. No corresponding expenditure was incurred during 1890-91. The decrease in the receipts of Fund IV was caused by a falling off in subscriptions to the Dhárwár and Belgaum Lingáyat Educational Funds and the Káthiáwár Educational Fund.

In the following statement the expenditure from Excluded Local Funds in 1890-91 is compared with that in 1889-90 :—

Charges.

Funds.				Charges in 1889-90.	Charges in 1890-91.	Increase or Decrease in 1890-91.	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I.—Cantonment Funds	...	...	...	2,74,120	3,11,170	+ 37,050
II.—Police Funds	...	...	...	23,470	92,850	+ 69,380
III.—Port and Marine Funds	...	...	...	7,26,400	3,94,800	—3,31,600
IV.—Educational Funds	...	...	...	2,30,350	1,93,820	—36,530
V.—Medical and Charitable Funds	...	...	...	1,84,430	2,71,800	+ 87,370
VI.—Public Works Funds	...	...	...	1,45,150	3,31,390	+ 1,86,240
VII.—Other Funds	...	...	...	9,44,390	9,28,800	—15,590
Total				...	25,28,310	25,24,630	—3,680

The increase of Rs. 37,050 shown against Fund I was due to the payment of debentures by the Poona Cantonment Committee adverted to above. The increase shown against Fund II arose from the transfer of the Mounted Police Funds already alluded to; and the transfer of the Máhi Kántha Local Fund to other funds, also referred to above, accounted for the nominal increase under Fund VI. In 1889-90 the investment by the Aden Port Fund of three lákhs raised the charges under Fund III for that year, and there was consequently during the year under review a relative fall in the expenditure, emphasized by a smaller expenditure on works by the Northern Ports Fund as compared with the previous year, and not counterbalanced by a small increase due to the investment by the Steam Vessels Survey Fund of a sum of Rs. 6,000. The diminished charges against Fund IV are accounted for by smaller sums having been invested by the Poona Female Normal School, the Belgaum Lingáyat Educational, and the Káthiáwár Educational, Funds.

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 SERVICES.

Births and Deaths.

Number of Births.

THERE were 641,115 births registered in 1890 against 600,489 in 1889, showing an increase of 40,626 for the year. The rate per 1,000 of population was 38·97 against 36·49 in the previous year. The proportion of male to female children born was 108·55 to 100; in 1889 it was 108·85. Out of every 100 births there were 52·05 males and 47·95 females, and for every 100 males there were 92·14 females. The following table shows the number of births registered in each year from 1880 to 1890, their ratios per 1,000 of population and the proportion of males to females:—

Years.	Population, (1881).	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.	Fe- males.	Children.	Males.	Fe- males.	
1880...	16,228,774	195,285	175,588	370,873	12·03	10·82	22·85	52·66	47·34	89·91
1881...	16,454,414	239,912	219,745	459,657	14·59	13·35	27·93	52·19	47·81	91·59
1882...	16,454,414	255,927	235,419	491,346	15·55	14·31	29·86	52·09	47·91	91·98
1883...	16,454,414	261,966	239,835	501,801	15·92	14·58	30·50	52·20	47·80	91·55
1884...	16,454,414	278,986	255,737	534,723	16·96	15·54	32·50	52·17	47·83	91·67
1885...	16,454,414	298,406	274,025	572,431	18·14	16·65	34·79	52·13	47·87	91·83
1886...	16,454,414	303,376	278,177	581,553	18·44	16·90	35·34	52·17	47·83	91·69
1887...	16,454,414	327,500	300,693	628,193	19·90	18·27	38·18	52·13	47·87	91·81
1888...	16,454,414	330,316	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
Mean for 10 years .	16,431,850	280,465	257,111	537,576	17·07	15·65	32·72	52·17	47·83	91·67
1890...	16,454,414	333,698	307,417	641,115	20·08	18·68	38·97	52·05	47·95	92·14

Births by Districts.

Taking the statistics of each registration district it appears that the number of births recorded in each district in 1890 was higher than in the previous year. It also exceeded the mean of the preceding ten years ending 1889. Again the number of recorded births in 1890 was higher than that of 1889 in all the Collectorates except Dhárwár, Kánara, Broach and Ahmedábád.

Births by Months.

The following table shows the monthly distribution of births in 1890 as compared with 1889, and the monthly mean of the previous ten years:—

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Mean for 10 years, 1880 to 1889 ...	40,940	37,656	42,643	42,553	44,901	47,899	48,325	47,569	46,962	47,783	46,028	44,529	537,576
1889 ...	46,719	42,117	46,849	47,843	60,161	64,900	64,087	63,604	63,258	63,535	49,695	47,221	600,489
1890 ...	45,532	42,652	47,356	49,563	60,809	55,949	69,410	63,247	63,209	63,346	64,603	46,439	641,115

Deaths.

The greatest number (63,346) was registered in October and the smallest (42,652) in February. In 1889 the highest and the lowest numbers, (54,900) and (42,117) respectively, were registered in the months of June and February.

Deaths by Districts.

The total number of deaths recorded in 1890 was 463,616, against 518,562 in 1889. There was a decrease of 54,946 for the year. The death-rate of males per 1,000 of population, to the whole male population living, was 28·58, and of females it was 27·75.

The following table shows, for each registration district, the population as enumerated at the census of 1881, the number of deaths recorded in 1890 by sexes, and their ratios per 1,000 of population. The highest ratio (34·91 per 1,000) occurred in the Eastern Gujarat Registration District, and the lowest (21·57) in Sind:—

Registration Districts.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1881.			NUMBER OF DEATHS.			RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Western Registration District ...	2,151,828	1,927,097	4,081,830	56,177	50,890	107,067	26·07	26·37	26·22
Central do. ...	2,137,695	2,156,681	4,294,376	69,876	65,847	135,723	28·02	25·91	26·96
Southern do. ...	1,417,136	1,399,118	2,816,254	45,595	43,494	89,089	32·11	31·29	31·79
Eastern Gujarat do. ...	1,471,831	1,387,897	2,859,728	62,796	46,978	109,774	35·87	33·98	34·91
Sind ...	1,316,830	1,096,993	2,413,823	28,481	23,692	52,173	21·63	21·61	21·57
Presidency ...	8,497,718	7,956,696	16,454,414	242,845	220,781	463,616	28·58	27·75	28·18

The following statement shows the deaths in 1890 by Collectorates, in sequence of highest rates, which range from 40·95 per 1,000 in Ahmedábád to 17·87 in Hyderabad. In 1889 the maximum and minimum ratios (45·19 and 15·75 per 1,000 respectively) occurred in Násik and Upper Sind Frontier:—

Collectorates.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.			RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ahmedábád	18,577	16,493	35,070	42·28	39·56	40·95
Broach	6,767	6,086	12,853	40·17	38·41	39·32
Kaira	15,533	13,374	28,907	36·40	35·38	35·92
Sholápur	10,193	9,423	19,616	34·57	32·76	33·68
Dhárwár	14,550	14,159	28,709	32·92	32·12	32·52
Bijapur	10,184	9,904	20,088	32·06	30·86	31·46
Kánara	7,074	6,193	13,267	31·72	31·15	31·45
Belgaum	13,697	13,238	26,935	31·52	30·82	31·17
Satára	16,791	16,113	32,904	31·53	30·41	30·97
Khándesh	19,935	18,004	37,939	31·52	29·77	30·66
Ahmednagar	11,844	10,653	22,497	31·04	28·82	29·95
Násik	11,979	11,177	23,156	30·14	29·12	29·64
Surat	8,857	8,312	17,169	28·94	26·97	27·95
City of Bombay	10,685	9,546	20,231	22·99	30·95	26·17
Karáchi	6,293	5,315	11,608	23·66	24·99	24·25
Shikárpur	11,155	9,461	20,616	24·20	24·14	24·17
Poona	11,378	10,221	21,599	25·01	22·94	23·98
Panch Maháls	3,062	2,713	5,775	23·34	21·82	22·60
Thar and Párkar	2,270	1,837	4,107	20·20	20·20	20·20
Thána	8,566	7,551	16,117	20·59	19·30	19·96
Kolába	5,012	4,552	9,564	20·53	19·07	19·81
Ratnágiri	9,670	9,477	19,147	20·44	18·03	19·20
Upper Sind Frontier	1,288	972	2,260	18·36	18·00	18·20
Hyderabad...	7,475	6,007	13,482	18·36	17·29	17·87
Presidency	242,835	220,781	463,616	28·58	27·75	28·18

This statement shows that in the City of Bombay and in the Karáchi Collectorate the recorded death-rate of females was higher than that of males. In Dhárwár, Kánara, Shikárpur, Thar and Párkar and Upper Sind Frontier the death-rates of males and females were equal. In the remaining Collectorates the death-rates of males everywhere exceeded those of females. In 1889 the female death-rate exceeded that among males in the City of Bombay and Karáchi.

Death-rates by
Sexes.

The figures given below show the total deaths in 1890 under different ages, as also the ratio per 1,000 living, calculated on the population of each age period enumerated at the census of 1881 and the percentage on total deaths:—

Deaths by Ages.

Age Periods.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Percentage on total Deaths.
Under 1 year	457,644	98,401	215·02	21·22
1 and under 5 years	1,714,283	99,902	58·28	21·55
5 do. 10 do.	2,387,644	23,000	9·63	4·96
10 do. 15 do.	1,877,474	10,669	5·68	2·30
15 do. 20 do.	1,287,360	11,723	9·11	2·53
20 do. 30 do.	2,984,550	37,508	12·57	8·09
30 do. 40 do.	2,459,456	39,623	16·11	8·55
40 do. 50 do.	1,543,353	36,800	23·84	7·94
50 do. 60 do.	1,000,059	38,216	38·21	8·24
60 years and upwards	742,591	67,774	90·27	14·62
Total	16,454,414	463,616	28·18	100

The mortality amongst infants under one year and children above one year but under five was, as usual, very high in comparison with other periods of life. In fact, the deaths among children under five years of age formed 42·77 per cent. of the total deaths. The period of greatest immunity was in the age of above 10 and under 15, the rate being 5·68 per 1,000. The percentage on total deaths amongst infants under one year was 21·22, against 20·77 in 1889. For those above one and under five the percentage on total deaths was 21·55, against 22·36 in 1889. Among old people of 60 years and upwards the percentage on total deaths was 14·62 against 13·44 in 1889.

According to the census of 1881, the Mahomedan population numbered 3,107,171, persons, amongst whom, in 1890, 72,307 deaths were recorded, against 76,596 in 1889, the death-rate being 23·27 per 1,000 of population against 24·65 in 1889. The Hindu population amounted to 13,128,587 persons, amongst whom 386,095 deaths, or 29·41 per 1,000 of population, were reported during 1890. In 1889 the total deaths amongst this race were 436,178, equal to a death-rate of 33·22 per 1,000 of population. Amongst the Christian population numbering 138,326 persons, 2,270 deaths were reported during the year, against

Deaths by Caste or
Class.

2,437 in 1889, the death-rate being 16·41 against 17·62 per 1,000 in 1889. Under the heading "Other castes" are included all those not belonging to any of the above sects and who by the census of 1881 numbered 80,330 persons; amongst them, during 1890, there were 2,944 deaths against 3,351 in 1889, the death-rate being 36·65 per 1,000 against 41·72 in 1889. Amongst Mahomedans the maximum death-rate during the year (39·77 per 1,000) took place in the Collectorate of Ahmedábád and the minimum (13·59) in Thar and Párkar. In 1889 these rates were 43·07 and 12·46 and were reported as having occurred in Násik and Thar and Párkar. Amongst Hindus the maximum death-rate (41·14 per 1,000) in 1890 was also in the Ahmedábád Collectorate and the minimum (19·08) in Ratnágiri. In 1889 these rates occurred in Násik and Ratnágiri, and were 45·42 and 18·32 respectively. The maximum death-rate during the year among Christians was 26·40, and was reported from the Kánara Collectorate, and the minimum (1·74) from Khándesh. In the Collectorates of Broach, Panch Maháls, Thar and Párkar, and Upper Sind Frontier no deaths amongst Christians were reported in 1890.

Deaths by Causes.

The subjoined table shows the deaths in 1890 arranged according to the specified causes laid down by the Government of India, contrasted with the results for 1889 and the mean of the preceding ten years:—

Causes of Deaths.	MEAN FOR TEN YEARS, 1880-1889.		1889.		1890.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Cholera	20,913	1·27	32,431	1·97	3,259	0·20
Small-pox	4,891	0·30	7,066	0·43	2,877	0·17
Fevers	286,210	17·42	346,878	21·08	344,897	20·96
Dysentery and diarrhoea...	37,238	2·27	48,202	2·93	36,037	2·19
Injuries	5,799	0·35	5,941	0·36	5,883	0·36
Other causes	62,828	3·82	78,044	4·74	70,663	4·30
All causes	417,879	25·43	518,562	31·51	463,616	28·18

Deaths by Months.

The monthly distribution of deaths in 1890 is shown in the following table, contrasted with deaths in 1889 and the mean for the past ten years. During 1890 the greatest number of deaths (51,527) took place in April, and the least (29,518) in June. In 1889 the greatest and least numbers occurred in August (52,845) and February (32,636). The excess of mortality in April may be attributed to influenza, which was then prevalent:—

Months.	DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.					
	Mean for ten years 1880-1889.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1889.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1890.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
January	32,891	2·00	37,601	2·28	37,540	2·28
February	29,654	1·80	32,636	1·98	33,506	2·04
March	32,294	1·97	39,530	2·40	43,825	2·67
April	31,991	1·95	44,725	2·72	51,527	3·13
May... ..	33,108	2·01	45,337	2·76	35,565	2·16
June	33,900	2·06	41,647	2·53	29,518	1·79
July... ..	38,296	2·33	49,435	3·00	35,207	2·14
August	40,784	2·48	52,845	3·21	39,828	2·42
September	36,651	2·23	46,016	2·80	36,992	2·25
October	36,278	2·21	46,651	2·84	39,219	2·38
November	36,441	2·22	43,121	2·62	41,931	2·55
December	35,591	2·17	39,018	2·37	38,958	2·37
Year	417,879	25·43	518,562	31·51	463,616	28·18

Number of Circles.

Statistical returns were received from 222 rural and 56 town circles, from 7 cantonments in British, and 9 in foreign, territory. The aggregate population, according to the census of 1881, of the rural circles was 14,337,234, of the town circles 2,056,025, and of the cantonments in British territory 61,155, including Europeans, Eurasians and fighting men, giving a total of 16,454,414.

Total mortality from cholera.

Cholera caused 3,259 deaths during 1890 throughout the Presidency. The epidemic prevailed chiefly in the Sátára and Belgaum Collectorates, where 1,051 deaths or 0·98 per 1,000 and 809 or 0·93 deaths per 1,000 of population respectively took place; whilst the minimum mortality occurred in the Surat, Hyderabad and Kaira Collectorates, in which there were 1, 9 and 25 deaths respectively registered. In January cholera broke out in eight Collectorates and caused 505 deaths. In February the disease prevailed in six Collectorates causing 114 deaths, and disappeared from three Collectorates, namely, Belgaum, Ahmedábád and Hyderabad. In March 24 deaths from cholera were returned from three Collectorates. In April, cholera ceased in all the Collectorates except Khándesh and Ahmedábád, where two deaths occurred, being the monthly minimum for the year. In May, 15 deaths were registered—one in Khándesh, one in Bombay City, five

in Ratnágiri, seven in Belgaum and one in Ahmedábád. In June, the disease increased and caused 201 deaths, of which 144 occurred in the Belgaum Collectorate. In July there were 365 deaths recorded in 10 Collectorates. In August the disease increased, and the mortality rose to 706, the maximum for the year, and prevailed more or less in seven Collectorates. A decrease took place in the month of September, 299 deaths having been reported. In October, cholera caused 443 deaths. In November there were 227 deaths from this disease in seven Collectorates, whilst in December 358 deaths from the same cause took place in nine Collectorates. Dhárwár, Kánara, Broach, Thar and Párkar, Shikárpur and the Upper Sind Frontier were free from cholera throughout the year.

The next table shows the mortality from cholera by the seasons into which the year has been conventionally divided; it will be seen that 1,571 deaths out of the 3,259 occurred in the rainy season of 122 days:—

Mortality by seasons

Years.	COLD SEASON (121 DAYS).				HOT AND DRY (61 DAYS).		RAINY SEASON (122 DAYS).				HOT AND DAMP (61 DAYS).		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).	
1889...	514	496	227	895	2,953	6,162	5,202	6,370	5,042	2,509	1,086	375	32,431
1890...	358	606	114	24	2	15	201	365	706	299	443	227	3,259

The following table shows the total number of deaths from cholera in each of the 20 years ending 1890:—

Mortality for 20 years, from 1871 to 1890, inclusive.

1871	5,821	1878	46,743	1885	37,287
1872	15,642	1879	6,937	1886	167
1873	283	1880	684	1887	25,711
1874	37	1881	16,694	1888	36,500
1875	47,555	1882	7,904	1889	32,431
1876	32,117	1883	37,954	1890	3,259
1877	57,252	1884	13,804		

The following statement exhibits the death-rates from cholera in the affected Collectorates arranged in order of highest death-rate:—

Death-rates by Collectorates.

Collectorates.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Collectorates.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Population.
Sátára	0·98	Ahmedábád	0·06
Belgaum... ..	0·93	Ratnágiri	0·07
Karáchi	0·76	Poona	0·07
Thána	0·28	Ahmednagar	0·05
Sholápur... ..	0·27	Násik	0·04
Panch Maháls	0·18	Khándesh	0·03
Bombay (City)	0·12	Kaira	0·03
Kolaba	0·15	Hyderabad	0·01
Bijápur	0·09	Surat	0·002

From the above statement it will be seen that the death-rate attained the high ratios of 0·98, 0·93 and 0·76 per 1,000 in the Sátára, Belgaum and Karáchi Collectorates. In Thána, Sholápur, Panch Maháls, Bombay (City) and Kolába the ratios were 0·28, 0·27, 0·18, 0·12 and 0·15 respectively.

Seventy-three out of 222 rural circles or tálukas were more or less affected by cholera during the year. The subjoined table shows, in order of highest death-rate, the rural circles—eight in all—in which the death-rates from cholera exceeded 1 per 1,000 population. It will be seen from this table that the disease principally prevailed in two tálukas in each of the Karáchi and Sátára Collectorates, in three of the Belgaum Collectorate and one in the Sholápur Collectorate. At the head of the circles is Jati Táluka, in the Karáchi Collectorate, where the ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population was 5·61:—

Mortality in rural Circles.

No.	Name of Circle.	Collectorate.	Population of the Circle.	No. of Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
1	Jati	Karáchi	27,055	152	5·61
2	Sujával	Do.	30,314	153	5·04
3	Karád	Sátára	130,142	426	3·27
4	Vaiva	Do.	169,408	308	1·81
5	Athni	Belgaum	94,775	151	1·59
6	Gokák	Do.	82,722	129	1·55
7	Chikodi	Do.	245,614	362	1·47
8	Saugola	Sholápur	62,849	68	1·08

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.
Mortality in towns.

Out of 56 town circles, 17 were affected during the year. The following table shows those towns in which the death-rate exceeded 1 per 1,000. Of these, one is in the Belgaum Collectorate, one in the Panch Maháls Collectorate, and one in the Thána Collectorate. The town of Athni, in the Belgaum Collectorate, heads the number, its death-rate per 1,000 of population having been 9·65 :—

No.	Towns.	Collectorates.	Population of Towns.	No. of Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
1	Athni T. C.	Belgaum	11,186	108	9·65
2	Dohad „	Panch Maháls	12,394	42	3·38
3	Kalyán „	Thána	12,910	20	1·54

Mortality in villages.

The affected area included 377 out of 24,535 villages in the Presidency. The highest percentage (13·99) took place in the Karáchi Collectorate, where out of 722 villages 101 were affected. In the Sátára, Belgaum and Sholápur Collectorates the percentages were 7·31, 5·96 and 4·09 respectively, and in the remainder the percentages were below 4 per cent. :—

Collectorates.	Total Villages.	Villages affected by Cholera.	Percentages of affected Villages to total Villages.
Khándesh... ..	2,679	10	0·37
Násik	1,629	3	0·18
Thána	1,880	19	1·01
Kolába	1,191	9	0·75
Ahmednagar	1,331	9	0·67
Poona	1,181	8	0·68
Sholápur	709	29	4·09
Sátára	1,340	98	7·31
Ratnágiri	1,295	10	0·77
Belgaum	1,073	64	5·96
Bijápur	1,139	5	0·44
Kaira	577	2	0·35
Panch Maháls	673	2	0·30
Ahmedábád	857	6	0·70
Karáchi	722	101	13·99
Hyderábád	1,104	2	1·82
Total	19,380	377	1·95

Attacks and Deaths.

The following table shows the attacks and deaths in each Collectorate, and the last column gives the percentages of deaths to attacks. Very high percentages of deaths to attacks occurred in Karáchi (80·48), Bombay City (75·19), Hyderábád (75), Thána (64·76), and Ahmedábád (63·72). It will be seen that in three Collectorates the percentage was above the mean and in the remainder below. The mean percentage for the Presidency was 52·04 :—

Collectorates.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths to Attacks.
Khándesh	107	41	38·32
Násik	67	35	52·24
Thána	349	226	64·76
Bombay (City)	133	100	75·19
Kolába	125	74	59·2
Ahmednagar	125	43	34·4
Poona	146	64	43·84
Sholápur	332	157	47·29
Sátára	2,147	1,051	48·95
Ratnágiri	130	77	59·23
Belgaum	1,697	809	47·67
Bijápur	122	60	49·18
Surat	4	1	25·
Kaira	65	25	38·46
Panch Maháls	132	43	36·36
Ahmedábád	113	72	63·72
Karáchi	456	367	80·48
Hyderábád	12	9	75·
Total	6,262	3,259	Mean. 52·04

Small-pox : mortality by sexes.

During 1890 there were 2,877 deaths from small-pox (1,507 males and 1,370 females)

against 7,066 in 1889 and a decennial mean of 4,891. The number of deaths registered under this head, in each year since 1879, was as follows:—

Years.			Number of Deaths.	Years.			Number of Deaths.
1879	...	...	1,156	1885	...	...	2,646
1880	...	...	940	1886	...	...	876
1881	...	...	539	1887	...	...	3,753
1882	...	...	1,630	1888	...	...	3,617
1883	...	...	13,404	1889	...	...	7,066
1884	...	...	14,438	1890	...	...	2,877
Total ...			32,107	Total ...			20,835

Small-pox in the Southern Registration District attained a ratio of 0·30 per 1,000 against 0·53 in 1889 and a decennial mean of 0·45. In the Western Registration District the ratio was 0·20 against 0·42 in the previous year and the decennial mean of 0·41. In the Sind Registration District it was 0·19 against 0·90 in the previous year, and a decennial mean of 0·27. In the Eastern Gujarát and Central Registration districts the ratios per 1,000 of population were respectively 0·13 and 0·08, against 0·15 and 0·29 in the previous year, and a decennial mean of 0·11 and 0·23. In Collectorates the highest death ratios (0·84 and 0·63) took place respectively in Kánara and Broach, and the lowest (0·01) took place in Ahmednagar and Ahmedábád: the Presidency rate was 0·17 against 0·43 in the previous year and a decennial mean of 0·30.

Deaths by Districts and Collectorates

During 1890, 180,054 males and 164,843 females, or a total of 344,897 persons, were reported to have died from fever, against 346,878 in 1889, showing a decrease of 1,981 deaths for the year; the mean for the previous ten years was 286,210.

Fever: mortality by sexes.

In the Eastern Gujarát Registration District, fever caused a higher mortality (29·54 per 1,000) during the year than in 1889, when the rate was 27·36, the decennial mean being 23·61. In the Sind, Southern and Central Registration Districts the death ratios were respectively 19·68, 19·55 and 19·41, against 19·38, 17·88 and 20·04 in the previous year, and 14·13, 14·92 and 16·50 the decennial mean. In the Western Registration District the ratio for the year was 18·32 against 20·98 and 17·73 for the previous year and the ten years' mean respectively. In 12 Collectorates out of 24 the fever death-rate was higher than that of the previous year. The Collectorate of Ahmedábád headed the list with the very high ratio of 34·91 against 30·19 in 1889 and 23·81 in the previous ten years. In the following Collectorates high death ratios occurred:—Broach 33·78, Kaira 30·37, Sholápur 26·27, Khándesh 24·86, Sátára 24·43, Shikárpur 23·21, Násik 22·79, Surat 22·26, Ahmednagar 21·67, Dhárwár 21·20, Panch Maháls 21·10 and Bijápur 21·04,—the Presidency rate being 20·96 against 21·08 in the previous year and 17·42 the decennial mean.

Mortality by Districts and Collectorates.

From January to April and in November and December the deaths from fever were both above the mean and the corresponding months in the previous year. From May to October the deaths were above the decennial mean, but less than in the previous year. The maximum mortality from fever took place in April, when 42,786 deaths were reported, and the minimum in June, when 20,962 deaths were recorded from this cause. A certain proportion of the mortality in April may be attributed to influenza.

Deaths by Months.

During 1890, dysentery and diarrhoea caused the deaths of 19,682 males and 16,355 females, or a total of 36,037 persons, against 48,202 in 1889 and a decennial mean of 37,238.

Deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea by sexes.

The Southern Registration District headed the list with the high ratio of 5·32 per 1,000 against 6·34 in 1889 and 4·19 the decennial mean. The Western Registration District came next with a ratio of 2·39, the Central Registration District with 2·01, the Eastern Gujarát Registration District with 0·81, and the Sind Registration District with 0·16. In the Presidency the rate was 2·19 against 2·93 in the previous year and a decennial mean of 2·27. Excepting the Collectorates of Ratnágiri, Kánara and Upper Sind Frontier District, the death-rate for the year was lower in all the Collectorates. The highest ratios recorded were in Belgaum 6·99, Dhárwár 5·65, and Bijápur 4·92, and the lowest in Hyderabad 0·06 and Thar and Párkar 0·03.

Deaths by Districts and Collectorates.

During the year, the deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea were less than in 1889, but exceeded the decennial mean in the months of January, March, April, July and August. The maximum mortality occurred in August, and the minimum in February and May.

Deaths by Months.

During 1890, 3,383 males and 2,500 females, or a total of 5,883 persons, met with violent deaths. The mortality from these causes was less by 58 than that reported in 1889, when 5,941 deaths were recorded. Of the 5,883 deaths, 2,429 happened from drowning, 1,218 resulted from snake-bites, 616 from wounds, 192 from hanging, 126 from poisoning, 81 from attacks by wild beasts, and 1,221 from causes not specified. During 1890, under

Deaths from injuries.

wounding and snake-bites there was an increase of 119 deaths, whilst under drowning, hanging, wild beasts, and other causes there was a decrease of 177 deaths as compared with 1889.

Deaths from other
causes.

The recorded deaths from causes other than those specified, numbered 70,663, of which 36,450 occurred among males and 34,213 among females. The total for 1889 was 78,044. There was thus a decrease of 7,381 under this head.

Emigration.

There is nothing to record under this head.

Medical Relief.

CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Number of
institutions.

The total number of hospitals and dispensaries at the end of 1890 was 248, four new dispensaries having been opened during that year at Lonávla, Mirajgaon, Yával and Vadgaon. The three former are grant-in-aid institutions and the last-named is in the Kolhápúr State. No hospitals or dispensaries were closed during the year under report.

Number of patients.

The total number of patients treated was 1,723,584 (38,512 in-door and 1,685,072 out-door) against 1,696,614 (37,549 in-door and 1,659,065 out-door) patients in 1889. There was thus an increase under every head. Of the in-door patients treated, 26,237 were cured, 4,998 relieved, 2,829 discharged otherwise, and 2,611 died. The percentage of deaths was thus 6·7 against 8 in 1889. The daily average of sick fell from 1,815·2 to 1,808·1. Of the out-door patients, 1,517,007 attended personally. At the civil hospitals, 393,280 persons were treated, and 1,330,304 at the dispensaries. The daily average attendance was 17,274 against 17,000 in 1889. The total number of beds increased to 3,612 or by 47.

Diseases treated.

There were 247 cases of small-pox against 944 in 1889. Cholera gave 691 cases as compared with 5,318 in the previous year. There was a decrease of 2,669 cases of dysentery in the year as compared with 1889. Malarial fevers gave, as usual, the largest numbers: of this disease there were 288,919, or 16·7 per cent. of the total number of patients treated, against 262,791, or 15·4 in the previous year. In the Konkan the percentage was 20·6, in the Deccan 11·2, in Gujarát 19·8, in Sind 21·1, and in foreign territory 26. The figures in 1889 were 18·6, 10·9, 18·4, 19 and 18·7 respectively. Venereal affections gave 33,459, or 1·9 per cent. of cases treated, against 30,028, or 1·7 per cent. in 1889. Worms affected 166,029 of the patients, or 9·6 per cent., against 157,912, or 9·3 per cent. in the previous year. They were prevalent in the Deccan and the Konkan, the percentage to total cases being 15·6 per cent. in the former and 10·2 in the latter. There were 1,143 cases of leprosy, or 211 less than in 1889. No returns have been received from the Mátunga Leper Home. Diseases of the eye and ear gave 178,620 and 67,819 cases, or 10·3 and 3·9 per cent. respectively. Skin-diseases numbered 210,401, or 12·2 per cent. of the cases, or 1·1 per cent. less than in 1889; in the Konkan the percentage was 9·9, in the Deccan 12·4, in Gujarát 15·1, in Sind 9·2 and in foreign territory 5·7. Rheumatism gave 47,925 cases, or 2·8 per cent. of the total number treated, as compared with 46,469, or 2·7 per cent. in 1889. Diarrhœa cases treated numbered 39,893, or 7,558 fewer than in 1889.

Operations per-
formed.

On 1st January 1890 there remained under treatment 116 cases which had undergone operations, and 5,594 operations were performed during the year, making a total of 5,710 cases against 5,297 in 1889. Of these, 4,884 were cured, 211 relieved, 125 discharged otherwise, and 177 ended fatally, leaving 161 under treatment at the end of the year. The results of 152 operations performed on out-door patients being unknown are not recorded. Of the operations 4,193 were performed in civil hospitals and 1,517 in dispensaries; 1,636, or about one-third of the total operations, were performed on the eye and its appendages. Of these, 1,318 were performed in the Cowasji Jehángir Ophthalmic Hospital. Next in order came the removal of calculus with 863 operations and 55 deaths. Incisions gave 793, operations on joints 601, removal of tumours 453, operations not classified 449, and amputations 386. The total number of minor operations was 81,872 as compared with 85,143 in 1889.

Sex and race of
patients.

Of the total number of patients treated, 46·1 per cent. were men, 18·7 per cent. were women and 35·2 per cent. were children, against 45·2, 18·7 and 36·1, which were the corresponding percentages in 1889. Again, 67·5 per cent. of the patients were Hindus against 67·7 per cent. in 1889; 26·5 per cent. against 26·2 were Mahomedans; 2·7 against 2·6 per cent. were Native Christians; 1·8 (the same as in 1889) per cent. were Pársis; 0·4 against 0·6 per cent. were Europeans; 0·2 per cent. in both years were Eurasians, and 0·9 were of other castes.

Income and expen-
diture.

The total income was Rs. 12,85,955 against Rs. 12,48,079 in 1889. Of this Rs. 1,21,993 were cash balance at the beginning of the year, Rs. 8,34,117 were received from Government and Rs. 2,93,966 from Local and Municipal Funds and miscellaneous sources, such as hospital stoppages, sale of medicines, unserviceable articles, &c. Hospital

stoppages amounted to Rs. 35,404 against Rs. 34,497 in 1889. The interest on invested capital yielded Rs. 17,858 and sale of securities Rs. 4,000. From Europeans Rs. 2,212 were received as subscriptions and from natives Rs. 11,308. The total expenditure was Rs. 11,57,930, from which must be deducted Rs. 14,025 invested during the year, Rs. 46,287 realized from the sale of medicines and unserviceable articles, hospital stoppages, &c., and Rs. 952, the unexpended balance of the Government grant to the Dinsha Mánékji Petit Leper Asylum, Ratnágiri, which lapsed to Government. After making these deductions the net expenditure was Rs. 10,96,665 against Rs. 10,36,240 in the previous year; the increase was mainly due to the payment of medicine charges of the preceding two years. The average cost of each diet was Re. 0-2-6, or the same as in the preceding two years. The average cost of each patient was Re. 0-12-0, or 5 pies more than in the previous year. In the Konkan it was Rs. 1-8-3, in the Deccan Re. 0-8-4, in Gujarát Re. 0-7-10, in Sind Re. 0-8-4, and in the foreign institutions Rs. 2-0-11 as compared with Rs. 1-9-3, Re. 0-7-4, Re. 0-6-5, Re. 0-9-6 and Rs. 2-4-11, respectively, in the previous year. The percentage of total cost paid by Government was 76·0 against 77·2 in 1889. If the cost of the Native State institutions be added, the percentage paid by Government would be 68·9 against 70·4 in the previous year. The cost to Government of dispensaries alone was 37·0 per cent. as compared with 39·7 in 1889.

On the 1st January 1890 the balance was Rs. 4,45,875; Rs. 14,025 were invested during the year, making a total of Rs. 4,59,900. Of this sum, securities to the value of Rs. 1,000 were sold and Rs. 3,000 withdrawn, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,55,900 at the end of the year. Invested Capital.

The following contributions were given during the year under report by private individuals for medical institutions, or to advance medical science:— Private Contributions.

- (1) Rs. 1,25,000 from Sir Dinsha Mánékji Petit, Bart., K.C.I.E., for a hospital for women and children.
- (2) Rs. 1,00,000 from Sir Dinsha Mánékji Petit, Bart., K.C.I.E., for the Leper Asylum at Trombay.
- (3) Rs. 13,000 from the late Surgeon-General Wyllie's legacy of Rs. 50,000 for the benefit of the community of Ahmedábád, to build the two detached wards in the Civil Hospital, Ahmedábád.
- (4) Rs. 10,000 from Brigade-Surgeon H. V. Carter for the institution of a Lecturership on medical subjects in the Grant Medical College.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT, BOMBAY.

The operation of the Contagious Diseases Act in Bombay having been suspended from 1st July 1888, there is nothing to record under this head.

Lunatic Asylums.

There were six lunatic asylums, as in the previous year, situated at Colába (Bombay), Poona, Ahmedábád, Dhárwár, Hyderábád and Ratnágiri. Number of asylums.

The total population during the year was 1,006 against 917 in the previous year. Of these 828 were males and 178 females. There remained on 1st January 1890, 580 males and 134 females, 233 males and 40 females were admitted, and 15 males and 4 females re-admitted during the year. 200 males and 38 females were discharged. Of these, 97 males and 17 females were cured, 100 males and 21 females were transferred to friends (90 males and 17 females improved and 10 males and 4 females unimproved), 2 males were transferred from civil to criminal list and one male from criminal to civil. Sixty-six males and 12 females died against 50 and 17, respectively, in 1889. On 31st December 1890 there remained 562 males and 128 females, total 690. The daily average strength was 575·7 males and 130·4 females, total 706·1 against 702·4 in 1889. Inmates.

The percentages of cures and deaths to the daily average strength were:—

Cured	...	{ Males	...	...	16·8	} Total	...	16·1
		{ Females	...	...	13·0			
Died	...	{ Males	...	...	11·4	} Total	...	11·0
		{ Females	...	...	9·2			

The percentages to admissions in the year were—

Cured	...	{ Males	...	...	39·1	} Total	...	39·0
		{ Females	...	...	38·6			
Died	...	{ Males	...	...	26·6	} Total	...	26·7
		{ Females	...	...	27·2			

There were remaining on 1st January 1890, 101 males and 11 females; 21 males and two females were admitted, making 122 males and 13 females; total 135 against 131 in 1889. No criminal lunatics were admitted in the asylums at Poona, Dhárwár and Ahmedábád during the year. Ten males and two females were discharged, transferred, &c., 19 males and two females died, and there remained 93 males and 9 females under treatment at the end of the year. The daily average strength of these insanes was 94·1 males and 8·9 females, total 103 against 105·4 in 1889. Criminal Lunatics.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

The following table shows the types of insanity and the result of the treatment of each form :—

Types and causes of insanity.

	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Died.
Mania	279	114	393	55	39	37
Melancholia	55	46	101	7	29	6
Dementia	168	49	217	12	19	15
Idiocy	30	5	35	...	2	5
Epileptic insanity	24	6	30	1	2	1
Charus smoking	6	2	8	2	...	...
Ganja smoking	71	37	108	27	5	7
Use of bhāng... ..	40	8	48	4	1	4
Opium eating	9	1	10	1	...	2
Spirit drinking	26	17	43	4	8	1
Other types	6	7	13	1	2	...
Total	714	292	1,006	114	107	78

Of the 1,006 cases treated the cause is given in 497 cases and was not known in 509. Physical causes numbered 407 and moral causes 90. Of the physical causes, 217 were said to be intoxicants, 32 fever, 27 epilepsy, 12 masturbation, 16 destitution and 10 each injuries to the head and previous attacks. The disease was hereditary in 43 and congenital in 14 cases. Of moral causes grief was the alleged cause in 63, anger in 11, fear in eight, religion in five, loss of money in two and jealousy in one case. Among the criminal insanes charged with crimes of violence the following were the alleged causes of insanity :—

Ganja smoking	11	Injury	1
Opium eating	2	Hereditary	5
Spirit drinking	3	Grief	1
Fever	3	Anger	2
Puerperal fever... ..	1	Religion	1
Epilepsy	1	Jealousy	1
Unknown	53		

The total expenditure was Rs. 1,29,150 against Rs. 1,28,887 in 1889 and Rs. 1,20,920 in 1888. Establishment cost Rs. 27,210, nearly the same as, and superintendence Rs. 17,270, or Rs. 683 less than, in the previous year. There was an increase in the cost of diet, clothing and bedding, medicines and contingencies. The following table gives the cost per head of lunatics in each asylum under the several items of expenditure :—

Abstract of Cash Account.

	Daily average strength in 1890.	ESTABLISHMENT.		DIET.		CLOTHING AND BEDDING.	
		Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Colaba	274.2	25,254 0 9	92 1 7	28,628 3 6	104 6 6	3,021 14 0	11 0 3
Ratnagiri	65.0	4,878 8 7	75 0 10	2,888 9 8	44 7 0	275 11 5	4 3 10
Poona	97.0	4,206 14 2	43 5 11	4,615 14 9	47 9 4	840 10 0	8 10 8
Dhárwár	37.7	2,010 0 0	53 5 0	1,458 3 10	38 10 9	.....	.....
Ahmedábád	102.2	3,852 0 0	37 11 0	4,712 2 0	46 1 8	508 14 8	4 15 8
Sir Cowasji Jehángir, Hyderabad	130.0	4,277 12 11	32 14 6	3,729 1 7	28 10 11	420 11 0	3 3 9
Total	706.1	44,479 4 5	62 15 10	46,032 3 4	65 3 0	5,067 13 1	7 2 10

	MEDICINES.		CONTINGENCIES.		GRAND TOTAL.	
	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Colaba	1,239 9 7	4 8 3	7,107 7 10	25 14 8	65,251 3 8	237 15 6
Ratnagiri	56 9 4	0 13 11	243 4 10	3 11 10	8,342 11 10	128 5 7
Poona	53 7 2	0 8 9	705 11 5	7 4 4	10,422 9 6	107 7 2
Dhárwár	199 6 0	5 4 7	234 5 2	6 3 5	3,901 15 0	103 7 11
Ahmedábád	150 15 6	1 7 7	990 4 10	9 11 0	10,214 5 0	99 15 1
Sir Cowasji Jehángir, Hyderabad	77 10 10	0 9 6	463 10 8	3 9 0	8,968 15 0	68 15 10
Total	1,777 10 5	2 8 3	9,744 12 9	13 12 9	1,07,101 12 0	151 10 10

The receipts from paying patients amounted to Rs. 16,076, or Rs. 3,848 more over the previous year. This increase was mainly at Colába and Ahmedábád. Rs. 119 were received on account of sale of unserviceable articles, and remitted to the Government Treasury. Deducting the amount remitted to the Treasury on account of paying patients and sale of unserviceable articles, &c., from the sum of the amounts received from the Treasury adjusted to Government and value of articles received from the Manufacturing Department, the net cost to Government was Rs. 96,760 against Rs. 1,04,430 in 1889. The following statement shows comparatively the cost of each patient at each asylum for the past three years :—

	Daily average strength in 1890.	Net Cost.	COST PER HEAD.					
			1890.		1889.		1888.	
			Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Colába	274.2	55,940 12 11	204	0 2	202	2 8	214	14 6
Ratnágiri... ..	65.0	8,643 10 4	132	15 8	143	4 1	178	12 3
Poona	97.0	10,551 1 6	108	12 4	134	13 0	145	5 5
Dhárwár	37.7	4,482 7 1	118	14 2	156	0 0	239	6 2
Ahmedábád	102.2	8,910 2 7	78	6 0	105	0 0	116	15 10
Sir Cowasji Jehángir, Hyderabad.	130.0	9,131 8 3	70	3 10	80	14 4	75	9 2
Total	706.1	96,759 10 8	137	0 6	143	10 10	161	6 10

From the above it will be seen that, except in Colába, the net cost per head was less in all the asylums than in the previous year.

Sanitation.

The principal military works connected with sanitation have been alluded to in the Public Works section of Chapter IV of this report. The actual cost of works of this nature carried out during the year 1890 was Rs. 41,767 against Rs. 67,937 in 1889. Nearly all the works, none of which were important, were either the construction of latrines, or drains, or the cleaning out wells and improving the water-supply.

Sanitary works :
Military.

Sanitary works carried out by Local Boards have been referred to in the section of Chapter III of this report which deals with Local Boards' Administration.

Local Boards.

While the aggregate income of the municipalities in the Presidency amounted to Rs. 43,44,404, their total expenditure was Rs. 44,42,471, of which Rs. 3,93,693 were devoted to "Conservancy." In the previous year Rs. 4,00,744 were spent on this object. The aggregate expenditure of the several municipalities in Sind during the year 1890-91 amounted to Rs. 9,31,677, of which Rs. 87,396 or 9.7 per cent., were laid out on conservancy. The only towns in Sind possessing a regular water-supply were Karáchi and Hyderabad. Elsewhere the water-supply was principally derived from rivers, tanks and wells. A scheme for the drainage of a portion of the town of Karáchi was under consideration, and the drainage system of the western side of the Hyderabad town was completed during the year. The municipalities in Sind entertained, as usual, a staff of sweepers for cleaning public roads, streets, &c. In most towns, dust-bins were provided in convenient spots.

Mofussil
Municipalities.

In the Northern Division the expenditure incurred on account of "Conservancy" was Rs. 1,09,184 against Rs. 1,08,505 in the preceding year. While special measures do not appear to have been taken, during the year, to improve the conservancy of the towns, there was generally a good deal of attention paid by municipalities to this department. In Kurla the municipality had already imposed a halálkhor cess, and the Bándra Municipality was contemplating the introduction of a similar impost. In Nadiád three new latrines were provided in parts of the town in which they were most required, and the Bulsár Municipality provided two latrines and dust-bins. The water-supply was generally obtained from the rivers in the neighbourhood or from wells. The water-works at Ahmedábád were formally opened after the close of the year under report, and the city now has a very abundant and pure supply of water at very light rates. In Viramgám, experiments were being made, but the matter is one of considerable difficulty, as the water in the neighbourhood is brackish. In Broach and Kalyán, funds for the preparation of a scheme for a water-supply had already been advanced to the Public Works Department, while in Surat the municipality were awaiting the report of the Chemical Analyser on the samples of water sent to him for analysis. In Ahmedábád, Broach, Surat, Bulsár and Thána comprehensive schemes for drainage were contemplated. In Nadiád a project for the drainage of storm-waters which accumulate round the town was under consideration. In all the smaller towns the surface drainage for storm-waters was sufficiently good, and from time to time, as funds permitted, side gutters were made.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

The amount spent on conservancy by the municipalities of the Central Division was Rs. 1,60,729. The water-supply of the municipal towns was derived from rivers, wells and tanks, and was sufficient, except in Dhulia, Nasik, Yeola and Bársi. In Dhulia, the water-works, which were commenced in May 1899, were in progress, and in other municipalities large water-works were in contemplation. The municipalities in this Division, however, were in many cases unable to do anything in the matter of drainage owing to the want of funds at their disposal; in others a fair beginning had been made. The surface drainage scheme and filter works for the Poona City Municipality was still under the consideration of that body at the close of the year.

In the Southern Division there was an increase in expenditure on conservancy—most marked in Belgaum, where it amounted to Rs. 2,671. In Gokák and Alibág, charges to the extent of Rs. 340 and Rs. 251, respectively, were incurred. The amount spent on drainage works showed a large decrease, due to the fact that no works were executed during the year. In all, seven municipal towns were supplied with water by pipes from reservoirs, and in twelve the supply of well water was reported to be ample. Of the remaining municipalities, projects for the improvement of the water-supply were set on foot in Hubli, Nipáni and Panvel, and in the others there was no immediate prospect of any improvement, as there were no funds for carrying out any complete scheme of water-works.

Bombay City.

The expenditure of the Health Department of the City of Bombay was Rs. 11,55,118 against Rs. 11,96,577 in the previous year. The important measures of sanitation carried out are noticed in the section of Chapter III which deals with Municipal Administration.

Bombay Harbour :
Importation of disease.

During the year, seventeen vessels arrived in harbour with infectious diseases on board against fourteen in the previous year. Of the diseases thirteen were cases of small-pox, thirteen of measles, and one was a case of chicken-pox.

Inspection of outgoing vessels.

The number of vessels of all kinds sailing from the port of Bombay which were inspected by the Health Officer was 646 against 640 in 1889-90, and the total number of persons inspected was 75,899 against 78,667 in the previous year. Of the ships which underwent inspection, 393 were square-rigged vessels and steamers, 218 were native craft, 14 were pilgrim ships and 21 were Indian Troop and Marine ships.

Vaccination.

Strength of the Department.

The Vaccination Department during the year 1890-91 comprised five Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, three Superintendents of Vaccination, 36 Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination, six Assistant Superintendents of Vaccination, 33 clerks and kárkuns, 563 vaccinators and candidate vaccinators, and 571 peons. There was an increase of three Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination in Native States—one in Sávantvádi and two in the Southern Marátha Jágghirs. One additional clerk was entertained in the Presidency Circle. There was a decrease of one municipal vaccinator, who had been temporarily appointed by the Guledgud Municipality in the previous year. In local fund establishments, there was an increase of five vaccinators and two candidate vaccinators. In Native States, eight additional vaccinators were entertained—one for the Dángs, two for Sávantvádi, one for Dharampor, two for Rewa Kántha Agency and two for the Pálanpur Superintendency. There were 571 peons against 551 in the previous year. In the entire establishment there was an increase of three inspectors, one clerk, 14 vaccinators and candidates, and 20 peons. There were still three additional vaccinators and one candidate required for the Bijápur Collectorate, one vaccinator for the Karáchi Collectorate, one for Bhor State, and one for Khairpur State.

Work among the civil and military population.

There were 885,260 persons primarily vaccinated and 46,487 re-vaccinated, against 900,232 and 58,470, respectively, in the previous year, showing a net decrease of 14,972, or 1.66 per cent., in primary vaccination, and 11,983, or 20.49 per cent., in re-vaccination. The only increase recorded was 38 under primary vaccination in the British Army, and 236 under re-vaccination in dispensaries during the year. On the whole there was in total operations a decrease of 26,955, or 2.81 per cent., as compared with the preceding year for the entire Presidency.

Infants successfully vaccinated as compared with available number.

The following table shows the number of infants successfully vaccinated, during the year under review, in the Presidency, *exclusive of Native States*. The birth and death statistics are taken for the calendar year, as is usual in calculating the number available for vaccination, because infants are generally not vaccinated until three months after birth :—

Years.	Births returned as having been registered.	Deaths registered among children under 1 year.	Children available for vaccination.	Children under 1 year vaccinated successfully.	Children remained to be vaccinated under 1 year.
1889-90	600,489	107,724	492,765	391,511	101,254
1890-91	641,115	98,401	542,714	401,904	140,810

The above table shows that amongst those under one year old the number of successfully vaccinated fell short of the number of registered births after deducting the deaths. Out of 542,714 infants available for vaccination under one year, 401,904, or 74.05 per cent., were protected, and 140,810, or 25.95 per cent., remained unprotected.

The following table gives the rate of primary successful vaccination of children under one year and total successful primary operations per mille of population of each Collectorate and Native State:—

Districts.	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.	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.
BRITISH DISTRICTS.			BRITISH DISTRICTS.		
<i>Western Registration District.</i>			<i>Eastern Gujarát Registration District.</i>		
Khándesh	23·6	31·2	Surat	24·4	30·5
Násik	18·3	26·7	Bronch	25·0	28·6
Thána	17·1	28·1	Kaira	25·1	29·5
Kolába	24·8	28·3	Panch Maháls	26·1	35·2
<i>Presidency Circle</i>	20·2	24·1	Ahmedábád	27·0	30·6
<i>Central Registration District.</i>			<i>Sind Registration District.</i>		
Ahmednagar	31·1	36·3	Karáchi	21·4	33·4
Poona	25·4	35·1	Hyderábád	21·3	29·7
Sholápur	36·0	42·3	Thar and Párkar	22·1	47·3
Sátára	31·0	37·0	Shikárpur	31·2	35·4
Ratnágiri	22·9	32·2	Upper Sind Frontier	29·3	38·0
<i>Southern Registration District.</i>			<i>Native States.</i>		
Belgaum	22·8	35·7	States in Western Registration District.	22·9	38·3
Dhárwár	22·0	31·9	States in Central Registration District.	23·6	32·8
Bijápur	24·7	36·8	States in Southern Registration District.	23·4	33·9
Kánara	8·1	25·5	States in Eastern Gujarát Registration District.	19·7	33·7
			States in Western (Káthiáwár. Gujarát Circle. { Pálanpur...	21·3	32·8
			State (Khairpur) in Sind ...	25·5	33·0
			Baroda Circle	19·7	27·5
			Cutch Circle	28·5	31·3
				27·6	39·4

The next table shows the number of persons primarily vaccinated and also the increase or decrease for each of the last ten years:—

Primarily vaccinated.	Year ending 31st March.									
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Persons	729,323	792,206	826,965	802,207	854,387	855,972	879,755	896,394	900,232	885,260
Increase	86,818	62,883	34,759	...	52,180	1,585	23,763	16,639	3,838	...
Decrease ... ..	...	...	...	24,758	...	...	...	...	...	14,972

The above table shows that from 1882, every year, except 1885 and 1891, was characterized by progress in primary vaccination. Out of 885,260 persons primarily vaccinated, 841,913 cases, or 95·10 per cent., were successful, being 0·22 per cent. more than in 1889-90. The number of unsuccessful cases was less than in the preceding year, being 14,284 against 15,241. In 31,132 cases the result was unknown, as the children were not again brought for inspection. On account of failure of first operations, 2,069 persons were operated on a second time.

During the year, 46,487 persons were re-vaccinated against 58,470 for 1889-90. In 37 instances the re-vaccination was repeated, in 8,655 instances the result could not be ascertained, and in 9,410 the operation failed. The number of successful cases was 28,459, or 61·22 per cent., against 62·16 last year.

The total number of persons operated on was 931,747, and of these 870,372, or 93·41 per cent., were successfully vaccinated against 890,528, or 92·89 per cent., in the preceding year. The successful number consists of 861,053 of the civil population, 4,730 at the dispensary, 415 in the British Army, and 4,174 in the Native Army. 2,106 persons were operated on more than once: the "unsuccessful" numbered 23,694 and the "unknown" cases were 39,787.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.
Percentages of success by districts.

The following table shows by districts and circles the percentages of success in primary and re-vaccination, contrasted with those for the previous year :—

Number.	District and Circle.	Percentages of success of primary vaccinations.		Percentages of success in re-vaccinations.	
		1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
1	Western Registration District ...	95.62	95.65	50.38	61.17
2	Presidency Circle ...	91.68	97.07	18.09	38.08
3	Central Registration District ...	94.46	93.67	64.48	65.90
4	Southern Registration District ...	94.05	93.55	67.07	62.09
5	Eastern Gujarát Registration District ...	97.31	97.79	62.74	59.73
6	Western Gujarát Circle ...	93.28	95.32	63.52	62.64
7	Sind Registration District ...	93.92	94.00	63.62	60.81
8	Baroda ...	95.99	96.51	74.41	60.99
9	Cutch ...	98.83	98.53	77.91	96.07
10	Aden, Muskat, Bushire and Khelat ...	83.50	79.10	76.67	100.00
11	British Army ...	80.21	79.13	68.26	57.53
12	Native Army ...	90.60	89.88	71.09	60.34
	Average for the whole Presidency ...	94.88	95.10	62.16	61.22

In successful primary vaccination the percentages, though somewhat lower in six out of twelve circles than in the previous year, showed on the whole an increase of 0.22 over those of 1889-90.

By agencies.

According to the different agencies or establishments, there was a slight increase in primary work under Government, Municipal, and British Army. In the other establishments there was a decrease. In re-vaccination the only increase was under dispensaries, being 616 against 380, but in other establishments there was a decrease, most noticeable under municipal, in which there were only 5,439 persons re-vaccinated against 10,755 in 1889-90.

By Sex.

There were 454,681 males and 430,579 females primarily vaccinated, and 33,636 males and 12,851 females re-vaccinated; the totals of persons operated on were 488,317 males and 443,430 females. In primary vaccination the sex percentages were respectively 51.36 males and 48.64 females against 51.57 and 48.43 in the preceding year; in re-vaccination the percentages were respectively 72.36 and 27.64 against 71.38 and 28.62; and in total operations, 52.41 and 47.59 against 52.77 and 47.23 in 1889-90.

Caste or race.

During the year there were primarily vaccinated 4,616 Christians, 676,870 Hindus, 134,111 Musulmans, 2,365 Parsis and 67,298 persons of other castes. In the previous year these numbers were respectively 4,666, 690,801, 133,631, 2,141 and 68,993.

Age.

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, respectively, 651,423, 219,038 and 14,799 against 627,179, 256,786 and 16,267 during the preceding year. The number of infants successfully vaccinated was 622,448, of children between 1 and 6 years 206,756, and of persons of other ages 12,709.

Lymph.

The quality of lymph in use throughout the year was generally good; but in the forest districts of Kánara it was unsatisfactory, and animal vaccine depôts were urgently needed. Two consignments of English lymph, of 65 tubes each, were received during the year, besides four, of 6 tubes each, for Aden. Animal lymph was supplied to mofussil applicants by the Superintendent of Vaccination, Presidency Circle.

Animal vaccination.

Animal vaccination was carried on in Bombay and Poona (city and cantonment) throughout the year. In the Western Registration District it was carried out temporarily in the towns of Kúrla and Bándra in the Thána Zilla. In the town of Sholápur, in the Central Registration District, animal vaccination was established in January 1891. The Ahmednagar Municipality provided funds for the purchase of calves for vaccination, and it is hoped that the lymph will soon be established there. Other small municipalities, such as Talegaon Dábháde, A'landi, &c., have voted sums necessary to provide calves for vaccination purposes. In the Southern Registration District, animal vaccination was kept up in Dhárwár and Hubli. The Municipality of Gadag-Bettigeri have sanctioned Rs. 200 for this purpose, and a qualified vaccinator will be appointed in due course. The Belgaum Municipality were again urged to introduce animal vaccination, and sanctioned it during the current year. In the Sind Registration District, animal vaccination was again introduced into the city of Karáchi, and in October last an inoculated calf was sent from Bombay. Though the Hindu residents there presented a petition to the Commissioner against its introduction, no active opposition was shown. Great difficulty was, however, experienced there in procuring young calves for inoculation, and the contractor, who has supplied them hitherto, refused to renew his contract. The people greatly appreciate animal vaccination, as it does away with the necessity of their having to allow lymph to be taken from their children, to which they always object.

The total expenditure on account of vaccination as compared with the preceding year is shown in the following statement:—

Establishments.	1889-90.			1890-91.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Provincial	1,09,059	13	1	1,07,756	11	8	.....	.....	.....	1,303	1	5
Municipal	30,761	0	2	30,918	0	3	157	0	1	.....	.....	.....
Cantonment	862	3	5	975	12	6	113	9	1	.....	.....	.....
Local Fund	89,221	12	4	91,815	3	2	2,593	6	10	.....	.....	.....
Native States	61,151	6	2	63,713	7	0	2,562	0	10	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,91,056	3	2	2,95,179	2	7	4,122	15	5	.....	.....	.....

The total cost for the whole Presidency, including all charges, was Rs. 2,95,179-2-7 against Rs. 2,91,056-3-2 in the preceding year, whilst the successful cases, excluding dispensaries and the army, were 861,053 against 879,679, the average cost for each successful case being annas 5 and pies 6 against annas 5 pies 4, or 2 pies more than in the previous year. Excluding the pay of the supervising officers, the average cost of each successful case was annas 4 and pies 6 against annas 4 and pies 4 in the preceding year.

Taking together the work of all the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents of Vaccination and Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination, there were 4,844 encampments, 88,517 miles travelled in 8,517 days, and 292,851 children inspected in 13,242 villages. Last year the figures were 4,771, 87,392, 8,637, 311,558 and 13,231 respectively. Out of every 100 persons operated on, 31·43 were inspected this year against 32·75 in the preceding year. The areas entrusted to each officer are of too great extent, and the inspection work done suffered thereby.

Supervision.

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:—

Villages visited and not visited by Vaccinators.

	VILLAGES IN BRITISH TERRITORY.		VILLAGES IN NATIVE STATES.		TOTAL VILLAGES.	
	Visited.	Not visited.	Visited.	Not visited.	Visited.	Not visited.
Western Registration District ...	5,119	2,238	338	144	5,457	2,382
Central Registration District ...	5,750	148	608	110	6,353	258
Southern Registration District ...	4,326	675	1,820	91	6,146	766
Eastern Gujarát Registration District ...	3,148	155	3,534	1,463	6,682	1,618
Western Gujarát Circle ...	.....	.....	4,500	840	4,500	840
Sind Registration District ...	14,465	5,001	556	807	15,021	5,808
Total for the Presidency ...	32,808	8,217	11,356	3,455	44,164	11,672

It will be seen from the above statement that, out of 55,836 villages and towns in the Presidency, 44,164 were visited by vaccinators and 11,672, or 20·94 per cent., were unvisited. In British territory, out of 41,025 villages, 32,808 were visited and 8,217 or 20·03, equal to one-fifth of the total, remained unvisited. In Native States, 11,356 out of 14,811 villages were visited, and 3,455, or 29·26 per cent., remained unvisited during the year. A standing order has been issued that vaccinators, as a rule, should visit all villages with a population of more than 500 souls twice a year, and those with less than 500 annually only, except during small-pox epidemics.

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.

Inoculation.

Considering the numerous difficulties, physical and moral, that have to be surmounted by the supervising and inspecting staff, the quantity of work done was satisfactory.

Veterinary.

An account of the Bombay Veterinary College will be found in Chapter VII (Education).

Bombay Veterinary College.

VETERINARY DISPENSARIES.

The four dispensaries established at Ahmedábád, Nadiád, Dhulia and Násik worked successfully. Of the total number of animals treated during 1890-91, 51·1 per cent. were cured, 19·2 per cent. relieved, 3·2 per cent. died, 2·6 per cent. were incurable, 21·5 per cent. were shown under "Results unknown," and 2·4 per cent. remained under treatment at the

General.

close of the year. The percentage of animals shown under "Results unknown" was large, but this is unavoidable. When it is considered that the class of persons in whose interest these dispensaries are established is generally uneducated, and that to them such institutions are new and unintelligible, the results cannot be considered unsatisfactory.

Ahmedabad.

The season was good and the prices of grain and fodder were either stationary or slightly cheaper than in the previous year. Except a mild outbreak of foot and mouth disease in January and February, which was immediately repressed, there was no contagious disease in the district. The total number of animals treated was 912, including 79 in-patients at the hospital and the Pinjrapol. The Veterinary Assistant paid in all 64 visits to private stables, worked at the Ahmedabad Horse Show, and paid occasional visits to the Government stallions. The institution gained in popularity, and patients from a distance of 20 miles were brought to it. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,116 and expenditure to Rs. 1,109. To the receipts may be added Rs. 200 and Rs. 300, being respectively Municipal and Pinjrapol grants collected after the close of the year.

Nadiad.

The season was as good as in Ahmedabad, with prices even cheaper, and the general condition of live stock was good till the latter part of the year, when there was an outbreak of foot and mouth disease and rinderpest. The total number of animals treated was 871, of which 675 were treated at head-quarters and 196 in different parts of the district. The Veterinary Assistant had to close the hospital for a fortnight in every month during his tours in the fair season, and the work consequently suffered. The dispensary had no accommodation for in-patients. Cattle-owners were beginning to appreciate the usefulness of the institution, and cattle were brought from distant parts of the district and from Baroda territory. About 20 per cent. of the total number of animals treated at Nadiad were from outside the city. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,393 and expenditure to Rs. 1,178.

Dhulia.

The season was good, and prices of grain and fodder were moderate. Except rinderpest at Bhadgaon and Dhulia, and in some villages of Chalisgaon, and sheep-pox near Chinchkheda, no contagious disease prevailed in the district. The number of animals treated was 471, of which nine were in-patients and 45 Pinjrapol patients. The work of the dispensary was hampered by want of accommodation for in-patients. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,300 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,219.

Nasik.

This dispensary, first opened as a tentative measure, has become a necessity and did useful work during the past year. The prices of grain and fodder were steady, and there was no epizootic disease of any kind. Of the 249 animals treated, 129 were in-patients. The work at head-quarters being heavy, the Veterinary Assistant was unable to travel in the district. With a view to give publicity to the dispensary, printed hand-bills were distributed among cultivators of outlying villages. No fee was charged for treatment at the dispensary, and the fee for attending at private stables was exceedingly moderate. There were eight prosecutions under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,600 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,163.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education.

General Summary.

The following statement gives the attendance returns at the various educational institutions in the Presidency for the last two years:—

Attendance in schools and colleges classified by standard.

Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.		Number of Pupils.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
<i>Public Institutions.</i>				
University Education—				
Arts Colleges	9	9	1,229	1,289
Professional Colleges	4	4	523	566
School Education, General—				
Secondary Schools	412	403	42,131	41,714
Primary Schools	8,396	8,864	477,017	506,672
School Education, Special—				
Training Schools	16	15	847	881
Other Schools	42	29	1,971	1,970
Total, Public Institutions ...	8,879	9,324	523,718	553,092
<i>Private Institutions.</i>				
Advanced	57	54	786	1,293
Elementary	2,780	2,599	67,123	66,113
Total, Private Institutions ...	2,837	2,653	67,909	67,406
Grand Total ...	11,716	11,977	591,627	620,498

Omitting the private institutions, which are not under Government inspection, the number of boys under instruction rose from 465,234 to 489,183 and the number of girls from 58,484 to 63,909; for boys and girls together the average monthly number on the rolls rose from 501,398 to 528,356, and the average daily attendance from 373,842 to 394,853. The ratio of the average daily attendance to the average monthly number on the rolls was 75 for both 1889-90 and 1890-91. The increase for public institutions was distributed as shown below:—

	SCHOOLS.		PUPILS.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Arts Colleges ... ..	.....	.....	60	.....
Professional Colleges ... ..	.....	.....	43	.....
Secondary Schools ... ..	.....	9	.....	417
Primary Schools	468	.....	29,655	.....
Training Schools ... ..	.....	1	34	.....
All other Special Schools ... ..	.....	13	.....	1
Total ...	468	23	29,792	418

The attendance in the different classes of public schools contrasts with that of the previous year, as under:—

Attendance in schools and colleges classified according to sources of maintenance.

Class of Schools.	Number of Schools.		Number of Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Government... ..	92	87	12,050	12,055	...	5	5	...
Local Boards	4,275	4,243	226,306	228,135	...	32	1,829	...
Municipal Boards	748	792	76,040	84,433	44	...	8,393	...
Native States	2,004	2,072	119,110	124,493	68	...	5,383	...
Aided	1,616	2,009	79,547	94,904	393	...	15,357	...
Unaided	144	121	10,665	9,072	...	23	...	1,593
Total ...	8,879	9,324	523,718	553,092	505	60	30,967	1,593

The number of pupils learning English fell from 44,548 to 43,840, and the number learning a classical language from 17,098 to 17,073, while the number learning a vernacular language rose from 496,775 to 528,295. The falling off in the number of pupils learning English was due to returns from all of the unaided schools not having been obtained and the falling off in the numbers learning classical languages to the exclusion of indigenous schools at Aden from the list of public institutions. The Political Resident returned 31 of these schools with an attendance of 1,239 children, and the grants made to them came to only Rs. 410. The distribution of the pupils according to race is given below, the decrease under the third head being due to the second cause mentioned above, and under the fourth to the absence of complete returns for unaided schools:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	3,779	3,914
Portuguese and Native Christians ...	8,553	9,103
Jews ...	1,480	1,227
Pársis ...	13,339	12,851
Mahomedans ...	76,729	90,131
Hindus ...	412,246	428,024
Aboriginal and hill tribes ...	6,825	7,160
Others... ..	767	682
Total ...	523,718	553,092

Expenditure.

The total expenditure from all sources contrasts with that of the previous year as under:—

Years.	Provincial Funds.	Local Cess.	Municipal Rates.	Fees.	All other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90	17,10,786	8,74,198	2,95,254	12,16,359	15,70,853	56,67,450
1890-91	19,38,283	8,44,135	3,34,572	12,28,194	16,07,160	59,52,344

The decrease in the expenditure from the *Local Cess* was necessary, in order that a working balance might be provided in accordance with the orders of the Supreme Government. The increase in the expenditure from *Municipal Funds* was due to the transfer to Municipalities of certain Local Board schools, and the increase under *Fees* and *All other sources* was due to the increase in the number of schools. The total expenditure of the year was divided between the different funds, as under:—

	Per cent.
Provincial funds... ..	32.57
Local cess	14.18
Municipal rates	5.62
Fees... ..	20.63
Revenues of Native States (including cess and rates)	12.81
All other sources	14.19

Distribution.

The share which each class of institutions had in the total expenditure was as follows:—

Cost of Public Institutions classed as	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
Government	8,09,161	8,41,427
Local Board	12,70,131	13,39,325
Municipal Board	5,16,100	5,78,438
Native State	9,09,013	8,92,934
Aided	14,68,438	16,01,332
Unaided	1,87,659	1,70,339
General	5,06,948	5,28,549
Total	56,67,450	59,52,344

and again:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges ...	2,79,477	3,06,362
Professional Colleges ...	89,210	1,22,802
Secondary Schools ...	14,24,502	14,43,661
Primary Schools ...	24,73,997	26,60,932
Special Schools ...	4,31,876	4,41,321
Buildings and Apparatus ...	4,61,440	4,48,717
University ...	1,04,761	1,08,971
Direction and Inspection ...	2,99,976	3,06,109
Scholarships ...	80,334	86,963
Miscellaneous... ..	21,877	26,506
Total ...	56,67,450	59,52,344

The following table compares the net expenditure from Provincial funds for the past two years:—

Expenditure from
Provincial Funds.

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
University Education ...	1,02,766	1,36,994
School Education, General ...	44,396	75,458
	3,14,661	3,26,042
School Education, Special ...	5,48,035	6,48,879
	78,590	84,430
	30,638	30,094
	1,30,845	1,22,973
Buildings and Apparatus ...	1,68,369	2,03,366
University ...	15,000	20,000
Direction and Inspection ...	2,44,597	2,49,333
Scholarships ...	24,269	25,811
Miscellaneous ...	8,620	14,903
Total ...	17,10,786	19,38,283

The increase in the expenditure on *Arts Colleges* was owing to the return of officers who had been on leave; the increase on *Professional Colleges* and the decrease on *Special Schools* was due to the transfer of charges in the College of Science, where some of the lower departments came under University rules. The College of Science also incurred fresh charges on account of the Bacteriological Laboratory and the Botanical Survey of India. The increased expenditure on *Secondary Schools* was due to the payment of arrears of previous years to aided schools. The increase on *Primary Schools* was due to the additional grant of Rs. 1,00,000 to Local Boards. The increase under the heading *Training Schools* was due to the charges on account of the new Dhulia School and to enhanced salaries in the Hyderabad College. The *University* received an extra grant of Rs. 5,000, and the increase under *Miscellaneous* was due to larger expenditure on account of rewards to authors.

The payments to aided institutions rose from Rs. 4,41,246 to Rs. 4,87,123. The Grants awards to colleges and schools rose from Rs. 3,12,428 to Rs. 3,15,060 and the special grants from Rs. 3,471 to Rs. 4,946. These special grants were Rs. 3,025 for the Bishop's and St. Mary's schools, Rs. 443 for the new English School at Poona, Rs. 1,132 for the Sind Arts College, Rs. 300 for the Bombay Fort Convent School and Rs. 46 for the Anglo-Vernacular School at Talti in Sind. The following table shows the building grants from Provincial funds for the past two years:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
Grants to Government schools ...	22	3,127
Do. Board schools ...	9,892	41,567
Do. aided schools ...	1,39,620	1,55,915
Total ...	1,49,534	2,00,609

The grants for the year under report were as under :—

	Rs.
Sind Arts College	35,719
St. Peter's School, Mázgaon	27,308
Sind Madrasa	23,000
American Mission School, Bombay	15,000
Victoria School, Poona	14,000
Anjuman-i-Islám, Bombay	8,531
St. Xavier's College, Bombay	8,000
St. Joseph's School, Báandra	5,460
Chiplún School	4,956
St. Anne's School, Byculla	4,500
Broach Gymnasium	2,877
St. Mary's Institution, Bombay	2,812
Malcolmpeth School	2,500
Mission School, Ahmednagar	2,161
Do. Shokápur	2,066
Jalgaon School	2,058
Zenána Mission School, Poona	2,000
New Station School, Sirur	1,574
Vengurla School	1,240
German Mission School, Dhárwár	1,080
Small grants	33,767

The expenditure from the Public Works Budget on Government buildings in 1890-91 was as under :—

	Rs.
(a) Repairs	20,491
(b) Minor works (up to Rs. 1,000)	3,809
(c) Large works (above Rs. 1,000)	47,567

Total, Public Works Department Budget ... 71,867

University Education.

Arts Colleges.

Particulars as to the colleges affiliated to the University will be found in Part III, Appendix VII—A, Statement 6, and the attendance in the Arts Colleges is shown below :—

	Number on the Rolls at the end of the year.		Average monthly number on the Rolls.		Average daily attendance.		Fee Receipts.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
							Rs.	Rs.
Elphinstone College	217	253	209	224	196	207	21,102	22,174
Deccan College	103	140	125	111	121	101	14,565	9,121
Rájáram College	41	55	47	45	45	44	2,121	2,529
Sámaldás College	58	25	63	37	50	31	2,880	1,560
Free General Assembly	220	243	200	234	186	218	11,600	14,498
St. Xavier's College	188	183	182	186	173	175	16,874	15,582
Gujarát College	99	119	73	99	64	90	4,592	6,750
Sind College	63	76	61	65	57	62	3,645	4,340
Fergusson College	240	199	181	222	148	163	4,184	10,304

The distribution of students in the different classes was as under :—

Colleges.	Reading for the Previous Examination.	Reading for the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor.	Reading for the Degree of Bachelor.	Reading for the Degree of Master of Arts.
Elphinstone College	101	68	59	25
Deccan College	39	49	52	5
Free General Assembly	136	66	34	7
St. Xavier's College	109	51	19	4
Fergusson College	165	34	...	...
Gujarát College	77	33	9	...
Sámaldás College	18	4	3	...
Rájáram College	29	26	...	...
Sind College	50	20	6	...

The following is a statement showing the number of candidates who succeeded in passing the University examinations:—

Colleges.	Previous Examination.	1st B.A.	B.A.	1st B.Sc.	B.Sc.	M.A.
Elphinstone ...	36	33	29	2	...	...
Deccan ...	13	27	24	...	...	...
College of Science ...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Free General Assembly ...	50	27	24	1	...	...
St. Xavier's ...	34	20	13	...	...	2
Gujarát ...	20	8	4	...	...	...
Sind ...	13	7	3	...	...	...
Rájárám ...	20	12	...	...	...	...
Baroda ...	23	3	3	...	...	...
Sámaldás ...	8	10	3	...	...	...
Fergusson ...	46	22	...	...	...	...
Total ...	263	169	103	3	2	2
Total for previous year ...	284	86	105	5	2	3

The fees in the Bombay school rose from Rs. 11,775 to Rs. 12,925, and the attendance returns were as under:—

	March 1890.	March 1891.
Senior students ...	66	96
Junior do. ...	99	107
Jurisprudence Class ...	103	75
Candidate for the Pleaders' Examination.	1	.....
Total ...	269	278

Professional
Colleges: Law
Schools.

One hundred and fifteen students presented themselves for the examination in Jurisprudence and 91 passed. For the LL.B. Examination there were 85 candidates and 39 passed. In the Poona class the number of students fell from 48 to 24, and the fee-receipts from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 1,750; 59 students presented themselves for the examination in Jurisprudence, of whom 53 passed. The classes which were opened in the Gujarát and Sind Colleges numbered 27 and 11 students respectively.

The fee-receipts rose from Rs. 19,145 to Rs. 19,236, and the attendance returns were as under:—

Grant Medical
College.

	March 1890.	March 1891.
University Classes ... { Men... ..	130	148
... { Women	18	18
Candidates in Certificated Practitioners' Class for women ...	14	12
Military Pupils ... ..	.....	25
Total ...	162	203

The Principal, Dr. Gray, reported that the chief occurrences to record were, the opening of the Frámji Dinsha Petit Laboratory for medical research, and the inauguration of the training school for nurses. Twenty-five new works were added to the library, the students' reading-room continued to be useful, and the museum advanced considerably. The class for military apprentices was re-opened in order to supply vacancies in the warrant officers' list. Under the new rules the course was extended from three to four years, and European boys were admitted from school without passing through a regimental hospital. Forty-seven boys appeared for admission to this class, and 28 were found qualified; 25 of these were finally admitted to the college, ten being selected for Bombay and fifteen for Bengal. With regard to the ordinary classes, the conduct of the students was good; better progress than usual was made; and, of candidates for admission, that is of candidates who had matriculated, a larger number than usual presented themselves during the year and seemed of slightly better quality. Two women passed the final examination for the Certificated Practitioners' Class. At the first University Examination in Medicine there were 85 candidates, of whom 44 passed, one only being in the first class. At the second examination 70 candidates presented themselves, and 30 were successful, three of whom were in the first class. For the L. M. & S. Examination there were 45 candidates. Only ten of these passed, of whom two were in the First Division. During the year two soldiers' wives and five private pupil nurses, having passed through a course of instruction in midwifery and nursing, were examined and found qualified for the diploma. Two of the latter were Hindus.

The fee-receipts fell from Rs. 7,621 to Rs. 5,980, but the attendance returns in the University Department showed an improvement at the end of the year, as under :—

				1889-90.	1890-91.
University Department	...	{ Engineering Course	...	44	53
		{ Science Course	...	.....	3
Agricultural Department	...	...	...	16	14
Forest do.	...	...	...	11	9
Mechanical do.	...	...	...	136	143
Total				207	222

Secondary Schools.

University Examinations.

The University Entrance Examination was conducted at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedábád and Karáchi, and out of 1,482 candidates sent up by the schools, 627 passed, while only 117 passed out of 1,474 boys who went up without school certificates against 620 out of 1,559 and 126 out of 1,316, which were the corresponding numbers for 1889-90.

The University School Final Examination was held in Bombay; the number of candidates was 820, out of whom 331 passed. Of the former 422 had received private tuition, of whom 86 passed.

High Schools :
General.

The attendance in the schools teaching up to the Matriculation is shown in the following table :—

	MANAGED BY GOVERNMENT.				MAINTAINED BY NATIVE STATES.				AIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OR BY LOCAL OR MUNICIPAL BOARDS, OR BY NATIVE STATES.				UNAIDED.				TOTAL.			
	1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
<i>Boys' Schools.</i>																				
Central Bombay City	1	931	1	701	...	...	...	...	14	4,447	13	4,154	6	2,860	5	2,418	21	8,238	10	7,273
Division, Mofussil	5	1,455	5	1,464	...	...	...	...	6	2,278	7	2,472	...	...	...	...	11	3,733	12	3,076
Northern Division	5	1,478	5	1,487	6	1,809	6	1,621	3	1,184	3	1,236	1	110	1	193	15	4,379	15	4,537
Southern Division	4	1,000	5	1,164	4	1,137	4	1,170	3	872	3	883	1	131	1	97	12	3,140	13	3,314
Sind	3	774	3	819	...	...	...	...	5	792	6	1,106	2	455	1	193	10	2,021	10	2,118
Total	18	5,636	19	5,635	10	2,746	10	2,791	31	9,573	32	9,851	10	3,556	8	2,901	60	21,511	69	21,178
<i>Girls' Schools.</i>																				
Central Bombay City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	578	5	590	...	...	...	...	5	578	5	590
Division, Mofussil	1	65	1	74	...	...	...	...	4	434	4	446	...	...	...	...	5	499	5	529
Northern Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	36	1	37	...	...	...	...	1	36	1	37
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	188	1	210	...	...	...	...	1	188	1	210
Total	1	65	1	74	...	...	...	...	11	1,236	11	1,292	...	...	...	...	12	1,301	12	1,366
Grand total	19	5,701	20	5,709	10	2,746	10	2,791	42	10,809	43	11,143	10	3,556	8	2,901	81	22,812	81	22,544

Central Division,

In the Central Division the General Assembly's School was closed, the Bishop Taylor School was promoted to high-school rank and the Chandanvadi and Bombay high schools were amalgamated. There was a temporary falling off in the attendance of the Elphinstone High School, which was attributed to certain departmental rules regarding admissions and to strict discipline and the increased competition of rival schools, particularly of a new one recently opened in the neighbourhood. The six Government high schools in the Mofussil and the high school for girls at Poona were reported to have well maintained their efficiency. As to the aided schools, a favourable report was made on the St. Mary's Institution at Mázgaon and the Antonio da Silva School at Máhim; also on the Sir J. J. Benevolent Institution and St. Xavier's High School. The Free General Assembly's School has made a great advance in efficiency of late years. St. Vincent's School in Poona was doing well; the new English School and Native Institution in Poona continued to improve; the American Mission and Education Society's high schools at Ahmednagar did well during the year, and excellent quarters for resident students were built by the Ahmednagar Mission.

Northern Division.

In the Northern Division the number of schools was unchanged, a private school at Ahmedábád having disappeared and a private school at Broach having been promoted from the list of middle schools. As to the five Government schools, there was a considerable improvement in method and discipline, as well as in accommodation and the provision of scientific apparatus and gymnasia. The Ahmedábád Mission School to a great extent regained its old position, but care is required to make the school thoroughly efficient. The Mission School and the Zenána Mission School at Surat were reported to be efficient, but the Ahmedábád Private School required better accommodation and accessories. The five high schools in Káthiáwar and the Bhúj High School raised their fee-receipts from Rs. 15,682 to Rs. 16,946, and were reported to be efficient and thriving and to have made satisfactory progress during the year.

Southern Division.

In the Southern Division the number of schools was increased by the promotion of the Bijápur School. The high school at Dhárwár suffered a great loss by the death of Mr. Mahádev Vishnu Káne in September 1890. The teaching staff improved in all of the Government schools, and the Educational Inspector reported that the prefect-system in a modified form everywhere worked well. The Kolhápúr High School was well equipped and continued to be the largest school in the Division. The fee-receipts at the Miraj School

rose from Rs. 1,851 to Rs. 2,270, but the staff was said to be underpaid, and a room was wanted for lectures on science. The school at Sāngli let its fee-receipts fall from Rs. 1,498 to Rs. 1,377, and the teaching staff was reported to be insufficient and underpaid. The Sāvant-vādi School as usual obtained an excellent report, but some of the teachers were said to be underpaid. The London Mission School was very successful in the University School Final Examination, and the Basel Mission School at Dhārwar also did well, but the staff in this school, as also in the Free Church School at Alibāg, was reported to be inadequate. On the American Mission School at Kolhāpur the Educational Inspector did not report favourably.

A good account was given of the schools in Sind. The Government school at Hyderābād improved in its attendance returns and fee-receipts; and the teaching and tone of the school, as also of the N. J. School at Karāchi, were reported to be particularly good, while the Shikārpur School was well managed. The Union Academy was placed upon the list of aided schools, and showed a large increase in fee-receipts. St. Patrick's School and the Mission School at Karāchi, and, in a less degree, the Mission School at Hyderābād made progress, while the Madrasa showed a slight falling off in the fee-receipts. The prefect-system was in force in the Government schools, elocution classes were kept up with considerable spirit at Karāchi and Shikārpur, and Mr. Jacob was able to deliver a systematic course of lectures on elocution, besides giving individual attention to members of the class at Hyderābād.

The returns for middle schools are shown below :—

Middle Schools:
General.

Division.	MANAGED BY GOVERNMENT.				MANAGED BY LOCAL BOARDS.				MANAGED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.				MAINTAINED BY NATIVE STATES.			
	1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
<i>Boys' Schools.</i>																
Central (Bombay City ..	1	579	1	587	..	..	..	..	7	273	7	278	..	..	..	..
Division, (Mofussil ..	2	101	2	99	3	65	3	48	23	782	25	786	3	183	3	180
Northern Division ..	9	797	6	588	2	59	2	53	6	272	10	510	33	2,256	35	2,270
Southern do. ..	1	102	..	..	13	262	9	177	20	1,056	20	1,030	24	902	24	1,006
Sind ..	..	..	..	..	2	37	2	26	11	549	9	562	..	..	..	..
Aden ..	1	95	2	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	14	1,733	10	1,387	20	423	16	304	72	2,932	71	3,162	60	3,431	62	3,510
<i>Girls' Schools.</i>																
Central (Bombay City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division, (Mofussil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Division ..	1	16	1	30	..	..	..	..	1	20	1	18	1	13	1	10
Southern do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	17	1	15	..	..	..	..
Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1	16	1	30	..	..	..	..	2	37	2	33	1	13	1	19
Grand total ..	15	1,749	11	1,417	20	423	16	304	74	2,969	73	3,195	61	3,444	63	3,529

Division.	AIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OR BY LOCAL OR MUNICIPAL BOARDS OR BY NATIVE STATES.				UNAIDED.				TOTAL.			
	1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
<i>Boys' Schools.</i>												
Central (Bombay City ..	13	1,125	12	1,047	10	1,231	8	693	31	3,207	28	2,605
Division, (Mofussil ..	21	1,842	20	1,370	2	537	5	933	63	3,510	58	3,419
Northern Division ..	18	1,403	21	1,600	14	865	14	840	82	5,657	87	5,351
Southern do. ..	8	564	9	433	14	709	14	727	80	3,745	76	3,641
Sind ..	11	395	11	365	1	44	2	94	25	1,025	24	1,037
Aden ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	95	2	113
Total ..	71	5,334	73	5,107	45	3,386	43	3,287	282	17,230	276	16,763
<i>Girls' Schools.</i>												
Central (Bombay City ..	15	809	18	1,235	1	135	..	..	16	944	18	1,235
Division, (Mofussil ..	12	206	11	250	1	27	..	..	13	323	11	280
Northern Division ..	4	432	4	489	..	..	1	40	7	501	8	442
Southern do. ..	7	159	6	125	..	..	..	..	8	176	7	140
Sind ..	4	126	3	150	1	10	..	..	5	130	3	150
Total ..	42	1,812	42	2,279	3	172	1	40	49	2,080	47	2,407
Grand total ..	113	7,176	115	7,386	48	3,558	44	3,327	331	19,310	322	19,170

An excellent account was given of the Government schools, the Elphinstone School and the Poona Camp School. In the list of aided schools there were several transfers as the boys or girls predominated, and the new schools which were added to the list were the Antonio DeSouza School, a Free Church School for girls, and the Empress High School for girls, in Bombay; the City School in Poona, the American Mission School at Sholapur, and a private school at Chāndvad. On the other hand, the Railway School at Sholapur, the Israelite School for girls in Bombay and the Mission School at Manmād were closed; the Nutan Marāthi Vidyālaya School at Poona and the private school at Pimpalgāon Basvant were withdrawn from the list; and the school at Wāi was struck off for breach of rules. The aided schools, as a class, did well in examination. The Cavel and Māhim schools for Central Division.

girls and the American Mission School for girls at Byculla, the Poona Camp Orphanage for girls and a new Convent school at Igatpuri were all well reported on.

Northern Division.

In the Northern Division the list of Government schools was reduced by the closing of the Kalyán School, and by the transfer of the Abu School to the list of aided schools, and of the schools at Virangám and Anklesvar to the list of municipal schools. New schools were opened by the Municipalities of Dholera and Mehmádábád. In Native States new schools were opened at Pálitana and Jodia, and the Scott College was added to the list, while the school at Bagasra was closed. The increase under aided schools was due to the recognition of the schools at Borsad and Umreth; and the list of unaided schools was swelled by the opening of a school for girls in connection with the East Indian Association at Thána. A good account was given of the girls' class in the Training College at Ahmedábád and of the schools at Ahmedábád, Kaira, Dholka and Deesa, and arrangements were made for the improvement of the Surat School under a new head master. The most efficient of the aided schools were St. Joseph's School for girls and St. Stanislaus' School for boys at Bándra; and the Pársi Pancháit, Bulsár and Navsári schools were well spoken of. St. Thomas' School at Bándra was fairly efficient, the Anglo-Indian School at Baroda revived, and the rest of the aided schools showed improvement. In Káthiáwár the Mohobat Madrasa at Junágad and the Dhrángadra, Limbdi, Mahuva, Wadhván Station and Bhávnagar schools did very well. A night school at Navánagar was largely attended; the school aided by Bhávnagar was reported to be fairly efficient, and the girls' School at Bhávnagar did well. Defects were noted in the schools at Gondal, Dhrol and Dhoráji. In the other Agencies of the Northern Division, the Pálanpur School is to be raised to a high school; the Nándod, Cambay and Dharampor schools were all flourishing, and a small fee was being levied in the Rádhanpur School, while the Bhúj, Mándvi and Songadh schools showed a decrease in attendance.

Southern Division.

The Southern Division reported the closing of four English classes in District Board schools, but the classes that remained were said to be doing well. All of the schools and classes under the Municipalities, including the girls' school at Kárwár, were well managed, except the school at Panvel and the classes at Byádgi and Uran. In the Native States of the Southern Division, the school at Jámkhandi was the most important, and the schools at Rámdurg and Laxmeshvar obtained a fair report; but the Educational Inspector pointed out defects in the schools at Mudhol, Janjira and Jath. The list of aided schools in the Southern Division contained a private school at Miraj, which received aid from the Chief: but the most important school on the list was the S. P. G. School at Dápoli which obtained an excellent report. The private schools at Ratnágiri and Kolhápúr, the Convent schools at Belgaun and St. Joseph's School for boys at Dhárwár were favourably noticed, but defects were pointed out in the Mission School at Roha and in St. Joseph's School for girls at Dhárwár.

Sind.

The changes in the Sind list were caused by the closing of the municipal schools at Nasarpur and Garhi Yásin, and of four small schools at Karáchi and Hyderábád, and by the opening of two new schools at Karáchi and of one new school at Hyderábád. An excellent report was given of the large municipal schools at Sukkur, Rohri and Larkhána, and the smaller schools at Táтта, Kotri, Umarkot, Sehwán, Thárusháh, Miran-jo-Tando, Kambar and Jacobábád were all doing well. As to the schools under private management, Mahomed Sidik maintained his school at Hyderábád; the small school at Talti was in fair order, the school at Bhiria was flourishing, a new school at Karáchi for Madrassi boys made a fair start, and the Pársi Virbáiji schools and the Madrassi school for girls as usual obtained excellent reports. A night school was opened at Karáchi, and a branch school of the Union Academy at Hyderábád was well managed. On the other hand, the Proprietary School at Shikárpur showed some falling off in the quality of its teaching, and defects were pointed out in the Sadar Bazár night school at Karáchi and in the schools at Naushábro and Kandiáro.

Schools for Europeans and Eurasians.

The following statement gives particulars of the existing schools for children of European extraction:—

Class of Institutions.	AIDED SCHOOLS.				UN-AIDED.				Total of Schools.	Total of Pupils on the 31st March.
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average monthly number on the Rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average monthly number on the Rolls.	Average daily attendance.		
Boys	21	2,012	1,942	1,686	1	38	22	21	22	2,050
Girls	21	1,700	1,550	1,293	...	...	...	...	21	1,700
Total	42	3,712	3,492	2,979	1	38	22	21	43	3,750
Industrial Schools ...	1	17	18	17	...	...	...	...	1	17
Normal Schools	1	16	16	15	...	...	...	...	1	16
Total	2	33	24	32	...	...	...	...	2	33
Grand total	44	3,745	3,526	3,011	1	38	22	21	45	3,783

Class of Institutions.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE 31ST MARCH LEARNING			CLASSIFICATION OF PUPILS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.								Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.
	English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians and Portuguese.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Pársis.	Jews.	Others.			
Boys	2,050	483	172	1,866	103	2	9	16	52	2	476	...	
Girls	1,700	272	84	1,458	95	4	13	102	27	1	...	306	
Total	3,750	755	256	3,324	198	6	22	118	79	3	476	306	
Industrial Schools ...	17	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools ...	16	...	12	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	33	...	12	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total	3,783	755	268	3,357	198	6	22	118	79	3	476	306	

St. Mary's Institution at Mázgaon was in the highest state of efficiency; the Byculla and John Cannon Schools of the Scottish Education Society were in excellent order; a specially favourable report was made on the Scottish Orphanage at Máhim and the Indo-British Girls' School, whilst various suggestions for the improvement of the Boys' School were recorded. The Indian Female Normal School at Girgaum was reported to be giving its pupils an excellent education. The Byculla Schools and the Cathedral High Schools were found to be in a thoroughly satisfactory state, and the schools of St. Peter's, Mázgaon, were doing excellent work. The Convent schools at Byculla and in the Fort also received good reports. The B. B. & C. I. Railway School at Parel earned an increased grant, and the Wesleyan School at Colába was pronounced to be improving. The Bishop's and St. Mary's High Schools at Poona were in excellent order in all respects; so, too, the Victoria High School and the Convent School. The Methodist School at Poona earned a larger grant, whilst the Pensioners' School was said to have had a fairly successful year. The Pánchgani High School was temporarily suspended at the close of the year, and the Methodist School at Igatpuri also had difficulties to encounter. The Lawrence School at Mount Abu was in its usual state of efficiency, and the Railway School at Mount Abu revived under a new master and mistress. The Railway School at Ahmedábád maintained its efficiency and the little school at Ghadechi showed a small increase in numbers. The small school at Hyderábád was temporarily closed in consequence of the removal of almost all the pupils to other stations, and the Grammar School at Karáchi suffered by the opening of a rival school under a former assistant of the Grammar School. This rival school only existed for a few months, and the Grammar School again recovered its ground. The Convent School, the school at Manora and the school at Sukkur for the children of Protestants all showed an increase.

The expenditure on these schools was as under :—

Expenditure.

	AIDED.				UNAIDED.			TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM				Grand Total.
	Provincial.	Municipal.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Boys	48,752	1,030	55,461	45,346	1,194	10,997	12,191	48,752	1,030	56,058	56,343	1,62,783
Girls	31,871	480	41,424	37,595	..	..	..	31,871	480	44,124	37,595	1,14,370
Total	80,623	1,510	99,888	82,941	1,194	10,997	12,191	80,623	1,510	1,01,082	93,938	2,77,153
Industrial Schools ..	1,295	..	1,536	1,599	..	..	..	1,295	..	1,536	1,599	4,430
Normal Schools ..	1,662	..	1,000	2,292	..	..	..	1,662	..	1,000	2,292	4,954
Total	2,957	..	2,536	3,891	..	..	..	2,957	..	2,536	3,891	9,384
Scholarships .. ..	..	..	..	1,003	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,003	1,003
Buildings	44,121	..	..	44,121	..	..	..	44,121	..	..	44,121	88,242
Furniture and Apparatus ..	300	..	..	600	..	..	..	300	..	..	600	900
Total	44,421	..	..	45,724	..	..	..	44,421	..	..	45,724	90,145
Grand Total	1,28,001	1,510	1,02,424	1,32,556	1,194	10,997	12,191	1,28,001	1,510	1,03,618	1,44,553	3,76,652

Primary Education.

The number of primary schools for boys in the year under report contrasts with those of the previous year as under :—

Primary Schools for Boys.

	MANAGED BY GOVERNMENT.				MANAGED BY LOCAL BOARDS.				MANAGED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.				MAINTAINED BY NATIVE STATES.			
	1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Central (Bombay) Divi- sion. { City ..	3	367	3	370	1,568	70,857	1,477	72,697	44	4,924	47	4,917	102	4,082	108	4,305
{ Mofussil ..	3	256	3	306	1,119	70,274	1,122	66,614	188	20,895	191	21,425	162	69,414	1216	73,163
Northern Division ..	1	98	1	133	1,194	67,572	1,204	71,108	116	17,732	140	23,131	491	2,682	407	29,376
Southern do. ..	1	148	1	158	275	10,018	290	11,135	59	6,296	58	6,386	..	..	..	..
Sind ..	4	312	3	271	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aden ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	12	1,181	11	1,233	4,116	219,321	4,093	221,554	524	62,949	659	69,872	1,755	162,178	1,821	106,934

	AIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OR BY LOCAL OR MUNICIPAL BOARDS OR BY NATIVE STATES.				UNAIDED.				POLICE SCHOOLS IN BRITISH DISTRICTS.				TOTAL.			
	1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Central (Bombay) Divi- sion. { City ..	55	4,287	48	4,361	9	1,170	9	1,311	..	..	..	..	108	10,381	104	10,589
{ Mofussil ..	276	11,295	283	13,228	46	1,107	50	954	7	185	7	193	2,130	108,758	2,134	113,257
Northern Division ..	110	7,228	155	8,643	6	243	6	255	7	341	7	305	2,550	163,508	2,655	172,477
Southern do. ..	408	13,637	445	14,714	..	..	..	..	5	440	5	490	2,215	129,511	2,209	129,834
Sind ..	437	13,736	733	23,840	4	289	1	14	..	776	..	776	31,087	1,033	41,539	
Aden ..	13	609	..	..	18	446	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	1,427	3	271
Total ..	1,305	50,822	1,679	64,787	83	3,255	66	2,534	19	906	10	1,048	7,814	440,672	8,248	467,967

Local Board Schools.

There was a decrease in the number of schools maintained by Local Boards from 4,275 to 4,243 due to the handing over of some schools to newly formed municipal committees in the Northern and Central Divisions. This fall in the number of schools was not, however, accompanied by a decline in the attendance, which, on the contrary, taking the Local Board schools in the whole Presidency, rose from 226,306 to 228,135. The fee-receipts fell from Rs. 1,29,279 to Rs. 1,27,991, which were still higher, however, than the receipts for 1888-89. In the second grade Anglo-Vernacular schools, 75 per cent. of the pupils were cess-payers' sons, while in the vernacular and special schools these formed only 69 per cent. of the total number of pupils. In the Northern Division no less than 94 per cent. of the pupils at the Anglo-Vernacular schools were cess-payers' children. In the Central Division the total number on the Board school rolls rose from 72,165 to 73,955, and the fee-receipts from Rs. 41,027 to Rs. 41,352; in the Northern Division the number of pupils was 69,378 and the fee-receipts were Rs. 30,760 against Rs. 33,140; in the Southern Division the number of pupils was 73,538 and the fee-receipts rose from Rs. 53,503 to Rs. 54,295; in Sind the number of pupils was 11,261 and fee-receipts amounted to Rs. 1,594 against Rs. 1,609 in 1889-90. All the Boards in Sind have greatly improved their school accommodation, and the services rendered by the village school committees were favourably reported on.

Municipal Schools.

The number of municipal schools increased from 748 in 1889-90 to 792 in the year of report, the increase being most marked in the Central (Mofussil) and Northern Divisions, and being explained in the same way as the decrease in the number of Local Board schools was explained. Attendance rose from 76,040 to 84,433. The efficiency of the Municipal schools varied according to the size of the Municipalities; the schools managed by the larger Mofussil Municipalities were reported to be doing well, whereas those handed over to the smaller, and recently created, municipal committees were said to be gradually deteriorating. The municipal school committees which were most favourably reported on were, in the Central Division, those of Poona, Sátara, Nagar, Násik and Dhulia; in the Northern Division, those of Ahmedábád, Nadiád, Broach, Surat and Thána; in the Southern Division, those of Belgaum, Gokák, Bijápúr, Kárwár and several others; while in Sind the schools at Karáchi, Hyderábád, Umáerkot, Jacobábád and several others were reported to be well managed. Sind was the only Division in which there was a decrease (of one) in the number of municipal schools, and in the Southern Division the number only rose by one; in Bombay City, where the number of municipal schools rose from 44 to 47, the attendance dropped from 4,924 to 4,917; this was the only sub-division in which there was a decline in the number of pupils on the rolls, since, even in Sind, the numbers attending the 58 municipal schools rose from 6,296 to 6,386.

Schools in Native States.

The Central Division showed an increase of six schools and 313 boys, most of the increase being confined to Akalkot and Bhor. As to efficiency, the highest place is given to Akalkot the schools in Aundh, Phaltan and Bhor requiring a better paid and more

competent class of masters. In the Northern Division, Káthiáwár showed the greatest progress with 27 new schools and 2,686 pupils; the Pálanpur and Rewa Kántha Agencies showed 12 and 10 new schools, and 297 and 484 additional pupils respectively; in the Mahi Kántha there were three more schools, but the number of pupils remained the same as in the previous year; and the Sachin and Dharampor States each opened one more school and showed respectively 107 and 94 more pupils, while there were slight decreases at Cambay and Jawhár. On the whole, the figures for Native States were very satisfactory, and special praise is due to the States of Junágad, Rújpipla and Pálanpur. The Native States in the Southern Division showed an increase of six schools and 694 pupils. Kolhápur, Janjira and Jath showed a slight decrease in attendance, but there was an increase in Miraj, Sángli, Kurundvád, Rámdurg, Jamkhandi, Mudhol, Savanúr and Sávantvádi. The schools in Kolhápur, Miraj, Sávantvádi, Jámkhandi, Mudhol and Savanúr were well looked after, but defects were noticeable in the remaining States.

In the Central Division the number of aided schools rose from 331 to 346 and the number of pupils from 15,552 to 17,584. Fifty-eight schools earned grants by results, whilst 288 are registered under easier conditions. The general tendency appeared to be for the aided schools to advance in efficiency. The Northern Division showed an increase of 39 schools and 1,415 pupils. A good account of the schools under permanent societies was given, but schools under no recognized management were reported to require careful watching. In the Southern Division the number of schools rose from 408 to 445 and the number of pupils from 13,637 to 14,714. Of these, 75 schools were aided by Kolhápur, Miraj, Sángli and Sávantvádi. The schools on the whole made steady, though slow, progress. For Sind an increase of 296 schools and 10,110 pupils was reported, every district in the province contributing its share.

The schools at Sátára and Dharangaon were fairly efficient and those at Poona and Násik were doing fairly well, but there was no improvement in the school at Dhulia. In the Northern Division the schools at Ahmedábád, Kaira and Surat were prosperous, but the schools at Godhra and Dohad showed some decline in numbers and efficiency. There was a well-attended police school at Nándod, a new school was lately opened in connection with the Sádra police, and there was a school at Pálanpur which was not efficient. The schools in the Southern Division showed an improvement in attendance and were reported to be doing well on the whole.

The Central Division returned 83 night schools and 2,320 pupils, being a decrease of one school and 139 pupils. The schools of the Theistic Association in Bombay again received special mention for usefulness and vitality, and the schools in Poona were reported to be in a fairly satisfactory state. In the Northern Division the schools increased from 134 to 161 and the pupils from 2,751 to 3,493. Of this increase Káthiáwár claims eleven schools and 249 pupils. In Pálanpur seven schools were opened, and an English teaching school for the clerks and officials of the Navánagar State was reported to be achieving good results. The Southern Division returned 38 schools and 1,311 pupils, or a decrease of five schools and 280 pupils; and these schools did not seem to fulfil the expectations entertained of them. In Sind the number of schools rose from 31 to 41 and the number of pupils from 704 to 827.

The Central Division returned 749 schools and 23,700 pupils. Eight schools taught Arabic and Persian and 40 Sanskrit; 69 were Korán schools, and 632 ordinary primary schools, of which five were for girls. The Northern Division returned 677 schools and 24,527 children. Twenty-two schools taught Arabic and Persian, and 14 Sanskrit, while 176 were Korán schools and 465, including one girls' school, taught the vernaculars. The Southern Division returned 838 schools and 13,616 pupils, and all of the schools taught the vernaculars. In Sind there were 358 schools with 4,324 children; 319 were Korán schools, and 39, including two girls' schools, taught the vernaculars.

The attendance returns for the year of report for girls' schools were as follows:—

Primary Schools for Girls.

	MANAGED BY GOVERNMENT.				MANAGED BY LOCAL BOARDS.				MANAGED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.				MAINTAINED BY NATIVE STATES.			
	1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Central Division, { Bombay City .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Mofussil	1	136	1	119	31	1,235	30	1,205	52	2,872	11	909	..	..	7	225
Northern Division	2	146	2	142	56	2,939	66	2,711	28	2,820	50	2,948	..	..	140	8,029
Southern Division .. .. .	..	..	..	..	43	2,105	41	2,093	32	2,327	32	2,327	53	2,679	48	2,619
Sind .. .. .	..	..	..	..	12	49	2	71	18	1,211	19	1,250	..	..	..	..
Aden .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3	281	3	201	132	6,328	129	6,050	141	10,013	157	11,260	170	10,409	169	10,865

	AIDED BY GOVERNMENT OR BY LOCAL OR MUNICIPAL BOARDS OR BY NATIVE STATES.				UNAIDED.				TOTAL.			
	1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Central Division (Bombay City)	25	3,059	22	2,010	..	..	..	..	36	3,931	38	3,858
(Mofussil)	34	1,725	35	1,820	1	36	1	20	126	6,138	124	6,337
Northern Division	29	2,599	29	2,707	..	..	..	85	225	16,052	247	17,481
Southern Division	8	316	8	367	..	..	..	..	136	7,384	129	7,406
Sind	35	1,429	62	2,322	..	..	..	..	55	2,490	83	3,673
Aden	3	130	..	..	1	20	..	..	4	150	..	..
Total	134	9,258	156	10,135	2	56	2	105	582	36,945	616	38,705

In the Central Division, with the girls who attended boys' schools, there was a total attendance of 14,353, or an increase of 289. The ladies of the Poona branch of the National Indian Association continued their visits to the Poona girls' schools, which were brighter and better furnished than ever before. With the girls attending boys' schools there was, in the Northern Division, a total attendance of 22,253, or an increase of 1,291. Allowing for schools transferred to the new Municipalities, there was a temporary decline in the Ahmedábád and Thána Districts against a substantial increase in the Kaira and Surat Districts. The municipal schools in the Ahmedábád District showed a slight decrease, but there was a slight increase in the attendance for the town schools in Kaira, and a large increase for the town schools in the Surat Zilla, and the town schools in the Panch Maháls and Thána were reported to show progress. The schools in the Native States of the Northern Division generally flourished. There were two new schools in the Sachin State, the Bánsda and Dharampor schools improved, and increases were shown in Pálanpur, the Rewa Kántha and Káthiáwár schools. Special praise was given to the schools at Rájkot, Junágad and Bhávnagar, which were under the supervision of European ladies; but the attempt to levy fees was reported to be a failure. The list of aided schools in the Northern Division showed a decrease owing to the closing of a Mission school at A'nand, but the Mission schools at Ahmedábád, which were under the supervision of a lady, obtained an excellent report, and favourable mention was made of the schools under permanent committees both at Surat and Ahmedábád. Adding the girls in boys' schools, the Inspector showed that the number of girls at school in the Southern Division rose from 14,869 to 15,288. As to the efficiency of the schools, the school at Laxmeshvar was reported to be doing good work; the schools at Kolhápúr and the Mission schools at Dhárwár and Belgaum continued under the supervision of European ladies; and favourable mention was made of an Urdu school at Shrivardhan in Janjira, where the Mahomedans have resolved not to accept any girl in marriage unless she is educated. Counting the girls in boys' schools, 7,877 girls, or 3,329 more than in the previous year, were being educated in Sind. The Local Board school in the Nagar Párkár has been placed under a trained mistress from the Northern Division and obtained an excellent report, while the other Board school at Chor was less satisfactory. A new municipal school at Jacobábád made a fair beginning, the Wedderburn Girls' School at Karáchi was flourishing under the supervision of the Sisters of the Convent, and two of the three other schools at Karáchi did well. The municipal school at Tatta was fairly well attended, but trained teachers from Karáchi were required for Tatta and also for the school at Kotri. Of the five municipal schools at Hyderábád the Shoukirám Chandumal was the largest and most efficient, but the Akatrái Girls' School was also being reduced to order under the supervision of Miss Ritchie. The six municipal schools in the Shikárpúr Collectorate were under untrained school-mistresses and were reported to be inefficient, while the Municipalities of Sukkur, Rohri and Larkhána have applied for trained teachers from the Normal School at Hyderábád. A good account of the Pársi Virbáiji School and of the two Zenána Mission schools at Karáchi was given, as of the Church Missionary Society's school at Hyderábád, where there was a staff of four ladies; but most of the increase in aided schools was due to the enrolment of indigenous schools, the best of this class being the school at Khán Wahán.

The Education of Special Classes.

Rájkumár College.

The number of pupils rose from 28 to 39. The college was examined by the Educational Inspector, N. D., and the progress and conduct of the boys were found to be satisfactory. Attention was paid to the physical education of the boys, who were regularly paraded.

Tálukdári Schools, &c.

The Wadhván Girássia school was as efficient as ever. The Scott College, too, was flourishing, but the reports on the Pálanpur and Vajiria schools were less satisfactory. In Káthiáwár, many minor Chiefs attended school or study under private tutors. In the Mahi Kántha, 19 children were reported to have made good progress at school. In Pálanpur, 23 children were examined, while four absented themselves from the examination. In Rewa Kántha the Rája of Lunávada engaged a private tutor for his two sons, who were reported to be making fair progress, and seven other children, including the daughter of the Rája of Rájppla and two nieces of the Rája of Chota Udepur, attended the local schools. The Kunvár of Varsoda was studying at Bánsda, and the children of the Chief of Dharampor and the son of the Chief of Jawhár were receiving instruction in their homes. In the zillas, 336 sons

and daughters of Tálukdárs attended the Ahmedábád schools, 52 the Panch Maháls schools, and five the Broach schools. In the Central Division, Vaghoji Kuverji Shirke passed the Matriculation from the Poona High School and entered the Deccan College. A grandson of the Chief of Aundh, Shiváji Raje Bhosale and V. N. Mutalik made good progress in the Sátára High School. The class attached to the Rájárám College at Kolhápúr was attended by the Chiefs of Rámdurg and Miraj (Junior), the Himat Bahádúr, the Jághirdár of Hebli, the Desái of Lokápúr and the Bháu Sáheb of Sátára. The Chief of Kágál (Junior) attended the Rájárám High School and was reported to be the most advanced student in the 5th Standard class. The two schools for the Mirs in Sind were well spoken of. The Miran-jo-Tando School had 20 boys learning up to the 2nd Anglo-Vernacular Standard, and the Mir Ali Mardan-jo Tando School, which did not teach English, had sixteen Mirs in attendance and also 36 children belonging to the Mirs' retainers.

In the Central Division the number of Mahomedans at school rose from 14,050 to 14,449, and the tendency to resort to the ordinary schools rather than to the special ones continued to increase. The Inspector specially noted the excellent progress made by Mahomedan boys in the Free General Assembly's High School in Bombay, and reported that the Anjuman schools were doing fairly well. In the Northern Division the number of Mahomedans rose from 25,752 to 27,499, and schools for girls were opened at Bulsár and Válad in the Surat Zilla and under the Irish Presbyterian Mission in Ahmedábád. In the Southern Division the number of pupils rose from 16,606 to 18,000; and in Sind from 19,158 to 29,883.

In the Central Division the number of boys at school fell from 1,557 to 1,481, the decrease being chiefly in the Poona District, where Kolis who live by agriculture are perhaps sometimes classed as Kunbis. The ten schools specially intended for Kolis in the Bhima Shankar Hills were reported to show satisfactory progress on the whole. Special encouragement was given to the Kolis in the Peint Táluka of the Násik District; and the practice of appointing promising Koli youths as pupil teachers in central schools was said to work well. In the Northern Division the number of children rose from 5,204 to 5,612, and progress was general. In Broach, four Bhils were employed as masters and two as assistants, and in Surat five boys passed the highest standard in Gujaráti, while one boy from Báusda passed for the third class Public Service certificate.

Special Instruction.

Under this head are included training schools for teachers and other institutions of professional and industrial education. The numbers of existing institutions and of the pupils attending them for the years 1889-90 and 1890-91 are given below:—

	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Normal Schools for Masters ...	8	669	8	708
Do. for Mistresses ...	8	178	7	173
School of Art ...	1	253	1	259
Drawing Classes ...	3	129	3	200
Medical Schools ...	3	176	4	224
Veterinary School ...	1	48	1	42
Agricultural Classes ...	4	45	4	47
		(420)		(442)
Forest Class, Science College ...	1	11	1	9
Engineering School ...	1	9	11	8
Industrial Schools ...	28	1,300	4	1,181
		(1,179)		(1,465)
Total ...	58	2,818	44	2,851
		(4,919)		(5,713)

* The figures in brackets represent pupils already entered in the returns of schools for general education.

The table given below shows the number of trained teachers employed by Local and Normal Schools, Municipal Boards and by Native States:—

Division.		Number of trained Head Masters.	Number of untrained Head Masters.	Number of trained Assistants.	Average Pay of trained Head Masters.		Average Pay of untrained Head Masters.	
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Central Division ...	Bombay City ...	19	31	51	32 0 10	31 15 6		
	British Districts ...	853	863	235	16 12 3	9 5 7		
	Native States ...	2	103	4	14 4 0	9 12 11		
Northern Division ...	British Districts ...	730	637	115	21 7 8	14 14 2		
	Native States ...	568	639	94	17 0 5	12 1 8		
	British Districts ...	799	590	121	19 7 6	13 1 6		
Southern Division ...	Native States ...	138	365	68	17 6 0	10 4 4		
	British Districts ...	220	107	82	29 9 5	16 13 0		
Sind ...								
Total ...		3,329	3,335	770				

In the Poona Training College, 62 students passed the first, 42 the second and 18 the final examination, and the general management of the college was excellent. At Dhulia twenty-two students passed the first and six the second examination, and the arrangements for the resident students were satisfactory. In the Poona College for mistresses, five women qualified as teachers. The Christian Vernacular Education Society's Normal School at Ahmednagar was efficient. Since the close of the year the Premchand Roychand College at Ahmedabad suffered a heavy loss by the death of Rao Sahib Mahipatram Rupram Nilkant, C.I.E. Mr. Mahipatram died on the 30th May 1891, but in the last year of his service had the satisfaction of seeing the college, over which he had presided for nearly thirty years, enlarged and improved by the erection of additional buildings and the purchase of valuable apparatus. The work of the college during the year was, as usual, most satisfactory, 56 men passing the first, 32 the second, and 36 the final examination. Twenty-one of these men passed the first examination in agriculture and two the first examination in drawing. Besides these, 40 masters appeared for further examination, of whom 30 passed. The report of the Mahalaxmi College at Ahmedabad was also good. The Mission School for mistresses at Surat, which was mentioned in the last report, was closed in September. The College for masters at Rajkot was well managed, and the buildings were much improved. Thirty-three students passed the first and twenty-two the second examination, while eleven students passed the final examination at Ahmedabad. Two of the students passed the 1st grade examination in drawing and ten the first and one the second examination in agriculture. Nine of the women under training in the Barton College at Rajkot were wives of masters or of students under training; and four of them passed the first, three the second and five the final examination. In the Dhárwar College 39 students passed the first, 26 the second and six the final examination, and an excellent account was given of the management of the institution. The training school for masters at Kolhapur did not send out any students during the year, but the training school for mistresses passed six women in the final examination. In the Hyderabad Training College for masters 18 students passed the first, 17 the second and 13 the final examination. The Hyderabad Normal Class for mistresses was transferred from the Municipality to the District Board. The normal class in the Karachi Convent continued to flourish; and at the annual examination Mr. Jacob awarded three first-year and two second-year certificates of qualification. At the close of the year the number of pupils on the roll had risen to 31, 16 being Mahomedans and 15 Hindus. Thirteen out of the 31 were schoolmistresses who attended the normal class twice a week; twelve others attended twice a week for their own improvement, but were under no engagement to serve as teachers, while the remaining six were stipendiary pupils.

Sir Jamsetji
Jijibhoy School of
Art.

The number of students on the rolls rose from 253 at the end of the previous year to 259 at the close of 1890-91, but the average daily attendance declined from 200 to 192 during the year. Fee-receipts rose from Rs. 3,563 to Rs. 3,752. One hundred and twenty-three students were examined, against 126 examined in the preceding year; out of these, seven passed the first, thirty the second, and thirteen the third grade, making a total of fifty passes, against thirty-six in 1889-90. The Reay Art Workshops were opened, and there were 71 apprentices. For the short time the workshops were open, the expenditure came to Rs. 3,472 and the sale-proceeds to Rs. 223.

Drawing Classes.

The number of students who learnt drawing in schools for general education rose from 8,413 to 9,150. The number of pupils examined in the first grade rose from 1,515 in 1889-90 to 1,772 in the year of report, but the number of certificates granted fell from 381 to 186, and of prizes awarded from 23 to 13. In the second grade examination, out of 213 candidates, certificates were awarded to 50 and prizes to 70, while in 1889-90, out of 177 candidates, 30 obtained certificates, and only 26 prizes.

Medical Schools.

The cost of the Poona School was Rs. 16,650, and the number of students rose from 83 to 106. Thirty-four of these students paid fees, and the amount of fees collected rose from Rs. 744 to Rs. 1,956. Out of ten candidates for the final examination, nine passed. The cost of the school at Ahmedabad was Rs. 15,290, and the number of students rose from 66 to 77. Thirty-eight of these pupils paid fees, and the fee-receipts were Rs. 903 against Rs. 845 in the previous year. Eleven pupils appeared for the final examination, and all passed. The cost of the school at Hyderabad was Rs. 7,979, and the number of students rose from 27 to 32. Two of these pupils paid fees amounting to Rs. 30 for the half year they were in the school. Six pupils appeared for the final examination and all passed. The Hyderabad Midwifery School opened with nine pupils under the professional supervision of Miss Warner, and was maintained partly from the Countess of Dufferin's Fund and partly by contributions from the District Boards of the Upper Sind Frontier and Thar and Parkar.

Veterinary College,
Bombay.

On the death of Mr. Steel, Dr. Nariman took temporary charge of the college. The number of students fell from 49 to 42, mainly in consequence of the large number who graduated and left the college. At the annual examinations, 37 candidates passed out of 44, six passing from the junior and twelve from the intermediate class, while nineteen passed for the diploma. Sixteen of the graduates obtained temporary or permanent employment—six in Native States, six under Government and four in private practice. The Patho-Bacteriological Laboratory was formally opened in March by His Excellency the Governor, and Sir Diushá Mánckji Petit presented a sum of Rs. 1,500 for the annual distribution of prizes and medals to successful students.

The agricultural class maintained by the Local Board at Hyderabad contained 21 pupils and the school was examined by Ráo Sáheb Butnath Chakrabati, L.C.E., Assistant Engineer for Hyderabad Canals, who expressed himself well satisfied with the attainments of the pupils. Four students of the second year class and eleven of the first year class were adjudged by the examiner to be worthy of first and second year certificates. The annual examination of the other classes was conducted, as usual, by the College of Science, and the results were as under :—

Name of High School	FIRST-YEAR STUDENTS.		SECOND-YEAR STUDENTS.	
	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number sent up.	Number passed.
Násik	12	7	6	3
Nadiád	3	1	1	...
Sholápur	18	11	...	...
Kolhápur	20	19	...	...
Ahmednagar	4	4	...	...
Ahmedábád	10	7	...	...
Total	67	49	7	3

The Engineering Class attached to the Sind College was examined by officers of the Public Works Department, and three candidates, who had completed the three years' course, passed the final examination, and were appointed sub-overseers, first grade, on the temporary establishment. Engineering Class

The decrease in the number of industrial schools was due to the omission from their number of classes attached to schools for general education. The Government grant to the Apprentices' Home at Byculla came to Rs. 1,295 against Rs. 2,353 in the previous year, and fourteen out of the seventeen apprentices attended the evening classes at the Victoria Technical Institute. The David Sassoon School was visited by Dr. Cooke, who reported several improvements, such as an extension of the buildings and provision for the teaching of drawing. Out of a total of 228 boys, 117 worked at the mills, 17 in the Central Press and 94 in the school workshops. The five other schools of the Central Division were examined by Mr. Scorgie or Mr. Thomson; the Free Church School earned Rs. 240 for twelve boys who passed in printing and book-binding, the Páneh Howd School Rs. 120 for six boys who passed in carpentry and drawing, the Sirúr School Rs. 500 for fifteen boys who passed in carpentry or rope-making, the Robertson School at Pandharpur Rs. 480 for 24 boys who passed in carpentry, and the S. P. G. Mission School at Ahmednagar Rs. 260 for sixteen boys who passed in carpentry. The Fardunji Párekh School at Surat was examined by Professor Scorgie and appeared to be in a fairly prosperous condition. A small class has been lately opened in Ahmedábád in connection with the workshops of Mr. Somji Maistri, who allows 14 of his apprentices to attend a municipal school for two or three hours a day. The Industrial School at Ratnágiri was examined by Mr. Thomson, who reported favourably of the work done, and particularly noticed the drawing classes. At the Sávantvádi School, which had a very small attendance, drawing, carpentry and lacquer-work were taught. The school at Kolhápur contained 48 pupils, who received instruction in drawing, carpentry, turning, brass and iron-casting and moulding in clay. The attendance in industrial schools in Sind rose from 1,147 to 1,315. A class for turnery and lacquer-work was opened in the Local Board School at Hála. The workshops attached to the Sind Madrasa gave manual training in joinery and lithographic printing. The seven classes at Hyderabad were attended by pupils in the municipal primary schools and instruction was given in joinery, smithery, turning, lacquer-work, and Sind embroidery to 367 boys. Mr. Kadirdad Khán's schools at Moro, Naushahro, Kandiáro and Khan Wahán were reported to be in a very flourishing condition. At Kandiáro a qualified teacher of drawing was employed, and at Khán Wahán a new teacher of lacquer work. The attendance in these four schools at the end of the year was 470 against 494 at the end of 1889-90. Industrial Schools.

The number of students on the rolls of the Institute fell from 434 to 339, but the average daily attendance was the same as in the previous year, viz. 232, and 140 students came through for their third or final year of work. The fee-receipts fell from Rs. 9,682 to Rs. 8,248, but the grants of Rs. 10,000 from the Municipality and of Rs. 2,000 from the Millowners' Association were continued, and the Government grant was raised from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 35,000. The attendance of 339 students at the end of the year was made up of 270 day students and 69 students in the evening classes. The day students included ten Europeans, fifteen Native Christians, one Jew, eighty-seven Pársis, four Mahomedans and one hundred and fifty-three Hindus; while the evening classes, which were attended by persons engaged in various industries during the day, included thirty-three Europeans, six Native Christians, two Jews, nineteen Pársis, one Mahomedan and eight Hindus. The general results of the practical examinations were satisfactory. In the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy Mechanical Engineering School, thirty-one students passed in *Pattern-making*, seventeen obtaining a first and seven a second class; 68 students passed in the Foundry, sixty in the first and eight in the second class; 29 students passed in the Smithy Victoria Jubilee
Technical Institute.

four obtaining a first and six a second class; 49 students passed in *Fitting*, six obtaining a first and twenty-three a second class; 42 students passed in knowledge of *Machine Tools*, four obtaining a first and thirteen a second class; and 59 students passed in the examination in *Lathes*, fourteen obtaining a first and twenty-two a second class. This gives a total of 278 passes, including 105 first and 79 second classes. Finally, in the Ripon Textile School, 54 students passed, 31 obtaining first, and 16 second classes.

Miscellaneous.

Public Service Examinations.

For the second grade certificate 348 candidates were successful out of 993, and for the third grade 1,375 passed out of 4,309. The number of passes in the previous year were respectively 401 and 1,278.

Physical education and school apparatus.

The Bombay Gymnasium, which in the last thirty years has more than once had to shift its quarters, obtained a new site and a building grant. A handsome contribution was made towards the cost of the building by Sir Dinshá Mánckji Petit.

Encouragement to Literature.

The number of registered libraries was swelled by the opening of libraries in Bombay, Dápoli, Kongnoli and Dhárwár; and there were 44 libraries in the Central Division, 52 in the Northern, 30 in the Southern and 8 in Sind at the close of the year. The vernacular committees in Poona, Ahmedábád, Dhárwár and Hyderábád continued their labours on the preparation and improvement of school books; and Rs. 11,300 were spent by Government on useful books, the most important payments being Rs. 631 for the Indian Antiquary, Rs. 911 for Dr. Peterson's Kádambari, Rs. 1,000 for a Sindhi Grammar, Rs. 2,847 for three Sanskrit works by Colonel Jacob, Rs. 1,325 for two Maráthi works on industrial arts, Rs. 602 for a book in Maráthi on Gardening, Rs. 400 for the revision of the Amarkosha, Rs. 297 for a Maráthi translation of a Sanskrit work called Brihatkathá, Rs. 400 for a Gujaráti version of Smiles' Self Help, Rs. 264 for a Kánarese translation of Dr. Cooke's Natural Philosophy, and Rs. 675 for a Maráthi work on Inorganic Chemistry. The Dakshina Committee awarded prizes to the aggregate value of Rs. 950, and the total expenditure from the Dakshina was Rs. 20,681, and was distributed as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Allowances to Bráhmans	483	14	8
Do. to teachers and students	11,909	9	10
Payments to authors	8,287	3	4
Total ...	20,680	11	10

Education Commission

The list of Government schools was reduced by the closing of the Kalyán School and by the transfer of the Viramgám and Anklesvar schools to municipal management. The right of applying for grants-in-aid of buildings for primary schools was restored, and building grants to Local Boards offered on certain conditions by Government.

Literature and the Press.

LITERATURE.

General.

During the year 1890, 2,044 publications were registered under Act XXV of 1867, against 2,000 in 1889. Of the former, 1,419 were books and 625 issues of periodicals. Of the books, 807 were first and subsequent editions of original works, 408 were republications and 204 were translations. Most of the periodicals were original, though both the books and periodicals here called original were, more properly speaking, original in form only. A large proportion of the publications were school compilations. Of the 2,044 publications, 1,186 were printed in Bombay at 70 presses, 530 in Gujarát at 28 presses, 305 in the Central and Southern Divisions at 35 presses and 23 in Sind at 5 presses.

English works.

The number of books published in English was 84, against 93 in 1889, and of periodicals 87 against 86 in the previous year. Of the books, 65 were first or subsequent editions of original works, ten were republications and nine translations. Of the periodicals, 75 were original and two purported to be Arts publications, while the remainder, with the republications, were classified as "Miscellaneous." The most interesting and useful of the English publications were works on medicine, law or natural history. The "Story of a Widow Remarriage," by Mr. Mádhavdás Ragnathdás, marks an entirely new departure, both literary and social, and is of great interest as a commentary on the progress of social reform in Bombay.

Maráthi works.

The number of books published in Maráthi was 394 against 365 in 1889, and of periodicals 167 against 118. Of the books 261 purported to be first or later editions of original works, 88 were republications and 45 translations. A large proportion of the books were classed as miscellaneous, while there was a marked decline in the number of poetical and dramatic works. Twenty-seven of the periodicals were so-called Arts publications. There was an almost complete absence of historical works of any value; and only one historical play, dealing with the life of Shiváji, as related in Grant Duff's History of the Maráthás, was published during 1890. A certain number of the Maráthi publications under the heading 'Fiction' were of a class resembling the worst type of French novels.

Two interesting books on voyages and travels, the one giving an account of a journey through America, and the other of a voyage to England, were published in Maráthi, and a considerable number of new periodicals were started during the year.

In Gujaráti were published 395 books and 310 periodicals, against 415 books and 316 periodicals in 1889. Of the books, 290 were original works, 49 were republications and 56 were translations. Including republications, 127 of the books were poetical works, 75 of which were first editions of original poetry. Of the periodicals, 255 were classed as miscellaneous, and eleven original periodicals were of a philosophical nature. Four periodicals dealt with religious matters. Several historical biographies were written in Gujaráti, the most important being the "Biographies of the Royal Princes of Gujarát and Káthiáwár, Vol. I," which gives an eulogistic account of the lives of sixteen Princes. The work has no value as a history. Several works of a good stamp were published, and were of a better quality than the dramatic productions of the year. Several translations of English standard works were published during 1890. Among the more important of the new periodicals were the "Vartá," the "Gam Gosár," the "Másik Majáh" and the "Modha Brahman Dnyánti Sudháraka." Gujaráti works.

Seventy-six books were published in Urdu against sixty-two in 1889, but none of the works call for any special mention. There were no periodicals published in Urdu. Urdu works.

The number of Hindi books published fell from 68 in 1889 to 59 in the year under report. One of these, under the heading 'Arts,' dealt with military subjects, but the majority of the books were poetical works, of which 22 were republications. Hindi works.

Original books were published in five other vernaculars besides Kánarese. In all, twenty-two books of all descriptions were published in Arabic Sindhi and 38 in Kánarese, and in eight other languages twenty-five books (mostly republications) were produced. There were also 34 miscellaneous Kánarese periodicals published during the year. None of the above call for any notice. Books in other vernaculars.

As to the classical languages there were ninety-six books published in Sanskrit, twenty-nine in Persian, twenty in Arabic, two in Hebrew and one in Zend. There were also nineteen purely Sanskrit periodicals published during the year. A considerable number of the Sanskrit books issued were educational works. Four standard works of Sanskrit literature were brought out by Mr. Máhdev Chinnáji Apte, three of which treated of the Vedánta philosophy, and one of man's salvation during his life-time. The *Prash-nopanishat*, with a Sanskrit commentary and Maráthi translations and notes was published by Mr. Vyankatrao Rámehandra. Classical languages.

Only nine Maráthi and English and twenty-three Gujaráti and English books were published during the year against 18 and 28, respectively, in 1889. Sanskrit and Gujaráti books numbered 29, and Sanskrit and Maráthi 20, while Sanskrit and Hindi books, of which 19 were published, were the only other class of polyglot books published. Seven Sanskrit and Maráthi and one Sanskrit and Gujaráti periodicals were issued during the year. Mr. Kávasji Dinsháji Kiásh brought out a work entitled "Ancient Persian Sculptures," containing notes in English, Gujaráti and Persian, and the book bears evidence of careful labour and study. Mr. Vyáñkat Rango Katti published a volume, in Maráthi and English, entitled "The Shaving of widows unauthorised," which gave rise to much controversy. Polyglot works.

The number of works registered for copyright during 1890 was 356 against 383 in the preceding year; of these, 305 were private and 51 were Government publications. Copyright.

Generally speaking, the literary activity of the year 1890, though up to the average, was not remarkable, and the quality of the literature published was not marked in any way to distinguish it from that produced in other years. What was not educational was for the most part reproduction or translation. Miscellaneous.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

At the close of the year 1890 there were 138 newspapers and 28 periodicals against 127 newspapers and 31 periodicals at the end of the previous year. Three newspapers and three periodicals ceased to exist, while 14 newspapers came into existence during the year under report. Of the discontinued newspapers one was Maráthi, one Anglo-Gujaráti and one Kánarese, and of the three discontinued periodicals two were Gujaráti and one Anglo-Maráthi. All these publications, with the exception of the periodical *Arya Dnyán Vardhak*, which had attained its ninth year, existed only for a short time and possessed very little influence. Of the fourteen new newspapers, the *Káthiáwár Times*, the *Mahomedan Herald*, the *O Anglo-Lusitano* and the *Horas Vagas* were edited with some ability, while the rest were small sheets of no importance. Number of newspapers and periodicals.

The publication known by the name of the *Bhávnagar Exposure Gazette* was discontinued after three of its issues had been published and its proprietor and publisher, one Brahmachári Mádhavánand, had been prosecuted by Mr. Mancherji M. Bhávnagri, C.I.E., Mr. Proctor Sims and Dr. Barjorji Byráñji, of the Bhávnagar State, and convicted of defamation, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment by the Bombay Sessions Court. The same Brahmachári was also fined by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, for not General character of the Native Press.

getting his newspaper registered under the Press Act. So also Girjashankar Káshirám, editor of the *Rájjabakhta*, a weekly Gujaráti paper published in Bombay, was first prosecuted by the Chief Constable of Mahuva (Bhávnagar State), and subsequently by the Assistant Political Agent, Káthiáwár, and was in both cases convicted. The editor and printer of the *Rást Gofár* were fined each Rs. 201 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, for publishing defamatory matter against the editor of the *Kaiser-i-Hind*. The *Jáme Jamshed*, a daily Gujaráti paper of Bombay, reproduced an article from the notorious *Rájjabakhta* libelling the editor of the *Rást Gofár*, and had to pay damages under a decree of the Civil Court. Some of the Maráthi papers also inserted articles for which their editors either had to apologize or for which they were sued in Court. The papers published in Bombay were generally in the hands of men of some education, but this was not the case with the papers published up-country. The Native Press continued liberal in political matters, but uncompromising in its hostility to social reform.

Circulation.

The circulation of a very large majority of the vernacular newspapers was small, only a few of them coming up to more than four hundred copies. Twelve newspapers commanded a circulation of 1,500 copies and upwards. Last year the *Jagadhitechchu*, an Anglo-Maráthi paper of Poona which charges an annual subscription of ten annas to local subscribers and eight annas to outsiders exclusive of postage, had a circulation of 5,800 copies; then came the *Kesari* with a circulation of 4,300, the *Sudhárak* 3,000, the *Kaiser-i-Hind* 2,502, the *Gujaráti* 2,450, the *Bombay Samákhár* 1,800, the *Rást Gofár* 1,680, the *Jáme Jamshed* 1,600, and the *Din Bandhu* 1,550. Among the magazines, *Madhur Vachan* had a circulation of 1,412 copies, *Kaira Khetivadi Patra* 1,250, *Gul Afshan* 1,200, *Ajab* also 1,200, and *Sauráshtra Darpan* 1,000. Among the Maráthi newspapers, the *Khándesh Vaibhav*, of 23 years' standing, circulated 50 copies, and the *Hitechchu* of Kaládgi and the *Satya Sadan* of Alibág, both 19 years old, circulated 60 and 75 copies respectively. Among the Gujaráti newspapers there was only one, the *Satyodaya*, of four years' standing, which has a circulation of 75 copies. Among the Urdu newspapers the *Charkhari Akhbár* of Rewah, 24 years old, circulated 23 and the *Eh-ti-Shámál Akhbár Jhowra* of Jhowra, only 4 years old, 45 copies.

Topics discussed ;
Taxation.

The rumour that it was the intention of Government to declare the income tax to be a permanent impost gave rise to expressions of disapproval. During the controversy on the subject of the intention of the Government of India to levy income tax upon profits derived by persons resident in Great Britain or elsewhere outside India from the sale of their goods in India, it was remarked that the consignees of foreign goods objected to pay the Indian income tax on the ground that they had to pay that tax on the same transactions in their own country. A portion of the press was in favour of the income tax, but desired that the minimum amount of income eligible to be taxed should be raised from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000, and that military officers drawing Rs. 100 and upwards per mensem should be brought under the tax. A reduction in the salt-duty was recommended in view of the alleged surplus in the budget for 1890-91. The official announcement that there was no intention to touch the salt-tax during the next financial year was received with disapproval by the Press. It was remarked that the passing of the Salt Bill, which contained several objectionable clauses protested against from several quarters, once more proved the great necessity for revising the constitution of the Legislative Councils as advocated by the Indian National Congress for some years past. A portion of the Press approved of the Salt Bill, with the exception of one clause pertaining to the use of saline earth. The two cases decided by the Bombay High Court in November last, in which two women of Ankola in the Kánara District were punished by the local authorities for refining salt at home, were quoted to show that much oppression was practised on the poor under the Salt Act.

Abkári.

The abkári policy of the Bombay Government was, as usual, severely censured.

The Indian National
Congress.

Every newspaper of this Presidency devoted more or less of its space to a description of the fifth meeting of the Indian National Congress and its proceedings, and to eulogies of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh and Sir William Wedderburn who attended the meeting. With the exception of the *Rást Gofár*, the *Pársi Tikákár* and the *Amba Lahari*, which pronounced the fifth Congress to be a gigantic failure, the whole of the Native Press proclaimed that the meeting was a great and brilliant success, maintaining that each succeeding Congress had superseded its predecessor in point of organization and brilliance.

Lord Lansdowne.

Some unfavourable remarks were made on His Excellency Lord Lansdowne's general policy, observing that His Lordship's administration had proved disappointing from the first.

Lord Reay.

It was remarked that His Excellency Lord Reay was a very popular and just Governor. Much gratification was expressed by the newspapers in Sind at the strong desire said by them to be felt in that province for a suitable acknowledgment of the benefits received by it at the hands of His Excellency. A hearty approval was recorded of the proceedings of the meeting held at the Town Hall, Bombay, to concert measures to erect a suitable memorial to commemorate Lord Reay's services.

Lord Harris.

The remarks which Lord Harris made at Mr. Cawasji Jehángir's on the eve of his departure for Bombay, to the effect that he was convinced of the real happiness of the Indian people being bound up with the progress of Western education in the country and that he would do all in his power for its propagation, were approved. Soon after His Lordship's assuming charge of office it was observed that his reversal of the orders to increase the

fees in the Deccan College, Poona, showed his readiness to do justice when the merits of a question were properly put before him.

The departure of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught was much regretted. The establishment of a Military College as a suitable memorial to His Royal Highness was strongly recommended, and much regret was expressed at the refusal of the Government of India to sanction the project started by some Chiefs and Native gentlemen of the Deccan.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

The appointment of Mr. Justice Birdwood as Judge of the Pársi Matrimonial Court was received with satisfaction, as were the appointments of Mr. H. A. Acworth as Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, and of Ráo Bahádur S. P. Pandit as Diván of Porbandar. The nomination of Ráo Bahádur Krishnáji Lakshman Nulkar and of Mr. John Nugent to the Supreme Legislative Council and those of Messrs. L. R. W. Forrest, T. H. Stewart, C.S., Fazulbhái Vishráj, Udhárám Mulchand, A. F. Beaufort, Javerilál U. Yájník and the re-nomination of Mr. Mahádev Govind Ránadé met with the complete approval from the Press. Sir Stewart Bayley's career as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was pronounced to be successful and popular on the whole, and his appointment as a Secretary to the Political and Secret Departments at the India Office, in succession to Sir Edward Bradford, was received with satisfaction. The alleged interference by Mr. K. R. Bamanji, Assistant Collector, Broach, with the cremation of a deceased Bráhma woman at Bhádbhut in the same district, called forth vehement protests from the Press, and Government was called on to institute a public enquiry into the matter. The decision arrived at by Government after a departmental enquiry was, in the main, approved.

Appointments.

The judgment in the Ahmedábád classers' case drew forth strong remarks from a local paper, and a request was made to Government to institute an enquiry into the matter. The sentence passed at the Bombay Criminal Sessions on Private Banner, of the Worcestershire Regiment, for committing grievous hurt in a Poona billiard saloon, was considered quite incommensurate with the gravity of the offence committed. A complaint was made about the delay in the disposal of civil and criminal work at the Sadar Court in Sind, and the establishment of a Chief Court in Sind in place of the Sadar Court, or the extension of the jurisdiction of the Bombay High Court to Sind, was prayed for.

Judicial matters.

Petty complaints against the police for not preventing thefts and robberies and failing to detect crime were, as usual, rife in most of the districts. The remedies proposed by the Government of India in their circular on police reform for bringing to book habitual offenders were generally objected to. The Press proposed that an impartial commission composed of three well-known Judges, one from each of the principal High Courts, four or five Magistrates, Native and European, and four or five distinguished non-official European and Native gentlemen should be appointed, and that the evidence which the commission might record should decide the kind of reform required.

Police.

It was regretted that the object of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen and of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in sending His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor on a tour through India, which was that the young Prince should gain personal experience of the country and its people, had been defeated, as the Prince was entertained at every place he visited in a way which left him no time for personal observation of natives and their manners.

Prince Albert Victor's tour in India.

By far the most important and prolonged controversy of the year was on the question of Government interference in social matters, having reference chiefly to the question of raising the age of consent. A few Hindu reformers and their organs held that there was no need for hesitation or misgiving in asking Government, in the interests of the educated as well as the uneducated people, to pass an enactment making it penal for parents to marry their children under a certain specified age, and that some protection ought to be extended to Indian girls and the age of consent be raised from 10 to 12 years. The orthodox party among the Hindus and its more numerous organs, on the other hand, staunchly maintained that State interference in social matters was opposed to the Queen's Proclamation and that social reforms could not be enforced by the Legislature. Appeals were made to texts and sacred writings in justification of certain ceremonies, and the treatment of children wives: and the controversy was conducted in language frequently so indecent as to be unfit for translation or publication.

Government interference in social matters.

The Bills to amend the District Police Act and the Factories Act received attention, the latter being approved of by some papers. No serious discussion was raised on the Municipal Servants' and the Railways Bills, but the rejection by the Government of India of the Ghi Adulteration Bill was disapproved. Some controversy was raised on the question of legislation for lepers. The Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code met with the approval of the Press, while the Cattle Trespass Bill was strongly objected to.

Legislation.

The scheme for the reform and reconstruction of the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils adopted at the fifth meeting of the Indian National Congress was heartily approved of by the Hindu Press. In regard to Lord Cross' Bill on the Indian Legislative Councils, it was observed that the scope of the Bill was no secret, although the details were not publicly stated, and its provisions were not held to go far enough.

Reform of the Legislative Councils in India.

The new rules in the matter of pensions to teachers in primary schools filled the press with satisfaction, and His Excellency Lord Reay was praised for obtaining the sanction of the Government of India to them. Adverse comments were made on the

Education.

Bombay University and its examiners, questioning the principle on which the Syndicate nominated examiners. An increase in the Government grants for education was recommended, and His Excellency Lord Reay's Government was thanked for augmenting it by a lakh of rupees.

Railways. The chief complaints against railways were, as usual, about the overcrowding of third class carriages and inattention to the comforts and conveniences of that class of passengers. The early construction of the Godhra-Rutlám Railway extension was pressed on the attention of Government.

Municipalities. In regard to the loss of seven lives by the fall of a house that was under construction in the Native town of Bombay, it was remarked that if the Bombay Municipality were keeping building bye-laws in abeyance, Government should step in and enforce them. The manner in which Mr. East was said to be treating the municipal corporation of the city of Poona and the seal of approval which the Government Resolution of 9th August was said to have set on such treatment were looked upon as a cruel commentary on the high appreciation which Lord Reay expressed of the work of the municipality on the eve of his departure from India. The abolition of the elective municipalities of Mehmadaábád and Parántij, in the Ahmedábád District, on account of the refusal of the rate-payers to substitute a house-tax for octroi duties, was disapproved. Much gratification was expressed at the sentiments expressed by His Excellency Lord Lansdowne, in his speech at Ajmir, in regard to the attitude of the Supreme Government towards local self-government.

Native States. The charge of mismanagement was preferred, as usual, against some States in Káthiáwár, Gujarát and the Southern Marátha Country and Sind. After preferring desultory accusations against the management of the Bhávnagar State, a small sheet, in the form of a newspaper, was for the first time issued on 19th November 1889 by one Brahmachári Mádhavanand Sadánand containing serious allegations against the Thákór of Bhávnagar and some of his officers. Two more issues of this libellous paper were issued, and they contained still more scandalous allegations. The Brahmachári and his accomplices were criminally prosecuted and were sentenced to imprisonment. Straggling charges of mismanagement were preferred against the Cambay State, and the administration of Mr. Shámráo Náráyan Lád was severely condemned. Approval was expressed by the entire Native Press of the resignation, by Mr. Shámráo Náráyan Lád, of the Divánship of Cambay and of the decision of Government in assisting the Naváb of Cambay in the task of administration for two years and entrusting the same to a representative of the British Government and a Kárbhári of the Naváb. The explanation given by Mr. Shámráo Náráyan Lád about the conduct of the rioters when an armed attack was made on them was pronounced unsatisfactory.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Members. During the year under review fifteen gentlemen were elected members of the Society, seven members resigned, three died, and three retired. The total number of members at the end of the year was thus 201, including 10 life members, against 195 at the end of 1889. Of these, 28 were absent from India. Three new non-resident members were elected during the year, three withdrew, and four having come to Bombay were transferred to the list of resident members. The number at the close of the year on the roll was 58, while that at the end of 1889 was 62.

Library. The issues of books during the year under review were 13,216 volumes of new works, including periodicals, and 8,038 of old books. The issues during the year preceding were 12,219 volumes of new books and 7,501 of the old. There were 628 volumes added to the library during 1890, 450 of which were purchased and 178 received as presents. The total number of new books purchased during the year was 403 works in 450 volumes against 383 works in 383 volumes purchased in the year before. The newspapers, periodicals and journals of learned societies, subscribed for and presented to the Society during 1890, numbered 169.

Museum. There were 63 coins added to the cabinet during the year by acquisition under the Treasure Trove Act. Of these, eight were received from the Bombay Government, 22 from the Punjab Government, eight from the Bengal Government, fourteen from the Government, Central Provinces, and eleven from the Resident at Hyderabad. Besides these, eleven were presented to the Society by His Excellency the Governor General of Portuguese India through the Bombay Government, and two were acquired by purchase. Of the total 76, seven were gold, 51 silver and 18 copper coins.

Accounts. The total amount of subscriptions collected during the year, including Rs. 357-8-0 on account of arrears, was Rs. 8,197-8-0. The subscriptions received during 1889 amounted to Rs. 8,373-12-8. The balance to the credit of the Society at the end of the year was Rs. 955-13-10, and the arrears of subscription on the same date were Rs. 812-8-0. All the debts of the Society were paid up to date.

THE GUJARATI DNYA'N PRASA'RAK MANDLI.

The year 1890-91 (1st July 1890 to 30th June 1891) was the forty-third since the establishment of the Society in 1848 and the twenty-first since its revival in 1870.

Members. During the season under report there was an accession of one new life-member and one annual subscriber. Three life-members died, and the total number of life-members at the end

of the season, including two honorary members, was 70. Nine names were removed from the list of annual subscribers for non-payment of arrears of subscriptions extending over more than two years; the total number of annual subscribers at the end the year was 55. The yearly grant of Rs. 300 to the Society was partly applied towards defraying the expenses of the lectures delivered during the season.

Six lectures were delivered under the auspices of the Society at the Frámji Cowasji Institute. The lectures dealt with the following subjects:—"The Ancient History of the Suez Canal, the first successful attempt of King Darius to complete it;" "The Structure of the Human Body;" "The Electric Light, its Production, Uses and Advantages;" "The Ellora Caves;" "The Aryan Philosophy about the Sun;" and "Sick-nursing."

Lectures delivered during the season

The income realised during the season amounted to Rs. 556, and there was the unexpended balance of the interest on Government paper for the preceding two years, which brought the total available funds to Rs. 743; of this Rs. 100 were taken to the Reserve Fund accounts. Of the balance, Rs. 643, Rs. 401 were spent, leaving a balance of Rs. 242 at the close of the year. The Reserve Fund of the Society, including the amount credited as shown above, amounted to Rs. 6,525, of which Rs. 6,400 were invested in Government paper.

Income, expenditure and reserve fund.

THE BOMBAY MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

This Society ceased to exist during the year under report.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The number of ordinary members of the Institute decreased during the year from 323 to 306. There were 222 books added to the library, of which 104 were presented; and at the close of the year the library contained 11,269 volumes. The number of books in circulation on the last day of the year was 730. Eighty-three magazines, newspapers, reviews, &c., were taken in. Three lectures were delivered during the year: the first on "Digestion in Health and Disease" by Dr. K. N. Báhádúrji, M.D.; the second on "The Odours of Bombay" by Mr. J. Wallace, C. E.; and the third on "Faradaic Electricity, with Experiments," by Surgeon T. D. C. Barry. The Lecture Hall building fund amounted to Rs. 15,401. The current income was Rs. 7,035 against Rs. 8,729 in the previous year and the expenditure Rs. 6,800 against Rs. 8,828. The endowment fund amounted to Rs. 7,101.

Arts and Sciences.

THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, BOMBAY.

Important additions were made to the departments of mammals, birds, reptiles, entomology and geology, and a few specimens of some of the common varieties of fishes were added to the existing collection. The specimens of mammals and birds were nearly all received from the Superintendent, Victoria Gardens; while the reptiles were received from various parts of the Presidency. All the butterflies received came from Khandála or Lonávli, while the specimens of soils, and maps, added to the geological department, were received from every division of the Presidency.

Natural History division.

Several additions were made to the department of ethnology by His Highness the Diván Sáheb of Pálanpur, who presented his exhibits at the Bombay Art Society's Exhibition to the Museum. Several coins were received from the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, while the Museum acquired by purchase, and through the generosity of His Highness the Diván Sáheb, several additions to the department of artware. Several standard scientific works, the want of which had long been felt, were purchased for the Museum.

Anthropological division.

The Museum was open to the public for 313 days during the year. The total number of visitors declined from 563,908 to 414,184, giving an average per diem of 1,323 visitors. A decreased attendance of visitors in the previous year was accounted for by the charging of fees for entrance into the Victoria Gardens within which the Museum is situated, and the same explanation must be accepted again as accounting for a still further decline.

Visitors.

KARÁCHI MUNICIPAL LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

In addition to the grants-in-aid from the Karáchi Municipality and from the Karáchi District Local Board, a grant of Rs. 100 was received from the Thar and Párkar Local Funds. The interests of the Museum, however, suffered by the withdrawal of the grants-in-aid, amounting to Rs. 900, formerly paid by the Hyderábád and Shikárpur Local Funds, noticed in last year's report. At the close of the year there was a credit balance in favour of the Museum of Rs. 1,500, due to the fact that the Curator, on the withdrawal of the grants-in-aid mentioned above, resigned his appointment, and that consequently there was a saving to the extent of his salary.

Income.

In spite of the absence of the Curator, great efforts were made during the year to maintain and preserve the specimens already in the Museum, and considerable success attended the efforts of the Secretary. Hardly any new specimens were collected. The Museum was visited by 5,628 Europeans and 47,087 natives during the year.

Management and work.

No change occurred in the management of this institution, which in the year under report was visited by 11,066 readers.

Public Reading Room.

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTY OF WESTERN INDIA.

FROM 5th May 1890 until 31st January 1891, the establishment was engaged upon the usual office work at head-quarters, Poona, which chiefly consisted of the inking in, and preparation of, the drawings, plotted in pencil in the field, for reproduction by photolithography, and the writing of an account of the remains in Gujarát, which is to form a second volume to that of Dabhoi on the archæological remains in the territory of His Highness the Gáekwár of Baroda. During the above period 129 drawings were taken in hand and finished by the five draftsmen engaged upon them. In addition to the office work, the account of the newly discovered Nádsur and Karsambla caves was written and published, with plans and other drawings. The progress reports on Bijápur were revised and printed, and the selection included a complete list, with descriptive notes, of all the buildings in and round Bijápur, together with conservation and other lists and translations of all the Persian and Arabic inscriptions that were found there. Twenty-three drawings were forwarded to Calcutta for selection for the Technical Art Series.

The survey party started for the field on Monday the 2nd February 1891, and proceeded straight to Shrigonda, in the south of the Ahmednagar District. Here they took up the survey of the Hemádpanti remains, which consist chiefly of Hindu temples and wells of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. These buildings, more or less ornate in style, are scattered about the country, and are very similar in style to the Solanki shrines of Gujarát and the Chálukyan temples of the Kánarese districts, and seem to be of about the same age. At Shrigonda they did not find much of interest, though at the village of Limpangaon, five miles south-west from Shrigonda, is the large, plain, but substantially built, temple of Siddhesvara. At Shrigonda and Limpangaon five sheets of drawings were made, five photographs taken and five facsimiles of inscriptions obtained. On the 11th February camp was moved to Pedgaon, a village situated about eight miles to the south of Shrigonda, in rather a commanding position on the high bank of the Bhima, where within the precincts of the fort the remains of five old Hemádpanti temples were found, one of which is most profusely decorated both within and without, and its outer walls are thickly covered with figure sculpture. This temple of Lakshmi-Naráyan being a good typical temple of its class, some time was devoted to it in making drawings which should fully illustrate its construction and decoration. At Pedgaon nine drawings were made and seven photographs were taken. Camp was then moved to Karjat, at which place the party arrived on the 6th, but the temples were disappointing. One drawing was made and one photograph was taken. While the main party travelled round to Karjat *via* Shrigonda so as to follow the main road, two draftsmen were sent straight across from Pedgaon to Karjat with instructions to visit Rasin and report on any remains that might exist there. It, however, turned out to be barren of anything of note, and the party left Karjat on the 10th for Ahmednagar. On the way Mandugaon was visited and a photograph was taken of a Hemádpanti temple dedicated to Lakshmi-Naráyan; it is, however, of no special interest. Ahmednagar was reached on the 12th, but few interesting remains survive there. A few of its Muhammadan buildings only remain, among which the little Damri Masjid is the most interesting, though the great octagonal tomb of Salabat Khán is best known. Beside these two buildings there are the Fariabágh, the tomb of Nizam Ahmad Sháh, the Bihistibágh, Alamgir's Dargah, and a few other buildings of lesser note, together with the fort. Four drawings were made and three photographs taken of the Damri Masjid. Drawings and photographs were also obtained of the Fariabágh and Salabat Khán's tomb. A temple at Kokamthan, which was next visited, turned out to be very interesting, and will be taken up in the next season's tour. Photographs were taken of both this and a temple at Khumbari. Camp was then moved to Tisgaon, and thence to Shevgaon, from which place Ghotan was visited. Camp was next moved on to Miri on the 5th April, but here no temple was found. Camp was moved on the 6th to Vadala, and thence to Sonai, whence a fairly good Hemádpanti well at Bámini, four miles off, was photographed and plotted. The survey party moved on the 12th to Párner, where a few inscriptions were gathered, one of which was dated Samvat 1015. A trip was made from Párner to the caves of Dhokesvara, twelve miles in a northerly direction. They are excavated in a conical hill rising from the plain about three miles east of the village of Takli, and a plan and detailed drawings with photographs were taken of them.

The season was ended by a visit to the temple of Bolesvara, perched on one of the higher points of the range of hills running east from Poona, and three miles south of the railway station of Yevat.

During the season there were, in all, 23 drawings made and 24 photographs and 31 facsimiles of inscriptions taken.

The following steps were taken towards the preservation of remains in the Bombay Presidency:—Early in the year an estimate was received and approved, with certain suggested modifications, for a compound wall round Ráni Sipri's tomb at Ahmedábád. The Executive Engineer, Bijápur, submitted an estimate of the cost of grouping certain old cannons and other portable remains at Bijápur upon the plain before the Gagan Mahál. The estimate was returned approved. The planting of a milkbush hedge around the primitive cell-tombs at Konnur near Belgaum was sanctioned. The Presidency Executive Engineer sent in a proposal and estimate to rebuild certain shattered pillars in the great cave at Elephanta. Bands round the old columns to preserve them were, however, proposed instead, and an estimate accordingly was prepared and approved. Conservation of
remains.

Government allotted funds for repairs to the Gol Gumbaz, Mehleri Máhal and other Muhammadan remains at Bijápur, and sanctioned an estimate for repairs to archæological buildings in the Kaira District. A small charge was also sanctioned by Government for the maintenance of the caves at Badámi during the current year. Estimates from the Executive Engineer, Ahmedábád, for repairs to Sayed Usmán's tomb and Bába Lalui's, Muháfiz Khán's, and the Fateh masjids at Ahmedábád, with some suggested modifications, were approved of.

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 of Bombay in the year 1890-91 :—

Classification.	No.	Remarks.
Chaplains	25	One vacancy by retirement. Four absent on furlough, one on sick leave.
S. P. G.	11	Eleven European priests.
C. M. S.	2	Two native priests.
	9	Nine European priests.
	2	Two native priests.
	2	Two European deacons.
	1	One native deacon.
Society of St. John the Evangelist	3	One European priest is absent. Three European members, two priests and one deacon.
	3	Three European associates, all priests.
	2	Two native associates, one priest and one deacon.
Railway Chaplains	4	Four priests, one of whom is absent.
Total	64	

Eight clergymen, besides the chaplains, were in receipt of salaries from Government, *viz.* the ministers of Holy Trinity Church, Sonapur, St. Peter's, Mazagaon, Kolhápúr Camp, Railway Chaplain, Igatpuri, Chaplain of Parel, Pánchganí, Jail, and the Harbour. Five chaplains were on furlough or special leave, two retired, and one was brought on the strength of the establishment. The effective strength of the establishment was unusually well maintained during the year under review, no important station having ever been vacant. The number of persons belonging to the Church of England was approximately 4,000 natives and 13,427 others.

Churches. All Government churches in stations visited during the year were in good substantial repair. The new church in connection with the Indo-British Institution was consecrated during the year.

Visitation Tour. The following places were visited during the year by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Bombay :—Lanáoli, Poona (twice), Dhond, Bhusával, Kirkee, Asirgarh, Neemuch, Nasirábád, Abu Road, Deesa, Belgaum, Aden, Surat, Abu, Pánchganí, and Ahmednagar District.

Cemeteries. All the cemeteries inspected were found to be in good order. The new cemetery at Steamer Point, Aden, was consecrated.

Schools. The middle class schools in Bombay and Poona maintained their high reputation, but no fresh departure was made in any of them during the year under report. The Committee of the Pánchganí High School had on their hands the law suit which so hindered their work that they thought it best to close the school.

ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Establishment. The establishment remained the same as in the preceding year, consisting of four chaplains and four ministers receiving allowances from Government.

Church buildings. There was no change in the number of churches used for divine service. The services were attended by about 1,888 Europeans and 19 natives.

Schools. The General Assembly's Institution in Bombay was closed at the termination of the last session of the year under report. The neighbouring proprietors had built their houses so high that no light penetrated into some of the class rooms, and so the school had to be closed. The Scottish Orphanage, the Byculla Scottish High School and the John Connon High School were conducted with efficiency. The registers showed a slight increase in attendance at the Byculla Scottish High School and a slight decrease at each of the other two during the year, as compared with 1889-90. A new school was opened in Quetta shortly before the end of the year.

The cemeteries under the charge of the chaplains of the Church of Scotland were maintained in good order.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

There were in the Archdiocese 45 churches or buildings used for worship served by forty ministers or priests; in addition to the latter there were 28 priests teaching in the St. Mary's and St. Xavier's Colleges. The Roman Catholic Christians numbered 15,463 persons, of whom 12,432 were natives and 3,031 were Europeans and Eurasians.

OTHER CHURCHES.

During the year under report there were, in the Presidency of Bombay, 800 members of the Wesleyan Church, of whom 50 were natives; 692 members of the Free Church of Scotland, of whom 502 were natives; 25 members of the Bombay Baptist Church, of whom five were natives; and 816 members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of whom 376 were natives.

Stationery.

The value of the stock in hand at the beginning of the year under review was Rs. 1,51,934 and that of the closing balance at estimated rates was Rs. 2,30,270. The receipts from all sources during the year were Rs. 4,88,257, and stock worth Rs. 4,09,921 was issued by the Department.

Stores of Indian manufacture to the value of Rs. 2,80,742 as compared with Rs. 2,92,907 in the preceding year were substituted for articles of European manufacture during the year. The decrease was due partly to diminished consumption of paper in printing presses and partly to the fact that the Managers of the Reay Paper Mills in Poona were unable, as in the preceding year, to supply certain of the varieties of paper for the supply of which they had contracted, owing to the lowness of the contract rates. Enquiries were made by the Superintendent of Stationery with a view to ascertain whether any of the other mills in India were in a position to undertake the supply of those varieties on the same terms as those accepted by the Reay Mills, but as it was found that the lowest rates tendered by any of the Indian mills were much higher than the English rates, the required quantities of the varieties of paper were obtained by indent on the Secretary of State for India. The substitution of country for European stores resulted during the year in a saving of Rs. 94,671 to Government. The substitution of envelopes of country-made paper for English envelopes required for demi-official correspondence resulted in a large saving to Government. During the year the Superintendent of Stationery was also able to obtain a cheaper variety of blue-black ink of local manufacture.

On the 6th January 1891 Government directed that the use of the cyclostyles in Government offices should, after the existing stock of these instruments had been exhausted, be discontinued and copying machines substituted in their place. The saving from the introduction of these machines will be greatly increased if it is found possible to displace costly English machines by cheaper ones made in Bombay. The supply of two copying machines of local manufacture for the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and the Commissioner in Sind was authorized.

There was a considerable decrease in the value of the supply of paper furnished to the Government Central Press and the Bombay Education Society's Press at Byculla, but the supplies to other presses showed an increase, the greatest being in the case of the Press of the Resident at Hyderabad and the smallest in that of the Press of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

General Miscellaneous.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

The gross earnings of the Government Central Press during the year 1890-91 were Rs. 3,41,917, (including Rs. 38,324 cash receipts and adjustments), and the expenditure, including wear and tear of plant, was Rs. 2,58,010. In 1889-90 the earnings amounted to Rs. 3,53,241 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,55,993. The decrease of Rs. 16,324 in the earnings was due to a smaller number of copies of forms being printed; the increase in the expenditure, Rs. 2,017, was due principally to increased overtime charges on account of the census work, to increased wear and tear of plant, and to a larger expenditure on postage stamps.

The value of the work done for the various departments and officers is shown below:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Secretariat Departments	1,09,504	2	10
Government of India—Department of Finance and Commerce ...	0	14	1
Do. Revenue and Agricultural Departments..	10	5	11
Government Officers at the Presidency	50,560	3	11
Revenue and Magisterial Officers	49,713	15	1
Judicial Officers	17,230	14	1
Police Officers	7,309	9	8

	Rs.	a.	p.
Forest Officers	10,631	4	10
Survey and Settlement Officers	304	11	8
Medical Officers	4,512	8	11
Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay	12,881	0	4
Archdeacons and Chaplains	87	4	5
Sanitary Commissioner, including Vaccination Officers	2,188	10	4
Political Officers	1,571	13	8
Educational Officers	7,954	9	6
Director of Land Records and Agriculture	3,445	15	4
British Delegate for the Portuguese Treaty, Goa	464	3	5
Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Dhárwár	140	10	2
Miscellaneous Officers and cancelled forms	2,334	13	5
Total ...	2,80,847	11	7

GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESS, KARACHI.

Earnings.

The following table gives the value of the work done by the Government Press in Sind during the year under report and the previous year:—

	1889-90.			1890-91.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Vernacular forms and books printed	18,523	3	8	18,074	6	8
English forms and books printed	11,207	5	5	11,870	11	11
<i>Sind Official Gazette</i>	3,470	3	4	3,067	11	0
Packing charges	614	4	0	669	2	0
Total ...	33,815	0	5	33,281	15	7

The cash realizations amounted to Rs. 5,065 as against Rs. 4,729 in 1889-90.

Expenditure.

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 28,730, including the cost of an engine, and the net profit was thus Rs. 4,552 against Rs. 7,830 in the previous year. A steam press was introduced during the year.

GOVERNMENT PHOTOZINCOGRAPHIC OFFICE, POONA.

Outturn of work.

The subjoined statement shows the work of the office, with its cost, as contrasted with the work and cost of the previous year:—

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.
1888-89	208,368	20,823	2,143,498	51,495	2,351,866	72,318
1889-90	162,044	21,248	2,212,654	59,030	2,374,698	80,278
Increase or Decrease ...	-46,324	+425	+69,156	+7,535	+22,832	+7,960

The quantity of "paid work" turned out during the year, although less than that of the previous year, was of greater value, as is evidenced by the receipts under that head being in excess of those of the previous year by Rs. 425. The falling off under the head of "paid work" was, however, more than counterbalanced by a large increase under the head of "unpaid work," or work done for Government departments and officers. On the whole the value of both kinds of work turned out during the year was greater by Rs. 7,960.

Earnings and expenditure.

The receipts from other sources amounted to Rs. 4,245 in addition to the value of paid and unpaid work, the total realizations during the year being Rs. 84,523 against Rs. 79,077 in the previous year. The total expenditure of the institution was Rs. 60,330 against Rs. 57,222 in the previous year, while the balance in favour of the institution, after deducting expenditure from realizations, was Rs. 24,193 against Rs. 21,855.

CHAPTER X.—THE CENSUS.

A census of the Presidency was taken on the night of February 26th, simultaneously with the rest of India, and within a few weeks of the enumeration of the rest of the British Empire. This was the second time that a census of the whole Empire, as nearly synchronous as the varieties of climate and other local circumstances would permit, has been taken; and it was conducted on the same principles as the census of 1881. The special features in which it differed from the English enumeration were: firstly, that the information required was obtained through agents, who were either permanent Government servants, persons specially employed and paid for the purpose, or gentlemen who volunteered their services gratuitously, instead of through the people themselves, as was the case in Great Britain; and, secondly, that a preliminary record was made some days before the date fixed, which was merely brought up to date on the census night. The general accuracy of the census mainly depended on these special features. The preliminary record enabled one man to enumerate a far larger number of persons than he could possibly do on a single night, to get the information more accurately, and also gave the superior officers of Government an opportunity of supervising and checking his work, which they could not otherwise have had. The information asked for was in great detail, and comprised the following particulars:—

Name.
Religion.
Sect of religion.
Caste, tribe or race.
Sub-division of caste, tribe or race.
Sex.
Age.
Civil (*i.e.* conjugal) condition.
Parent tongue.
Birth place.
Occupation or means of sub-sistence.
Education.
Foreign languages known, and infirmities, which included insanity, blindness, deaf-mutism and leprosy.

The work of enumeration fell chiefly upon the revenue establishments from Collectors down to village officers. An officer was appointed from 1st April 1890, under the title of Provincial Superintendent of Census, to control the operations, and on the 21st of May 1890 a Government Resolution was issued, giving directions for the arrangements to be made until the completion of the enumeration. In accordance with these instructions most of the municipal towns were constituted into separate census charges, and one of the municipal authorities under the name of Superintendent was made responsible for the enumerations. The Mámlatdár or Mahálkari of the taluka or mahál was made Superintendent of the remaining villages. The whole area was then divided up into circles and blocks, and a register made of them. The instructions were that this should be finished by the beginning of August, and it was completed in the different districts by dates varying from July 17th, 1890, onwards.

The next process was the registration and numbering of every "building intended for or used as a permanent dwelling." The register was made by blocks, and called the block list. This part of the work was to be completed by the end of December, but in many cases it was done very much earlier, and the dates of completion in different districts varied from November 19th, 1890, to February 1st, 1891. The first-named register was used as a means for estimating the number of schedules required. These were supplied in bound books of four different sizes, and no loose schedules were allowed, except for Europeans, Eurasians, or Natives of rank, who were required to fill them in themselves, and deliver them to the enumerator on his round. The books also contained simple, but detailed, instructions for the guidance of the enumerators, blank forms of block lists and a form for a brief abstract, which was to be filled in, and extracted from the book immediately after the census.

As soon as the first register was completed, the Charge Superintendents endeavoured to find men to act as Supervisors of Circles and Enumerators of Blocks. The blocks were fixed so as not to be greater than one man could manage in the night, and yet not to be so numerous as to make it difficult to obtain enumerators for them all. Sixty houses or 300 persons were laid down as the ordinary limit, but it was found by experience that a village officer could do up to 500 persons in a place which he was well acquainted with. About ten blocks were included in each circle, and a Supervisor appointed to overlook all the enumerators in it. In a few places, where it was difficult or dangerous to travel at night, or the villages so scattered that it was impossible to obtain sufficient men to

enumerate them all at once, the counting was completed on the following morning. These places were:—

Surat	...	...	...	63	villages.
Panch Mahals	...	...	...	268	"
Thána	...	...	...	115	"
Násik	...	...	...		Peint Taluka and 91 other villages.
Khándesh	...	...	...		Navápur Petha, Akráni Pargana.
Kánara	...	...	...	367	villages.
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	30	"
Karáchi	...	...	...		The Delta of the Indus and Kohistán.
Shikárpur	...	...	...		Kohistán and Registan.
Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	...		Kohistán.
Thar and Párkar	...	...	...		The desert.

In the Dángs the enumeration lasted for three weeks after the census night, and in parts of the Mahi Kántha Agency the Bhils were enumerated simply by counting their houses, and striking an average as to the number of inmates of each. Cantonments were enumerated by their own officers, the boating population by the Customs, and the railway staff and passengers by the railway officials. To all travellers, whether by road, rail or water, passes were given to prevent their being enumerated twice over, as at all stations and on all roads enumerators were on the watch for them. At ports, the crew and passengers of all boats entering between the census night and March 15th were enumerated, unless their port clearance showed that they had already been enumerated.

The number of enumerators and supervisors employed in British territory, exclusive of Bombay City, Aden, Ahmedábád and Upper Sind Frontier districts, was 51,325, divided into:—

Patels.	Village Accountants.	Revenue and Agricultural Officials.	Officials of other Departments.	Khots, Ingmdárs and Jágirdárs.	Volunteers.	Paid Agents.	Total.
3,697	11,140	4,184	16,289	2,741	10,027	3,317	51,325

This gives one to every 330 of the enumerated population.

As soon as the enumeration was completed, the numbers of occupied houses and of males and females were totalled up in the abstracts contained in the enumeration books, and, passing through the Supervisors, Superintendents and Collectors, these totals were all in the hands of the Provincial Superintendent and the Census Commissioner of India within a week of the census; and with only one noticeable exception these totals proved to be correct with a very small margin; thus the Bijápur District showed an error of four only in a total of 796,339. The schedules were then sent to the district head-quarters, where they were abstracted and tabulated by a staff of one man to every 10,000 of the population. With this staff, which consisted of about one-tenth Government servants and the rest temporary employés, the work of abstraction and tabulation was completed by dates varying from 31st July to 30th September 1891. The tabulation registers were sent up, as they were completed, to the Central Office of the Provincial Superintendent at Poona, for compilation.

Cost of enumeration.

The cost of enumeration in the different districts, including all but printing charges, is shown in the following table, together with the population enumerated. The greater part of the charges was for the payment of enumerators and supervisors, where Government servants and volunteers were not found in sufficient numbers. The heaviest bills were, therefore, shown by districts where the system of hereditary village officers was least prevalent:—

Districts.	Population.	Cost.			Districts.	Population.	Cost.		
		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.
Ahmedábád	921,712	182	0	3	Sátara	1,225,980	107	6	5
Kaira	871,559	89	15	0	Bédavani	1,013,261	205	12	6
Panch Mahals	313,117	70	13	0	Dhargwár	1,051,314	9	9	8
Broach	341,490	37	8	10	Bijápur	796,339	77	12	9
Surat	643,989	126	4	9	Kánara	448,351	305	15	8
Thána	904,868	1,090	11	4	Karáchi	564,830	1,724	4	4
Kolába	509,584	500	13	9	Hyderabad, Sind	918,646	2,298	4	6
Ratnagiri	1,105,920	633	7	9	Shikárpur	915,497	789	14	5
Khándesh	1,160,851	575	14	2	Upper Sind Frontier	174,548	633	4	3
Násik	843,582	845	14	9	Thar and Párkar	298,203	2,104	7	4
Ahmednagar	868,755	321	18	6					
Poona	1,067,890	195	9	0					
Sholápur	750,689	4	0	0					
					Total	13,035,280	13,047	9	11

The total amount spent during the year was Rs. 66,509, which included, besides the above, contributions to the Bombay Municipality and Aden, and printing and certain abstraction charges, of which Rs. 6,913 are recoverable during the current year.

For the work of abstraction, tabulation, compilation and printing of the report the expenditure was estimated at Rs. 1,35,000 from Imperial, and Rs. 17,000 from Provincial funds.

The results of the enumeration showed :—

Results.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
British Territory, excluding Aden	9,763,067	9,093,977	18,857,044
Aden	30,914	13,165	44,079
Native States	4,120,125	3,939,173	8,059,298
Grand Total ...	13,914,106	13,046,315	26,960,421
or an increase in the 10 years of—			
Bombay	1,265,349	1,137,281	2,402,630
Aden	8,179	1,040	9,219
Native States	547,760	570,279	1,118,039
Total ...	1,821,288	1,708,600	3,529,888

The percentage of increase for British territory (excluding Aden) was thus, males 14·77, females 14·18, and both sexes 14·74. The increase in 1881 for the preceding nine years was females 2·43, both sexes 1·03, the males showing a decrease of 0·28. The largest increases, except Thar and Párkar, where the increase of 46·73 was due to better enumeration, were, as might have been expected, in the famine districts, of which Sholápur and Bijápur headed the list with increases of 28·17 and 26·37 respectively. Then came the Panch Maháls with 22·68, Hydrábád 21·74, and Upper Sind Frontier 19·71. Ahmednagar, Poona, Dhárwár, Belgaum, Khándesh and Karáchi all showed an increase of from 19 to 15 per cent. The smallest increases occurred in the already overcrowded districts of Broach (4·45), Kolába (5·54), Kánara (5·81), Surat (5·83), Ahmedábád (7·63), Násik (7·98) and Kaira (8·30). In the aggregate the women had not increased so fast as the men, by 59 per cent., but in several districts they showed a greater increase, this being especially the case where the total increase was small. It occurred in Kaira, Broach, Surat, Kolába, Ratnágiri, Kánara, Karáchi, Shikárpur and the Upper Sind Frontier. Bombay City showed a total of 821,764 (males 518,093, females 303,671), or an increase of 6·28 for both sexes, 11·48 for males and a decrease of 1·54 for females. The falling off in females was remarkable, but was accounted for by the large increase of females in Ratnágiri, the district which supplies most of the labourers in the metropolis. Of the city population there were born in the city itself :—

Males.	Females.	Total.
108,828	53,758	162,586

while the number of inhabitants of Ratnágiri born in Bombay City was only 1,459, which shows that the migrations between the two places must be for short periods only, at any rate as far as the women are concerned. If the population of the two be taken together, the figures are :—

1881.		1891.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
937,816	832,470	1,031,709	895,981

which gives a percentage of 10·01 increase for males and 7·62 for females.

The various religions were reported to be as follows :—

Results by religious denominations.

Religions.	Bombay Presidency.	Aden.	Total.
Hindu	14,657,179	2,713	14,659,892
Mussalmán	3,501,910	35,193	3,537,103
Christian	158,765	3,005	161,770
Buddhist	673	24	697
Jain	240,436	...	240,436
Sikh	818	...	818
Pársi	73,945	318	74,263
Jew	9,639	2,826	12,465
Animistic*	213,618	...	213,618
Brahmo	34	...	34
Atheist	27	...	27
Total ...	18,857,044	44,079	18,901,123

* Religion of the Aborigines.

In Bombay City the English system of house-holders' schedules was adopted by the Municipality in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Act and with the precedents of the previous enumerations in the city, although a clause in the Census Act had been added on purpose to legalize the other method. It is probable that a more correct return of the actual numbers in the city was obtained by adopting the method of house-holders' schedules, but the rest of the information was so vague, and written in so many different languages, that the deciphering was a matter of the utmost difficulty.

PART III.

STATISTIAL RETURNS.

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 1891.*

Principal geographical divisions.	Total area in square miles.
<i>British Possessions directly administered.</i>	
Northern Division	13,994
Central do.	37,448
Southern do.	24,591
Sind do.	48,065
Town and Island of Bombay	22
Total directly administered ...	124,120
<i>Native States.</i>	
GROUP 1: NORTHERN GUJARÁT.	
Cutch	6,500
Pálanpur	7,775
Mahi Kántha	9,300
Káthiáwár	20,559
Cambay	360
Rewa Kántha	4,837
Nárukot	143
GROUP 2: SOUTHERN GUJARÁT.	
Dharampor	794
Bánsda	215
Sachin	42
GROUP 3: NORTH KONKAN.	
<i>Marátha—</i>	
Khándesh Political Agency	1,623
Surgana	360
Jawhár	534
GROUP 4: SOUTH KONKAN.	
<i>Marátha—</i>	
Janjira	324
Sávantvádi	926
GROUP 5: DECCAN.	
Akalkot	498
Other Sátára Jághirs	3,314
Kolhápúr	2,816
GROUP 6: SOUTHERN MARÁTHA STATES.	
Sángli	1,083
Other Southern Marátha Jághirs	1,864
Sávanúr	70
GROUP 7: SIND.	
Khairpur	6,109
GROUP 8: ADEN.	
Somáli Coast	80
Total Native States ...	70,116
Grand Total ...	194,236

B.—POLITICAL

(1).—Statement showing Political Relations with

State.	In Subsidiary Alliance or Feudatory.	TRIBUTE IN MNM OR MONEY.		Population, 1881.	Population, 1891.	Prevailing diseases.	
		Amount.	To whom payable.				
Cutch ...	Subsidiary Alliance.	Rs. 2,00,000	Sicca Rs. for the expenses of a British Force.	British Government.	512,084	558,415	Malarial fevers, dysentery, worms, debility, rheumatic affections, diseases of the eye, ear, skin and digestive and respiratory systems.
Pálanpur Agency— Pálanpur ...	.....	50,000	.....	His Highness the Gáikwár.	234,402	645,526	Small-pox and fever ...
Rádhanpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	98,129		
Nine other States ...	.....	5,127	.....	His Highness the Gáikwár.	243,947		
Mahi Kántha— I'dar ...	Tributary ...	30,340	.....	His Highness the Gáikwár.	258,429	581,662	Fever, cough, ulcer, bronchitis, dysentery and sore eyes.
Sixty-three smaller States.	Do. ...	1,13,406	.....	His Highness the Gáikwár, the British Government and the I'dar Darbár.	259,056		
Káthiáwár— Junágad ...	Do. ...	65,604	.....	British Government and His Highness the Gáikwár.	387,499	2,752,404	Fever, cough and skin-diseases.
Navánagar ...	Do. ...	1,20,093	.....	British Government, His Highness the Gáikwár and Junágad.	316,147		
Bhávnagar ...	Do. ...	1,54,499	.....	Do. ...	400,323	Fever ...	
Dhrángadra ...	Do. ...	44,677	.....	British Government and Junágad.	99,686	Nil ...	
Morvi ...	Do. ...	61,559	.....	British Government, His Highness the Gáikwár and Junágad.	89,964	Fever and small-pox ...	
Gondal ...	Do. ...	1,10,721	.....	Do. ...	135,604	Do. ...	
Forbandar ...	Do. ...	48,504	.....	Do. ...	71,072		
Seven Second Class States.	Do. ...	1,35,019	.....	Do. ...	843,604	Fever, cough, small-pox, rheumatism, skin-diseases and dysentery.	
Six Third Class States ...	Do. ...	65,021	.....	Do. ...			
Eleven Fourth Class States	Do. ...	70,883	.....	Do. ...			
Cambay ...	Feudatory...	21,924	.....	British Government.	86,074	89,722	Fever, dysentery, cough, small-pox and skin and lung diseases.
Baroda ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rewa Kántha— Rájipla ...	Subsidiary Alliance.	65,000	.....	His Highness the Gáikwár.	543,452	725,382	Fever ...
Chhota Udepur	Do. ...	10,500	.....	Do. ...			
Báriya ...	Do. ...	10,699	.....	British Government.			
Lunáváda ...	Do. ...	12,000	.....	Do. ...	543,452	725,382	Fever ...
		6,000	.....	His Highness the Gáikwár.			
Bálásainor ...	Do. ...	4,000	.....	His Highness the Gáikwár and British Government.	543,452	725,382	Fever ...
Sunth ...	Do. ...	12,996	.....	Do. ...			
		7,000	.....	Do. ...			

RELATIONS.

Native States in the Bombay Presidency.

Gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues levied or not.	Principal articles of production and manufacture.	Remarks.	
Rs. 17,85,043	1,800	Not levied ...	Wheat, bájri (spiked millet), jowári and other grains of inferior quality ; cotton, silver articles, coarse cotton cloth, silk-stuffs, alum and saltpetre.		
14,57,753	1,246	Do. ...	Wheat, rice and sursav (rape).		
	611		Cotton, wheat and gram.		
	131		Wheat, bájri, cotton, jowári and mug (green gram).		
11,47,005	202	Do. ...	Wheat, gram, bájri, barley, mug, vari, sursav, castor-seeds, til (gingelly seed), math (kidney bean), jowári, udid (black gram), kodra (harik), cotton, chillies, rice, sugarcane and bávto (rági) ; marble and chalk quarries, mines of white ochre ; manufacture of country soap ; cloth dyed and exported to Siam.		
	510				
1,47,88,146	2,216	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, stone, salt and dungri.		
	3,320	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, salt, silk cloth, gold and silver thread, lace, carpets, marble and yellow earth.		
	2,860	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, oil, yarn, copper and brass wares.		
	512	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, salt, copper and brass vessels, stone and stoneware and embroidery.		
	1,230	Do. ...	Grain, cotton and akik pebbles.		
	608	Do. ...	Grain, cotton and stone quarries.		
	252	Do. ...	Silk cloth, building stones, cotton and ghi.		
	4,294		Do. ...	Grain, cotton, stone, country soap, stone-quarries, salt, ghi and dungri.	
			Do. ...	Grain, cotton, stone, boxes, soap, articles of carpentry, molasses and sugarcane.	
			Do. ...	Grain, cotton, stone quarries and wool.	
6,30,192	540	Do. ...	Jowári, bájri, kodra, paddy, wheat, cotton, math, mug, chaula (small-fruited Dolichos), arad, pulses, til, chins, gram, kang (Italian millet) and tobacco ; cornelian stones ; black cloth, cotton dhotars and dupetas, sádis, carpets and silk cloth ; hora and ivory work.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	This State is under the immediate supervision of the Government of India.
21,73,368	582	Not levied ...	Cotton, cereals and timber ; cornelian mines.		
	314	Do. ...			
	298	Levied ...			
	495	Not levied ...			
	243	Not levied ...			
	319	Do. ...		Correspondence for the abolition of transit duties is going on with Government.	

B.—POLITICAL

(1).—Statement showing Political Relations with

State.	In Subsidiary Alliance or Feudatory.	TRIBUTE IN MEN OF MONEY.		Population, 1881.	Population, 1891.	Prevailing diseases.
		Amount.	To whom payable.			
Nárukot ... ..	.....	Rs. ....	.....	6,440	7,449	.....
Surat Agency— Sachin ... ..	.....	.....	.....	18,036	21,289	Fever, bronchitis and dysentery.
Bánsda ... ..	.....	154	British Govern- ment.	31,807	41,373	Malarial fevers, eye and skin diseases, dysentery, diarrhoea and bronchitis.
Dharampor ... ..	.....	.....	.....	101,289	120,498	Fever, cough, dysentery and itches.
Khándesh Political Agency.	.....	.....	.....	46,065	59,066	.....
Surgana	Not tribu- tary.	.....	.....	14,205	12,398	Malarial fever ...
Jawhár	Do. ...	.....	.....	48,556	52,796	Do. ...
Janjira	Do. ...	.....	.....	76,361	81,582	Malarial fever, diseases of the cutaneous and respiratory system, intestinal parasites and diarrhoea.
Sávantvádi	Do. ...	.....	.....	174,433	192,980	Fever and dysentery ...
Sátára Jághirs— Bhor	Subsidiary Alliance.	4,646	British Govern- ment.	145,876	155,488	Fever, stomach and bowel complaints, &c
Phaltan	Do. ...	9,600	Do. ...	58,402	66,290	Fever, ague, worms, dysentery, skin-diseases, &c.
Aundh ... ..	.....	.....	.....	58,916	64,877	Fever, dysentery, cough, worms, eye-diseases, &c.
Jath ... ..	.....	11,247	British Govern- ment.	49,486	67,523	Fever, diarrhoea, dysentery, lung diseases, and skin-diseases.
Daphlápúr ... ..	.....	.....	.....	6,007	8,346	.....
Akalkot	Feudatory...	Rs. 14,592 com- puted payment in lieu of con- tingent of horse	British Govern- ment.	58,040	75,737	Malarial fever, diarrhoea, dysentery, ophthalmia, diseases of respiratory system, intestinal worms and skin-diseases.
Kolhápúr	Subsidiary Alliance.	.....	.....	800,189	913,131	Malarial fever, bowel complaints, internal worms and affections of the eye and of the skin, and respiratory diseases.
Kolhápúr Jághirs	Feudatories of Kolhá- pur.	13,395	Kolhápúr State.			
Southern Marátha States—						
Sángli	Feudatory...	1,35,000	British Govern- ment.	196,832	238,945	Diseases of the stomach and intestines, skin-diseases, fevers, lung and eye diseases.

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.				
.....	
2,03,309	67	.....	Jowári, rice, bájri, sugarcane, wheat and cotton.	
2,55,154	99	Not levied	Rice, nágli (ragi), jowári, kodra, pulses and black gram; Bamboo mats, fans and baskets.	
2,82,898	227	.....	Paddy, jowári, nágli, khurásani (Niger seed), &c.	
1,39,214	.....	.....	.....
11,811	.....	Not levied	Rice, nágli and timber.	
2,57,886	.....	Do.	Do.	
4,58,636	309	Do.	Rice, nágli, vari, harik (kodra), til, coconut, betel-nut, timber, hemp and fish.	
4,76,662	439	Do.	Rice, náchni (ragi), vari, coconuts and betel-nuts; ornamental furniture in painted lacquer work; inlaid coconut and kuskus fancy articles and embroidery and carved and engraved horn-work.	
3,45,605	.....	Do.	Rice, nágli, sáva, &c.	
2,05,620	.....	Do.	Jowári, bájri, kardai (safflower seed), wheat, oil-cakes, gram, and cloth made on country looms.	
3,72,205	.....	Do.	Wheat, gram, jowári, bájri, ghi, coarse sugar, oil, &c.	
1,68,737	.....	Do.	White turbans, dungri cloth, kumblis, carpets, Burmese or woollen floor-cloths.	
16,399	.....	Do.	Wheat, jowári and gram, &c.	
3,23,478	46	Do.	Jowári, rice, sugarcane, gram, wheat, linseed and bájri. Sádís, coarse or common shelás, cholis and common turbans are produced by weavers.	
33,78,429	1,679	.....	All the common grains, rice and jowári being the most extensively grown. Vegetables, sugarcane, tobacco in considerable quantities; also cotton and chillies, kusamba (safflower), ground-nut, &c. Coarse cotton and woollen clothes; articles of pottery and hardware, coarse sugar, glass bangles and paper. Iron is found in small quantities in laterite stones.	
	529	Not levied		
10,58,654	491	Do.	Jowári, wheat, rice, sugarcane, gram and cotton; coarse country cloth, lugdis and native musical instruments.	

B.—POLITICAL

(1).—Statement showing Political Relation with

State.	In Subsidiary Alliance or Feudatory.	TRIBUTES IN MEN OR MONEY.		Population, 1881.	Population, 1891.	Prevailing diseases.
		Amount.	To whom payable.			
Southern Marátha States— <i>continued.</i>						
Miraj (Senior Branch) ...	Feudatory...	Rs. 12,558	British Govern- ment.	69,732	88,238	Bowel complaints, cholera, small-pox, fever, stomach and intestinal diseases, skin-diseases, ague, cough, rheumatism and respiratory affections, dysentery and worms.
Do. (Junior Branch) ...	Do. ...	6,413	Do. ...	30,541	35,487	
Kurundvád (Senior Branch)	Do. ...	9,613	Do. ...	35,187	43,809	
Do. (Junior Branch)	Do. ...	The tribute on account of the shares in the estate of the Chiefs of the Junior Branch is included in the amount paid by the Chief of the Senior Branch.	Do. ...	25,811	40,443	
Jamkhandí ...	Do. ...	20,841	Do. ...	83,917	102,142	
Mudhol ...	Do. ...	2,672	Do. ...	52,163	61,815	
Rámdurg ...	Do.	Do. ...	29,570	36,181	Cholera, small-pox, fever, ague and chicken-pox.
Savánúr ...	Subsidiary Alliance.	.....	.....	14,763	16,857
Sind—Khaipur...	129,153	131,957

Note.—The Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations returns the total population of Native States as 8,059,298, but has supplied no details as to the population of ... comes to 8,089,808, differs from that given by

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.				
} 17,19,707 }	543	} Not levied ...	Jowári, wheat, rice, gram, cotton, sugarcane, bájri, tur, mug, oil-seeds, &c.; coarse country cloth, lugdis, khans, khadis, kámblis, dhotars and native musical instruments.	
	274			
	176			
	320			
	999			
	399			
82,200	.....	Not levied ...	Rice, jowári, cotton, wheat, sádís, dhotars and pitámbars.	
7,24,901	1,491	.....	Cotton, wool, cloth, grain, seeds, ghi, tobacco, indigo, chaniha (sulphate of soda), leather, &c., ivory works, swords, cutlery, metal-work, fabrics, cotton, silken and woollen work, lacquered wood work, &c.	

each State. The figures given in the above statement are according to the information supplied by the Collectors and Political Agents concerned, and the total, which the Provincial Superintendent by 30,610.

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.	How and where educated.
1	2	3	4	5	6
CUTCH.					
His Highness Mahārāja Dhiraj Mirza Mahā Rāo Shri Khengarji Sawai Bahādūr, G.C.I.E.	Bhūj ...	Reigning Sovereign.	Jādeja Rājput...	24½	Private education ...
PA'LANPUR.					
His Highness Sher Mahomed Khānji Lohāni.	Pālanpur ...	Divān or Chief of Pālanpur.	Pathān, Mahomedan.	39	Do. ...
His Highness Bismilla Khān, Bābi ...	Rādhanpur ...	Navāb or Chief of Rādhanpur.	Do. ...	49	Do. ...
MAHI KANTHA.					
His Highness Sir Kesarsingji Jawānsingji, K.C.S.I., Jodhpur family.	I'dar ...	Ruler ...	A Rāthod Rājput of the Solar race, Hindu.	28	Rāj Kumār College, Rāj-kot.
KATHIAWAR.					
His Highness Navāb Bahādūr Khānji Mohabat Khānji, G.C.I.E., Bābi family.	Jauāgad ...	1st Class Chief Ruler.	Bābi Mahomedan	35	Do. ...
His Highness Jām Sir Vibhāji, K.C.S.I., Jādeja Rājput.	Navānagar ...	Do. ...	Rājput, Hindu...	65	Private education ...
His Highness Rīwāl Sir Takhsingji, G.C.S.I., Gohel Rājput.	Bhāvānagar ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	33	Rāj Kumār College, Rāj-kot.
His Highness Rāja Sāheb Sir Mānsingji, K.C.S.I., Jhāla Rājput.	Dhrāngadra...	Do. ...	Do. ...	54	Private education ...
His Highness Thākor Sāheb Sir Wāghji, K.C.I.E., Jādeja family.	Morvi ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	33	Rāj Kumār College, Rāj-kot.
His Highness Thākor Sāheb Sir Bhagvatsingji Sagramji, K.C.I.E., Jādeja family.	Gondal ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	26	Do. ...
Rāna Suri Vikmētji, Jethva family ...	Porbandar ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	72	Private education ...
CAMBAY.					
His Highness Jāfar Ali Khān Sāheb, Navāb of Cambay, belonging to Mominkhān family.	Cambay ...	Navāb (Ruler) ...	Mogal Mahomedan, Shiah.	43	Do. ...
BARODA ...					
BEWA KANTHA.					
Mahārāna Gambhirsingji, Rāja of Rāj-pipla.	Nāndod ...	.....	Gohel Rājput, Hindu.	44	Private education ...
Mahārāwal Motisingji, Rāja of Chhota Udepur.	Chhota Udepur.	Ruler ...	Chowān Rājput, Hindu.	32	Do. ...
Mahārāwal Mānsingji, Rāja of Bāriya ...	Bāriya ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	35	Rāj Kumār College, Rāj-kot.
Mahārāna Wakatsingji, Rāja of Lunāvāda.	Lunāvāda ...	Do. ...	Solanki Rājput, Hindu.	31	Do. ...
Manwarkhānji, Bābi of Bālāsīnor ...	Bālāsīnor ...	Do. ...	Musalman ...	47	Private education ...
Mahārāna Pratāpsingji, Rāja of Sunth...	Sunth ...	Do. ...	Powār Rājput, Hindu.	30	Rāj Kumār College, Rāj-kot.
NA'RUKOT ...					
SURAT.					
Navāb Najaf Alikhān Valde Sidi Abdul Kadar Khān.	Sachiū ...	Minor ...	Musalman, Suni.	5	.....
Mahārāwal Shri Pratāpsingji Gulābsingji, Vansadia dynasty.	Bānsda ...	Rāja ...	Solanki Rājput, Hindu.	27	Rāj Kumār College, Rāj-kot.
His Highness Mahārāna Shri Nārandeoji Kāmdoji of Solar dynasty.	Dharampor ...	Do. ...	Sisodia Rājput, Hindu.	50	Private education ...
JANJIRA.					
Navāb Sidi Ahmed Khān Sidi Ibrāhim Khān Yākub Khān.	Murūd-Janjira	Chief of Janjira.	Sidi Kural Khān, Suni Musalman.	29	Rāj Kumār College, Rāj-kot.

RELATIONS—continued.

Chiefs in the Bombay Presidency.

How employed,	Has patent authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11
Ruling his State ...	Yes	Yes	Yes.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Has two sons.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	No	Principal male members—his cousins, Maháráju Jagatsingji of Suvar and three others.
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Yes.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	
.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	The State is under a British Administrator.
Ruling his State ...	Yes	Do.	No.	He has delected his authority to the Special Political Agent since 11th of October 1890.
.....	.....	.....	.....	This State is under the direct supervision of the Government of India.
(a).....	Yes	Yes	Five sons	(a) Since October 1887 deprived of share in State administration.
Ruling his State ...	Do.	Do.	One son.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Two sons.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	One brother.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	No.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	The State was under the supervision of the Assistant Collector and <i>ex-officio</i> Assistant Political Agent.
.....	Yes	Yes ... ..	.....
Ruling his State ...	Do.	Do.	One son.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Three sons.	
Do. ...	No	Not necessarily...	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.	How and where educated.
1	2	3	4	5	6
SURGA'NA.					
Shankarráo Rainráo Deshmukh Koli (Aboriginal).	Surgána ...	Deshmukh ...	Koli, Hindu ...	42	Private education ...
JAWHA'R.					
Rája Patangsháh of Jawhá'r ...	Jawhá'r ...	Rája ...	Koli, Hindu ...	37	Poona High School ...
SA'VANTVA'DI.					
Raghunáth Sávant Bhonsle ...	Sávantvádi ...	Sir Desái of Sávantvádi	Marátha, Hindu.	29	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.
SA'TA'RA.					
Shriniwásráo Pandit Pratinidhi...	Aundh ...	Pant Pratinidhi, Jághirdár of Aundh.	Bráhma'n, Hindu religion.	58	Private education ...
Madhoji Ráo Náik Nimbálkar, Deshmukh and Jághirdár.	Phaltan ...	Náik Nimbálkar, Deshmukh and Jághirdár.	Kshatriya, Hindu religion.	53	Do. ...
Shankarráo Chinnáji Pandit Gandekar, Pant Sachiv, Jághirdár of Bhor.	Bhor ...	Pant Sachiv, Jághirdár of Bhor.	Bráhma'n, Hindu religion.	37	Do. ...
Amritráo Rámráo Chawán, Daphle Deshmukh, Jághirdár.	Jath ...	Chief of Jath ...	Marátha, Hindu.	57	Do. ...
Ráni Bai Sáheb Daphle, Deshmukh of Daphlápúr.	Daphlápúr ...	Ránibái of Daphlápúr.	Do. ...	57	Do. ...
AKALKOT.					
Sháháji Máloji <i>alias</i> Bába Sáheb Ráje Bhousle.	Akalkot ...	Rája ...	Do. ...	23 years and 4 months	In the Rájkumár School at Kolhápur ...
KOLHA'PUR.					
His Highness Sháhu Chhatrapati, Mahárája of Kolhápur, Bhonsle family.	Kolhápur ...	Minor ...	Do. ...	17	Private education ...
SOUTHERN MARA'THA STATES.					
SÁNGLI.					
Dhundiráo Chintáman <i>alias</i> Tatyá Sáheb of Sánгли.	Sánгли ...	First Class Sardár.	Bráhma'n, Hindu.	53	Private education ...
MIRAJ,					
Gangádharráo Ganesh <i>alias</i> Bála Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Miraj (Senior Branch).	Miraj...	Do. ...	Do. ...	26	Rájarám College, Kolhápur.
Lakshmanráo Harihar <i>alias</i> Anna Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Miraj (Junior Branch).	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	14	Do. ...
KURUNDVÁD.					
Chintámanráo Raghunáth <i>alias</i> Bála Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundvád (Senior Branch).	Kurundvád ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	41	Has passed the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University.
Ganpatráo Harihar <i>alias</i> Bápu Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundvád (Junior Branch).	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	53	Private education ...

RELATIONS—continued.

Chiefs in the Bombay Presidency—continued.

How employed.	Has patent authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11
.....	.....	.....	Has seven sons.	
Ruling his State	Yes	Yes	Has two male heirs.	
.....	Yes	Do.	No.	
Administers the affairs of his Jágghir.	Do.	Do.	Has four male heirs.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	No.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Has one son.	
In charge of the Jágghir.	Do.	Do.	No.	
Administers her Jágghir.	No	Do.	No.	
Supervising the management of his State.	Yes	Do.	Has two daughters, one aged 4 years and 5 months and the other 1 year and 4 months and 17 days on 31st March 1891.	
Under tuition	Do.	Do.	No.	
Administers the affairs of his State.	Do.	Is a Patwardhan Chief; there is no fixed rule in his family about primogeniture.	Do.	
Do.	Do.	Yes	Do.	
Being educated	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Administers the affairs of his State.	Do.	Do.	Has male heirs.	
Administers the affairs of his State.	No	No	Has a male heir.	

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.	How and where educated.
1	2	3	4	5	6
SOUTHERN MARÁTHA STATES—continued.					
KURUNDVÁD—continued.					
Hariharráo Vináyak <i>alias</i> Dáji Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundvád (Junior Branch).	Kurundvád ...	First Class Sardár.	Bráshman, Hindu.	40	Educated at the Kolhápur and Poona High Schools.
JAMKHANDI.					
Rámchandráo Gopál <i>alias</i> Appa Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Jamkhandi.	Jamkhandi ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	58	Educated in the Belgaum Sardárs' High School.
RÁMDURG.					
Venkatráo Yogiráo <i>alias</i> Bála Sáheb Bháve, Chief of Rámdurg.	Rámdurg ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	14	Being educated in the Rájáram College at Kolhápur.
MUDHOL.					
Venkatráo Balwantráo Ráje Ghorpade <i>alias</i> Bála Sáheb, Chief of Mudhol.	Mudhol ...	Do. ...	Marátha ...	30	Educated at the Rájáram College at Kolhápur.
SAVANÚR.					
Abdul Tabrez Khán Daler Jung Bahádur.	Savanúr ...	Naváb ...	Pathán, Mahomedan.	26	Dhárwár High School and Rájáram College, Kolhápur.
KHAIRPUR.					
His Highness Mir Ali-Murád Khán, G.C.I.E.	Khairpur ...	Mir ...	Tálpur Mahomedan.	78	Private education ...

RELATIONS—concluded.

Chiefs in the Bombay Presidency—concluded.

How employed.	Has patent authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11
Assists his cousin in the management of the estate.	No	No	Has male heirs.	
Administers the affairs of his State.	Yes	Yes	No.	
Being educated . . .	Do.	No	Do.	
Administers the affairs of his State.	Do.	Yes	Has male heirs.	
.....	Yes	Do.	Has a male heir.	
Administers the affairs of his State.	.....	.....	Has male heirs.	

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS.

(1).—Civil Division of British Territory.

APP. I. C. (1).]

Divisions.	Executive Districts.	No. of executive sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population of 1881.	CHIEF TOWNS WITH POPULATION.		No. of villages.	No. of Civil Judges.	No. of stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.	No. of Police.	Total cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	IMPERIAL REVENUE.		REMARKS.
					Head-quarter town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
NORTHERN DIVISION.	Ahmedabad ...	8	3,821	856,324	Ahmedabad ...	124,767	862	8	24	1,212	12,89,700	21,37,971	29,10,967	(a) From Criminal Courts. (b) From Civil Courts. (c) Including 7 extra Police on a Railway cash office guard.
	Kaira ...	7	1,609	804,800	Kaira ...	12,640	589	5	18	20	8	719	9,21,017	32,35,347	37,53,454	
	Panch Mahals ...	5	1,613	255,479	Godhra ...	13,342	691	5	11	...	...	786	4,66,132	28,87,114	33,31,955
	Broach ...	6	1,363	326,930	Broach ...	37,281	408	5	15	...	...	407	11,63,576	27,55,782	40,57,649
	Surat ...	8	1,653	614,193	Surat ...	107,154	853	6	18	...	...	763	8,72,939	13,01,240	24,93,147
	Thana ...	10	3,935	807,367	Thana ...	14,456	1,984	8	32	(a) 20 (b) 30	(a) 13 (b) 20	1,012	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
CENTRAL DIVISION.	Nasik ...	12	5,940	781,206	Nasik ...	24,101	1,696	7	31	62	14	773	8,38,322	17,83,276	22,92,436	
	Khandesh ...	22	9,944	1,237,231	Dhulia ...	18,149	3,334	12	46	24	11	385	13,30,401	39,72,088	53,65,412	
	Ahmednagar ...	11	6,666	751,223	Ahmednagar ...	32,903	1,373	7	27	...	...	701	7,49,628	19,19,633	22,45,762
	Poona ...	12	5,369	900,621	Poona ...	99,622	1,204	12	24	99	53	1,128	21,50,692	16,59,156	28,48,328	
	Sholapur ...	7	4,542	582,487	Sholapur ...	59,890	717	7	18	32	11	538	5,41,519	10,54,262	14,19,080	
Satara ...	11	4,987	1,062,350	Satara ...	28,601	1,356	11	31	30	15	979	9,48,110	23,93,360	27,47,467		
SOUTHERN DIVISION.	Belgaum ...	7	4,657	864,014	Belgaum ...	23,115	1,133	13	25	32	17	716	8,29,281	21,61,125	29,18,320	
	Dharwar ...	14	4,534	882,907	Dharwar ...	26,520	1,473	5	31	20	8	(c) 851	8,27,431	30,29,288	38,75,988	
	Bijapur ...	8	5,669	638,493	Bijapur ...	11,424	1,176	4	21	50	25	654	5,34,659	18,09,367	22,18,174	
	Kanara ...	11	3,937	421,840	Karwar ...	13,761	1,417	5	26	50	10	732	5,26,005	9,94,655	12,35,304	
	Ratnagiri ...	9	3,922	997,090	Ratnagiri ...	12,616	1,336	10	21	24	20	542	7,32,471	9,00,727	13,21,421	
	Kolaba ...	6	1,872	482,830	Alibag ...	6,376	1,344	8	18	24	11	469	4,38,904	9,94,870	14,53,993	
SIND.	Karachi ...	3	14,176	478,688	Karachi ...	68,332	872	4	40	60	6	1,460	12,47,281	12,68,465	18,16,840	
	Mikarpur ...	4	9,610	852,986	Sukkur ...	42,496	1,118	6	29	...	...	1,113	9,39,727	45,70,914	50,60,266
	Upper Sind Frontier.	4	2,520	121,181	Jacobabad ...	7,365	305	1	11	28	16	254	12,48,173	35,19,867	42,50,248	
	Hyderabad ...	4	9,030	754,624	Hyderabad ...	45,195	1,447	9	...	40	6	920	...	...	...
	Thar and Parkar ...	3	12,729	203,344	Umarkot ...	2,828	291	14	14	...	...	562	...	...	...
Bombay City ...	...	22	773,196	Bombay ...	773,196	...	11	3	...	...	1,611	1,97,062	2,54,222	11,29,736	
Total ...	...	192	124,120	16,454,414	.....	1,606,430	26,979	183	534	...	...	19,287	1,87,93,080	4,46,02,729	5,87,47,947
Native States as per Table C (2) ...	...	161	70,116	6,976,109	.....	312,381	12,093	257	331	...	...	13,177	37,31,706	1,14,95,280	3,28,94,594
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	353	194,236	23,430,523	.....	1,918,811	39,072	440	865	...	...	32,464	2,25,24,786	5,60,98,009	9,16,42,541

BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

[1890-91]

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS.

(2).—Civil Divisions of Territory under Political Control.

Executive Districts.	No. of Executive sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population of 1881.	CHIEF TOWNS WITH POPULATION.		No. of villages.	No. of Civil Judges.	No. of stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.	No. of Police.	Total cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	IMPERIAL REVENUE.		REMARKS.
				Head-quarter town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
												Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cutch	3	6,500	512,084	Bhuj	20,661	* 1,078	20	1	25	8	826	11,93,141	5,63,016	17,85,043	* Exclusive of 8 towns
Palanpur	10	7,775	576,478	Palanpur	17,547	1,175	36	36	33	10	6,237	4,27,320	8,50,000	14,57,753	
Mahi Kantha	34	9,300	517,485	Sadra	6,223	1,857	41	31	...	...	1,158	1,62,899	7,97,106	11,47,005	
Kathiawar ... ..	...	20,559	2,343,899	Rajkot	15,139	369	39	44	...	...	700	2,59,771	12,59,750	1,47,88,146	
Cambay ... ..	...	350	86,074	Cambay	36,007	† 88	1	3	21½	6	182	1,58,678	3,63,000	6,30,192	† Excluding the Cambay Town.
Rewa Kantha	36	4,837	543,452	Nandod	10,777	3,186	22	29	218	103	1,196	1,32,602	13,91,528	21,55,926	
Narukot	1	143	6,440	Jambughoda	354	53	1	1	9	7	35	2,365	6,245	17,442	
Bansda ... ..	...	215	31,807	Bansda	2,447	87	1	3	16	7	75	9,654	1,22,313	2,55,154	
Sachin ... ..	...	42	18,036	Sachin	932	20	2	3	19	6	57	26,239	1,25,491	2,03,309	
Dharampor ... ..	...	794	101,289	Dharampor	5,176	278	6	6	1	15	58	63,826	1,23,575	2,82,898	
Jawhar	3	534	48,556	Jawhar	1,461	108	3	4	10	6	25	15,837	48,828	2,57,886	
Janjira	3	324	76,361	Murud	5,163	283	3	6	20	7	135	1,66,335	1,96,476	4,58,636	
Khandesh Agency	2	1,623	46,065	...	...	...	Information not supplied.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surgana	1	360	14,205	...	...	61	1	...	30	...	...	5,643	1,930	11,811	
Bhor	5	1,491	145,876	Bhor	4,572	494	3	10	30	16	210	18,196	3,46,629	3,45,605	
Jath ... ..	...	884	49,486	Jath	5,036	114	2	4	35	16	83	33,057	1,03,584	1,68,737	
Daphlapur ... ..	...	95	6,007	Daphlapur	1,620	6	1	1	32	23	28	3,174	13,810	16,399	
Phaltan	1	397	58,402	Phaltan	10,842	72	3	3	17.5	9.3	86	9,329	1,54,031	2,05,620	
Aundh	6	447	58,916	Aundh	2,595	71	6	6	24	16	231	45,678	2,00,889	3,72,205	
Akalkot	3	498	58,040	Akalkot	5,836	108	3	5	23	10	59	61,388	1,95,998	3,23,478	
Kolhapur	11	2,816	800,189	Kolhapur	38,599	1,079	18	36	...	...	572	69,131	14,95,336	33,78,429	
Savantvadi	3	926	174,433	Savantvadi	8,584	225	6	7	25	8	139	1,77,260	2,96,041	4,76,662	
Sangli	7	1,083	196,832	Sangli	13,272	307	4	18	37	10	492	58,720	5,77,065	10,58,654	
Other Southern Maratha Jaghirs	29	1,864	326,921	Miraj	20,616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Kurundvad	7,138	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,84,553	16,79,478	17,19,707	
				Jamkhandi	10,409	688	24	58	225	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Mudhol	6,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Ramdurg	6,810	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Savanur	1	70	14,763	Savanur	7,640	25	1	2	15	10	48	10,571	53,668	82,200	
Khairpur	1	6,109	129,153	Khairpur	6,005	25½	5	9	28	20	306	2,32,530	5,29,493	7,24,901	
Aden	1	80	34,860	Aden	34,860	7	5	5	15	5	239	2,03,809	...	2,18,028	
Somali Coast ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,13,554	
Total ...	161	70,116	6,976,109	...	312,381	12,093	257	331	...	...	13,177	37,31,706	1,14,95,280	3,28,94,594	

D.—POPULATION.
(1).—Population of British Territory.

Commissioners-ships.	Districts.	Inhabited houses.	POPULATION (1881).						CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION.										OCCUPATION.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.
			Mon.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aboriginals.	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	
NORTHERN DIVISION.	Ahmedábád ...	199,996	301,437	289,133	137,967	128,797	856,324	224.10	559	53	916	729,493	83,942	652	38,472	1,996	241	153,897	285,497	Gujarati.	Emigrants 1,097, immigrants 1,264.	
	Kaira ...	191,282	257,469	258,912	130,313	119,107	604,800	500.00	21	13	1,007	720,566	72,054	131	9,603	194	11	189,400	239,381	Do.	Emigrants 6,403, immigrants 12,141.	
	Panch Mahals ...	50,070	82,684	78,125	48,478	46,192	255,470	158.38	18	...	26	159,624	16,060	30	1,869	77,840	12	59,831	71,331	Do.	Emigrants 12, immigrants 246.	
	Broach ...	72,235	120,521	111,234	47,961	47,214	326,930	225.00	42	17	56	222,838	67,248	3,042	3,770	29,896	21	70,687	97,895	Do.	Emigrants 22,549 and immigrants 27,703.	
	Surat ...	119,892	200,839	207,117	105,178	101,046	614,198	369.55	196	30	395	415,031	55,547	12,593	11,674	118,664	69	110,960	195,025	Marathi	Emigrants 22,549 and immigrants 27,703.	
CENTRAL DIVISION.	Thana ...	154,493	301,219	280,547	167,017	159,765	908,548	214.12	182	28	39,336	800,805	42,391	3,315	2,621	18,078	693	204,428	263,808	Do.	Emigrants 12, immigrants 246.	
	Rhandesh ...	209,995	411,507	385,716	220,961	210,017	1,237,231	124.41	288	67	771	958,128	92,297	158	10,021	175,349	132	272,487	359,981	Do.	61,386 emigrants and immigrants.	
	Nasik ...	122,816	251,804	259,118	115,000	142,644	741,206	131.51	1,240	79	1,326	683,579	35,294	249	7,611	51,687	103	165,698	231,706	Do.	61,386 emigrants and immigrants.	
	Ahmednagar ...	105,386	258,772	213,732	124,830	125,894	751,228	112.69	1,138	18	3,065	644,184	39,592	179	15,403	6,876	73	164,865	216,737	Do.	61,386 emigrants and immigrants.	
	Poona ...	153,401	302,539	296,855	152,562	148,665	801,021	169.49	4,335	811	4,354	831,843	42,036	1,574	10,958	1,068	652	173,201	281,900	Do.	61,386 emigrants and immigrants.	
SOUTHERN DIVISION.	Sholapur ...	81,203	208,158	201,262	86,626	86,411	592,187	128.84	158	68	399	530,121	43,967	157	7,515	...	102	134,722	160,082	Marathi and Kanarese.	91,715 emigrants and immigrants.	
	Satara ...	151,173	349,430	356,845	184,095	173,180	1,062,350	212.98	407	19	460	1,008,918	36,712	99	15,685	...	60	241,163	291,362	Marathi and a little Kanarese.	91,715 emigrants and immigrants.	
	Belgaum ...	154,896	299,441	296,699	134,644	132,830	864,014	185.53	1,178	81	5,063	749,286	66,262	64	44,991	...	89	205,400	229,095	Murathi, Kanarese and Hindustani.	500 immigrants.	
	Dharwar ...	161,160	313,027	309,743	129,098	131,129	892,907	194.68	79	73	2,204	769,349	100,622	81	10,531	...	19	206,513	235,522	Kanarese.	500 immigrants.	
	Bijapur ...	114,583	231,312	233,094	86,299	87,789	639,493	110.90	29	17	579	568,066	67,066	26	2,980	...	...	165,345	152,268	Kanarese, Marathi and Hindustani.	500 immigrants.
SIND.	Kanara ...	68,832	157,392	135,414	65,613	63,421	421,840	107.85	45	22	14,442	361,328	24,282	17	1,679	...	25	97,391	125,624	Kanarese, Marathi and Konkani.	...	
	Ratnagiri ...	177,844	294,307	350,314	178,746	173,723	997,090	254.22	94	27	3,154	921,046	71,051	16	1,701	...	1	203,289	269,764	Marathi	About 80,000 persons annually immigrate to Bombay and the Deccan during the fair season, most of whom however return for the monsoon.	
	Kolaba ...	71,930	121,246	123,328	70,066	66,869	381,840	255.11	14	4	287	360,117	17,891	33	1,164	...	2,139	82,016	109,036	Do.	...	
	Karachi ...	87,059	173,755	137,549	92,233	5,151	478,889	33.9	2,437	191	2,106	68,075	390,067	969	12	3,050	10,941	82,468	193,520	Sindhi, Persian, English, Urdu, Gujarati and Marwari, &c.	23,512 emigrants and 32,805 immigrants.	
	Thar and Parkar ...	36,412	72,047	56,933	40,313	32,011	203,344	15.9	7	...	7	43,755	109,194	...	1,038	48,440	803	44,676	67,724	Do.	...	
SIND.	Hydrabad ...	150,489	273,435	292,639	133,809	114,742	754,624	83.3	200	3	225	89,114	594,485	21	144	27,460	42,972	158,635	349,608	Sindhi, Persian, Hindi, Urdu and English.	...	
	Shikarpur ...	137,702	299,774	253,792	161,259	138,161	852,986	85.2	362	111	263	93,341	694,275	64	6	5,692	69,672	164,408	296,625	Sindhi	2,800 emigrants and 2,400 immigrants.	
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	21,923	45,155	94,697	25,011	19,409	124,181	68.0	121	34	75.	9,894	109,193	9	...	1,166	3,667	23,407	46,759	Sindhi and Beluchi.	...	
	Total	2,794,431	5,354,779	5,116,638	2,678,176	2,532,725	15,681,218	126.00	13,160	1,725	81,115	11,805,731	2,862,418	23,463	199,148	562,678	131,785	3,374,707	4,658,246			
	Town and Island of Bombay ...	28,310	361,789	217,020	102,974	91,413	773,190	33,662.00	10,451	1,168	30,706	502,851	158,713	49,597	17,367	...	3,321	2,351	462,412			
	Total	2,822,741	5,716,568	5,332,658	2,781,150	2,624,138	16,454,414	132.2	23,601	2,893	111,823	12,308,582	3,021,131	72,065	216,535	562,678	135,106	3,377,058	5,120,660			
	Native States ...	1,351,367	2,143,242	2,057,281	1,429,113	1,311,613	8,941,249	96.8	...	6,837	...	5,526,403	753,229	1,908	282,231	369,216	1,425	1,495,678	2,070,782			
	GRAND TOTAL ...	4,174,108	7,860,810	7,390,939	4,210,263	3,935,751	23,395,663	119.2	23,601	9,730	111,823	17,834,985	3,774,360	73,973	408,769	631,894	136,531	4,872,631	7,197,442			

D.—POPULATION.

(2).—Population of Native States.

1890-91.

Commissionerships.	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.	Aborigines.	Others.	Total male agriculturists, including landholders, cultivators and agricultural labourers.			Total non-agricultural males.	
					Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed races.	Natives.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
NORTHERN DIVISIONS.	Cutch ...	102,007	159,318	156,014	100,933	94,919	512,094	78.752	...	96	...	325,478	118,797	42	66,663	959	49	85,232	175,019	Cutchi and Gujarati.		
	Káthiáwár ...	479,435	724,901	676,022	403,002	449,074	2,343,899	144.008	...	605	...	1,942,658	303,537	489	96,141	...	469	397,481	821,322	Gujarati.		
	Pálanpur ...	125,237	169,529	156,889	132,021	118,039	576,478	72.059	...	225	...	494,737	53,197	207	28,111	...	1	117,788	183,762	Do.		
	Máhi Kántha ...	117,112	159,344	151,361	108,222	99,538	517,485	46.835	...	4	...	461,974	22,408	5	13,906	19,184	5	109,909	156,657	Gujarati, Mewadi, Marwadi, Maráthi and Hindustáni.		
	Rewa Kántha ...	109,730	152,608	149,776	127,310	114,468	543,452	113.403	...	2	...	368,089	21,401	220	1,040	152,720	...	135,252	144,956	Gujarati.		
	Nárikot ...	1,813	1,810	1,777	1,427	1,426	6,440	45.035	...	...	...	4,216	57	10	...	2,157	...	1,707	1,530	Do.	
	Cambay ...	21,702	28,100	27,558	15,918	14,498	86,074	245.026	...	8	...	70,708	12,417	119	2,809	13	...	14,479	29,539	Persian, Urdu and Gujarati.		
	Bánsda ...	Surat Agency.	27,894	44,590	42,336	33,043	31,168	151,132	123.878	...	2	...	31,645	4,727	740	66	113,916	7	41,573	36,060	Gujarati and Marathi.	
	Sachin ...																					
	Dharampor ...																					
Jawhár ...	8,307	13,896	12,856	11,275	10,327	48,556	90.928	...	62	...	6,869	501	29	...	41,095	...	11,232	13,942	Marathi.			
Dáng States ...	11,313	17,347	15,957	14,352	12,614	60,270	15.695	...	...	...	24,081	831	30	1	35,327	...	17,173	14,526	Marathi.		
Akalkot ...	8,493	18,812	18,499	10,658	10,071	59,940	116.546	...	2	...	49,971	7,590	...	477	...	...	13,458	16,012	Marathi and Kánarese.		
Other Jaghirs ...	Sátára	45,646	95,237	96,092	65,790	61,658	318,687	96.163	...	14	...	304,271	9,157	6	2,068	2,873	299	72,335	88,692	Marathi, Hindustáni and Musalmáni.		
Kolhápúr ...	129,148	253,312	243,232	157,335	146,310	800,189	284.122	...	1,253	...	719,164	33,022	1	46,744	...	5	262,503	148,144	Marathi, Kánarese, Musalmáni and Hindustáni.			
Janjira ...	14,421	21,512	23,118	16,270	15,461	76,361	234.956	...	47	...	60,811	13,512	2	27	972	590	25,049	12,733	Marathi and Hindustáni.	50 Emigrants and 54 immigrants.		
Sávantvádi ...	30,441	49,731	56,239	36,330	33,133	174,433	193.814	...	4,213	...	166,080	3,970	1	169	...	...	38,532	47,529	Marathi.		
Southern Jaghirs ...	Maráthá	90,700	158,712	167,736	101,424	95,882	521,753	191.570	...	304	...	458,078	41,420	8	23,943	...	...	126,716	133,420	Marathi, Kánarese and Hindustáni.	
Sávandr ...	2,646	4,444	4,581	2,903	2,832	14,763	210.900	...	...	...	10,886	3,859	...	38	...	...	2,838	4,609	Kánarese, Marathi and Musalmáni.		
Khairpur ...	25,720	70,746	68,407	...	...	129,153	21.141	...	...	...	26,727	102,426	...	...	...	...	22,316	48,430	Sindhi, Persian and Beluchi.		
61	Total ...	1,351,367	2,143,242	2,057,281	1,429,113	1,311,613	6,941,249	96.6	...	6,837	...	5,526,403	753,229	1,908	282,231	369,216	1,425	1,495,573	2,076,782			

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[APP. I. D. (2).

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.	Districts.	Year in which first settlement took place.	Year in which district becomes open to re-settlement.
1	Ahmedábád	1856-57	Re-settlement operations in progress.
2	Kaira	1862-63	Do. do.
3	Panch Maháls	1870-71	Three tálukas have had revision settlement introduced into them and two are under original settlement.
4	Broach	1870-71	1899-1900.
5	Surat	1864-65	1895-96.
6	Khandesh	1854-55	Re-settlement operations in progress.
7	Násik	1840-41	Do. do.
8	Thána	1854-55	Do. do.
9	Kulába	1856-57	Do. do.
10	Ahmednagar	1843-44	Re-settlement operations completed.
11	Poona	1849-50	Re-settlement operations in progress.
12	Sholápur	1849-50	Do. do.
13	Sátára	1855-56	Do. do.
14	Rutnágiri	1865-66	Original settlement operations in progress.
15	Kánara	1863-64	Original settlement completed.
16	Belgaum	1848-49	Re-settlement operations completed.
17	Dhárwár	1843-44	Do. do.
18	Bijápur	1843-44	Do. do.
<i>Karachi Tálukas.</i>			
19	Johi	1877-78	1890-91.
20	Didu	1880-81	
21	Sohran	1880-81	1890-91.
22	Manghand	1885-86	Irrigational settlement till such time as a regular settlement is introduced.
23	Karachi (Surveyed portion of the Malir Tappu).	1889-90	1895-96.
24	Kotri	1889-90	Irrigational settlement till such time as a regular settlement is introduced.
25	Tatta	1882-83	Do. do. do.
26	Sijawal	1883-84	Do. do. do.
27	Mirpur Batoro	1883-84	Do. do. do.
28	Jatl	1887-88	Do. do. do.
29	Sháhbandar	1887-88	Do. do. do.
30	Ghorábari	1888-89	Do. do. do.
31	Mirpur-Sákró	1888-89	Do. do. do.
<i>Hyderabad Tálukas.</i>			
32	Guni	1883-84	Do. do. do.
33	Hála	1884-85	Do. do. do.
34	Hyderabad	1886-87	Do. do. do.
35	Badin	1886-87 & 1887-88	Do. do. do.
36	Mohbat Dero	1887-88	Do. do. do.
37	Tando Bago	1887-88	Do. do. do.
38	Mirpur Khás	1870-71	1890-91. Original settlement continued until a revised settlement is introduced.
39	Tando Alahyár	1890-91	Irrigational settlement till such time as a regular settlement is introduced.
40	Sákrand	1890-91	Do. do. do.
41	Kumháro	1881-82	1890-97.
42	Nausahro	1881-82	1896-97.
43	Moro	1881-82	1896-97.
44	Shahdádpur	1882-83	1892-93.
<i>Shikarpur Tálukas.</i>			
45	Sokkur	1889-90	Irrigational settlement till such time as a regular settlement is introduced.
46	Rohri	1881-82	1891-92.
47	Larkhána	1882-83	1892-93.
48	Ludharyana	1882-83	1892-93. Irrigational settlement.
49	Mehar	1882-83	
50	Kukar	1882-83	Irrigational settlement until a revision settlement is introduced.
51	Kambar	1882-83	
52	Rato-dero	1882-83	Do. do. do.
53	Nasrabad	1883-84 & 1887-88	Do. do. do.
54	Nausahro Abro	1884-85	Do. do. do.
55	Shikarpur	1885-86	Do. do. do.
56	Ghotki	1885-86	Do. do. do.
57	Mirpur Máthelo	1886-87	Do. do. do.
58	Ubauro	1886-87	Do. do. do.
<i>Frontier Districts.</i>			
59	Shahdádpur	1883-84	Do. do. do.
60	Thul	1885-88	Do. do. do.
61	Jacobabad	1885-88	Do. do. do.

(2).—Statement showing the total cost of re-settlement operations in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency and the total revenue demand consequent on re-settlement as it stood in the year 1890-91.

Name of Collectorate.	Total number of villages revised.	Total revenue of the villages realized in the year before the introduction of the revision settlement.	Revised demand consequent on re-settlement.	Total cost of revision.	Difference between old and revised revenue.	Percentage increase.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Ahmedábád	280	6,42,118	8,04,381	4,07,637	1,62,243	25.3	
Panch Maháls	222	1,10,428	1,11,935	27,660	1,597	1.3	
Thána	268	1,14,010	1,56,904	93,882	42,894	37.6	
Khandesh	845	8,91,607	11,79,384	1,82,334	2,87,777	32.3	
Násik	710	5,91,379	8,31,646	4,80,661	2,40,267	40.6	
Nagar	1,017	9,81,576	12,45,696	9,29,142	2,63,529	26.9	
Poona	933	9,08,075	11,97,657	6,11,798	2,89,582	32.0	
Sholápur	453	5,43,983	7,60,573	4,35,332	2,16,590	39.8	
Sátára	163	2,36,561	3,12,779	96,598	70,218	31.1	
Belgaum	891	8,37,140	10,98,047	5,23,218	2,60,907	31.2	
Dhárwár	1,290	12,98,685	18,72,535	4,80,189	5,73,850	44.2	
Bijápur	995	8,16,311	10,90,433	6,59,324	2,74,122	33.6	
Total	8,967	79,71,873	1,06,61,350	48,16,695	26,89,477	33.7	

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION. A.—LEGISLATIVE (ACTS).

(1).—Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Presidency of Bombay in 1890-91, (between 1st April 1890 and 31st March 1891), and sanctioned as required by law.

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of the Act.	Date of sanction.
Act No. 1 of 1890. An Act to amend the Prevention of Gambling Act (Bombay IV of 1887).	The Honourable Sir R. West, K.C.I.E.	The object and character of this Act have been described at page 21 of the appendices to the Administration Report for 1889-90.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent was given on the 9th April 1890; and His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General's assent was given on the 8th May 1890.
Act No. 2 of 1890. An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to salt and salt revenue throughout the Presidency of Bombay.	The Honourable Mr. J. B. Richey, C.S.I.	The object and character of this Act have been described at page 22 of the appendices to the Administration Report for 1888-89.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent was given on the 2nd April 1890; and His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General's assent was given on the 12th June 1890.
Act No. 3 of 1890. An Act to amend the Matadars' Act (Bombay VI of 1887).	The Honourable Mr. J. G. Moore.	Section 6 of the Matadars' Act, 1887, gives power to the Governor in Council to declare the exclusive right of one family only to the office of Patel. The amendment proposed in the present Bill is intended to remove all doubts as to the exercise by the Governor in Council of the same powers whenever an exclusive right shall have been shown to vest in more than one of the families recognised on the Collector's records.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent was given on the 9th April 1890; and His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General's assent was given on the 25th July 1890.
Act No. 4 of 1890. An Act to amend the Law for the regulation of the District Police in the Presidency of Bombay.	The Honourable Sir R. West, K.C.I.E.	The object and character of this Act have been described at page 21 of the Administration Report for 1889-90.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent was given on the 11th April 1890; and His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General's assent was given on the 11th August 1890.
Act No. 5 of 1890. The Bombay Municipal Servants' Act.	Do. ...	Do. Do. ...	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent was given on the 27th October 1890; and His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General's assent was given on the 25th December 1890.

A.—LEGISLATIVE (BILLS).

(2).—Statement of Bills proposed and pending in the Legislature of the Presidency of Bombay in 1890-91.

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. 1 of 1891. A Bill to amend the law for the periodical inspection and the management by competent Engineers of Boilers and Prime-movers in the Presidency of Bombay.	The Honourable Sir R. West, K.C.I.E.	Certain amendments of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1887, have been recommended by the officers engaged in the working of that Act, some of which are desired by members of the public affected by the Act and others deemed necessary for securing the fulfilment of its purposes. As the amendments are numerous it has been considered that general convenience will be consulted by repealing the Act of 1887 and replacing it by a new enactment which will be complete in itself. The Bill has been drawn for this purpose.	12th February 1891.	...	Read a second time on the 25th March 1891.
Bill No. 2 of 1891. A Bill to amend the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1886.	Do. ...	The object of this Bill is to amend the Schedules to the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1886.	23rd February 1891.	...	Do.

B.—POLICE.
COGNIZABLE CRIME.

(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.

District.	CASES.																						
	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 2, but investigated under Section 147, Clauses (7) and (9), Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 2, 4 and 5 decided.		Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 10 to 12, and those investigated by Police in column 5.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.	
					6	7			8	9	10	11	12	a.				b.	c.			a.	b.	19	20
Bombay Presidency, including the Province of Sind ...	31,191	434	1,446	960	20,650	15,900	84.2	76.9	27,000	353	133	13,904	2,796	1,025	59.9	83.3	4,750	22	69	1,459	382	29,550	9,303
B. D. & C. I. & R. M. Railways ...	259	...	3	1	200	170	100	85	262	...	...	170	27	4	64	86	1	2	5	4	264	...	
G. I. P. Railway ...	259	...	9	4	255	126	94	49	251	1	...	126	17	7	50	88	...	...	14	6	243	...	
S. M. Railway ...	153	...	5	2	107	100	80	9.3	141	1	...	90	5	10	70	95	6	1	6	...	168	6	
Total ...	671	...	17	7	562	399	95	70	634	2	...	345	49	21	60	88	11	3	24	8	675	12	
Bombay City and Island ...	13,618	...	3	42	17,306	16,609	72.31	9.62	13,393	...	...	12,883	458	80	95.81	96.63	8	...	13	70	7	18,905	4,128
GRAND TOTAL ...	50,360	434	1,466	1,018	38,580	32,905	80	65.54	41,056	355	133	27,272	3,303	1,076	65.04	89.19	4,778	25	72	1,553	897	49,130	13,443

District.	CASES—contd.			PERSONS.													PROPERTY.						
	Total of columns 17 to 20.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		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.	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, admitted as apprentices, &c., after commencement of 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 to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	
						By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.					In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.							Committed to Sessions.
Bombay Presidency, including the Province of Sind ...	40,694	47	1,465	4.9	39,273	15,147	566	21,368	728	10,081	64.5	67	55	24	55	1,115	199	12,400	8,649	69.7	Rs. a. p. 10,69,962 0 0	Rs. a. p. 4,51,346 0 0	42.6
B. B. & C. I. & R. M. Railways ...	272	...	21	7	251	58	1	180	2	188	71	74	...	...	4	...	149	116	78	8,435 2 0	5,056 14 0	59	
G. I. P. Railway ...	268	6	25	10	234	65	6	154	...	152	63	67	...	...	8	...	204	92	45	14,465 0 0	5,466 0 0	38	
S. M. Railway ...	179	1	3	2	176	39	2	116	...	115	68	68	1	...	17	...	73	50	68	2,932 0 0	1,488 0 0	51	
Total ...	719	7	49	7	690	162	9	456	2	455	67	67	1	...	3	29	1	425	258	60	25,632 2 0	12,010 14 0	46
Bombay City and Island ...	23,110	42	...	...	23,060	1,208	3	21,667	24	17,898	94.67	94.59	59	1	7	32	7	2,701	1,970	72.93	2,13,606 0 0	1,09,379 0 0	51.2
GRAND TOTAL ...	64,523	96	1,514	3.08	62,003	16,577	578	43,401	754	37,434	76.19	...	115	26	65	1,176	207	16,526	10,877	50.7	13,09,400 2 0	5,73,235 14 0	43.7

Note.—The above information could not be given in the same form as previously, as the printing of Statement A., Parts I and II (appended to the Presidency Police Reports), separately for each district has been discontinued, and consolidated statements for the whole Presidency have been substituted for them (Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 6674, dated 13th December 1890).

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.

District.	CASES.						PERSONS.								RE- MARKS.
	Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Number of cases in column 5 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.	
										By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Bombay Presidency, including the Province of Sind	51,566·6	74,124	583	74,707	1,390	68,482	1,29,143	1,22,445	31,125	65,740	106	24,631	81	1,220	
B. B. & C. I. & R.-M. Railways..	13	64	...	64	47	26	33	88	10	7	...	68	...	3	
G. I. P. Railway	28·7	140	5	145	4	140	158	160	18	12	1	127	...	2	
S. M. Railway	12	36	...	36	6	27	46	49	5	6	...	35	...	3	
Total	53·7	240	5	245	57	103	237	297	33	25	1	230	...	8	
Bombay City and Island	9,224	7,596	...	7,596	197	6,819	9,860	5,293	994	1,189	8	3,064	11	27	
GRAND TOTAL	60,844·3	81,960	588	82,548	1,644	75,494	1,30,240	1,28,035	32,152	66,954	115	27,925	92	1,255	

Note.—The above information could not be given in the same form as previously, as the printing of Statement A., Parts I and II (appended to the Presidency Police Reports), separately for each district, has been discontinued, and consolidated statements for the whole Presidency have been substituted for them (Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 6674, dated 13th December 1889).

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[APP. III. B. (2).]

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

B.—POLICE

(5).—Statement showing the Strength, Cost,

Districts.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.											Other expenses of column 3.			
	Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police, Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	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 3).	Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	
		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.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
<i>Northern Division.</i>												Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	2	3	231	93	864	...	1,193	...	...	...	6,117	1,878	3,602
Kaira	1	1	141	28	537	...	708	...	...	...	7,260	1,760	2,559
Panch Mahals	2	2	110	35	636	...	785	...	...	...	3,707	1,409	3,356
Broach	1	2	77	22	326	...	428	...	...	...	9,258	1,800	3,069
Surat	1	2	141	26	590	...	760	...	20	...	8,400	1,800	2,650		
Thana	2	2	148	...	690	...	842	...	...	...	9,402	3,040	3,708
Total	9	12	848	204	3,643	...	4,716	...	20	...	44,144	11,687	18,946		
<i>Central Division.</i>															
Ahmednagar	2	2	118	26	558	...	706	...	3	17	9,000	1,835	2,604		
Khandesh	3	3	278	70	1,354	...	1,708	...	3	...	13,182	3,969	7,622		
Nasik	1	2	134	29	607	...	773	...	...	...	9,350	1,800	3,072
Poona	2	3	193	24	916	...	1,138	...	...	...	10,200	1,945	4,165
Satara	1	2	180	16	782	...	981	...	...	...	8,244	1,830	3,624
Bholapur	1	1	102	15	454	...	573	...	...	...	5,732	1,800	2,362
Total	10	13	1,005	180	4,671	...	5,879	3	20	...	55,708	13,179	23,449		
<i>Southern Division.</i>															
Belgaum	1	2	122	14	571	...	710	...	2	17	10,106	1,800	2,599		
Bijapur	1	1	106	23	524	...	655	...	...	...	8,237	1,800	3,648
Dharwar	1	2	136	22	683	...	844	...	...	...	8,179	1,800	2,938
Kanara	1	2	110	...	611	...	724	...	...	...	5,843	1,800	2,973
Kolaba	1	1	81	...	377	...	460	...	...	...	5,278	1,800	2,576
Ratnagiri	1	2	134	...	683	...	820	...	...	...	6,615	1,800	2,704
Total	6	10	689	59	3,449	...	4,213	2	17	...	44,258	10,800	17,438		
<i>Sind.</i>															
Karachi	2	6	200	182	1,014	26	1,430	...	...	...	13,381	2,859	7,252
Hyderabad	2	4	165	107	655	...	933	...	2	13	12,272	2,400	3,466		
Thar and Parkar ... ..	...	1	106	288	171	...	566	...	...	...	...	...	3,983
Shikarpur	2	5	185	139	784	...	1,115	...	...	...	8,931	2,191	5,204
Upper Sind Frontier	1	1	40	72	141	...	255	...	...	...	8,074	1,620	2,080
Total	7	17	696	788	2,765	26	4,299	2	13	...	42,658	9,070	21,985		
<i>Railways.</i>															
G. I. P. Railway	1	4	95	...	472	...	572	...	...	...	9,287	655	4,648
B. B. & C. I. Railway, including Rajputana-Malwa Railway from Sabarmati to Roho.	1	4	56	...	442	...	503	...	...	...	6,126	1,388	2,300
Southern Maratha Railway	1	2	43	...	237	...	283	...	...	...	8,400	1,800	2,893
Total	3	10	194	...	1,151	...	1,358	...	...	...	23,813	3,843	9,841
Bombay City and Island	2	8	43	106	30	1,263	87	1,639	8	64	41,343	31,650	4,249		
GRAND TOTAL	2	43	105	3,538	1,261	16,942	113	22,044	15	134	41,343	242,231	52,828	91,659	

—continued.

Distribution and Employment of Police.

COST OF POLICE.									DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE.			
Total pay of Subordinate Officers (columns 4 and 6).	Total pay of Constables of all classes (columns 6, 7 and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in columns 12, 14 and 15.	Average Pay of		Contingencies and all expenses other than those included in columns 12 to 18.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	In District.			
			Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.					Guards at District, Central or Subsidiary Jails.		On Station duties.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
56,503	1,12,524	2,079	326.4	95.09	2,200	1,84,903	1,84,903	...	...	...	114	366
34,184	60,993	2,703	330.1	94.8	7,901	1,17,360	1,17,360	...	2	8	109	397
25,938	68,441	2,664	352.57	88.20	4,494	1,10,011	1,10,011	...	8	21	64	368
22,391	39,469	1,380	30.5	100	4,572	81,939	81,939	...	1	8	13	50
36,626	67,456	4,626	283.65	102.17	10,087	1,31,645	1,29,843	1,802	...	...	33	138
34,934	65,790	2,338	...	95.34	17,201	1,36,413	1,36,413	...	...	...	141	625
2,10,576	4,14,673	15,790	...	...	46,455	7,62,271	7,60,469	1,802	11	37	474	1,944
32,490	62,226	3,335	356.4	94.15	7,063	1,18,553	1,16,219	2,334	1	4	64	221
61,750	1,30,243	25,602	109.9	89.2	31,922	2,74,290	2,73,859	431	6	24	180	717
36,813	65,331	2,160	286.34	93.46	10,722	1,37,248	1,37,248	...	1	3	113	493
52,528	96,994	2,697	337.03	97.05	14,688	1,83,217	1,83,217	...	...	...	116	520
42,215	71,362	4,605	324.9	89.5	8,797	1,40,677	1,40,317	360	1	3	126	564
24,383	47,156	1,135	353	92	8,745	91,313	91,313	...	1	3	71	313
2,49,179	4,73,312	39,534	...	...	90,937	9,45,298	9,42,173	3,125	10	37	670	2,828
31,403	57,731	6,491	313	93.4	6,325	1,16,455	1,14,125	2,330	1	3	97	429
25,800	51,208	6,180	116	92.	10,341	1,07,214	1,07,214	...	3	13	66	276
33,360	66,610	4,892	290	88.	11,614	1,29,393	1,29,393	...	1	13	71	214
27,639	54,861	3,847	...	89.78	12,163	1,09,126	1,09,126	...	2	7	37	150
18,908	35,800	1,277	...	94.96	2,792	68,431	68,431	...	1	6	71	300
31,047	58,942	3,565	...	88.	10,016	1,14,689	1,14,689	...	2	7	85	271
1,68,157	3,25,152	26,252	...	...	53,251	6,45,308	6,42,978	2,330	10	49	427	1,640
65,087	1,54,154	14,227	253.25	105.20	24,289	2,81,249	2,77,185	4,064	2	20	125	700
43,649	96,642	3,213	291.269	145.343	14,321	1,75,963	1,75,963	...	3	20	112	452
35,113	88,689	275	252	84	7,827	1,35,887	1,35,887	...	12	67	83	301
51,483	1,08,014	2,924	259.77	91.72	8,978	1,87,725	1,87,725	...	3	19	139	529
12,762	36,090	1,561	300.8	102.3	4,312	66,499	66,499	...	1	3	22	107
2,08,094	4,83,589	22,200	...	...	59,727	8,47,323	8,43,250	4,064	21	129	481	2,089
32,811	48,826	2,314	...	104	14,735	1,13,276	33,983	79,293	...	...	99	472
18,181	48,075	1,620	...	103.7	14,279	91,969	82,537	9,432	...	...	60	382
13,786	22,698	1,640	...	8	6,439	57,556	17,267	40,289	...	...	45	214
64,778	1,19,599	5,574	...	...	35,353	2,62,801	1,33,787	1,29,014	...	...	204	1,068
1,06,720	2,30,123	14,133	531.63	150.29	79,589	5,07,807	4,91,407	16,400	...	...	139	1,270
10,07,504	20,46,443	1,23,483	...	...	3,65,312	39,70,808	38,14,073	1,56,735	52	252	2,395	10,839

B.—POLICE

(5).—Statement showing the Strength, Cost,

Districts.	DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE—continued.						Area of whole District in square miles.	Population of whole District.	PROPORTION OF THE WHOLE		
	In District—continued.				On Town, Municipal or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.			To Area.		
	Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or escort to Prisoners and Treasure or in reserve.		Total.						Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.							
1	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
<i>Northern Division.</i>											
Ahmedabad	32	240	146	606	435	4	3,821	856,324	3.2	2.8	36.5
Kaira	19	87	130	492	85	...	1,609	804,800	2.27	2.25	49
Panch Mahals	36	256	108	645	30	...	1,588	255,479	2.02	2.02	2.54
Bhach	51	207	65	265	97	...	1,453	326,930	3.39	4.17	45
Surat	72	320	105	458	196	...	1,662	614,198	2.18	2.17	132
Thana	9	65	150	690	...	...	3,935	807,367	4.67	4.64	34.49
Total ...	219	1,175	704	3,156	843	4	14,068	3,665,098	2.9	.....	.....
<i>Central Division.</i>											
Ahmednagar	32	211	97	436	156	15	6,666	751,228	9.44	9.1	3.2
Khandesh	85	690	271	1,431	3	...	9,944	1,237,231	5.82	.....	.....
Nasik	13	78	127	574	51	20	5,940	781,206	7.68	7.68	0.06
Poona	11	74	127	594	247	168	5,369	961,828	4.71	4.70	96
Satara	37	172	164	739	77	...	4,988	1,062,350	5.0	4.98	9.83
Sholapur	16	76	88	302	72	20	4,521	582,487	7.90	7.9	286
Total ...	194	1,301	874	4,166	606	223	37,428	5,316,330	6.3	.....	.....
<i>Southern Division.</i>											
Belgaum	12	93	110	525	55	19	4,656	864,014	6.56	6.56	0.02
Bijapur	28	205	97	494	63	...	5,695	638,493	8.7	9.6	0.5
Dharwar	46	347	118	574	151	...	4,535	882,907	5.37	5.36	140.6
Kanara	66	399	105	556	62	...	3,910	421,840	5.4	5.37	31.43
Kolaba	10	71	82	377	...	...	1,803	482,830	3.91	4.33	2.45
Ratnagiri	44	323	131	601	87	...	3,922	997,090	4.7	4.7	0.6
Total ...	206	1,438	643	3,127	418	19	24,621	4,287,174	5.8	.....	.....
<i>Sind.</i>											
Karachi	31	215	158	935	327	8	14,115	478,688	9.87	9.84	0.34
Hyderabad	28	166	143	638	135	15	9,052	754,624	9.70	11.33	9.64
Thar and Parkar	12	91	107	459	...	...	12,729	203,340	22.49	.....	.....
Shikarpur	23	196	165	744	204	...	9,629	822,178	8.63	8.62	63.10
Upper Sind Frontier	1	35	24	145	63	22	2,545	144,181	10.01	10.003	63.5
Total ...	95	703	597	2,921	729	45	48,070	2,403,611	11.1	.....	.....
<i>Railways.</i>											
G. I. P. Railway ... ..	...	...	99	472	...	...	No. of Miles. 737½	Number of Stations.	1.29	.....	.....
B. B. & C. I. Railway, including Rapputana-Malwa Railway from Sabarmati to Roho.	...	60	60	412	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Southern Maratha Railway ... ..	...	23	45	237	...	...	649	81	2.3	.....	.....
Total ...	...	83	204	1,121	...	...	1,386½	81	...	.....	.....
Bombay City and Island	19	111	158	1,381	72	...	922	773,196	73.22	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL ...	733	4,811	3,180	15,902	2,668	291	126,995½	16,444,890	7	.....	.....

—continued.

Distribution and Employment of Police—concluded.

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 Population.			To Area.			To Population.				
Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.		
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
717.7	557.16	193.5	7.9	14.9	20.51	1,784	1,406	445	2,514	5.23
1,136.7	964.6	172	3.2	3.17	34.6	1,603.1	1,360.5	242.63	1,267	2.52
326	286	40	3.67	3.67	1.40	591	519	72	408	0.94
763	614	149	23.06	.....	..	5,189	4,171	1,017	654	10.384
808	637	170	9.71	9.68	29	3,591	2,832	760	912	5.33
958.86	851.73	107.13	5.13	5.1	31.38	1,054.013	936.24	117.76	3,609	4.71
777	.....	.....	5.7	.....	..	1,511	..	..	9,364	3.8
1,064.06	964.9	99.1	23.38	22.61	1.2	2,635.8	2,390.27	245.6	604	2.1
724.3	.....	.....	11.08	.....	..	1,279	.....	.....	2,137	3.80
1,010.61	960.57	77.25	9.7	9.7	0.008	1,286.9	1,118.81	98.41	1,309	2.15
792	683	109	8.4	8.4	53	1,415	1,220	195	2,244	3.52
1,082.92	962.53	120.38	7.22	7.08	6.91	1,539	1,368	171	1,277	1.8
1,018.33	833.3	184.9	11.77	9.4	238	1,516.89	1,001.4	222.2	1,071	2.78
904	.....	.....	10	.....	..	1,519	..	..	8,642	2.4
1,218.6	1,129.8	88.8	8.8	8.8	0.04	1,642.6	1,506.7	120.2	1,211	2.3
976.4	1,052.2	264.1	16.8	16.8	0.5	1,872.4	1,839.9	264.1	1,027	3.01
1,046	876	169	15.9	15.8	47.5	3,097	2,594	503	1,109	3.89
582.65	534.68	48.77	20.9	20.78	8.13	2,255.82	2,067.26	188.56	592	3.16
1,049	1,031	1,202	4.85	5.33	2.45	1,301	1,316	1,202	523	1.41
1,217	1,132	85	11	11	15	2,800	2,604	196	843	2.3
1,017	.....	.....	11	.....	..	2,074	..	..	5,305	2.5
334.74	270.89	63.85	17.1	17.05	20	580.22	469.53	110.63	1,689	2.04
808.81	882.68	372.21	16.05	16.03	9.6	1,337.98	1,248.89	372.22	2,976	5
359.25	.....	.....	33.14	.....	..	529.83	.....	.....	580	1.51
737.37	653.70	83.67	14.41	14.38	37.80	1,230.80	1,091.13	139.66	3,189	4.77
567.64	521.003	46.63	19.72	19.69	32.25	1,117.68	1,025.85	91.82	638	4.94
558	.....	.....	18.7	.....	..	935	..	..	9,072	4.30
.....	.....	.....	1.29	.....	..	.....	..	..	268	.47
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	262	.59
.....	.....	.....	2.5	.....	..	.....	..	..	158	.61
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	688	.....
479.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	18,521	7.60
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	51,592	.....

B.—POLICE

(6).—Statement showing Equipment, Discipline and

Districts.	Total sanctioned strength.		ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE.			PUNISHMENTS.											
			Number provided with Fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Dismissed.		Fined, degraded or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.		PUNISHED JUDICIALLY BY A MAGISTRATE.							
	Officers.	Men.				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 48, Penal Code.		Under Chapter 9 of Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Northern Division.</i>																	
Ahmedabad	232	959	442	749	..	1	18	45	185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Kaira	142	595	289	418	..	..	10	15	26	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1
Panch Mahals	112	671	517	266	..	12	7	23	80	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	1
Broach	79	348	181	246	..	..	3	8	25	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Surat	143	616	284	475	..	..	16	12	58	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Thana	130	690	355	485	..	1	18	27	31	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	8
Total ..	858	3,849	2,098	2,639	..	4	72	130	403	..	16	..	..	..	1	1	10
<i>Central Division.</i>																	
Ahmednagar	120	584	332	201	171	..	5	15	66	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
Khandesh	231	1,424	763	694	177	2	33	16	280	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	3
Nasik	137	635	262	570	..	3	16	32	121	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Poona	196	940	341	349	446	1	17	23	134	..	7	..	..	..	..	2	2
Satara	182	798	642	288	..	1	2	7	75	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Sholapur	103	469	248	199	125	1	10	37	70	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total ..	1,019	4,850	2,585	2,241	919	8	83	130	746	..	26	..	..	..	..	2	10
<i>Southern Division.</i>																	
Belgaum	124	585	385	43	231	..	15	40	45	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bijapur	167	547	460	86	168	..	6	4	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Dharswad	188	705	410	433	..	1	12	13	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Kanara	112	611	498	227	..	..	5	9	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Kolaba	82	377	156	303	..	..	2	14	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ratnagiri	130	683	337	27	455	..	1	10	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	609	3,502	2,186	1,117	904	1	41	99	219	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8
<i>Sind.</i>																	
Karachi	206	1,292	613	311	504	3	24	21	122	2	12	..	..	1	..	1	4
Hyderabad	169	762	387	468	76	1	29	23	64	..	11	..	..	..	1	..	14
Thar and Parkar	107	450	524	22	20	1	13	2	46	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4
Shikarpur	109	923	421	675	..	..	29	68	146	..	5	..	..	..	11	..	8
Upper Sind Frontier	41	213	92	157	..	..	6	15	31	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7
Total ..	713	3,579	2,037	1,033	600	5	101	119	403	2	52	..	..	1	12	1	37
<i>Railways.</i>																	
G. I. P. Railway	99	472	..	25	346	..	11	23	141	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
B. B. & C. I. Railway, including R. M. Railway from Sabarniti to Roho	60	442	51	61	400	..	9	7	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Southern Maratha Railway	45	237	..	10	266	1	16	4	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Total ..	204	1,151	51	92	1,212	1	36	34	294	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	8
Bombay City and Island	164	1,445	..	40	1,569	..	20	4	374	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
GRAND TOTAL ..	3,657	18,382	8,930	7,762	5,204	19	353	510	2,439	2	76	..	..	1	14	5	86

—continued.

General Internal Management of the Force.

REWARDS.		EDUCATION.				Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR.							Percentage in Hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.	REMARKS.
Number of Police rewarded during the year.	By promotion.	Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.					On Pension.	On Gratuity.	By resignation without Pension or Gratuity.	By dismissal (columns 7 and 8).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
1	11	210	580	..	43	91	367	715	16	4	18	19	..	2	39	27.9	8.2	18 vacancies.
7	33	94	202	..	39	51	276	350	17	2	11	10	..	..	17	15.8	2.1	21 do.
..	..	59	101	31	282	92	492	279	17	3	23	9	..	3	13	81.5	1.66	10 do.
1	9	66	130	..	35	4	245	144	17	..	7	3	..	..	6	50.11	1.10	4 do.
1	2	120	315	..	51	65	329	370	15	1	28	14	..	..	7	38.75	1.9	15 do.
..	45	92	260	4	71	80	405	345	17	..	19	19	..	..	16	39.70	1.9	10 do.
10	100	643	1,588	35	471	415	2,022	2,192	90	10	106	76	31	5	98	..	2.08	
10	1	102	285	..	110	52	201	358	16	..	13	5	6	..	10	37.7	1.4	22 vacancies. 71 men have no weapons of any kind.
4	9	160	298	..	74	183	725	775	55	..	31	35	1	7	37	28.5	2.1	5 vacancies.
4	1	119	295	..	15	47	345	389	17	..	15	19	..	..	5	30.7	.64	1 do.
23	11	125	328	17	205	103	419	613	43	1	25	18	6	..	9	45.59	.97	50 men have no weapons of any kind.
16	..	159	374	32	190	47	255	698	23	..	1	3	..	..	20	21.9	2.03	
60	17	76	169	23	116	43	223	306	21	..	6	11	..	..	5	22.5	.87	
107	39	721	1,749	72	809	470	2,241	3,180	175	1	91	91	12	7	86	..	1.46	
..	30	108	248	9	128	55	389	263	10	..	14	15	..	..	12	14.5	1.6	2 vacancies.
3	1	63	103	11	135	82	219	378	2	1	6	6	..	..	9	10.2	1.7	4 do.
1	1	161	240	3	18	58	334	470	10	..	18	13	11	1	5	24.5	.30	5 do.
..	5	86	237	12	117	39	291	330	10	..	8	5	3	..	11	52.55	1.52	60 do.
1	47	64	151	..	55	17	215	201	2	2	6	2	..	..	4	15.16	.87	24 do.
..	82	108	318	..	62	52	268	473	7	..	..	1	..	..	9	8.3	1.09	26 do.
5	168	530	1,309	85	515	253	1,736	2,095	41	3	52	42	14	1	50	..	1.18	
1	..	96	110	..	..	163	724	554	8	1	77	27	28	2	13	19.6	.91	7 vacancies.
6	6	74	165	..	..	130	387	418	4	..	91	30	4	9	11	25.13	1.18	16 do.
..	..	38	92	..	..	46	270	234	5	..	19	14	..	1	9	21.02	1.39	42 do. 17 men have no weapons of any kind.
2	3	110	197	..	129	106	537	428	11	..	53	29	15	4	16	79.33	1.43	7 vacancies. 5 men have no weapons of any kind.
..	6	17	30	..	25	40	133	74	1	..	25	6	..	..	5	8.66	1.06	
9	15	336	464	..	154	481	2,051	1,686	29	1	265	106	47	16	64	..	1.23	
7	6	85	327	..	..	59	299	194	2	..	17	11	..	3	6	37	.1	19 vacancies.
74	3	43	213	..	..	43	279	178	4	..	11	9	..	..	5	39.4	1.39	2 do.
..	4	40	106	..	..	46	196	42	..	..	13	17	5	1	1	47	.35	2 do.
31	13	168	646	..	..	148	773	414	6	..	41	37	5	4	14	..	..
343	..	124	291	..	..	137	951	521	30	6	34	29	3	..	27	100.12	1.6	
555	333	2,521	6,047	142	1,949	1,904	9,775	10,019	320	29	589	372	112	33	329	..	..

B.—POLICE—concluded.

(7).—Statement showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police.

Division.	RACE.													RELIGION OR CASTE.																	REMARKS.																
	Europeans.					Eurasians.			Natives.					Officers.							Men.																										
	Commis- sioner and Deputy.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Sub- ordinate officers.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendent.	Sub- ordinate officers.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendent.	Sub- ordinate officers.	Constables.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Other reli- gions.	Hindus.										Other re- ligions.																						
															Hindus.											Parsis.	Jews.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.		Rajputs.	Gurkhas, Sikhs.	Marathas.	Bhils.	Kolis.	Pardeshis.	Mahars.	Lingayats.	Jains.	Hindus of all other castes.						
Military.	Uncomman- ted.	Military or Govern- ment Civil.	Uncomman- ted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas, Sikhs.	Marathas.	Bhils.	Kolis.	Pardeshis.	Mahars.	Lingayats.	Jains.						Hindus of all other castes.											Parsis.	Jews.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.
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	46	47	48
Northern Division				7				2		1	10	839	3,777	12	323	87	36		137	21	67					159	12	6	5	1,380	239	157			657	296	350					043	3	7	4,037	70 vacancies.	
Central Division			2	7	1	4		2	5	1	10	989	4,327	28	356	127	31		311	56	6				4	100	1	2	18	1,806	153	92			1,478	643	63	1	3			566	4	5,843	123 do.		
Southern Division				6		1			1		10	677	3,305	16	226	54	28		232						28	3	112	1		52	1,143	101	61			1,423		2	104			500		4,090	73 do.		
Sind				6	3	4					14	637	3,512	13	488	37	8	4	16	2							144	1	1		2,662	210	58	1	21	151	14	2			305		4,226	19 do.			
G. I. P. Railway				1	2	1			2		1	90	450	7	41	10			87										1	109	25			274			38		3		8		3	553	2 do.		
B. B. & C. I. Railway, including Rajputana-Malwa Railway from Sabarnati to Roho				1	1						3	56	440	2	24	5	3										22	5		1	112	49	15								262	1	501	2 vacancies.			
S. M. Railway				1	2							43	237	3	12	15	2		13								3		1	63	21	13			100					39			283				
Total			2	29	9	4	6	4	8	2	48	3,381	16,644	80	1,470	333	102	4	746	79	72	1	1	32	3	540	20	9	78	7,286	793	394	1	1	4,038	953	445	3	8	107	3	2,413	4	11,20,138			
Bombay City and Island			1	1	7	41				1	4	111	1,445	51	48	2										63	2		8	325	56	10								4	1,044	2	1,611				
GRAND TOTAL			3	30	16	45	6	4	8	2	52	3,492	18,089	131	1,518	335	102	4	746	79	72	1	1	32	3	601	22	9	81	7,611	854	404	1	1	4,088	953	445	3	8	107	8	3,457	6	16,21,749			

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

(1).—(Civil and Criminal).—Statement showing the number of Judicial Decisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Bombay on the last day of the year 1890, with the cost of Tribunals.

Name of Presidency.	Area.	Population of 1881.	Population of 1891.	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 Province.	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	19				
Presidency of Bombay.	Territory subject to the High Court.	Civil ..	76,026	14,040,591	15,943,657	..	18	103	(a) 7	..	(b) 13	7	(c) 110	153,131	2,24,723	5,444	140	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	<p>(a) Includes the Chief Justice. (b) The District Judge of Poona is also Agent for Sardars in the Deccan. (c) Includes 6 Small Cause Court Judges (the place of the 4th Judge of the Bombay Small Cause Court being vacant on the last day of the year), 3 Registrars and 2 unpaid officers. Besides these there were also 2 Cantonment Magistrates, 1 Agent for Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country and 189 Mamlukdars and Mahalkaris under Act III of 1874, 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 11,916 Police Patels, who were invested with criminal powers. (f) Is the Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind. (g) Besides these the Deputy Commissioner of Thar and Parkar exercised civil powers. (h) Includes 2 Small Cause Court Judges and 1 Registrar. Besides these there were also 1 Deputy Collector, 7 Mukhtyarkars and 7 Head Munshis and 51 Mamlukdars who exercised civil powers. (i) These include all classes of Magistrates except District Magistrates. (j) Includes also applications for execution of decrees and applications under Chapter XX, Civil Procedure Code.</p>		
		Criminal ..					19	158	(d) 19	..	(e) 513	104,542	852	3,109	1,118				28,07,794 6 1	39,55,796 11 4
		Revenue	13,193	959	..					
	Territory not subject to the High Court.	Civil ..	48,326	2,413,823	2,868,878	..	4	13	(f) 1	..	(g) 3	1	(h) 15	28,821	16,307	179	19	3,68,365 0 0	5,34,280 0 0			
		Criminal ..					5	21	..	..	5	..	(i) 131	16,705	300	1,635	769			
		Revenue	552	76	
Total ..	124,352	18,454,414	18,812,535	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	316,944	(j) 243,717	10,367	2,046	31,76,159 6 1	44,90,086 11 4		

Statement showing the number of Judicial Officers exercising Original and Appellate Jurisdiction, both Europeans and Natives, in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind.

Designation.	Europeans.	Natives.	Designation.	Europeans.	Natives.
Chief Justice and High Court Judges	6	1	Subordinate Judges, First Class .. .. .	..	15
Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind	1	..	Subordinate Judges, Second Class .. .. .	..	96
District and Sessions Judges	15	1	Magistrates, First Class .. .. .	..	71
Assistant Judges, F. P., and Joint Sessions Judges.	2	1	Magistrates, Second Class .. .. .	..	5
Assistant Judges	2	3	Magistrates, Third Class .. .. .	..	8
Small Cause Court Judges	2	6	Police Patels .. .. .	..	14,946

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 1890.

Description of offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.					REMARKS.
				Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code.	6	6	6	50	11	38	...	1	
Offences relating to the Army and Navy VII.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the Public tranquility VIII.	868	580	557	4,349	2,570	1,519	(a) 1	259	(a) Died.
Attempts at do.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences by or relating to public servants IX.	8	89	85	105	62	36	..	7	
Attempts at do.	4	4	1	1	...	1	...	...
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants... .. X.	752	710	701	1,047	481	532	...	34	
Attempts at do.	2	2	2	2	...	2	...	...
False evidence and offences against public justice XI.	1,013	885	884	1,145	554	542	(b) 2	47	(b) Died.
Attempts at do.	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Offences relating to coins and Government stamps XII.	100	79	79	92	35	56	...	1	
Attempts at do.	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...
Offences relating to weights and measures XIII.	194	158	159	206	71	131	(c) 1	3	(c) Died.
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals XIV.	1,078	1,018	1,012	1,262	286	964	...	12	
Offences relating to religion... .. XV.	33	24	24	77	56	13	...	8	
Offences affecting life ...	530	403	436	824	*355	373	(d) 3	93	(d) 2 died and 1 transferred. * One of these was pardoned under section 338, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ...	84	59	64	79	33	36	...	10	
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births. ...	75	42	44	52	17	32	...	3	
Attempts at do. ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hurt	29,770	26,165	26,067	64,106	58,786	4,594	(e) 5	721	(e) 3 died and 2 escaped. 2 Complainants were fined under section 250, C. P. C.
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI.									
Attempts at do. ...	10	7	7	7	4	3	...	...
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.	725	431	427	914	781	116	...	17	1 complainant was fined under section 250, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ...	2	1	1	6	6	...	...	...
Criminal force and assault	7,639	6,034	4,424	8,923	7,193	1,642	(f) 4	84	(f) Died. 12 complainants and complainants in 2 cases were fined under section 250, C. P. C.
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour... ..	188	81	82	180	124	44	(g) 1	11	(g) Escaped.
Rape	103	45	51	84	53	18	...	13	
Attempts at do.	10	8	11	12	8	2	...	2	
Unnatural offence	22	16	17	23	13	7	...	3	
Attempts at do.	1	1	3	3	1	2	...	...
Theft	16,497	10,159	9,546	14,461	4,603	9,433	(h) 16	349	(h) 7 died, 7 escaped and 2 transferred.
Attempts at do.	87	65	63	90	9	79	...	2	
Extortion	87	47	46	115	92	14	...	9	
Robbery and dacoity	709	329	330	1,113	631	384	(i) 1	97	(i) Escaped.
Attempts at do.	7	4	4	5	2	3	...	...
Criminal misappropriation of property	731	501	498	754	416	290	(j) 5	43	(j) 1 died and 4 escaped.
Attempts at do.	1	1	1	2	...	2	...	...
Criminal breach of trust	1,544	663	636	819	526	251	(k) 1	41	(k) Transferred.
Attempts at do.	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...
Receiving of stolen property	1,190	1,069	1,056	1,651	650	951	(l) 1	47	(l) 1 died and 2 escaped.
Attempts at do.	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	3	

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 1890—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.	Re-maining under trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Offences against property, Chapter XVII—continued.	Cheating... ..	865	538	522	794	615	147	(m) 1	31	(m) Died.
	Attempts at do. ...	5	4	5	10	3	7	
	Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...	27	14	11	18	17	1	
	Attempts at do. ...	2	1	1	2	2	
	Mischief ...	5,018	3,853	3,783	9,361	8,179	1,024	(n) 1	157	(n) Escaped.
	Attempts at do. ...	12	9	8	7	5	2	6 complainants were fined and in 3 cases the accused were paid compensation under section 250, C. P. C.
Criminal trespass	...	4,660	2,937	2,759	5,290	3,577	1,583	(o) 2	128	(o) 1 died and 1 escaped.
	Attempts at do. ...	85	17	17	24	8	16	
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII of the Indian Penal Code	101	74	87	186	103	52	...	31	1 complainant was fined under section 250, C. P. C.
Attempts at do.	1	1	1	1	1	
Criminal breach of contracts of service	17	12	12	23	19	4	
Offences relating to marriage. „ XIX.	1,466	967	902	2,041	1,701	153	(p) 6	181	(p) 1 died and 5 escaped.	
Attempts at do. ...	2	2	2	3	1	2	...	...	...
Defamation	322	256	246	492	424	55	...	13	
Attempts at do.	14	13	13	27	22	5	
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance	5,112	4,254	4,098	8,208	7,462	653	...	93	One complainant was fined under section 250, C. P. C.
Offences under Special and Local Laws:—										
Apprentices Act XIX of 1850, (India)...	3	3	3	3	...	3	
Arms Act XI of 1878, (India) ...	397	382	375	407	61	340	...	6	...	
Army Act I of 1881, (India) ...	13	13	13	14	5	9	...	...	...
Breaches of Contract Act XIII of 1859 (India) ...	652	598	601	847	524	320	...	3	...	
Cantonment Act III of 1880, (India) ...	8	8	8	8	1	7	...	...	...
Cattle-trespass Act I of 1871, (India) ...	2,052	1,853	1,820	4,762	4,018	672	...	72	11 complainants and complainants in 2 cases were fined under section 250, C. P. C.	
Coasting Vessels (Bombay) Act XIX of 1838, (India) ...	17	17	17	18	7	11	...	...	...
Criminal Procedure Code Act X of 1882 (India) ...	955	941	928	1,318	283	995	...	40	...	
Dekkan Agriculturists' Relief Act XVII of 1879, (India) ...	54	47	47	55	53	2	...	...	...
European Vagrancy Act IX of 1874 (India) ...	84	82	82	82	4	78	...	...	...
Factories Act XV of 1881, (India) ...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Forest Act VII of 1878, (India) ...	1,826	1,758	1,709	3,826	1,395	2,301	(q) 5	125	(q) Died.	
Frontier Regulation No. 57 C. P. of 1872 ...	5	5	5	144	...	144	...	...	...
Indian Companies Act VI of 1882, (India) ...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Indian Emigration Act XXI of 1883, (India) ...	2	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
Indian Explosives Act IV of 1884, (India) ...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Indian Ports Act X of 1889, (India) ...	22	22	22	22	...	22	...	...	...
Lunatic Asylums Act XXXVI of 1858, (India) ...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Merchant Seamen Act I of 1859, (India) ...	118	116	85	85	1	84	...	...	...
Merchant Shipping Act VII of 1880, (India) ...	2	2	2	3	2	1	...	...	...
Metal Tokens Act I of 1889, (India) ...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Murder of Female Infants Act VIII of 1870, (India) ...	283	281	280	299	96	201	(r) 1	1	(r) Died.	
Native Passenger Ships Act X of 1887, (India) ...	3	3	3	3	...	3	...	...	...
Opium Act I of 1878, (India) ...	386	377	372	439	73	356	...	10	...	
Petroleum Act VIII of 1881, (India) ...	4	4	4	4	...	4	...	...	...
*Police (Presidency Towns) Acts XIII of 1856 and XLVIII of 1860, (India) ...	14,864	14,719	14,601	14,643	477	14,159	(s) 6	1	(s) 1 died and 5 transferred.	
Presidency Small Cause Courts Act XV of 1882, (India) ...	11	7	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 1890—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
Printing Presses and Books Act XXV of 1867, (India)...	4	4	4	4	1	3	...	...
Post Office Act XIV of 1866, (India) ...	5	5	5	7	3	4	...	...
Railway Act IV of 1879, as amended by Acts IV of 1883 and IX of 1890, (India) ...	329	324	316	385	66	311	(t) 1	7	(t) Escaped.
Registration Act III of 1877, (India) ...	10	10	10	20	4	16	...	...
Salt Act XII of 1882, (India) ...	112	111	111	142	8	132	...	2	
Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, (India)...	2	2	2	4	2	2	...	...
Stage Carriages Act XVI of 1861, (India) ...	20	10	10	11	4	6	...	1	
Stamp Act I of 1879, (India) ...	48	49	48	59	14	43	...	2	
Telegraph Act XIII of 1885, (India) ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
Transport of Salt by Sea Act XVI of 1879, (India) ...	2	2	2	2	...	2	...	...
Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, (India).	12	10	10	34	2	32	...	...
An Act to reduce the pecuniary penalty for purchasing arms, &c., from Soldiers Act VII of 1867, (India) ...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...
Abkari Act V of 1878, (Bombay) ...	2,163	2,042	2,031	2,412	390	1,984	...	38	1 complainant was fined under section 250, C. P. C.
Cantonment Act III of 1867, (Bombay).	2,079	2,076	2,074	2,369	276	2,090	(u) 1	2	(u) Escaped.
District Police Acts VII of 1867 and IV of 1890, (Bombay) ...	5,031	4,974	4,863	5,354	578	4,751	(v) 1	24	(v) Escaped.
Gambling Act IV of 1887, as amended by Act I of 1890, (Bombay) ...	560	553	552	2,151	217	1,913	...	21	
Irrigation Act VII of 1879, (Bombay) ...	126	121	124	207	81	121	...	5	
Jails Act II of 1874, (Bombay)...	4	4	4	4	...	4	...	...
Land Revenue Code Act V of 1879, (Bombay) ...	319	312	304	437	103	318	(w) 2	14	(w) Escaped.
Markets and Fairs Act IV of 1862, (Bombay) ...	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	...
Municipal Acts VI of 1873 and II of 1884, (Bombay) ...	27,326	19,724	19,546	20,362	9,685	10,474	(x) 81	122	(x) 12 died and 69 escaped.
Municipal Act III of 1888, (Bombay)...	2,975	2,860	2,028	2,028	28	1,998	(y) 1	1	(y) Died.
Police Regulation XII of 1827, (Bombay) ...	19	19	19	21	2	19	...	...
Port Trust Acts VI of 1879 and VI of 1883, (Bombay) ...	14	14	14	14	1	13	...	...
Public Conveyance Act VI of 1863, (Bombay) ...	5,092	5,038	4,972	5,023	237	4,782	...	4	
Public Ferries Act II of 1868, as amended by Act II of 1878, (Bombay) ...	28	26	26	51	29	22	...	...
Registry of vessels and levy of Pilotage fees on the river Indus Act I of 1863, (Bombay) ...	9	9	9	9	2	7	...	...
Sales of Poisons Act VIII of 1866, (Bombay) ...	2	2	2	2	1	1	...	...
Salt Acts VII of 1873 and II of 1890, (Bombay) ...	383	390	389	470	70	398	...	2	
The Boiler Inspection Act III of 1887, (Bombay) ...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...
The Protection of Pilgrims Act II of 1887, (Bombay) ...	2	2	2	2	...	2	...	...
Tolls Act III of 1875, (Bombay) ...	5	5	6	8	6	2	...	...
Tramways Act I of 1874, (Bombay) ...	4	4	4	4	2	2	...	...
Vaccination (Karachi) Act IV of 1879, (Bombay) ...	15	15	15	15	...	15	...	...
Vaccination Act I of 1877, (Bombay) ...	13	13	8	8	...	8	...	...
Village Police Act VIII of 1867, (Bombay)	3,323	3,134	3,293	4,850	2,068	2,774	...	8	
Total ...	1,53,687	1,25,759	1,21,586	2,02,514	1,21,513	77,786	152	3,063	

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

C.—JUDICIAL

(2A).—(Criminal).—Statement showing the general result of the trial of European

Description of offence.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ACCUSED AND BROUGHT BEFORE A MAGISTRATE.								PERSONS WHOSE CASES										
	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	Within the year.						Died, escaped or transferred to other Provinces.	Number actually brought to trial.	By District Magistrates and other First Class Magistrates.						By Courts of			
		On complaint—Section 191 (a), Criminal Procedure Code.	On Police Report.—Section 191 (b) of the Code.	By Magistrate, <i>suo motu</i> .—Section 191 (c) of the Code.	On transfer from another Province.	Total.	Received by transfer under Section 461 B of the Code.			Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed		Transferred by order under Section 461 B of the Code.	Total omitting entries in columns 10 and 15.	Received by transfer under Section 461 B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	
												To Court of Session.	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 tranquillity.—Chapter VIII, Indian Penal Code			1			1		1			1				1				
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		2		2		4		4		1	3				4				
False evidence and offences against public justice.—Chapter XI, Indian Penal Code		1				1		1			1				1				
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps.—Chapter XII, Indian Penal Code																			
Offences relating to weights and measures.—Chapter XIII, Indian Penal Code																			
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals.—Chapter XIV, Indian Penal Code		1				1		1		1					1				
Offences relating to religion.—Chapter XV, Indian Penal Code																			
Offences affecting life			3			3		3				3			3				
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births																			
Hurt		20	1			21		24		3	13				21				
Offences affecting the human body.—Chapter XVI																			
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement		63	2			65		50		25	25				50				
Criminal force and assault																			
Attempts at do.																			
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour																			
Rape																			
Attempts at rape																			
Unnatural offence																			
Offences against property.—Chapter XVII.																			
Theft			13			13		10		9	1				10				
Extortion																			
Robbery and dacoity																			
Criminal misappropriation of property																			
Criminal breach of trust																			
Receiving of stolen property.																			
Cheating		2				2		2			1	1			2			1	
Attempts at do.		1				1		1			1				1				
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property																			
Mischief		4				4		3			3				3				
Criminal trespass		2				2		2			2				2				
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		2				2		3				1	1		2			1	
Offences relating to marriage.—Chapter XX																			
Defamation.—Chapter XXI			3			3		3		3					3				
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance.—Chapter XXII			5			5		5		3	1				4				
Offences under Special and Local laws		67	304			371		343		320	22				342				
Total		174	323	2		499		450		370	74	2	4		450			2	

NOTE.—The figures in Statement No. 2 will

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

(3).—(Criminal).—Statement of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Presidency of Bombay during the year 1890.

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	9	14	.....	14	
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace	101	259	56	185	Of these the cases against 18 persons were pending at the close of the year.
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour	804	998	207	769	Do. 22 do.
4. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X ...	122	156	126	30	
5. Possession, Chapter XII	11	55	47	8	
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, Section 250	121	172	46	126	
7. Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors, Chapter XXIII, Section 332	10	10	7	3	
8. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI... ..	660	664	513	149	
9. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	171	240	73	167	Do do.
Total ...	2,009	2,568	1,075	1,451	

(4).—(Criminal).—Statement showing the general result of Criminal Trials in the tribunals of various classes in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1890.

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	4,912	...	2,105	1,524	1,275	...	8	3,360	5.275	3,949	
Subordinate Magistrates— Special Magistrates under Section 14	2,616	...	1,483	1,031	5	...	97	1,451	5.613	3,291	
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	8,376	74	3,681	2,282	2,147	30	162	6,273	4.17	6,938	
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	152,139	64	106,564	33,683	7,470	1,880	2,478	79,508	5.342	187,795	
Benches of Magistrates ...	6,684	...	4,340	486	1,842	3	13	4,964	1.175	3,636	
District and Divisional Magistrates—cases refer- red under Sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	359	...	121	171	30	35	2	207	3.673	671	
Chief Magistrates of Districts.	27,374	11	2,346	485	24,350	94	88	24,852	1.552	124,186	(a) If 2,087 persons committed or referred, shown in column 7, be deducted from this, the balance will agree with the figure shown in column 5 of Statement No. 2.
Courts of Session	2,026	3	856	911	...	45	211	804	28.413	7,749	
Superior Courts	115	...	17	94	...	...	4	89	19.03	365	(b) Of these, 45 died, as escaped and 9 were transferred.
Total ...	(a) 204,601	(b) 152	121,513	40,667	37,119	2,087	3,063	121,508	4.497	338,580	

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

(5).—(Criminal).—Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1890.

Class of tribunal.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO										DETAIL OF PUNISHMENT.													REMARKS.							
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Imprisonment.		Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to fine or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or surities for good 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	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
Village Courts				6	559		2,211				2,211						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.												
Subordinate Magistrates— Special Magistrates under Section 14.				126	8		822	1			767	58	2				2,937 13 3	2,201 14 5	110 4 3	33	90					1					
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly				100	11		3,021	4	4	9	2,063	61	3	4			5,951 0 3	4,831 7 0	111 2 0	39	71	4				3	1				
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.				10,648	707		31,329	604	816	595	25,429	5,171	562	161	6		3,00,208 2 0	2,55,522 0 4	17,082 11 4	2,511	7,006	1,514	19			262	267	75	11		
Benches of Magistrates...				108	4		2,230	1			2,187	39	2	2			4,633 1 0	4,128 10 6	106 0 0	20	80	19						1			
District and Divisional Magistrates— Cases referred under Sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code				116	25		57	14	1	16	27	15	6	9			4,294 0 0	2,859 13 11	20 0 0	10	101	45	1			3	6	5	1		
Chief Magistrates of Districts				1,813	1,293		17,682	91	05	6	17,090	601	31	51	9		1,05,831 1 0	83,060 14 8	6,934 6 6	1,743	1,042	324	3			71	23			40	
Courts of Session		216		650	13		64	9	3	3	4	10	13	18	0	4	16,807 4 0	4,967 4 0	3,205 1 9	5	125	177	308	57		1	1	7	3		
Superior Courts		38	32	21	8															1	2	9	10	2							
Total	38	248		13,594	2,618		57,416	727	910	623	50,678	5,846	619	245	24	4	4,51,281 12 0	3,50,691 4 4	27,575 9 10	4,927	9,428	2,085	341	59	341	298	88	64			

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

(6).—(Criminal).—Statement showing the result of appeal and revision in criminal cases in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1890.

Tribunals.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	REMARKS.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, 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.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>Appeals.</i>													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts	3,954	...	809	1,794	...	441	800	15	16	6	73	10·459	
„ Courts of Session	1,858	...	604	710	...	175	295	...	22	3	40	14·443	
Superior Courts ... {	700	6	324	184	...	60	58	...	5	...	63	39·109	
	By persons convicted. By Government from judgment of ac- quittal	30	...	1	2	...	6	...	8	...	13	102·07	
Total ...	6,542	6	1,738	2,690	...	682	1,153	15	51	9	198	14·465	
<i>Revision.</i>													
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	963	...	151	706	...	...	...	20	41	167	18	22·896	
„ Courts of Session	401	...	288	194	...	...	10	9	68	55	57	22·355	
„ Superior Courts	1,561	...	224	697	81	144	208	20	100	...	129	38·279	
Total ...	2,925	...	663	1,597	81	144	218	49	209	222	204	29·965	
Grand total ...	9,467	6	2,401	4,287	81	826	1,371	64	260	231	402	18·864	There were applications for revision made on behalf of complainants in which 462 accused persons were involved.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

(7).—(Civil and Criminal).—Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1890.

Class of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases tried with Assessors.	JURY TRIALS.					ASSESSORS' TRIALS.			REMARKS.	
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.		Number of cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Judge differed from			
					Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under Section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.	Whose cases he did not refer under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.		One Assessor.	Both Assessors.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
<i>I.—Civil Courts.</i>													
Chief Courts of Districts (or Officers specially empowered) acting under Act X of 1870. ... } Assessors ...	2	...	25	5	12	8	<p>(a) All cases falling under Chapters VIII, XI, XII, XVI, XVII and XVIII or any of the said chapters taken in connection with Section 75 of the Indian Penal Code, in which the punishment awardable is death, transportation for life, or transportation or imprisonment for ten years or upwards and also attempts to commit, and abetments of, any of the above offences, were tried by jury in the districts of Belgaum, Poona, Thána, Surat, Ahmedábád and in the city of Karáchi.</p> <p>(b) Assessors are employed in all cases committed for trial to the Sessions Court except in the districts of Belgaum, Poona, Thána, Surat, Ahmedábád and in the city of Karáchi, as noted above.</p> <p>(c) Besides these there were two cases in which the accused pleaded guilty.</p> <p>(d) Besides these there were also 30 cases as under:— In 11 cases the accused pleaded guilty. 6 do. the charges were withdrawn. 8 do. the opinions of the Assessors were not taken. 2 do. the Assessors were not appointed. 1 do. the proceedings were stayed under Section 240, C. P. C. 1 do. the accused was discharged under Section 289, C. P. C. and in the course of one the accused died.</p> <p>(e) Besides these there were four cases in three of which the prisoners pleaded guilty and in the fourth there were two charges against the prisoner; he was tried on one of the charges and the other was withdrawn under Section 340, Criminal Procedure Code.</p> <p>(f) Does not include the Pársi Matrimonial cases decided with the aid of Delegates.</p>	
Pársi District Matrimonial Court ... } Under Act XV of 1865. } Delegates ...	7	...	(1)	...	...	...	...	...	(1)	...	...
Pársi Chief Matrimonial Court ... } Delegates ...	11	(4)	...	(4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>II.—Criminal Courts.</i>													
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, Criminal Procedure Code ... } Jurors ...	11	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Courts of Session ... } Jurors (a) ...	5	(c) 166	...	158	8	...	5	1	...	...	...
... } Assessors (b) ...	2 or more	...	(d) 567	...	...	...	...	...	385	63	119
High Court, Original Criminal Jurisdiction ... Jurors ...	9	(e) 36	...	36	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	(f) 205	(f) 592	(f) 197	8	...	5	1	(f) 390	75	127	

1890-91.]

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[App. III. C. (7).]

D.—PRISONS.

(1).—Statement showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1890.

1 Jails.	2 Remained at the close of the previous year.		3 Imprisoned during the present year.		4 Total.								5 RECEIVED BY TRANSFER.						6 Grand total.						7 TRANSFERRED TO OTHER JAILS.				8 RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.								9 Transferred beyond seas.		10 Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		11 Escaped.*		12 Executed.		13 Died.		14 Remaining at the end of present year.		15 Daily Average number.		
	A.		B.		A.				B.				A.		B.		A.		B.		C.		D.				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.						
	To undergo sentence.		In transit for transportation.		To undergo sentence.		In transit for transportation.		To undergo sentence.		In transit for transportation.		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		By order of Government.		a		b																												
	From jails in the Province.		From sub-illary jails to district jails in the Province.		From jails outside the Province.		From jails in the Province.		From jails outside the Province.		To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.																												
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.	Total.															
Central and District Jails, Subordinate Jails.	0,578	216	12,290	599	18,868	815	1,658	18	751	42	8	1	112	3	4	1	21,401	880	22,281	1,740	10	114	5	721	24	11,323	577	672	17	4	8	132	7	1	...	6	...	32	...	227	3	6,429	228	6,605	226	6,831			
Total, 1890	6,749	233	15,063	786	21,812	1,019	1,670	18	751	42	8	1	112	3	4	1	24,357	1,094	25,451	2,497	58	114	5	841	27	13,208	728	672	17	4	3	132	7	1	...	7	...	36	1	232	3	6,613	235	6,782	236	7,018			
Total, 1889	6,259	208	16,229	882	22,488	1,090	2,405	41	654	50	12	...	258	12	9	...	25,886	1,193	27,079	3,193	90	240	12	815	22	13,740	808	640	21	1	1	217	...	12	1	18	...	35	...	217	5	6,749	233	6,717	242	6,950			

*Convicts who escaped during the year and were not re-captured at the close of the year have alone been shown in column 11.

(2).—Statement showing the religion, age and previous occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1890.

1 Years.	2 RELIGION.														3 AGE.								4 PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.											5 Total.																													
	A.						B.				C.				D.				E.				A.				B.				C.			D.				E.				F.				G.	H.				I.	J.	K.	M.	F.	Total.							
	CHRISTIANS.						Mahomedans.				Hindus and Sikhs.				Buddhists and Jains.				All other Classes.				Under 16.				16 to 40.				40 to 60.			Above 60.	Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other Local Authorities.				Professional Persons.	Persons in service or performing personal Offices.				Persons engaged in Agriculture and with animals.				Persons engaged in Commerce and Trade.				Persons employed in mechanical manufactures and engineering operations, &c., &c.					Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.				Unmarried.	Widows.
	a.		b.		c.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.	F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.	F.																				
1890	82	1	13	1	198	11	5,802	129	8,879	644	30	2	*59	1	134	27	13,466	638	1,385	116	78	5	470	262	1,897	7,997	1,342	901	2,204	494	37	205	50	15,063	786	15,849																											
1889	94	...	12	4	236	14	6,037	137	9,781	726	33	1	64	...	164	22	14,445	703	1,549	149	71	8	519	187	1,738	9,182	1,574	1,217	1,792	613	35	259	75	16,229	882	17,111																											

* Parsis 36, Jews 22 and East Indian 1.

D.—PRISONS—continued.

(3).—Statement showing the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency on the 31st December 1890, according to the nature and length of sentences.

1 Years.	2 NUMBERS ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE.																						5 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 one 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.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	a. For life.		b. For a term.		M.	F.			
1890...	217	26	494	29	1,005	37	1,221	23	1,182	26	1,240	38	432	11	49	...	403	29	288	16	3	...	6,613	235	6,848
1889...	201	18	522	20	1,087	42	1,268	29	1,124	34	1,219	29	436	9	51	...	469	38	256	13	6	1	6,749	233	6,982

(4).—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1890, who had been previously convicted.

1 Years.	2 Number admitted during the year.			3 NUMBER PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.									4 Ratio per cent. of column 3 D to column 2.			5 JUVENILE PRISONERS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE (SECTION 399 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.	Total.	M.				F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1890...	15,063	786	15,849	1,340	39	439	9	588	15	2,367	63	2,430	15.7	8.0	15.3	134	27	161	8	...	8
1889...	16,229	832	17,111	1,359	30	500	8	543	40	2,402	79	2,480	14.3	8.8	14.5	164	22	186	12	...	12

(5).—Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1890, excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations or repairs.

1 Jails.	2 AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.			3 RATIONS.		4 ESTABLISHMENT.		5 POLICE GUARD.		6 HOSPITAL CHARGES.			7 CLOTHING.		8 CONTINGENCIES.		9 Grand total expended.	10 Total cost per head of average strength.
				A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.		
				Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding Civil Prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
Central and District Jails	6,831	181	7,012	Rs. 1,96,746	Rs. 28 0 11	Rs. 1,77,890	Rs. 25 5 11	Rs. 39,166	Rs. 5 9 4	Rs. 12,117	Rs. 1 11 8	Rs. 69 6 4	Rs. 17,752	Rs. 2 8 6	Rs. 40,963	Rs. 5 12 10	Rs. 4,84,339	Rs. 69 1 2
Subordinate Jails	187	104	291	Rs. 7,139	Rs. 24 8 6	Rs. 8,943	Rs. 30 11 8	.....	.....	Rs. 57	Rs. 0 3 2	Rs. 9 8 0	Rs. 357	Rs. 1 3 8	Rs. 2,637	Rs. 9 1 0	Rs. 19,133	Rs. 65 12 0
Lock-ups	...	512	512	Rs. 15,472	Rs. 30 3 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rs. 128	Rs. 0 4 0	Rs. 6,436	Rs. 12 9 1	Rs. 22,036	Rs. 43 0 7
Total, 1890	7,018	797	7,815	Rs. 2,19,357	Rs. 28 1 1	Rs. 1,86,833	Rs. 23 14 6	Rs. 39,166	Rs. 5 0 2	Rs. 12,174	Rs. 1 9 11	Rs. 57 11 2	Rs. 18,237	Rs. 2 5 4	Rs. 49,741	Rs. 6 5 10	Rs. 5,25,508	Rs. 67 3 10
Total, 1889	6,959	739	7,698	Rs. 2,27,603	Rs. 29 8 10	Rs. 1,89,513	Rs. 24 0 11	Rs. 37,563	Rs. 4 14 8	Rs. 10,791	Rs. 1 6 6	Rs. 63 7 7	Rs. 21,053	Rs. 2 11 9	Rs. 55,700	Rs. 7 8 9	Rs. 5,42,423	Rs. 70 7 4

D.—PRISONS—continued.

(6).—Statement showing the employment of the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1890.

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 convalescent and infirm.	6 AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.													7 Number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, private individuals or departments other than the Public Works Department.	8 Ratio per cent. on column 4 of those employed on working days as		
					A. On un-remunerative labour.	On prison duties.					On jail buildings.				K. Manufactures.	L. Public Works.			Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.	On manufactures (0 K).
						B. Prison Officers.	C. Prison servants.	D. Gardening.	E. Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, e.g., wheat grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	F. Jail repairs.	Additions and alterations.		New jails.			Public Works Jails.	Other extra-mural labour.				
											G. Under Superintendent.	H. Under Public Works Department.	I. Under Superintendent.	J. Under Public Works Department.							
1890	79	6,928	207	295	358	299	601	458	858	202	63	5	...	17	2,040	769	575	181	4.3	8.6	29.4
1889	87	6,862	170	281	461	280	574	425	767	323	118	13	...	...	2,326	571	419	154	3.8	8.4	33.9

(7).—Statement showing the net cash earnings of Convicts sentenced to labour in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1890.

1 Years.	2 Average number sentenced to labour.	3 Average number employed on jail manufactures.	4 Cash balance on manufacturing account in hand on the 1st January 1890.	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 1890.	9 Total.	10 Cash earnings (being total of column 9 less total of column 6).	11 Average earning per head calculated on column 2.	12 Average earning per head calculated on column 3.	13 REMARKS.
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
1890	6,928	3,696	2,117 11	86,089 9	88,207 4	2,25,292 4	1,485 11	2,26,777 15	1,38,570 11	20 0	37 8	
1889	6,862	3,586	1,539 12	91,660 13	93,200 9	2,22,011 11	2,117 11	2,24,129 6	1,30,928 13	19 1	36 8	

(8).—Statement showing the net cost of the Prisoners in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1890.

1 Years.	2 Total cost of maintenance (Column 9, 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 3 minus column 5).	8 REMARKS.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
1890	5,25,508 0	67 4	1,38,570 11	17 12	3,86,937 5	40 8	
1889	5,42,423 0	70 7	1,30,928 13	17 0	4,11,494 3	53 7	

D.—PRISONS—concluded.

(9).—Statement showing the sickness and mortality among Prisoners in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1890.

1 Years.	2 Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of jails devoted to convicts, under-trial 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 Deaths from Fever.			9 Deaths from Bowel-complaints.			10 Deaths from Cholera.			11 RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
																												A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
																												Of admission into Hospital.			Of daily average number of Sick.			Of deaths from Cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of Hospital.		
																												M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1890...	9,505	1,970	11,565	7,651	264	7,815	11,760	611	12,277	6,333	132	6,465	204.4	6.62	211.05	247	3	250	35	1	36	64	1	65	5	...	5	838.7	500.0	927.3	27.1	25.2	27.0	0.6	...	0.6	32.1	11.3	31.3	32.7	11.3	31.9
1889...	9,601	1,968	11,569	7,434	264	7,698	11,897	550	12,447	5,416	112	5,528	169.93	5.4	175.33	235	6	241	21	...	21	57	2	59	83	...	83	728.5	424.2	718.1	22.9	20.5	22.8	4.4	...	4.3	27.2	2.7	27.0	31.6	22.7	31.3

(10).—Statement showing particulars regarding Civil Prisoners in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1890.

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 1890.		8 Daily average number.		9 Cost.			
															Total charges.	Average cost per prisoner.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.		
1890	91	1	1,631	5	1,722	6	1,807	5	1	114	1	95	1	7,938 2 7	82 11 0
1889	84	2	1,413	4	1,497	6	1,406	5	91	1	88	3	7,937 5 11	82 10 11

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[APP. III. D. (9) & (10).]

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 1890.

Class of tribunals.	SUITS FOR MONEY OR MOVEABLE PROPERTY.										SUITS UNDER THE RENT LAW.						TITLES AND OTHER SUITS.												REMARKS.										
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work and materials.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Moveable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Other suits for money or moveables not already mentioned.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancellation of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts or on account of illegal restraint or other cause.	For pattis or kabalayats.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the Rent Law not included above.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.		Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Inter-pleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under Section 261, Act X of 1855, (also Hindu Wills Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Grand total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																																							
<i>I.—Civil Courts.</i>																																							
Unpaid Tribunals	16	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	(a) No details are given as these were suits instituted under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act in the districts of Poona, Sholapur, Ahmednagar and Sitlora.
Village Courts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ..	71,188	8,177	18,706	2,589	4,756	278	897	1,032	708	621	4,288
Small Cause Courts	7,000	1,151	2,638	1,552	5,426	259	474	52	99	127
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ..	117	4	6	1	4	2	5	..	35	28	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	78,319	9,333	21,354	4,142	10,187	639	1,378	1,084	843	774	4,290	81	19	104	388	57	..	..	9,012	550	318	2,437	228	143	4	30	11	181	523	1	3	21	1	16	2	1,850	(b) 1,55,428	
<i>II.—Revenue Courts.</i>																																							
Unpaid Local Tribunals
Other Subordinate Courts
District Courts
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																																							
Presidency Small Cause Courts ..	16,703	1,292	523	474	8,242	1,758	1,891	173	517	241	250	..	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Superior Courts	219	6	107	19	16	10	2	26	30	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	16,922	1,298	630	493	8,260	1,768	1,893	199	547	241	253	..	1	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total	95,241	10,631	21,984	4,635	18,447	2,307	3,269	1,283	1,390	1,015	1,543	81	20	116	389	18,935	..	..	9,064	550	371	3,472	246	170	4	43	15	181	539	6	3	38	7	49	22	2,191	2,02,166	

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 1890.

Class of tribunals.	NUMBER OF SUITS INSTITUTED IN THE DIFFERENT COURTS.									Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.	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.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.												
I.—Civil Courts.												
										Rs. a. p.		
Unpaid Tribunals... ..	4	9	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	1,166 0 0	
Village Courts	(a) 7,207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	(a) The total value of these suits has not been shown in column 11 as they were instituted under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals	18,162	59,239	25,871	21,496	2,021	1,135	85	56	532	1,42,01,312 11 7		
Small Cause Courts	4,580	8,770	2,903	2,832	120	...	...	...	...	11,65,680 10 2	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	6	19	33	93	73	76	44	21	32	10,19,740 5 0		
Chief Courts of Districts												
Total	29,959	68,037	28,812	24,425	2,214	1,211	129	77	564	1,63,87,899 10 9		
II.—Revenue Courts.												
Unpaid Local Tribunals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Other Subordinate Courts... ..	727	1,208	644	753	92	51	1	...	10,102	4,42,504 9 3		
Collectors' Courts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Total	727	1,208	644	753	92	51	1	...	10,102	4,42,504 9 3		
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.												
Presidency Small Cause Courts	2,088	16,309	6,370	6,309	869	467	...	...	...	35,58,887 1 7	
Superior Courts ... ..	...	...	...	7	7	285	101	136	212	1,59,27,463 6 5	
Total	2,088	16,309	6,370	6,316	876	752	101	136	212	1,94,86,350 8 0		
Grand total	32,774	85,554	35,826	31,494	3,182	2,014	231	213	10,878	3,63,16,754 12 0		

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

(3).—(Civil).—Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1890.

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 <i>ex-parte</i> .	Dismissed <i>ex-parte</i> .	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
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
<i>I.—Civil Courts.</i>																
Unpaid Tribunals	31	...	2	3	7	1	13	2	3	1	107	104	No details in columns 3 to 12 are given of 7,291 suits disposed of by Village Munsiffs under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act
Village Courts	7,603	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals...	1,52,660	...	15,118	25,850	11,843	43,897	1,128	843	28	25,278	4,856	23,819	9,649	128,983	49,523	
Small Cause Courts	22,631	...	1,659	3,524	3,603	7,131	178	20	5	2,558	451	3,502	764	61,842	44,23	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	725	...	21	87	34	37	11	36	1	83	58	357	172	282,93	146,17	
Total ...	1,83,650	...	16,800	29,464	15,487	51,066	1,317	899	34	27,932	5,367	27,993	10,586	123,558	48,978	
<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 :— 161 Pauper petitions for leave to sue or defend in <i>forma pauperis</i> . 11 Petitions under the Indian Trustees' Act. 5 Do. do. Companies' Act. 1 Do. do. Land Acquisition Act. There were also 106 applications filed for Probate and 100 for Letters of Administration most of which were disposed of by the Registrar. (a) Includes 73 suits stayed and 12 suits withdrawn with leave. (b) Includes 10 summary suits.
Other Subordinate Courts	14,103	...	1,250	1,281	1,129	583	1,181	59	12	4,889	3,369	350	9	19,9	24,223	
District Courts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	14,103	...	1,250	1,281	1,129	583	1,181	59	12	4,889	3,369	350	9	19,9	24,223	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Court ...	35,403	...	1,703	7,422	6,869	11,060	69	71	23	3,737	1,153	3,296	619	45,5	35,5	
Superior Courts	2,953	...	(a) 293	110	19	(b) 539	238	...	...	157	75	1,522	1,136	280,4	239,2
Total ...	38,356	...	1,996	7,532	6,888	11,599	307	71	23	3,894	1,228	4,818	1,755	56,14	44,095	
Grand total ...	2,36,109	...	20,046	38,277	23,504	63,248	2,805	1,029	69	36,715	9,964	33,161	12,350	97,822	47,134	

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 1890.

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.				Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed <i>ex-parte</i> .	Dismissed <i>ex-parte</i> .	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
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
<i>I.—Civil Courts.</i>																
Unpaid Tribunals	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	30	1	
Village Courts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	14,148	...	2,280	556	835	2,435	302	1	4	3,660	1,800	2,275	455	68,763	44,28	
Small Cause Courts	1,601	...	247	74	76	561	245	...	...	140	66	192	58	36,806	28,716	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	3,222	...	301	50	6	1,163	184	...	...	494	427	591	221	121,095	63,833	
Chief Courts of Districts																
Total ...	18,978	...	2,828	686	918	4,159	731	1	4	4,297	2,294	3,060	734	75,053	45,851	
<i>II.—Revenue Courts.</i>																
Unpaid Local Tribunals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Courts	8,880	...	1,264	493	1,060	5,210	1	...	...	310	112	430	3	23,5	33	
Superior Courts	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	17	29	
Total ...	8,884	...	1,266	493	1,060	5,210	1	...	...	311	112	431	3	23,484	32,909	
Grand total ...	27,862	...	4,094	1,179	1,978	9,369	732	1	4	4,608	2,406	3,491	737	71,943	39,905	

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[App. III. E. (4).

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 1890.

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Province or Presidency.	Decisions confirmed, under section 551, C. P. C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	HEARD <i>ex-parte</i> .				CONTESTED.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	REMARKS.	
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.						
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																		
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																		
<i>A.—Civil Courts.</i>																		
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	*9,071	...	206	264	98	30	64	25	2,384	492	606	187	4,715	3,298	317.527	239	* This includes 956 appeals decided by Subordinate Judges with appellate powers.	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9,071	...	206	264	98	30	64	25	2,384	492	606	187	4,715	3,298	317.527	239		
<i>B.—Revenue Courts.</i>																		
Collectors' Appellate Courts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																		
Chief Court of Province. {	Appeals from Original decrees	447	...	3	19	18	1	6	...	96	33	29	16	226	192	402.226	19	† Of these 6 were references from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.
	Appeals from Appellate decrees	1,764	...	345	51	18	4	1	3	451	36	61	76	718	540	302.097	31	
Total ...	2,211	...	348	70	36	5	7	3	547	69	90	92	944	732	319.562	50		
Grand total ...	11,282	...	554	334	134	35	71	28	2,931	561	696	279	5,659	4,030	317.986	289		

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

(6).—(Civil).—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1890.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS (JUDICIAL) CASES BEFORE APPELLATE COURTS.

Class of Courts.	Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decisions confirmed, 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 miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Objections under section 501, 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
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
<i>A.—Civil Courts.</i>																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	*153	...	10	9	7	...	14	...	42	2	†17	7	45	24	109·76	...	* Out of these 8 appeals were decided by a Subordinate Judge with appellate powers. † This includes 1 appeal in a case of contempt of Court tried by a subordinate Judge.
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts...																	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province ...																	
Total ...	153	...	10	9	7	...	14	...	42	2	17	7	45	24	109·76	...	
<i>B.—Revenue Courts.</i>																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province, Appeals from Original order, Appeals from Appellate order ...	‡72	...	7	13	3	...	2	...	12	...	7	5	23	11	171·776	...	‡ In addition to this the following miscellaneous work was disposed of by the Sadar Court in Sind and the High Court, Appellate Side:— By the Sadar Court, 50 applications, including 22 cases under section 622, Civil Procedure Code, and 24 cases under section 25 of Act IX of 1857. By the High Court, Appellate Side, 4 applications to withdraw or transfer appeals, 1 application for leave to appeal as a pauper, 2 applications do. do. to Her Majesty's Privy Council, 30 do. review of judgments, 72 do. stay of execution, 2·0 do. under extraordinary jurisdiction, 21 Civil references, 431 all other applications under the Code not specially mentioned above, and 2,73 applications were disposed of out of Court by the Registrar and his Deputy.
Total ...	74	...	7	13	3	...	2	...	12	...	7	5	25	13	171·776	...	
Grand total ...	227	...	17	22	10	...	16	...	54	2	24	12	70	37	129·115	...	

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 1890.

49

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the Courts.	APPLICATIONS DISPOSED OF				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	AMOUNT REALIZED.		NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS.												REMARKS.	
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which movable property	On which immovable property	On which possession was given	On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than as shown in the preceding columns						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																							
<i>I.—Civil Courts.</i>																							
Unpaid Tribunals	108	..	10	30	41	27	6	875 0 0	1	2	1	..	4	..	2	71	No details are given for 3,719 applications disposed of by Village Munsiffs under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.
Village Courts	4,419	..	..	..	..	670	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ..	2,15,551	126	30,060	41,162	1,04,459	39,738	12,528	28,60,148 12 4	1,58,724 8 2	627	1,186	1,028	2,289	5,403	1,036	4,131	80	3,026	165	194	24,547		
Small Cause Courts	24,543	..	2,529	4,103	13,396	4,515	644	1,20,978 5 2	33,401 11 3	227	358	235	403	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts, Chief Courts of Districts Superior Courts	649	21	174	68	197	189	129	1,08,020 1 5	39,587 0 7	2	3	19	11	17	2	10	..	14	..	3	20		
Total ..	2,45,270	147	32,770	45,423	1,18,033	45,139	13,307	30,80,022 2 11	2,31,712 15 0	856	1,547	2,181	2,705	5,421	1,038	4,145	80	3,642	105	197	24,636		
<i>II.—Revenue Courts.</i>																							
Unpaid Local Tribunals .. .. .	..	..	..	..	11	31	6	1,476 2 0	2,073 4 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	131
Other Subordinate Courts	1,068	..	1,024	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Courts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,068	..	1,024	..	11	31	6	1,476 2 0	2,073 4 6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	305	..	..	..	131
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																							
Presidency Small Cause Courts ..	22,790	(a) 249	3,482	1,467	15,100	2,472	321	1,96,131 9 7	3,57,681 10 7	820	1,639	661	952	35	2,188	(a) Besides these there were 474 applications disposed of by transfer to Courts within the Presidency. (b) Includes 16 applications for transmission of decrees for execution to other Presidencies. (c) These were decrees or orders transmitted to other Presidencies; besides these there were 19 decrees or orders transmitted to places within the Bombay Presidency.
Superior Courts	(b) 343	(c) 16	27	26	188	88	70	1,79,832 14 3	2,73,574 0 0	7	11	5	25	3	..	5	..	15	..	..	..	154
Total ..	23,133	265	3,509	1,513	15,288	2,558	391	3,75,964 7 10	6,31,255 10 7	833	1,650	666	977	3	..	5	..	50	..	..	..	2,342
Grand total ..	2,69,469	412	37,312	46,936	1,33,332	47,728	13,704	34,57,462 12 9	8,65,641 14 1	1,689	3,197	2,868	3,682	5,424	1,038	4,150	80	3,997	106	197	27,111		

APP. III. E. (7).]

BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

[1890-91.

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—concluded.

(8).—(Civil).—Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX, Civil Procedure Code, in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1890.

Class of Courts.	APPLICATIONS FOR A DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.										AMOUNT OF CREDITORS' CLAIMS DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR.		GROSS AMOUNT OF INSOLVENTS' ASSETS REALIZED AND DISBURSED.		REMARKS.
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted		Rejected			Pending at the close of the year.	Number of insolvents discharged during the year under section 353.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A receiver being appointed.	A receiver not being appointed.	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	289	58	20	47	91	1	...	72	19	324	7,047 15 9	2,156 5 9	3,962 7 11	1,451 4 1	
Chief Courts of Districts	7	3	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Superior Courts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	296	61	20	47	93	2	...	73	19	324	7,047 15 9	2,156 5 9	3,962 7 11	1,451 4 1	

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[APP. III. E. (8).]

F.—REGISTRATION.

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, the Settlement of Aden and the Cantonment of Deesa, for the year 1890-91.

Office.		REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY—BOOK I.																		
		COMPULSORY.								OPTIONAL.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
	Number of Registration Offices.	Instruments of gift (Section 17, Clause c).	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other Instruments registered under Section 17, Clause b, &c., or Section 5 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.	Instruments of perpetual lease (Section 17, Clause d).	All Instruments of lease (other than perpetual lease) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause d.	Total of compulsory Registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other Instruments registered under Section 18, Clause a and b.	Instruments of lease for one year or less, Section 18, Clause c, and leases exempted under the proviso in Section 17.	Awards (Section 17, Clause f).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of Decrees and Orders of Court.	Certified copies of Decrees and Orders of Court.	Total of optional Registrations relating to Immoveable Property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of Immoveable Property transferred.	
									Rs. a.									Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	
Office of Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps
Inspector of Registration and Stamps, 1st Division
Do. do. 2nd do.
Do. do. 3rd do.
Do. do. 4th or Sind
Division
Bombay	1	30	938	1,022	1,038	3	443	3,472	38,387 0	12	4	2	8	1	75	6	107	340 8	2,99,55,909 0 0	
Ahmedabad	8	99	1,889	2,832	157	224	224	6,371	12,286 12	370	350	45	1,081	...	3	...	1,855	874 0	27,38,516 0 7	
Broach	7	71	1,169	1,634	835	120	120	3,394	9,309 12	514	293	95	94	1	40	...	1,037	799 12	29,12,048 7 1	
Kaira	10	80	2,394	3,434	766	13	344	7,521	14,845 12	893	433	110	132	...	7	...	1,034	570 8	28,79,168 0 8	
Panch Mahals	6	13	188	230	50	4	40	625	1,055 8	47	34	7	30	...	...	...	118	68 12	2,67,569 6 0
Surat	9	64	1,854	1,519	115	217	878	4,047	10,310 8	328	149	19	383	1	10	...	890	542 0	26,92,277 6 0	
Kokaba	8	29	1,369	1,801	79	2	168	3,433	7,055 12	590	516	88	51	...	...	1	1,252	662 4	16,19,512 13 4
Ratnagiri	11	33	863	2,035	103	159	272	3,458	6,572 12	535	418	58	22	...	...	...	1,040	555 12	14,31,234 3 0
Thana	12	36	1,738	1,641	117	62	319	3,912	7,790 12	1,180	680	51	172	...	...	2	2,004	916 8	10,21,131 2 7
Ahmednagar	12	73	1,406	1,518	177	1	1,933	5,308	5,800 12	436	181	38	62	...	...	...	726	367 4	11,39,632 8 4
Deccan	19	108	6,559	10,317	193	2	1,581	18,656	31,361 12	1,335	1,611	24	369	...	...	...	4,123	1,877 0	64,64,464 12 5
Nasik	13	82	2,336	3,177	127	68	1,108	6,878	10,473 0	1,137	850	49	256	...	...	...	2,293	1,336 8	22,43,242 5 11
Poona	12	147	2,597	4,399	403	16	4,634	12,106	17,457 4	399	368	174	124	1	...	...	1,056	805 8	48,01,246 5 11
Satara	12	208	1,839	3,200	267	281	3,642	9,502	10,952 8	293	218	73	22	...	...	...	1,026	381 8	21,24,700 4 0
Sholapur	8	73	1,315	941	213	4	1,486	4,432	4,993 4	363	196	62	101	...	...	...	732	419 0	10,45,086 8 9
Belgaum	10	138	1,974	4,130	400	62	1,600	6,283	13,379 4	813	628	120	90	...	...	...	1,551	749 4	31,32,045 8 2
Dharwar	9	90	1,285	1,346	317	54	1,616	3,576	4,803 12	893	212	153	46	...	...	...	1,304	459 12	10,47,012 10 8
Bijapur	12	110	2,093	2,705	560	62	1,917	6,842	10,408 8	1,121	393	132	151	...	...	...	1,797	780 0	22,48,042 13 0
Kanara	10	58	872	1,056	395	1,433	277	4,038	5,897 0	378	222	185	52	...	...	...	929	469 8	14,75,677 10 5
Aden	2	...	57	16	1	...	6	80	228 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	36 0	1,47,101 12 3
Deesa	1	...	7	5	...	...	...	12	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,660 0 0
Settlement of Aden
Cantonment of Deesa
Karachi	13	9	653	938	45	...	61	1,701	5,625 4	49	24	3	6	...	...	...	93	117 12	16,71,592 14 1
Hyderabad	13	23	1,004	1,652	73	1	76	2,520	6,604 8	234	100	18	4	...	...	...	367	193 5	11,50,405 3 5
Shikarpur	14	24	1,690	3,216	59	1	146	5,136	11,591 12	240	237	38	11	...	...	...	554	487 12	27,72,454 14 0
Upper Sind Frontier	5	1	159	314	17	...	4	495	1,281 0	39	27	4	1	...	...	...	71	85 4	2,69,671 3 11
Thar and Parkar	6	1	72	133	9	...	...	215	526 0	11	39	...	...	...	...	...	61	20 8	1,08,104 5 7
Total	244	1,514	38,302	55,154	6,007	2,570	21,710	1,25,257	2,46,100 8	12,311	8,193	1,548	3,266	13	295	50	25,676	13,769 0	7,85,85,110 7 8	

BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

F.—REGISTRATION—concluded.

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, the Settlement of Aden and the Cantonment of Deesa, for the year 1890-91—concluded.

Office.	Number of Registration Offices.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVABLE 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-Authority attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	RECEIPTS.		Total expenditure.			
		Instruments of gift of moveable property.	Instruments of sale, &c., of immoveable property, Clause 4, Section 18.	Obligations for the payment of money (Section 18, Clause f).	All other documents registered under Section 18, Clause f.	Total of Registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for same.									Rs.	p.				
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	156	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,161	1	8		
Inspector of Registration and Stamps, 1st Division	8,165	12	7		
Do. do. 2nd do.	8,806	7	0		
Do. do. 3rd do.	2,624	1	4		
Do. do. 4th or 5th	8,078	2	11		
Bombay	1	1	6	26	58	91	529	0	24	31	21	58	36	208	1,308	30,318	8	22,044	1	0	
Division
Gujarat	10	3	42	8	148	198	180	12	149	8	5	15	88	6	146	20,470	8	5,447	0	10	
Ahmedabad
Broach
Kaira
Panch Mahals
Surat
Konkan	11	2	20	13	61	122	221	0	103	8	14	80	13	40	210	11,270	8	6,730	6	4	
Kolaba
Ratnagiri
Thana
Ahmednagar
Khandesh
Nasik
Poona
Satara
Sholapur
Belgaum
Bijapur
Dharwar
Southern Maratha Country	8	2	10	3	139	154	284	4	32	6	1	8	7	16	223	5,685	12	4,538	15	9	
North Kanara
Settlement of Aden
Cantonment of Deesa
Deesa
Karachi
Hyderabad
Shikarpur
Upper Sind Frontier
Thar and Parkar
Total	244	49	1,172	970	2,259	4,450	7,944	8	33	1,207	217	469	418	706	6,229	2,78,188	1,74,794	8	2,49,416	16	9

G.—LOCAL BOARDS' ADMINISTRATION.

(1).—Statement showing the constitution of the Local Boards in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1890-91.

App. III. G. (1.)

BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

[1890-91.]

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.	Nomi-nated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-Officials.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.		Officials.	Non-officials.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<i>Northern Division.</i>																
Ahmedābād	3,821	856,324	9	...	78	69	147	55	92	8	139	53	2.3	4.4	6.7	
Kaira	1,609	804,800	8	...	71	63	134	45	89	7	127	33	3.9	6.1	10.0	
Panch Mahāls	1,613.4	255,479	4	11	21	...	32	11	21	4	28	9	2.1	3.5	5.6	
Broach	1,453	326,930	6	...	51	45	96	18	78	5	91	36	1.58	7.14	8.72	
Surat	1,660.84	614,198	9	...	72	63	135	36	99	4	131	78	2.1	4.5	6.6	
Thāna	3,936	807,367	11	...	98	87	189	29	156	10	175	43	1.6	6.6	8.2	
Total ...	14,093.24	3,665,098	47	11	391	327	729	194	535	38	691	252	2.2	5.5	7.7	
<i>Central Division.</i>																
Ahmednagar	6,666	751,228	12	...	105	93	198	37	161	15	183	82	1.70	6.38	8.08	
Khāndesh	9,943	1,237,231	17	...	159	135	294	107	187	12	282	88	3.34	5.55	6.89	
Nāsik	5,940	781,206	13	6	111	96	213	50	163	11	202	58	2.48	5.32	8	
Poona	5,348	900,621	9	...	79	70	149	26	123	12	137	41	1.8	6.8	8.7	
Sātāra	4,988	1,062,350	12	...	110	98	208	42	166	11	197	70	2.16	6.91	9.07	
Sholāpur... ..	4,521	582,487	8	...	72	64	136	22	114	8	128	38	1.63	5.72	7.35	
Total ...	37,406	5,315,123	71	6	636	556	1,198	284	914	69	1,129	377	2.41	6.10	8.51	
<i>Southern Division.</i>																
Belgaum... ..	4,656	788,832	8	...	74	62	136	41	95	9	127	38	3.3	5.4	8.7	
Dharwār	4,535	882,907	12	...	111	99	210	39	171	10	200	54	1.66	6.78	8.44	
Bijāpur	5,693	706,658	9	...	79	67	146	33	113	6	140	31	2.14	5.75	7.89	
Kānara	3,970	376,133	9	15	66	24	105	22	83	11	94	53	1.3	4.1	5.4	
Ratnāgiri	3,910	954,840	10	...	85	75	160	32	128	11	149	57	1.78	5.37	7.15	
Kolāba	1,803	482,830	7	...	62	55	117	26	91	7	110	26	1.23	6.65	7.88	
Total ...	24,567	4,192,200	55	15	477	382	874	193	681	54	820	259	1.90	5.67	7.57	
<i>Sind.</i>																
Karāchi	14,123.06	372,119	9	...	59	50	109	28	81	12	97	35	2.44	4.55	7	
Hyderābād	9,025.32	682,540	14	...	117	103	220	37	183	15	205	84	2.07	5.71	7.79	
Shikārpur	9,599.54	711,088	15	...	111	117	228	36	192	15	213	166	1.46	6.66	8.13	
Thar and Parkar	12,725.00	197,922	5	...	36	2	38	13	25	1	37	53	1.40	2.60	4.00	
Upper Sind Frontier	2,545.45	132,335	5	8	22	4	34	8	26	1	33	26	1.20	3.20	4.40	
Total ...	48,018.37	2,096,004	48	8	345	276	629	122	507	44	585	364	1.71	4.54	6.26	
GRAND TOTAL ...	124,084.61	15,268,425	221	40	1,849	1,541	3,430	793	2,637	205	3,225	1,252	...	...	...

G.—LOCAL BOARDS' ADMINISTRATION—*continued.*

G.—LOCAL BOARDS

(2).—Statement showing the details of the works undertaken for the improvement

IMPROVEMENT OF WATER-SUPPLY.									
Districts.	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.
	Number of works.	Cost.	Number of works.	Cost.	Number and description of works.	Cost.	Sources and number of men employed.	Cost.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Northern Division.</i>									
Abwedabad		Rs. a. p.	20 wells 5 troughs 25	8,592 6 3	20 wells 1 trough 20 tanks 3 step-wells 5 channels 1 bund	2,083 14 4 5,497 6 11 457 14 2 1,788 3 6 189 3 10			18,619 1 0
Kaira			46 wells	17,112 10 9	50 tanks 13 wells 3 step-wells 1 khadial 8 troughs 47 minor works 71	10,926 10 9 14,071 7 1			(r)31,217 1 10
Panch Mahals			21 wells	8,481 4 11	10 tanks 6 wells 1 cattle-trough and clearance of wells and tanks. 17	3,410 7 0			11,900 11 11
Broach	11 tanks 1 masonry bund.	3,363 8 1 459 15 0	21 wells	11,140 11 2	41 wells	12,069 9 9			27,033 12 6
Surat	12 3 tanks	3,823 7 1 1,877 0 0	35 wells	8,495 1 0	59 tanks 61 wells 9 parabs 2 bunds 121	19,335 10 9			29,707 12 2
Thana	4 tanks	1,487 11 3	83 wells	23,337 14 3	41 works	4,972 10 6			29,798 4 0
Total	19 works	7,188 2 4	231 works	77,100 0 10	341 works	63,898 7 9			1,48,276 10 11
<i>Central Division.</i>									
Ambednagar			38	7,893 4 6	30 wells	5,401 2 0			13,294 6 6
Khandesh			61	10,837 3 9	84 works	11,860 11 2			22,727 14 11
Nasik			41	9,690 11 6	1 zara 19 wells 1 tank	1,508 14 9 30 0 0			11,429 10 3
Poona			16	5,537 15 4	21 1 lake 1 cistern 1 zara 1 nagzari 24 wells 28	1,538 14 9 5,975 3 11			11,613 3 3
Sholapur			24	6,319 5 7	24 wells	3,023 0 10			9,942 12 5
Satara	1 wall to a tank.	285 0 0	42	5,964 9 8	10 wells 5 springs 4 bels 1 ghât river 20	2,439 10 7			13,719 4 3
Total	1 work	285 0 0	222 works	48,503 2 4	307 works	30,839 1 3			82,627 3 7

ADMINISTRATION—continued.

of sanitation in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1890-91.

IMPROVEMENT OF VILLAGE SITES, &c., INCLUDING REMOVAL OF BANK 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.		REMARKS.
Village-site improvements, i.e., laying out streets, drains, &c.		Removal of prickly-pear and rank vegetation.		Total expenditure.	Names of towns and villages conserv- ed.	Scavenging establishment.			Names of places con- served.	Cost.	Particulars.	Cost.	
Number of villages.	Cost.	Number of villages.	Cost.			Number of men and carts.	Cost.	Arrange- ments made for the supervision of these establish- ments.					
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		24
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
.....	.....	...	...	.....	Dholera.	.....	1,504 3 2	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	(g) A portion of this amount is included in the amounts entered under "Miscellaneous Public Improvements" and "Establishment charges."
.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	Bhādbhul Fair.	677 0 5	.....	.....
.....	
22	2,872 3 1	...	...	2,872 3 1	Bhāhāpur.	1	147 11 0	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
28	2,872 3 1	...	...	2,872 3 1	.....	1	1,651 14 2	.....	.....	677 0 5	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	44 13 0	44 13 0	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
3	173 11 6	.....	.....	173 11 6	Kurdwādi.	1 man	82 15 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	
.....	
.....	
3	173 11 6	2	44 13 0	218 8 6	.....	1 man	82 15 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	258 8 0	
											Amount paid to G. I. P. Railway Company for the supply of water to travellers at Dhond Railway Station.	18 6 0	
											Amount paid to the Irrigation Department for the supply of water to the village of Ghorpadi.	240 2 0	
												258 8 0	

*Includes Rs. 5,000 on account of contribution to Satva Municipality for water-supply scheme.

G.—LOCAL BOARDS'

(2).—Statement showing the details of the works undertaken for the improvement

Districts.	IMPROVEMENT OF WATER-SUPPLY.								
	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.
	Number of works.	Cost.	Number of works.	Cost.	Number and description of works.	Cost.	Sources and number of men employed.	Cost.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Southern Division.</i>									
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Belgaum	1	4,000 0 0	8	8,424 0 10	7 tanks 1 fountain 8 wells	1,477 14 1 50 0 0 1,659 7 3	...	...	16,611 6 2
					18	3,197 5 4			
Dhárwár ... ..	.....	.....	9	5,090 14 1	19 tanks 16 wells 12 hands	20,154 7 11	2	61 0 0	25,296 6 0
					47				
Bijápur ... ..	.....	.....	21	8,209 10 8	2 tanks 11 wells	1,088 8 4 2,356 1 10	...	.....	11,664 4 10
					13	3,444 10 2			
Kánara ... ..	.....	.....	9	2,684 10 2	1 tank 1 pond 120 wells	709 5 9	...	.....	3,393 15 11
					122				
Ratnágiri	7	880 15 5	15	2,163 7 10	10 tanks 6 wells 1 dam 10 other existing sources of water-supply.	1,558 12 2	...	.....	4,553 3 5
					27				
Kolába ... ..	.....	.....	30	8,751 4 4	3 Tanks 12 wells 2 dams 1 cistern 1 water-pipe	356 10 6 1,223 13 5 788 1 6 43 14 3 *100 0 0	Náringi Water-works. 1 man at Rs. 4 per mensem.	48 0 0	11,310 12 0
					19	2,511 7 8			
Total ...	8 works ...	4,830 15 5	92 works ...	35,323 15 11	244 works ...	31,566 1 0	3	99 0 0	71,620 0 4
<i>Sind.</i>									
Karáchi ... ..	.....	.....	6 wells	2,440 18 11	35 wells 6 tanks 4 bathing gháts	1,265 0 3 241 10 0 40 0 0	...	.....	3,987 8 2
					45	1,546 10 3			
Hyderábád ... ..	.....	.....	4 wells	1,300 0 0	37 wells 1 tank	957 3 11 100 0 0	...	.....	2,357 3 11
					88	1,067 3 11			
Shikárpur	2 tanks ...	300 0 0	16 wells ...	4,940 11 9	62 wells 10 tanks 3 steps	3,000 0 0 600 0 0 107 11 11	14	1,215 10 1	10,164 1 9
					75	3,707 11 11			
Thar and Párkar ... ..	.....	.....	3 wells	1,066 10 5	27 tanks 12 wells 1 shed over a well 1 monument 1 platform below minor trees.	4,262 14 6 126 13 9 60 6 5 20 0 0 10 0 0	...	.....	5,636 13 1
					42	4,470 2 8			
Upper Sind Frontier	3 tanks ...	50 0 0	5 wells	1,808 2 1	22 wells 1 drain to a well 1 cistern to a well	500 8 0 71 0 0 50 0 0	...	.....	2,477 10 1
					24	621 8 0			
Total ...	4 works ...	350 0 0	31 works ...	11,554 6 2	224 works ...	11,493 4 0	14	1,215 10 1	24,623 5 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	32 works ...	12,654 1 9	576 works ...	1,70,571 9 3	1,016 works ...	1,37,706 14 9	17	1,314 10 1	3,27,347 3 10

H.—MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

Statement showing the constitution of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year ending 31st March 1891.

1	2	3	4								5
			NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.								
			(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	
Districts.	Number of Municipalities.	Population within municipal limits.	Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans	Natives.	REMARKS.
<i>Northern Division.</i>											
Ahmedábád	15	241,747	...	126	48	174	69	105	9	165	
Kaira	11	130,141	...	101	23	124	60	64	9	115	
Panch Maháls	3	31,722	...	33	...	33	15	18	5	28	
Broach	5	68,392	...	45	24	69	23	46	6	63	
Surat	8	134,543	...	37	34	71	18	53	5	66	
Thána	7	83,384	...	54	51	105	23	82	7	98	
Total	49	689,929	...	396	180	576	208	368	41	535	
<i>Central Division.</i>											
Ahmednagar	4	56,403	...	33	30	63	15	48	6	57	
Khándesh	22	202,560	...	165	136	301	78	223	13	288	
Násik	6	78,739	...	57	42	99	26	73	12	87	
Poona	12	177,885	...	90	90	180	37	143	19	161	
Sátára	14	114,009	...	116	74	190	53	137	24	166	
Sholápur	5	114,329	...	42	42	84	13	71	5	79	
Total	63	743,925	...	503	414	917	222	695	79	898	
<i>Southern Division.</i>											
Belgaum	6	76,902	...	49	43	92	21	71	4	88	
Dhárwár	10	153,588	...	68	62	130	27	103	9	121	
Bijápur	4	61,169	...	28	24	52	15	37	5	47	
Kánara	6	42,385	...	55	26	81	24	57	6	75	
Ratnágiri	5	46,229	...	40	40	80	21	59	3	77	
Kolába	6	45,559	...	42	36	78	19	59	6	72	
Total	37	425,832	...	282	231	513	127	386	33	480	
<i>Sind.</i>											
Karáchi	8	135,880	...	86	22	108	*32	74	18	88	2 vacancies.
Hyderábád	7	85,987	...	69	12	81	28	53	9	72	
Shikárpur	8	110,208	...	102	30	132	37	91	14	114	4 vacancies.
Thar and Párkar	2	6,692	...	24	...	24	6	18	2	22	
Upper Sind Frontier	1	12,397	...	8	7	15	6	9	2	13	
Total	26	351,164	...	289	71	360	109	245	45	309	6 vacancies.
GRAND TOTAL	175	2,210,850	...	1,470	896	2,366	666	1,694	198	2,162	6 vacancies.

I.—MILITARY.

(1).—Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Army attached to the Bombay Presidency in the year 1890-91.

Arm of service.	TOTAL NUMBER OF FIGHTING OFFICERS AND MEN.							DETAIL OF FORCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR.						Total cost of pay and allowances of officers, non-commissioned officers and men, including followers.	Grand total.		
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year (a).	Died.			Invalided and pensioned.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of this year.	Number of regiments, battalions, batteries.	Number of men.							
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.					Number of guns.	European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.			Fighting men.	
British—																	
Cavalry	550	78	...	8	8	13	12	601	1	...	26	...	82	403	} 63,72,189 7 10	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Artillery	3,020	1,052	...	15	15	109	977	(b) 3,001	21	(c) 34	112	...	396	2,493			
Engineers	34	8	...	1	1	...	2	30	1	...	1	...	38	...			
Infantry	8,994	3,262	...	65	65	293	2,735	9,158	9	...	245	...	792	8,121			
Total	12,604	4,430	...	80	89	420	3,726	12,799	32	84	384	...	1,308	11,107	63,72,189 7 10		
Native—																	
Cavalry	4,516	676	...	59	59	162	426	4,545	9	...	72	125	591	3,757	} 76,64,645 9 6	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Artillery	204	20	...	6	6	6	8	204	2	12	8	6	46	144			
Engineers	829	46	...	7	7	9	27	832	1	...	11	15	80	726			
Infantry	21,353	1,966	...	227	227	702	1,267	21,123	26	...	225	408	2,050	18,410			
Total	26,902	2,708	...	299	299	879	1,728	26,704	38	12	316	554	2,797	23,037	76,64,645 9 6		
GRAND TOTAL	39,506	7,138	...	388	388	1,209	5,454	38,503	70	86	700	654	4,105	34,144	1,40,36,835 1 4		(d) 1,40,36,835 1 4
Other grants—Effective services as per detailed statement No. 2														(e) 1,20,74,854 5 9			
Do. Non-effective services (Pensions, &c.) as per detailed statement No. 2														(f) 16,28,828 8 3			
Total cost of the Bombay Army for the year 1890-91 ...														2,77,40,317 15 4			

(a) Includes all increase from whatever cause, such as Corps transferred from England or from other Presidencies, &c.
 (b) Exclusive of 76 artificers.
 (c) The Heavy Ordnance in the Bombay, Karachi and Aden Defences is not included.
 (d) The actual cost under Grant 3—“ Regimental pay, allowances and charges.”
 (e) Do. under Grants 1, 2, and from 4 to 15.—Effective services.
 (f) Do. under Grants 16 to 20.—Non-effective services, on account of pensions, &c.

(2).—Statement showing the actual cost of the Bombay Army for the year 1890-91 under the various Budget Grants.

Details of Grant 3.—Regimental pay, allowances and charges.	Total cost of pay and allowances, &c., of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, including followers.	Details of Grant 3.—Regimental pay, allowances and charges.	Total cost of pay and allowances, &c., of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, including followers.
European Army.	Rs. a. p.	Native Army.	Rs. a. p.
Artillery	20,69,130 4 0	Artillery	1,18,788 0 9
Cavalry	4,14,517 7 9	Cavalry	24,84,818 15 10
Engineers	10,831 10 3	Sappers and Miners	2,95,411 2 7
Infantry	37,90,011 5 2	Infantry	45,43,044 14 2
Invalid and veteran establishments	5,897 12 0	Kit money for recruits on enlistment	51,286 12 4
Staff Corps	28,679 1 0	Annual Grant-in-aid of half mounting	97,000 14 8
General List, Cavalry	10,599 9 10	Hutting money	37,886 1 4
Do. Infantry	2,448 8 4	Marching batta	22,751 1 9
Unattached Officers	5,772 4 9	Postage charges	7,008 13 5
General Officers, unemployed	1,931 0 0	Incidental expenses of a regimental nature	11,053 6 7
Colonel's allowances	10,365 0 8		
Recruiting rewards and expenses (including bounty for extension of service)	1,068 10 6	Reserve Forces { Active Reserve	15,292 4 10
Hutting money	1,013 0 11	Infantry. { Garrison	82 15 11
Marching batta	2,440 0 1	Allowance for road expenses	207 1 4
Postage charges	8,287 11 6		
Incidental expenses of a regimental nature	8,801 8 5		
Books and periodicals	534 8 8		
	63,72,189 7 10	Other Grants { Effective services	1,20,74,854 5 9
		{ Non-effective services (Pensions, &c.)	16,28,828 8 3
		Total cost of the Bombay Army for the year 1890-91 ...	2,77,40,317 15 4

I.—MILITARY—concluded.

(2).—Statement showing the actual cost of the Bombay Army for the year 1890-91 under the various Budget Grants—concluded.

Grants.	Details of the following Grants.	Actuals for the year 1890-91.			Grants.	Details of the following grants.	Actuals for the year 1890-91.		
		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.
	<i>Effective Services.</i>					<i>Non-effective Services.</i>			
1	Army and Garrison Staff	10,57,201	5	4	16	Rewards for military services	12,295	6	10
2	Administrative Staff	4,52,308	6	2	17	Military pensions to Europeans	2,86,132	1	10
4	Commissariat establishments, supplies and services	55,52,151	10	2	18	Do. to Natives	11,37,863	13	8
5	Remount and veterinary establishments, supplies and services	4,68,793	6	7	19	Widows' pensions and compassionate allowances	48,601	3	5
6	Clothing establishments, supplies and services	1,40,753	6	5	30	Departmental pensions	1,43,455	14	6
7	Barrack establishments, supplies and services	4,80,051	11	7					
8	Administration of martial law	72,829	13	0					
9	Medical establishments, services and supplies	12,28,776	13	3					
10	Ordnance establishments, stores and camp equipage	15,68,979	9	6					
11	Ecclesiastical	57,583	2	4					
12	Education	59,176	6	0					
13	Sea transport charges	3,16,429	1	10					
14	Miscellaneous services	3,17,958	4	7					
15	Volunteer Corps	3,03,606	4	3					
	Total ...	1,20,74,054	5	9		Total ...	16,46,628	8	3

(3).—Detailed statement showing the amount included under the various Budget Grants in the Supplementary Account of the Military Department, Bombay, for the year 1890-91.

Grant 3—Regimental pay, allowances and charges.	Total cost of pay and allowances, &c., of officers, non-commissioned officers and men, including followers.	Grants.	Details of the following grants.	Amount.				
					Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
<i>European Army.</i>								
Artillery	—1,873	14	0	1	Army and Garrison Staff	—22	1	10
Cavalry	—85	4	9	2	Administrative Staff ... ..	.....	
Engineers	84	6	3	4	Commissariat establishments, supplies and services	18,544	11	0
Infantry	—3,285	3	1	5	Remount and veterinary establishments, supplies and services	—123	0	6
Invalid and veteran establishments	.....			6	Clothing establishments, supplies and services	—131	5	6
Staff Corps ... ..	.....			7	Barrack establishments, supplies and services	—217	13	10
General List, Cavalry ... ..	.....			8	Administration of martial law ... ..	.....	
General List, Infantry ... ..	.....			9	Medical establishments, services and supplies	27	3	0
Unattached Officers ... ..	.....			10	Ordnance establishments, stores and camp equipage	—8,583	4	3
General Officers, unemployed ... ..	.....			11	Ecclesiastical ... ..	.....	
Colonels' allowances ... ..	.....			12	Education ... ..	.....	
Recruiting rewards and expenses (including bounty for extension of service) ... ..	.....			13	Sea transport charges	—33,726	11	0
Hutting money	—48	0	0	14	Miscellaneous services	2,457	12	0
Marching batta	—0	6	2	15	Volunteer Corps	—15	3	0
Postage charges ... ..	.....						
Incidental expenses of a regimental nature	—72	1	10					
Books and periodicals ... ..	.....						
<i>Native Army.</i>								
Artillery	—77	4	6	16	Rewards for military services	—34	13	6
Cavalry	—316	7	0	17	Military pensions to Europeans ... ..	.....	
Sappers and Miners	—275	11	11	18	Do. to Natives	—20	0	0
Infantry	—2,215	7	11	19	Widows' pensions and compassionate allowances	—4	10	4
Kit money for recruits on enlistment ... ..	.....			20	Departmental pensions ... ..	.....	
Annual grant in aid of half-mounting	—2	14	0					
Hutting money	8,64	8	9					
Marching batta	—222	8	8					
Postage charges	—3	8	0					
Incidental expenses of a regimental nature	—8	8	11					
Reserve Forces ... ..	.....						
Active Reserve ... ..	.....						
Garrison ... ..	.....						
Allowance for road expenses	—19	0	0					
	5,543	15	10					
Other Grants	—21,780	14	5					
Effective services ... ..	.....						
Non-effective services (pensions, &c.)	—50	7	9					
Total ...	—21,535	13	11		Total ...	59	7	9

(4).—Abstract statement showing the amount included in the Supplementary Account of the Military Department, Bombay, for the year 1890-91.

Arm of service, &c.	Cost of pay and allowances, &c., of officers, non-commissioned officers and men, including followers.			Total.			
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
European Army	—5,230	7	7				
Native Army	5,543	15	10				
Reserve Forces ... ..	.....					
Other Grants ... ..	.....					
				(a)	313	8	3
				(b)	—21,780	14	5
				(c)	—59	7	9
					—21,535	13	11

(a) Cost under Grant 3—Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges.

(b) Cost under Grants 1, 4 to 7, 9, 10 and 12 to 15—Effective Services.

(c) Cost under Grants 16, 18 and 19—Non-effective Services.

J.—MARINE.

Statement showing the number, &c., of the Marine Courts of Inquiry held in Bombay during the year 1890.

Serial No.	Subject of Inquiry.	Finding of Court.
1	Stranding of the S. S. "Suez" on one of the Maldivé Islands.	The Court, being of opinion that the stranding was due to the wrongful acts or default of the Captain and the Chief Officer, suspended their certificates for six and three months respectively, and recommended that certificates of lower grades should be granted to both.
2	Stranding of the S. S. "King Arthur" ...	The Court held that the Captain could not be wholly exonerated from blame and suspended his certificate for four months; but recommended that a lower grade certificate should be granted to him. The Chief Officer was found to be guilty of gross misconduct in misleading the Government Surveyor, and also of committing a wrongful act in proceeding on the voyage; and the Court therefore under the provisions of the law left Government to deal with his certificate.

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 1890-91.

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
A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.												
<i>I.—Northern Division.</i>												
1	Ahmedábád	2,442,069	24,601	2,417,468	1,341,347	526,724	1,870,071	91,012	434,831	525,843	21,554	
2	Kaira	1,021,723	86,756	934,967	705,202	44,178	749,380	70,626	114,922	185,548	39	
3	Panch Maháls	1,027,938	159,817	868,121	316,545	132,988	449,533	181,057	76,586	257,637	160,951	
4	Broach	936,533	18,724	917,809	595,634	51,355	646,989	27,959	242,801	270,820	.....
5	Surat	1,057,705	25,801	1,031,904	487,881	251,145	739,026	66,833	181,490	248,323	44,555	
6	Thána	2,520,182	105,051	2,415,081	527,393	504,964	1,032,357	123,275	727,153	855,428	527,296	
	Total ...	9,006,100	420,750	8,585,350	3,974,002	1,513,354	6,487,356	565,762	1,777,837	2,343,599	734,395	
<i>II.—Central Division.</i>												
7	Khándesh	5,656,690	558,720	5,097,960	3,001,298	164,612	3,165,910	821,566	601,890	1,423,456	508,594	
8	Násik	3,721,441	158,710	3,562,731	2,000,249	304,118	2,304,367	159,612	335,632	495,244	763,120	
9	Ahmednagar	4,218,987	106,293	4,112,694	2,744,114	328,194	3,072,308	129,692	371,225	500,917	539,419	
10	Poona	3,371,412	41,358	3,330,054	2,091,172	350,241	2,441,413	35,501	418,664	454,165	434,478	
11	Sholápur	2,907,053	.....	2,907,053	2,299,015	299,015	2,456,696	24,319	248,433	272,752	177,608	
12	Sátára	3,084,594	114,854	2,969,740	1,798,944	392,418	2,191,362	40,405	301,522	341,927	436,451	
	Total ...	22,960,117	979,935	21,980,182	13,793,458	1,838,598	15,632,056	1,211,095	2,277,366	3,488,461	2,859,665	
<i>III.—Southern Division.</i>												
13	Belgaum	2,847,302	28,126	2,819,176	1,746,523	336,354	2,082,877	112,681	181,683	294,364	441,935	
14	Bijápur	3,627,707	33,888	3,593,819	2,765,203	330,970	3,096,173	113,725	194,286	308,011	189,695	
15	Dhárwar	2,945,817	75,697	2,870,120	2,060,990	251,633	2,312,623	74,453	206,679	281,132	276,365	
16	Koláta	1,133,873	27,099	1,106,774	337,519	253,590	591,109	45,021	248,906	293,927	221,738	
17	Ratnágiri	2,502,619	2,129,389	373,230	114,069	133,388	248,057	2,716	112,479	115,195	9,978	
18	Kánara	2,522,359	.....	2,522,359	240,399	83,411	323,810	62,760	201,443	264,203	1,934,346	
	Total ...	15,579,677	2,294,199	13,285,478	7,265,303	1,369,346	8,634,649	411,356	1,145,476	1,556,832	3,073,997	
	Total, A. ...	47,545,894	3,694,884	43,851,010	25,082,763	4,741,298	29,774,061	2,188,213	5,200,679	7,388,892	6,688,057	
B.—SIND.												
19	Karschi	7,690,129	2,231,537	5,458,592	449,208	431,080	880,888	1,031,266	3,379,333	4,410,599	117,105	
20	Hyderábád	5,745,360	.....	5,745,360	835,339	1,346,848	2,182,182	2,319,078	1,115,149	3,434,227	128,951	
21	Shikárpur	5,220,275	919,978	4,300,297	857,340	652,324	1,509,664	1,701,390	777,074	2,478,464	312,169	
22	Upper Sind Frontier	1,605,304	783,882	821,422	161,160	356,253	517,413	148,797	108,807	257,604	46,403	
23	Thar and Pácker	8,145,500	.....	8,145,500	581,763	695,610	1,277,373	.....	6,866,127	6,866,127	.....
	Total, B. ...	28,406,568	3,985,397	24,421,171	2,984,810	3,482,710	6,367,520	5,200,531	12,248,490	17,449,021	604,630	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	75,952,463	7,680,281	68,272,181	27,917,573	8,224,008	36,141,581	7,388,744	17,449,169	24,837,913	7,292,687	

A.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

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.	
		Jowári.	Báji.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Kodra or Harik.	Náchni, Náglí or Ráglí.	Others.	Total.	Tur.	Gram.	Others.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
<i>Northern Division.</i>															
1	Almedábád	305,142	247,714	61,769	153,173	18,945	3,255	48,190	838,184	3,029	10,285	77,466	90,780	4,175	...
2	Kaira	55,912	224,093	104,779	12,470	111,047	59,100	10,904	579,265	26,330	4,809	52,835	83,774	21,561	...
3	Panch Maháls	4,174	42,986	50,571	9,441	23,864	16,321	114,049	281,406	6,891	40,664	17,589	65,144	907	...
4	Broach	91,410	20,879	14,659	53,661	6,497	180	337	187,629	13,595	782	39,485	53,862	3,408	...
5	Surat	98,463	7,336	103,690	31,395	33,030	12,879	1,709	290,002	23,957	2,447	62,548	88,952	874	10
6	Thána	7	...	336,724	128	13,240	72,312	32,545	454,956	7,682	2,018	33,071	43,371	6	...
	Total ...	556,108	543,508	672,182	260,268	207,523	164,053	207,800	2,611,442	81,484	61,405	282,094	425,833	30,931	10
<i>Central Division.</i>															
7	Khándesh	524,173	707,992	26,785	211,335	4,289	12,811	14,872	1,502,257	65,068	38,038	90,597	193,693	7,590	39
8	Násik	135,795	301,790	53,849	348,713	...	156,650	52,157	1,548,963	27,180	80,444	106,177	213,751	2,439	10
9	Ahmednagar	1,239,527	706,917	12,292	234,492	189	32,876	18,933	2,295,226	32,225	113,178	57,643	203,046	8,946	609
10	Poona	866,008	643,454	64,631	111,740	23	61,643	57,292	1,804,761	27,703	88,133	63,465	179,301	1,378	17
11	Sholápur	1,519,018	116,284	16,249	55,333	1	45	26,757	1,733,587	49,146	70,008	22,490	140,644	3,452	48
12	Sátára	601,122	544,019	41,740	62,181	68	67,092	105,177	1,422,299	64,743	87,146	156,716	308,605	10,471	484
	Total ...	4,886,543	3,520,365	215,546	1,073,794	4,570	331,117	275,178	10,307,113	265,015	476,937	497,088	1,239,040	34,276	1,307
<i>Southern Division.</i>															
13	Belgaum	747,876	145,078	112,897	114,062	39	51,800	121,152	1,293,503	57,272	52,629	82,998	192,899	26,311	51
14	Bijápur	1,510,010	234,768	6,795	172,402	46	188	43,876	1,968,034	62,475	61,805	66,461	100,741	2,882	1
15	Dhárvár	620,540	5,037	154,243	292,277	8	45,312	115,531	1,233,448	55,439	48,369	105,896	209,704	2,005	...
16	Kolába ... ..	...	...	197,312	...	...	18,668	56,251	44,120	316,291	2,000	2,752	17,357	22,169	...
17	Ratnágiri ... ..	...	...	35,743	...	...	22,100	27,547	16,726	102,110	485	39	6,672	7,196	1
18	Kánara	1,055	...	196,189	...	...	5,257	474	202,976	139	312	5,388	5,839	1	27
	Total ...	9,879,481	385,483	703,179	578,741	40,300	186,805	341,876	5,116,307	177,810	165,960	284,772	628,488	31,200	101
	Total, A ...	8,322,132	4,449,356	1,590,907	1,912,803	252,393	661,975	624,856	18,034,922	524,309	704,248	1,064,854	2,293,411	96,407	1,318
<i>B.—SIND.</i>															
19	Karáchi	79,763	29,567	184,178	45,008	...	1,190	12,759	352,465	...	2,027	32,866	35,793	246	61
20	Hyderábád	100,637	289,802	176,324	46,287	...	26	6,204	619,280	...	2,250	20,348	22,598	5,604	17
21	Shikárpur	193,568	15,096	257,367	270,897	...	63	5,922	742,913	...	22,037	87,005	109,042	2,003	136
22	Upper Sind Frontier	80,278	12,328	7,342	16,923	...	1	1,121	118,493	...	2,020	5,883	7,903	28	...
23	Thar and Pákar	8,204	402,240	80,946	26,660	...	...	406	518,456	2	...	8,941	8,943	204	...
	Total, B ...	462,460	749,538	706,157	405,775	...	1,280	26,412	2,351,607	2	29,234	155,043	184,279	7,985	214
	GRAND TOTAL ...	8,784,582	5,198,889	2,297,064	2,318,578	252,393	683,255	851,268	20,386,520	524,311	733,482	1,219,897	2,477,690	104,392	1,652

TURE—continued.

several Collectorates was cultivated during the year 1890-91.

CLASS VII.—SUGAR.		CLASS VIII.—OIL-SEEDS (NOT FOREST).				CLASS X.—FIBRES.			MISCELLANEOUS.					Total area of crops.	Deduct area cropped more than once.	Actual area on which crops were grown.
Sugar cane.	Others.	Sesame (Oil).	Linsed.	Others.	Total.	Cotton.	Others.	Total.	Food Crops.		Non-food Crops.					
									Class III.—Orchard and Garden Produce.	Class V.—Condiments and Spices.	Class VI.—Star-cree.	Class IX.—Dyes (not Forest).	Class XI.—Miscellaneous.			
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.
1,792	...	90,774	3,400	12,923	47,097	363,690	2,320	366,019	7,657	3,784	...	1,075	261	1,360,824	19,477	1,341,347
440	...	7,374	325	6,011	14,610	11,273	2,467	13,740	6,484	3,740	...	1,128	44	724,795	19,593	705,202
225	...	20,862	107	11,607	32,576	1,192	5,152	6,344	1,019	919	...	13	...	368,553	62,008	316,545
58	...	12,878	...	1,293	14,171	310,096	32	310,128	25,570	341	...	819	25	596,011	817	595,194
5,047	...	2,812	...	44,316	47,128	107,365	3,159	110,524	2,861	1,614	...	63	104	547,169	59,288	487,881
1,340	...	4,632	...	16,235	20,767	...	5,951	5,951	5,727	1,468	...	...	15	533,001	6,208	526,793
8,911	...	79,232	3,332	93,386	176,349	793,616	10,080	812,706	49,318	11,866	...	3,088	449	4,130,053	156,951	3,973,102
1,539	...	67,069	29,825	20,141	117,035	1,147,738	7,034	1,154,772	8,427	25,943	...	1,068	44	3,012,407	11,109	3,001,298
6,317	...	25,127	39,794	135,378	200,299	34,661	3,317	37,978	10,548	6,342	...	7	1	2,020,055	20,466	2,000,249
2,758	...	7,340	13,723	168,550	179,613	64,464	4,072	68,536	6,966	6,075	...	331	41	2,772,147	28,033	2,744,114
7,375	...	3,987	885	153,135	157,107	187	3,287	3,474	19,055	11,931	...	...	1,082	2,185,501	94,329	2,091,172
3,152	...	3,601	35,417	228,653	237,671	2,817	16,676	19,493	6,692	9,215	...	306	67	2,184,327	26,646	2,157,681
13,433	...	140	2,303	100,878	103,330	7,628	10,885	18,511	11,492	13,294	...	...	91	1,913,010	114,066	1,798,944
24,574	...	106,373	121,047	802,735	1,031,055	1,257,493	45,271	1,302,764	63,180	77,800	...	1,712	1,326	14,094,047	800,589	13,793,458
11,016	...	2,570	1,930	65,890	70,390	143,375	5,335	149,210	9,512	21,178	...	...	14	1,774,084	27,561	1,746,523
1,083	...	14,645	59,713	128,330	202,683	383,819	10,210	396,029	5,342	3,341	...	...	20	2,770,161	4,958	2,765,203
4,188	...	8,317	21,284	64,502	94,103	471,404	5,715	477,119	10,873	57,242	...	...	24	2,088,706	37,716	2,060,990
55	...	5,598	...	226	5,924	...	653	653	2,956	509	...	...	2	348,309	10,880	337,429
34	...	4,732	...	1	4,733	...	303	303	4,715	755	...	...	131	120,008	5,337	114,669
3,424	...	62	1	713	776	...	148	148	23,266	15,460	...	...	65	251,081	11,582	240,299
19,800	...	35,924	82,028	259,602	378,514	1,001,098	22,364	1,023,462	56,664	98,485	...	...	250	7,353,337	98,034	7,265,363
63,285	...	221,529	208,707	1,155,982	1,585,918	3,052,307	86,725	3,136,032	169,162	188,151	...	4,800	2,081	25,578,337	545,674	25,022,763
1,068	...	4,679	...	49,008	53,747	783	116	898	10,657	40,793	7	24	2	405,761	46,553	441,298
936	...	42,110	...	50,823	92,942	72,857	425	73,282	26,224	1,497	20	6,843	42	849,175	13,836	835,339
520	...	10,072	...	134,578	144,650	6,545	51	6,596	13,282	3,249	46	1,044	316	1,024,697	167,357	857,340
4	...	21,500	...	18,469	40,028	749	22	771	1,113	311	...	6	112	168,600	7,509	161,091
14	...	8,149	...	22,916	31,067	24,553	16	24,569	449	155	18	425	...	584,360	2,537	581,763
2,532	...	80,579	...	275,555	362,434	105,487	629	106,116	51,725	45,935	91	9,242	472	3,122,692	237,792	2,884,900
65,817	...	303,108	208,707	1,431,637	1,948,352	3,157,094	87,354	3,245,048	229,887	234,056	91	14,042	2,503	28,700,930	783,966	27,917,573

A.—AGRICULTURE—continued.

(3).—Statement showing the irrigated area and crops grown under irrigation in the several Collectorate of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, during the year 1890-91.

Number.	District.	Net area cropped.	Area irrigated from canals.	Area irrigated from other sources.	Total area irrigated.	CROPPING OF IRRIGATED AREA.							Deduct area cropped with irrigation more than once.	Balance net irrigated area.	
						Wheat.	Rice.	Other Cereals and Pulses.	Sugarcane.	Other Food-crops.	Non-food Crops.	Fodder Crops.			Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.															
<i>I.—Northern Division.</i>															
1	Ahmedabad	1,341,347	3,949	66,924	70,873	26,769	27,045	14,386	1,792	4,289	3,117	1,695	79,092	8,219	70,873
2	Kaira	705,202	4,850	37,439	42,289	4,319	8,134	7,571	448	3,133	18,077	2,955	44,637	2,348	42,289
3	Panch Mahals	316,545	.....	1,705	1,705	624	...	40	225	568	252	...	1,709	4	1,705
4	Broach	595,634	.....	763	763	1	...	17	51	492	209	...	770	7	763
5	Surat	487,881	.....	10,711	10,711	14	3,406	56	5,047	1,240	1,103	...	10,866	155	10,711
6	Thana	527,393	.....	5,138	5,138	...	...	...	1,327	3,685	131	30	5,173	35	5,138
	Total	3,974,002	8,799	122,680	131,479	31,727	38,585	22,070	8,890	13,406	22,889	4,680	142,247	10,768	131,479
<i>II.—Central Division.</i>															
7	Khandesh	3,001,298	11,040	22,469	33,509	10,885	1,825	3,181	1,539	8,336	9,210	261	35,237	1,728	33,509
8	Nasik	2,000,249	26,529	38,322	64,851	22,262	4,491	15,367	6,061	11,932	12,267	1,381	73,781	8,930	64,851
9	Ahmednagar	2,744,114	5,092	78,411	83,503	30,388	901	33,384	2,445	14,920	10,115	1,723	93,876	10,373	83,503
10	Poona	2,091,172	29,411	77,806	107,217	24,859	1,268	48,796	6,918	38,821	6,024	3,135	130,421	23,204	107,217
11	Sholapur	2,157,681	9,154	70,487	79,641	29,899	2,940	43,109	3,151	5,779	18,626	453	103,957	24,316	79,641
12	Satara	1,798,944	7,487	97,262	104,749	21,844	5,841	27,324	13,266	16,813	36,175	953	122,216	17,467	104,749
	Total	13,793,458	88,713	384,757	473,470	140,137	17,266	171,181	33,380	96,601	93,017	7,906	559,488	86,018	473,470
<i>III.—Southern Division.</i>															
13	Belgaum	1,746,523	3,338	40,803	44,141	3,126	8,376	7,622	10,887	12,550	4,081	131	46,773	2,632	44,141
14	Bijapur	2,765,203	506	9,179	9,685	1,746	1,329	1,189	1,083	3,508	1,917	193	10,965	1,280	9,685
15	Dharwar	2,060,990	9,463	82,672	92,135	28	82,045	510	3,936	4,033	2,452	2	93,006	871	92,135
16	Kolaba	337,519	.....	2,480	2,480	...	...	...	43	1,850	589	...	2,482	2	2,480
17	Ratnagiri	114,669	63	2,258	2,321	...	1,550	139	...	640	...	...	2,329	8	2,321
18	Kanara	240,399	.....	26,312	26,312	...	13,954	662	2,867	6,511	2,485	...	26,479	167	26,312
	Total	7,265,303	13,370	163,704	177,074	4,900	107,254	10,122	18,816	29,092	11,524	326	182,034	4,960	177,074
	Total, A.	25,032,763	110,882	671,141	782,023	176,764	163,105	203,373	61,086	139,099	127,430	12,912	883,769	101,746	782,023
B.—SIND.															
19	Karachi	449,208	294,952	154,256	449,208	45,008	184,178	159,071	1,068	6,615	95,779	4,043	495,762	46,554	449,208
20	Hyderabad	835,339	772,509	53,920	826,429	45,419	176,324	417,733	926	13,321	171,673	14,326	839,722	13,293	826,429
21	Shikarkur	857,340	585,534	271,806	857,340	270,898	257,367	323,691	520	14,682	155,691	1,848	1,024,697	167,357	857,340
22	Upper Sind Frontier	161,160	151,597	9,563	161,160	16,923	7,342	102,131	4	1,106	41,156	7	168,669	7,509	161,160
23	Thar and Parkar	581,763	210,319	27	210,346	26,392	80,946	50,724	15	558	54,232	...	212,867	2,521	210,346
	Total, B.	2,384,810	2,014,911	489,572	2,504,483	404,640	706,157	1,053,350	2,533	36,282	518,531	20,224	2,741,717	237,234	2,504,483
	GRAND TOTAL	27,917,573	2,125,793	1,160,713	3,286,506	581,404	869,262	1,256,723	63,619	175,381	645,961	33,136	3,625,486	338,980	3,286,506

App. IV. A. (3)]

BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

[1890-91.

A.—AGRICULTURE—continued.

(4).—Statement showing the Agricultural Stock in the several Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1890-91.

1890-91.]

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[APP. IV. A. (4).

do 61-088 a

Number.	District.	CATTLE AND OTHER QUADRUPEDS.											Ploughs.		Carts.				
		Plough Cattle.		Bulls for breeding purposes only.		Oxen and he-buffaloes for other purposes.		Milk Cattle.		Young Stock.		Total Cattle.	Horses and Ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Small.	Large, i.e., drawn by more than two bullocks.	For riding.	For carrying loads.
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull-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
A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.																			
<i>I.—Northern Division.</i>																			
1	Ahmedábád ...	145,223	51	983	427	4,902	819	95,081	92,402	50,029	41,829	431,746	6,997	51,899	36,831	67,327	34	1,877	21,745
2	Kaira ...	112,846	25	203	421	885	153	44,481	110,777	38,893	75,856	384,540	2,100	6,402	34,840	63,119	3	1,276	27,103
3	Panch Maháls..	78,970	25	647	240	1,637	64	66,025	19,858	60,243	13,100	240,809	2,674	6,069	24,068	39,578	...	237	8,154
4	Broach ...	55,579	3	57	95	690	49	11,282	29,420	15,527	19,175	131,877	2,470	15,778	25,848	26,972	...	3,147	16,008
5	Surat ...	99,907	4,011	290	202	8,945	324	65,683	43,838	77,870	33,677	334,747	1,492	67,348	28,533	47,547	919	9,316	28,364
6	Thána ...	135,677	47,364	827	86	3,965	357	113,732	22,457	108,451	18,081	450,999	1,317	2,650	46,026	84,170	...	4,227	25,780
	Total ...	628,202	51,479	3,007	1,473	21,024	1,766	396,284	318,752	351,013	201,718	1,974,718	17,060	150,146	195,646	328,713	956	20,080	127,154
<i>II.—Central Division.</i>																			
7	Khándesh ...	356,733	1,959	4,648	855	21,084	2,927	195,279	105,682	143,541	64,760	897,468	21,706	34,992	145,684	102,102	20,484	36,569	68,149
8	Násik ...	213,133	23,660	3,467	242	11,230	560	158,594	27,787	86,783	12,965	538,461	13,222	98,362	125,717	52,223	25,627	12,896	21,740
9	Ahmednagar ...	284,292	5,831	675	191	10,113	1,313	197,777	32,966	123,688	17,047	673,893	23,006	290,838	193,859	29,500	43,897	12,225	17,617
10	Poona ...	248,226	8,134	904	211	8,537	905	152,860	45,329	77,575	19,996	562,677	13,179	227,652	105,238	29,904	27,037	3,075	22,061
11	Sholápur ...	197,027	10,602	914	304	10,295	3,010	135,117	38,097	101,940	25,117	522,423	11,895	269,262	88,643	4,096	16,648	664	12,880
12	Sátára ...	232,068	19,490	529	189	6,199	1,066	139,500	76,055	92,798	47,831	615,725	14,041	377,039	83,910	25,895	23,545	873	22,051
	Total ...	1,531,479	69,676	11,137	1,992	67,458	9,801	979,127	325,916	626,325	187,736	3,810,647	97,049	1,297,945	743,051	243,720	157,238	66,302	164,498
<i>III.—Southern Division.</i>																			
13	Belgaum ...	168,708	39,136	1,902	400	8,842	1,742	108,162	77,963	96,731	52,098	555,684	7,352	217,493	83,128	56,829	11,499	529	23,274
14	Bijápur... ..	201,088	9,377	168	201	7,362	3,824	134,840	62,309	166,224	59,510	644,903	12,193	202,879	134,501	52,904	11,078	153	14,528
15	Dhárwár ...	207,372	25,777	503	300	13,032	1,724	115,308	78,117	151,605	66,179	659,917	5,423	123,955	88,849	93,273	5,718	695	47,603
16	Kolába ...	68,033	30,377	360	137	3,719	804	61,047	18,390	52,201	13,479	248,547	644	1,043	27,043	45,378	...	1,248	4,799
17	Batnágiri ...	47,263	10,508	27	13	1,115	108	30,748	9,868	25,954	6,718	132,322	126	410	8,656	29,122	...	78	878
18	Kánara ...	80,233	27,116	558	139	5,773	1,390	81,258	27,263	57,576	11,388	292,694	291	1,790	3,618	47,743	...	75	5,769
	Total ...	772,697	142,291	3,518	1,190	39,843	9,592	531,363	273,910	550,291	209,372	2,534,067	26,029	547,570	245,595	325,249	28,295	2,778	101,851
	Total, A. ...	2,932,378	263,446	17,662	4,655	128,325	21,159	1,906,774	918,578	1,527,629	598,826	8,319,432	140,128	1,995,661	1,284,292	897,682	186,489	89,160	393,503
B.—SIND.																			
19	Karáchi ...	Not available.																	
20	Hyderábád ...																		
21	Shikárpur ...																		
22	Upper Sind Frontier...																		
23	Thar and Párkar ...																		

72

A.—AGRICUL

(5).—Statement showing the average incidence of Land Revenue and of Assessment per head and

Districts.	Classes of villages.	Total area.	EXEMPTED OR PRIVILEGED AREAS.				REMAINDER FULLY ASSESSED.			Total Government Land Revenue (excluding Cesses).
			Not available for cultivation or unassessed.	Alienated.	Free or reduced by special agreement.	Total.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmednád.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages	1,056,400 14 0	206,100 12 0	243,354 16 0	.....	454,454 28 0	70,798 13 0	531,147 13 0	601,945 26 0	12,75,774 1 7
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available—									
	1 Talukdári	1,182,316 31 0	261,440 13 0	70,054 16 0	.....	331,500 29 0	.....	851,316 2 0	851,316 2 0	3,35,229 6 2
	2 Mehwasí	70,334 10 0	13,558 3 0	.....	.....	13,558 3 0	.....	65,746 7 0	65,746 7 0	11,387 6 6
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	98,016 28 0	80 30 0	98,835 38 0	.....	98,916 28 0	.....	.....	.....	6,976 10 6
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	24,601 18 0	.....	24,601 18 0	.....	24,601 18 0	.....	.....	.....	5,084 14 10
Total	2,442,069 21 0	481,215 18 0	441,846 8 0	.....	623,061 26 0	70,798 13 0	1,449,209 22 0	1,519,007 35 0	15,05,006 7 1	
Kaira.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages—									
	1 Government	757,835 28 0	101,361 38 0	204,884 22 0	4,319 20 0	870,506 0 0	60,050 32 0	318,213 36 0	357,260 28 0	13,90,796 0 6
	2 Narva	171,050 33 0	15,149 36 0	76,216 26 0	.....	91,368 22 0	290 23 0	82,991 28 0	83,282 11 0	5,53,720 1 2
	Total	928,886 21 0	116,511 34 0	341,103 8 0	4,319 20 0	461,934 22 0	69,341 15 0	401,210 24 0	470,551 39 0	19,53,516 1 8
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available—									
	1 Udhad	2,481 6 0	288 9 0	.....	.....	288 9 0	.....	2,197 37 0	2,197 37 0	2,522 2 7
2 Talukdári	0,104 1 0	671 23 0	.....	.....	671 23 0	.....	5,432 18 0	5,432 18 0	6,506 6 10	
3 Government villages for which statistics are not available—										
1 Udhad	53,138 6 0	7,594 2 0	37 13 0	.....	7,631 15 0	.....	46,556 31 0	46,556 31 0	41,567 6 0	
4 Surveyed Alienated villages	7,906 25 0	722 23 0	7,243 2 0	.....	7,906 25 0	.....	.....	.....	1,233 3 7	
5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	19,493 12 0	1,154 16 0	18,336 16 0	.....	19,490 32 0	.....	7 20 0	7 20 0	4,190 12 7	
Total	1,021,7 3 31 0	126,937 27 0	396,719 39 0	4,319 20 0	497,977 6 0	69,341 15 0	454,305 10 0	523,746 25 0	20,00,237 1 3	
Faráh Maháls.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages—									
	1 Government	926,476 37 0	253,525 34 0	68,075 14 0	3,965 35 0	344,697 3 0	83,401 39 0	193,377 35 0	291,770 34 0	2,32,731 9 1
	2 Bhagadári	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3 Mehwasí	41,068 33 0	21,948 17 0	4,634 35 0	8,453 9 0	30,941 21 0	.....	11,027 12 0	11,027 12 0	18,454 10 4
	4 Surveyed Alienated villages	136,475 31 0	11,272 31 0	109,890 13 0	.....	121,233 4 0	3,544 9 0	1,693 18 0	5,242 27 0	13,080 3 10
	Total	1,027,938 15 0	360,863 25 0	173,046 26 0	8,963 13 0	532,675 24 0	86,946 3 0	408,116 23 0	495,062 31 0	3,00,317 3 7
Bhambh.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages—									
	1 Government	440,313 29 0	136,595 23 0	81,903 0 0	200 34 0	218,340 17 0	20,341 22 0	207,121 30 0	227,469 12 0	10,07,928 9 9
	2 Bhagadári	470,246 28 0	113,495 20 0	63,047 13 0	1,509 24 0	308,552 17 0	5,500 5 0	250,104 6 0	261,694 11 0	12,61,821 1 8
	Total	916,559 17 0	250,090 3 0	144,950 13 0	1,800 18 0	427,401 34 0	25,841 27 0	457,225 36 0	489,163 23 0	22,69,749 11 5
	3 Other Government villages for which statistics are not available—									
	1 Rayat Janabandi	1,179 10 0	36 26 0	.....	.....	36 26 0	.....	1,142 24 0	1,142 24 0	776 13 8
5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	18,724 0 0	364 2 0	18,350 38 0	.....	18,724 0 0	.....	.....	.....	17,883 9 3	
Total	930,402 27 0	250,991 31 0	163,300 11 0	1,800 18 0	446,162 20 0	25,841 27 0	464,306 20 0	490,300 7 0	22,88,410 2 10	
Surat.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages—									
	1 Government	1,006,206 33 0	249,363 3 0	71,054 6 0	2,866 11 4	823,283 29 4	36,138 19 0	640,784 33 12	681,923 12 12	22,49,008 0 3
	2 Bhagadári	1,865 10 0	173 33 0	391 36 0	.....	554 23 4	0 39 0	1,309 22 0	1,310 21 0	10,678 1 8
	3 Narvadári	7,343 14 0	7,001 24 0	4 10 0	.....	7,006 0 0	.....	337 14 0	337 14 0	1,650 9 0
	Total	1,014,415 17 0	256,537 20 0	71,449 18 0	2,866 11 4	830,844 9 4	36,139 18 0	648,431 29 12	683,571 7 12	23,60,626 10 11
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available—									
Bandhi Jama	1,669 33 0	194 34 0	265 3 0	1,420 1 0	1,869 38 0	.....	.....	.....	1,967 2 5	
4 Surveyed Alienated villages—										
1 Sarakati villages	10,364 36 0	1,987 38 0	8,630 36 0	.....	10,318 38 0	.....	46 3 0	46 3 0	18,349 4 9	
2 Inam villages	5,254 19 0	148 30 0	5,105 20 0	.....	5,254 19 0	.....	.....	.....	4,538 15 9	
5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	25,800 27 0	320 7 0	25,398 24 0	.....	25,718 31 0	17 25 0	64 11 0	81 36 6	17,432 4 5	
Total	1,087,705 17 0	258,830 9 0	110,830 29 0	4,286 12 4	374,006 10 4	36,157 3 0	649,542 3 12	683,699 6 12	23,47,873 6 3	
Tháns.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages—									
	1 Government	2,364,353 24 12	1,320,314 33 12	44,800 34 0	653 24 8	1,308,335 12 4	42,025 17 163	954,392 34 81	907,018 12 8	12,22,977 10 3
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available (Khoti)	10,431 36 12	3,382 24 133	128 7 0	.....	3,511 1 131	12 20 0	6,908 14 143	6,920 34 143	17,913 14 0
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available	9,293 12 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,293 12 12	9,293 12 12	479 7 9
	4 Surveyed Alienated villages—									
	1 Sarakati villages	14,885 1 12	6,748 11 133	2,754 35 71	0 10 0	9,503 17 5	.....	5,306 3 3	5,381 24 7	7,905 13 8
2 Inam villages	50,582 18 0	.....	49,218 31 12	.....	49,218 31 12	.....	1,368 26 4	1,368 26 4	6,437 5 1	
5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	71,588 1 12	.....	71,179 25 0	.....	71,179 25 0	.....	406 16 12	406 16 12	7,618 2 9	
Total	2,620,152 15 12	1,330,046 0 71	166,148 13 31	653 34 8	1,489,748 8 21	42,713 19 32	977,670 28 63	1,020,384 7 91	12,02,422 5 6	
GRAND TOTAL	9,606,032 6 12	2,796,543 30 71	1,453,064 6 31	20,023 17 12	4,273,331 14 61	330,388 5 33	4,401,312 27 12	4,732,290 32 51	98,03,266 11 0	

TURE—continued.

per acre respectively in each District of the Northern Division for the year 1890-91.

Total population.	Incidence of Land Revenue per head of population (Column 11 divided by column 12).	LAND REVENUE ASSESSED ON FULLY ASSESSED LAND.			INCIDENCE PER ACRE OF LAND REVENUE ASSESSED ON FULLY ASSESSED LAND.		FULLY ASSESSED AREA ONLY.			Incidence of Land Revenue per head of population of fully assessed area (Column 20 divided by column 21).	TOWNS OF 10,000 INHABITANTS AND UPWARDS.		REMARKS.
		On unoccupied land.	On occupied land.	Total.	Occupied land only (Column 15 divided by column 9).	Total assessed area (Column 16 divided by column 10).	Net alienations.	Total of columns 11 and 19.	Population.		Number of towns.	Population.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
571,024	2 2 0	1,04,222 14 0	9,98,040 2 10	11,02,262 0 10	1 14 1	1 13 4	4,04,228 14 9	16,20,103 0 4	571,024	2 13 4	5	164,072	
269,290 35,004	1 11 1 0 5 6	.....	8,42,235 8 0 11,335 0 0	8,42,235 8 0 11,335 0 0	0 6 5 0 2 9	0 0 5 0 2 9	91,779 9 4	4,47,008 15 6 11,327 8 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22,087	0 8 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,101 10 4	71,162 4 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12,819	0 7 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,294 6 11	47,980 5 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
866,224	1 18 10	1,04,222 14 0	13,51,610 10 10	14,55,832 8 10	0 14 11	0 16 4	6,02,594 9 4	21,97,601 0 11	.....	.....	5	184,072	
517,798 213,072	2 11 3 2 9 7	1,11,268 1 0 704 3 0	9,29,109 8 0 4,07,058 8 0	10,39,976 1 0 4,07,852 8 0	2 14 2 4 14 6	2 11 0 4 14 4	5,02,993 14 0 2,15,223 10 0	19,02,759 14 6 7,69,018 11 2	517,798 213,072	3 10 9 3 9 9	4 1	53,053 28,204	
730,870	2 10 9	1,12,662 3 0	13,35,166 6 0	14,47,328 9 9	3 6 3	3 1 2	7,18,287 8 0	28,71,603 9 8	730,870	3 10 6	5	82,257	
1,220 1,478	2 1 1 4 8 5	.....	2,515 12 7 6,202 10 10	2,515 12 7 6,202 10 10	1 2 3 1 2 3	1 2 3	.....	2,533 2 7 6,206 8 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47,602	0 14 0	.....	41,331 2 8	41,331 2 8	0 14 0	0 14 0	201 4 7	41,768 10 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12,140	0 1 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,751 3 9	26,984 7 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11,495	0 5 10	.....	13 9 9	13 9 9	1 13 0	1 13 0	34,979 5 10	39,170 2 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
804,390	2 7 11	1,12,662 3 0	13,35,229 10 7	14,97,891 13 7	3 0 9	2 13 9	7,79,219 6 2	27,28,456 7 5	.....	.....	5	82,257	
162,019	1 7 0	56,070 14 0	1,96,374 2 5	2,63,045 0 5	0 15 10	0 14 4	62,425 0 0	2,93,166 9 1	162,019	1 18 2	2	25,736	
719 48,752 13,049	1 5 2 0 13 5 1 0 6	.....	951 0 3 38,610 9 7 11,116 13 4	951 0 3 38,610 9 7 11,116 13 4	0 5 7 0 3 2 1 0 2	0 5 7 0 3 2 1 0 2	..... ..... 5,839 8 0	951 4 3 38,176 7 7 19,294 2 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	0 4 0	.....	13 0 6	13 0 6	.....	.....	.....	13 0 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22,291	0 6 10	1,318 16 5	1,163 9 3	2,432 8 8	0 10 11	0 7 7	70,227 2 10	80,907 8 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
255,479	1 2 10	57,939 12 5	2,48,229 5 4	3,06,219 0 8	0 9 9	0 9 11	1,45,191 10 10	4,45,508 14 5	.....	.....	2	25,736	
106,449 176,697	9 7 0 7 9 3	26,032 12 3 17,164 9 0	8,41,007 12 6 11,05,441 2 5	9,47,040 8 0 11,32,605 11 5	4 1 0 4 5 1	3 15 10 4 4 8	2,41,682 7 1 2,26,822 0 7	12,49,011 0 10 15,58,643 2 3	106,449 176,697	11 11 10 8 13 2	1 1	37,281 11,470	
283,145	8 0 3	88,197 5 3	10,46,448 14 11	20,29,045 4 2	4 3 3	4 2 5	5,38,504 7 8	22,08,254 3 1	283,145	9 14 8	2	48,760	
6,503	2 12 0	.....	776 13 8	776 13 8	0 10 10	0 10 10	.....	776 13 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
239,840	7 14 5	88,197 5 3	10,47,225 12 7	20,30,423 1 10	4 3 1	4 2 3	6,08,935 3 4	28,97,345 6 2	.....	.....	3	48,760	
592,682 1,469 1,130	3 13 11 7 5 1 0 14 10	61,372 9 8 8 0 0	21,35,430 7 2 9,453 7 0 1,035 0 0	21,96,853 9 10 9,461 7 0 1,035 0 0	3 4 10 7 3 6 3 1 1	3 3 7 7 3 6 3 1 1	3,08,304 3 9 1,505 7 0 21 11 0	26,00,213 4 0 12,131 8 8 1,072 4 0	592,682 1,469 1,130	4 6 2 8 5 7 0 15 2	2	123,073	
595,271	3 14 0	61,380 9 8	21,45,968 14 2	22,07,349 7 10	3 4 11	3 3 8	3,07,231 5 9	26,18,467 0 8	595,271	4 6 3	2	123,073	
599	3 4 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,732 12 0	3,099 14 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,515 2,774	5 3 1 1 10 6	.....	256 2 0	256 2 0	5 8 11	5 8 11	11,233 15 9 19,711 0 5	23,488 4 5 24,300 0 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12,039	1 7 1	11 8 0	260 10 3	281 2 8	4 3 2	3 6 11	76,905 7 2	94,337 11 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
614,198	8 13 2	61,302 1 8	21,46,494 10 10	22,07,886 13 6	3 4 11	3 3 8	4,17,414 9 1	27,05,287 15 4	.....	.....	2	123,073	
740,064	1 10 5	17,407 1 0	11,07,511 10 8	11,24,918 11 8	1 2 7	1 2 1	21,733 12 3	12,44,791 6 6	740,064	1 10 11	2	23,343	
6,063	2 15 3	0 5 0	15,235 8 8	15,235 13 8	3 3 3	2 3 3	855 1 11	18,778 15 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,150	0 3 7	.....	479 7 9	479 7 9	0 0 10	0 0 10	.....	479 7 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,715 26,218	1 6 5 0 3 4	82 2 7	6,575 13 5 1,322 10 7	6,658 0 0 1,322 10 7	1 3 10 1 5 5	1 3 10 1 5 5	8,445 3 4 47,310 5 6	16,441 1 0 52,747 19 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26,557	0 4 7	.....	1,236 4 10	1,236 4 10	3 0 3	3 0 3	38,054 4 7	45,672 7 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
307,367	1 9 0	17,469 8 7	11,32,861 7 11	11,50,351 0 6	1 2 6	1 2 6	1,16,458 11 7	13,78,831 1 1	.....	.....	2	23,343	
2,627,217	2 11 3	4,36,053 18 11	32,11,651 8 1	36,48,605 8 0	1 18 10	1 13 3	23,69,514 2 4	1,24,78,060 13 4	.....	.....	18	487,841	

A.—AGRICULTURE

(5).—Statement showing the average incidence of Land Revenue and of Assessment per head and

Districts.	Classes of villages.	Total area.	EXEMPTED OR PRIVILEGED AREA.				REMAINDER FULLY ASSESSED.			Total Government Land Revenue (excluding Cesses).
			Not available for cultivation or unassessed.	Alienated.	Free or reduced by special agreement.	Total.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmednagar.	1. Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	3,668,047 28 8	901,554 36 0	186,077 20 12	1 23 0	1,087,633 39 12	58,833 23 12	2,521,530 5 0	2,580,413 28 12	16,98,498 12 5
	4. Surveyed alienated villages ...	444,596 14 8	.....	444,596 14 8	.....	444,596 14 8	.....	.....	.....	61,821 14 5
	5. Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	106,292 26 12	.....	106,292 26 12	.....	106,292 26 12	.....	.....	.....	14,522 4 6
	Total ...	4,218,936 29 12	901,554 36 0	736,966 22 0	1 23 0	1,638,523 1 0	58,833 23 12	2,521,530 5 0	2,580,413 28 12	16,64,842 15 4
Bhandara.	1. Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	4,677,588 18 0	1,223,815 35 0	226,937 27 0	4,795 33 0	1,455,549 15 0	421,187 6 0	2,800,651 37 0	3,222,039 3 0	36,09,243 2 11
	2. Other Government villages for which statistics are available ...	466,764 19 0	463,585 5 0	3,067 33 0	.....	466,652 38 0	111 21 0	.....	111 21 0	30,861 11 2
	3. Government villages for which statistics are not available ...	316,214 9 0	315,250 35 0	903 14 0	64 0 0	316,214 9 0	.....	.....	.....	19,072 15 9
	4. Surveyed alienated villages ...	103,046 1 0	15,870 3 0	87,175 38 0	.....	103,046 1 0	.....	.....	.....	20,210 5 9
	5. Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	76,055 23 8	11,262 33 0	64,832 30 8	.....	76,055 23 8	.....	.....	.....	11,859 7 7
Total ...	5,639,698 30 8	2,029,780 31 0	382,907 22 8	4,859 33 0	2,417,548 6 8	421,298 27 0	2,800,651 37 0	3,222,150 24 0	36,91,347 11 2	
Nasik.	1. Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	3,394,658 19 11	1,117,223 28 7	157,711 4 4	461 5 4	1,275,395 37 15	99,578 24 12	2,019,683 37 0	2,119,262 21 12	14,67,377 10 2
	3. Government villages for which statistics are not available ...	25,262 17 0	23,172 34 0	97 18 0	1,941 20 0	25,211 32 0	.....	50 25 0	50 25 0	487 0 11
	4. Surveyed alienated villages ...	168,072 37 8	32,955 0 8	135,117 37 0	.....	168,072 37 8	.....	.....	.....	22,498 12 3
	5. Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	133,447 28 4	.....	133,447 28 4	.....	133,447 28 4	.....	.....	.....	62,103 10 3
	Total ...	3,721,447 22 7	1,173,351 22 15	426,374 7 8	2,402 25 4	1,602,128 15 11	99,578 24 12	2,019,734 22 0	2,119,313 6 12	15,62,367 2 0
Pune.	1. Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	2,866,034 15 12	760,383 26 0	191,080 30 4	247 13 0	952,311 29 4	27,515 23 12	1,886,207 2 12	1,913,722 26 8	12,90,090 13 1
	3. Government villages for which statistics are not available ...	80 22 8	9 12 8	.....	.....	9 12 8	3 30 0	67 20 0	71 10 0	121 5 0
	4. Surveyed alienated villages ...	464,019 34 8	94,217 12 12	369,802 21 12	.....	464,019 34 8	.....	.....	.....	32,884 1 2
	5. Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	41,277 18 4	2,938 32 12	38,338 25 8	.....	41,277 18 4	.....	.....	.....	5,929 6 2
	Total ...	3,371,412 11 0	857,549 4 0	599,221 37 8	247 13 0	1,457,618 14 8	27,519 13 12	1,886,274 22 12	1,913,793 36 8	13,35,124 8 5
Satara.	1. Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	2,477,865 32 0	663,975 39 8	384,716 32 0	0 33 0	1,048,693 24 8	29,290 34 0	1,399,681 13 8	1,429,172 7 6	14,72,840 2 1
	4. Surveyed alienated villages ...	402,620 13 0	59,459 12 0	343,061 1 0	.....	402,620 13 0	.....	.....	.....	88,093 4 1
	5. Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	204,208 12 8	64,008 26 0	140,199 26 8	.....	204,208 12 8	.....	.....	.....	57,202 1 6
	Total ...	3,084,694 17 8	787,443 37 8	867,977 19 8	0 33 0	1,655,422 10 0	29,290 34 0	1,399,681 13 8	1,429,172 7 6	16,18,141 7 8
Shahjapur.	1. Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	2,704,234 6 0	399,877 34 0	215,945 23 0	257 21 0	616,080 38 0	17,764 21 0	2,070,388 27 0	2,088,158 8 0	10,32,152 4 5
	4. Surveyed alienated villages ...	202,819 11 0	32,952 11 0	169,867 0 0	.....	202,819 11 0	.....	.....	.....	15,060 10 7
	Total ...	2,907,053 17 0	432,830 6 0	385,812 23 0	257 21 0	818,900 9 0	17,764 21 0	2,070,388 27 0	2,088,158 8 0	10,47,218 15 0
GRAND TOTAL ...		22,943,137 8 3	6,182,510 16 7	3,399,800 12 0	7,769 28 4	6,660,140 16 11	654,285 24 4	12,098,711 7 4	13,352,996 31 8	1,00,09,042 11 7

TURE.—continued.

per acre respectively in each District of the Central Division for the year 1890-91.

Total population.	Incidence of Land Revenue per head of population (Column 11 divided by column 12).	LAND REVENUE ASSESSED ON FULLY ASSESSED LAND.			INCIDENCE PER ACRE OF LAND REVENUE ASSESSED ON FULLY ASSESSED LAND.		FULLY ASSESSED AREA ONLY.			Incidence of Land Revenue per head of population of fully assessed area (Column 20 divided by column 21).	TOWNS OF 10,000 INHABITANTS AND UPWARDS.		REMARKS.
		On unoccupied land.	On occupied land.	Total.	Occupied land only (Column 15 divided by column 9).	Total assessed area (Column 16 divided by column 10).	Net alienations.	Total of columns 11 and 19.	Population.		Number of towns.	Population.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	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.			
651,892	2 7 3	18,773 14 0	15,16,177 5 8	15,34,951 3 8	0 9 7	0 9 6	64,522 11 7	16,63,021 8 0	651,892	2 8 10	1	37,492	
76,941	0 10 11	.....	.....	.....	...	...	1,78,581 11 0	2,30,403 9 5	76,941	3 0 7	...	...
22,288	0 10 5	.....	.....	.....	...	...	74,209 15 2	88,732 3 8	22,288	3 15 8	...	...
750,021	2 3 6	18,773 14 0	15,16,177 5 8	15,34,951 3 8	0 9 7	0 9 6	3,17,314 5 9	19,82,157 5 1	750,021	2 10 3	1	37,492	
1,102,961	3 4 4	1,94,177 10 7	33,14,840 11 2	35,09,018 5 9	1 2 11	1 1 5	2,26,886 0 9	38,36,129 8 8	1,102,961	3 7 8	6	79,560	
21,442	1 7 0	30 5 0	.....	30 5 0	...	0 4 4	2,897 1 9	33,758 12 11	21,442	1 9 2	...	...
47,447	0 6 5	.....	.....	.....	...	...	360 13 4	19,433 13 1	47,447	0 6 7	...	...
38,551	0 8 10	.....	.....	.....	...	...	69,744 7 2	89,954 12 11	38,551	2 7 5	...	...
28,830	0 6 8	.....	.....	.....	...	...	57,637 12 10	69,597 4 5	28,830	2 6 7	...	...
1,237,231	2 15 9	1,94,207 15 7	33,14,840 11 2	35,09,049 10 9	1 2 11	1 1 5	3,57,526 3 10	40,48,673 15 0	1,237,231	3 4 5	6	79,560	
676,072	2 2 9	38,626 5 5	13,84,409 10 9	14,23,036 0 2	0 11 0	0 10 9	60,587 4 7	15,47,864 14 9	676,072	2 4 8	2	34,723	
4,106	0 1 11	.....	41 10 0	41 10 0	0 13 2	0 13 2	43 12 0	530 12 11	4,106	0 2 1	...	...
42,831	0 8 5	.....	.....	.....	...	...	1,02,979 14 3	1,25,478 10 6	42,831	2 14 10	...	...
58,197	1 1 1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	92,564 11 7	1,54,663 6 3	58,197	2 10 7	1	17,685	
781,206	1 15 10	38,626 5 5	13,81,451 4 9	14,23,077 10 2	0 11 0	0 10 9	2,76,175 10 5	18,28,542 12 5	781,206	2 5 5	3	52,408	
630,307	2 0 11	12,503 7 0	11,97,333 5 10	12,09,836 12 10	0 10 2	0 10 1	85,429 10 9	13,81,520 7 10	630,307	2 3 1	2	147,376	
...	...	4 1 0	83 3 0	87 4 0	1 3 10	1 3 8	.....	121 5 0	...	...	...	...
113,433	0 4 8	.....	.....	.....	...	...	2,29,916 2 0	2,62,900 3 2	113,433	2 5 1	...	...
21,085	0 4 6	.....	.....	.....	...	...	34,949 11 10	40,678 1 0	21,085	1 15 0	...	...
764,825	1 11 11	12,507 3 0	11,97,416 8 10	12,09,924 0 10	0 10	0 10 1	3,50,295 8 7	16,85,420 1 0	764,825	2 3 3	2	147,376	
799,228	1 13 6	7,246 5 0	12,56,044 13 3	12,63,291 2 3	0 14 4	0 14 3	3,11,850 4 0	17,84,696 6 1	799,228	2 3 9	4	61,638	
143,827	0 9 10	.....	.....	.....	...	...	2,66,948 8 0	3,55,941 12 1	143,827	2 7 6	...	...
110,295	0 7 8	.....	.....	.....	...	...	1,99,970 2 0	2,57,172 3 6	110,295	2 2 6	...	...
1,062,350	1 8 4	7,246 5 0	12,56,044 13 3	12,63,291 2 3	14 4	0 14 3	7,78,768 14 0	23,96,910 5 8	1,062,350	2 4 1	4	61,638	
552,947	1 13 10	6,853 15 9	9,77,575 10 8	9,84,429 10 5	0 7 6	0 7 6	64,985 10 8	10,97,137 15 1	552,947	1 15 7	3	94,317	
29,604	0 8 2	.....	.....	.....	...	...	73,627 14 6	88,604 9 1	29,604	1 15 11	...	...
592,551	1 12 9	6,853 15 9	9,77,575 10 8	9,84,429 10 5	0 7 6	0 7 6	1,38,613 9 2	11,85,832 8 2	592,551	2 0 7	3	94,317	
5,173,181	2 1 8	2,78,215 15 9	96,46,506 6 4	99,24,722 6 1	0 12 2	0 11 10	22,18,694 3 9	1,31,27,736 15 4	5,173,181	2 8 7	19	472,841	

A.—AGRICUL

(5).—Statement showing the average incidence of Land Revenue and of Assessment per head and

Districts.	Classes of villages.	Total area.	EXEMPTED OR PRIVILEGED AREAS.				REMAINDER FULLY ASSESSED.			Total Government Land Revenue (excluding Cesses).
			Not available for cultivation or unassessed.	Alienated.	Free or reduced by special agreement.	Total.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.
Belgaon	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	2,347,859 13 7	611,239 5 7	528,879 35 1	73 15 0	1,140,185 15 8	63,070 30 0	1,144,803 7 15	1,207,673 37 15	14,42,502 3 3
	4 Surveyed alienated villages ...	471,316 39 0	34,115 32 0	433,582 18 0	.....	467,698 10 0	1 9 0	3,617 10 0	3,618 19 0	81,641 12 11
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	28,126 19 14	87 5 6	27,663 7 0	.....	27,750 12 6	.....	376 7 8	376 7 8	5,269 9 5
	Total ...	2,847,302 22 5	645,435 2 13	990,125 20 1	73 15 0	1,635,633 37 14	63,071 39 0	1,148,696 25 7	1,211,668 24 7	15,39,403 9 4
Bijapur	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	3,205,699 13 14	851,849 34 12	676,280 11 10	283 23 0	1,028,413 29 6	80,822 26 0	2,096,462 38 8	2,177,285 24 8	13,15,214 2 1
	4 Surveyed alienated villages ...	395,637 2 0	29,943 18 0	360,426 34 0	.....	390,370 12 0	511 8 0	4,655 22 0	5,166 30 0	70,437 5 10
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	26,471 9 14	691 30 1½	25,570 39 0½	.....	26,263 29 2	13 16 12	195 4 0	208 20 12	1,893 10 7
	Total ...	3,627,707 25 12	382,485 2 13½	1,062,278 4 10½	283 23 0	1,445,046 30 8	81,347 10 12	2,101,313 24 8	2,182,660 35 4	3,87,546 2 6
Dhule	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	2,689,249 8 7	467,064 0 9	614,256 21 2	28 13 0	1,081,348 34 11	48,493 26 6	1,659,406 27 6	1,607,000 13 12	24,24,623 0 0
	4 Surveyed alienated villages ...	180,869 30 0	29,690 20 0	148,805 0 0	800 24 0	177,296 4 0	60 0 0	3,513 26 0	3,573 26 0	68,775 12 7
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	75,706 28 4½	13,995 2 9	61,266 26 10½	.....	75,261 29 3½	36 10 0	408 29 0½	444 39 0½	2,341 6 7
	Total ...	2,945,825 26 11½	510,749 23 2	822,328 7 12½	828 37 0	1,333,906 27 14½	48,589 36 6	1,543,329 2 6½	1,611,918 38 12½	24,95,340 3 2
Karnatak	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	2,522,350 20 12	2,137,316 20 12½	503 26 8	707 17 6	2,139,527 24 10½	61,357 17 3	322,474 18 14½	383,831 36 1½	10,08,907 0 5
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available ...	681,076 21 0	286,548 11 12	4,078 27 12	154 23 12	280,781 23 4	3,741 24 8	283,553 13 4	290,294 37 19	6,32,149 4 0
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available ...	622,231 22 12	225,946 25 0	13,782 19 12	146 12 0	239,877 16 12	8 18 12	232,350 27 ¼	232,354 6 0	2,83,017 11 9
	4 Surveyed alienated villages ...	88 31 0	88 31 0	.....	.....	88 31 0	.....	.....	.....	60 11 2
Kollhapur	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	3,460 0 4	1,362 4 12	2,198 27 8	.....	3,460 32 4	.....	5 8 0	5 8 0	310 12 0
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	26,995 14 4	348 2 0	26,570 5 12	.....	26,918 7 12	.....	77 6 8	77 6 8	11,051 2 0
	Total ...	1,133,858 9 4	514,193 34 8	46,630 0 12	302 35 12	561,126 31 0	3,746 3 4	568,986 15 0	572,731 18 4	9,26,595 8 1½
	Grand Total ...	15,342,228 32 8½	4,829,743 6 8½	3,025,133 4 0½	9,054 20 10	7,863,935 31 3	260,982 28 13	7,117,310 12 8½	7,378,293 1 5½	82,05,944 12 1
TOTAL FOR PRESIDENCY PROPER ...		47,101,398 7 7½	13,812,097 13 6½	7,878,982 22 3½	36,847 26 10	21,727,907 22 4½	1,246,156 18 4½	24,217,334 6 14	25,463,400 25 2½	2,89,18,254 2 8

TURF—continued.

per acre respectively in each District of the Southern Division for the year 1890-91.

Total population.	Incidence of Land Revenue per head of population (Column 11 divided by column 12).	LAND REVENUE ASSESSED ON FULLY ASSESSED LAND.			INCIDENCE PER ACRE OF LAND REVENUE ASSESSED ON FULLY ASSESSED LAND.		FULLY ASSESSED AREA ONLY.			Incidence of Land Revenue per head of population of fully assessed area (Column 20 divided by column 21).	TOWNS OF 10,000 INHABITANTS AND UPWARDS.		REMARKS.
		On unoccupied land.	On occupied land.	Total.	Occupied land only (Column 15 divided by column 9).	Total assessed area (Column 16 divided by column 10).	Net alienations.	Total of columns 11 and 19.	Population.		Number of towns.	Population.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
695,570	2 1 2	18,511 8 0	10,98,831 13 0	11,17,343 5 0	0 15 4	0 14 10	3,30,339 15 6	17,72,842 2 9	695,570	2 8 9	3	54,769	
132,040	0 9 11	2 0 0	3,985 13 0	3,887 13 0	1 1 1	1 1 1	2,23,545 4 11	3,05,187 1 10	132,040	2 5 0	...	...
34,490	0 2 5	6 10 10	307 7 0	314 1 10	0 13 1	0 13 4	69,710 4 4	74,969 13 6	34,490	2 2 9	...	...
862,106	1 12 5	18,620 2 10	11,03,005 1 0	11,21,625 3 10	0 15 4	0 14 10	6,23,595 6 9	21,62,099 2 1	862,106	2 7 11	8	54,769	
551,683	2 6 2	18,603 12 0	11,10,279 8 0	11,28,883 4 0	0 8 6	0 8 4	2,44,069 1 3	15,59,313 3 4	551,683	2 13 9	3	34,923	
67,813	1 0 7	181 6 0	2,445 12 9	2,627 2 3	0 8 5	0 8 2	1,28,528 15 2	1,98,964 5 0	67,813	2 14 11	...	...
7,425	0 4 1	32 0 0	345 11 5	377 11 5	1 12 4	1 13 1	10,704 0 5	12,597 11 0	7,425	1 11 2	...	...
626,921	2 3 5	18,817 2 0	11,13,070 15 8	11,31,338 1 8	0 8 6	0 8 4	3,83,330 0 10	17,70,875 3 4	626,921	2 13 2	3	84,923	
819,421	2 15 4	37,684 7 0	19,03,020 7 0	19,40,704 14 0	1 3 6	1 3 4	3,77,467 1 5	28,02,090 1 5	819,421	3 6 9	4	84,910	
52,681	1 4 11	126 0 0	3,247 10 1	3,373 10 1	0 14 9	0 15 1	89,397 3 2	1,53,172 15 0	52,681	3 0 0	...	...
21,453	0 2 1	78 4 0	743 2 6	821 6 6	1 13 1	1 13 6	51,072 10 0	53,914 0 7	21,453	2 8 3	...	...
893,555	2 12 8	37,988 11 0	19,07,011 3 7	19,44,899 14 7	1 3 6	1 3 4	5,17,936 14 7	30,14,177 1 9	893,555	3 6 0	4	84,910	
421,840	2 6 3	66,303 9 5	9,78,335 7 8	10,44,639 1 1	3 0 6	2 11 6	4,934 13 9	10,13,841 14 2	421,840	2 6 5	...	...
287,564	2 3 2	2,560 10 1	6,18,008 14 2	6,20,569 8 3	2 2 6	2 2 2	11,181 15 9	6,43,331 3 9	287,564	2 3 10	1	10,351	
169,221	1 10 9	8 15 6	2,78,110 10 9	2,78,119 10 3	0 15 9	0 15 9	15,482 5 10	2,98,500 1 7	169,221	1 12 3	...	...
1,962	0 2 6	.....	24 13 0	24 13 0	4 12 4	4 12 4	4,124 14 3	4,435 10 3	1,962	2 4 2	...	...
24,083	0 7 4	.....	181 7 0	181 7 0	2 5 7	2 5 7	55,385 13 11	66,436 15 11	24,083	2 12 2	...	...
482,830	1 14 8	2,569 9 7	8,96,325 12 11	8,98,895 6 6	1 9 2	1 9 1	86,175 1 9	10,12,770 10 8	482,830	2 1 7	1	10,351	
113,993	0 13 1	731 0 1	73,355 10 6	74,086 10 7	0 13 6	0 13 5	7,044 12 0	99,446 10 0	113,993	0 14 1	2	30,398	
718,563	0 15 1	1,022 5 0	6,33,764 15 10	6,34,787 5 4	0 7 8	0 7 8	25,761 1 8	7,01,415 0 5	718,563	0 15 8	...	...
107,911	0 11 7	.....	75,934 4 10	75,934 4 10	.....	.....	4,421 13 1	52,408 6 8	107,911	0 12 8	...	...
21,180	0 3 1	0 3 0	289 9 7	288 12 7	0 2 2	0 2 2	12,968 8 7	17,083 12 7	21,180	0 12 11	...	...
36,338	0 2 3	.....	454 10 10	454 10 10	.....	.....	22,127 1 3	27,222 10 8	36,338	0 12 0	...	...
997,000	0 13 9	1,753 8 7	7,83,778 3 7	7,85,531 12 2	0 8 11	0 8 11	72,323 4 2	9,29,576 7 11	997,000	0 14 11	2	30,398	
4,284,342	1 14 8	1,45,852 11 5	67,81,526 12 5	69,27,379 7 10	0 15 3	0 15 0	16,68,295 11 10	98,94,240 7 11	4,284,342	2 4 11	13	195,351	
13,090,341	2 3 4	8,61,922 9 1	2,46,39,684 10 10	2,55,00,707 3 11	1 0 3	1 0 0	65,70,904 1 11	3,51,95,078 4 7	13,090,341	.....	50	1,156,983	

A.—AGRICUL

(5A).—Statement showing the average incidence of Land Revenue and of Assessment per head and

Districts.	Classes of villages.	Total area.	EXEMPTED OR PRIVILEGED AREA.				REMAINDER FULLY ASSESSED.				Total Government Land Revenue (excluding Cesses).	
			Not available for cultivation or unassessed.	Alienated.	Free or reduced by special agreement.	Total.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.		Total.		
								Cultivated.	Fallow.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	11	
		A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	Rs. a p.
Upper Sind Frontier.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	677,553 37	235,157 32	295 29	64 29	235,518 10	28,613 19	148,551 28	264,870 20	442,035 27	3,69,273 9 3	
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available ...	120,531 11	40,237 16	...	...	40,237 16	...	8,597 30	71,696 5	80,293 35	20,883 12 0
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available ...	770,407 6	630,997 2	7,545 0	12 38	638,555 0	...	129,549 23	2,302 23	131,942 6	2,80,660 13 0	
	4 Surveyed alienated villages ...	23,336 29	...	23,336 29	...	23,336 29	...	...	...	...	636 13 0
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	13,385 0	...	13,385 0	...	13,385 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,895,304 3	996,392 10	44,562 18	77 27	951,032 15	28,613 19	286,099 1	338,959 8	654,271 28	6,71,334 15 3	
Shikarpur.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	4,066,624 27	2,630,094 23	56,835 5	441 6	2,687,370 34	190,538 14	831,854 14	396,860 5	1,379,252 33	29,18,193 2 8	
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available ...	874,566 30	794,152 14	33,209 34	1 20	827,368 28	...	47,203 2	...	47,203 2	1,37,713 14 0	
	4 Surveyed alienated villages ...	233,673 24	...	233,673 24	...	233,673 24	...	...	...	...	5,762 14 0
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	45,411 30	...	45,411 30	...	45,411 30	...	...	...	...	1,727 9 0
	Total ...	5,220,275 31	3,424,246 37	309,130 13	442 20	3,793,819 36	160,538 14	879,057 16	396,860 5	1,426,455 35	30,63,397 7 8	
Hydrabad.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	4,218,785 31	1,940,499 10	104,628 11	2,155 35	2,146,193 16	385,441 29	850,536 30	836,613 36	2,072,592 15	19,90,177 4 4	
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available ...	1,202,667 31	1,217,183 39	34,821 8	...	1,232,005 7	...	10,651 24	11 0	10,062 24	23,978 8 3	
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4 Surveyed alienated villages ...	261,907 14	...	261,907 14	...	261,907 14	...	...	...	...	18,382 0 0
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5,745,360 36	3,186,593 9	493,356 33	2,155 35	3,662,105 37	385,441 29	861,189 14	836,624 36	2,083,264 39	20,33,037 12 7	
Karachi.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	3,445,282 38	2,609,140 13	113,073 24	3,318 14	2,725,532 11	70,242 10	379,499 2	269,959 15	719,700 27	10,60,248 15 2	
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available ...	1,098,518 21	1,848,321 23	39,339 8	...	1,886,660 31	...	49,857 30	...	49,857 30	76,681 0 6	
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available ...	2,272,073 5	1,531,147 8	2,324 2	...	1,533,661 10	460 8	738,556 27	...	739,016 35	48,826 6 0	
	4 Surveyed alienated villages ...	26,840 36	...	26,840 36	...	26,840 36	...	...	...	...	1,272 13 0
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	8,858 20	...	8,858 20	...	8,858 20	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	7,890,129 0	5,988,599 4	189,836 10	3,318 14	6,181,563 28	70,702 18	1,167,913 19	280,959 15	1,508,675 12	11,86,929 2 8	
Thar and Parkar.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available ...	8,145,500 0	7,557,268 38	27,051 23	...	7,594,320 21	...	561,179 19	...	561,179 19	6,15,396 14 6	
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4 Surveyed alienated villages ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	8,145,500 0	7,557,268 38	27,051 23	...	7,594,320 21	...	561,179 19	...	561,179 19	6,15,396 14 6	
GRAND TOTAL ...	28,408,609 30	21,043,100 18	1,123,737 17	5,994 22	22,172,832 17	645,296 0	3,756,037 29	1,832,403 24	6,232,737 13	75,69,096 4 3		

Note.—Information to fill in columns 12 and 13 is not

TURE—continued.

per acre, respectively, in each District of the Province of Sind for the year 1890-91.

Total population.	Incidence of Land Revenue per head of population (Column 11 divided by column 12).	LAND REVENUE ASSESSED ON FULLY ASSESSED LAND.				INCIDENCE PER ACRE OF LAND REVENUE ASSESSED ON FULLY ASSESSED LAND.			FULLY ASSESSED AREA ONLY.			Incidence of Land Revenue per head of population of fully assessed area (Column 20 divided by column 21).	TOWNS OF 10,000 INHABITANTS AND UPWARDS.		REMARKS.
		On unoccupied land.	On occupied land.		Total.	Occupied land only (column 15 divided by column 9).		Total assessed area (Column 16 divided by column 10).	Net alienations.	Total of columns 11 and 19.	Population.		Number of towns.	Population.	
			Cultivated.	Fallow.		Cultivated.	Fallow.								
12	13	14	15		16	17		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	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.			
...	...	63,178 5 0	3,50,980 1 4	5,09,288 12 0	9,92,447 2 4	2 0 9	2 2 5	2 3 11	731 8 8	3,70,004 12 11	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	.....	20,522 0 0	1,38,011 3 0	1,59,433 3 0	2 6 2	1 15 0	1 15 9	.....	20,803 12 0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	.....	2,74,180 7 0	5,298 4 0	2,70,478 11 0	2 1 10	2 3 5	2 1 10	4,913 2 11	2,85,473 16 11	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	51,520 5 0	52,157 2 0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	16,240 0 0	16,346 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
145,810	4 9 8	63,178 5 0	6,54,682 8 4	7,13,498 3 0	14,31,359 0 4	2 4 0	2 1 8	2 3 0	73,410 11 7	7,44,745 10 10	145,810	5 1 9	1	11,352	
...	...	5,25,318 1 0	27,42,741 12 0	12,73,691 14 0	46,41,751 11 0	3 4 9	3 4 8	3 4 8	1,62,084 0 0	30,80,277 2 8	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	.....	1,10,509 1 0	.....	1,10,509 1 0	2 5 5	...	2 5 5	54,262 13 0	1,93,976 11 0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	5,24,800 9 0	5,30,623 7 0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	69,099 15 0	71,427 8 0	...	...	...	...	...
820,549	3 11 9	5,25,318 1 0	28,53,290 13 0	12,73,691 14 0	46,62,200 12 0	3 3 11	3 4 8	3 4 2	8,12,907 5 0	38,76,304 12 8	820,549	4 11 7	4	93,297	
...	...	8,10,246 12 0	18,72,230 8 0	19,22,541 1 0	46,05,018 5 0	2 3 3	2 4 9	2 3 7	4,32,410 10 0	24,22,596 14 4	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	.....	20,047 15 0	13 0 0	20,060 15 0	1 14 1	1 2 11	1 14 1	73,349 8 0	97,327 11 3	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	5,96,394 11 0	6,15,276 11 0	...	...	...	...	...
754,624	2 11 1	8,10,246 12 0	18,92,378 7 0	19,22,554 1 0	46,25,079 4 0	2 3 2	2 4 9	2 3 6	11,02,168 8 0	31,35,201 4 7	754,624	4 2 6	1	48,153	
...	...	1,69,427 8 0	9,76,389 12 0	6,89,864 2 0	18,35,681 6 0	2 9 2	2 8 11	2 8 10	2,20,691 0 0	12,80,939 15 2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	.....	71,305 11 0	.....	71,305 11 0	1 6 11	...	1 6 11	43,884 9 0	1,19,465 9 6	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	300 3 0	27,986 12 0	.....	23,286 15 0	0 0 7	...	0 0 7	1,350 13 0	50,177 8 0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	60,099 0 0	61,371 13 0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	11,073 2 0	11,073 2 0	...	...	...	...	...
489,406	2 6 9	1,69,727 11 0	10,75,682 3 0	6,89,864 2 0	19,35,274 0 0	0 14 9	2 8 11	1 4 6	3,37,098 8 0	15,23,027 10 8	489,406	3 1 9	1	73,969	
...
...	...	.....	5,76,820 2 0	.....	5,76,820 2 0	1 0 5	...	1 0 5	4,406 14 0	6,19,803 12 6	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
203,344	3 0 5	.....	5,76,820 2 0	.....	5,76,820 2 0	1 0 5	...	1 0 5	4,406 14 0	6,19,803 12 6	203,344	3 0 9	...	...	...
2,413,823	3 2 2	15,68,470 13 0	70,52,714 1 4	45,99,608 4 0	1,32,20,793 2 4	1 14 1	2 8 2	2 1 11	23,29,936 14 7	99,99,083 3 3	2,413,823	4 1 7	7	226,362	

available for settled and unsettled villages separately.

A.—AGRICULTURE—continued.

(C).—Statement showing the number and extent of Holdings in Surveyed Government Rayatwari Villages in each of the several districts of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind (with details for each district), for the year 1890-91.

No.	Details of Holdings.	NORTHERN DIVISION.														
		Ahmedabad.		Kaira.		Panch Mahals.		Broach.		Surat.		Thana.		Total.		
		Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.	
	<i>Number of Holdings.</i>															
1	Under and up to 5 acres ...	15,108	9,036	81,368	35,351	7,301	2,577	9,794	12,900	27,967	9,703	43,719	1,287	13,257	70,884	
2	Over 5 and up to 25 acres ...	23,169	8,089	24,939	17,041	11,406	1,912	14,893	6,001	27,776	3,212	26,938	701	128,133	37,776	
3	Over 25 and up to 100 acres ...	4,861	1,108	2,244	1,563	1,237	372	4,653	950	5,818	320	8,170	371	27,033	4,692	
4	Over 100 and up to 500 acres ...	288	156	128	121	15	65	373	95	241	11	926	60	1,971	604	
5	Over 500 acres ...	16	37	5	13	2	4	8	7	2	0	22	1	55	62	
	Total Number of Holdings ...	48,439	18,426	58,584	54,141	20,071	4,920	29,696	20,759	61,784	13,246	78,876	2,426	292,449	113,913	
	Total Area ...	A. g. a. 531,147 13 0	A. g. a. 245,354 16 0	A. g. a. 401,210 24 0	A. g. a. 341,103 8 0	A. g. a. 198,377 35 0	A. g. a. 58,075 14 0	A. g. a. 163,225 36 0	A. g. a. 175,010 13 0	A. g. a. 648,431 29 12	A. g. a. 71,440 18 0	A. g. a. 954,392 34 8 1/2	A. g. a. 44,866 34 0	A. g. a. 3,196,786 12 4 1/2	A. g. a. 938,850 23 0	
	Total Assessment or Quit-rent ...	Rs. a. p. 9,98,040 2 10	Rs. a. p. 1,37,337 14 6	Rs. a. p. 13,35,166 6 9	Rs. a. p. 5,51,164 1 0	Rs. a. p. 1,96,374 2 5	Rs. a. p. 17,839 5 0	Rs. a. p. 19,46,448 14 11	Rs. a. p. 2,11,751 6 2	Rs. a. p. 21,45,968 14 2	Rs. a. p. 1,04,551 6 5	Rs. a. p. 11,07,511 10 8	Rs. a. p. 25,830 13 9	Rs. a. p. 77,29,510 3 9	Rs. a. p. 10,48,324 14 10	
	Average Area of Holdings ...	A. g. a. 12 9 0	A. g. a. 13 19 0	A. g. a. 6 34 0	A. g. a. 6 12 0	A. g. a. 9 35 0	A. g. a. 11 52 0	A. g. a. 15 24 0	A. g. a. 8 17 0	A. g. a. 10 19 3	A. g. a. 5 15 12	A. g. a. 12 4 0	A. g. a. 18 19 12	A. g. a. 10 37 4	A. g. a. 8 9 11	
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per Holding ...	Rs. a. p. 22 15 7	Rs. a. p. 7 7 3	Rs. a. p. 22 12 10	Rs. a. p. 10 2 10	Rs. a. p. 9 12 6	Rs. a. p. 3 10 2	Rs. a. p. 65 8 9	Rs. a. p. 10 3 2	Rs. a. p. 34 11 9	Rs. a. p. 7 14 5	Rs. a. p. 14 0 6	Rs. a. p. 10 10 4	Rs. a. p. 26 6 11	Rs. a. p. 9 3 3	
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per acre ...	1 14 1	0 8 10	3 5 3	1 9 10	0 15 10	0 4 11	4 3 3	1 3 4	3 4 11	1 7 5	1 2 7	0 9 3	2 6 8	1 1 10	

No.	Details of Holdings.	CENTRAL DIVISION.													
		Ahmednagar.		Khandesh.		Nasik.		Poona.		Satara.		Sholapur.		Total.	
		Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.
	<i>Number of Holdings.</i>														
1	Under and up to 5 acres ...	3,702	335	9,550	2,166	10,812	994	11,320	1,089	12,435	5,926	1,338	211	49,157	10,726
2	Over 5 and up to 25 acres ...	25,956	1,838	72,378	7,706	27,943	2,938	28,075	1,878	25,311	7,773	12,698	1,054	192,361	23,187
3	Over 25 and up to 100 acres ...	31,515	2,045	35,090	1,881	24,854	1,683	23,196	1,902	17,627	3,075	24,879	1,617	157,161	12,203
4	Over 100 and up to 500 acres ...	3,967	332	1,759	166	3,053	212	2,575	367	1,815	609	4,071	421	17,240	2,097
5	Over 500 acres ...	53	14	13	8	20	8	14	10	25	55	57	31	182	127
	Total Number of Holdings ...	65,193	4,564	118,790	11,917	66,682	5,841	65,180	5,246	67,213	17,438	43,043	3,334	416,101	48,340
	Total Area ...	A. g. a. 2,521,580 5 0	A. g. a. 186,077 0 12	A. g. a. 2,800,351 37 0	A. g. a. 226,937 27 0	A. g. a. 2,019,683 37 0	A. g. a. 157,711 4 4	A. g. a. 1,886,207 2 12	A. g. a. 191,680 30 4	A. g. a. 1,399,481 13 8	A. g. a. 334,716 32 0	A. g. a. 2,070,388 27 0	A. g. a. 215,945 23 0	A. g. a. 12,698,593 2 4	A. g. a. 1,363,068 37 4
	Total Assessment or Quit-rent ...	Rs. a. p. 15,16,177 6 8	Rs. a. p. 51,917 11 2	Rs. a. p. 33,14,840 11 2	Rs. a. p. 1,17,300 8 9	Rs. a. p. 13,84,409 10 9	Rs. a. p. 59,137 4 5	Rs. a. p. 11,97,333 6 10	Rs. a. p. 46,875 10 0	Rs. a. p. 12,56,044 13 3	Rs. a. p. 1,76,481 13 0	Rs. a. p. 9,77,575 10 8	Rs. a. p. 37,001 2 4	Rs. a. p. 96,46,351 9 4	Rs. a. p. 4,88,714 1 8
	Average Area of Holdings ...	A. g. a. 39 27 2	A. g. a. 40 31 0	A. g. a. 23 23 0	A. g. a. 19 2 0	A. g. a. 30 12 0	A. g. a. 27 0 0	A. g. a. 28 37 0	A. g. a. 36 21 0	A. g. a. 24 19 0	A. g. a. 22 2 0	A. g. a. 48 4 0	A. g. a. 64 31 0	A. g. a. 30 20 0	A. g. a. 28 5 0
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per Holding ...	Rs. a. p. 23 4 1	Rs. a. p. 11 6 0	Rs. a. p. 27 14 6	Rs. a. p. 9 13 6	Rs. a. p. 10 12 2	Rs. a. p. 10 2 0	Rs. a. p. 18 5 11	Rs. a. p. 8 15 0	Rs. a. p. 21 15 3	Rs. a. p. 10 1 11	Rs. a. p. 22 11 4	Rs. a. p. 11 1 7	Rs. a. p. 23 3 0	Rs. a. p. 10 1 10
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per acre ...	0 9 7	0 4 6	1 2 11	0 8 3	0 11 0	0 6 0	0 10 2	0 3 10	0 14 4	0 7 4	0 7 6	0 2 9	0 12 2	0 5 9

A.—AGRICULTURE—continued.

(6).—Statement showing the number and extent of Holdings in Surveyed Government Rayatwari Villages in each of the several districts of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind (with details for each district), for the year 1890-91—concluded.

1890-91.]

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[App. IV. A. (6).

No.	Details of Holdings.	SOUTHERN DIVISION.														Total.
		Belgaum.		Bijapur.		Dhárwár.		Kánara.		Kolába.		Ratnágiri.		Total.		
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	
	<i>Number of Holdings.</i>															
1	Under and up to 5 acres ...	7,014	3,369	2,502	775	6,210	2,031	17,906	21	20,483	493	6,520	382	69,734	6,901	
2	Over 5 and up to 25 acres ...	24,588	8,480	32,678	6,995	35,482	10,001	12,257	12	11,535	144	2,855	45	124,395	25,667	
3	Over 25 and up to 100 acres ...	13,630	4,231	26,919	5,551	19,562	4,855	2,384	4	1,817	19	723	17	64,434	14,717	
4	Over 100 and up to 500 acres ...	929	789	2,406	806	1,222	900	263	4	170	10	60	3	5,073	2,529	
5	Over 500 acres ...	122	135	27	89	11	51	4	.....	7	2	.....	.....	172	267
	Total Number of Holdings ...	50,683	10,904	64,622	14,199	62,496	17,877	32,818	37	43,021	668	10,168	447	263,808	50,122	
	Total Area ...	A. g. a. 1,144,603 7 15	A. g. a. 528,879 35 1	A. g. a. 2,096,402 38 8	A. g. a. 591,954 24 10	A. g. a. 1,559,406 27 6	A. g. a. 614,256 21 2	A. g. a. 322,474 18 14	A. g. a. 503 26 8	A. g. a. 286,553 13 4	A. g. a. 4,078 27 12	A. g. a. 87,108 29 12	A. g. a. 2,975 36 12	A. g. a. 5,496,609 15 11	A. g. a. 1,742,049 11 13	
	Total Assessment or Quit-rent ...	Rs. a. p. 10,03,831 13 0	Rs. a. p. 2,92,052 1 0	Rs. a. p. 11,10,279 8 0	Rs. a. p. 1,63,151 1 4	Rs. a. p. 19,03,020 7 0	Rs. a. p. 4,88,721 2 6	Rs. a. p. 9,78,335 7 8	Rs. a. p. 21 9 2	Rs. a. p. 6,18,008 14 2	Rs. a. p. 3,820 14 11	Rs. a. p. 73,355 10 5	Rs. a. p. 1,001 6 7	Rs. a. p. 57,81,831 12 4	Rs. a. p. 9,49,759 3 6	
	Average Area of Holdings ...	A. g. a. 22 23 5	A. g. a. 31 11 8	A. g. a. 32 17 11	A. g. a. 41 27 9	A. g. a. 24 38 1	A. g. a. 34 14 6	A. g. a. 9 33 1	A. g. a. 13 24 8	A. g. a. 6 26 7	A. g. a. 0 7 15	A. g. a. 8 22 11	A. g. a. 6 26 5	A. g. a. 20 33 7	A. g. a. 34 30 12	
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per Holding ...	Rs. a. p. 21 19 11	Rs. a. p. 17 5 3	Rs. a. p. 17 2 11	Rs. a. p. 11 7 19	Rs. a. p. 30 7 2	Rs. a. p. 27 5 5	Rs. a. p. 29 13 0	Rs. a. p. 0 9 4	Rs. a. p. 14 5 10	Rs. a. p. 5 12 11	Rs. a. p. 7 3 5	Rs. a. p. 2 7 1	Rs. a. p. 21 14 8	Rs. a. p. 18 15 2	
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per acre ...	0 15 4	0 8 10	0 8 6	0 4 5	1 3 6	0 12 9	3 0 6	0 0 8	2 2 6	0 15 0	0 13 6	0 5 10	1 0 10	0 8 9	

No.	Details of Holdings.	SIND DIVISION.										REMARKS.
		Upper Sind Frontier.		Shikárpur.		Hyderábád.		Karáchi.		Total.		
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	
	<i>Number of Holdings.</i>											
1	Under and up to 5 acres ...	142	18,087	54	3,454	106	3,846	27	25,529	187	Note—The total Government area shown in this form includes fallow lands exempt from assessment, while the total Government assessment is what has actually been levied on the cultivated area only. If the assessment on the fallow area be added to that of the cultivated area the figures will stand thus:—
2	Over 5 and up to 25 acres ...	502	2	27,526	81	14,358	177	7,327	52	49,743	512	
3	Over 25 and up to 100 acres ...	627	.....	8,130	25	8,043	122	3,538	29	20,338	176
4	Over 100 and up to 500 acres ...	494	1	1,657	31	3,180	156	1,299	67	6,630	255	
5	Over 500 acres ...	220	.....	176	29	600	96	144	51	1,040	179
	Total Number of Holdings ...	2,015	3	55,576	229	29,535	657	16,134	226	103,280	1,100	
	Total Area ...	A. g. a. 413,486 37 0	A. g. a. 295 29 0	A. g. a. 1,219,165 25 0	A. g. a. 56,835 5 0	A. g. a. 1,069,306 21 0	A. g. a. 194,628 11 0	A. g. a. 652,776 31 0	A. g. a. 113,073 24 0	A. g. a. 3,974,725 34 0	A. g. a. 364,832 29 0	
	Total Assessment or Quit-rent ...	Rs. a. p. 3,59,957 5 4	.....	Rs. a. p. 27,42,796 5 0	Rs. a. p. 5,201 1 0	Rs. a. p. 18,72,382 2 0	Rs. a. p. 24,063 4 0	Rs. a. p. 9,76,401 2 0	Rs. a. p. 6,356 13 0	Rs. a. p. 59,51,557 1 4	Rs. a. p. 36,624 2 0
	Average Area of Holdings ...	A. g. a. 205 8 0	A. g. a. 98 23 0	A. g. a. 21 37 0	A. g. a. 258 14 0	A. g. a. 57 8 0	A. g. a. 296 10 0	A. g. a. 40 16 0	A. g. a. 500 13 0	A. g. a. 38 19 0	A. g. a. 329 34 0	
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per Holding ...	Rs. a. p. 175 10 6	.....	Rs. a. p. 49 5 8	Rs. a. p. 23 10 6	Rs. a. p. 63 6 4	Rs. a. p. 36 10 0	Rs. a. p. 60 7 1	Rs. a. p. 28 2 0	Rs. a. p. 57 10 0	Rs. a. p. 32 3 4
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per acre ...	0 13 11	.....	2 4 0	0 1 6	1 1 9	0 2 0	1 7 11	0 0 11	1 8 4	0 1 8

A.—AGRICULTURE—continued.

(7).—Statement showing varieties of Tenure other than Rayatwari, with the number of estates of each variety of Tenure and the area and the revenue paid to Government under each such variety for the year 1890-91.

Division.	District.	Kind of tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Total payment to Government on area of the several tenures.	Average payment to Government on each estate.	Incidence of payment to Government per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					A. g. a.	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
NORTHERN DIVISION.	Ahmedabad ...	A. Khoti ...	843	439	1,182,816 31 0	3,448 18 0	8,55,220 6 2	1,035 10 6	0 4 10
		B. Talukdari ...	41	72	78,334 10 0	1,934 39 0	11,357 6 0	276 8 4	0 2 3
		C. Mewasi ...	62	42	123,618 6 0	2,375 18 15	15,356 4 6	295 5 0	0 1 11
		D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c. ...							
	Kaira ...	A. Khoti ...	2	1	6,104 1 0	3,052 0 0	6,206 6 10	3,103 3 5	1 0 3
		B. Talukdari ...	83	146	83,133 9 0	1,319 23 0	49,514 8 9	785 15 1	0 9 6
		C. Mewasi ...							
		D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c. ...							
	Panch Mahals ...	A. Khoti ...	185½	53	230,581 0 0	1,243 1 0	30,189 8 1	211 13 5	0 2 9
		B. Talukdari ...	21	21	41,968 33 0	1,955 26 0	13,454 10 4	640 11 2	0 5 3
		C. Mewasi ...	81½	505	129,811 25 0	1,592 31 3	14,931 8 1	183 3 4	0 1 10
		D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c. ...							
Broach ...	A. Khoti ...								
	B. Talukdari ...								
	C. Mewasi ...								
	D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c. ...	10	27	10,903 10 0	1,243 38 2	18,660 7 5	1,166 4 5	0 15 0	
Surat ...	A. Khoti ...								
	B. Talukdari ...								
	C. Mewasi ...								
	D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c. ...	42½	76	48,290 0 0	1,018 23 8	42,237 11 4	993 13 2	0 16 7	
Thana ...	A. Khoti ...	18	14	19,725 9 8	1,095 33 14	18,393 4 9	1,021 13 7	0 14 11	
	B. Talukdari ...								
	C. Mewasi ...								
	D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c. ...	116	245	137,053 21 8	1,181 19 13	21,046 15 6	181 7 0	0 2 5	
Total ...	A. Khoti ...	18	14	19,725 9 8	1,095 33 14	18,393 4 9	1,021 13 7	0 14 11	
	B. Talukdari ...	530½	493	1,419,501 32 0	2,875 31 0	4,00,625 5 1	755 2 11	0 4 6	
	C. Mewasi ...	62	93	120,403 3 0	1,941 59 0	24,792 0 10	309 13 11	0 3 4	
	D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c. ...	371	1,040	536,700 31 8	1,446 26 4	1,61,747 7 7	435 11 2	0 4 9	
	Total, A., B., C. and D. ...	981½	1,640	2,096,339 36 0	2,135 34 2	6,05,558 2 3	616 15 0	0 4 7	
CENTRAL DIVISION.	Nasik ...	A. Khoti ...							
		B. Talukdari ...							
		C. Mewasi ...							
		D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c. ...	195	187	326,353 2 12	1,673 24 3	85,110 7 10	438 7 5	0 4 2
	Khandesh ...	A. Khoti ...							
		B. Talukdari ...							
		C. Mewasi ...							
		D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c. ...	574½	6,029	962,110 12 8	1,674 27 10	82,087 4 3	142 14 1	0 1 5
	Ahmednagar ...	A. Khoti ...							
		B. Talukdari ...							
		C. Mewasi ...							
		D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c. ...	151	108	550,889 1 4	3,648 10 14	60,314 2 11	439 5 10	0 1 11
Poona ...	A. Khoti ...								
	B. Talukdari ...								
	C. Mewasi ...								
	D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c. ...	200½	324	505,377 35 4	2,450 12 10	39,033 11 4	189 4 0	0 1 2	
Sholapur ...	A. Khoti ...								
	B. Talukdari ...								
	C. Mewasi ...								
	D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c. ...	62	723	202,319 11 0	3,900 14 13	15,068 10 7	289 11 10	0 1 2	
Satara ...	A. Khoti ...								
	B. Talukdari ...								
	C. Mewasi ...								
	D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c. ...	390	7,034	606,725 25 8	1,582 5 11	1,45,295 5 7	366 14 6	0 3 9	
Total ...	A. Khoti ...								
	B. Talukdari ...								
	C. Mewasi ...								
	D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c. ...	1,574½	14,493	3,154,278 8 4	2,003 1 5	4,32,937 10 6	274 14 9	0 2 2	
	Total, A., B., C. and D. ...	1,574½	14,493	3,154,278 8 4	2,003 1 5	4,32,937 10 6	274 14 9	0 2 2	

A.—AGRICULTURE—concluded.

(7).—Statement showing varieties of Tenure other than Rayatwari, with the number of estates of each variety of Tenure, and the area and the revenue paid to Government under each such variety for the year 1890-91—concluded.

Division.	District.	Kind of tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Total payment to Government on area of the several tenures.	Average payment to Government on each estate.	Incidence of payment to Government per acre.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
					A. g. a.	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
SOUTHERN DIVISION.	Belgaum	A. Khoti	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		B. Talukdari	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		C. Mewasi	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c.	220	192	490,443 8 14	2,270 7 13	80,901 6 1	395 0 1	0 2 9	
	Dharwar	A. Khoti
		B. Talukdari
		C. Mewasi
		D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c.	183	147	256,576 18 41	1,402 2 4	68,374 1 7	373 10 0	0 4 3	
	Bijapur	A. Khoti
		B. Talukdari
		C. Mewasi
		D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c.	162	186	422,099 19 13½	2,604 39 13	71,934 8 11	444 0 7	0 2 8	
	Karnataka	A. Khoti
		B. Talukdari
		C. Mewasi
		D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c.
Ratnagiri	A. Khoti	...	1,208½	47,241	1,674,472 28 0	1,385 23 2	7,56,040 8 4	625 4 4	0 7 3	
	B. Talukdari	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	C. Mewasi	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c.	92	153	98,513 31 4	1,588 37 4	9,210 13 6	148 8 11	0 1 6		
Kolaba	A. Khoti	...	451	1,481	479,151 23 8	1,062 16 13	2,62,341 14 10	581 11 0	0 8 9	
	B. Talukdari	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	C. Mewasi	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c.	122	213	78,630 4 12	603 21 0	32,104 6 1	283 2 4	0 6 11		
Total	A. Khoti	...	1,659½	48,722	2,153,624 11 8	1,297 30 3	10,17,982 7 2	613 6 10	0 7 7	
	B. Talukdari	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	C. Mewasi	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c.	749	891	1,350,173 3 0	1,802 26 5	2,08,325 4 1	358 8 2	0 3 2		
Total, A., B., C. and D.			2,408½	49,613	3,503,797 14 8	1,454 30 8	12,86,507 11 3	534 2 5	0 5 11	
SIND DIVISION.	Karachi	Udhad Jamabandi, &c.	10	10	35,699 16 0	3,569 37 9	1,209 9 0	126 15 3	0 0 7	
	Hyderabad	Udhad Jamabandi, &c.	29	29	263,907 14 0	9,100 10 2	18,866 4 0	650 8 11	0 1 1	
	Shikarpur	Udhad Jamabandi, &c.	10	10	270,085 14 0	27,908 21 6	7,480 7 0	740 0 8	0 0 2	
	Thar and Parkar	Udhad Jamabandi, &c.	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Upper Sind Frontier	Udhad Jamabandi, &c.	6	6	36,721 29 0	6,120 11 8	636 13 0	106 2 2	0 0 3	
Total			55	55	615,413 33 0	11,180 14 0	29,263 1 0	513 14 0	0 0 9	
GRAND TOTAL			5,019½	66,801	9,369,829 11 12	1,860 23 11	23,53,266 9 0	469 12 9	0 4 0	

* Unsettled.

Note.—Inams and Jaghirs of all the Collectorates of the Central and Sind Divisions have been shown under the heading "Udhad Jamabandi, &c."

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

(1).—Statement showing the Climate during 1890.

Places at which observations taken and the year for which taken.	RAINFALL IN INCHES.				AVERAGE TEMPERATURE IN THE SHADE.										CLOUD PROPORTION, 0 TO 10.			REMARKS.		
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	May.				July.				December.				January to May.		June to September.	October to December.
					Mean of maximum Readings.	Mean of minimum Readings.	Highest Readings.	Lowest Readings.	Mean of maximum Readings.	Mean of minimum Readings.	Highest Readings.	Lowest Readings.	Mean of maximum Readings.	Mean of minimum Readings.	Highest Readings.	Lowest Readings.				
1890.																				
Jacobábád	0.08	2.08	3.67	5.83	112.1	78.4	122.5	70.7	107.5	83.5	113.2	74.7	68.5	48.7	77.4	38.6	2.40	2.25	2.33	
Hyderábád ... ..	...	9.00	2.55	11.55	106.2	76.1	113.2	71.1	96.8	80.8	102.2	73.1	71.9	54.0	79.1	45.3	3.40	4.50	2.67	
Karáchi	0.01	7.04	6.07	13.12	91.9	77.6	102.8	71.8	90.8	80.7	96.0	73.8	73.7	57.1	82.2	47.1	2.80	6.75	2.67	
Deesa	0.08	14.66	0.02	14.76	107.5	76.7	113.5	70.8	89.1	76.8	94.3	72.3	84.9	54.2	90.7	46.0	2.40	7.50	3.00	
Mount Abu	0.71	63.90	0.02	64.63	88.3	70.8	93.7	64.8	71.0	64.8	75.1	62.4	66.7	52.5	72.1	44.6	2.00	7.00	2.33	
Neemuoh	0.05	19.08	0.76	19.89	104.6	77.6	109.6	74.1	84.1	73.0	89.8	70.1	79.7	51.8	85.8	39.0	2.20	4.25	1.00	
Indore	0.04	29.37	0.21	29.62	104.1	76.6	107.3	71.5	82.2	71.7	86.1	70.0	81.9	54.2	85.1	47.2	1.20	8.00	1.67	
Rájkot	0.43	16.04	0.69	17.16	105.3	74.4	108.9	68.8	88.6	75.7	94.4	73.3	83.3	53.3	88.9	43.0	1.80	7.00	1.67	
Surat ... ..	...	55.44	0.91	56.35	100.2	77.9	107.1	71.0	85.8	76.0	88.1	71.0	87.5	59.2	92.6	50.1	1.80	7.25	2.00	
Akola	0.99	30.69	1.78	33.46	109.2	81.4	114.5	76.8	86.0	73.0	92.4	70.2	85.7	58.9	89.5	49.6	1.40	7.50	2.67	
Amráoti	0.79	29.25	2.36	32.40	110.1	81.1	113.4	74.8	84.9	72.6	93.8	69.8	85.0	61.1	87.8	54.9	1.40	7.75	2.67	
Chikalda	1.15	56.66	0.79	58.60	95.4	74.0	98.9	69.5	71.6	65.2	76.2	61.6	73.6	58.4	76.3	52.2	2.66	8.62	4.01	
Buldána	0.33	37.20	2.82	40.35	102.9	78.3	107.0	73.4	82.0	69.9	85.7	68.2	81.5	61.0	85.0	56.8	1.52	7.60	2.46	
Málegaon	0.75	15.67	1.15	17.57	105.4	75.4	109.3	70.2	87.5	73.4	90.4	71.7	86.3	56.8	89.4	47.0	1.60	7.00	3.33	
Bombay	0.06	41.74	1.96	43.76	89.1	80.0	91.4	78.0	82.8	76.3	84.9	74.5	83.2	70.5	85.9	65.0	2.60	9.00	3.00	
Poona	1.41	15.36	7.52	24.29	101.3	71.2	108.3	66.9	81.3	70.2	85.0	68.9	85.3	57.3	87.5	47.5	1.60	8.00	3.33	
Sholápur	0.93	18.36	9.04	28.33	107.2	77.6	112.2	71.1	88.7	71.1	93.7	69.0	86.6	61.7	89.2	51.1	1.80	8.25	3.33	
Ratnágiri	0.94	122.53	1.69	125.16	90.7	75.2	93.4	75.4	83.1	74.3	84.9	71.4	88.5	67.6	93.4	62.4	1.00	7.00	1.33	
Belgaum	2.22	36.95	12.96	52.13	94.1	67.9	101.9	63.9	73.3	66.1	76.3	63.4	82.6	60.0	85.8	53.4	1.80	8.50	3.33	
Kárwár	7.20	115.40	3.39	125.99	90.0	78.4	91.3	73.3	82.9	73.9	85.2	71.3	88.4	67.1	91.3	60.1	2.40	7.00	2.00	
Calicut	14.71	69.77	6.64	90.42	90.4	77.6	92.3	72.6	81.5	73.0	86.3	70.1	87.4	71.1	89.3	65.6	2.40	7.25	3.00	

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS—continued.
 (2).—Statement of Prices of Products for the year 1890-91.

No.	Districts.	PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS KACH EQUAL TO 80 TOLA'S.												PER CUBIC FOOT.	
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, common.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Gram.	Salt.	Flour (wheat).	Tur (Dál).	Ghi.	Firewood.	Cotton (cleaned).	Timber (teak).	Timber (jungle).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Bombay	3 14 3	2 9 3	5 1 8	2 9 7	2 7 3	2 10 7	3 9 2	7 2 3	3 13 11	38 1 6	0 9 3	15 0 0	2 4 0	1 4 0
	<i>Northern Division.</i>														
2	Ahmedabad... ..	3 4 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	2 15 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	30 0 0	0 8 0	16 0 0	2 4 0	1 8 0
3	Kaira	2 12 0	1 8 0	3 12 0	2 3 0	...	2 12 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	2 10 0	25 0 0	0 5 0	16 0 0	3 0 0	1 0 0
4	Panch Mahals	3 7 9	...	4 1 6	2 4 7	2 0 0	2 10 3	3 4 0	4 8 0	3 9 9	28 0 0	0 4 0	16 0 0	1 10 0	0 6 0
5	Broach	3 0 0	2 10 0	4 0 0	2 5 0	2 6 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	36 0 0	0 8 0	21 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0
6	Surat... ..	3 4 0	3 0 0	4 6 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	4 6 0	3 4 0	74 0 0	0 7 3	22 0 0	1 to 2 Rs.	1 to 1½ Rs.
7	Thana	3 13 10	...	4 3 7	2 10 8	2 13 8	3 0 4	3 4 0	5 0 0	3 13 10	39 0 0	0 8 0	.....	1 12 0	0 12 0
	<i>Central Division.</i>														
8	Khándesh	2 12 3	...	4 4 3	1 11 2	1 8 5	2 15 9	3 8 3	3 7 7	2 13 8	35 8 10	0 6 0	15 6 8	2 6 0	1 8 0
9	Násik	2 5 3	...	3 5 4	2 0 0	1 13 0	2 0 0	2 10 8	3 10 0	2 12 6	30 0 0	0 5 0	20 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0
10	Ahmednagar	2 13 8	...	4 6 6	1 15 0	1 9 8	2 1 1	3 1 1	3 5 0	2 4 5	35 0 0	0 7 0	21 0 0	3 8 0	2 8 0
11	Poona	3 2 7	2 15 0	4 1 3	2 7 7	1 15 4	2 5 1	2 15 6	3 13 10	2 13 10	28 1 1	0 9 5	14 0 6	2 12 0	.....
12	Sholapur	2 3 11	...	3 8 9	1 9 3	1 7 1	2 0 0	3 8 11	2 15 5	2 2 4	31 10 8	0 9 0	18 12 0	3 4 0	2 0 0
13	Satara	3 1 10	...	3 14 10	2 2 9	2 1 9	2 2 7	3 3 10	3 11 9	2 11 7	31 9 3	0 5 3	21 0 10	3 0 0	1 0 0
	<i>Southern Division.</i>														
14	Belgaum	2 6 3	1 7 4	3 2 7	1 12 1	1 12 3	2 7 4	3 3 2	2 15 5	2 11 4	28 7 5	0 8 9	15 8 5	2 0 0	1 4 0
15	Bijapur	2 1 3	...	3 8 11	1 6 10	1 6 10	2 5 11	3 9 9	2 10 2	2 8 11	30 0 0	0 8 0	20 0 0	2 12 0	1 8 0
16	Dharwar	2 6 3	...	3 4 3	1 11 4	1 12 0	2 14 0	3 10 10	3 5 4	2 12 0	32 0 0	0 6 5	16 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0
17	Kolaba	5 0 0	...	3 14 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 2 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	42 0 0	0 6 0	19 8 0	2 10 0	1 14 0
18	Ratnágiri	3 9 1	...	2 15 9	2 11 6	2 3 2	2 13 9	3 1 6	4 15 0	2 15 1	38 1 6	0 5 8	17 2 3	3 10 2	2 10 4
19	Kánara	3 5 4	...	3 10 2	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 1 3	3 6 0	5 0 0	3 5 4	32 8 0	0 3 0	.....	2 8 0	1 8 0
	<i>Sind.</i>														
20	Karachi	3 6 0	2 6 0	3 8 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	3 14 0	4 4 0	Rs. 28 to 33	0 7 0	Rs. 17 to 20	2 8 5	1 12 0
21	Hyderabad	3 9 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	1 11 0	2 0 0	2 13 0	3 2 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	28 0 0	0 4 0	11 6 0	2 12 0	1 0 0
22	Shukápur	3 6 0	1 13 0	4 8 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	29 0 0	0 5 4	20 0 0	3 0 0	1 8 0
23	Upper Sind Frontier	3 9 6	2 8 0	5 0 0	1 4 6	1 10 0	2 13 6	3 10 0	4 0 0	4 14 6	28 0 0	0 3 0	18 0 0	...	1 4 10
24	Thar and Parkar	2 8 0	...	2 8 0	2 0 0	...	...	3 5 4	3 6 0	...	25 0 0	0 4 6	11 0 0	...	.....

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[App. IV. B. (2

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS—concluded.

(3).—Prices of Labour.

District.	WAGES PER DIEM.				Carts per diem.		Camels per diem.		Pack bullocks per diem.		Horses, Asses, Bonts, &, per diem.		REMARKS.
	Skilled.		Unskilled.		1880-90.	1890-91.	1880-90.	1890-91.	1880-90.	1890-91.	1880-90.	1890-91.	
	1880-90.	1890-91.	1880-90.	1890-91.									
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
<i>Northern Division.</i>													
Almedabad ..	0 10 6	0 10 6	0 3 3	0 3 3	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	....	....	....	....
Kaira ..	4 to 12 ans.	4 to 12 ans.	2 to 3 ans.	2 to 3 ans.	1 0 0	1 0 0	....	....	....	....	Donkeys—3 to 4 ans.	Donkeys—3 to 4 ans.
Panch Mahals ..	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 2 0	0 2 0	1 4 0	1 2 0	0 12 6	0 12 6	....	....	Do. 0 5 0	Do. 0 5 0
Broach ..	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	....	....	1 0 0	....	....	....
Surat ..	10 ans. to 14 ans.	10 ans. to Re. 1.	4 to 6 ans.	4 to 6 ans.	1 to 2 Rs.	1 to 2 Rs.	....	....	....	....	Asses 0 4 6	Asses 0 4 6
Thana ..	6 ans. to Re. 1.	6 ans. to Re. 1-4.	2 to 5 ans.	2 to 5 ans.	12 ans. to Rs. 2.	12 ans. to Rs. 2.	....	....	....	....	Horses—8 ans. to 1 Re.	Horses—8 ans. to 1 Re.
<i>Central Division.</i>													
Nasik ..	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	....	....	0 0 0	0 6 0	Horses 0 8 0	Horses 0 8 0
Khandesh ..	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ahmednagar ..	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	....	....	....	....	Donkeys 0 2 0	Donkeys 0 2 0
Poona ..	0 11 0	0 11 0	3 to 4 ans.	3 to 4 ans.	0 15 0	1 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sholapur ..	6 ans. to Re. 1-4.	6 ans. to Re. 1-4.	1 to 6 ans.	1 to 6 ans.	10 ans. to Re. 1-4.	10 ans. to Re. 1-4.	....	....	2 to 10 ans.	2 to 10 ans.	Horses 3 to 10 ans.	Horses—3 to 10 ans.
Satara ..	5 to 14 ans.	4 to 12 ans.	2 to 6 ans.	2 to 5 ans.	10 ans. to Re. 1-4.	10 ans. to Re. 1-4.	....	....	5 to 8 ans.	5 to 8 ans.	Donkeys 9 pies to 3 ans.	Donkeys—9 pies to 3 ans.
<i>Southern Division.</i>													
Belgaum ..	0 12 0	0 11 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 11 0	0 10 0	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dharwar ..	12 ans. to Re. 1.	10 ans. to Re. 1.	3 to 6 ans.	4 to 6 ans.	1 0 0	12 ans. to Re. 1.	....	....	0 8 0	0 8 0	....	....
Bijapur ..	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 4 5	0 4 5	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 5 11	....	....
Kanara ..	8 ans. to 1 Re.	8 ans. to Re. 1.	2 to 6 ans.	2 to 6 ans.	1 to 2 Rs.	Re. 1 to Re. 1-3-0	....	....	....	....	Boats—12 ans. to Rs. 3 Do. 1 2 0	Boats—12 ans. to Rs. 2 Do. 1 2 0
Ramnagiri ..	0 9 5	0 9 7	0 3 9	0 3 10	1 0 0	0 15 6	....	....	0 6 9	0 5 9	....	....
Kolaba ..	8 ans. to Re. 1.	8 ans. to Re. 1.	3 to 4 ans.	2 ans. 6 pies to 4 ans.	12 ans. to Re. 1	12 ans. to Re. 1.	....	....	....	....	Machwas—Rs. 5 to Rs. 8.	Machwas—Rs. 4 to Rs. 8.
<i>Sind.</i>													
Karachi ..	Re. 1 to Re. 1-4.	Re. 1 to Re. 1-4.	6 to 10 ans.	6 to 10 ans.	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	....	....	....	....
Hyderabad ..	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	0 7 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	Boats Rs. 2 0 0	Boats 2 0 0	
Shikarpur ..	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	1 2 0	1 0 0	*14 0 0	*15 0 0	....	....	....	....
Thar and Parkar ..	8 ans. to Re. 1-4.	8 ans. to Re. 1-4.	2 to 6 ans.	2 to 6 ans.	Re. 1 to Re. 1-3.	Re. 1 to Re. 1-8.	8 to 10 ans. or 10 kos per Re.	8 to 10 ans. or 10 kos per Re.	....	....	....	....
Upper Sind Frontier	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 6 0	....	....	....	....

C.—MANUFACTURES.

	CLASS OF MANUFACTURES.						
	Cotton.	Silk.	Jute.	Spindles.	Looms.	Cotton consumed.	Average number of hands employed.
Numbers of Mills and large Manufactories, Bombay ..	66	1	....	1,820,123	13,547	2,668,967	61,081
Do. do. Up-country ..	24	....	....	451,947	4,110	450,813	16,160
Total ..	90	1	....	2,280,170	17,657	3,125,780	78,121

D.—TRADE.

(1).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure two official years 1889-90

Articles.	Denomination.	UNITED KINGDOM.				AUSTRIA.				FR.	
		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.	
		Quantity.	Value. Rs.	Quantity.	Value. Rs.	Quantity.	Value. Rs.	Quantity.	Value. Rs.	Quantity.	Value. Rs.
Agricultural Implements	Value. (Bombay... Sind...)	...	30,024	...	34,591	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animals, living	No. (Bombay... Sind...)	60	10,372	103	10,808	3	2,400	5	250	...	...
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value. (Bombay... Sind...)	...	20,04,467	...	29,69,511	...	6,72,405	...	8,39,939	...	5,61,831
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	Value. (Bombay... Sind...)	...	2,90,461	...	3,32,294	...	7,201	...	23,133	...	16
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt. (Bombay... Sind...)	4,730	8,19,584	5,910	8,00,431	17	3,553	66	9,547	27	4,146
Building and Engineering Materials— Cement	Cwt. (Bombay... Sind...)	63,344	1,59,636	120,258	2,72,504	...	...	6	12	30,253	51,514
Other sorts	Value. (Bombay... Sind...)	...	26,092	...	63,193	...	...	...	...	...	18,633
Candles of all sorts	Lbs. (Bombay... Sind...)	461,834	1,41,574	424,854	1,28,348	1	1	142	88	49,052	17,970
Clocks and Watches	No. (Bombay... Sind...)	12,393	1,12,253	16,365	1,24,874	5,187	45,430	4,584	48,213	20,528	2,83,382
Coal— Coal	Tons. (Bombay... Sind...)	428,601	92,55,572	626,046	1,19,83,966	...	...	...	...	150	3,000
Coke	" (Bombay... Sind...)	31,427	7,01,158	48,615	9,40,780	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corals, real	Lbs. (Bombay... Sind...)	4,555	1,56,954	4,097	1,43,112	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corals, real	Lbs. (Bombay... Sind...)	683	25,290	1,105	35,316	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corks	Cwt. (Bombay... Sind...)	419	59,320	373	52,629	...	70	...	26	134	17,028
Cotton— Raw	Cwt. (Bombay... Sind...)	64	7,995	78	9,398	...	...	...	...	...	24
Twist and Yarn	Lbs. (Bombay... Sind...)	42	1,895	551	21,256	210	6,060	...	...	...	...
Manufactures— Piece-goods— Grey	Yards. (Bombay... Sind...)	13,398,363	94,62,331	14,301,627	1,07,00,484	74,500	67,026	66,710	60,544	...	...
White	" (Bombay... Sind...)	1,064,571	13,33,269	2,960,588	19,72,415	1,210	994	1,500	1,359	...	...
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	" (Bombay... Sind...)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No. (Bombay... Sind...)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing	Lbs. (Bombay... Sind...)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures	" (Bombay... Sind...)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and Medicines	Value. (Bombay... Sind...)	...	6,72,986	...	8,12,803	...	25,491	...	17,440	...	38,120
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Cwt. (Bombay... Sind...)	...	84,293	...	1,05,355	...	30	...	250	...	26
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value. (Bombay... Sind...)	18,084,068	15,20,372	9,390	7,92,472	1,051,072	1,64,495	1,547	2,57,618	100,707	7,26,183
Flax— Manufactures— Piece goods	Yards. (Bombay... Sind...)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas	" (Bombay... Sind...)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Lbs. (Bombay... Sind...)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and Vegetables	Value. (Bombay... Sind...)	...	2,850	...	4,821	...	8,090	...	1,375	...	...
Glass and Glass-ware— Beads and false Pearls	Cwt. (Bombay... Sind...)	77	91,880	137	67,881	796	1,38,128	719	1,38,361	294	3,77,088
Other Ware	Value. (Bombay... Sind...)	111	15,397	34	4,509	70	17,768	113	18,858	3	4,757
Gums and Resins	Cwt. (Bombay... Sind...)	...	4,05,535	...	5,65,401	...	2,34,310	...	2,71,204	...	21,383
Hardware and Cutlery	Value. (Bombay... Sind...)	...	1,21,147	...	98,095	...	2,980	...	2,814	...	156
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	Cwt. (Bombay... Sind...)	10,388	51,451	2,362	30,063	...	...	...	...	156	10,870
Ivory— Unmanufactured and Manufac- tured	Value. (Bombay... Sind...)	307	13,800	122	620	...	...	...	...	...	71,450
Jewellery, &c.	Value. (Bombay... Sind...)	...	39,52,914	...	42,51,236	...	2,01,956	...	2,87,207	...	7,233
Leather, Manufactures of	Value. (Bombay... Sind...)	...	4,02,801	...	4,57,715	...	7,831	...	9,338	...	38,138
Liquors— Ale, Beer and Porter	Gals. (Bombay... Sind...)	...	7,30,634	...	8,46,278	...	1,28,763	...	1,10,727	...	129
Spirits	" (Bombay... Sind...)	...	1,25,195	...	1,26,100	...	1,835	...	4,910	...	...
Wines and Liqueurs	" (Bombay... Sind...)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	" (Bombay... Sind...)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machinery and Mill-work	Value. (Bombay... Sind...)	...	1,30,57,511	...	92,67,963	...	14,884	...	25,155	...	1,206
Matches, Lucifer and other	" (Bombay... Sind...)	...	3,47,649	...	2,52,218	...	...	...	...	...	26
	" (Bombay... Sind...)	...	3,08,229	...	4,51,829	...	12	...	83	...	...
	" (Bombay... Sind...)	...	1,91,662	...	1,70,403	...	...	...	...	...	...

TRADE.

imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bombay and the Province of Sind during the and 1890-91.

Table with columns: ANCE., ITALY., MAURITIUS., UNITED STATES., ARABIA., and sub-columns for years 1890-91, 1889-90, 1890-91, 1890-90, 1890-91, 1890-90, 1890-91, 1890-90. Each sub-column has Quantity and Value (Rs.) entries.

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure two official years 1889-90

Articles.	Denomination.	ARABIA—continued.		CEYLON.				CHINA.			
		1889-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural Implements	Value. { Bombay Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animals, living	No. { Bombay Sind	37	11,300	...	...	3	600	...	...	...	...
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value. { Bombay Sind	30	1,009	...	10,228	...	6,363	...	2,01,082	...	1,57,383
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	" { Bombay Sind	...	...	...	200	...	40	...	...	...	127
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt. { Bombay Sind	5	200	3	549	9	854	25	2,004	6	461
Building and Engineering Materials—Cement	Cwt. { Bombay Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	150
Other sorts	Value. { Bombay Sind	...	1,419	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts	Lbs. { Bombay Sind	...	925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clocks and Watches	No. { Bombay Sind	...	...	21	136	...	...	1	20	...	...
Coal—Coal	Tons { Bombay Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coke	" { Bombay Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corals, real	Lbs. { Bombay Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	450
Corks	Cwt. { Bombay Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—Raw	Cwt. { Bombay Sind	2,331	65,446	10	218	...	...	87	2,000	702	12,503
Twist and Yarn	Lbs. { Bombay Sind	1,770	940	...	...	7,400	3,852	2,465	1,180	20,565	6,455
Manufactures—Piece-goods—Grey	Yards. { Bombay Sind	...	...	...	...	16,362	2,202	600,716	97,443	102	12
White	" { Bombay Sind	2,480	368	60	30	5,700	1,350	1,777	639	1,846	410
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	" { Bombay Sind	18,135	10,348	180	30	2,813	1,127	17,073	3,868	105	36
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No. { Bombay Sind	3,600	254	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	17
Thread, sewing	Lbs. { Bombay Sind	...	...	4,821	940	...	...	725	800	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value. { Bombay Sind	...	...	...	1,828	...	581	...	520	...	1,329
Drugs and Medicines	Value. { Bombay Sind	...	4,450	...	305	...	1,688	...	4,77,998	...	6,87,717
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Cwt. { Bombay Sind	61	2,746	...	...	163	816	19,042	833	5	710
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value. { Bombay Sind	101	753	...	2,268	...	391	...	36,372	...	21,447
Flax—Manufactures—Piece-goods	Yards. { Bombay Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas	" { Bombay Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Lbs. { Bombay Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and Vegetables	Value. { Bombay Sind	...	65,092	...	9,137	...	6,315	...	20	...	66
Glass and Glass-ware—Beads and false Pearls	Cwt. { Bombay Sind	...	...	8	175	2	60	612	22,926	853	27,137
Other Ware	Value. { Bombay Sind	...	85	...	4,539	...	749	...	9,08,312	...	10,44,826
Gums and Resins	Cwt. { Bombay Sind	24,013	2,65,527	...	1,000	...	...	33	421	5	156
Hardware and Cutlery	Value. { Bombay Sind	14	250	...	1,980	...	1,840	...	4,825	...	3,802
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	" { Bombay Sind	...	...	...	1,445	...	1,790	...	928	...	1,305
Ivory—Unmanufactured and Manufactured	" { Bombay Sind	...	...	...	...	...	45,818	...	3,117	...	1,600
Jewellery, &c.	" { Bombay Sind	...	6,42,770	...	8,478	...	14,987	...	59,835	...	40,785
Leather, Manufactures of	" { Bombay Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,476	...	480
Liquors—Ale, Beer and Porter	Gals. { Bombay Sind	...	...	8	19	...	...	7	18	70	126
Spirits	" { Bombay Sind	3	17	6	113	4	12	251	1,868	3	61
Wines and Liqueurs	" { Bombay Sind	...	...	281	1,760	291	1,340	4	627	63	470
Other sorts	" { Bombay Sind	...	...	22	200	1	20	...	...	...	...
Machinery and Mill-work	Value. { Bombay Sind	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	222	...	50
Matches, Lucifer and other	" { Bombay Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	175

—continued.

imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bombay and the Province of Sind during the and 1890-91—continued.

Table with 16 columns: PERSIA (1890-90, 1890-91), STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (1890-90, 1890-91), OTHER COUNTRIES (1890-90, 1890-91), and TOTAL (1890-90, 1890-91). Sub-columns include Quantity and Value in Rs. and Cwts. for various categories.

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure two official years 1889-90

Table with columns: Articles, Denomination, and sub-columns for UNITED KINGDOM (1889-90, 1890-91) and AUSTRIA (1889-90, 1890-91). Rows include Metals (Copper, Iron, Lead, Steel, Tin), Oils, Paints, Paper, Provisions, Spices, Tea, Tobacco, Toys, Umbrellas, Wood, Wool, and Government stores.

—continued.

imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bombay, and the Province of Sind, during the and 1890-91—continued.

NCE.	ITALY.						MAURITIUS.				UNITED STATES.				ARABIA.	
	1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...
349	59,042	5	1,032	28	5,069	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	60	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	118	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	90	...	...	...	...	144	4,587	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	19	152	9	36	2	14	162	1,400	30	255	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	50	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...
9,219	95,300	61	725	1,439	15,149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
410	5,460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
315	2,509	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
2	423	1	209	10	1,033	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	56	2	226	18	823	122,596	1,41,945	103,946	1,25,161	3,003,789	15,23,801	2,000,095	10,24,180	817	464	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,065,338	5,20,191	509,445	2,23,671	81	60	...
...	2,824	...	781	...	8,298	...	...	...	...	...	178	...	25	...	3,932	...
...	2,826	...	0,497	...	12,412	...	...	...	...	...	1,118	...	...	...	...	...
...	42,641	...	52,154	...	44,136	...	...	...	6,020	...	8,481	...	8,432	...	13,19,458	...
...	4,857	...	546	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	400	...	2,885	...	1,40,885	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	415	...
cwt. 2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,652	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,761	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	886	769	...
1,405,403	14,00,252	433,649	4,21,582	283,267	2,96,757	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,475	14,689	...
144	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7,662	...	780	...	1,103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	23,520	4,200	19,688	2,155	...	...	...	...	...	2,768	1,136
9,356	1,46,200	...	...	51	805	999,781	1,28,92,313	1,051,436	1,23,42,475	...	2	...	...	15	114	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	175,703	25,14,769	190,931	26,10,611	...	...	...	...	...	242	2,030
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,016	1,008	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	06
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
...
923	1,240	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	144,266	1,19,367	154,167	1,08,512	...	...	...
523	255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,462	24,451	87,329	61,699	...	...	...
...	55,127	...	1,643	...	933	...	...	...	...	...	2,106	...	6,385	...	...	...
2,056	7,291	13	123	977	1,553	132	352	...	...	...	...	13	26	...	...	...
...	450	...	00	...	1,390	...	...	...	...	...	817	...	8,147	...	...	1,990
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	20	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,665	19,036	...
263,480	1,95,459	20,054	20,587	9,850	9,487	948	2,420	...	...	...	...	...	...	217	434	...
1,625	1,195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,646
...	1,794	...	1,190	...	870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	99,247	...	1,71,148	...	3,04,249	...	11,370	...	20,454	...	11,633	...	14,941	...	1,18,608	...
...	54	...	31,478	...	975	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	866	...	29,148	...
...	44,92,489	...	22,15,217	...	21,55,843	...	1,30,69,671	...	1,25,14,865	...	7,07,638	...	8,04,693	...	27,01,767	...
...	18,289	...	1,15,154	...	81,492	...	25,11,781	...	26,10,011	...	45,655	...	55,995	...	1,75,862	...
...	8,61,195	...	29,119	...	24,460	...	5,584	...	45	...	15,21,415	...	10,76,564	...	435	...
...	59,576	...	27,758	...	7,580	...	...	...	...	...	5,29,191	...	2,23,701	...	...	...
...	53,53,984	...	22,44,416	...	21,80,303	...	1,39,75,255	...	1,25,14,919	...	22,21,333	...	18,80,449	...	27,02,292	...
...	77,865	...	1,42,912	...	89,372	...	25,14,781	...	29,10,611	...	5,65,746	...	2,79,696	...	1,75,862	...
...	12,80,899	...	72,780	...	...	...	...	...	1,700	...	...	...	65,600	...	14,97,896	...
...	10,11,240	...	2,00,000	...	10,07,525	...	4,200	...	3,94,700	...	18,87,300	...	4,23,100	...	39,81,325	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,750	...
...	22,92,139	...	2,72,780	...	10,07,525	...	4,200	...	3,96,200	...	18,87,300	...	4,76,100	...	54,81,221	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,750	...
...	76,46,123	...	25,17,196	...	31,87,828	...	1,39,75,435	...	1,29,11,310	...	41,14,753	...	23,58,549	...	81,81,421	...
...	71,865	...	1,42,912	...	89,372	...	25,14,781	...	29,10,411	...	5,65,746	...	2,79,696	...	1,84,572	...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure two official years 1889-90

Articles.	Denomination.	ARABIA—continued.		CEYLON.				CHINA.			
		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—											
Copper—											
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	Bombay...	...	602	22,278	1	37	860	30,084	...	...
Wrought ...	"	Sind...	...	602	24,093	...	...	241	33,102	...	...
Other sorts ...	"	Bombay...	112	3,729	401	16,028	1	28	4	125	...
Iron—		Sind...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought ...	"	Bombay...	52	276	...	...	33	195	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	"	Sind...	42	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead ...	"	Bombay...	58	162	...	...	1,474	3,768	...	...	...
Steel ...	"	Sind...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin—		Bombay...	...	...	...	...	6	33	...	...	...
Unwrought ...	"	Sind...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...
Other sorts ...	"	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	342
Zinc or Spelter	"	Sind...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	680
All other sorts, unenumerated	"	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	3,420	...
Oils	Gals.	Sind...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1,005
Paints, Colours, and Painters' Materials	Value.	Bombay...	192	4,812	54	452	176	1,988	...	...	...
Paper and Paste-board	"	Sind...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions	"	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	"	Sind...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	Tons.	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries	Value.	Sind...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—		Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raw	Lbs.	Sind...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—		Bombay...	969	1,852	224	1,232	...	...	1,743,453	75,55,666	1,793,531
Piece-goods	Yds.	Sind...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value.	Bombay...	19,324	16,246	...	...	3,033	3,223	4,876,040	51,61,163	4,310,773
Spices	Lbs.	Sind...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, Sugarcandy and other Saccharine Produce	Cwt.	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea	Lbs.	Sind...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—		Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unmanufactured	"	Sind...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	"	Bombay...	41	10	1	5	95	338	1,950	4,010	1,069
Toys and requisites for Games	Value.	Sind...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas	No.	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood and Timber and Manufactures thereof (including Fire-wood)	Value.	Sind...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood—		Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raw	Lbs.	Sind...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—		Bombay...	57,764	14,938	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods	Yds.	Sind...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value.	Bombay...	2,464	420	1,237	1,612	...	...	218	285	1,097
All other Articles, unenumerated	"	Sind...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Merchandise		Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Freo		Sind...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dutiable		Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		Sind...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treasure		Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gold		Sind...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver		Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		Sind...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure		Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stores		Sind...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treasure—		Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gold		Sind...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver		Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Treasure		Sind...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Stores and Treasure		Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure India into the Port of Aden during the two

Articles.	Denomination.	UNITED KINGDOM.				AUSTRIA.			
		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Animals, living ...	No. ...	...	...	1	50	...	...	...	...
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value ...	...	17,000	...	19,236	...	10,298	...	10,451
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (including Military Accoutrements)	" ...	...	247	...	...	...	...	...	110
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt. ...	1,15½	6,558	116	7,602	11	775	9	689
Building and Engineering Materials—									
Cement ...	Cwt. ...	1,187	3,590	1,287	2,118	72	220	175	700
Other sorts ...	Value ...	...	650	...	3,798	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts ...	Lbs. ...	20,170	6,754	12,966	4,409	...	...	3,808	940
Clocks and Watches ...	No. ...	77	850	101	1,100	...	...	49	609
Coals—									
Coal ...	Tons ...	164,522	40,84,021	133,078	29,77,002	...	...	...	...
Charcoal ...	Cwt. ...	41	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee ...	Value ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cork, Unmanufactured and Manufactures of	Value ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corks ...	Gross ...	550	1,010	1,350	2,064	317	697	...	...
Cotton—									
Raw ...	Cwt. ...	18,590	11,010	40,900	24,140	94,870	71,697	11,240	7,210
Twist and Yarn ...	Lbs. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods—									
Grey ...	E. } Yards ...	484,125	73,417	961,774	1,36,395	...	...	...	...
White ...	E. } " ...	905,969	1,36,787	1,680,734	2,51,715	400	70	...	...
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ...	E. } " ...	453,350	61,473	875,430	1,39,921	500	100	5,184	1,171
Other sorts of Piece-goods (Handkerchiefs)	C. } No. ...	7,920	880	11,393	1,560	636	350	...	...
Sewing Thread ...	Lbs. ...	...	...	10	10	...	...	58	50
Other sorts of Manufactures	Gross ...	515	1,550	1,369	3,538	...	...	...	...
Value ...	Value ...	...	79,363	...	1,17,806	...	481	...	40
Drugs and Medicines ...	Value ...	...	0,036	...	5,923	...	1,840	...	2,470
Dyeing and Colouring Materials ...	Cwt. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and Porcelain ...	Value ...	...	8,563	...	4,152	...	400	...	3,445
Feathers ...	Lbs. ...	64½	12,500	51	4,760	...	...	...	...
Flax—									
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods ...	Yards ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas ...	Value ...	4,309	2,056	1,492	1,044	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	Value ...	...	...	...	700	...	65	...	...
Fruits and Vegetables ...	Value ...	...	2,357	...	1,807	...	12,815	...	13,161
Glass and Glassware—									
Beads and false Pearls	Cwt. ...	2	240	...	...	245	7,975	71	2,745
Other Ware ...	Value ...	...	10,012	...	6,453	...	8,922	...	4,446
Grain and Pulse ...	Cwt. ...	139½	1,308	50	320	81½	1,778	18	286
Gums and Resins ...	Value ...	135	8,820	25	145	...	...	...	...
Hardware and Cutlery ...	Cwt. ...	...	11,240	...	17,201	...	7,668	...	9,667
Hides, raw ...	No. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skins, raw ...	Cwt. ...	2½	150	...	...	...	...	...	...
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	No. ...	250	14,427	...	10,908	...	...	...	458
Ivory—									
Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
Jewellery ...	Value ...	...	1,005	...	15	...	550	...	520
Jute, Raw and Manufactures of	Value ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	296
Leather, Manufactures of ...	Value ...	...	13,124	...	11,478	...	2,168	...	2,985
Liquor—									
Ale, Beer and Porter ...	Gallons ...	7,466	21,550	7,073	21,370	465	980	240	632
Spirits ...	" ...	3,090	25,710	4,787	33,121	9	50	1½	30
Wines and Liqueurs ...	" ...	1,448	15,226	2,112	20,593	199	450	1,098	2,412
Other sorts ...	Value ...	...	...	14	278	...	...	...	...
Machinery and Mill-work	Value ...	...	60,241	...	40,294	...	2,345	...	1,040
Matches, Lucifer and others	Value ...	...	8,665	...	13,785	...	6,420	...	11,760
Metals—									
Copper—									
Unwrought ...	Cwt. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought ...	" ...	105½	4,763	90	4,768	2	85	...	...
Other sorts ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—									
Wrought ...	Cwt. ...	5,787	48,174	3,244	34,574	3½	700	...	...
Other sorts ...	" ...	...	...	144	3,892	...	...	18	200
Lead ...	" ...	1,544	20,880	3,716	41,985	...	...	...	...
Steel ...	" ...	1,787	15,936	304	2,767	100	800	...	...

—continued.

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) imported from Foreign Countries and Ports in British official years 1889-90 and 1890-91:

FRANCE.				ITALY.				MAURITIUS.			
1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...
...	6,021	...	14,719	...	4,480	...	970	...	...	...	...
...
4	290	24	964	12½	560	11	897	...	...	...	...
861	2,915	327	670	...	...	12	20	...	...	...	...
138,102	38,624	64,619	15,690	1,357	675	6,468	1,510	...	...	...	...
60	675	...	...	...	...	30	1,000	...	...	...	...
...
...
...	...	1,039	2,377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
900	700	...	...	13	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	38,084	31,250	6,480	4,200	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	32,000	2,900	...	...	...	...
...
...
2,730	410	1,400	400	3,240	540	5,800	2,200	...	...	...	...
...
600	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
120	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	455	...	687	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,053	...	2,045	...	...	...	343	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	800	...	1,060	...	9,640	...	10,970	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	200	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	16,196	...	13,434	...	2,934	...	5,123	...	9,268	...	1,585
...	...	...	...	490	21,199	380	14,735	...	...	...	...
...	1,453	...	1,009	...	...	...	187	...	...	...	...
...	763	18	232	22	232	46	1,500	...	...	...	...
...	3,751	180	9,910	...	380	...	1,050	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4,478	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	1,590	...	335	...	1,600	...	1,417	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	630	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	60	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	638
...	3,596	...	3,665	...	...	...	670	...	...	...	...
...
1,184	2,480	746	959	21	210	15	94	3,259	6,513	3,557	7,175
2,021	14,412	1,828	11,135	632	2,508	288	925	...	...	...	...
4,306	8,833	4,214	11,334	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3,080	...	620	...	1,400	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	870	...	270	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
25½	1,012	52	515	10	10	97	1,195	...	...	...	...
...	...	60	1,090	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...

and Country-made respectively.

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure India into the Port of Aden during the two

Articles.	Denomination.	UNITED STATES.				ARABIA.				
		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Animals, living ...	No.	...	...	...	...	20	807	64	800
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value	...	...	...	...	...	10,276	...	8,717
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (including Military Accoutrements)	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.	...	...	6	350	57	2,890	10	433
Building and Engineering Materials—										
Cement ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	Value	...	...	...	...	...	7,293	...	8,760
Candles of all sorts ...	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	35
Clocks and Watches ...	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coals—										
Coal ...	Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charcoal ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	477	614	141	218
Coffee ...	Value	...	...	...	...	89,883	54,86,332	65,952	41,15,204
Coir, Unmanufactured and Manufactures of	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corks ...	Gross	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—										
Raw ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	42½	791	80½	1,599
Twist and Yarn ...	E. } C. } Lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—										
Piece-goods—										
Grey ...	E. } C. } Yards	4,548,400	8,20,132	7,860,500	13,17,027	11,838	2,099	...	...
White ...	E. } C. } "	15,000	8,000	...	...	350	50	880	150
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ...	E. } C. } "	...	...	...	...	2,400	500	3,800	850
Other sorts of Piece-goods (Handkerchiefs)	E. } C. } "	...	...	...	...	500	100	2,526	450
Sewing Thread	C. } No. } Lbs.	...	...	...	...	20,397	3,530	10,300	4,145
Other sorts of Manufactures	Gross } Value }	...	...	...	...	7,524	1,895	2,556	746
Drugs and Medicines ...	"	...	400	...	...	...	50	...	1,40,945
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	15,805	...	16,898
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value	...	...	...	...	154½	3,712	17½	298
Feathers ...	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	165½	1,266	255	1,049
Flax—										
Manufactures—										
Piece-goods ...	Yards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and Vegetables ...	"	...	420	...	...	...	15,476	...	4,048
Glass and Glassware—										
Beads and false Pearls	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	1	30	5	250
Other Ware ...	Value	...	...	...	...	...	172	...	188
Grain and Pulse ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	5,780½	24,905	17,000	67,651
Guns and Resins	Value	...	...	...	...	9,095	1,85,958	4,310	77,498
Hardware and Cutlery ...	Cwt.	...	655	...	...	...	95	...	55
Hides, raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	426½	...	386	...
Skins, raw	No. } Cwt. }	...	...	...	...	4,200	7,472	3,863	6,367
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	No. } Value }	...	...	...	...	15,508½	10,07,480	12,894½	8,35,384
Ivory—	Value	...	...	...	...	1,248,520	...	1,031,480	50
Unmanufactured and Manufactured Jewellery	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute, Raw and Manufactures of	"	...	...	...	...	...	1,11,050	...	32,238
Leather, Manufactures of	"	...	...	...	...	...	19,393	...	26,940
Liquor—	"	...	...	...	...	...	327	...	620
Ale, Beer and Porter ...	Gallons...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spirits ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wines and Liqueurs ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machinery and Mill-work	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	307
Matches, Lucifer and others	"	...	...	...	...	...	1,876	...	150
Metals—										
Copper—										
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Wrought ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	827
Other sorts ...	"	...	...	...	...	50½	1,734	30	...
Iron—										
Wrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	26	228	8	20
Other sorts ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steel ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

—continued.

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) imported from Foreign Countries and Ports in British official years 1889-90 and 1890-91—continued.

AFRICA.				CHINA.				PERSIA.			
1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
70,805	3,39,232	61,615	4,41,145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,373	...	10,362	...	308	...	830	...	320	...	...
...	338	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	65	32	2,277	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	379	...	2,348	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3,060	800	310	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	40	17	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
2,363½	2,480	5,422	7,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,397	5,00,335	19,502	11,36,352	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,437	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18½	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,800	1,200	6,600 ½	4,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,750	3,670	224	191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12,360	1,005	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12,096	1,100	6,912	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23,650	4,370	45,365	7,244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
20,808	2,933	21,712	4,708	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13,100	1,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
300	50	1,788	395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	2,679	...	4,237	...	...	...	...	...	5,850	...	9,265
...	382	...	2,806	...	...	...	...	...	7,303	...	3,097
89½	13,700	153	25,820	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	255	...	243	...	7,320	...	2,954	...	20	...	...
2,523½	59,239	3,324	80,642	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...	1,350	...	7,660	...	...	...	...	...	2,850	...	1,293
...	...	3½	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,191	...	798	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,443	5,887	12,004	46,205	...	...	...	...	60	306	202	1,190
34,243½	8,78,632	35,816	6,50,914	...	...	...	...	165	2,827	206	3,769
...	455	...	1,445	...	498	...	675	...	...	...	...
24,076	5,59,097	28,790	6,47,221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
249,705	...	286,678	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16,840½	...	14,909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	100
1,267,882	9,23,592	1,199,395	5,34,731	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...
...	100	...	1,565	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,12,749	...	2,27,355	...	6,350	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
...	11,041	...	1,277	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,620	...	10,499	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,089	...	802	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	106	641	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
...	...	...	440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2,375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
4	510	11½	735	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
107½	1,904	112	3,484	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
9½	79	28½	256	...	...	...	...	17	25	...	...
...	...	190	1,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure India into the Port of Aden during the two

Articles.	Denomination.	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.				OTHER COUNTRIES.			
		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Animals, living	No.					9	345	18	75
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value		2,450		1,600		12,924		4,621
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (including Military Accoutrements)	"						40		
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.	4	40			441	2,310	54	150
Building and Engineering Materials—									
Cement	Cwt.					3	12		
Other sorts	Value						10		
Candles of all sorts	Lbs.					7,657	2,195	2,925	975
Clocks and Watches	No.								
Coals—									
Coal	Tons								
Charcoal	Cwt.								
Coffee	Value	3,472	1,12,012	423	14,873	536	7,367		
Coir, Unmanufactured and Manufactures of	Value								
Corks	Gross								
Cotton—									
Raw	Cwt.								
Twist and Yarn	E. } Lbs.								
Manufactures—	C. }								
Piece-goods—									
Grey	E. } Yards					4,200	1,240		
White	C. }			1,000	150	1,850	237		
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	E. }					1,760	298		
Other sorts of Piece-goods (Handkerchiefs)	C. }					480	130		
Sewing Thread	E. }	300,970	85,710	271,458	74,057	32,600	6,500	45,400	9,225
Other sorts of Manufactures	No. }								
Lbs.	Lbs. }					1,200	100		
Gross Value	Gross Value }								
Value	Value }		3,150		1,125		5,165		1,705
Drugs and Medicines	"								
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Cwt.	18	29,660	35	52,050		15,030		1,355
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value		6,680		8,400	2	360	5	1,800
Feathers	Lbs.		1,190		1,385		9,862		6,350
Flax—									
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards								
Canvas	"								
Other sorts	Value								
Fruits and Vegetables	"		110				20,982		8,421
Glass and Glassware—									
Beads and false Pearls	Cwt.			10	480	12	500		
Other Ware	Value		45		200		1,817		1,511
Garn and Pulse	Cwt.			15	100	1,871	7,893	18,120	63,882
Gums and Resins	Value	583	16,732	1,168	38,058	160	1,910		
Hardware and Cutlery	Value			225			1,382		85
Hides, raw	Cwt.	152		35		1		7	
Value	Value }		4,000		1,410		20		140
No.	No. }	1,320		353		10		67	
Cwt.	Cwt. }					23		34	
Skins, raw	No.						1,218		2,267
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	Value					1,850	4,900	2,500	1,057
Ivory									
Unmanufactured and Manufactured Jewellery	Value								568
Jute, Raw and Manufactures of	"						990		1,462
Leather, Manufactures of	"		7,063		6,445		59		315
Liquors—									
Ale, Beer and Porter	Gallons					8,158	17,728	2,798	7,338
Spirits	"					670	2,888	207	901
Wines and Liqueurs	"					184	718	42	236
Other sorts	"								
Machinery and Mill work	Value								1,735
Matches, Lucifer and others	"						385		150
Metals—									
Copper—									
Unwrought	Cwt.								
Wrought	"					13	84		
Other sorts	"					2	50	1	30
Iron									
Wrought	Cwt.	134	3,800				10		6
Other sorts	"								
Lead	"							2	
Steel	"								

—continued.

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) imported from Foreign Countries and Ports in British official years 1889-90 and 1890-91.—continued.

TOTAL, FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				INDIA.				GRAND TOTAL.			
1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
70,843	3,40,384	81,098	4,42,166	.....	.....	2	1,000	70,843	3,40,384	81,700	4,43,166
.....	88,050	.....	79,995	.....	47,023	.....	58,266	.....	1,18,078	.....	1,38,381
.....	825	.....	1,110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	625	.....	1,110
246½	15,588	212½	18,263	252½	18,417	184	11,784	468½	27,006	397½	25,046
2,127	6,817	1,811	3,508	35½	146	.....	.....	2,162½	6,963	1,801	3,508
.....	8,417	.....	15,822	.....	1,889	.....	.....	8,098	10,306	.....	21,924
169,246	44,048	91,264	33,859	1,874	613	1,481	461	170,620	44,861	92,685	34,110
139	1,685	107	8,600	46	513	74	748	185	2,018	371	4,348
164,522	40,84,621	133,078	29,77,062	.....	.....	.....	.....	164,522	40,84,621	133,078	29,77,062
2,845	3,164	3,563	7,691	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,345	3,164	3,563	7,691
100,299	61,68,098	85,827	52,66,429	470	19,830	116	3,320	100,769	61,85,338	86,393	52,69,649
.....	4,437	.....	4,441	.....	2,538	.....	2,460	.....	6,975	.....	2,460
895½	1,732	2,980	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	886½	1,732	2,980	4,441
55½	2,191	80½	1,608	78	3,008	55	1,378	133½	4,109	136½	2,881
154,044	1,15,857	65,220	89,800	64,540	45,730	25,810	20,590	269,484	1,61,587	91,030	69,390
5,870	3,730	724	841	1,816,390	8,13,898	1,801,273	8,17,082	1,822,160	8,17,028	1,801,997	8,18,323
5,000,923	8,93,883	8,854,274	14,56,322	516,002	56,040	898,830	46,554	5,870,525	9,55,883	9,253,104	15,03,876
14,236	1,387	7,793	760	13,711,870	17,08,823	10,894,859	15,46,773	13,735,966	17,10,269	10,892,951	16,47,522
949,909	1,45,025	1,730,899	2,60,059	1,463,907	2,00,085	1,694,371	2,36,635	2,417,816	3,45,110	8,015,270	4,06,494
481,108	71,686	912,052	1,48,850	10,950	2,565	8,000	925	10,950	2,565	6,000	825
387,067	97,100	338,158	87,457	1,616,764	2,22,357	2,075,403	3,04,877	1,863,833	3,19,467	2,408,561	3,94,334
18,180	3,475	15,647	2,701	110,244	14,515	163,280	19,531	128,424	17,000	178,927	22,222
120	50	68	60	2,583	1,939	3,995	2,591	2,703	1,980	4,061	3,061
540	1,800	1,359	3,538	3,075	6,676	8,441	6,022	5,815	8,175	4,800	9,500
.....	2,62,118	.....	2,81,813	.....	3,42,881	.....	2,83,930	.....	5,04,469	.....	5,75,748
.....	78,599	.....	86,828	.....	16,066	.....	20,944	.....	38,585	.....	1,07,370
160½	24,462	315½	33,322	3,897	30,508	4,081½	53,623	4,047½	69,068	4,397½	69,068
.....	39,346	.....	32,214	.....	18,279	.....	10,029	.....	45,625	.....	42,243
2,758½	74,994	3,630	92,439	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,758½	74,994	3,630	92,439
4,309	2,056	1,692	1,194	360	110	585	374	4,669	2,186	3,267	1,568
.....	65	.....	700	.....	724	.....	235	.....	789	.....	925
.....	77,773	.....	56,520	.....	72,439	.....	55,628	.....	1,50,293	.....	1,42,118
750	29,044	469½	18,310	18	1,132	10	440	768	31,076	479½	18,310
.....	23,042	.....	15,392	.....	9,083	.....	10,698	.....	23,625	.....	29,000
9,420½	43,182	45,142	1,81,428	699,399½	33,22,307	642,075	30,70,828	693,819½	32,95,469	690,317	32,92,292
44,378½	10,94,879	41,733	9,80,024	305½	10,135	1,233	11,801	44,694½	11,06,014	42,946	9,91,865
.....	26,094	.....	34,884	.....	15,192	.....	17,496	.....	41,188	.....	32,360
25,255½	5,70,589	29,227½	6,55,138	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,255½	5,70,589	29,227½	6,55,138
255,504	.....	290,961	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	255,504	.....	290,961	.....
31,465	.....	27,994	.....	15	910	78	4,650	31,465	.....	28,007½	.....
2,518,482	19,38,440	2,233,745	16,72,463	1,220	2,105	6,300	102	2,519,708	19,33,250	2,239,945	16,77,132
.....	12,217	.....	15,790	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,332	.....	16,892
.....	2,12,740	.....	2,27,485	.....	.....	.....	1,500	.....	2,12,740	.....	2,28,035
.....	1,32,086	.....	36,143	.....	903	.....	13,698	.....	1,32,086	.....	49,641
.....	71,102	.....	89,252	.....	27,564	.....	33,976	.....	48,086	.....	73,226
.....	28,096	.....	37,521	.....	12,188	.....	22,915	.....	40,234	.....	50,420
17,368	42,738	10,857	80,305	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,368	42,738	10,857	80,305
8,049	49,578	10,395½	64,546	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,049	49,578	10,395½	64,546
6,720	27,706	7,769	85,530	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,720	27,706	7,769	85,530
.....	.....	14	278	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	278
.....	65,591	.....	48,289	.....	800	.....	180	.....	64,391	.....	48,469
.....	17,331	.....	28,480	.....	.....	.....	190	.....	17,331	.....	28,569
115	5,697	102½	5,703	660	33,143	562	25,838	775	36,940	654	31,541
168½	3,433	143	4,341	11	640	.....	.....	169½	4,113	143	4,311
6,003½	54,088	3,424½	36,580	4,410	43,927	6,074	56,799	10,413½	97,965	9,406½	93,320
.....	.....	224½	5,185	.....	365	.....	.....	.....	224½	.....	5,185
1,544	20,830	3,008	43,895	142	365	.....	.....	.....	1,638	3,906	43,595
1,887	16,736	305	2,775	313	3,042	1,487	13,394	2,300	19,778	1,792	16,139

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure India into the Port of Aden during the two

Articles.	Denomination.	UNITED KINGDOM-				AUSTRIA.			
		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Metals continued.									
Tin—									
Unwrought	Cwt.								
Other sorts	"								
Zinc or Spelter	"	33	65	54	972				
All other sorts, unenumerated	"	854	4,670	235½	10,466	125	1,350		
Oil	Gallons	3,394	6,404	2,027	3,826	1,774	3,508	2,698	934
Paints, Colours and Painters' Materials	Value		10,931		7,054				868
Paper and Pasteboard	"		1,644		487		27,837		15,200
Provisions	"		1,63,357		1,24,246		61,124		48,630
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	"								
Salt	Tons	1	142	3½	434				
Seeds									
Til or Gingelly	Cwt.								
Other sorts	"	4½	258	2	75			28	1,055
Shells and Cowries	Value								
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs.								
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards							300	290
Other sorts	Value						153		
Spices	Lbs.	112	65						
Sugar, Sugarcandy and other Saccharine Produce	Cwt.	1	30	808	12,753	1,082	17,283	1,188	18,742
Tea	Lbs.	402	245	151	116				
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	Lbs.					336	160		
Manufactured	E. C.	18,262	11,946	21,895	11,638	2,113	695	348	160
Toys and Requisites for Games	Value		7,187		5,695		560		875
Umbrellas	No.	48	83	6	50				
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt.								
Wood and Timber (including Firewood)	Value		3,215		1,272		42,158		89,249
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs.			180	522				
Manufactures of									
Piece-goods	Yards	2,462	2,824	840	1,088			4,500	4,100
Other sorts	Value		2,005		644				125
All other Articles, unenumerated	"		1,10,074		84,162		18,788		14,864
Total, Merchandise			51,39,658		42,73,041		3,14,597		2,23,389
Treasure									
Gold	Value		31,275		47,222		3,000		15,470
Silver	"						66,500		27,625
Total, Treasure			31,275		47,222		69,500		43,095
Grand total of Imports, Merchandise and Treasure			51,61,933		43,20,263		3,84,097		2,66,484

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure India into the Port of Aden during the two

Articles.	Denomination.	UNITED STATES.				ARABIA.				
		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Metals—continued.										
Tin—										
Unwrought	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ..	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or Spelt r	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other sorts, unenumerated	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oils	Gallons	418,840	1,83,087	301,000	1,22,083	1,614½	7,376	667	10	2,002
Paints, Colours and Painters' Materials	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper and Pasteboard ... ..	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50½	.....	.....	490
Provisions ... ..	"	.....	9,518	.....	3,000	.....	2,32,751	.....	.....	1,91,736
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
Seeds—										
Til or Gingelly	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,065½	8,635	2,979	.....	21,013
Other sorts ... ..	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	479½	4,171	710	.....	5,177
Shells and Cowries	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,70,915	.....	.....	1,39,248
Silk—										
Raw	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	800	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—										
Piece goods	Yards	.....	.....	.....	.....	492	580	150	.....	175
Other sorts	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,104	.....	.....	640
Spices	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	918	985	8,288	.....	1,627
Sugar, Sugarcandy and other Saccharine										
Produce	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	1,550	4½	.....	90
Tea	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco—										
Unmanufactured	E. Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,279,180	2,83,929	1,412,558	.....	3,16,276
Manufactured	C.	2,916	1,652	16,000	7,000	.....	.....	56	.....	164
Toys and Requisites for Games	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Umbrellas	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Wood and Timber (including Firewood)	Value	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	6,307	.....	.....	7,382
Wool—										
Raw	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—										
Piece goods	Yards	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	310	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,633	.....	.....	18,150
All other Articles, unenumerated	"	.....	11,625	.....	15,400	.....	29,251	.....	.....	37,400
Total, Merchandise			10,31,119		14,04,860		78,25,774			61,05,727
Treasur										
{ Gold	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,908	.....	.....	4,57,844
{ Silver ... ..	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,98,964	.....	.....	11,12,681
Total, Treasure							6,40,872			15,70,525
Grand total of Imports, Merchandise and Treasure			10,31,119		14,04,860		86,76,646			76,76,252

—continued.

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) imported from Foreign Countries and Ports in British official years 1889-90 and 1890-91—continued.

AFRICA.				CHINA.				PERSIA.			
1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	9	550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
274	237	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
104	211	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,70,81	.....	2,606	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1,44,432	.....	.....	.....	1,440	.....	44,314	.....	24,001
.....	.....	4	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
21,076	1,91,185	17,637	1,50,419	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3842	884	480	4,113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,51,387	.....	1,48,654	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4,431	40,557	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,890	4,390	1,691	2,453	4,010	2,999	4,300	5,153	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	475	.....	525	.....	689	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
103,992	36,231	30,250	8,454	134,848	2,498	192,528	25,225	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
23	42	89	971	2,989	49,357	10,027	1,35,022	.....	.....	33	339
.....	.....	112	50	.....	.....	455	420	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
16,912	2,107	4,424	970	.....	.....	.....	.....	681,080	98,878	583,972	53,953
1,36	415	1,821	1,370	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	60	.....	21	.....	50	.....	373	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	18,467	.....	26,002	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	221	.....	.....
.....
.....
.....
696	826	862	1,973	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,414	.....	1,011	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,115	.....	47,926
.....	1,71,632	.....	1,74,965	.....	8,479	.....	7,413	.....	3,042	.....	3,120
.....
.....	43,59,305	.....	51,04,892	.....	93,389	.....	1,80,189	.....	1,45,294	.....	1,47,086
.....
.....	1,36,087	.....	10,81,449	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12,13,212	.....	15,50,763	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500
.....
.....	13,40,899	.....	26,35,204	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500
.....
.....	67,09,304	.....	77,39,596	.....	96,286	.....	1,80,180	.....	1,45,294	.....	1,52,480

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure India into the Port of Aden during the two

Articles.	Denomination.	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.				OTHER COUNTRIES.				
		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Metals—continued.										
Tin—										
Unwrought	Cwt.	137	10,330	181	18,580	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ..	" ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or Spelter ... ..	" ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other sorts, unenumerated ... ..	" ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
Oils	Gallons ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	610	13	49	.....
Paints, Colours and Painters' Materials	Value ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	16	.....
Paper and Pasteboard ... ..	" ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,605	.....	310	.....
Provisions ... ..	" ... ..	.....	685	.....	1,252	.....	5,13,078	.....	4,06,848	.....
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock ... ..	" ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	Tons ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seeds—										
Til or Gingelly	Cwt.	450	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	18	.....
Other sorts ... ..	" ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	190½	1,355	60	2,180	.....
Shells and Cowries	Value ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	.....	40	.....
Silk—										
Raw	Lbs.	64	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—										
Pice-goods	Yards	2,020	1,712	460	550	1,200	650	2,414	4,610	.....
Other sorts	Value ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	610	.....	1,200	.....
Spices	Lbs.	35,560	12,555	89,556	24,023	.....	.....	560	90	.....
Sugar, Sugarcandy and other Saccharine										
Produce	Cwt.	50	1,000	1	24	7	265	100	1,200	.....
Tea	Lbs. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,600	1,205	1,010	857	.....
Tobacco—										
Unmanufactured	Lbs. ... ..	.....	.....	224	20	25,629	9,560	45,128	12,520	.....
Manufactured	E. C. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,841	10,297	8,958	5,931	.....
Toys and Requisites for Games	Value ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....
Umbrellas	No. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	600	.....	.....	.....
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood and Timber (including Firewood)	Value ... ..	.....	7,008	.....	9,350	.....	493	.....	217	.....
Wool—										
Raw	Lbs. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240	480	.....
Manufactures of—										
Pice-goods	Yards ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,060	10,790	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Value ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,440	.....	760	.....
All other Articles, unenumerated ... ..	" ... ..	.....	16,385	.....	1,442	.....	85,264	.....	57,999	.....
Total, Merchandise										
			3,25,437		2,51,438		7,72,483		7,11,486	
Treasure										
Gold	Value ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,03,445	.....	.....	.....
Silver ... ..	" ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,200	.....	29,725	.....
Total, Treasure										
			.....		.....		2,12,645		29,725	
Grand total of Imports, Merchandise and Treasure										
			3,25,437		2,51,438		9,85,128		7,41,210	

—continued.

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) imported from Foreign Countries and Ports in British official years 1889-90 and 1890-91—concluded.

TOTAL, FOREIGN COUNTRIES,				INDIA.				GRAND TOTAL.			
1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
137	10,330	190	14,130	21	1,492	23	1,791	168	11,222	190	14,130
.....
9 ¹ / ₂	65	66	1,138	11	90	228	3,536	.....	.....	23	1,791
512 ¹ / ₂	12,657	609 ¹ / ₂	15,851	145	6,862	71	4,362	.....	.....	185	294
428,346 ¹ / ₂	2,06,079	314,058	1,33,523	31,737	55,723	69,763	84,427	400,083 ¹ / ₂	2,61,802	373,821	2,18,010
.....	10,448	.....	8,935	.....	21,357	.....	19,853	.....	19,410	.....	20,213
.....	37,999	.....	20,582	.....	9,831	.....	10,455	.....	31,805	.....	28,843
.....	12,36,383	.....	9,85,433	.....	9,15,105	.....	9,17,772	.....	47,820	.....	31,937
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,51,428	.....	19,03,255
.....	162	.....	454	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162	.....	454
.....
22,591 ¹ / ₂	2,02,620	20,619	1,71,450	4,267	39,657	691	5,900	26,878 ¹ / ₂	2,42,477	21,700	1,77,350
1,059 ¹ / ₂	6,068	1,281	12,570	6,496 ¹ / ₂	46,505	.....	9,214	.....	66,263	10,495	68,113
.....	3,22,412	.....	2,67,942	.....	2,033	.....	.....	.....	3,24,445	.....	2,67,942
.....
464	1,500	4,924	42,332	19,190	68,265	29,629	93,958	19,654	69,765	34,363	1,36,340
.....
15,024	12,642	11,227	15,826	164,275	1,62,101	136,927	1,62,804	170,299	1,04,743	148,154	1,78,630
.....	4,019	.....	2,635	.....	35,040	.....	44,407	.....	30,065	.....	46,932
276,662	70,669	330,188	59,320	1,673,364	3,06,251	1,458,070	2,76,837	1,950,026	3,76,920	1,788,258	3,36,157
.....
26,546 ¹ / ₂	3,37,759	32,056 ¹ / ₂	3,01,866	30,048	3,62,301	32,678	3,93,881	56,504 ¹ / ₂	7,50,000	54,734 ¹ / ₂	6,05,747
2,002	1,450	1,703	1,443	20,257	13,071	24,682	14,018	22,250	14,521	20,390	15,461
.....
1,906,137	3,64,628	2,045,406	3,83,739	3,592,060	6,16,236	5,140,684	8,43,995	5,409,097	9,30,014	7,186,290	12,27,734
49,468	25,005	48,959	26,213	4,614	3,103	5,196	3,134	46,082	28,109	54,186	29,347
.....
.....	9,462	.....	8,040	2,437	1,308	29,412	9,289	2,437	1,308	29,412	9,289
1,040	838	93	170	.....	2,942	.....	2,076	.....	12,404	.....	10,115
.....	300	2 ¹ / ₂	90	.....	2,330	1,950	1,990	3,129	3,174	2,054	2,160
.....	81,034	.....	84,042	.....	62,887	.....	61,133	.....	300	.....	90
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,33,921	.....	1,45,175
.....
.....	.....	420	1,002	43	118	480	720	43	118	900	1,722
.....
13,626	15,298	6,202	6,243	18,669	22,998	39,477	29,412	32,295	38,296	35,679	35,675
.....	22,607	.....	69,646	.....	12,434	.....	12,639	.....	35,037	.....	81,275
.....	4,91,909	.....	4,15,437	.....	1,90,839	.....	1,78,065	.....	6,82,148	.....	5,94,152
.....
.....	2,06,03,070	.....	1,87,37,257	.....	1,01,73,446	.....	1,01,67,499	.....	3,07,76,516	.....	2,89,04,756
.....
.....	4,27,185	.....	16,04,985	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,27,185	.....	16,04,985
.....	20,37,876	.....	27,25,296	.....	6,72,018	.....	2,94,018	.....	27,59,894	.....	30,19,304
.....
.....	25,15,041	.....	43,30,271	.....	6,72,018	.....	2,94,018	.....	31,87,059	.....	46,24,259
.....
.....	2,31,18,111	.....	2,30,67,528	.....	1,08,45,464	.....	1,04,61,517	.....	3,39,63,573	.....	3,35,29,045

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian of Bombay and from the Province of Sind, during the

Articles.	Denomination.	UNITED KINGDOM.				AUSTRIA.			
		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.									
Cotton—Twist and Yarn	Lbs. { Bombay Sind	610 66	555 60	204 2,000	155 1,250	..	..	..	..
Manufactures— Piece-goods—									
Grey	Yds. { Bombay Sind	2,979 5,332	816 711	15,351 33,240	1,938 3,189	..	..	..	..
White	" { Bombay Sind	6,383 854	1,572 150	78,058 372	9,175 44	..	..	..	..
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	" { Bombay Sind	38,393 2,609	11,932 832	7,748 1,770	2,103 436	..	..	2,000	600
Other sorts of Piece-goods (Handkerchiefs) ..	No. { Bombay Sind	47,869 ..	5,412..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value. { Bombay Sind	..	2,908..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gums and Resins	Cwt. { Bombay Sind	22,624 ..	6,37,881 ..	19,159 ..	4,51,463 ..	497	4,552	1,131	13,873
Ivory—									
Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value. { Bombay Sind	..	10,37,913 ..	..	12,88,190..	..	..	..	..
Metals—Iron	Cwt. { Bombay Sind	294 8	2,407 50	163 26	1,485 170	..	..	..	..
All others, unenumerated ..	" { Bombay Sind	224 ..	11,773 ..	2 92	61 4,260	1	300	..	..
Sugar, Sugarandy and other Sac- charine produce	lbs. { Bombay Sind	28,351 5	4,01,190 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other Articles, unenumerated	Value. { Bombay Sind	..	42,27,561 45,39,847	..	31,66,515 ..	..	1,02,863	..	21,982
Total of Foreign Merchandise	" { Bombay Sind	..	63,41,510 45,41,785	..	62,21,145 45,24,482	..	1,07,715	..	36,455
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.									
Animals, living	No. { Bombay Sind	12 2	2,950 200	19 ..	4,200..	..	..	..	..
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value. { Bombay Sind	..	78,156 47,370	..	69,017 41,015	..	3,328 375	..	2,955
Caoutchouc, raw	Cwt. { Bombay Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coffee	" { Bombay Sind	241 ..	15,869..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coir, unmanufactured and manufac- tured	" { Bombay Sind	67,878 ..	4,79,027 ..	35,598 ..	2,94,719 ..	106	2,120	..	..
Cotton—Raw	" { Bombay Sind	1,349,011 2,49,008	4,10,25,540 12,44,470	872,425 15,012	2,52,31,277 3,87,969	605,071 385	2,12,76,070 8,800	671,431 2,310	1,59,66,181 52,800
Twist and Yarn	Lbs. { Bombay Sind	100,767 ..	33,406 ..	3,098 ..	1,285..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yds. { Bombay Sind	130,688 6,455	12,190 4,288	37,814 245	5,976 115	..	..	..	75
Other sorts	Value. { Bombay Sind	..	84,771 515	..	1,51,024 879	..	..	..	2,637
Drugs and Medicines	" { Bombay Sind	..	16,081 ..	..	35,499 ..	..	1,860	..	..
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—									
Indigo	Cwt. { Bombay Sind	664 ..	92,624 ..	1,290 ..	2,20,900 ..	48	14,027	48	13,991
Other sorts	" { Bombay Sind	512,385 ..	22,60,676 ..	352,526 420	20,16,988 1,640	86,394	3,51,474	55,770	2,75,310
Grain and Pulse—									
Gram	" { Bombay Sind	1 ..	8 ..	1 ..	3..	..	..	..	..
Rice in the husk	" { Bombay Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rice not in the husk	" { Bombay Sind	1 ..	5..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wheat	" { Bombay Sind	2,101 ..	10,712 ..	2,209 ..	11,561..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	" { Bombay Sind	2,921,283 3,582,309	1,27,25,300 1,46,48,410	3,207,119 9,834,095	1,41,59,977 1,58,43,894	1 ..	..	4	17
Gums and Resins—									
Cutch and Gambier	" { Bombay Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hemp—Raw	" { Bombay Sind	23,161 ..	2,16,761 ..	7,288 ..	63,351 ..	21	169	10	84
Manufactures of, excluding Cord- age	Value. { Bombay Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hides and Skins—									
Hides, raw	Bombay or Sind	162,689 9,112	..	42,535 3,902	1,05,217 ..	150 65	..	107	2,467
Hides, dressed or tanned ..	Bombay or Sind	91,401 14,209	8,28,636 ..	36,627 10,359	6,64,678 ..	700	..	500	..
Skins, raw	Bombay or Sind	187,401 80	..	154,298..	..	..	..	..	..
Skins, dressed or tanned	Bombay or Sind	25 900	1,250 8,520	5 84	..	..	..	..	233
Jewellery and Precious Stones, &c.	Value. { Bombay Sind	7,645 27,524	39,84,206 ..	2,900 32,155	44,40,889 ..	39	6,660	10	1,941
Jute—Raw	Cwt. { Bombay Sind	3,090,850 640	..	3,480,746 ..	..	2,894	..	1,200	..
Manufactures of—									
Gunny Bags	No. { Bombay Sind	..	2 ..	..	..	1,700	459	..	..
Other kinds	Cwt. { Bombay Sind	..	735..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—continued.

Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency two official years 1889-90 and 1890-91.

FRANCE.				ITALY.				MAURITIUS.			
1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,300,371	1,99,290	810,802	1,26,413
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,008,876	1,79,467	517,520	84,880
..	..	180	37	..	..	..	..	1,105,980	2,22,700	632,028	1,25,750
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	269,688	60,279	129,084	18,993
..	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	..	7,190	..	1,485
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	214	..	1,621	14	364
244	7,008	1,230	11,524	50	1,230	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,050	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1,60,280	2,85,282	32,480	69,631	2,276	22,828	1,484	13,464
..
1	200	3	568	..	..	..	..	311	15,757	129	8,465
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	132	15	830
..	2,78,832	..	3,30,016	..	93,677	..	2,7588	..	1,92,615	..	1,46,800
..	9,049	..	6,300	..	..	..	..	..	1,575	..	..
..	2,85,000	..	3,42,145	..	3,80,609	..	67,433	..	8,91,918	..	5,20,949
..	9,049	..	6,300	..	..	..	..	..	1,575	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	1,400	171	13,113
..	20,414	..	7,261	..	210	..	100	..	17,065	..	16,238
..	75	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
1	100	..	..	2	84	3	221	2,875	1,42,233	2,416	1,17,316
1,449	11,115	649	4,333	328	2,018	..	..	1,188	8,142	610	3,823
639,870	1,71,12,740	559,775	1,68,45,108	837,525	2,44,16,103	720,951	1,07,05,350	109	1,143	109	1,217
12,087	3,23,970	16,323	4,41,350	11,619	2,64,600	15,236	3,50,120	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	10	600	197
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	364,922	71,476	95,552	21,261
..	22	..	1,036	..	..	..	..	..	5,659	..	558
..	876	..	131	..	..	..	20	..	272	..	471
..
37	11,389	46	11,800	523	1,66,259	346	95,928	1	78	..	..
3,745	18,891	2,443	31,298	10,943	45,082	17,933	85,752	211	1,780	257	3,116
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58,944	2,13,296	17,611	69,775
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,351	50,369	879	3,600
..
426	2,282	313	1,630	251	1,533	101	1,109	22,103	1,11,827	26,255	1,31,055
1,001,063	44,55,111	10,44,648	44,40,354	403,246	18,05,918	438,884	18,40,960	735	3,700	12	48
249,106	9,80,154	4,68,804	19,05,918	..	..	..	..	4,586	24,134	2,095	11,285
..	..	37	123	..	..	..	..	3,368	13,800	879	3,640
4,300	11,480	40,293	1,08,990	..	..	..	..	70,280	2,80,935	108,280	3,94,615
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,778	8,593	5,352	17,526
1,080	14,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
699	7,025	14	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
65	870	..	..	41	850	..	..	..	..	..	..
560	..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16,500	3,87,440	6,204	1,51,962	1,961	63,506	1,036	25,080	..	..	..	..
190,175	..	68,199	..	23,275	..	11,500	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,250	3,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
470	13,460	705	23,750	25	723	..	..	..	..	..	..
14,000	..	35,636	..	940	..	232	..	2	200	7	1,045
18	..	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,430	1,804	10,110	11,689	..	..	22,252	31,410	50	..	823	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	1,805	..	681	..	14,453	..	5,920
..	7,222	..	6,127	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
5,020	1,508	..	..	3,003	1,051	100	29	3,32,500	62,278	198,790	38,058
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,690	200	..	741
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	630	..	..

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian of Bombay and from the Province of Sind, during the

Articles.	Denomination.	UNITED STATES.				Asa	
		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.							
Cotton—Twist and Yarn ..	Lbs. { Bombay .. Sind ..	...	...	...	...	151,852	1,07,75 9
Manufactures—Piece-goods— Grey ..	Yds. { Bombay .. Sind ..	...	...	...	...	1,688,757	2,10,183
White ..	Yds. { Bombay .. Sind ..	...	...	...	...	99,801	12,948
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ..	Yds. { Bombay .. Sind ..	...	...	...	...	1,454,097	1,92,300
Other sorts of Piece-Goods (Handkerchiefs) ..	No. { Bombay .. Sind ..	...	...	...	...	116,527	15,803
Other sorts of Manufactures ..	Value. { Bombay .. Sind ..	...	...	...	...	3,681,867	6,15,865
Gums and Resins ..	Cwt. { Bombay .. Sind ..	2	150	22	1,000	882,268	51,293
Ivory— Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value. { Bombay .. Sind ..	...	4,553	...	...	87,307	13,335
Metals—Iron ..	Cwt. { Bombay .. Sind ..	43,000	81,750	...	...	...	2,443
All others, unenumerated ..	Value. { Bombay .. Sind ..	...	...	...	...	...	285
Sugar, Sugarcandy and other Saccharine Produce ..	Value. { Bombay .. Sind ..	...	...	...	...	690	12,246
All other Articles, unenumerated ..	Value. { Bombay .. Sind ..	...	64,868	...	37,390	...	...
Total of Foreign Merchandise ..	{ Bombay .. Sind ..	...	1,41,819	...	88,890	...	21,10,524
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.							
Animals, living ..	No. { Bombay .. Sind ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,10,921
Apparel (including Haberdashery Millinery, &c.) ..	Value. { Bombay .. Sind ..	...	628	...	1,820	...	14,704
Caoutchouc, raw ..	Cwt. { Bombay .. Sind ..	...	...	...	...	...	67
Coffee ..	Value. { Bombay .. Sind ..	...	...	...	...	9,344	5,00,276
Coir, unmanufactured and manufac- tured ..	Value. { Bombay .. Sind ..	...	...	...	...	8	400
Cotton—Raw ..	Value. { Bombay .. Sind ..	...	...	...	...	1,254	8,857
Twist and Yarn ..	Lbs. { Bombay .. Sind ..	...	...	...	...	907	6,368
Manufactures— Piece-goods ..	Yds. { Bombay .. Sind ..	...	...	...	...	2,80,525	1,32,566
Other sorts ..	Value. { Bombay .. Sind ..	...	...	...	48	1,622,751	2,96,175
Drugs and Medicines ..	Value. { Bombay .. Sind ..	...	127	...	125	3,110	428
Dyeing and Colouring Materials— Indigo ..	Cwt. { Bombay .. Sind ..	2	410	...	...	...	29,253
Other sorts ..	Value. { Bombay .. Sind ..	...	...	...	...	...	7,529
Grain and Pulse— Gram ..	Value. { Bombay .. Sind ..	...	...	...	...	...	13
Rice in the husk ..	Value. { Bombay .. Sind ..	...	...	...	...	68	10,212
Rice not in the husk ..	Value. { Bombay .. Sind ..	...	...	...	...	1,329	10,446
Wheat ..	Value. { Bombay .. Sind ..	...	...	...	...	3	20
Other sorts ..	Value. { Bombay .. Sind ..	...	...	...	...	586	2,228
Gums and Resins— Cutch and Gambier ..	Value. { Bombay .. Sind ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hemp—Raw ..	Value. { Bombay .. Sind ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of, excluding Cord- age ..	Value. { Bombay .. Sind ..	...	...	...	...	1,659	16,263
Hides and Skins— Hides, raw ..	{ Bombay { No. or Sind { Cwt. or No. or Cwt. or	560	13,900	375	9,000	8	126
Hides, dressed or tanned ..	{ Bombay { No. or Sind { Cwt. or No. or Cwt. or	2,600	...	2,000	...	42	2,760
Skins, raw ..	{ Bombay { No. or Sind { Cwt. or No. or Cwt. or	...	...	...	...	118	1,260
Skins, dressed or tanned ..	{ Bombay { No. or Sind { Cwt. or No. or Cwt. or	...	...	...	...	40	...
Jewellery and Precious Stones, &c. ..	Value. { Bombay .. Sind ..	...	1,334	...	1,329	360	...
Jute—Raw ..	Cwt. { Bombay .. Sind ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of— Gunny Bags ..	No. { Bombay .. Sind ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ..	Cwt. { Bombay .. Sind ..	...	...	...	...	85,400	17,379
		...	...	...	...	3,500	575
		...	...	...	...	...	1,340

—continued.

Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency two official years 1889-90 and 1890-91—continued.

BIA.		CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
151,285	1,07,050	4,005	2,487	4,925	3,417	5	8	...	...
300	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,825,170	2,11,109	273,187	47,805	160,395	25,813	50,450	4,322	16,800	2,450
71,775	8,487	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,600,953	2,11,475	404,000	80,992	611,600	1,23,264	33,715	6,639	19,048	4,789
30,757	3,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,292,333	7,29,146	684,315	1,60,691	742,610	1,08,754	84,403	19,055	138,224	37,541
247,778	34,334	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41,924	9,293	187,634	43,264	232,528	64,018	8,068	1,193	10,508	2,517
...
...	5,101	...	33,697	...	33,551	...	15,170	...	3,985
...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
551	8,256	180	1,010	102	1,955	2,094	23,250	6,169	72,792
...	...	...	100	...	...	...	70,331	...	1,64,562
...
3,797	25,774	2,259	14,900	1,028	7,979	77,334	1,14,740	73,341	1,26,255
23	295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,766	25,727	1,160	9,002	1,764	6,007	1,300	13,266	743	7,192
25	255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
97,821	3,40,170	2,883	35,646	1,129	14,170	...	...	...	...
753	8,002	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6,60,321	...	4,74,713	...	0,30,033	...	10,52,468	...	10,10,212
...	20,091	...	8,825	...	1,575	...	...	...	600
...	23,34,211	...	6,14,213	...	10,76,986	...	13,20,451	...	14,31,595
...	75,834	...	8,825	...	1,675	...	...	...	600
...	...	...	...	21	5,750	...	...	...	...
...	10,034	...	11,004	...	9,931	...	5,890	...	5,669
...	605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
5,611	3,18,058	81	4,050	...	...	5	310	3	210
lbs. 50	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,296	8,696	...	...	...	...	10	233	41	659
...
1,944	7,796	7	210	...	...	45,847	13,02,505	81,085	21,34,844
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,651	1,32,700	10,423	2,97,180
208,810	1,33,660	800	530	6,550	2,971	104,802,015	4,19,70,448	140,911,189	5,42,41,515
...
2,015,790	4,28,820	133,524	27,821	76,875	18,611	1,260,892	1,48,431	4,441,040	6,61,905
6,310	1,490	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	25,616	...	31,447	...	16,264	...	6,810	...	7,650
...	9,855	...	4,284	...	5,476	...	88,300	...	2,05,254
...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
263	37,674	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,382	59,366	2	12	38	383	42	337	9	112
77	848	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	924	8,393	33,404	8,156	30,943	6	20	...	...
...
2,00,940	14,76,268	6,565	30,048	6,022	38,067	47	283	393	2,171
11,013	46,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55,202	2,54,167	3,725	18,210	3,392	16,531	348	1,090	163	905
974	3,937	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,19,034	3,96,770	27,050	1,09,571	34,645	1,34,225	102	804	229	1,206
46,010	1,18,531	...	...	1,674	6,758	...	...	...	...
...
2,049	18,324	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
96	2,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
536	...	2	129	0	295	...	...	...	...
...	...	16	...	43	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	...
...
...
...	6,166	...	32,575	...	27,663	...	16,287	...	22,899
...	109	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...
...
63,893	13,971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,300	2,345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	803	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian of Bombay and from the Province of Sind, during the

Articles.	Denomination.	PERSTA.				STRAITS	
		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.							
Cotton—Twist and Yarn	Lbs. { Bombay Sind	862,773 650	6,14,576 324	875,214 1,821	6,63,901 1,312	16,293	10,919
Manufactures—Piece-goods—							
Grey	Yds. { Bombay Sind	12,751,511 587,653	20,03,493 71,780	12,068,295 411,732	19,68,891 49,350	252,938	38,087
White	" { Bombay Sind	4,770,777 80,737	8,08,834 11,291	5,414,683 137,029	8,72,730 16,195	979,578	1,62,357
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	" { Bombay Sind	18,767,616 289,261	42,55,257 51,128	18,782,097 254,655	43,75,990 45,231	6,052,610	14,91,593
Other sorts of Piece-goods (Hankkerchiefs)	No. { Bombay Sind	263,153	1,20,257	323,801	1,19,080	97,344	10,942
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value { Bombay Sind		58,041 200		63,613 293		16,865
Gums and Resins	Cwt. { Bombay Sind	521	5,984	276	6,224	45	3,357
Ivory—Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value { Bombay Sind						7,219
Metals—Iron	Cwt. { Bombay Sind	16,583 984	1,10,298 2,685	18,450 219	1,22,588 1,450		
All others, unenumerated	" { Bombay Sind	18,172 67	6,28,203 2,088	4,437 66	1,04,620 1,445		
Sugar, Sugarcandy and other Saccharine Produce	" { Bombay Sind	82,902 540	11,27,124 8,392	75,722 2,434	9,34,380 32,090		
All other Articles, unenumerated	Value { Bombay Sind		23,09,362 68,570		38,15,539 1,94,143		5,21,873
Total of Foreign Merchandise	{ Bombay Sind		1,20,41,379 2,16,406		1,29,47,505 2,51,437		22,03,212
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.							
Animals, living	No. { Bombay Sind						
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value { Bombay Sind		19,387 1,948		23,928 1,345		24,132 50
Caoutchouc, raw	Cwt. { Bombay Sind						
Coffee	" { Bombay Sind	5,801	3,01,338	4,461	2,54,843		
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured	" { Bombay Sind	425 3	3,222 45	248 11	1,778 117	15	80
Cotton—Raw	" { Bombay Sind	141	959	292	2,266		
Twist and Yarn	Lbs. { Bombay Sind	151,811 110	74,109 50	323,723	1,52,759	1,513,289	6,85,050
Manufactures—Piece-goods	Yds. { Bombay Sind	1,142,526 33,200	2,61,055 6,806	904,162 7,044	2,17,061 1,827	914,429	1,14,372
Other sorts	Value { Bombay Sind		13,626		12,001		7,355
Drugs and Medicines	" { Bombay Sind		35,247 515		34,470 1,070		19,690
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—Indigo	Cwt. { Bombay Sind	4,061 5,821	8,48,679 7,25,635	2,901 2,835	5,29,290 3,35,499		
Other sorts	" { Bombay Sind	1,351 15	10,635 411	3,279 7	35,107 149	26	141
Grain and Pulse—Gram	" { Bombay Sind			1	6		
Rice in the husk	" { Bombay Sind						
Rice not in the husk	" { Bombay Sind	75,984 34,484	3,98,054 1,55,264	70,853 57,678	3,73,437 2,38,029	12	72
Wheat	" { Bombay Sind	406 746	1,863 3,043	49	230	13	66
Other sorts	" { Bombay Sind	1,169 2,229	5,148 6,347	1,070 1,608	4,621 2,739	71	421
Gums and Resins—Cutch and Gambier	" { Bombay Sind	2	127				
Hemp—Raw	" { Bombay Sind	967	9,817	1,582	14,568		
Manufactures of, excluding Cordage	Value { Bombay Sind						
Hides and Skins—Hides, Raw	{ Bombay Sind { Cwt. or No. { Cwt. or No.	109 830	2,097	312 2,200 14	8,717		
Hides, dressed or tanned	{ Bombay Sind { Cwt. or No. { Cwt. or No.	37 393 22 236	1,705 710	60 70 385 12 146	2,023 375		
Skins, Raw	{ Bombay Sind { Cwt. or No. { Cwt. or No.						
Skins, dressed or tanned	{ Bombay Sind { Cwt. or No. { Cwt. or No.			12	15		
Jewellery and Precious Stones, &c.	Value { Bombay Sind		1,520		95		7,441
Jute—Raw	Cwt. { Bombay Sind						
Manufactures of—Gunny Bags	No. { Bombay Sind	313,804 34,830	68,556 7,942	317,032 21,185	76,265 1,379		
Other kinds	Value { Bombay Sind		20,838		24,663		

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian of Bombay and from the Province of Sind, during the

Articles.	Denomination.	UNITED KINGDOM.				AUSTRIA.			
		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—continued.									
Lac—									
Dye	Cwt.	Bombay 327	8,663	162	5,000				
		Sind 320	7,007	20	1,200				
Shells	"	Bombay 13	310						
		Sind 87	1,900	203	6,390				
Other sorts	"	Bombay 11,537	14,668	833	1,177				
Oils—		Sind 1,068	17,295	1,725	84,497	405	11,536	54	3,051
Vegetable, not Essential	Gals.	Bombay 3	3,939	14	1,100				
		Sind 8-94 lbs.							
Other sorts	"	Chests or Cwt. Bombay							
Opium	"	Chests or Cwt. Sind							
Provisions	Value	Bombay	1,74,195		2,11,326		65		
		Sind	50,040		59,568				
Saltpetre	Cwt.	Bombay	3,978		4,430				
		Sind		547					
Seeds—									
Linseed	Cwt.	Bombay 832,567	22,75,437	846,392	21,75,967	2,000	15,008	3,000	51,316
		Sind 9,442	56,293						
Mustard and Rape	"	Bombay 71,404	5,20,133	9,836	66,142				
		Sind 3,273	52,449	18,192	1,12,840				
Poppy	"	Bombay 3,000	24,691	358	2,495				
		Sind 4,068	32,062	1	9	1	12	1,001	7,015
Til or Gingelly	"	Bombay 3,013	24,474	2,000	18,340				
		Sind 122,132	7,36,322	101,123	6,04,456			3,002	17,515
Other sorts	"	Sind lbs. 3	30	2	50				
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs.	Bombay 3,550	6,632	6,098	11,233				
		Sind							
Manufactures	Value	Bombay	98,511		1,50,545		175		
		Sind	60		40				
Spices	Lbs.	Bombay 1,327,367	3,20,323	704,371	1,30,023				
		Sind							
Stones, Jade	Cwt.	Bombay 2	30	32	300				
Sugar, Sugarandy and other Saccharine Produce	"	Bombay							
		Sind							
Tea	Lbs.	Bombay 27,162	27,657	44,513	41,071	2,070	2,422	2,752	2,691
		Sind 158,290	1,27,449	154,338	1,10,095				
Tabacco—									
Unmanufactured	Lbs.	Bombay							
		Sind							
Manufactured	"	Bombay 11,776	11,504	10,731	10,337	1,450	834	860	839
		Sind 214	324	210	256				
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt.	Bombay 123	9,305	36	3,163				
		Sind 4	450	12	800				
Wood—									
Teak	Cubic Tons	Bombay 91	6,503			8	1,800	26	4,746
		Sind							
Other sorts	Value	Bombay	13,557		79,769		10		
		Sind							
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs.	Bombay 17,355,035	31,19,002	15,237,870	70,37,443	10,030	4,200		
		Sind 5,245,633	22,45,240	4,731,552	20,35,680	9,744	4,350		
Manufactures of—		Bombay 3,869	1,52,469	1,691	62,405			1	500
Shawls	No.	Bombay 3	12	10	120				
		Sind	1,79,943	2,197	1,32,136		2,989		990
Other sorts	Value	Bombay	3,440		3,064				
		Sind 39,08,056	3,64,291		32,84,169		1,85,613		1,46,357
All other Articles, unenumerated	"	Bombay			9,42,430				
		Sind							
Indian Produce and Manufactures	{ Free { Dutable	Bombay	7,38,52,952		6,16,84,984		2,18,35,348		1,95,16,291
		Sind	1,97,30,169		1,96,92,750		15,260		55,267
		Bombay	10,712		11,561				
		Sind	5		11				
Total	"	Bombay	7,38,63,664		6,16,46,545		2,18,35,348		1,95,16,291
		Sind	1,97,30,174		1,96,92,761		15,260		55,267
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	"	Bombay	3,52,05,174		6,62,67,690		2,19,93,063		1,95,52,746
		Sind	2,43,21,959		2,42,17,243		16,260		55,267
Treasure	{ Gold { Silver	Bombay	43,48,978		67,77,681		13,507		45,146
		Sind			10,000				
		Bombay	67,045		3,01,304		1,793		119
		Sind							
Total	"	Bombay	44,11,023		70,78,985		15,300		45,265
		Sind			10,000				
Grand total of exports of Merchandise and Treasure	"	Bombay	3,96,16,197		7,39,46,675		2,20,08,363		1,95,98,011
		Sind	2,43,21,959		2,42,27,243		15,260		55,267
Government	{ Stores { Treasure— { Gold { Silver	Bombay	55,020		27,507				
		Sind	25,833		13,690		8		
		Bombay							
		Sind							
Total Treasure	"	Bombay							
		Sind							
Total Stores and Treasure	"	Bombay	55,020		27,507				
		Sind	25,833		13,690		8		

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian of Bombay and from the Province of Sind, during the

Articles.	Denomination.	UNITED STATES.				ARABIA.			
		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—continued.									
Lac—									
Dye	Owl. Bombay								
Shells	" Sind					125		24	1,237
Other sorts	" Bombay								
Oil—									
Vegetable, not Essential	Gals. Bombay					50,559	70,363	46,873	54,015
Other sorts	" Sind	11	700			816	1,335	840	933
	" Bombay					1,707	20,994	2,256	41,352
	" Sind								
Opium	Chests or Cwt. Bombay								
	" Sind								
Provisions	Value Bombay		1,603		1,845		6,51,516		5,36,539
	" Sind						3,193		10,962
Saltpetre	Cwt. Bombay					152	1,553	143	1,511
	" Sind								
Seeds—									
Linseed	Owl. Bombay					141	259	5	30
Mustard and Rape	" Bombay	365	7,350	2,671	21,313	5	35	12	100
	" Sind								
Poppy	" Bombay					17	134	14	123
	" Sind								
TH or Glogolly	" Bombay					3,639	33,672	5,453	43,374
	" Sind					21	224	104	712
Other sorts	" Bombay					4,075	46,736	3,787	47,773
	" Sind					127	1,693	365	3,304
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs. Bombay					596	2,534	204	1,071
	" Sind								
Manufactures	Value Bombay						1,28,130		1,07,190
	" Sind								
Spices	Lbs. Bombay	25	61	3,976	903	936,112	1,20,877	723,673	1,63,141
	" Sind					94	37	223	60
Stons, Jade	Cwt. Bombay							13	63
Sugar, Sugar candy and other Saccharine Produce	" Bombay					9,510	34,121	3,053	79,440
	" Sind					9	65	9	70
Tea	Lbs. Bombay	350	300	300	300	15,385	10,632	21,150	17,454
	" Sind	210	157			52	32	100	140
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	Lbs. Bombay					35,550	4,332	3,010	306
	" Sind								
Manufactured	" Bombay					2	5	203	75
	" Sind					661	855	500	270
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt. Bombay								
	" Sind								
Wood—									
Teak	Cubic Tons. Bombay					85	10,305	34	2,173
	" Sind								
Other sorts	Value Bombay						10,900		20,013
	" Sind						604		825
Wood—									
Raw	Lbs. Bombay	11,424	4,234						
Manufactures of—	" Sind	126,352	37,300						
Shawls	No. Bombay					693	7,654	243	3,156
	" Sind								
Other sorts	Value Bombay		5,463		0,023		100		
	" Sind								
All other Articles, unenumerated	" Bombay		3,153		9,481		1,70,046		1,71,533
	" Sind		180				14,830		8,403
Indian Produce and Manufactures	Free		30,648		44,461		34,96,265		29,63,161
	Dutiable		74,307		9,000		83,936		1,53,354
	" Bombay						16,58,423		14,78,263
	" Sind						62,575		48,603
Total	Bombay		30,648		44,461		51,54,723		44,44,429
	Sind		74,307		9,000		1,46,513		2,02,533
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	Bombay		1,71,267		82,851		72,45,247		67,23,640
	Sind		84,067		24,000		2,57,434		2,79,317
Treasure	Gold								7,920
	Silver						13,14,883		8,94,465
	" Bombay						9,740		891
	" Sind								
Total	Bombay						13,14,883		9,03,385
	Sind						9,740		891
Grand total of exports of Merchandise and Treasure	Bombay		1,71,267		82,851		85,59,930		78,81,025
	Sind		84,067		24,000		2,57,174		2,79,308
Government	Stores						3,113		1,990
	Treasure—								167
	Gold								
	Silver						10,000		
Total Treasure.	Bombay								
	Sind						10,000		
Total Stores and Treasure	Bombay						3,113		1,990
	Sind						10,000		167

—continued.

Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasures exported to Foreign countries from the Presidency two official years 1889-90 and 1890-91—continued.

CEYLON.				CHINA.				PERSIA.	
1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
8	126	9	180	680	1,070	267	18,617	4,178	5,923
				538	16,442			1,686	3,201
				30,159		28,171		124	1,291
				38,440-42 lbs	3,74,00,393	23,137	5,37,98,580		
	4,39,781		4,48,068		2,00,310	488	2,88,081		19,376
							11,000		565
							4,223		
84	248	16	102		2	1	13		
					4				
8,168	34,740	7,074	70,601	487	3,381	1,860	18,119	120	1,085
								478	2,859
								19-10 lbs.	55
	4,524		2,850		485		2,650		80,285
16,824	2,287	20,244	5,078	2,485	505	2,004	887	1,074,176	3,42,188
								4,344	1,300
86	1,416	322	5,038						
								1,369	19,159
						20	30	854,138	6,79,302
								283,689	1,32,510
				68	81				
592	1,550	588	747	441	229	210	150	744	1,018
								4,828	3,434
				7	224	17	1,600		
148	18,020	344	24,018					39	4,187
	7,468		28,087		4,01,496		2,26,824		2,021
17	180	1	16	12	120	85	437	898	1,10,281
	41,555		45,441		471		920		
	54,722		61,770		95,900		84,464		1,29,648
	00		390						17,020
	8,65,731		9,56,862		8,16,71,214		9,06,98,776		30,27,816
	00		7,348		1,82,700		2,08,480		9,00,302
	80,948		88,967		288		2,171		2,08,054
									1,55,284
	9,03,670		9,95,828		8,16,71,497		9,06,98,948		34,25,870
	80		7,348		1,82,700		2,08,480		10,56,066
	18,18,692		20,72,795		8,20,91,048		9,21,00,541		1,54,67,240
	8,885		8,928		1,32,700		3,00,080		12,72,472
	14,790								21,682
	38,60,210		44,25,000		2,80,557		3,42,510		5,90,000
									4,37,225
	38,74,910		44,25,000		2,80,557		3,42,510		6,11,562
									4,37,225
	66,91,802		64,97,795		8,32,78,505		8,29,48,051		1,60,78,911
	8,826		8,923		1,32,700		3,00,080		17,09,597
	8,623		5,871						4,072
			200						16,146
									2,020
									2,020
	3,528		5,571						4,072
			200						17,160

D.—TRADE.

(2).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian of Bombay and from the Province of Sind, during the

Articles.	Denomination.	PERSIA—continued.		STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—continued.							
Lac—							
Dye	Cwt.	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...
Shell	"	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...
Oils—		Bombay...	1,941	2,487	...	...	...
Vegetable, not Essential	Gals.	Sind	2,110	2,369	...	...	...
		Bombay...	178	1,879	49	2,060	80
		Sind	...	...	...	...	885
Other sorts	"	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...
Opium	Chests... or Cwt.	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...
		Bombay...	...	25,225	...	95,615	...
		Sind	...	429	...	...	78,533
Provisions...	Value...	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	3	21	...
Saltpetre	Cwt.	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds—							
Linseed	Cwt.	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	148	1,015	97
Mustard and Rape	"	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	739
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...
Poppy	"	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	803
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...
Til or Gingelly...	"	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	Bombay...	141	1,145	...	...	...
		Sind	957	5,188	5,581	64,722	5,751
		Sind	26	238	...	...	60,315
Silk—							
Raw	Lbs.	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures	Value...	Bombay...	...	41,220	...	21,471	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...
Spices	Lbs.	Bombay...	669,975	1,76,445	112	25	140
		Sind	16,419	3,074	...	...	200
Stone, Jade	Cwt.	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, Sugarcandy and other Saccharine Produce	"	Bombay...	2,596	42,199	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...
Tea	Lbs.	Bombay...	615,331	5,26,050	...	...	400
		Sind	604,947	1,84,559	...	...	300
Tobacco—							
Unmanufactured	Lbs.	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	"	Bombay...	946	766	39	57	70
		Sind	2,329	1,564	...	...	150
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt.	Bombay...	...	...	742	62,772	1,203
		Sind	...	...	...	...	98,671
Wood—							
Teak	Cubic Tons.	Bombay...	66	6,482	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value...	Bombay...	...	2,317	...	...	87
		Sind	...	20	...	...	...
Wool—							
Raw	Lbs.	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—		Bombay...	1,154	1,51,080	...	...	47
Shawls	No.	Sind	...	...	...	...	580
Other sorts	Value...	Bombay...	...	701	...	844	661
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...
All other Articles, unenumerated	"	Bombay...	...	1,30,555	...	2,34,258	1,88,653
		Sind	...	12,770	...	...	...
Indian Produce and Manufactures							
	{ Free	Bombay...	...	25,00,664	...	13,33,289	14,95,537
	{ Dutiable	Sind	...	5,54,104	...	50	...
		Bombay...	...	2,73,437	...	72	...
		Sind	...	2,38,029	...	...	...
Total		Bombay...	...	28,79,991	...	13,33,361	14,95,537
		Sind	...	7,92,133	...	50	...
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian		Bombay...	...	1,58,27,498	...	25,96,673	35,80,034
		Sind	...	10,48,570	...	50	...
Treasure							
	{ Gold	Bombay...	...	10,190	...	...	...
	{ Silver	Sind	...	...	...	...	...
		Bombay...	...	2,38,125	...	11,20,186	2,73,000
		Sind	...	2,36,000	...	...	...
Total		Bombay...	...	2,98,315	...	11,20,186	2,73,000
		Sind	...	2,36,000	...	...	...
Grand total of exports of Merchandise and Treasure		Bombay...	...	1,61,25,811	...	47,16,759	38,33,034
		Sind	...	12,79,570	...	50	...
Government							
	{ Stores	Bombay...	...	39,821	...	16,065	...
	{ Treasure—	Sind	...	17,286	...	...	...
	{ Gold	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Silver	Sind	...	...	...	...	...
		Bombay...	...	1,400	...	...	...
Total Treasure...		Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	1,400	...	...	...
Total Stores and Treasure		Bombay...	...	39,821	...	16,065	...
		Sind	...	18,630	...	...	...

—continued.

Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency two official years 1889-90 and 1890-91—concluded.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	19	1	18	828	8,872	163	5,018
		2	74	324	7,129	46	2,611
				13	810		
				87	1,900	208	6,390
46,180	66,214	47,863	62,335	118,125	1,58,738	109,830	1,38,070
3,980	5,473	3,907	4,718	6,491	8,909	12,008	16,816
4,450	66,412	4,171	78,519	9,268	1,75,014	9,580	1,96,183
174		224		29,180		25,194	
21-88 lbs.	30,870	18	19,250	36,475	8,74,34,192	28,159	8,28,18,880
	15,78,434		15,55,063		87,81,154		87,43,000
	21,580		25,800		76,778		1,08,051
69	810	68	714	224	2,399	647	7,057
				2,978	21,430	547	4,430
437,979	29,89,305	1,080,402	69,77,654	2,013,100	1,39,07,368	3,051,220	1,96,85,688
1,369,116	1,01,98,437	295,656	20,80,505	9,442	56,298		
529,683	31,47,742	178,558	11,11,822	2,246,011	1,07,23,253	764,712	52,77,353
140,982	11,13,779	240,390	17,41,564	594,934	25,72,666	307,138	18,11,613
5	59			279,980	22,15,988	436,928	31,08,160
121,488	9,72,740	146,398	11,23,235	796	5,639	149	1,150
122,517-11 lbs.	8,66,057	118,794	7,01,721	932,492	72,70,618	1,181,505	92,33,371
216,098	13,34,103	228,948	18,43,548	341,809-41 lbs.	28,39,195	345,897	23,03,743
261-1 lb.	1,124	471-20 lbs.	1,994	1,334,527	94,83,928	1,472,843	87,76,603
1,270	4,648	1,402	5,656	397-20 lbs.	3,116	864-20 lbs.	5,666
				6,022	16,061	11,569	22,370
	73,522		80,127		8,74,466		4,09,629
	220		30		280		70
2,222,083	5,28,762	2,260,311	4,32,895	5,681,878	19,19,211	4,446,814	9,31,791
24,961	4,919	35,321	5,176	29,339	6,344	51,998	3,319
550	500	9	90	1,462	1,203	299	2,469
11,334	1,29,567	14,404	1,78,238	22,703	2,34,297	25,383	3,00,148
141	1,094	298	3,219	150	1,159	397	5,289
75,497	67,515	92,389	86,798	978,246	7,84,915	788,176	6,76,628
871	719	3,969	3,740	424,772	2,52,127	783,466	2,08,634
8,780,159	4,73,728	6,027,528	7,20,908	8,315,772	4,78,141	6,036,538	7,21,644
24,700	2,072	36,293	2,958	26,700	2,072	26,293	2,068
21,208	14,703	36,939	25,201	36,009	30,237	51,398	69,099
1,137	681	807	451	6,840	4,794	3,846	2,541
55	4,400	33	2,512	948	68,861	1,289	1,00,851
				4	480	12	890
711	81,338	950	87,215	1,873	1,42,490	3,269	1,01,049
				Cwt. 1	8	2	135
	76,446		74,968		5,21,795		5,56,647
	3,767		3,840		4,461		10,085
92,089	10,990	73,584	43,800	17,438,541	61,48,966	15,318,510	70,84,188
40,992	17,175			5,812,800	24,93,140	5,006,078	22,09,630
598	13,371	787	17,437	6,114	2,84,255	4,097	2,35,469
		2	60	3	12	18	180
	9,891		9,645		2,45,828		2,06,257
	20	252	250		3,460	3,049	13,914
	10,56,870		9,72,251		68,68,088		59,07,340
	82,068		8,30,801		10,51,442		13,45,104
	8,43,62,318		8,58,09,049		86,42,64,811		84,05,43,452
	1,98,42,130		1,62,14,609		4,47,45,662		4,13,10,743
	20,64,819		12,55,243		42,64,458		33,91,496
	87,700		1,60,775		3,09,044		4,45,472
	8,64,26,637		8,70,04,297		35,36,29,269		34,38,24,948
	1,97,29,889		1,58,75,584		4,50,44,606		4,17,56,215
	9,50,68,936		9,57,32,707		39,40,69,578		37,55,94,649
	1,99,96,284		1,57,41,694		5,02,09,291		4,69,97,578
	28,447		3,50,972		44,63,994		71,91,609
	19,04,387		22,21,779		1,12,13,011		10,000
	33,200				4,30,165		96,39,103
	19,32,634		25,72,451		1,56,67,905		1,68,30,711
	33,200				4,30,165		2,46,391
	9,70,01,770		9,82,95,168		40,97,37,413		39,54,25,360
	2,00,29,464		1,57,41,694		6,06,89,457		4,72,43,944
	1,88,287		2,20,665		2,70,087		2,95,524
	28,042		27,468		69,641		58,761
	6,00,000		4,70,000		6,00,000		4,70,000
	32,000		24,820		44,920		26,220
	6,00,000		4,70,000		6,00,000		4,70,000
	3,20,000		24,820		44,920		26,220
	7,68,287		6,90,665		8,70,087		7,65,524
	69,642		52,288		1,13,661		84,961

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure British India from the Port of Aden during

Articles.	Denomination.	UNITED KINGDOM.				AUSTRIA.			
		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Animals, living	No. ... ..	...	...	4	82	21	110	89	2,039
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value ... ..	...	15,284	...	2,704	...	2,370	...	1,100
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (including Military Accoutrements)	" ... ..	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	138
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.	1	50	6	343	2	100	...	...
Building and Engineering Materials—									
Cement	Cwt. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value ... ..	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts	Lbs. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,344	1,200
Clocks and Watches	No. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal—									
Coal	Tons ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charcoal	Cwt. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee	Cwt.	14,096	10,82,032	14,353	9,88,130	5,288	3,87,514	5,602	3,91,651
Coir, Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value ... ..	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...
Corks	Gross ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—									
Raw	Cwt. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and Yarn	{ E. Lbs. C. " ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods—									
Grey	{ E. Yards C. " ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White	{ E. " C. " ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	{ E. " C. " ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods (Handkerchiefs)	No. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing	{ Lbs. Gross ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and Medicines .. .. .	" ... ..	...	31,272	...	17,832	...	1,130	...	1,700
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Cwt.	2	125	...	...	...	...	...	275
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value ... ..	...	150	...	395	...	...	1	150
Feathers	Lbs.	2,073	13,850	3,632	34,780	14	30	58	899
Flax—									
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas .. .. .	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...
Fruits and Vegetables .. .. .	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware—									
Beads and false Pearls	Cwt. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ware	Value ... ..	...	650	...	50	...	...	...	29
Grain and Pulse	Cwt.	4	30	11	15	...	...	15	79
Gums and Resins	Value	9,593	4,22,943	7,474	2,57,445	8,737	1,76,861	10,904	1,72,816
Hardware and Cutlery	Cwt.	2,641	750	...	840	...	...	...	130
Hides, raw	{ No. Cwt. ... ..	...	78,020	4,545	1,25,965	4,048	1,40,011	2,909	90,651
Skins, raw	{ No. Cwt.	32,890 9,150	6,98,733	43,820 10,904	6,39,028	55,105 18	950	33,920 12	1,000
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	Value	735,677	12,782	8,52,940	7,748	1,300	...	1,000	820
Ivory—									
Unmanufactured and Manufactured Jewellery	Value ... ..	...	27,100	...	7,160	...	...	...	...
Jute—									
Raw and Manufactures of	Value ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	450	...	350
Leather and Manufactures of .. .. .	" ... ..	...	210	...	75	...	...	...	...
Liquors—									
Alc. Beer and Porter	Gallons ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spirits .. .. .	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wines and Liqueurs .. .. .	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machinery and Mill-work	Value ... ..	...	300	...	24,600	...	...	...	130
Matches, Lucifer and others .. .. .	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—									
Copper—									
Unwrought	Cwt. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought .. .. .	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts .. .. .	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—									
Wrought	Cwt. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts .. .. .	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead .. .. .	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steel .. .. .	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

—continued.

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) exported to Foreign Countries and Ports in the two official years 1889-90 and 1890-91.

FRANCE.				ITALY.				MAURITIUS.			
1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...
...	212	...	250	...	4,200	...	2,500	...	...	...	350
...
...
...
...	...	...	...	1	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
82,747	25,41,674	33,846	21,74,204	1,887	1,40,011	2,980	1,90,216	84	681	82	2,373
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,330	193	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	800	200	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
...	640	...	2,110	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	10
...	20	...	...	19	1,030	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	28	241	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	511	...	115
...	...	...	...	...	...	10	150	...	...	...	...
2	50	...	...	...	...	542	2,649	15	100	...	...
5,002	2,26,358	6,901	2,43,209	503	20,330	26	350	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,539	...	2,898	74,869	3,119	...	...	8	...	...
232	5,698	...	30,088	...	50,380	...	30,300	...	...	...	...
2,370	...	10,640	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123	13,488	86	5,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
18,290	...	6,386	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	150	...	155	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	...
...
...
...	...	78	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
1	10	...	...	...	...	0	80	1	10	...	...
...
...
...

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure Ports in British India from the Port of Aden

Articles.	Denomination.	UNITED STATES.				ARABIA.			
		1880-90.		1890-91.		1880-90.		1890-91.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...	320	5,043	268	4,319
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value	...	...	...	400	...	18,727	...	38,411
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (including Military Accoutrements)	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	24	1,302	91	4,726
Building and Engineering Materials—									
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	148	518	120	368
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...	...	145	...	83
Candles of all sorts	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	90,425	25,980	55,092	10,785
Clocks and Watches	No.	...	...	...	...	4	60	5	63
Coal—									
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charcoal	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	26
Coffee	Cwt.	39,773	29,84,961	29,738	21,62,998	9,941	2,38,364	7,479	2,03,155
Con., Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corks	Gross	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	17
Cotton—									
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	52	1,009	8	159
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	126,694	88,423	64,162	52,296
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods—									
Grey	Yards	...	...	...	...	3,664,196	3,26,024	3,661,602	6,05,938
White	Yards	...	...	...	...	7,131,802	9,69,967	6,006,848	10,12,156
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	Yards	...	...	...	...	1,287,870	1,76,435	1,389,352	1,01,966
Other sorts of Piece-goods (Handkerchiefs)	Yards	...	...	...	...	13,480	1,783	3,720	255
Thread, sewing	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	521,261	88,441	617,023	93,916
Other sorts of Manufactures	Gross Value	...	...	...	...	649,459	1,25,600	702,480	1,52,593
Drugs and Medicines	No.	...	...	...	...	32,928	4,310	29,406	2,655
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	1,221	1,016	330	300
Earthenware and Porcelain	Gross Value	...	...	...	...	673	2,050	596	1,798
Feathers	Value	...	...	...	...	...	1,74,884	...	1,78,207
Flax—									
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas	Yards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and Vegetables	Value	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	307
Glass and Glassware—									
Beads and false Pearls	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	25	88	...	...
Other Ware	Value	...	...	...	...	...	12,432	...	5,056
Grain and Pulse	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	3,41,145	70,032	3,26,710
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	66,286	70,295	3,966	61,568
Hardware and Cutlery	Value	251	11,595	256	10,220	950	3,728	...	4,461
Hides, raw	Cwt.	4,055	1,39,540	5,798	1,59,610	161	3,936	8	200
No.	...	50,780	...	61,920	...	1,650	...	450	...
Cwt.	...	23,760	...	20,310	...	246	...	...	...
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	No.	1,917,260	17,26,310	1,567,460	15,84,735	10,455	4,365	...	...
Ivory—	Value	...	...	...	...	...	445	...	130
Unmanufactured and Manufactured Jewellery	Value	...	30,000	...	84,200	...	200	...	900
Jute—									
Raw and Manufactures of	Value	...	...	...	...	...	9,277	...	5,872
Leather and Manufactures of	Value	...	...	...	...	...	4,295	...	5,302
Liquors—									
Ale, Beer and Porter	Gallons	...	...	...	...	24	72	...	...
Spirits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wines and Liqueurs	...	...	...	...	...	2	24	82	260
Machinery and Mill-work	Value	...	...	...	...	6	30	24	181
Matches, Lucifer and others	Value	...	...	...	...	...	1,770	...	2,070
Metals—									
Copper—									
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	5,219	119	5,583
Wrought	...	...	...	...	...	23	1,118	21	133
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—									
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead	...	...	...	...	...	4,380	40,309	4,210	36,354
Steel	...	...	...	...	...	140	297	30	503
	...	...	...	...	...	742	9,304	694	7,799
	...	...	...	...	...	384	3,365	948	8,079

—continued.

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) exported to Foreign Countries and during the two official years 1889-90 and 1890-91—continued.

AFRICA.				CHINA.				PERSIA.			
1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
2,177	40,730	5,570	80,843	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	24,307	...	30,105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
...	5,240	...	4,702	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
05	3,161	40	2,054	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	120
873	4,460	61	262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7,720	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15,373	5,869	15,895	5,012	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	142	29	1,062	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,208	32,254	1,355	36,873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
138	197	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,033½	2,30,914	10,700	5,16,410	74	5,185	206	13,510	211	7,581	443	15,255
412½	133	404	538	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
98½	2,301	78	1,819	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25,570	21,776	23,859	18,854	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33,033	10,088	60,940	33,128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,757,809	6,05,920	4,523,157	7,40,095	...	...	...	...	38,450	7,151	27,000	4,750
8,061,988	7,07,498	5,242,415	5,20,368	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
593,732	86,531	1,167,938	1,62,035	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,189	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
152,722	27,819	105,080	34,288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
501,478	62,752	661,188	91,289	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,614	1,881	9,016	1,330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
211	87	308	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
241	364	400	444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,50,554	...	1,62,031	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	880
...	6,374	...	10,006	...	...	...	...	...	835	...	50
1,127	3,850	139½	2,819	...	...	...	...	13	260	83	4,570
...	8,302	...	7,214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135
282	6,485	416	7,658	...	...	4	200	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	24,347	...	11,843	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	300
...
374	12,601	278	7,524	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12,967	...	4,281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
561,042	20,84,781	440,953	20,96,473	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,618
603½	9,122	9,341½	1,58,721	23	180	...	...	277	1,500	484	...
...	8,948	...	10,562	...	...	...	...	24	656	10	...
80½	1,510	156	3,650	...	...	...	...	...	909	8	140
938	...	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...
163	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12,030	7,322	...	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,423	210	2,429	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	105	...	6,372	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,798	...	6,809	...	...	...	...	...	223	...	...
...	8,718	...	4,509	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,033	5,350	3,127	7,581	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
602	2,701	793	5,003	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,357	3,081	2,801	5,331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,609	...	2,772	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	000
...	1,664	...	1,947	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
88½	4,100	193½	3,352	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...
60	1,997	23	782	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,028½	13,091	1,239½	12,431	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	60	59	850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	16	220	...	...	...	...	125	109	...	...
232½	2,097	198	1,518	...	...	...	...	6	15	...	...

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure Ports in British India from the Port of Aden

Articles.	Denomination.	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.				OTHER COUNTRIES.			
		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Animals, living ...	No. ...	4	1,030	4	950	745	4,099	127	604
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value ...	.....	2,000	.....	3,290	.....	13,918	.....	10,135
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (including Military Accoutrements)	" ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt. ...	48	2,050	0	540	5	553	3	125
Building and Engineering Materials—									
Cement ...	Cwt. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	20	60	360
Other sorts ...	Value ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	54
Candles of all sorts	Lbs. ...	896	600	.....	.....	469	162	583	218
Clocks and Watches	No. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coal—									
Coal ...	Tons ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charcoal ...	Cwt. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	46	94	79
Coffee ...	Cwt. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,683½	3,09,288	3,280	2,35,357
Cork, Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	10
Corks	Gross ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	24	100	125
Cotton—									
Raw ...	Cwt. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and Yarn ...	(E. Lbs. ...)	.....	.....	224	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—	(C. Lbs. ...)	1,500	950	.....	.....	28	6	.....	.....
Piece-goods—									
Grey ...	(E. Yards ...)	13,985	2,770	21,750	4,125	82,230	14,683	1,06,650	18,740
White ...	(E. " ...)	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,952	887	4,316	548
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ...	(E. " ...)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,670	515	2,452	457
Other sorts of Piece-goods (Handkerchiefs) ...	(C. " ...)	4,800	1,100	500	225	24	4	530	60
Thread, sewing ...	(C. No. ...)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260	40
Other sorts of Manufactures	(Lbs. ...)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gross ...	(Gross Value ...)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Value ...		.....	175	.....	480	.....	715	.....	1,000
Drugs and Medicines ...	" ...	.....	1,030	.....	170	.....	1,086	.....	197
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Cwt. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	34	2	15
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	419	.....	312
Feathers	Lbs. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	162	4,730	01	883
Flax—									
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods ...	Yards ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canvas ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ...	Value ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Fruits and Vegetables	" ...	.....	364	.....	40	.....	2,065	.....	2,207
Glass and Glassware—									
Beads and false Pearls	Cwt. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	406	.....	163
Other Ware ...	Value ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,844	3,776	12,629
Gum and Resins ...	Cwt. ...	13	113	7	50	2,720½	1,83,878	844½	16,845
Guns and Resins	" ...	364	6,030	135	2,430	8,501	1,83,878	.....	2,819
Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value ...	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	595	.....	6,076
Hides, raw	(Cwt. ...)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,047	.....	1,61,859
No. ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	65,630	1,40,403	63,490	.....
Cwt. ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	92½	.....	188	.....
Skins, raw	(No. ...)	.....	.....	2	200	.....	4,696	.....	3,316
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	Value ...	.....	.....	100	.....	7,940	2,350	9,150	1,200
Ivory—									
Unmanufactured and Manufactured Jewellery ...	Value ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800
Jute—									
Raw and Manufactures of ...	Value ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,352	.....	1,199
Leather and Manufactures of ...	" ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	419	.....	117
Liquors—									
Ale, Beer and Porter ...	Gallons ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	756	1,993	681	1,622
Spirits ...	" ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	211	1,236	67	481
Wines and Liqueurs ...	" ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	155	588	291	555
Machinery and Mill-work	Value ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300
Matches, Lucifer and others	" ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	.....	133
Metals—									
Copper—									
Unwrought ...	Cwt. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wrought ...	" ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	385	11	50
Other sorts ...	" ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron—									
Wrought ...	Cwt. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	318	7	72
Other sorts ...	" ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lead ...	" ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	2,400
Steel ...	" ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Ports in British India from the Port of Aden

Articles Exported from Aden.	Denomination.	UNITED KINGDOM.				AUSTRIA.			
		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—continued,									
Tin—									
Unwrought	Cwt.								
Other sorts	"								
Zinc or Spelter	"								
All other sorts, unenumerated	"								
Oils	Gallons...								
Paints, Colours and Painters' Materials	Value ...								
Paper and Pasteboard	"								
Provisions	"		218		1,165		25		
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	"								
Salt	Tons								
Seeds—									
Til or Gingelly	Cwt.								
Other Sorts	"								
Shells and Cowries	Value ...		18,587		46,540		3,01,196		2,66,434
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs.								
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards							1,375	1,375
Other sorts	Value ...								
Spices	Lbs.	560	600	6,720	2,360				
Sugar, Sugarcandy and other Saccharine Produce...	Cwt.								
Tea	Lbs.	12	10			635	386	304	330
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	Lbs.								
Manufactured	{ E. C.					336	100		
Toys and Requisites for Games	Value ...		171		400				
Umbrellas	No.								
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt.	12	450			12	9,00	6	600
Wool and Timber and Manufactures (including Firewood)	Value ...		10						
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs.			1,068	850	3,456	1,000	2,576	1,000
Manufactures of—									
Piece-goods	Yards						50		300
Other sorts	Value ...		1,070		645				
All other Articles, unenumerated	"		36,723		33,822		20,758		660
Total of Merchandise			24,41,843		21,03,120		10,40,150		9,35,670
Treasure—									
Gold									
Silver					27,625		350		13,051
Total, Treasure					27,625		350		13,051
Grand total of exports of Merchandise and Treasure			24,41,843		22,20,745		10,40,500		9,48,721

—continued.

Treasure (exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) exported to Foreign Countries and during the two official years 1889-90 and 1890-91—continued.

FRANCE.				ITALY.				MAURITIUS.			
1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....	460	.....	200	.....	220	.....	.....	.....	1,093	.....	1,482
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	4,200	1,000	6,000
.....
.....	235	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	15,800	.....	2,100	.....	2,000	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
250	290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,064	2,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	280	160	112	50
.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	154	100
.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
88	4,070	22	1,220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,531	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	1,425	.....	2,600	.....	1,400	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	52,782	.....	28,470	.....	13,100	.....	6,385	.....	.....	.....	50
.....	29,06,808	.....	25,02,795	.....	2,04,130	.....	2,86,540	.....	7,104	.....	10,700
.....
.....	13,174	.....	56,617	.....	1,500	.....	600	.....	6,000	.....	60,000
.....
.....	13,174	.....	55,617	.....	1,500	.....	600	.....	6,000	.....	60,000
.....
.....	28,79,982	.....	25,58,412	.....	2,65,050	.....	2,37,140	.....	13,104	.....	60,700

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Ports in British India from the Port of Aden

Articles.	Denomination.	UNITED STATES.				ARABIA.			
		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—continued,									
Tin—									
Unwrought	Cwt.					19	999	19½	1,352
Other sorts	"								
Zinc or Spelter	"					42	505	71	2,337
All other sorts, unenumerated	"					595	9,770	256	6,406
Oils	Gallons					87,546	39,955	96,012	44,328
Paints, Colours and Painters' Materials	Value						7,164		8,393
Paper and Pasteboard	"						123,678		15,386
Provisions	"		150		50		3,07,810		3,99,251
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	"								
Salt	Tons					1	32		
Seeds—									
Til or Gingelly	Cwt.					8,234	66,005	2,722	23,748
Other sorts	"					1,171½	12,062	2,048	18,152
Shells and Cowries	Value				8,220		942		1,220
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs.					13,202	45,525	16,615	39,971
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards					72,670	85,863	35,247	43,078
Other sorts	Value						5,710		4,919
Spices	Lbs.					1,240,260	2,23,091	1,065,941	1,94,463
Sugar, Sugarcandy and other Saccharine Produce	Cwt.					33,960	4,44,828	23,164	4,25,174
Tea	Lbs.					40	20	96	40
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	Lbs.					1,470,070	2,08,261	1,725,192	2,09,299
Manufactured	{ E. C.					70	17		
						8,988	571	3,472	217
Toys and Requisites for Games	Value						2,025		620
Umbrellas	No.					324	275		
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt.					1	75		
Wood and Timber and Manufactures (including Firewood)	Value						10,001		14,699
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs.								
Manufactures of—									
Piece-goods	Yards					4,302	4,756	21,078	22,343
Other sorts	Value		4,500				3,489		31,636
All other Articles, unenumerated	"		10,510		4,996		67,656		83,387
Total of Merchandise			49,07,966		40,15,619		50,03,580		53,01,135
Treasure—									
Gold									10,373
Silver							7,78,857		6,95,052
Total Treasure							7,78,857		7,05,425
Grand total of exports of Merchandise and Treasure			49,07,966		40,15,619		57,82,437		60,06,560

—continued.

Treasure (exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) exported to Foreign Countries and during the two official years 1889-90 and 1890-91—continued.

AFRICA.				CHINA.				PERSIA.			
1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
27½	1,632	25	1,021	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
71½	1,211	20½	3,484	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59½	1,467	66½	833	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	60	1	14
85,757	84,414	68,550	71,607	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	33	120	45
.....	8,972	.....	2,344	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,474	.....	2,381	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	9,69,549	.....	6,47,361	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	137	.....	44
8½	329	102½	1,489	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
294	2,070	140½	1,214	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
726	6,614	424	4,444	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	273	.....	2,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,133	5,291	4,854	20,540	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,637	7,357	12,979	10,714	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	17,938	.....	7,692	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
205,114	57,146	204,193	32,107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,100	72,112	4,341	60,160	.....	.....	.....	.....	583	10,102	42	766
6,901	8,763	5,201	3,180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,960,511	2,27,633	26,67,826	3,99,341	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25,625	17,320	18,528	14,516	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,068	830	3,290	388	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	224	.....	216	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
522	535	510	521	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	369	21½	164	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	31,594	.....	18,570	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	407	.....	1,000
.....	.....	448	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,193	5,098	1,080	1,260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	7,471	.....	8,026	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....
.....	1,16,941	.....	1,10,461	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	204	.....	5,320
.....	60,34,853	.....	62,59,215	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,452	.....	37,609
.....	6,000	.....	1,34,120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	14,02,758	.....	9,63,861	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,425	.....	4,000
.....	14,08,758	.....	10,97,981	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88,425	.....	4,000
.....	80,43,611	.....	73,57,196	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,677	.....	41,000

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Ports in British India from the Port of Aden

Articles.	Denomination.	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.				OTHER COUNTRIES.			
		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—continued.									
Tin—									
Unwrought	Cwt.								
Other sorts	"								
Zinc or Spelter									
All other sorts, unenumerated	"	14	210			20			
Oils	Gallons...					4,099	2,385	3,680	2,193
Paints, Colours and Painters' Materials	Value						63		21
Paper and Pasteboard	"				840		353		33
Provisions	"		47,643		48,494		28,037		25,961
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock									
Salt	Tons					3½	160	51½	344
Seeds—									
Til or Gingelly	Cwt.					10½	85	6½	77
Other sorts	"								
Shells and Cowries	Value		14,880		7,300		17,219		3,202
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs.								
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards					18	15	750	1,200
Other sorts	Value		400		100				750
Spices	Lbs.	448	110	112	40	24,864	8,942	15,344	8,601
Sugar, Sugarcandy and other Saccharine Produce...	Cwt.			6	120	303	3,932	243	2,912
Tea	Lbs.					189	50	641	246
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	Lbs.					412,538	1,03,994	19,380	3,426
Manufactured	{ E. C.					734	421	3,489	1,533
... ..	"					3,136	306	8,624	734
Toys and Requisites for Games	Value						19		64
Umbrellas... ..	No.								
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt.	8	300			5	350	7	660
Wood and Timber and Manufactures (including Firewood)...	Value		200				1,653		951
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs.								
Manufactures of—									
Piece-goods... ..	Yards							20	20
Other sorts	Value		100				1,840		3,244
All other Articles, unenumerated	"		670		1,115		62,900		16,786
Total of Merchandise			83,380		70,679		10,09,916		5,42,479
Treasure—									
Gold							150		
Silver			23,100		200		1,88,065		1,45,300
Total, Treasure			23,100		200		1,93,215		1,45,300
Grand total of exports of Merchandise and Treasure			1,06,480		70,879		11,03,131		6,87,779

—continued.

Treasure (exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) exported to Foreign Countries and during the two official years 1889-90 and 1890-91—concluded.

TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				INDIA.				GRAND TOTAL.			
1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
46½	2,681	44½	2,373	.....	.....	.....	.....	46½	2,681	44½	2,373
113½	1,716	279	5,821	.....	.....	.....	.....	113½	1,716	279	5,821
673½	11,507	313½	7,253	17	400	56	1,205	690½	11,907	369½	8,458
177,482	1,26,787	168,382	1,18,173	11	20	20	50	177,493	1,26,807	168,382	1,18,223
.....	11,191	.....	8,020	.....	100	.....	25	.....	11,314	.....	8,045
.....	20,505	.....	18,640	.....	620	.....	100	.....	27,125	.....	18,740
.....	14,15,398	.....	11,24,101	.....	93,121	.....	98,128	.....	15,08,519	.....	12,22,229
712½	4,721	1,153½	7,873	31,857½	1,91,853	35,432½	2,41,525	32,660½	1,96,574	37,085½	2,49,358
8,458	68,075	2,802½	24,902	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,458	68,075	2,802½	24,902
1,911½	15,996	2,482½	22,673	30	135	.....	.....	1,941½	19,131	2,482½	22,673
.....	3,70,897	.....	3,37,231	.....	9,008	.....	24,326	.....	3,79,906	.....	3,61,537
14,385	51,116	21,460	60,520	.....	.....	339	1,272	14,385	51,116	21,803	61,792
83,475	91,515	50,351	56,417	.....	.....	300	300	83,475	93,515	50,651	56,717
.....	24,054	.....	12,861	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,054	.....	12,861
1,479,560	2,02,596	1,292,422	2,32,621	6,008	2,650	4,480	625	1,486,108	2,05,540	1,296,902	2,33,246
40,036	5,80,974	37,796	4,89,140	10	190	.....	.....	40,046	5,81,104	37,796	4,89,140
7,777	4,238	6,142	3,796	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,777	4,238	6,142	3,796
3,843,110	5,99,890	4,412,898	7,02,065	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,843,110	5,99,890	4,412,898	7,02,065
26,785	17,558	22,150	16,209	.....	.....	2,016	1,500	26,785	17,558	24,396	17,709
19,092	1,707	15,388	1,330	.....	.....	56	5	19,092	1,707	15,444	1,334
846	3,339	.....	1,550	.....	.....	.....	.....	846	3,339	.....	1,550
139	810	510	521	.....	.....	.....	.....	139	810	510	521
.....	7,101	37	2,644	21	1,100	18	1,300	.....	8,201	56	3,944
.....	45,553	.....	35,126	.....	203	.....	5,580	.....	45,756	.....	40,716
3,456	1,000	6,543	2,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,456	1,000	6,543	2,450
8,485	9,854	23,078	23,623	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,485	9,854	23,078	23,623
.....	22,645	.....	46,751	.....	175	.....	900	.....	22,820	.....	47,651
.....	3,88,458	.....	2,91,382	.....	1,08,293	.....	57,016	.....	4,96,676	.....	3,48,399
.....	2,42,96,577	.....	2,21,69,370	.....	9,78,101	.....	10,38,000	.....	2,52,74,678	.....	2,32,07,570
.....	6,150	.....	2,52,493	.....	3,42,400	.....	5,21,982	.....	3,48,640	.....	7,74,755
.....	24,47,229	.....	18,47,306	.....	6,44,720	.....	9,37,385	.....	32,91,040	.....	27,84,071
.....	24,53,379	.....	20,99,709	.....	11,37,120	.....	14,68,627	.....	36,40,409	.....	35,58,128
.....	2,67,40,956	.....	2,42,69,169	.....	21,65,221	.....	24,98,627	.....	2,89,15,177	.....	2,67,65,796

D.—TRADE—continued.

(3).—Statement of Customs Duty collected on the principal and other articles of Merchandise, subject to duty on Import and Export, at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay, and in the Province of Sind, during the two official years 1889-90 and 1890-91.

Articles.	AMOUNT OF DUTY COLLECTED.									
	1889-90.				1890-91.					
	Gross.		Net.		Gross.		Net.			
	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
IMPORTS.										
Arms, Ammunition, &c. ...	61,462	...	32,560	...	60,979	...	49,835	...		
Liquors—										
Ale, Beer and Porter ...	32,314	13,756	32,308	13,751	43,468	20,068	43,468	20,057		
Spirits ...	14,26,589	4,98,207	13,96,389	4,89,649	15,62,799	5,55,604	15,37,635	5,48,252		
Wines and Liqueurs ...	1,54,098	52,072	1,52,991	51,839	1,62,043	57,922	1,61,092	57,288		
Other sorts ...	57	33	57	33	64	37	64	37		
Oil—										
Mineral—										
Kerosine ...	4,28,252	...	4,26,490	...	4,48,317	...	4,40,910	...		
Other sorts ...	1,271	...	1,271	...	566	...	566	...		
Opium ...	540	...	540	...	487	...	487	...		
Salt ...	14,374	1,471	14,374	1,464	12,067	1,489	12,067	1,480		
All other articles ...	1,329	70,276	1,329	65,413	1,387	1,26,732	1,367	1,24,836		
Total Duty on Imports.	Including Salt		21,20,286	6,35,815	20,58,309	6,22,149	22,92,177	7,61,942	22,47,491	7,51,950
	Excluding do.		21,05,912	6,31,344	20,43,935	6,20,685	22,80,110	7,60,453	22,35,424	7,50,470
EXPORTS.										
Grain and Pulse—										
Rice (in the husk) ...	114	8,159	114	8,159	...	8,983	...	8,983		
Rice (not in the husk) ...	2,47,533	69,281	2,44,419	69,212	2,07,467	77,065	2,05,963	76,789		
Total Duty on Exports ...	2,47,647	77,440	2,44,533	77,371	2,07,467	86,048	2,05,963	85,772		
Grand total, Duty on Imports and Exports ...	23,67,933	7,13,255	23,02,842	6,99,520	24,99,644	8,47,990	24,53,454	8,37,722		

D.—TRADE—continued.

(3).—Statement of Customs Duty collected on the principal and other articles of Merchandise, subject to duty, on Import and Export at the Port of Aden, during the two official years 1889-90 and 1890-91.

Articles.	AMOUNT OF DUTY COLLECTED.				
	1889-90.		1890-91.		
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
IMPORTS.					
Arms, Ammunition, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liquors—					
Ale, Beer and Porter	1,031	1,031	726	726	
Spirits	35,808	35,808	44,015	44,015	
Wines and Liqueurs	5,754	5,754	6,607	6,607	
Other sorts ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	10,991	10,991	13,562	13,562	
All other articles (excluding Penalty Duty).	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Duty on Imports...	Including Salt.	53,584	53,584	64,910	64,910
	Excluding do.	42,593	42,593	51,348	51,348
EXPORTS.					
Grain and Pulse—					
Rice (in the husk) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice (not in the husk) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles (excluding Penalty Duty).	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Duty on Exports ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total, Duty on Imports and Exports.	53,584	53,584	64,910	64,910	

D.—TRADE

(4).—Total Value of Merchandise (distinguishing Country from Foreign) and Treasure imported and years 1889-90

Ports.	MERCHAN					
	COUNTRY.				Fo	
	1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.	
	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS INTO BOMBAY AND SIND.						
From Bengal	1,65,23,960	2,44,919	1,60,07,711	2,50,273	1,52,240	7,330
.. Madras	1,39,25,425	3,05,085	1,45,92,359	2,48,256	1,09,523	5,278
.. British Burma	51,73,405	51,545	55,88,971	2,96,456	35,295	3,155
.. Sind	80,18,204	.....	83,41,825	.....	19,91,028	.....
.. Bombay ... ..	.....	58,45,260	.....	60,91,525	.....	1,34,71,789
Total from British Ports in the Presidencies and Provinces ...	4,36,40,994	64,46,809	4,45,30,866	68,86,510	22,88,086	1,34,87,552
From British Ports within the Presidency ...	3,74,65,384	3,99,776	3,63,70,344	4,03,949	53,98,861	2,07,653
.. Cutch	26,22,698	73,612	22,55,725	71,113	10,578	13,683
.. Kathiawar	1,87,08,833	2,17,486	3,28,57,675	1,86,448	2,06,630	16,430
.. Foreign Konkan	2,75,022	.....	2,70,396	.....	8,870	.....
.. Goa	1,21,59,304	10,766	1,23,98,525	18,185	30,248	460
.. Daman	27,387	4,920	21,628	7,810	83	.....
.. Diu	1,46,337	.....	1,63,144	.....	131	.....
.. Mahe	10,619	450	8,836	.....	336	.....
.. Pondicherry	38,128	750	33,347	.....	849	350
.. Cambay	1,92,169	.....	2,79,109	.....	517	.....
.. Gackwar's Territory	6,46,757	35,321	6,60,325	13,924	1,561	.....
.. State of Cochin	91,053	.....	43,329	.....	50	.....
.. State of Travancore	23,01,935	7,267	25,32,020	53,170	612	.....
Total from Indian Ports not British ...	3,72,20,242	3,50,572	5,15,24,059	3,50,650	2,60,465	30,923
Total from all Ports ...	11,83,26,620	71,97,157	13,24,25,269	76,41,109	79,47,412	1,37,26,128
Government Stores and Treasure ...	2,88,260	2,95,911	3,95,933	2,77,716	74,429	4,60,797
EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY AND SIND.						
To Bengal	90,62,810	3,225	1,15,45,071	3,930	13,04,762	23,232
.. Madras	88,48,395	2,56,046	95,72,319	2,55,164	93,02,517	13,144
.. British Burma	16,16,464	25,875	20,57,207	46,277	17,82,144	10,055
.. Sind	55,06,503	.....	55,60,755	.....	1,30,15,734	.....
.. Bombay ... ..	.....	87,56,993	.....	84,46,436	.....	20,72,269
Total to British Ports in the Presidencies and Provinces ...	2,50,34,222	90,42,139	2,87,25,352	87,51,807	2,54,05,157	21,18,700
To British Ports within the Presidency ...	3,75,48,378	4,11,744	3,66,05,714	4,08,308	49,63,585	2,35,543
.. Cutch	22,83,704	14,51,533	21,91,822	12,95,312	14,65,372	1,00,120
.. Kathiawar	70,04,609	14,67,130	74,73,074	11,09,566	57,99,029	1,99,428
.. Foreign Konkan	1,96,072	.....	1,98,490	.....	56,494	.....
.. Goa	9,40,342	1,347	14,35,701	360	20,88,713	.....
.. Daman	67,970	.....	68,360	.....	13,889	.....
.. Diu	1,22,197	.....	1,05,112	.....	45,459	.....
.. Mahe	15	.....	.....	.....	7,335	.....
.. Pondicherry	57,175	.....	32,264	.....	25,997	1,000
.. Cambay	2,04,858	.....	2,00,669	.....	1,07,832	.....
.. Gackwar's Territory	3,97,236	5,880	4,01,660	4,000	1,77,163	776
.. State of Cochin	3,23,162	.....	93,090	.....	4,143	.....
.. State of Travancore	15,01,621	.....	18,41,275	.....	6,88,531	.....
.. Karikal ... ..	.....	.....	1,517	.....	.....	.....
Total to Indian Ports not British ...	1,30,98,901	29,25,890	1,40,43,034	24,88,928	1,04,79,962	3,01,324
Total to all Ports ...	7,56,81,501	1,23,79,773	7,93,74,100	1,16,49,043	4,08,48,704	26,55,567
Government Stores and Treasure ...	6,53,717	18,377	5,52,199	37,229	6,67,760	1,09,119

—continued.

exported coastwise into and from the Presidency of Bombay and the Province of Sind in the official and 1890-91.

DISE.						TREASURE.			
REGION.		TOTAL.				1890-90.		1890-91.	
1890-91.		1890-90.		1890-91.		1890-90.		1890-91.	
Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,36,937	16,524	1,66,76,200	2,52,249	1,63,44,648	2,66,797	.....	.....	.....	.....
65,043	648	1,40,34,948	3,10,363	1,46,57,402	2,48,904	6,749	.....	2,500	.....
13,443	1,000	52,08,700	54,700	56,02,414	2,97,456	.....	.....	.....	.....
16,68,432	.....	1,00,09,232	.....	1,00,10,257	.....	1,960	.....	22,900	.....
.....	1,36,51,662	.....	1,93,17,049	.....	1,97,43,187	.....	19,61,375	.....	50,11,950
20,83,855	1,36,69,834	4,59,29,080	1,99,34,361	4,66,14,721	2,05,56,344	8,709	19,61,375	25,400	50,11,950
53,70,881	1,92,382	4,28,64,245	6,07,429	4,17,41,225	5,96,331	9,73,324	..	10,79,987	2,500
7,512	5,765	26,33,276	87,295	22,63,237	76,878	3,82,582	64,182	2,44,642	45,476
1,55,625	11,288	1,89,15,463	2,33,916	3,30,13,300	1,97,736	6,92,903	25,325	6,86,624	4,513
1,310	.....	2,83,892	.....	2,71,706	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53,624	.....	1,21,89,552	11,226	1,24,52,149	18,185	48,000	.....	1,500	.....
58	.....	27,470	4,920	21,686	7,810	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	1,46,468	.....	1,63,149	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,253	.....	10,955	450	10,089	.....	.....	.....	25,000	.....
1,842	740	38,977	1,100	35,189	740	.....	.....	.....	.....
495	.....	1,92,686	.....	2,79,604	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,304	.....	6,48,318	35,321	6,61,629	13,924	.....	.....	875	.....
.....	.....	91,103	.....	43,329	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,028	.....	23,02,547	7,267	25,38,048	53,170	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,29,056	17,793	3,74,80,707	3,81,495	5,17,53,115	3,63,443	11,23,575	89,507	9,58,641	49,989
76,83,792	1,38,80,009	12,62,74,032	2,09,23,285	14,01,09,061	2,15,21,118	21,05,608	20,50,882	20,64,028	50,64,439
1,67,275	6,42,825	3,62,689	7,56,708	5,63,208	9,20,541	11,67,046	61,35,000	12,27,563	76,05,000
14,74,921	5,960	1,03,67,572	26,457	1,39,19,992	9,890	.....	.....	.....	.....
93,20,650	26,463	1,81,50,912	2,69,190	1,88,92,969	2,81,627	5,85,117	.....	3,96,773	20,000
14,06,581	2,580	33,98,608	35,930	34,63,788	48,857	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,26,79,874	.....	1,85,22,287	.....	1,82,30,629	.....	19,54,920	.....	35,59,600	.....
.....	17,49,370	.....	1,08,29,262	.....	1,01,95,806	.....	4,365	.....	9,100
2,48,82,026	17,84,373	5,04,39,379	1,11,60,839	5,36,07,378	1,05,36,180	25,40,037	4,365	39,56,373	29,100
46,03,866	2,10,648	4,25,11,963	6,47,287	4,12,09,580	6,18,956	9,76,654	.....	10,32,561	2,500
15,57,339	91,998	37,49,076	15,51,653	37,49,161	13,87,310	1,06,065	.....	86,120	3,500
65,40,151	2,23,236	1,28,03,638	16,66,558	1,40,13,225	14,12,492	4,58,928	.....	14,20,759	.....
97,776	.....	2,52,566	.....	2,96,266	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23,82,600	.....	30,29,060	1,347	38,18,301	360	.....	.....	16,600	.....
22,456	.....	81,859	.....	90,816	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44,116	.....	1,67,656	.....	1,49,228	.....	700	.....	.....	.....
3,794	.....	7,350	.....	3,794	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16,898	.....	83,172	1,000	49,162	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,10,176	.....	3,12,690	.....	3,10,845	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,48,818	270	5,74,399	6,656	6,50,478	4,270	587	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3,27,245	.....	93,090	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,62,007	.....	21,99,152	.....	25,03,282	.....	3,33,361	.....	57,495	.....
3,935	.....	.....	.....	5,452	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,16,90,066	3,15,504	2,35,78,863	32,27,214	2,57,33,100	28,04,432	8,99,641	.....	15,80,965	3,500
4,11,75,958	23,10,525	11,65,30,205	1,50,35,340	12,05,50,058	1,39,59,568	44,16,332	4,365	65,69,899	35,100
6,25,769	4,11,562	13,21,497	1,27,496	11,77,968	4,48,791	1,74,11,556	.....	1,71,79,130	8,000

no return relating to that port is given.

D.—TRADE

(5).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1890-91,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			BRITISH (OTHER THAN BRITISH INDIAN).				BRITISH INDIAN.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom ...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	311	625,495	116	242,488	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	68	120,690	68	120,466	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	1	1,942	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria ...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France... ..	Steam ...	Bombay ..	1	851	56	109,904	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	6	9,187	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany ...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	1	1,459	7	10,985	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	1	1,441	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland ...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	6	10,509	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy ...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	18	27,196	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia... ..	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	1	1,239	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain ...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	1	1,798	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam ...	Bombay ...	11	8,763	11	8,794	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt... ..	Steam ...	Bombay ...	2	2,617	13	17,000	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	20	31,605	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius ...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	22	37,830	7	11,261	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	3	3,778	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	3	2,019	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	2	777	1	280	...	...	...	...
Réunion ...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	3	5,850	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	1	2,189	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	2	3,548	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia... ..	Steam ...	Bombay ...	21	27,713	31	37,630	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	4	3,939	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	1	407	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(5).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1890-91,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.				OTHER NATIONALITIES.				TOTAL FOREIGN.			
				Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.		
United Kingdom	Steam	...	...	1	1,478	...	...	1	1,478
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam	22	49,161	19	42,586	22	49,161	19	42,586		
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	2	2,727	...	...	2	2,727
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	9	15,303	12	18,968	10	16,802	12	18,968		
	Sailing	9	15,656	...	...	9	15,656	...	...
Holland	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	...	...	...	...	18	45,684	17	42,640
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	...	...	1	1,205	11	8,936	13	11,562
	Sailing	1	134	7	725	3	461	35	3,370		
Egypt ...	Steam	...	...	2	3,447	...	...	2	3,447
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	2	2,410	...	...	2	2,410	...	...
	Sailing	1	500	1	500	3	1,888	1	500		
Réunion	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	1,656	...	...
Arabia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	2	263	4	471	72	7,065	74	7,663		
		1	49	3	284	6	384	17	1,338		

—continued.

and cleared with cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the compared with the totals of the year 1889-90—continued.

NATIVE CRAFT.				GRAND TOTAL, 1890-91.				GRAND TOTAL, 1889-90.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	311	625,495	116	242,488	262	527,395	127	266,654
...	68	120,690	69	130,944	61	102,161	65	118,813
...	1	1,942	...	...	2	3,520	...	...
...
...	22	49,161	19	42,586	24	52,536	25	54,930
...
...
...
...	1	851	58	112,631	1	1,275	64	120,726
...	6	9,187	...	...	4	7,219
...
...
...	11	18,261	19	29,953	2	3,523	10	14,037
...	9	15,656	1	1,441	...	...	3	4,114
...
...	6	10,509	...	...	3	4,947
...	4	5,933
...
...
...	18	45,684	35	69,836	18	49,407	32	72,943
...
...
...	1	1,239	...	...	2	2,763
...
...
...	1	1,798	...	...	1	389
...
...
...	22	17,690	24	20,356	28	23,551	25	21,926
...
...	15	1,747	100	9,301	27	4,210	94	8,538
12	1,286	65	5,931	2	235	...	...	4	336	5	530
2	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	2,617	15	20,447	1	639	11	13,198
...	20	31,605	...	...	22	31,317
...
...
...	24	40,240	7	11,261	28	45,590	12	15,579
...	3	3,778	...	...	1	809	...	...
...	7	4,419	1	500	5	4,474	...	...
1	512	...	...	2	777	1	280	1	191	1	191
...
...
...
...
...	3	5,850	...	...	3	5,054	1	1,164
...	1	2,189	...	...	2	2,800	...	...
...	3	5,204	...	...	4	6,318	1	1,563
...
...	21	27,713	31	37,630	19	26,229	20	27,591
...	4	3,939	...	...	1	1,047	...	...
...	192	18,755	146	15,328	198	19,696	161	18,314
119	11,283	72	7,665	23	1,552	46	3,392	29	1,870	36	2,469
17	1,168	29	2,054	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(5).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1890-91,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			BRITISH (OTHER THAN BRITISH INDIAN).				BRITISH INDIAN.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Ves-sels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Ves-sels.	Tons.	Ves-sels.	Tons.
Ceylon	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	1	316	1	316	...	...	...	...
		{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	2	281	1	97
China—Hongkong	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	34	57,473	31	51,805	...	...	...	...
		{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Treaty Ports	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	18	39,201	26	55,234	...	...	...	...
		{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekran and Sonmiani	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia...	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	3	1,651	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sind ...	53	46,893	53	47,265	...	...	...	...
		{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	2	1,300	2	1,300	...	...	...	...
		{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	1	2,214	...	...	...	...
		{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sumatra	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	2	4,321	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	94	115,824	85	135,327	...	...	...	...
		{ Sind ...	7	10,200	16	31,012	...	...	...	...
		{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1890-91	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	526	930,664	413	725,000	...	...	...	...
		{ Sind ...	136	187,689	164	249,976	...	...	...	...
		{ Bombay ...	7	7,916	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sind ...	2	777	1	280	2	281	1	97
Total, 1889-90	{ Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	461	815,349	420	745,497	...	...	...	...
		{ Sind ...	121	161,380	176	263,792	...	...	...	...
		{ Bombay ...	13	16,787	1	1,563	...	...	...	...
		{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(5).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind, in the official year 1890-91,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.				OTHER NATIONALITIES.				TOTAL FOREIGN.			
				Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
				Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ceylon	Steam	Bombay	4	4,431	1	861	4	4,431	1	861	
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hongkong	Steam	Bombay	11	21,389	11	21,640	21	36,379	23	39,628	
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treaty Ports	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekran and Sonmiani	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	2	53	...	...	21	1,289	15	862
		Sind	25	776	26	884	42	1,968	54	2,650	
Persia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	3	808	11	1,731	19	3,838
		Sind	...	...	...	...	18	1,105	17	1,166
Siam	Steam	Bombay	1	916	1	542	1	916	1	542	
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	2	1,116	...	...	2	1,116	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sumatra	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	Steam	Bombay	2	3,390	1	1,041	9	12,315	1	1,041	
		Sind	3	4,754	2	3,275	15	20,053	14	18,575	
	Sailing	Bombay	5	800	1	106	49	6,611	4	1,082	
		Sind	3	314	1	49	51	4,892	9	643	
Total, 1890-91	Steam	Bombay	51	97,000	50	93,017	98	177,034	91	164,002	
		Sind	12	20,410	3	4,753	24	35,709	15	20,053	
	Sailing	Bombay	13	2,866	16	2,610	162	21,817	148	17,315	
		Sind	29	1,139	30	1,217	117	8,349	97	5,797	
Total, 1889-90	Steam	Bombay	47	91,643	43	85,534	94	177,280	82	156,850	
		Sind	...	...	...	...	12	15,299	12	15,300
	Sailing	Bombay	28	5,946	26	4,125	189	25,310	176	21,075	
		Sind	25	678	24	693	151	9,938	117	6,502	

—continued.

and cleared with cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the compared with the totals of the year 1889-90—concluded.

NATIVE CRAFT.				GRAND TOTAL, 1890-91.				GRAND TOTAL, 1889-90.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	5	4,747	2	1,177	3	4,689	2	2,757
3	291	6	722	3	291	6	722	1	123	6	546
...	...	1	31	2	281	2	128	1	98	1	98
...	...	...	...	55	93,852	54	91,433	52	92,949	45	74,646
...
...	...	...	...	18	39,201	26	55,234	15	31,492	26	57,381
...
...	...	5	706	...	...	5	706	...	...	9	1,159
...
55	2,836	27	1,460	76	4,127	42	2,322	78	4,768	45	2,737
93	3,797	111	5,281	135	5,765	165	7,931	123	5,215	152	6,874
...	...	...	...	3	1,651	...	...	2	1,767	...	...
...	...	...	...	53	46,893	53	47,265	53	49,828	54	50,556
9	2,019	8	1,819	20	3,750	27	5,657	26	4,578	26	5,476
19	1,495	19	1,598	37	2,600	36	2,764	48	3,136	60	3,926
...	...	...	...	3	2,216	3	1,842	2	1,593	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	1,116	...	...	6	3,958	2	1,230
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,214	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	2	4,321	...	...	1	1,588	1	1,653
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,410	...	...
...	...	...	...	103	128,139	86	136,368	94	123,352	95	149,103
...	...	...	...	22	30,253	30	49,587	15	20,034	36	61,140
19	2,293	4	585	68	8,904	6	1,667	100	13,797	17	2,432
46	4,778	31	3,167	97	9,670	40	3,810	106	8,765	39	3,231
...	...	...	...	624	1,107,698	504	880,002	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	160	223,398	179	270,029	...	...	...	...
218	20,522	187	12,888	387	50,255	335	36,203	...	...	...	...
177	11,473	191	12,131	298	20,880	290	18,305	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	555	992,629	502	902,387
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	176,679	168	279,092
246	24,745	184	19,407	...	...	...	...	448	66,842	361	42,045
161	9,673	177	10,817	...	...	...	...	312	19,611	294	17,319

D.—TRADE

(6).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind, in the official year 1890-91,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.				BRITISH (OTHER THAN BRITISH INDIAN).				BRITISH INDIAN.			
				Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
				Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France...	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	Bombay	1	1,457	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia...	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	Bombay	1	1,168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	Bombay	3	4,122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	1	1,257	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia...	Steam	Bombay	1	1,775	3	4,954	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(6).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind, in the official year 1890-91,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.				OTHER NATIONALITIES.				TOTAL FOREIGN.			
				Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
				Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	...	{	Steam ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	{	Sailing ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	{	Steam ... { Bombay ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	{	Sailing ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	{	Steam ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	{	Sailing ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	{	Steam ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	{	Sailing ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	...	{	Steam ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	{	Sailing ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	{	Steam ... { Bombay ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	{	Sailing ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia...	...	{	Steam ... { Bombay ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	{	Sailing ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain ...	...	{	Steam ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	{	Sailing ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast	...	{	Steam ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	{	Sailing ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt ...	...	{	Steam ... { Bombay ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	{	Sailing ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	...	{	Steam ... { Bombay ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	{	Sailing ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	...	{	Steam ... { Bombay ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	{	Sailing ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America	...	{	Steam ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	{	Sailing ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States...	...	{	Steam ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	{	Sailing ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia...	...	{	Steam ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	{	Sailing ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				1	49	...	...	3	298	1	48

D.—TRADE

(C).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind, in the official year 1890-91,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.				BRITISH (OTHER THAN BRITISH INDIAN).				BRITISH INDIAN.			
				Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
				Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ceylon...	...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	4	5,837	10	16,704	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	1	1,618	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hongkong ...	...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Treaty Ports...	...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java ...	...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	2	4,076	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	1	1,739	...	...	...	...
			Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives ...	...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekran and Sonmiani.	...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia ...	...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	3	4,884	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam ...	...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ...	...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	1	1,490	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sumatra ...	...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia ...	...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	9	15,389	4	6,469	...	...	1	113
			Sind ...	24	40,414	1	1,405	...	...	...	...
			Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1890-91	...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	19	29,748	23	38,577	...	...	1	113
			Sind ...	26	43,289	2	3,144	...	...	...	...
			Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1889-90	...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	19	29,824	20	29,366	...	...	...	...
			Sind ...	42	71,306	4	6,377	...	...	...	...
			Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(G).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind, in the official year 1890-91,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.				OTHER NATIONALITIES.				TOTAL FOREIGN.			
				Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
				Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ceylon...	Steam	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hongkong ...	Steam	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Treaty Ports	Steam	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java ...	Steam	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives ...	Steam	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekran and Sonmiani.	Steam	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	6	223	3	49	6	223	3	49	
Persia ...	Steam	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	99
Siam ...	Steam	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay ...	...	...	1	574	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	574
Straits Settlements ...	Steam	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sumatra ...	Steam	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia ...	Steam	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	Steam	Bombay	1	916	1	916	
		Sind	
	Sailing	Bombay ...	1	146	3	279	
		Sind	2	138	
Total, 1890-91	Steam	Bombay	1	916	1	916	
		Sind	
	Sailing	Bombay ...	1	146	1	574	3	279	1	574	
		Sind ...	7	272	3	49	9	521	7	334	
Total, 1889-90	Steam	Bombay ...	1	200	1	1,204	1	200	1	1,204	
		Sind	
	Sailing	Bombay ...	3	275	3	1,752	22	2,223	6	1,948	
		Sind ...	1	30	3	78	2	67	11	641	

—continued.

and cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the compared with the totals of the year 1889-90—concluded.

NATIVE CRAFT.				GRAND TOTAL, 1890-91.				GRAND TOTAL, 1889-90.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	4	5,837	10	16,704	4	7,126	16	25,991
...	1	1,618	...	...	4	7,534	...	...
...
...
...
...	2	4,076	...	...	...	...
...	1	1,739	...	...	...	...
...
...	4	456
...
...
...
...
...
1	46	4	146	7	269	4	146	6	231	4	295
...	...	7	271	...	...	10	320	...	...	11	330
...	3	4,884	...	...	...	...
...	1	2,057
...	1	169	...	...
3	306	3	142	3	306	4	241	1	149	2	119
...	1	1,204
...	1	574	...	...	3	1,752
...
...	1	1,490	...	...	...	...
...	1	2,055	...	...
...
...
...
...
...
...	9	15,389	6	7,408	14	22,818	3	3,350
...	24	40,414	1	1,465	32	55,207	3	4,320
...	3	279	...	...	21	1,962	1	124
...	...	5	444	...	...	7	582	1	43	21	1,729
...	19	29,748	25	33,606	...	...	...	...
...	26	43,289	2	3,144	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	146	3	279	5	720	...	...	...	...
6	539	16	898	15	1,060	23	1,222	...	...	...	...
...	20	30,024	21	30,570
...	42	71,306	4	6,377
...	21	2,420	12	2,627
...	...	6	679	...	...	...	...	11	602	36	2,347
2	197	25	1,706	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	535	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(6).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, in the official year 1890-91, compared

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			BRITISH (OTHER THAN BRITISH INDIAN).				BRITISH INDIAN.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	...	Steam	226	462,089	291	570,565	...	...	...	...
	...	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	Steam	...	...	6	8,781	...	...	...	...
	...	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	Steam	...	...	35	57,078	...	...	...	...
	...	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	Steam	...	...	3	4,594	...	...	...	...
	...	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland and Belgium	...	Steam	1	1,426	17	29,562	...	...	...	...
	...	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	Steam	...	...	5	7,966	...	...	...	...
	...	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia in Europe	...	Steam	...	...	2	2,883	...	...	...	...
Russia in Asia	...	Steam	2	4,881	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain and Portugal	...	Steam	1	427	2	2,921	...	...	...	...
	...	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast	...	Steam	46	29,672	57	25,413	54	10,929	44	9,592
	...	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt...	...	Steam	7	8,974	78	113,514	...	...	...	...
	...	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	...	Steam	1	1,452	1	33	...	...	...	...
	...	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	...	Steam	1	1,349	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta...	...	Steam	...	...	15	22,331	...	...	...	...
	...	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	...	Steam	7	11,651	7	10,697	...	...	...	...
	...	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia...	...	Steam	51	30,130	50	34,822	20	13,644	24	21,058
	...	Sailing	...	...	1	1,582	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	...	Steam	2	3,494	14	17,741	...	...	...	...
	...	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hongkong	...	Steam	2	2,726	8	13,271	...	...	...	...
	...	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Treaty Ports	...	Steam	5	11,642	2	4,372	...	...	...	...
	...	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	...	Steam	13	19,668	4	6,369	...	...	...	...
Japau...	...	Steam	4	6,847	2	1,601	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Europe	...	Steam	...	...	1	1,208	...	...	...	...
	...	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia	...	Steam	21	27,311	8	10,199	...	...	...	...
	...	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	...	Steam	7	9,333	3	3,898	...	...	1	1,441
	...	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam	...	Steam	3	4,417	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	...	Steam	7	12,465	5	6,569	...	...	...	...
	...	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phillippine Isles	...	Steam	8	11,431	1	1,477	...	...	...	...
	...	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	...	Steam	62	149,812	43	113,407	...	...	...	...
	...	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	...	Steam	16	12,410	9	5,117	...	...	...	...
	...	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vessels left for or returned from Sea	...	Steam	1	832	8	8,579	...	...	...	...
	...	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1890-91	...	Steam	495	814,439	672	1,093,968	74	24,573	69	32,091
	...	Sailing	...	...	1	1,582	...	...	...	...
Total, 1889-90	...	Steam	511	851,505	682	1,118,849	64	26,551	61	27,373
	...	Sailing	1	1,065	...	...	...	...	...	...

—continued.

which entered and cleared from and to Foreign Countries at the Port of Aden with the totals of the year 1889-90.

FRENCH.				ITALIAN.				GERMAN.				ARAB.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Ves-sels.	Tons.	Ves-sels.	Tons.	Ves-sels.	Tons.	Ves-sels.	Tons.	Ves-sels.	Tons.	Ves-sels.	Tons.	Ves-sels.	Tons.	Ves-sels.	Tons.
...	...	1	997	...	...	...	...	1	1,039	4	7,120	...	...	...	...
...
55	127,603	55	125,643	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	75,047	40	89,620	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,702	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	10	44,809	17	41,090	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	611	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	964	2	1,575	...	...	...	...
...
4	7,415	5	9,470	50	27,433	51	28,204	5	5,768	7	7,588	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7,853	...	...	...	...
8	14,824	9	17,465	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	3,205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,580	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2,712	3	2,712
...
1	997	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3,467	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	4,403	2	4,958	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	20,715	...	...	...	...
21	50,623	6	14,352	...	...	...	...	11	29,186	6	13,791	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,308	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	10,186	18	43,998	...	...	...	...	2	4,747	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	916	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3,823	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,267	2	2,617	...	...	...	...
...
12	32,619	11	29,981	...	...	...	...	16	39,797	13	32,919	...	...	...	...
1	1,182	4	7,379	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
110	253,057	111	254,243	69	72,242	68	69,294	81	172,520	89	185,500	3	2,712	3	2,712
...
112	247,650	114	248,936	68	77,064	68	77,022	78	157,043	87	170,148	2	2,090	2	2,090
...

D.—TRADE

(C).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, in the official year 1890-91, compared

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.	OTHER NATIONALITIES.				TOTAL FOREIGN.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom Steam	5	11,252	4	8,711	6	12,291	9	16,828
... .. Sailing ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria Steam	23	50,019	23	49,669	23	50,019	23	49,669
... .. Sailing ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France Steam ... ..	...	...	1	850	55	127,603	56	128,493
... .. Sailing ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany Steam	1	615	1	1,329	35	75,662	41	90,949
... .. Sailing ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland and Belgium Steam	26	33,131	20	32,845	26	33,131	21	34,547
... .. Sailing ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy Steam ... ..	...	...	1	1,590	19	44,809	18	42,680
... .. Sailing ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia in Europe Steam ... ..	...	...	1	2,400	1	611	1	2,400
Russia in Asia Steam	1	2,400	6	11,313	2	3,364	8	12,888
Spain and Portugal Steam	10	21,752	13	28,740	10	21,752	13	28,740
... .. Sailing ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... .. Steam	3	3,732	2	4,291	62	44,348	65	49,553
Africa, Eastern Coast Sailing	1	108	...	...	1	108	...	...
Egypt Steam	28	26,715	29	22,212	28	26,715	35	30,065
... .. Sailing ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius Steam ... ..	...	...	...	...	8	14,824	9	17,465
... .. Sailing ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion Steam ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	3,205	...	...
... .. Sailing ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta Steam ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... .. Sailing ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States Steam ... ..	...	...	1	1,320	1	1,580	1	1,320
... .. Sailing ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... .. Steam	1	819	1	1,926	4	3,531	4	4,638
Araba... .. Sailing ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon Steam ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	4,464	...	...
... .. Sailing ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hongkong Steam	1	1,781	1	2,011	3	6,184	11	27,684
... .. Sailing ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.. Treaty Ports Steam ... ..	...	...	...	...	32	79,809	12	28,143
... .. Sailing ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java Steam	24	39,753	28	34,347	26	42,061	28	34,347
Japan Steam ... ..	...	...	...	...	6	14,933	18	43,998
Turkey in Europe Steam ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... .. Sailing ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia Steam ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... .. Sailing ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia Steam ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	916	...	...
... .. Sailing ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam Steam	2	2,946	...	...	5	6,769	...	...
... .. Sailing ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements Steam	1	1,928	...	...	3	5,195	2	2,617
... .. Sailing ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines Steam	13	29,289	12	26,753	13	29,289	12	26,753
... .. Sailing ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia Steam ... ..	...	...	...	...	28	72,416	24	62,900
... .. Sailing ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries Steam	1	923	...	...	2	2,105	4	7,379
... .. Sailing ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vessels left for or returned from Sea Steam ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1890-91 Steam	140	227,055	144	230,307	403	727,586	415	742,056
... .. Sailing	1	108	...	...	1	108	...	...
Total, 1889-90 Steam	157	244,579	168	258,979	417	729,426	439	757,175
... .. Sailing	1	647	...	...	1	647	...	...

—continued.

which entered and cleared from and to Foreign Countries at the Port of Aden with the totals of the year 1889-90—concluded.

NATIVE CRAFT.				GRAND TOTAL, 1890-91.				GRAND TOTAL, 1889-90.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	232	464,380	300	596,393	238	469,215	283	528,301
...	23	50,019	29	58,450	25	51,965	26	53,358
...	55	127,603	91	183,571	55	121,694	93	178,621
...	35	75,662	44	95,543	33	69,096	40	89,602
...	27	34,557	38	64,109	19	27,796	33	51,585
...	19	44,809	22	50,646	19	49,396	27	61,704
...	1	611	3	5,283	9	14,133	4	4,720
...	5	8,245	8	12,888	8	12,019	9	15,133
...	11	22,179	15	31,661	13	30,361	13	31,856
...	162	84,949	166	84,558	113	58,855	141	67,150
847	24,531	880	25,521	*1	108	880	25,521	*1	1,065	...	...
...	†847	24,531	...	...	†893	27,014	928	28,945
...	35	35,689	108	143,579	44	29,729	154	211,521
...	9	16,276	10	17,498	7	13,527	9	17,453
...	3	4,554	...	...	2	2,527	2	3,506
...	15	22,331	1	46	13	19,898
...	8	13,231	8	12,017	7	12,397	12	23,051
...	75	47,305	78	60,518	74	53,079	71	63,852
429	21,039	416	19,047	*1	1,582	*1	1,582	*1	647	...	...
...	†429	21,039	†416	19,047	†428	18,634	421	19,023
...	4	7,958	14	17,741	4	5,277	...	...
...	5	8,910	19	40,955	8	21,402	14	30,385
...	37	91,451	14	32,515	37	86,669	17	38,002
...	39	61,729	32	40,716	57	89,045	21	32,300
...	10	21,780	20	45,599	15	23,895	29	62,136
...	1	1,208	1	1,326	...	...
...	21	27,311	8	10,199	28	35,051	9	10,315
...	8	10,249	4	5,339	56	6,280	21	2,714
8	1,180	9	2,019	8	1,180	9	2,019	7	8,554	5	6,627
...	8	11,186	...	...	*17	2,850	29	4,268
...	10	17,660	7	9,186	6	7,065	1	822
...	21	40,720	13	28,230	10	14,492	11	11,993
...	90	222,228	67	176,307	25	47,610	14	27,065
...	18	14,515	13	12,496	81	228,966	72	209,633
73	1,077	65	920	73	1,077	65	920	32	11,625	43	36,800
...	73	1,077	65	920	69	1,016	55	779
20	343	...	...	1	832	8	8,579	14	9,670	16	14,808
...	20	343	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	972	1,566,598	1,156	1,868,115	...	...	...	...
1,377	48,170	1,370	47,507	1	108	1	1,582	...	...	...	...
...	1,377	48,170	1,370	47,507	...	...	...	...
...	992	1,606,482	1,182	1,903,397
1,463	55,794	1,454	56,329	...	...	...	...	*2	1,712	1,454	56,329
...	†1,463	55,794	...	...

Required in Statement No. 5.
B 830—40 ap

* Vessels not Native. † Native Craft.

D.—TRADE

(7).—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, employed in the and the Province of Sind, in the official year 1890-91,

Ports.	BRITISH.				BRITISH INDIAN.				Fo		
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
WITH CARGOES.											
From or to—											
Bengal	{ Bombay.	33	54,763	44	78,901	1	205	...	...	...	...
	{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	{ Bombay.	163	2,17,350	123	1,44,333	1	324	5	746	21	409
	{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	215
British Burma	{ Bombay.	39	56,792	6	10,349	...	...	...	...	2	2,083
	{ Sind ..	2	2,914	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	Bombay.	145	1,28,103	170	1,57,484	...	...	...	...	10	10,184
Bombay	Sind ...	172	1,61,013	193	1,93,235	...	...	...	...	19	17,168
Total British Ports in other Presi-	{ Bombay.	380	4,57,008	343	3,91,067	2	529	5	746	33	12,766
dencies	{ Sind ...	174	1,63,927	193	1,93,235	...	...	...	...	22	17,383
British Ports within the Presi-	{ Bombay.	493	2,24,994	579	3,15,230	39	8,719	38	14,820	194	2,969
dency or Province	{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Ports not British	{ Bombay.	183	77,178	114	36,332	21	8,584	21	7,228	681	14,917
	{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	285
Total, 1890-91 ... { Bombay.	1,056	7,59,180	1,036	7,42,629	62	17,832	64	22,794	908	30,652	
	{ Sind ...	174	1,63,927	193	1,93,235	...	...	...	31	17,668	
Total, 1889-90 ... { Bombay.	1,007	6,60,564	1,063	6,63,585	170	73,773	112	45,230	1,110	31,446	
	{ Sind ...	151	1,47,444	159	1,56,173	..	...	...	41	16,972	
IN BALLAST.											
From or to—											
Bengal	{ Bombay	...	...	33	62,010	...	...	1	205	...	...
	{ Sind ...	...	...	5	6,475	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	{ Bombay.	...	...	13	17,993	...	...	1	12	2	39
	{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma	{ Bombay.	...	...	36	65,453	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	Bombay.	3	5,511	33	63,521	1	184	...	...	...	...
Bombay	Sind ...	33	63,524	4	6,752	...	...	1	184	...	...
Total British Ports in other Presi-	{ Bombay.	3	5,511	115	2,08,977	1	184	2	217	2	39
dencies	{ Sind ...	33	63,524	9	13,227	...	...	1	184	...	...
British Ports within the Presi-	{ Bombay.	580	58,662	576	59,505	33	11,400	39	10,429	193	2,715
dency or Province	{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16
Indian Ports not British	{ Bombay.	22	9,132	22	10,373	3	1,955	4	2,833	207	4,374
	{ Sind ...	1	1,443	1	1,504	...	...	...	...	7	195
Total, 1890-91 ... { Bombay.	605	73,305	713	2,78,855	37	13,539	45	13,479	402	7,128	
	{ Sind ...	34	64,967	10	14,731	...	...	1	184	8	211
Total, 1889-90 ... { Bombay.	608	65,405	673	1,83,373	19	1,887	21	2,479	559	9,861	
	{ Sind ...	29	51,524	3	4,280	...	...	...	10	329	

—continued.

Interportal Trade, which entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast, in the Presidency of Bombay compared with the totals of the year 1889-90.

REGION.		NATIVE CRAFT.				TOTAL, 1890-91.				TOTAL, 1889-90.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1	2,011	1	128	1	87	35	55,006	46	80,999	25	39,609	31	49,667
...
45	5,352	2,881	91,959	2,244	85,666	3,066	3,10,132	2,417	2,36,097	3,205	2,90,736	2,170	2,11,377
6	928	62	5,026	87	5,718	65	5,241	93	6,646	84	6,773	50	3,468
...	...	...	...	...	...	41	58,875	6	10,349	40	54,390	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,914	...	...	1	1,072	...	...
14	18,575	205	28,461	283	27,783	450	1,66,748	467	2,03,342	406	1,54,746	424	1,87,643
36	33,404	281	28,885	312	31,438	472	2,07,066	541	2,58,167	426	1,88,499	489	2,04,050
60	25,938	3,177	1,20,548	2,528	1,13,536	3,592	5,00,851	2,936	5,31,287	3,766	5,30,481	2,634	4,48,687
42	34,422	343	33,911	399	37,156	539	2,15,221	634	2,64,813	511	1,96,344	529	2,07,518
253	3,614	73,395	9,22,725	68,980	8,65,339	74,121	11,59,407	69,850	11,99,003	81,164	12,57,752	78,820	13,36,639
...	...	653	14,831	646	14,725	653	14,831	646	14,725	590	12,902	576	12,475
641	14,662	9,216	2,27,465	7,319	2,12,148	10,101	3,28,144	8,095	2,70,370	10,210	3,15,385	7,853	2,40,250
13	842	794	31,392	1,337	48,473	803	31,677	1,350	49,315	1,031	41,258	1,513	54,950
954	44,214	85,788	12,70,738	78,827	11,91,023	87,814	20,78,402	80,881	20,00,660	...	...	...	...
55	35,264	1,790	80,134	2,332	1,00,354	1,995	2,61,729	2,630	3,28,853	...	...	...	...
1,183	42,926	92,853	13,46,835	86,949	12,73,835	...	...	...	...	95,140	21,12,618	89,307	20,25,576
44	17,731	1,940	86,088	2,425	1,01,039	...	...	...	...	2,132	2,50,504	2,628	2,74,943
3	3,163	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	65,378	...	...	19	37,109
1	1,348	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7,823	...	...	1	1,485
13	363	367	7,218	1,131	20,369	369	7,257	1,158	38,737	260	5,767	1,369	50,739
1	121	...	...	4	214	...	...	5	335	...	...	18	1,236
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	65,453	...	...	15	22,523
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,446
...	...	2	95	1	49	6	5,790	34	63,570	2	1,461	46	49,182
5	485	8	372	3	161	41	63,896	13	7,582	37	48,916	14	2,308
16	3,526	369	7,313	1,132	20,418	375	13,047	1,265	2,33,138	262	7,228	1,449	1,59,553
7	1,954	8	372	7	375	41	63,896	24	15,740	37	48,916	34	6,475
165	2,589	54,011	6,39,568	47,328	5,63,671	54,817	7,12,345	48,108	6,36,194	63,111	7,67,814	50,266	6,91,259
...	...	338	10,543	332	10,355	339	10,559	332	10,355	298	8,812	314	9,499
212	5,114	3,242	70,128	3,814	73,660	3,474	85,589	4,052	91,980	3,806	95,865	5,037	1,05,488
8	467	703	24,482	80	2,574	711	26,120	89	4,545	627	24,640	84	2,819
393	11,229	57,622	7,17,009	52,274	6,57,749	58,666	8,10,981	53,425	9,61,312	...	...	...	...
15	2,421	1,049	35,397	419	13,304	1,091	1,00,575	445	30,640	...	...	...	...
575	14,850	65,093	7,93,754	55,483	7,53,598	...	...	...	...	67,179	8,70,907	56,752	9,56,360
23	1,834	923	30,515	406	12,679	...	...	...	...	962	82,368	432	18,763

D.—TRADE—continued.

(7).—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered and cleared from and to the Ports in British India and Burma at the Port of Aden, in the official year 1890-91, compared with the totals of the year 1889-90.

Ports.	BRITISH.				BRITISH INDIAN.				FOREIGN.				
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
WITH CARGOES.													
From or to—													
Bengal	Steam ...	103	220,792	71	154,361	1	1,775	1	1,403	6	10,255	2	2,635
	Sailing ..	1	1,582	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	Steam ...	26	42,929	18	27,371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	Steam ...	129	212,495	99	169,962	13	16,932	12	13,796	52	107,220	50	104,669
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	108
Madras	Steam ...	31	46,072	4	5,732	...	...	...	...	1	1,186	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma	Steam ...	82	130,246	6	8,110	...	...	...	...	8	9,170	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	Steam ...	1	1,280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Ports within the Presidency of Bombay	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Ports not British	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Returned from Sea	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1890-91	Steam ...	372	653,814	198	365,536	14	18,707	13	15,199	67	127,831	52	107,304
	Sailing ...	1	1,582	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	108
Total, 1889-90	Steam ...	379	660,023	214	396,085	15	20,331	15	19,509	75	140,924	54	111,437
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Ports.	NATIVE CRAFT.				TOTAL, 1890-91.				TOTAL, 1889-90.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
WITH CARGOES—continued.												
From or to—												
Bengal	Steam ...	...	...	...	110	232,822	74	158,399	100	214,557	77	155,813
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	1	1,582	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	Steam ...	...	...	...	26	42,929	18	27,371	30	46,729	37	61,365
	Sailing ...	1	192	...	1	192	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	Steam ...	...	...	...	194	336,647	161	288,427	205	365,188	167	298,523
	Sailing ...	3	437	6	745	† 3	437	† 6	745	...	...	...
Madras	Steam ...	...	...	...	32	47,258	4	5,732	44	64,574	4	6,043
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma	Steam ...	...	...	...	90	139,416	6	8,110	92	129,774	4	6,110
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	Steam ...	...	...	...	1	1,280	...	...	3	1,631	...	...
	Sailing ...	4	465	...	4	465	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Ports within the Presidency of Bombay	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Ports not British	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	491	4	393
	Sailing ...	1	150	3	207	1	150	3	207	...	...	...
Returned from Sea	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	368	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1890-91	Steam ...	...	...	...	453	800,852	263	488,039	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	9	1,244	9	952	† 9	1,244	9	952	...	...	...
Total, 1889-90	Steam ...	22	2,034	10	1,216	...	...	...	491	823,312	293	528,247
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Vessels not Native.
† Native Craft

D.—TRADE—continued.

(8).—Statement showing the quantity of Cotton exported from India during the year 1890-91.

Months.	United Kingdom.	Austria.	Belgium.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Russia.	Spain.	China.	Other Countries.	TOTAL.				GRAND TOTAL.
											FROM BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.			From other Ports.	
											From Bombay.	From Subordinate Ports.	Total.		
Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	
April 1890 ...	287,520	159,676	180,879	147,116	210,193	149,930	35,770	11,389	12,458	26,906	1,069,057	.....	1,069,057	152,775	1,221,832
May " ...	306,005	126,112	180,440	131,860	125,608	125,471	7,963	12,037	21,132	11,119	870,224	.....	870,224	177,523	1,047,747
June " ...	214,191	56,256	83,210	29,340	73,811	60,046	1,077	2,939	9,406	3,689	388,726	.....	388,726	145,239	533,965
July " ...	178,986	10,054	39,571	19,566	21,935	30,499	...	8,846	8,341	11,790	138,815	.....	138,815	190,773	329,588
August " ...	89,668	12,018	23,599	10,020	8,320	14,300	450	1,471	968	4,550	66,186	.....	66,186	99,178	165,364
September " ...	68,123	2,318	10,893	18,066	7,280	12,247	...	900	255	1,596	38,610	.....	38,610	83,068	121,678
October " ...	56,112	16,158	19,790	9,601	4,029	16,845	...	8,144	75	5,615	39,805	.....	39,805	96,564	136,369
November " ...	50,414	21,382	19,199	11,422	11,369	39,129	385	5,674	1,347	3,501	94,135	125	94,260	69,562	163,822
December " ...	32,021	29,925	47,000	21,677	32,575	48,714	1,925	11,932	5,311	5,693	148,651	.....	148,651	88,122	236,773
January 1891 ...	66,087	62,738	86,971	53,527	59,292	92,500	5,053	9,104	12,770	16,829	373,589	...	373,589	91,282	464,871
February " ...	43,753	97,347	92,637	73,072	105,427	113,154	5,985	24,919	19,413	16,110	529,960	.....	529,960	61,857	591,817
March " ...	127,142	124,910	123,125	163,305	150,091	120,688	23,700	18,074	27,670	21,392	804,528	.....	804,528	95,569	900,097
Total ...	1,520,022	718,894	907,314	688,572	809,930	823,523	82,308	115,429	119,141	128,790	4,562,286	125	4,562,411	1,351,512	5,913,923

Note.—There being no Export trade in cotton from Aden no information relating to that port is given.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[App. IV. D. (8).]

D.—TRADE—concluded.

(9).—Statement showing the quantity and value of Cotton exported from the Bombay Presidency during the official year 1890-91.

162

App. IV. D. (9).1

BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

[1890-91.

Months.	UNITED KINGDOM.		AUSTRIA.		BELGIUM.		FRANCE.						GERMANY.						GREECE.		HOLLAND.	
			Trieste.				Dunkirk.		Havre.		Marseilles.		Bremen.		Bromerhaven.		Hamburg.					
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
April 1890	244,320	81,76,641	151,480	47,00,638	171,360	52,57,113	81,300	10,52,275	108,120	36,62,095	3,325	97,200	11,718	3,61,403	...	...	149,382	44,46,870	700	25,000	...	...
May	239,189	72,28,800	121,933	37,00,964	166,715	50,62,492	30,940	9,42,190	61,725	18,25,788	6,195	1,83,160	21,854	6,05,050	...	...	87,972	26,87,115	...	...	560	16,800
June	108,642	31,29,194	51,565	15,40,340	72,269	21,49,484	14,806	4,41,590	9,891	3,02,920	4,200	1,25,200	13,426	3,09,907	...	...	48,125	14,42,545	...	...	...	...
July	30,276	10,03,153	8,358	2,31,705	27,369	7,22,500	3,237	91,690	...	...	1,750	53,200	...	...	5,488	1,53,944	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	20,738	4,21,226	8,125	1,60,913	17,587	4,70,670	2,012	52,875	2,100	56,750	490	14,800	...	...	...	...	5,544	1,14,172	...	...	...	...
September	12,743	1,83,432	1,025	50,875	6,198	1,46,220	1,310	34,575	1,491	42,100	2,100	51,510	...	...	...	...	6,005	1,25,37	...	...	...	...
October	3,234	63,510	8,694	2,33,155	10,983	2,79,705	1,400	35,250	350	8,750	350	9,500	...	...	...	...	1,806	36,705	...	...	...	...
November	24,654	2,82,519	17,650	4,46,095	8,124	1,96,274	...	...	5,787	1,48,074	1,229	30,131	...	...	...	...	3,549	91,989	...	...	...	...
December	13,170	3,10,981	28,178	6,24,082	29,481	7,28,182	6,250	1,41,600	2,453	62,440	2,695	68,512	21	641	...	...	15,102	3,80,532	...	...	...	...
January 1891	46,111	9,18,630	59,493	15,29,046	77,518	19,47,271	13,930	3,53,109	26,292	7,00,818	1,925	48,325	2,047	50,025	...	...	36,320	9,11,240	...	...	...	...
February	31,369	7,86,514	94,144	24,62,924	79,712	20,05,017	23,625	6,14,040	35,292	9,70,546	5,880	1,52,760	3,230	79,225	...	...	89,652	23,05,786	875	27,500	...	...
March	109,679	27,20,065	118,888	32,16,692	113,215	29,48,436	32,812	8,91,450	118,337	34,66,314	4,357	1,10,690	8,802	2,26,400	...	...	118,741	31,38,493	875	27,000	...	...
Total	872,425	2,62,34,277	671,431	1,89,06,481	780,600	2,19,14,474	164,021	46,40,475	301,658	1,10,52,585	34,496	9,52,038	61,091	17,82,771	5,488	1,53,944	573,770	1,60,48,454	2,460	79,500	600	16,800

Months.	ITALY.								RUSSIA.		SPAIN.		SWEDEN.		ABYSSINIA.		EASTERN COAST OF AFRICA.				EGYPT.		
	Genoa.		Leghorn.		Naples.		Venice.		Odessa.		Barcelona.						Mozambique.		Zanzibar.		Port Said.		
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	
April 1890	61,424	18,03,302	2,975	94,350	6,650	1,88,650	54,215	16,33,910	34,877	10,79,530	10,675	3,15,437	4,200	1,33,500	...	...	...	...	51	328	...	...
May	59,930	18,91,194	2,809	95,600	4,900	1,39,550	45,675	13,58,945	6,587	1,94,100	9,275	2,53,575	1,400	44,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	37,471	10,90,930	...	...	2,100	60,550	17,700	5,29,030	385	11,690	700	22,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	712	...	...
July	15,465	4,20,280	...	...	6,950	1,58,590	4,980	1,44,247	...	...	350	9,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	90	...	...
August	6,854	1,79,750	350	9,900	2,897	75,149	350	9,300	700	19,600	109	763
September	1,512	41,257	...	...	4,389	1,09,584	1,280	31,027	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	6,135	1,49,160	...	...	1,750	47,250	3,416	89,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	165	...	...	...	...	671	2,397
November	14,077	3,48,090	...	...	4,900	1,31,950	9,842	2,53,165	385	9,625	1,400	37,550	...	...	38	231	...	...	...	...	232	979
December	18,925	3,53,403	4,200	1,11,200	15,773	4,02,642	1,825	48,785	2,800	75,250	700	18,000	197	874
January 1891	38,307	9,79,239	175	4,375	10,350	2,77,235	29,470	7,43,927	4,830	1,20,020	1,750	45,760	...	...	70	1,820	...	...	...	...	1,342	6,854
February	60,120	12,74,792	350	11,000	4,200	1,06,100	55,218	13,85,424	5,985	1,55,500	23,800	6,10,350	122	1,178
March	71,149	18,50,698	3,010	79,900	7,700	1,95,850	32,925	8,48,616	23,205	5,94,497	12,250	3,39,700	1,400	37,600	770	17,930
Total	380,470	1,03,89,895	9,310	2,85,225	57,939	15,36,469	273,232	74,93,731	78,179	22,13,717	63,350	17,12,862	8,400	2,51,900	120	2,296	28	445	2,697	14,791	770	17,930	

Months.	MAURITIUS.		ADRN.		ARABIA.				CHINA.				JAPAN.		MEKRAN AND SONMIANI.		PERSIA.		TOTAL.			
					Muscat.		Other States.		Hongkong.		Treaty Ports.											
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.		
April 1890	...	...	3	98	91	1,908	...	...	5,390	1,52,910	...	...	13,894	4,30,605	...	...	...	...	1,069,057	3,36,14,575
May	...	...	...	...	103	412	...	...	14,616	4,11,810	...	...	3,522	1,08,353	...	...	...	...	870,224	2,66,77,338
June	...	...	1	17	...	...	...	...	7,378	2,10,486	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	388,728	1,14,57,285
July	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,773	2,02,375	...	...	9,163	2,55,045	...	...	...	...	138,815	37,82,509
August	...	...	...	...	305	1,056	...	...	101	2,428	...	...	14	404	...	...	...	...	66,186	16,21,656
September	17	200	...	...	413	1,652	2	40	210	4,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	250
October	119	478	8	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	759	19,530	...	...	...	...	222	1,760
November	27	296	...	...	233	91	21	126	827	11,646	...	...	1,435	38,938	...	...	...	...	35	256
December	390	899	4,641	1,13,274	3,728	1,08,054	148,851	35,43,440
January 1891	17	245	17	400	2	30	8,853	2,21,769	14,360	3,78,785	373,589	92,38,313
February	174	523	6	124	11,683	2,96,078	14,605	3,97,240	529,969	1,30,19,821
March	3	87	289	675	19,513	5,07,970	15,296	4,02,203	7	56	804,528	2,16,18,090
Total	190	1,217	32	782	1,915	7,506	29	280	81,085	21,34,844	...	...	76,716	21,39,157	7	56	292	2,268	4,562,411	12,90,47,198

vide note at foot of Statement No. 8.

E.—POSTAL.

Abstract statement of Articles received for delivery and returned undelivered by the District Post Village Postmen in 1890-91.

Names of Districts.	Articles sent out for delivery.	Articles returned undelivered.	PROPORTION FOR 1890-91.		PROPORTION FOR 1889-90.		
			Delivered.	Undelivered.	Delivered.	Undelivered.	
Ahmedábád	56,904	2,250	96·5	3·95	95·27	4·73	
Ahmednagar	50,508	2,616	94·83	5·17	93·65	6·35	
Belgaum	67,734	2,724	95·98	4·2	95·12	4·88	
Bijápur	79,158	2,538	96·8	3·2	96·67	3·33	
Broach	52,662	2,862	94·57	5·43	93·56	6·44	
Dhárwár... ..	69,300	2,926	95·78	4·22	96·71	3·29	
Kaira and Rewa Kántha	63,114	3,528	94·42	5·58	92·66	7·34	
Kánara	61,338	3,090	94·97	5·3	94·52	5·48	
Káthiáwár	51,294	1,386	97·3	2·7	96·4	3·96	
Khándesh	1,52,868	5,508	96·4	3·6	95·93	4·7	
Násik	74,226	3,144	95·77	4·23	95·65	4·35	
Kolába	46,914	2,016	95·71	4·29	95·96	4·4	
Kolhápúr	39,318	1,392	96·46	3·54	95·38	4·62	
Poona	99,834	4,446	95·55	4·45	96·41	3·59	
Ratnágiri	1,29,924	2,670	97·95	2·5	97·36	2·64	
Sátára	45,510	1,680	96·31	3·69	96·53	3·47	
Sholápur... ..	56,736	3,576	93·7	6·3	94·4	5·6	
Surat	41,718	1,488	96·44	3·56	95·46	4·54	
Thána	70,896	4,422	93·77	6·23	93·9	6·91	
Total ...	13,09,956	54,262	95·86	4·14	95·51	4·49	
Money Orders	19,032	588	96·92	3·8	96·29	3·71	
Registered Articles	21,216	5,032	76·29	23·71	75·54	24·46	
Paid ...	Letters	10,05,720	21,582	97·86	2·14	97·68	2·32
	Packets	55,062	828	98·52	1·48	98·85	1·15
	Parcels	4,536	462	89·82	10·18	94·18	5·82
Unpaid ...	Letters	2,02,452	25,542	87·39	12·61	86·91	13·9
	Packets	462	36	92·11	7·79	69·24	30·76
	Parcels	876	192	78·9	21·91	97·2	2·8
Total ...	13,09,956	54,262	95·86	4·14	95·51	4·49	

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1890-91.

(1).—General abstract of financial results showing the Estimated Cost of Construction of Protective and Productive Irrigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, the Working Expenses and the Interest on the debt incurred in respect of these works for, and to end of, 1890-91.

FDI

Name of Work.	ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION.			CAPITAL OUTLAY.						RECEIPTS DURING 1890-91.			WORKING EXPENSES DURING 1890-91.			NET RESULT; EXCLUDING INTEREST (DIFFERENCE BETWEEN REVENUE AND WORKING EXPENSES).				NET RESULT INCLUDING INTEREST.					
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	During 1890-91.			To end of 1890-91.			Water-rates, &c.	Collected with Land Revenue.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Excess revenue (Surplus).	Excess expenditure (Deficit).	Rate per cent.		Simple interest during 1890-91.	Excess revenue (Surplus).	Excess expenditure (Deficit).	Rate per cent.		
				Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.									Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.				Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
PROTECTIVE WORKS.																									
DECCAN AND GUJARAT.																									
<i>Works in Operation.</i>																									
Nira Canal	48,70,300	3,18,435	51,07,815	2,38,578	8,554	2,47,130	48,58,923	1,44,116	50,02,439	38,092	...	36,092	29,040	1,440	30,480	5,609	...	0.11	...	1,89,501	...	1,83,958	...	3.68	
Mhasvad Tank	20,24,327	1,03,947	21,28,274	6,360	62	6,422	19,74,261	60,509	20,34,770	19,430	...	19,430	12,157	672	12,729	6,701	...	0.33	...	78,843	...	72,142	...	3.54	
Gokak Canal, First Section	4,05,939	13,802	4,19,741	...	...	...	4,09,939	11,727	4,12,666	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,038	...	16,038	...	3.88
Total, Works in Operation	73,09,046	4,36,184	77,45,830	2,44,939	8,616	2,53,555	72,33,823	2,16,352	74,49,875	55,522	...	55,522	41,200	2,012	43,218	12,304	...	0.17	...	2,84,442	...	2,72,138	...	3.65	
<i>Works under Construction.</i>																									
Chankapur Tank	7,01,544	58,265	7,39,809	513	17	532	62,564	3,112	65,676	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,402	...	2,492	...	3.79
Mahadevi do.	9,14,975	88,028	10,03,003	—29	...	—29	33,955	2,161	36,116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,359	...	1,359	...	3.78
Total, Works under Construction	16,16,519	1,26,293	17,42,812	484	17	503	96,519	5,273	1,01,792	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,851	...	3,851	...	3.78
Total, Protective Works	89,25,565	5,62,477	94,88,042	2,45,423	8,633	2,54,056	73,30,342	2,21,625	75,51,667	55,522	...	55,522	41,200	2,012	43,218	12,304	...	0.16	...	2,88,293	...	2,75,989	...	3.65	
PRODUCTIVE WORKS.																									
SIND.																									
<i>Works in Operation.</i>																									
Desert Canal	12,34,790	41,193	12,75,983	...	...	...	12,17,014	40,507	12,57,521	28,030	* 1,42,725	1,70,755	61,844	1,209	52,553	1,18,202	...	0.40	...	48,631	69,521	...	5.53	...
Unharwah	8,45,427	8,330	8,53,757	...	...	...	8,31,886	7,293	8,39,179	27	* 45,702	45,729	15,724	328	16,052	29,677	...	8.75	...	13,273	16,404	...	4.84	...
Begari Canal	16,25,609	47,470	16,73,079	...	...	...	16,23,009	47,470	16,73,079	28,355	* 2,10,082	2,38,437	81,372	1,868	83,240	1,55,197	...	9.28	...	65,024	90,173	...	5.39	...
Eastern Nara Works	62,76,698	1,87,190	64,63,888	79,387	2,058	81,445	51,80,651	1,88,398	53,19,019	22,059	* 4,33,730	4,55,789	1,38,572	3,579	1,42,151	3,13,638	...	5.90	...	2,03,638	1,10,000	...	2.07	...	
Total, Sind	84,82,622	2,84,183	87,66,705	79,387	2,058	81,445	83,05,109	2,83,638	85,88,747	78,471	8,32,239	9,10,710	2,87,012	6,984	2,93,996	6,16,714	...	7.18	...	3,30,616	2,80,098	...	3.33	...	
DECCAN AND GUJARAT.																									
<i>Works in Operation.</i>																									
Hathmati Canal	4,94,705	30,000	5,24,705	...	...	...	4,90,925	27,362	5,18,287	7,371	...	7,371	6,406	194	6,602	709	...	0.14	...	19,637	...	18,928	...	3.65
Lower Panjra River Works	4,44,480	22,774	4,67,254	428	20	448	4,33,473	22,693	4,56,076	8,508	6,628	15,136	8,702	377	8,879	6,257	...	1.37	...	17,330	...	11,073	...	2.43	
Kadva River Works	7,50,061	34,969	7,85,030	4,584	159	4,743	6,90,381	28,568	7,18,949	9,046	594	9,640	6,106	376	6,542	3,099	...	0.43	...	27,524	...	24,426	...	3.39	
Pravara River Works—Lakh Canal	3,73,188	20,277	3,93,465	2,280	50	2,330	3,52,509	10,454	3,71,963	1,251	...	1,251	3,431	167	3,598	...	2.347	...	0.63	...	14,055	...	16,402	...	4.41
Mutha Canals	60,53,235	2,40,097	62,93,332	47,128	752	47,880	60,79,831	2,27,299	63,07,130	2,18,813	...	2,18,813	76,799	4,237	81,036	1,37,757	...	2.19	...	2,42,251	...	1,04,494	...	1.66	
Ekrak Tank	12,28,242	1,06,687	13,34,930	...	...	...	12,28,117	1,06,280	13,33,406	24,819	...	24,819	13,185	629	13,824	10,995	...	0.82	...	49,124	...	38,129	...	2.86
Krishna Canal	7,27,547	32,975	7,60,522	1,976	46	2,022	7,95,866	44,458	8,40,314	30,773	...	30,773	12,804	424	13,287	17,430	...	1.86	...	31,795	...	14,309	...	1.52	
Total, Deccan and Gujarat	1,00,73,460	4,87,479	1,05,60,939	56,402	1,067	57,469	1,00,71,092	4,75,033	1,05,46,125	8,00,581	7,222	8,07,803	1,27,415	6,438	1,32,848	1,73,965	...	1.65	...	4,01,716	...	2,27,761	...	2.16	
Total, Productive Works	1,85,55,981	7,71,662	1,93,27,643	1,35,780	3,115	1,39,895	1,83,76,201	7,58,671	1,91,34,872	3,79,052	8,39,461	12,18,513	4,14,427	13,417	4,27,844	7,90,609	...	4.13	...	7,32,332	58,337	...	0.30	...	
GRAND TOTAL, PROTECTIVE AND PRODUCTIVE WORKS	2,74,82,153	13,34,187	2,88,16,290	3,81,214	11,748	3,92,962	2,57,06,243	9,30,296	2,66,86,539	4,34,574	8,39,461	12,74,035	4,55,633	5,429	4,71,062	8,09,723	...	0.1	...	10,20,625	...	2,17,652	...	0.82	

Note.—(1) Direct charges under working expenses include share of collection charges in the Civil Department calculated at certain percentages fixed by Government, but which are not adjusted in the Finance Accounts.
 (2) The Gokak Canal, First Section, having been provincialised the receipts and working expenses have been included with those of the storage works which are classed as Minor Works and Navigation.
 (3) The construction estimates of the Unharwah, Begari Canal and Ekrak Tank closed from 31st March 1891.

* Inclusive of 4 per cent. on 1/4ths of the proceeds from sale of occupancy rights in lands.

APP. IV. F. (1) J

BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

[1890-91.

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

F.—PUBLIC WORKS

ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNTS

(2).—General abstract of financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of Ordinary in respect of those works for,

Name of Work.	ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION.			CAPITAL			
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	During 1890-91.			To end
				Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IMPERIAL.							
SIND.							
<i>Works in Operation.</i>							
Sukkur Canal	13,67,731	60,834	14,28,565	.....	...	...	13,28,747
Ghar do,	4,45,778	34,483	4,80,261	.....	...	...	4,15,537
Mehrabwah	66,693	1,853	68,546	.....	...	...	66,018
Alibhar Kacheri Canal	28,020	710	28,730	.....	...	...	23,207
Marak Great do,	1,96,364	8,055	2,04,419	.....	...	...	1,93,600
Suvfrazwah	1,18,559	6,121	1,24,680	.....	...	...	1,18,559
Fuleli Canal	10,62,115	41,618	11,03,733	20,969	489	21,458	10,61,775
Total, Sind	32,85,260	1,53,674	34,38,934	20,969	489	21,458	32,07,443
DECCAN AND GUJARAT.							
<i>Works in Operation.</i>							
Khari Cut	1,59,727	11,823	1,71,550	4,472	620	5,092	1,62,124
Hartala Tank	48,890	26,150	75,040	.....	...	...	47,948
Mhnsva Tank	1,29,813	10,202	1,40,015	.....	...	...	1,30,701
Jamda Canals	10,27,238	61,402	10,88,640	1,950	135	2,085	9,78,494
Parsul Tank	2,06,686	7,013	2,13,699	4,775	226	5,001	2,00,277
Pravara River Works—Ojhar Canal	3,25,902	22,309	3,48,211	1,762	65	1,827	3,07,002
Bhatodi Tank	3,51,767	26,511	3,78,278	365	12	377	3,52,421
Matoba do,	1,93,000	17,500	2,10,500	.....	...	...	1,88,146
Kasurdi do,	40,812	4,778	45,590	.....	...	...	40,812
Shirsuphal do,	1,91,038	11,725	2,02,763	2,681	100	2,781	1,93,687
Bhadalvadi do,	2,14,382	14,342	2,28,724	...	347	347	2,13,106
Koregaon do,	40,731	1,318	42,049	25	3	28	37,923
Ashti do,	7,54,250	77,490	8,31,740	8,794	223	9,017	7,47,549
Revani Canal	56,324	3,124	59,448	886	28	914	55,840
Upper Man River Works	4,16,341	28,190	4,44,531	1,328	718	2,046	4,06,302
Yetla River Irrigation Works	6,25,539	45,926	6,71,465	606	16	622	6,09,179
Chikhli Canal	53,803	3,639	57,442	.....	...	...	53,803
Main Tank	3,45,309	21,658	3,66,967	27,631	732	28,363	3,69,626
Muehkundi Tank	1,48,200	17,322	1,65,522	1,029	32	1,061	1,40,217
Nilgund do,	18,631	340	8,971	.....	...	...	8,714
Gadikeri do,	8,888	350	9,238	.....	...	...	8,915
Dambal do,	61,162	3,744	64,906	.....	...	...	60,847
Medleri do,	78,237	3,468	81,705	.....	...	...	78,354
Madag do,	2,32,263	17,144	2,49,407	.....	...	...	1,61,248
Asundi do,	67,731	12,754	80,485	.....	...	...	60,741
Mavinkop do,	27,889	3,928	31,817	.....	...	...	27,612
Total	58,14,553	4,54,150	62,68,703	56,304	3,257	59,561	56,41,588
<i>Work in Abeyance.</i>							
Gokak Canal, Second Section	1,78,001	13,994	1,91,995	1,248	39	1,287	1,74,960
Total, Deccan and Gujarat	59,92,554	4,68,144	64,60,698	57,552	3,296	60,848	58,16,548
Total, Imperial	92,77,814	6,21,818	98,99,632	78,521	3,785	82,306	90,23,991
PROVINCIAL.							
Gokak Canal, First Section, and Storage Works... ..	5,45,587	.....	5,45,587	2,53,807	5,700	2,61,507	5,76,360
GRAND TOTAL	98,23,401	6,21,818	1,04,45,219	3,34,328	9,485	3,43,813	96,00,351

NOTE.—(1) Direct Charges under Working Expenses include share of collection charges in the Civil Department calculated at certain
(2) No revenue has yet been realized on account of improvements to the Nilgund Tank for which a Capital Account has been
Inclusive of 4 per cent. on 3/10ths of the proceeds

DEPARTMENT—continued.

FOR THE YEAR 1890-91.

Irrigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom and the Working Expenses and to end of, 1890-91.

OUTLAY.		RECEIPTS DURING 1890-91.			WORKING EXPENSES.			NET RESULT, EXCLUDING INTEREST (DIFFERENCE BETWEEN REVENUE AND WORKING EXPENSES).			
of 1890-91.		Water-rates, &c.	Collected with Land Revenue.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Excess revenue (Surplus).	Excess expenditure (Deficit).	Rate per cent.	
Indirect charges.	Total.									Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
59,966	13,88,713	2,353	*1,38,733	1,41,086	37,437	544	37,981	1,03,105	...	7.42	...
25,440	4,40,977	11,933	*5,80,915	5,92,845	1,68,994	2,631	1,71,625	4,21,220	...	95.52	...
1,851	67,869	64	*24,293	24,357	13,466	265	13,731	10,626	...	15.66	...
710	23,917	392	*8,086	8,478	5,341	108	5,449	3,029	...	12.66	...
7,953	2,01,553	2,561	*56,817	59,378	41,663	866	42,529	16,849	...	8.36	...
6,121	1,24,680	1,328	*28,512	29,840	22,529	471	23,000	6,840	...	5.49	...
41,049	11,02,824	26,666	*4,60,573	4,87,239	2,52,917	7,646	2,60,563	2,26,676	...	20.55	...
1,43,090	33,50,533	45,294	12,97,929	13,43,223	5,42,347	12,531	5,54,878	7,88,345	...	23.53	...
10,822	1,72,946	6,286	.....	6,286	3,937	201	4,138	2,148	...	1.24	...
25,434	73,382	960	.....	960	624	25	649	311	...	.42	...
10,229	1,40,930	659	.....	659	1,556	101	1,657	...	998	...	.71
51,930	10,30,424	4,411	.....	4,411	7,898	429	8,318	...	3,907	...	.38
6,657	2,06,934	8	.....	8	140	20	160	...	152	...	.07
20,538	3,27,540	8,092	76	8,168	5,507	296	5,803	2,365	...	.72	...
27,010	3,79,431	6,269	146	6,415	3,337	171	4,008	2,407	...	.63	...
12,579	2,00,725	8,946	.....	8,946	2,276	91	2,367	6,579	...	3.28	...
4,778	45,590	630	.....	630	304	12	316	314	...	.69	...
11,824	2,05,511	3,405	.....	3,405	1,735	79	1,814	1,591	...	.77	...
14,122	2,27,228	3,732	.....	3,732	1,692	75	1,767	1,965	...	.86	...
1,266	39,189	1,087	.....	1,087	737	36	773	314	...	.80	...
75,384	8,22,933	4,916	.....	4,916	4,913	238	5,151	...	235	...	.03
2,827	58,667	5,544	.....	5,544	1,866	72	1,938	3,606	...	6.15	...
22,104	4,28,406	7,172	.....	7,172	4,572	151	4,723	2,449	...	.57	...
42,196	6,51,375	9,359	.....	9,359	5,937	200	6,137	3,222	...	.49	...
3,639	57,442	1,909	.....	1,909	766	16	782	1,127	...	1.96	...
22,312	3,91,938	8,198	.....	8,198	5,249	168	5,417	2,781	...	.71	...
15,332	1,55,549	75	.....	75	334	9	343	...	268	...	.17
258	8,972	.....	.....	.....	22	1	23	...	23	...	.26
364	9,279	.....	1,987	1,987	199	...	199	1,788	...	19.27	...
2,099	62,946	1,197	666	1,863	698	19	717	1,146	...	1.82	...
2,795	81,149	293	.....	293	603	15	618	...	325	...	.10
6,350	1,67,598	980	.....	980	1,068	27	1,095	...	115	...	.07
1,718	62,459	327	472	799	688	19	707	92	...	.15	...
3,235	30,847	6	856	862	89	...	89	773	...	2.51	...
3,97,802	60,39,390	84,461	4,203	88,664	57,247	2,462	59,709	28,955	...	.48	...
13,927	1,88,887	...	.....	.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,11,729	62,28,277	84,461	4,203	88,664	57,247	2,462	59,709	28,955	...	.46	...
5,54,819	95,78,810	1,29,755	13,02,132	14,31,887	5,99,594	14,993	6,14,587	8,17,300	...	8.53	...
12,905	3,89,265	10,406	.....	10,406	4,222	200	4,422	5,984	...	1.02	...
5,67,724	1,01,68,075	1,40,161	13,02,132	14,42,293	6,03,816	15,193	6,19,009	8,23,284	...	8.09	...

percentages fixed by Government but which are not adjusted in the Finance Accounts, kept. The matter was still under the consideration of Government at the close of the year, from sale of occupancy rights in land.

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

¹⁰³ (3).—Statement showing the mileage of Roads constructed and in progress maintained from IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL FUNDS in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1890-91.

Executive charges.	Classification and names of roads.	LENGTH IN MILES.			Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	REMARKS.
		Completed.	In progress.	Total.			

IMPERIAL.

The only roads under this head are those within the limits of the several Cantonments and Military stations, which are streets and not, properly speaking, lines of communication. The larger cantonments are now under the control of the Military Works Department, and information is not available for the purposes of this return. There are 6 miles of Imperial Military Road leading to the Purandhar Sanitarium in the Poona District.

		Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Rs.	Rs.		
PROVINCIAL.											
(I).—ROADS METALLED, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT.											
NORTHERN DIVISION.											
Presidency ...	{	Máhim Causeway ...	0	3,558	.....	0	3,558	* 3,02,498	884	} * Original costs taken from tablets on the roads.
		Sion Causeway ...	1	471	.....	1	471	* 82,955	1,421	
		Total, Presidency District ...	1	4,029	1	4,029		
Ahmedábád ...	{	Road from Bibipura to Modása <i>via</i> Dhansura... ..	18	0	.....	18	0	6,103	(a) 4,509	(a) Average for 2 years.
		Extra Municipal roads, Ahmedábád.	4	2,090	.....	4	2,090	Unknown ...	7,053	
		Road from foot of overbridge approaches near the Kalapur gate to junction with road to Camp, Ahmedábád ...	1	3,000	.....	1	3,000	5,700	1,926	
		Road from Dhansura to Harsol	13	0	13	0	7,562	
		Total, Ahmedábád District ...	23	5,090	13	0	36	5,090	.....		.....	Constructed from Imperial Funds and repaired from Provincial Funds. In progress from Provincial Funds.
Kaira ...	..	Road from Dákor and Kapadvanj line towards Modása up to Bibipura.	32	1,760	.....	32	1,760	7,690	3,577	Includes 10 miles of cleared line.
		Total, Kaira District ...	32	1,760	.....	32	1,760	.....	.....
Surat and Broach.		Road from Bilimora to Chikhli, Surat	3	2,640	In Gaikwár's Territory.	3	2,640	10,205	1,500	Completed at a cost of Rs. 61,234 from Provincial and Local Funds. The Gaikwár's portion is maintained from Provincial and the British from Local Funds.	
		Total, Surat and Broach Districts ...	3	2,640	.....	3	2,640	.....	.....
		Carried over ...	61	2,959	13	0	74	2,959	.....	.....

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*(3).—*Provincial Roads—continued.*

Executive charges.	Classification and names of roads.	LENGTH IN MILES.			Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	REMARKS.
		Completed.	In progress.	Total.			
		Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought over ...	61 2,959	13 0	74 2,959	.....	.....
	I.—ROADS METALLED, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT—<i>continued.</i>						
	NORTHERN DIVISION—<i>continued.</i>						
Thána ...	Road from Ulva to Cámpuli (portion in Thána Collectorate) ...	13 2,640	.....	13 2,640	Unknown ...	4,801	The cost of whole road in the Thána and Kolába Collectorates is Rs. 1,50,956. Do. is Rs. 1,61,460.
	Road from Dharántar to Cámpuli (portion in the Thána Collectorate).	3 3,520	.....	3 3,520	6,735	1,547	
	Road from Thána to Panvel (portion in Thána Collectorate) ...	10 2,640	.....	10 2,640	8,073	3,727	
	Total, Thána District ...	27 3,520	.....	27 3,520	.....	.....
	TOTAL, NORTHERN DIVISION ...	89 1,199	13 0	102 1,199	.....	.....
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.						
Belgaum	Road from Belgaum to Panchgaum	43 0	.....	43 0	Unknown ...	11,626	The Málprabha river is not bridged.
	Do. from Belgaum to Vengurla ...	43 0	.....	43 0	17,910	16,027	
	Do. from Belgaum to Lingamat...	40 0	.....	40 0	Unknown ...	10,264	
	Do. from Wárna to Dudganga river, including branch road 1½ miles to Post Office at Kollápur ...	28 1,320	.....	28 1,320	Do. ...	7,036	
	British portion of road to Udgaum, Miraj and Sánгли ...	4 1,320	.....	4 1,320	Do. ...	802	

	Road from Bombay towards Madras from the Málprabha to the Dudganga rivers	74	3,960	.....	74	3,960	Do. ...	24,180
	Total, Belgaum District ...	233	1,320	.....	233	1,320	.....	.....
Bijápur	Kajidoni-Bágalkot road ...	19	0	.....	19	0	2,422	4,784
	Total, Bijápur District ...	19	0	.....	19	0	.....	.....
	Hubli-Sangtikop road from Hubli to Sangtikop	28	0	.....	28	0	12,336	8,320
	Road from the river Málprabha at Mugutkhán Hubli to Harihar ...	122	0	.....	122	0	5,700	27,845
	Tadas-Wadgatti road from Tadas to Kánara Frontier	9	2,640	.....	9	2,640	Unknown ...	3,533
	Kerur feeder road	0	2,990	.....	0	2,990	3,507	163
	Railway feeder road at Buralkod ...	0	900	.....	0	900	2,992	82
	Do. do. Dhárwar	0	4,900	.....	0	4,900	2,391	819
	Do. do. Mugúd	0	600	.....	0	600	2,446	75
	Do. do. Nagargatti	0	2,877	.....	0	2,877	1,161	598
	Road to connect the Dandur Railway Station with the Hubli-Sholápur road	1	660	.....	1	660	4,360	728
	Total, Dhárwár District ...	162	5,007	.....	162	5,007	.....	.....
	Road from Sangtikop to Kárwár <i>via</i> Arbail Ghát	74	3,960	.....	74	3,960	18,947	21,947
	Do. from Ekambi to Samasgi ...	6	2,640	.....	6	2,640	Unknown ...	1,830
	Do. from Palla to Bankápur ...	2	2,640	.....	2	2,640	921	483
	Do. from Kárwar to Kodibág ...	2	2,640	.....	2	2,640	Unknown ...	661
	Do. from Koney bridge to Sezwad ...	2	3,780	.....	2	3,780	6,384	871
	Do. from Kutgal to the bank of Tadari river	1	0	.....	1	0	Unknown ...	306
	Do. from Haliyál to Belgaum Frontier up to Lingannat ...	9	0	.....	9	0	11,891	2,394
	Do. from Koney to the junction of Kodibág <i>via</i> jail at Kárwár ...	1	2,490	.....	1	2,490	4,625	236
	Total, Kánara District ...	100	2,310	.....	100	2,310	.....	.....
	Carried over ...	604	4,556	13	0	617	4,556	.....

The cost includes travellers' Bungalows, Dharmshálas, bridges, &c. The river Málprabha is not bridged.

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.

(3).—Provincial Roads—continued.

Executive charges.	Classification and names of roads.	LENGTH IN MILES.						Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	REMARKS.
		Completed.		In progress.		Total.				
		Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought over ...	604	4,556	13	0	617	4,556	
	I.—ROADS METALLED, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT—continued.									
	SOUTHERN DIVISION—continued.									
Ratnágiri and Kolába.	Road from the bottom of Kumbharli Ghát to Chiplún and Gowalkot.	14	1,320	14	1,320	19,231	5,694	* The average is for 3 years, as the road was transferred from Belgaum to this district in 1888-89.
	Do. over Amba Ghát ...	8	1,760	.....	.....	8	1,760	45,418	3,738
	Do. from Belgaum to Vengurla <i>via</i> Párpoli Ghát (portion from Vengurla to top of Amboli Ghát) ...	35	0	.....	.....	35	0	17,909	*17,056
	Do. from Ulva to Cámpuli ...	16	0	.....	.....	16	0	4,080	4,295
	Do. from Pen to Washi ...	3	2,640	.....	.....	3	2,640	4,646	763
	Do. from Panvel to Jasai ...	5	3,300	.....	.....	5	3,300	Unknown ...	819
	Do. from Thána to Panvel ...	9	1,320	.....	.....	9	1,320	7,573	3,151
	Do. from Dharamtar to Cámpuli ...	20	0	.....	.....	20	0	6,665	6,005
	Total, Ratnágiri and Kolába Districts.	111	5,060	.....	.....	111	5,060	.....	.....
Sátára ...	Shirval-Wárna road (part of road from Poona to Belgaum) ...	99	2,640	99	2,640	26,304	26,162	10 miles not fully drained.
	Surul-Mahábaleshvar road ...	26	0	.....	.....	26	0	14,364	* 7,216
	Fitzgerald Ghát road ...	20	0	.....	.....	20	0	22,780	7,495
	Karad-Kumbarli Ghát road ...	46	0	.....	.....	46	0	23,247	16,715
	Sátára-Mahábaleshvar road ...	33	0	.....	.....	33	0	26,457	7,994
	Sátára-Shenadra road ...	4	0	.....	.....	4	0	3,101	1,046
Total, Sátára District ...	228	2,640	.....	.....	228	2,640	.....	.....

TOTAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION ...		856	497	.....	856	497	.....	.....
CENTRAL DIVISION.								
Poona	Road from Dápuri to the foot of the Bhoze Ghát (Poona-Bombay road).	42	0	.....	42	0	Unknown ...	11,549
	Approach road to Deccan Central Jail, Yerrowda ...	1	1,320	.....	1	1,320	4,123	289
	Road from Poona to Shirval (new Sátára road) ...	26	2,112	.....	26	2,112	24,983	11,262
	Road from Fitzgerald Bridge, Poona to Sirúr (Poona-Ahmednagar road).	41	0	.....	41	0	Unknown ...	10,982
	Total, Poona District ...	110	3,432	.....	110	3,432	.....	.....
Sholápur ...	Road from Bársi Road Station to Bársi town ...	21	0	.....	21	0	23,800	7,570
	Total, Sholápur District ...	21	0	.....	21	0	.....	.....
Násik ...	Manmád and Kopargaon road ...	21	0	.....	21	0	Unknown ...	4,844
	Total, Násik District ...	21	0	.....	21	0	.....	.....
Khándesh ...	Málegaon and Manmád road ...	21	0	.....	21	0	Unknown ...	9,675
	Kondaibári Ghát road ...	4	0	.....	4	0	Do. ...	2,309
	Total, Khándesh District ...	25	0	.....	25	0	.....	.....
Ahmednagar ...	Road from Ahmednagar to Sirúr ...	31	0	.....	31	0	Unknown ...	9,809
	Total, Ahmednagar District ...	31	0	.....	31	0	.....	.....
	TOTAL, CENTRAL DIVISION ...	208	3,432	.....	208	3,432	.....	.....
	Carried over ...	1,153	5,128	13 0	1,166	5,128	.....	.....

The river Bhima at Koregaon is not bridged.

Passing *via* Ankaighát and Yeola town.

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.

(3).—Provincial Roads—continued.

Executive charges.	Classification and names of roads.	LENGTH IN MILES.						Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	REMARKS.
		Completed.		In progress.		Total.				
		Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought over ...	1,153	5,128	13	0	1,166	5,128	.....	.....
	I.—ROADS METALLED, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT—concluded.									
	SIND DIVISION.									
Western Canals.	Nára Baghothoro road ...	5	0	.....		5	0	21	428	
	Total, Western Nára District ...	5	0	.....		5	0	.....	.....
	TOTAL, SIND DIVISION ...	5	0	.....		5	0	.....	.....
	TOTAL, I.—ROADS METALLED, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT...	1,158	5,128	13	0	1,171	5,128	.....	.....
	II.—ROADS METALLED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED.									
	NORTHERN DIVISION.									
Thána ...	Road from Kurla to Kasára (Bombay and Agra road) ...	68	0	.....		68	0	Unknown ...	19,532	
	Total, Thána District ...	68	0	.....		68	0	.....	.....
	TOTAL, NORTHERN DIVISION ...	68	0	.....		68	0	.....	.....
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.									
Kánara ...	Road from Dhárwár Frontier near Yergati to Kumta <i>via</i> Sirsi ...	78	2,640	.....		78	2,640	Unknown ...	30,502	
	Total, Kánara District ...	78	2,640	.....		78	2,640	.....	.....

Ratnágiri and Kolába.	Road from Sákharpe to Sangameshvar	20	1,320	.....	20	1,320	4,941	.....
	Road from Pali to the foot of Amba Ghát	19	0	.....	19	0	Unknown ...	2,817
	Road from Mahápral to Varanda and Fitzgerald Ghát	25	2,640	.....	25	2,640	Do. ...	5,591
	Total, Ratnágiri and Kolába Districts.	64	3,960	.....	64	3,960	.....	.....
TOTAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION ...		143	1,320	.....	143	1,320	.....	.....
CENTRAL DIVISION.								
Poona	Road from St. Patrick's Church, Poona, to Hingangaon (Poona-Sholápur road)	87	3,960	.....	87	3,960	Unknown ...	16,311
	Total, Poona District ...	87	3,960	.....	87	3,960	.....	.....
Sholápur ...	Road from Bārsi to Yedsi	20	0	.....	20	0	6,309	8,039
	Do. from Yedsi to Tadwala	8	0	.....	8	0	8,050	3,056
	Total, Sholápur District ...	28	0	.....	28	0	.....	.....
Násik ...	Bombay-Agra road from foot of Kasāra Ghát in south-west to foot of Rahud Ghát in north-east, the part in the Málegaon Táluka beyond being in charge of Khāndesh Executive office	85	0	.....	85	0	Unknown ...	16,862
	Nándgaon-Aurangabad road to His Highness the Nizām's boundary ...	12	0	.....	12	0	Do. ...	3,472
	Násik-Poona road from Násik to Nandur Shingoti	33	0	.....	33	0	Do. ...	9,953
		130	0	130	0
	Carried over ...	1,485	5,128	13	0	1,498	5,128	.....
	Carried over Total of I	1,158	5,128	13	0	1,171	5,128	.....

The annual cost of repair is given for the last four years, the work having been completed in 1886-87.

Passing *via* Igatpuri, Násik, Pimpalgaon Budruk and Chándor. Bridged except at the rivers Godáveri at Násik and Kadwa at Kakangaon, where ferries are maintained.

Bridged except at the rivers Tanyad Man-yad.

Passing by Sinda, False and Sinnar. Metalled to 22nd mile, from 23rd to end mured. River Darna and most streams south of Sinnar not bridged.

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*
(3).—*Provincial Roads—continued.*

Executive charges.	Classification and names of roads.	LENGTH IN MILES.						Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	REMARKS.
		Completed.		In progress.		Total.				
		Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought over ...	1,158	5,128	13	0	1,171	5,128	.....	.....
		1,485	5,128	13	0	1,498	5,128	.....	.....
		130	0	.....		130	0	.....	.....
	II.—ROADS METALLED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED— <i>concluded.</i>									
	CENTRAL DIVISION— <i>continued.</i>									
Násik— <i>contd.</i> ...	Násik-Balsad road from Násik to north-west boundary ...	39	0	.....		39	0	Unknown ...	8,413	Metalled to 20th mile and beyond that muramed; passing <i>vid</i> Chachergaon, Sawalghát and Peint.
	Satighát road ...	5	0	.....		5	0	Do. ...	430	A ghat road leading to Harsul.
	Satighát-Harsul road ...	3	0	.....		3	0	Do. ...	418	From foot of Satighát to Harsul.
	Total, Násik District ...	177	0	.....		177	0	.....	.....
Khándesh ...	Bombay and Agra road ...	106	0	.....		106	0	Unknown ...	37,425	Out of the total mileage 21 miles from the Nahar Bari to Girna Bridge are muramed only. The muramed portion north of the Tápti (28 miles) is in process of being metalled.
	Dhulia and Chálisgaon road ...	34	0	.....		34	0	14,922	10,838	Metalling nearly completed.
	Total, Khándesh District ...	140	0	.....		140	0	.....	.....
Ahmednagar ...	Road from Ahmednagar to Dhond...	45	0	.....		45	0	Unknown ...	3,509	} Partly drained.
	Road from the foot of the Imámpur Ghát to Toka ...	27	0	.....		27	0	Do. ...	5,047	
	Total, Ahmednagar District ...	72	0	.....		72	0	.....	.....
	TOTAL, CENTRAL DIVISION ...	504	3,960	.....		504	3,960	.....	.....
	TOTAL, II.—ROADS METALLED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED...	716	0	.....		716	0	.....	.....

		III.—MURAM ROADS BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT.							
		NORTHERN DIVISION.							
Surat and Broach	Road from Párdi to Chiwal ...	13	0	13	0	Unknown ...	2,800	Completed at a cost of Rs. 31,262 and maintained from Provincial Funds.
	Road from Daman to Wapi in British Territory ...	3	2,640	.....	3	2,640	8,932	1,000
	Total, Surat and Broach Districts ...	16	2,640	.....	16	2,640	.....	.....
TOTAL, NORTHERN DIVISION ...		16	2,640	16	2,640	
		SOUTHERN DIVISION.							
Belgaum	Road from Hukeri to Gokák ...	18	2,640	18	2,640	9,928	* 283	Expenditure incurred in 1890-91. * Completed. The road has not been repaired during the last five years.
	Road from Khánápur to Shitawde ...	16	0	.....	16	0	Unknown ...	1,659
	Road from Nipáni to Mahálingpur ...	21	0	10 2,640	31	2,640	Incomplete	3,617	
	Road from Gokák to Navalgund ...	45	0	.....	45	0	Do. ...	.....
Total, Belgaum District ...		100	2,640	10 2,640	111	0	In progress.
Dhárwár	Havanur-Samasgi road, 2nd Section	29 1,320	29	1,320	‡ 2,843	1,332	‡ Cost of improvements. This section is in process of being metalled and provided with masonry bridges and drains from mile No. 22 to 50-25 or between Háveri and Samasgi. This work is completed in 1890-91.
	Hubli-Dambal road ...	47	0	.....	47	0	§ 12,270	9,339
	Road to connect Hukoti Railway Station to the Kárwár and Bellary road ...	0	3,300	0	3,300	8,659	84	§ The cost includes travellers' bungalow, dharmshala, bridges, &c. The road is partially metalled for 10 miles from Hubli and 6 miles on the portion from Gadag to Dambal.
	Total, Dhárwár District ...		47	3,300	29 1,320	76	4,620	.....	.....	The road is partially metalled.
Carried over ...		2,039	3,148	52 3,960	2,092	1,828	
Carried over, Total of I and II ...		1,874	5,128	13 0	1,887	5,128	

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(3).—*Provincial Roads—continued.*

178

App. IV. F. (3).]

BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

[1890-91.

Executive charges.	Classification and names of roads.	LENGTH IN MILES.						Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	REMARKS.
		Completed.		In progress.		Total.				
		Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought over ...	1,874	5,128	13	0	1,887	5,128	.....	.....
	Brought over ...	2,039	3,148	52	3,960	2,092	1,828	.....	.....
	III.—MURAM ROADS BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT— <i>concluded.</i>									
	SOUTHERN DIVISION— <i>continued.</i>									
Kánara	Road from Gersapa to Falls and Talgapa ...	25	0	.....		25	0	2,090	5,652	
	Road from Yellápur to Bankápur via Mundgod...	29	0	.....		29	0	Unknown ...	4,401	
	Road from Sanikatta to Hebul ...	18	0	.....		18	0	Do. ...	1,841	
	Koney sea slope road at Kárwár ...	1	2,844	.....		1	2,844	6,935	582	
	Road from junction of Adlur deviation near Bálagoly to Ankola ...	3	3,960	.....		3	3,960	Unknown ...	299	
	Road from Haliyál to Supa ...	20	2,640	.....		20	2,640	Do. ...	4,798	
	Do. do. to Mavinkop ...	4	2,640	.....		4	2,640	1,796	1,619	
	Total, Kánara District ...	102	1,524	.....		102	1,524	.....	.....
Ratnágiri and Kolába.	Road from Ratnágiri to Mirya ...	4	1,760	.....		4	1,760	7,580	600	
	Do. the foot of Phonda Ghát to Devgad ...	30	0	.....		30	0	2,364	2,115	
	Do. Dharantar to Nágothna ...	13	2,640	.....		13	2,640	10,544	3,566	
	Do. Pen to Antora ...	1	3,960	.....		1	3,960	Unknown ...	249	
	Do. Dharantar to Alibág ...	13	0	.....		13	0	Do. ...	3,739	
		Total, Ratnágiri and Kolába Districts.	62	3,080		62	3,080
	TOTAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION ...	312	5,264	39	3,960	352	3,944	.....	.....

		CENTRAL DIVISION.									
Ahmednagar ...	{	Road from Ahmednagar to Paithan ...	52	0	.....	52	0	Unknown ...	14,999	} Roads partly metalled and partly muramed.
		Do. Nandur-Singonta to Ambeghargaon (Násik-Poona road) ...	27	0	.....	27	0	'Do. ...	5,982	
		Total, Ahmednagar District ...	79	0	.....	79	0	.....	.....
		TOTAL, CENTRAL DIVISION ...	79	0	.....	79	0	.....	.....
		TOTAL, III.—MURAM ROADS BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT ...	408	2,624	39	3,960	448	1,304	.....	.....
		IV.—MURAM ROADS DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED.									
		NORTHERN DIVISION.									
Thána ...	{	Road from Narel to Mátheráu ...	7	2,640	.....	7	2,640	Unknown ...	2,644	} Is a bridal path, only partly metalled. Being metalled. Part is to be metalled.
		Satowli-Khind road ...	2	0	.....	2	0	3,530	275	
		Road from Dahanu to Jawhár ...	27	0	.....	27	0	8,173	1,838	
		Road from Váda to Shirghát ...	6	0	25	0	31	0	4,666	
		Total, Thána District ...	42	2,640	25	0	67	2,640
		TOTAL, NORTHERN DIVISION ...	42	2,640	25	0	67	2,640	.....	.....
		SOUTHERN DIVISION.									
Belgaum ...	{	Road from Nipáni to Phonda Ghát ...	38	3,960	.....	38	3,960	Unknown ...	6,055	14½ miles have been metalled.
		Total, Belgaum District ...	38	3,960	.....	38	3,960	.....	.....
Bijápur ...	{	Bijápur-Honvad road ...	24	2,640	.....	24	2,640	2,867	5,693	} * Roads not improved, hence no capital cost ; only annual repairs are carried out. † A portion of this road from Mulwad to Kollápur, a distance of 15 miles, has been raised with muram, bridged and drained, at a cost of Rs. 60,181.
		Sholápur-Hubli road, portion from the river Bhima near Takli to the river Málprabha near Govinkop ...	† 114	1,320	.....	† 114	1,320	* Unknown...	11,208	
		Road from Tikota towards Nagaz ...	14	2,640	.....	14	2,640	* Do. ...	1,481	
		Total, Bijápur District ...	153	1,320	.....	153	1,320	.....	.....
		Carried over ...	2,517	5,112	77	3,960	2,595	3,792	.....	.....
		Total of I, II & III ...	2,283	2,472	52	3,960	2,336	1,152	.....	.....

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(3).—*Provincial Roads—continued.*

180

Executive charges.	Classification and names of roads.	LENGTH IN MILES.			Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	REMARKS.
		Completed.	In progress.	Total.			
		Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought over ...	2,283 2,472	52 3,960	2,336 1,152	.....	.....
		2,517 5,112	77 3,960	2,595 3,792	.....	.....
	IV.—MURAM ROADS DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED— <i>continued.</i> SOUTHERN DIVISION— <i>continued.</i>						
Dhárwár	Dambal-Hesrur road ...	16 0	.....	16 0	12,261	2,900	The cost includes dharmshálas and travellers' bungalow built on the road. A portion, 9 miles in length, from Dhárwár and Ghát portion 13 miles from mile stone No. 47 to end of the road is metalled. Two large nálas and some drains are to be bridged.
	Dhárwár-Tenai Ghát road ...	59 2,640	.....	59 2,640	2,672	8,885	
	Havanur-Samasgi road, 1st Section .	19 3,960	.....	19 3,960	2,715	2,663	
	Total, Dhárwár District ...	95 1,320	.....	95 1,320	.....	.....
Kánara	Road from Sirsi to Shivmoga <i>via</i> Banwasi.	19 1,320	.....	19 1,320	Unknown ...	2,829	
	Road from Sadáshivgad to Goa frontier.	5 2,640	.....	5 2,640	1,014	307	
	Road from Shetowna to Kárwár <i>via</i> Kadra and Unshi Ghát.	52 0	.....	52 0	2,619	6,105	
	Total, Kánara District ...	76 3,960	.....	76 3,960	.....	.....

APP. IV. F. (3).]

BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

[1890-91.

Ratnágiri Kolába.	and	Road from Nágothna to Keneshwar ...	56	633	.....	56	633	Unknown ...	18,788
		Road from Ratnágiri to Poladpur via Chiplún and Khed.	102	2,640	.....	102	2,640	4,070	10,853
		Road from Hatbkambe to Dájipur via Rájápur, Kharepátan and Phonda.	80	0	.....	80	0	Unknown ...	10,482
		Road from Khed to Harnai ...	25	0	.....	25	0	Unknown ..	3,199
		Road from Phonda to Vijiádurg via Waghotan.	33	0	.....	33	0	Do. ...	1,605
Total, Ratnágiri and Kolába Districts.		296	3,273	.....	296	3,273	.....	.....
Sátára	...	Karád-Nagaz road (part of Karád- Bijápur road).	59	0	59	0	Unknown ...	7,485	In process of being metalled, and is partly drained. Do. do.
		Dharampuri-Varanda Ghát road ...	44	0.	.....	44	0	Do. ...	11,667
		Total, Sátára District ...	103	0	.....	103	0	.....	.....
TOTAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION ...		763	3,273	.....	763	3,273	.....	.....
CENTRAL DIVISION.										
Poona ...	...	Road from Wada to Bhorgiri ...	15	0	.....	15	0	Unknown...	.....
		Road from Ghoda to Ambegaon ...	6	0	2 2,640	8	2,640	4,800	.....
		Road from Dápuri to Ambeghargaon (Poona-Násik road) ...	61	0	.....	61	0	Unknown...	9,499
Total, Poona District ...		82	0	2 2,640	84	2,640	.....	.....
Sholápur	...	Portion of Poona-Hyderabad road from the Bhima river to Tandul- vádi ...	75	0	.....	75	0	4,125	9,425
		Sholápur-Takli road ...	19	0	.....	19	0	6,052	3,598
		Kuslumb-Yermala road ...	8	0	.....	8	0	3,125	1,236
		Cantonment roads, Sholápur ...	4	2,640	.....	4	2,640	5,089	1,422
		Total, Sholápur District ...	106	2,640	.....	106	2,640	.....	.....
Carried over ...		3,278	465	80 1,320	3,358	1,785	.....	.....
Carried over, Total of I, II & III		2,283	2,472	52 3,960	2,336	1,152	.....	.....

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*(3).—*Provincial Roads—continued.*

Executive charges.	Classification and names of roads.	LENGTH IN MILES.			Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	REMARKS.			
		Completed.		In progress.				Total.		
		Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought over ...	2,283	2,472	52	3,960	2,336	1,152	.....	.....
	Brought over ...	3,278	465	80	1,320	3,358	1,785	.....	.....
	IV.—MURAM ROADS DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED— <i>concluded.</i> CENTRAL DIVISION— <i>continued.</i>									
Khándesh ...	Dhulia-Surat road from Dhulia to Sakri ...	32	0	.....	.....	32	0	6,994	7,769	Portion of this road from Dhulia to Sondwa nála has lately been metalled (3½ miles).
	Roads connecting Government buildings at Bhusával ...	0	2,640	.....	.....	0	2,640	1,614	501	
	Cross Road at Málegaon ...	3	1,760	.....	.....	3	1,760	Unknown...	1,251	
	Total, Khándesh District ...	35	4,400	.....	.....	35	4,400	.....	.....
Ahmednagar ...	Road from Ahmednagar to Pimpalgaon (Ahmednagar-Málegaon road).	66	0	.....	.....	66	0	Unknown ...	11,135	In progress. Do.
	Road from Jamgaon on the Kolhar-Bari road to Kotul ...	.....	.....	10	0	10	0	1,463	.....
	Road from Randha on the Kolhar-Bari road to Samrad... ..	.....	.....	9	0	9	0	1,315	.....
	Total, Ahmednagar District ...	66	0	19	0	85	0	.....	.....
	TOTAL, CENTRAL DIVISION ...	290	1,760	21	2,640	311	4,400	.....	.....
	TOTAL, IV.—MURAM ROADS DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED	1,096	2,393	46	2,640	1,142	5,033	.....	.....

		V.—VILLAGE OR CLEARED ROADS.							
		SOUTHERN DIVISION.							
Dhárwár	Anmode-Hemadgi road ...	6	0	6	0	Unknown ...	1,518	A short length in miles Nos. 38 and 39 is metalled. Drains are not built on this road. A short length of 1½ miles metalled from Dandur Station and Hetsur village and also from Hubli to Kusugal, a distance of 6¼ miles.
	Road from Hubli to the river Málprabha at Konur ...	47	0	.....	47	0	4,670	6,035
	Total, Dhárwár District ...	53	0	.....	53	0	.....	.....
Kánara...	Road from Yellápur to Haliyál ...	27	0	27	0	2,017	7,607	
	Kundal Ghát approach...	9	0	.....	9	0	Unknown ...	588
	Dhokarpa Ghát approach ...	7	2,640	.....	7	2,640	Do. ...	320
	Kuveshi Ghát approach ...	11	0	.....	11	0	Do. ...	334
	Diggy Ghát approach ...	20	2,640	.....	20	2,640	Do. ...	1,662
	Road from Karka to Samzoda vid Dandeli and Poteli ...	19	0	.....	19	0	Do. ...	487
	Road from Yellápur to Ganeshgudi and Barboli ...	19	0	.....	19	0	Do. ...	945
Total, Kánara District ...	113	0	.....	113	0	.....	.....
TOTAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION ...		166	0	.....	166	0	.....	.....
		CENTRAL DIVISION.							
Ahmednagar	Road from Malegaon to Ambit ...	11	0	11	0	1,095	318	Average for 2 years. Out of 16 miles as shown in the estimate, only 11 miles have been completed and not 16 miles as shown in the previous return. This road was partly constructed from Provincial and partly from Local Funds. Repairs commenced from 1889-90.
	Total, Ahmednagar District ...	11	0	.....	11	0	.....	.....
Khándesh	Dhulia-Surat road from Sakri to Pakhari ...	50	0	50	0	2,030	The portion below the Kondia-Bari Ghát is cleared annually.
	Total, Khándesh District ...	50	0	.....	50	0	.....	.....
Carried over ...		3,606	4,865	99 1,320	3,706	905	
Total of I, II, III and IV. {		3,379	4,865	99 1,320	3,479	905	.....	.....

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(3).—*Provincial Roads—concluded.*

Executive charges.	Classification and names of roads.	LENGTH IN MILES.						Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five year.	REMARKS.
		Completed.		In progress.		Total.				
		Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought over ...	3,379	4,865	99	1,320	3,479	905	.....	.....
	V.—VILLAGE OR CLEARED ROADS— <i>concluded.</i>	3,606	4,865	99	1,320	3,706	905	.....	.....
	CENTRAL DIVISION— <i>continued.</i>									
Násik ...	Road from Karanjale to Harsul ...	18	0	.....	.....	18	0	Unknown ...	505
	Nanasighat road ...	3	2,640	.....	.....	3	2,640	Do. ...	430
	Total, Násik District ...	21	2,640	.....	.....	21	2,640	.....	.....
	TOTAL, CENTRAL DIVISION ...	82	2,640	.....	.....	82	2,640	.....	.....
	TOTAL, V.—VILLAGE OR CLEARED ROADS ...	248	2,640	.....	.....	248	2,640	.....	.....
	GRAND TOTAL, PROVINCIAL ROADS ...	3,628	2,225	99	1,320	3,727	3,545	.....	.....
	TOTAL OF I, II, III, IV & V...	3,628	2,225	99	1,320	3,727	3,545	.....	.....

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—continued.

(4).—Statement showing the mileage, &c., and progress of LOCAL FUND ROADS maintained by the Public Works Department in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1890-91.

830-47

1890-91.]

Executive Districts.	Classification and names of roads.	LENGTH IN MILES.			Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	REMARKS.			
		Completed.		In progress.				Total.		
		Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Rs.	Rs.	
	I.—ROADS, METALLED, BRIDGED AND DRAINED, THROUGHOUT.									
	NORTHERN DIVISION.									
Ahmedábád ...	Road from Bávla to near the Sábar-mati Railway Station <i>viá</i> Ahmedábád ...	24	0		24	0	4,814	9,459	Constructed from Bávla to Ahmedábád from Imperial Funds and the remaining portion from Local Funds.
	Road from Sarkhej to Sánand ...	9	0	.....		9	0	7,572	3,419
	Road from Sánand to Sánand Railway Station ...	2	2,640	.....		2	2,640	8,857	1,070
	Road from Ahmedábád to Báraja ...	.....		11	0	11	0	10,511	(a) 489
	Total, Ahmedábád District ...	35	2,640	11	0	46	2,640	.....	.....		In progress. (a) Actual for one year.
Kaira and Panch Maháls.	Road from Kaira to Mehmádábád, including a branch to the Collector's bungalow at Kaira <i>viá</i> Camp ...	11	660		11	660	8,152	4,003	11 miles are metalled with kunker as well as covered with a layer of stone metal, 6 miles are in process of being metalled with stone, and the remaining are embanked and bridged only.
	Road from Kaira to Sábar-mati river, including a branch to Náika from Vásna ...	14	3,960	.....		14	3,960	6,087	5,277
	Road from Vásad to Borsad ...	11	660	.....		11	660	11,016	4,144
	Road from A'nand to Petlád ...	3	2,640	.....		3	2,640	6,793	766
	Road from Nadiád to Kapadvanj ...	27	0	.....		27	0	13,212	4,651
	Road from Dákor to Kapadvanj ...	20	0	.....		20	0	6,766	6,134
	Road from Bárajri Railway Station to Náika ...	14	1,320	.....		14	1,320	6,857	4,917
	Road from Limkheda to Jhálod ...	25	0	.....		25	0	5,748	6,110
	Road from Godhra to Dohad, including a branch to Báriya from Ashádi.	53	0	.....		53	0	12,514	16,949
Carried over ...	179	3,960	.....		179	3,960	.....	.....
	35	2,640	11	0	46	2,640	.....	.....

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[App. IV. F. (4).

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.

(4).—Local Fund Roads—continued.

189

APP. IV. F. (4).]

BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

[1890-91.

Executive Districts.	Classification and names of roads.	LENGTH IN MILES.			Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	REMARKS.
		Completed.	In progress.	Total.			
		Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought forward ...	35 2,640	11 0	46 2,640	.....	.....
	I.—ROADS, METALLED, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT—continued.	179 3,960	.....	179 3,960	.....	.....
Kaira and Panch Maháls—continued.	Road from Nadiád to Wásna, including branches to Shedhi Bridge near Kaira via Ratanpur from Mátar and Saudhán ...	18 2,640	.....	18 2,640	5,842	4,741	
	Total, Kaira and Panch Maháls Districts ...	198 1,320	.....	198 1,320	.....	.....
Surat and Broach.	Road from Bilimora to Chikhli (in British Territory) ...	2 2,640	.....	2 2,640	10,205	1,000	Completed at a cost of Rs. 61,234 from Provincial and Local Funds.
	Road from Anklesvar to Hánsot, Broach Collectorate ...	13 2,640	.....	13 2,640	16,135	4,000	Completed at a cost of Rs. 2,13,788 and maintained from Local Funds.
	Road from Anklesvar to Bari Batha, Broach Collectorate ...	3 0	.....	3 0	10,715	900	Completed at a cost of Rs. 32,145 and maintained from Local Funds.
	Road from Kim to Turkeshvar and thence to Mándvi ...	9 0	.....	9 0	10,443	3,780	This road is 27 miles long and is divided into three sections of 9 miles each. The first section is metalled and completed at a cost of Rs. 93,987.
		18 0	.....	18 0	Unknown...		
	Total, Surat and Broach Districts ...	46 0	.....	46 0	.....	.....
	Road from Sanján Railway Station to Sanján Bandar ...	2 2,640	.....	2 2,640	Unknown ...	.....
	Road from Virár to Agáshi ...	3 2,640	.....	3 2,640	17,302	858	
	Road from Bándra to Ghodbandar ...	18 1,320	.....	18 1,320	Unknown ...	8,000	
	Road from Kandiwli to Bándra, Ghodbandar ...	0 2,800	.....	0 2,800	.....	231	
	Road from Málád to Bándra, Ghodbandar road ...	0 3,960	.....	0 3,960	.....	.....
	Road from Chinchavli to Bándra, Ghodbandar road ...	0 1,600	.....	0 1,600	.....	.....

Thána ...	Road from Goregaon Railway Station to Bándra, Ghodbandar road.	0	1,690	.....	0	1,690	3,568	.....
	Road from Kondivtey to Kurla, Versáva road	0	2,100	.....	0	2,100	Unknown ...	.....
	Road from Saki to Vehár	3	0	.....	3	0	Do. ...	510
	Road from Sion to Trombay	6	0	.....	6	0	Do. ...	1,975
	Road from Vadávli to Sion, Trombay	0	2,800	.....	0	2,800	Do. ...	.....
	Road from Maroli to Ghátkopar	1	4,320	.....	1	4,320	Do. ...	300
	Bhándúp Station road	0	1,000	.....	0	1,000	Do. ...	.....
	Road from Bhiwndi to Kom	5	0	.....	5	0	Do. ...	.....
	Road from Vevji to Umbargaon	3	1,320	.....	3	1,320	1,516	500
	Road from Dáhánu Railway Station to Powda Creek	1	1,320	.....	1	1,320	Unknown ...	207
	Road from Boisar to Tárápur and Chinchni	7	2,640	.....	7	2,640	20,566	1,499
	Road from Pápdí to Khárághoda	5	1,320	.....	5	1,320	13,687	1,190
	Road from Kurla to Versova	6	2,640	.....	6	2,640	Unknown ...	1,466
	Road from Kurla to Kule Kalyán	0	1,600	.....	0	1,600	Do. ...	.....
	Road from Ghátkopar to Chahul	6	2,640	.....	6	2,640	Do. ...	758
	Povai road... ..	1	2,520	.....	1	2,520	Do. ...	1,600
	Pokhran road	4	1,320	.....	4	1,320	Do. ...	503
	Road from Chowk to Karjat	6	0	.....	6	0	11,491	.....
	Total, Thána District	85	1,950	.....	85	1,950	.....	.....
TOTAL, NORTHERN DIVISION	365	630	11 0	376	630	.....	.....
SOUTHERN DIVISION.								
Sátára ...	Wái-Wathar road	18	0	.....	18	0	7,103	6,340
	Sátára-Padli road	10	0	.....	10	0	9,309	3,496
	Wái-Panchvád road... ..	8	0	.....	8	0	1,925	1,536
Total, Sátára District	36	0	.....	36	0	.....	.....
TOTAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION	36	0	.....	36	0	.....	.....
CENTRAL DIVISION.								
Poona ...	Road from Junnar to Náráyangaon	9	0	.....	9	0	.....	1,282
Total, Poona District	9	0	.....	9	0	.....	.....
Carried over	410	630	11 0	421	630	.....	.....

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.

(4).—Local Fund Roads—continued.

148

Executive Districts.	Classification and names of roads.	LENGTH IN MILES.						Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	REMARKS.
		Completed.		In progress.		Total.				
		Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought forward ...	410	630	11	0	421	630	.....	.....
	I.—ROADS, METALLED, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT—concluded. CENTRAL DIVISION—continued.									
Khándesh	Sávda-Gatha road ...	3	0	.....		3	0	9,649	1,522	
	Total, Khándesh District ...	3	0	.....		3	0	.....	.....
	TOTAL, CENTRAL DIVISION ...	12	0	.....		12	0	.....	.....
	TOTAL, I.—ROADS METALLED, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT ...	413	630	11	0	424	630	.....	.....
	II.—ROADS, METALLED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED. NORTHERN DIVISION.									
Ahmedábád	Road from Dhandhuka to Gogo (Portion in British Territory) ...	34	0	.....		34	0	* 18,980	3,715	* This includes the cost of improvements lately sanctioned by District Local Board for a portion of road 6 miles in length from Dhandhuka to Tagdi. Constructed from Imperial Funds, but now repaired from Local Funds. † Average for 2 years.
	Road from Dhandhuka to Ránpur ...	18	0	.....		18	0	4,860	3,175	
	Portion of road from Ahmedábád to Dholka ...	8	0	.....		8	0	4,313	† 3,920	
	Total, Ahmedábád District ..	60	0	.....		60	0	.....	.....
Surat and Broach	Road from Broach to Jambusar ...	29	0	.....		29	0	18,711	5,000	Completed at a cost of Rs. 5,42,620.
	Total, Surat and Broach Districts ...	29	0	.....		29	0	.....	.....

APP. IV. F. (4.)

BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

[1890-9

Thána	Road from Bhiwndi to Váda, 1st and 2nd sections ...	25	0	.....	25	0	5,844	7,000
	Road from Kalyán to Málsej Ghát... ..	35	0	.....	35	0	6,388	12,000
	Road from Bhayndar to Utan ...	2	0	4 2,640	6	2,640	5,204	.....
	Road from Malad to Merwa ...	3	0	0 2,640	3	2,640	6,427	.....
	Road from Thána to Ghodbandar ...	7	1,320	.....	7	1,320	Unknown ...	1,900
Total, Thána District ...		72	1,320	5 0	77	1,320	.....	.....
TOTAL, NORTHERN DIVISION ...		161	1,320	5 0	166	1,320	.....	.....
SOUTHERN DIVISION.								
Bijápur	Road from Hungund to Ilkal ..	.....		8 0	8 0		3,278	.....
	Guledgud-Katigeri road ...	6	2,640	.....	6	2,640	4,504	‡ 926
	Bágalkot-Hungund road ...	27	2,640	.....	27	2,640	2,437	3,964
Total, Bijápur District ...		34	0	8 0	42	0	.....	.....
TOTAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION ...		34	0	8 0	42	0	.....	.....
CENTRAL DIVISION.								
Poona	Road from Poona to Páud ...	17	2,640	.....	17	2,640	Unknown ...	3,091
	Road from Poona to Singhar Fort... ..	13	0	.....	13	0	Do. ...	2,033
	Total, Poona District ...	30	2,640	.....	30	2,640	.....	.....
TOTAL, CENTRAL DIVISION ...		30	2,640	.....	30	2,640	.....	.....
TOTAL, II.—ROADS METALLED, AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED ...		225	3,960	13 0	238	3,960	.....	.....
III.—MURAM ROADS, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT.								
NORTHERN DIVISION.								
Kaira and Panch Maháls.	Road from Godhra to Khakhria ..	22	2,640	.....	22	2,640	9,894	1,193
	Road from Kákai to Jámbughoda ...	27	0	.....	27	0	971	704
	Total, Kaira & Panch Maháls Districts.	49	2,640	.....	49	2,640	.....	.....
Carried over ...		688	1,950	24 0	712	1,950	.....	.....
Carried over Totals, I and II ...		638	4,590	24 0	662	4,590	.....	.....

} In progress.

} Large nálas are provided with Irish bridges, i. e. Dips.
‡ Average for three years.

} This road is metalled out of current repair grant.

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*(4).—*Local Fund Roads*—*continued.*

Executive Districts.	Classification and names of roads.	LENGTH IN MILES.			Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	REMARKS.
		Completed.	In progress.	Total.			
		Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought forward ...	638 4,590	24 0	662 4,590	.....	.....
	688 1,950	24 0	712 1,950	.....	.....
	III.—MURAM ROADS, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT— <i>continued.</i>						
	NORTHERN DIVISION— <i>continued.</i>						
Surat and Broach	Road from Bulsár to Dharampor ...	15 1,320	.....	15 1,320	5,545	2,500	Completed at a cost of Rs. 83,277 and maintained from Local Funds.
	Road from Majura gate to Bhurthana in Chorási Táluka ...	1 2,640	.....	1 2,640	2,700	.....	Completed at a cost of Rs. 4,045 by Public Works Department from Local Funds and is maintained by Civil Agency.
	Road from Ránder to Olpád ...	8 2,640	.....	8 2,640	10,805	2,500	Completed at a cost of Rs. 86,411 and maintained from Local Funds.
	Road from Surat to Sachín in British Territory ...	3 2,640	.....	3 2,640	Unknown ...	2,000	Completed and maintained from Local Funds.
	Road from Surat to Sachín in Sachín State Territory ...	4 0	.....	4 0	Do. ...		
	Total, Surat and Broach Districts ...	32 3,960	.....	32 3,960	.....	.....	Completed and maintained by the Sachín State.
Thána ...	Road from Govindi to Sion Trombay.	3 0	.....	3 0	Unknown ...	145	
	Road from Bhándup to Vehár ...	2 2,640	.....	2 2,640	Do. ...	258	
	Total, Thána District ...	5 2,640	.....	5 2,640	.....	.....
	TOTAL, NORTHERN DIVISION ...	87 3,960	.....	87 3,960	.....	.....
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.						
Belgaum	Bágevádi-Saundatti road—						
	(a) Improving portion from Bágevádi to Bail Hongal ...	15 1,320	0 1,320	15 2,640	.....	2,134	
	(b) Improving portion from Bail Hongal to Saundatti ...	18 2,640	.....	18 2,640	.....	
Total, Belgaum District ...	33 3,960	0 1,320	34 0	.....	.....

Dhárwár	...	Navalgund-Annigeri road ...	8	0	3	2,640	11	2,640	9,585	1,858	Improvements to the road have been completed in 1890-91. The road is being metalled.	
		Dhárwár-Haliyál road...	17	556	.....	.....	17	556	1,285	2,603
		Total, Dhárwár District ...	25	556	3	2,640	28	3,196	.....	.....
Ratnágiri and Kolába.	and	Road from Alibág to Rewas ...	15	0	15	0	10,033	2,509		The road was completed in 1884-85, and the average annual cost of maintenance given is for the last four years.
		Road from Roha to Kolad ...	7	1,320	.....	.....	7	1,320	Unknown ..	1,002
		Road over Mutholi Khind (section of Indápur and Tale road) ...	2	1,320	.....	.....	2	1,320	7,585	448
		Portion of Pen-Panvel road between Dusviferd and Kalhe Khind ...	3	2,640	.....	.....	3	2,640	4,856	685
		Road from Salao to Korlai ...	2	1,090	.....	.....	2	1,090	2,428	.....	
		Total, Ratnágiri and Kolába Districts.	30	1,090	.....	.....	30	1,090	.....	.....
TOTAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION ...			89	326	3	3,960	92	4,286		The average cost of maintenance is for four years.
CENTRAL DIVISION.												
Ahmednagar	...	Road from the village of Belwandi to the Belvandi Railway Station ...	3	1,320	.....	.....	3	1,320	4,940	251
		Road from Shrigonda to Mádha-Vadgaon on the Dhond road <i>viá</i> Pimpri Railway Station ...	7	3,960	.....	.....	7	3,960	4,099	932
		Road from Khadke on Nagar Toka road to Belápur Railway Station <i>viá</i> Nevása ...	24	0	.....	.....	24	0	6,563	647
		Road from the town of Belápur to the Belápur Railway Station ...	4	0	.....	.....	4	0	3,829	506
		Road to the Railway Station at Belápur ...	14	0	.....	.....	14	0	3,574	705
		Road from Rahatta on the Nagar-Málegon road to the Railway Station at Chitale ...	10	0	.....	.....	10	0	4,405	1,118
		Road from Kopargaon on the Nagar-Málegaon road to the Railway Station at Signápur ...	2	1,320	.....	.....	2	1,320	4,965	419
Carried over ...			65	1,320	.....	.....	65	1,320	.....	.....
Carried over Total of I and II.			815	3,596	27	3,960	843	2,276	.....	.....
Carried over Total of I and II.			638	4,590	24	0	662	4,590	.....	.....

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.

(4).—Local Fund Roads—continued.

192

Executive Districts.	Classification and names of roads.	LENGTH IN MILES.			Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	REMARKS.
		Completed.	In progress.	Total.			
		Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought forward ...	638 4,590	24 0	662 4,590	.....	.....
		815 3,596	27 3,960	843 2,276	.....	.....
		65 1,320	.....	65 1,320	.....	.....
	III.—MURAM ROADS, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT—concluded.						
	CENTRAL DIVISION—continued.						
	Ráhuri feeder roads (comprising road from Ráhuri to the Ráhuri Railway Station, road connecting the Nagar-Málegaon road and Ráhuri feeder road, and road connecting the Ráhuri feeder road and the dharmshála at the Ráhuri Railway Station).	3 0	.....	3 0	3,545	743	
	Road from Khospuri on the Nagar-Páithan road to Ismálpur on the Nagar-Málegaon road <i>vid</i> Vámbori Railway Station.	12 0	.....	12 0	4,685	334	This road was shown in the last return in three separate portions.
	Road from Tisgaon on the Nagar-Shevgaon road to the village of Páthardi ...	7 2,640	.....	7 2,640	3,020	3,197	Some items of this road are in progress. Average for one year.
	Road from Kolhar on the Nagar-Málegaon road to the Bári Ghát ...	65 0	.....	65 0	2,711	7,646	
	Road from Nagar to Bábulgaon and thence to Takle-Khándeshwar on the Kharda-Shrígonda road ...	40 0	.....	40 0	.....	5,162	
	Road from Supa on the Nagar-Sirúr road to Pimpalgaon Deepa ...	42 0	.....	42 0	.....	3,744	
	Road from Nagar to Tisgaon ...	23 2,640	.....	23 2,640	.....	2,787	Average for four years. These two roads were shown in the last return as one road.
	Road from Tisgaon to Shevgaon ...	15 0	.....	15 0	.....	516	
	Road from Karjat to Chincholi on the Kharda-Shrígonda road ...	7 0	.....	7 0	.....	523	Average for three years.
	Road from Nagar to Jámkhed ...	47 0	.....	47 0	.....	3,543	
	Road from Párner to Chincholi ...	5 0	.....	5 0	.....	466	

Ahmednagar—
continued.

App. IV. F. (4.)

BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

[1890-91

	Road from Kharda to Shrigonda (up to Khadkat) ...	30	0	.....	30	0	.....	7,896	
	Road from Supa on the Nagar-Sirur road to the Railway Station at Sárola ...	7	0	.....	7	0	.....	411	
	Road from Shendi on the Nagar-Paithan road to Vámbori ...	8	0	.....	8	0	.....	619	
	Moho-Ghát road ...	1	0	.....	1	0	.....	796	
	Road from Vilád Station to Nagar-Málegaon road ...	0	495	.....	0	495	* 139	.....
	Total, Ahmednagar District ...	378	1,815	.....	378	1,815	.....	.....
Sholápur	Road from Jeur to Karmála ...	11	0	.....	11	0	4,917	1,320	
	Total, Sholápur District ...	11	0	.....	11	0	.....	.....
	TOTAL, CENTRAL DIVISION ...	389	1,815	.....	389	1,815	.....	.....
	TOTAL, III.—MURAM ROADS BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT ...	566	821	3 3,960	569	4,781	.....	.....
	IV.—MURAM ROADS DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED.								
	NORTHERN DIVISION.								
	Road from Godhra to Shera ...	14	0	.....	14	0	3,552	687	
	Road from Oorwáda <i>via</i> Morwa to Sunth Frontier ...	20	0	.....	20	0	3,641	1,020	
	Total, Kaira and Panch Maháls Districts ...	34	0	.....	34	0	.....	.....
	Road from Máhim to Váda ...	17	0	17 0	34	0	2,922	2,978	Under construction. 17 miles completed.
	Road from Borovli to Gorai ...	2	0	2 2,640	4	2,640	3,546	.....	In progress.
	Road from Nirmal to Girinj ...	1	920	.....	1	920	1,703	200	
	Road from Kulwa to Belápur ...	5	0	10 0	15	0	2,541	.....	In progress.
	Road from Kalyán to Dhysar ...	.....	.....	9 0	9	0	4,656	.....	Do.
	Total, Thána District ...	25	920	38 2,640	63	3,560	.....	.....
	TOTAL, NORTHERN DIVISION ...	59	920	38 2,640	97	3,560	.....	.....
	Carried over ...	1,264	1,051	66 1,320	1330	2,371	.....	.....
	Carried over Total of I, II and III.	1,205	131	27 3,960	1,232	4,091	.....	.....

* This expenditure on $\frac{1}{2}$ furlong.

Under construction. 17 miles completed.
In progress.
In progress.
Do.

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.

(4).—Local Fund Roads—continued.

194

APP. IV. F. (4).]

BOHAR ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

Executive Districts.	Classification and names of roads.	LENGTH IN MILES.			Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	REMARKS.
		Completed.	In progress.	Total.			
		Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought forward ...	1,205 131	27 3,960	1,232 4,091	
		1,264 1,051	66 1,320	1,330 2,371	
	IV.—MURAM ROADS DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED—continued.						
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.						
Belgaum	Road from Athni to Kágvad ...	24 0	24 0	Unknown ...	1,940	Average for three years. The average cost of repair is for one year only, i.e., for 1890-91. Before that the road was not in charge of this Department.
	Road from Gotur to Tásgaon ...	47 0	.....	47 0	Do. ...	2,523
	Total, Belgaum District ...	71 0	.....	71 0	.....	.....
Bijápur	Muddebihál-Almatti road ...	19 2,640	.....	19 2,640	4,372	2,951
	Road from Indi to Indi Road Station ...	3 2,640	.....	3 2,640	3,448	632
	Bijápur-Sindgi road ...	35 2,640	.....	35 2,640	Unknown ...	3,775
	Sholápur-Bellary road, portion from Halsangi to Hungund ...	92 2,640	.....	92 2,640	Do. ...	1,997
	Total, Bijápur District ...	151 0	.....	151 0	.....	.....
Dhárwár	Masur-Mundargi road ...	43 2,640	43 2,640	741	4,058	Out of the whole length, about 3 miles are unmade. The road is partially provided with masonry drains. During 1890-91 a short length, viz., 2,928 sq. ft., was newly constructed. The first section of this road from Yel-vigi to Bankápur is in process of being metalled, bridged and drained. The road is partially provided with masonry drains and one large river is bridged. The road is partially provided with masonry drains.
	Pálla-Bádámi road ...	78 0	.....	78 0	1,860	6,994
	Tadas-Gundi road ...	34 2,640	.....	34 2,640	Unknown ...	3,392
	Harihar-Samasgi road ...	51 1,320	.....	51 1,320	Do. ...	5,507

[1890-91.

	Byádgi-Havasbhávi road	10	3,960	.....	10	3,960	2,240	1,467	The whole length of this road is partially metalled except miles Nos. 11 and 13.
	Dhárwár-Saundatti road	13	1,425	.....	13	1,425	2,312	1,948	
	Total, Dhárwár District	231	1,425	.....	231	1,425	.....	.....
Sátára ...	Sátára-Pandharpur road (within the limits of the Sátára District) ...	60	0	.....	60	0	1,277	9,031	Partly metalled. Not fully drained throughout.
	Sátára-Lonand (portion of the old Sátára-Poona road from Waduth to Níra River)	27	0	.....	27	0	753	4,304	In process of being metalled.
	Sátára-Tásgaon road	64	0	.....	64	0	722	5,110	
	Malhárpeth-Pandharpur road (within the limits of the Sátára District)...	54	0	.....	54	0	879	6,097	
	Karád-Tásgaon road... ..	35	0	.....	35	0	2,345	4,089	Partly metalled.
	Peth-Sángli road	20	0	.....	20	0	4,795	3,353	In process of being metalled.
	Pusegaon-Vadúj road	12	0	.....	12	0	2,264	400	
	Total, Sátára District	272	0	.....	272	0	.....	.....
	TOTAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION	725	1,425	.....	725	1,425	.....	.....
	CENTRAL DIVISION.								
Sholápur ...	Road from Bársi Road Station to Pandharpur	30	0	.....	30	0	3,706	6,000	
	Road from Pandharpur to Janoni ...	41	0	.....	41	0	1,220	4,919	
	Total, Sholápur District	71	0	.....	71	0	.....	.....
Poona ...	Road from Talegaon to Railway Station	1	1,320	.....	1	1,320	1,776	149	
	Road from Harapsar to Níra Bridge (old Sátára road)	30	4,224	.....	30	4,224	3,483	5,018	
	Road from Vadgaon to Shikrápur ...	33	0	.....	33	0	2,586	4,785	
	Road from Kárlí Railway Station to Bombay Mail road... ..	1	2,640	.....	1	2,640	691	150	
	Road from Pátas to Pátas Railway Station	3	1,320	.....	3	1,320	Unknown ...	390	
	.....	69	4,224	.....	69	4,224	.....	.....
	Carried over	2,060	2,476	66 1,320	2,126	3,796	.....	.....
	Carried over Total of I, II and III.	1,205	131	27 3,960	1,232	4,091	.....	.....

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.

(4).—Local Fund Roads—continued.

196

Executive Districts.	Classification and names of roads.	LENGTH IN MILES.			Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	REMARKS.			
		Completed.		In progress.				Total.		
		Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought forward ...	1,205	131	27	3,960	1,232	4,091	.....	.....
		2,060	2,476	66	1,320	2,126	3,796	.....	.....
		69	4,224	.....		69	4,224	.....	.....
	IV.—MURAM ROADS DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED—concluded.									
	CENTRAL DIVISION—continued.									
Poona--continued	Road from Bárámati to Khanowta ...	21	0	.....		21	0	Unknown ...	1,990	
	Road from Níra Bridge to Sirúr ...	55	3,960	.....		55	3,960	Do. ...	5,098	
	Road from Khed to Pábal ...	12	0	.....		12	0	589	1,199	
	Road from Khed to Váda ...	14	0	.....		14	0	1,146	3,260	
	Road from Poona to A'landi ...	9	0	.....		9	0	Unknown ...	1,517	
	Road from Munchar to Ghoda ...	8	0	.....		8	0	763	1,284	
	Road from Junnar to Rájur ...	6	0	.....		6	0	.....	754	
	Road from Diksál Railway Station to join Sholápur road ...	1	1,320	.....		1	1,320	315	196	
	Road from Lonávli to foot of Sákarpathár ...	3	0	.....		3	0	Unknown ...	200	
	Road from Yewat Railway Station to join Sholápur road ...	1	1,320	.....		1	1,320	475	60	
	Road from Loni to Chandgaon ...	4	0	.....		4	0	Unknown ...	200	
	Road from Chinchvad to Railway Station ...	1	1,320	.....		1	1,320	Do. ...	150	
	Road from foot of Sákarpathár to Bhorkas ...	8	2,640	.....		8	2,640	Do. ...	292	
	Road from Loni to Pábal ...	15	0	.....		15	0	Do. ...	903	
Road from Indápur to Bárámati ...	31	0	.....		31	0	228	3,098		
	Total, Poona District ...	260	4,224	.....		260	4,224	.....	.....
Násik ...	Násik-Dindori and Kalvan road ...	44	0	.....		44	0	4,171	5,069	
	Khándesh and Nizám's Frontier road.	82	0	.....		82	0	Unknown ...	6,420	

APP. IV. F. (4.)

BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

[1890-91.]

Khándesh

Satána-Málegaon road	23	0	23	0	Do. ...	2,569	The first 6 miles are being metalled.
Násik-Trimbak road... ..	18	0	.....	18	0	Do. ...	2,643
Násik-Wághera road	22	0	.....	22	0	Do. ...	2,803
Ghoti-Báriglát road (from Ubhada to Báriglát)	11	2,640	.....	11	2,640	Do. ...	1,621
Total, Násik District ...	200	2,640	200	2,640	
Station Roads at Dhulia	8	0	8	0	Unknown ...	859	1st section 2 miles in length was constructed from Local Funds. The whole road (Bhusával to Yával) 11 miles in length is being repaired from Local Funds. Originally constructed by Táluka Local Boards.
Bhusával-Yával road	11	0	.....	11	0	6,919	1,140
Neri-Jámner road	9	0	9	0	Unknown ...	1,386	In progress. Portion from Dhulia to Fagna (4½ miles) in process of being metalled. Cost taken proportionately to the whole length from Dhulia to Pimpalner, of which Dhulia to Sákri is Provincial.
Chálisgaon-Outram Ghát road	12	2,640	.....	12	2,640	19,372	3,385
Dhulia-Amalner road	7	9	9 2,640	16	2,640	4,954	1,095	
Dondaicha-Sháháda road	7	0	10 0	17	0	6,917	1,363	
Mábeji Station road... ..	2	2,640	.....	2	2,640	Unknown ...	531
Erandol-Tápti road	18	2,640	.....	18	2,640	Do. ...	3,158
Jalgaon-Neri road	14	0	.....	14	0	Do. ...	2,705
Jalgaon-Dharangaon road	20	0	.....	20	0	4,939	3,546
Kajgaon-Párola road	22	0	.....	22	0	6,001	3,478
Mhasawad-Dhulia road	46	0	.....	46	0	Unknown ..	8,018
Nasirabad-Bhádli road	1	2,640	.....	1	2,640	4,018	381
Páchora-Bhadgaon road	8	2,640	.....	8	2,640	2,385	1,473
Songhir-Nandurbár road	45	0	.....	45	0	5,723	12,612
Sákri-Pimpalner road	13	2,640	.....	13	2,640	5,954	2,684
Bhadgaon-Talwada road	9	0	.....	9	0	Unknown ...	1,570
Cross road at Chálisgaon	1	0	.....	1	0	Do. ...	119
Chálisgaon Station road	1	0	.....	1	0	Do. ...	121
Total, Khándesh District ...	257	0	19 2,640	276	2,640	
TOTAL, CENTRAL DIVISION ...	789	1,584	19 2,640	808	4,224	
TOTAL, IV.—MURAM ROADS DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED	1,573	3,929	58 0	1,631	3,929	
Carried over ...	2,778	4,060	85 3,960	2,864	2,740	
Carried over Total of I, II, III and IV ...	2,778	4,060	85 3,960	2,864	2,740	

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*(4).—*Local Fund Roads*—*continued.*

Executive Districts.	Classification and names of roads.	LENGTH IN MILES.						Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	REMARKS.
		Completed.		In progress.		Total.				
		Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought forward ...	2,778	4,060	85	3,960	2,864	2,740	.....	.....
	V.—VILLAGE OR CLEARED ROADS.	2,778	4,060	85	3,960	2,864	2,740	.....	.....
	NORTHERN DIVISION.									
Ahmedábád ...	Road from Viramgám to Hansalpur.	2	0	.....		2	0	1,016	98	Actual for one year.
	Total, Ahmedábád District ...	2	0	.....		2	0	.....	.....
Kaira and Panch Maháls. {	Road from Godhra to Páli ...	16	0	.....		16	0	182	156	
	Road from Páli to Bálásinor ...	8	1,320	.....		8	1,320	1,118	407	
	Total, Kaira and Panch Maháls Districts ...	24	1,320	.....		24	1,320	.....	.....
	TOTAL, NORTHERN DIVISION ...	26	1,320	.....		26	1,320	.....	.....
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.									
Belgaum ...	Road from Sánkeshvar to Hukeri ...	9	0	.....		9	0	Unknown ...	1,321	
	Total, Belgaum District ...	9	0	.....		9	0	.....	.....
Dhárwár ... {	Dhárwár-Taras road ...	19	2,640	.....		19	2,640	1,890	2,907	Four miles of this road are metalled and a short length in mile No. 2.
	Taras-Kargod road ...	15	1,320	.....		15	1,320	Unknown ...	1,507	
	Navalgund-Ron road ...	28	0	.....		28	0	6,322	3,433	
	Total, Dhárwár District ...	62	3,960	.....		62	3,960	.....	.....
Kánara ... {	Road from Aminhalli to Kumta <i>via</i> Nilkund Ghat ...	32	0	.....		32	0	Unknown ...	2,297	
	Road from Yellápur to Kodkani <i>via</i> Sirsi ...	63	0	.....		63	0	Do. ...	4,437	
	Total, Kánara District ...	95	0	.....		95	0	.....	.....

Bijápur	...	Almel-Pandharpur road, portion from Almel to Shirdhor Hipargi-Talikot road	44	0	.....	44	0	.....	2,494
			30	0	.....	30	0	.....	487
			Total, Bijápur District ...	74	0	74	0
Sátára	...	Tásgaon-Pingli road	45	0	.....	45	0	348	2,759
		Total, Sátára District ...	45	0	.....	45	0	.....	.....
TOTAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION ...			285	3,960	.....	285	3,960	.....	.....
CENTRAL DIVISION.										
Poona	...	Road from Náráyanpur to Kapurwhol.	7	2,692	.....	7	2,692	782	917
		Bullock track road from Bhorgeri to Bhima Shankar		1	0	1	0	941
		Total, Poona District ...	7	2,692	1	0	8	2,692
Násik	...	Road from foot of Nanasighat to Haste	6	0	.....	6	0	489	519
		Road from Haste to Barch	1	2,640	3	0	4	2,640	6,046
		Road from Harsul to Goldadi	10	0	.....	10	0	946	766
		Roads in and about Násik —								
		(1) Cross road near Collector's bungalow	1	2,640	.....	1	2,640	Unknown ...	219
		(2) Shelbari Ghát road	3	0	.....	3	0	Do. ...	425
Cheraibari Ghát road	1	0	.....	1	0	Do. ...	206		
Total, Násik District ...			23	0	3	0	26	0	.....
Carried over Total of I, II, III and IV ...			3,121	1,472	89	3,960	3,211	152	.....
			2,778	4,060	85	3,960	2,864	2,710	.....

The average cost of repairs is for one year only, i.e., for 1890-91. Before that the roads were not in charge of this Department.

1890-91.]

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

Work towards Barch is in progress. The estimate of the road provides for drains and dips at Nála crossings. The road is intended for Forest traffic.

[APP. IV. F. (4).

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—concluded.

(4).—Local Fund Roads—concluded.

Executive Districts.	Classification and names of roads.	LENGTH IN MILES.				Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	REMARKS.		
		Completed.		In progress.					Total.	
		Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought forward ...	2,778	4,060	85	3,960	2,864	2,740	.....	.....
	V.—VILLAGE OR CLEARED ROADS—concluded.	3,121	1,472	89	3,960	3,211	152	.....	.....
	CENTRAL DIVISION—continued.									
Ahmednagar ..	Road from Arangaon on the Nagar-Dhond road to Walki ...	3	0	.....	.....	3	0	.....	100	Average for four years.
	Road from Párner to Pakli via Jamgaon... ..	14	0	.....	.....	14	0	.....	548	Do. do.
	Road from Thugaon to Kotul ...	11	0	.....	.....	11	0	.....	798	Do. do.
	Road from Nevasa to Kukane (portion of Nevasa-Shevgaon road) ...	6	2,640	.....	.....	6	2,640	* 1,781	1,895	Average for one year. * Expended on constructing 2½ miles of this road.
	Panodi Ghát road	1	1,320	.....	.....	1	1,320	.....	735	Average for three years.
	Loni-Sinnar road	24	0	.....	.....	24	0	.....	917	Average for two years.
	Total, Ahmednagar District ...	59	3,960	.....	.....	59	3,960	.....	.....
	TOTAL, CENTRAL DIVISION ...	90	1,372	4	0	94	1,372	.....	.....
	TOTAL V.—VILLAGE OR CLEARED ROADS ...	402	1,372	4	0	406	1,372	.....	.....
	GRAND TOTAL FOR LOCAL ROADS ...	3,181	152	89	3,960	3,270	4,112	.....	.....
Totals of I, II, III, IV and V.—Road ...	3,181	152	89	3,960	3,270	4,112	.....	.....

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

A.—GENERAL STATEMENTS.

(1).—General statement of receipts and expenditure of the Bombay Presidency during 1889-90 and 1890-91.

Heads.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.			REMARKS.
	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase or Decrease.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase or Decrease.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Civil Department	Imperial	7,81,34,056	8,05,29,196	+21,95,140	82,72,108	82,04,035	-7,173
	Provincial	3,86,18,907	3,74,79,250	-11,39,657	3,51,16,032	3,63,33,326	+1,17,294
	Local	50,31,383	53,17,345	+2,85,960	38,90,619	59,04,205	+20,13,586
Public Works Department.	Irrigation, Imperial	6,16,678	6,19,091	+3,303	25,27,806	24,38,064	-88,001
	Military Works, Imperial	1,11,946	26,087	-85,840	20,81,932	2,09,441	-24,73,451
	Civil Works, Imperial	.....	.....	.....	1,62,073	2,17,600	+55,527
	Do, Provincial	8,01,889	8,22,881	+20,992	38,91,374	42,76,604	+3,85,230
	Do, Local	.....	.....	.....	9,32,340	9,64,241	+31,901
	State Railway Surveys, Imperial	.....	.....	.....	53,335	2,623	-50,712
	do, Provincial	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,173	8,173
State Outlay on Guaranteed Railways.	Land Control	.....	.....	.....	17,392	1,69,838	+1,52,446
	Control	.....	.....	.....	2,17,151	2,11,851	-5,300
Telegraph Department.	Imperial	18,50,814	18,28,893	-21,921	16,92,127	16,17,404	-74,723
	Provincial	3,193	3,107	-86	3,672	3,541	-131
Military Department Postal do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		15,88,305	18,24,782	+2,36,477	3,65,47,100	2,77,18,782	+88,28,318
		22,10,749	25,16,348	+3,05,599	17,90,005	18,21,548	+31,543
Total		12,91,74,622	13,04,67,880	+12,94,258	8,77,04,991	8,72,20,230	+5,84,761

(2).—Statement of the principal heads of Revenue of this Presidency, showing gross receipts, charges against each item and the net receipts for 1889-90 and 1890-91.

Heads of Revenue.	1889-90.					1890-91.			
	Gross receipts.	Refunds, drawbacks and assignments.	Receipts, minus refunds, drawbacks and assignments.	Cost of collection.	Net receipts.	Gross receipts.	Refunds, drawbacks and assignments.	Receipts, minus refunds, drawbacks and assignments.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Land Revenue	4,40,62,390	1,14,63,612	3,25,98,778	64,96,352	2,61,02,426	4,48,01,413	1,11,08,000	3,37,93,413	
Opium	1,80,08,541	.....	1,80,08,541	26,816	1,80,81,725	1,76,40,876	.....	1,76,40,875
Salt	2,08,90,856	61,384	2,06,28,972	13,47,902	1,92,81,370	2,16,27,765	90,118	2,15,31,637	
Stamps	52,26,177	97,921	51,28,256	2,13,270	49,14,986	53,49,009	85,815	52,63,194	
Excise	90,10,524	2,31,849	96,78,675	3,34,998	93,13,677	60,90,997	2,38,343	97,62,324	
Customs	31,88,619	2,16,186	29,72,427	4,80,155	24,92,272	33,97,934	1,10,510	32,87,423	
Assessed Taxes	34,88,104	29,015	34,57,089	52,340	34,04,749	3,57,867	31,462	34,26,185	
Forest	31,37,696	5,018	31,32,678	17,66,673	13,67,005	32,84,220	13,155	32,71,065	
Mint	13,69,764	.....	13,69,764	.....	13,69,764	.....	.....	11,62,752
Tributes	17,16,165	.....	17,16,165	5,70,605	11,45,560	20,41,924	.....	20,44,924
Interest	20,94,065	4,078	20,89,987	4,24,196	16,65,791	21,03,169	247	21,03,462	
Total	11,37,30,305	1,21,08,963	10,16,21,342	1,17,17,907	8,99,03,435	11,48,55,164	1,16,89,960	10,31,71,188	

Heads of Revenue.	1890-91—continued.		1889-90.			1890-91.			REMARKS.
	Cost of collection.	Net receipts.	Refunds and drawbacks.	Assignments.	Total.	Refunds and drawbacks.	Assignments.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Land Revenue	63,80,420	2,74,01,927	1,43,154	1,13,20,358	1,14,03,612	1,64,162	1,00,43,034	1,11,08,096	
Opium	24,357	1,75,16,518	.....	.....	61,384	90,118	.....	90,118
Salt	13,51,246	2,61,80,391	61,384	.....	97,921	85,815	.....	85,815
Stamps	2,13,212	50,49,982	97,921	.....	2,31,849	2,38,343	.....	2,38,343
Excise	3,45,619	94,05,705	2,31,849	.....	2,16,186	1,10,510	.....	1,10,510
Customs	4,81,021	28,06,402	2,16,186	.....	29,015	31,462	.....	31,462
Assessed Taxes	64,056	3,72,129	2,16,186	.....	5,018	13,155	.....	13,155
Forest	18,53,861	14,21,204	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mint	5,69,999	14,74,925	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tributes	17,16,165	17,01,120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interest	4,02,342	.....	4,078	.....	4,078	247	.....	247
Total	1,16,76,133	9,14,95,055	7,88,605	1,13,20,358	1,21,08,963	7,40,032	1,00,43,034	1,16,89,966	

Note.—These figures do not tally with those given in last year's report owing to several adjustments having been made in the accounts.

A.—GENERAL STATEMENTS—continued.

(3).—Statement of the General Civil Expenditure of the Bombay Presidency, excluding collections of Revenue, showing gross and net charges against each item for 1889-90 and 1890-91.

Heads of Service.	1889-90.					1890-91.					REMARKS.
	Gross expenditure.	Refunds.	Total.	Receipts.	Net expenditure.	Gross expenditure.	Refunds.	Total.	Receipts.	Net expenditure.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Registration	2,89,642	2,771	2,92,413	4,93,411	—2,00,998	2,91,825	2,907	2,94,822	4,97,910	—2,03,088	
Post Office	1,07,074	..	1,07,074	1,800	1,05,274	1,08,597	..	1,08,597	1,600	1,06,997	
General Administration	17,02,311	..	17,02,311	..	17,02,311	17,06,294	..	17,06,294	..	17,06,294	
Law and Justice, including Jails	49,00,464	37,038	49,46,492	5,97,321	43,49,171	50,01,530	39,118	50,40,648	6,20,184	44,20,464	
Police	50,81,750	3,290	50,85,040	3,42,240	47,42,791	51,79,635	196	51,79,831	3,36,218	47,93,613	
Marine	51,426	..	51,426	63,562	—12,136	38,274	..	38,274	63,650	—25,376	
Education	15,58,528	4,599	15,63,127	2,84,916	12,78,211	16,50,715	119	16,50,834	2,60,691	13,81,143	
Ecclesiastical	3,06,510	..	3,06,510	..	3,06,510	3,39,194	..	3,39,194	..	3,39,194	
Medical	12,17,277	408	12,17,685	1,00,393	11,17,292	12,83,770	917	12,84,687	1,13,177	11,71,510	
Political	7,83,977	..	7,83,977	..	7,83,977	8,11,092	14	8,11,106	..	8,11,106	
Scientific and other Minor Departments	1,61,957	81	1,62,038	46,258	1,15,780	2,49,368	31	2,49,399	37,693	2,11,706	
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	5,832	..	5,832	..	5,832	2,359	..	2,359	..	2,359	
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	15,05,885	7,491	15,13,386	4,18,399	10,94,987	15,55,356	9,672	15,65,028	4,41,603	11,23,255	
Stationery and Printing	8,80,307	81	8,80,388	70,508	8,18,880	8,83,762	301	8,89,063	98,205	7,95,858	
Miscellaneous	2,28,983	2,905	2,31,388	6,70,286	—4,38,898	1,95,919	1,387	1,97,306	4,46,951	—2,49,645	
Famine Relief .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil Works	18,168	..	18,168	5,044	13,124	10,452	55	10,507	3,065	7,442	
Total	1,88,18,091	58,164	1,88,76,255	30,94,147	1,57,82,108	1,93,13,172	54,807	1,93,67,979	29,75,147	1,63,92,832	

Note.—These figures do not tally with those given in last year's report owing to several adjustments having been made in the accounts.

(4).—Comparative statement of Civil Receipts and Expenditure (Imperial) for 1889-90 and 1890-91.

Heads of receipts.	ACTUAL INCOME.		B. COMPARED WITH A.		Expenditure.	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.		B. COMPARED WITH A.	
	A. 1889-90.	B. 1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.		A. 1889-90.	B. 1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Civil Heads.</i>									
I.—Land Revenue	1,66,94,080	1,98,84,675			1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	6,01,705	5,53,877		47,828
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	8,23,370	..	23,66,225	..	2.—Assignments and Compensations	9,18,139	9,25,022	6,883	..
II.—Opium	1,89,08,541	1,75,40,875	..	13,67,666	4.—Opium	26,816	24,357	..	2,459
III.—Salt	2,06,40,577	2,15,82,217	9,41,640	..	5.—Salt	13,47,002	13,51,247	3,645	..
IV.—Stamps	13,06,544	13,37,252	30,708	..	6.—Stamps	53,317	53,303	..	14
V.—Excise	74,32,893	74,93,000	60,107	..	7.—Excise	2,51,249	2,59,214	7,965	..
VII.—Customs	31,36,875	33,53,303	2,16,428	..	9.—Customs	4,56,156	4,81,021	5,135	..
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	18,28,213	17,91,967	..	36,240	10.—Assessed Taxes	20,170	27,028	858	..
IX.—Forest	15,68,848	16,44,110	75,262	..	11.—Forest	8,82,857	9,26,931	44,094	..
X.—Registration	2,46,705	2,48,955	2,250	..	12.—Registration	1,44,821	1,45,913	1,092	..
XI.—Tributes from Native States	13,09,764	11,82,732	..	1,47,012	13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt	2,033	457	..	2,476
XII.—Interest	18,86,999	18,82,435	..	4,564	14.—Interest on other Obligations	4,20,122	4,02,342	..	17,780
XV.—Mint	17,16,165	20,44,924	3,28,759	..	17.—Mint	5,70,505	5,69,999	..	506
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compulsionate Allowances	2,10,275	1,86,395	..	23,880	18.—General Administration	3,85,969	3,88,133	2,174	..
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	15,828	27,884	12,056	..	20.—Police	38,875	40,727	1,852	..
XXV.—Miscellaneous	6,07,779	8,48,462	..	2,69,327	23.—Ecclesiastical	3,06,510	3,39,194	32,684	..
					25.—Political	4,10,972	4,58,164	47,192	..
					26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	7,864	83,789	75,925	..
					27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	9,77,717	8,65,787	..	1,11,930
					28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	5,832	2,359	..	3,473
					29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	47,277	36,404	..	10,873
Total receipts	7,83,34,056	8,05,29,196	40,33,835	18,38,695	30.—Stationery and Printing	2,91,705	3,04,241	12,576	..
					32.—Miscellaneous	67,025	25,389	..	41,636
					Total expenditure	82,72,108	82,64,935	2,36,940	2,44,113
Net increase .. .. .	..	..	21,93,140	..	Net decrease .. .. .	..	..	..	7,173

A.—GENERAL STATEMENTS—concluded.

(5).—Comparative statement of Civil Receipts and Expenditure (Provincial) for 1889-90 and 1890-91.

Heads of receipts.	ACTUAL INCOME.		B. COMPARED WITH A.		Expenditure.	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.		B. COMPARED WITH A.	
	A.	B.	Increase.	Decrease.		A.	B.	Increase.	Decrease.
	1889-90.	1890-91.				Rs.	Rs.		
Opening Balance	54,27,256	58,40,867	4,13,611	..					
I.—Land Revenue	2,05,44,250	2,50,06,760	..	15,37,481	1.—Refunds and Drawbacks ..	1,86,593	1,88,906	3,312	..
III.—Salt	49,779	45,538	..	4,241	2.—Assignments and Compensa-	94,24,501	91,52,001	..	2,72,410
IV.—Stamps	80,10,633	40,11,777	92,124	..	3.—Land Revenue	64,90,358	63,80,431	..	1,10,927
V.—Excise	24,77,031	24,97,667	20,636	..	5.—Salt	1,59,953	1,59,909	..	44
VII.—Customs	51,738	44,630	..	7,108	7.—Excise	83,749	80,405	2,650	..
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	16,57,840	16,65,000	8,010	..	10.—Assessed Taxes	20,170	27,028	858	..
IX.—Forest	15,08,548	16,41,110	75,202	..	11.—Forest	8,82,887	9,26,930	44,043	..
X.—Registration	2,16,706	2,48,955	2,249	..	12.—Registration	1,44,821	1,45,912	1,091	..
XI.—Interest	2,07,060	2,21,274	14,208	..	13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt ..	1,31,233	1,61,278	20,045	..
XIII.—Post Office	1,800	1,600	..	200	14.—Interest and other Obligations ..	4,074	..	..	4,074
XVI.—A.—Law and Justice—	4,12,324	4,00,448	..	11,876	15.—Post Office	1,07,074	1,08,507	1,523	..
Courts of Law .. .. .	..	..	..	..	18.—General Administration	13,10,352	13,18,161	1,809	..
XVI.—B.—Law and Justice—	..	..	..	..	19 A.—Law and Justice—Courts of	..	..	..	..
Jails	1,84,997	2,19,776	34,739	..	Law	43,06,925	44,15,402	1,08,477	..
XVII.—Police	3,42,249	3,56,104	43,855	..	19 B.—Law and Justice—Jails ..	6,39,667	6,25,217	..	14,320
XVIII.—Marine	63,562	63,670	88	..	20.—Police	60,46,165	61,40,655	98,860	..
XIX.—Education	2,84,016	2,69,691	..	15,225	21.—Marine	51,428	58,774	..	13,152
XX.—Medical	1,90,304	1,13,177	12,783	..	22.—Education	15,03,127	16,50,834	87,707	..
XXI.—Scientific and other Mi-	46,268	37,693	..	8,565	24.—Medical	12,17,685	12,84,687	67,002	..
nor Departments .. .. .	..	..	..	..	25.—Political	3,73,066	3,52,942	..	20,163
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Super-	2,05,124	2,55,409	47,293	..	26.—Scientific and other Minor De-	1,54,173	1,65,610	11,437	..
annuation	64,080	65,321	10,641	..	partments .. .. .	..	..	..	..
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.	62,508	98,499	35,991	..	29.—Superannuation Allowances and	14,66,109	15,28,655	62,546	..
XXV.—Miscellaneous	5,044	3,065	..	1,979	Pensions	5,97,084	6,84,381	7,657	12,902
XXXII.—Buildings and Roads—	1,28,210	1,78,257	50,047	..	30.—Stationery and Printing ..	1,64,393	1,71,929	7,657	..
Civil Works .. .. .	..	..	..	..	32.—Miscellaneous	18,168	19,507	1,339	..
Contribution from Local Funds ..	..	..	..	..	45.—Civil Works	6,64,320	6,88,765	1,33,939	..
	3,86,18,607	3,74,79,250	4,47,318	15,36,675	Contribution to Local Funds ..	..	..	..	..
Departmental Heads.									
XIV.—Telegraph	3,193	3,107	..	86	16. Telegraph	3,672	3,581	..	91
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works	10,471	10,406	..	65	41. Miscellaneous—Railway Expen-	..	8,173	8,173	..
and Navigation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	diture	2,66,275	2,69,517	3,242	..
XXXII.—Buildings and Roads—	7,01,418	8,12,475	21,057	..	43. Irrigation—Minor Works and	..	..	..	..
Civil Works in charge of	..	..	..	..	Navigation .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Public Works Officers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	45. Buildings and Roads—Civil	36,94,099	40,17,092	3,82,993	..
	8,05,082	8,25,988	21,057	151	Works in charge of Public	..	..	..	..
Total, Departmental Heads ..					Works Officers .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Total, revenue and receipts ..	3,94,23,639	3,83,05,233	4,68,375	15,86,826	Total, Departmental Heads ..	38,94,040	42,88,363	3,94,408	91
GRAND TOTAL ..	4,48,50,945	4,41,46,105	..	7,04,840	Total expenditure ..	3,90,10,078	3,93,91,629	10,12,250	4,00,630
					Closing Balance ..	58,40,867	45,54,416	..	12,86,451
					GRAND TOTAL ..	4,48,60,945	4,41,40,105	..	7,04,840

(6).—Statement showing the Actual Receipts and Expenditure under Debt and Remittance Heads for 1890-91.

Debt and Remittance Accounts.	Receipts.		Outgoings.		Debt and Remittance Accounts.	Receipts.		Outgoings.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Permanent Debt—					Remittances—				
Government Stock Notes .. .. .	..	..	5,837	..	Other Local Remittances	24,34,27,958	..	24,33,93,977	..
Unfunded Debt—					Remittances by Bills	2,29,03,943	..	2,30,26,544	..
Special Loans .. .. .	..	..	5,821	..	Foreign Remittances	6,50,29,920	..	2,22,30,000	..
Deposits of Service Funds	1,12,183	..	40,952	..	Account between Civil and Civil	20,28,842	..	4,45,94,250	..
Savings Bank Deposits .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Account between Civil and other Departments—	..	..	..	..
Bank Accounts	15,80,296	..	16,58,011	..	Post Office	60,03,642	..	1,13,20,192	..
Special and other Accounts	60,951	..	28,975	..	Telegraph	18,28,293	..	16,12,104	..
Deposits and Advances not bearing Interest—					Marine	1,48,746	..	14,12,836	..
Balances of Provincial Savings	13,53,140	..	22,52,682	..	Military	10,42,770	..	2,27,51,314	..
Excluded Local Funds	26,05,886	..	25,41,729	..	Public Works	2,00,44,712	..	2,00,75,331	..
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	1,50,25,919	..	1,49,11,138	..	Guaranteed Railways	5,50,26,572	..	2,17,22,972	..
Local Fund Debt Accounts	43,519	..	36,883	..	Remittance Account between England and	..	..	..	..
Advances repayable	20,26,357	..	18,89,227	..	India .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Permanent advances	14,463	..	17,270	..	Secretary of State's Bills	17,15,591	..	4,675	..
Account with Foreign States	6,10,447	..	6,70,723	..	Total ..	65,73,17,062	..	71,79,27,145	..
Coinage Account	0,70,18,465	..	0,95,45,027	..					
Suspense Account	8,21,025	..	8,70,601	..					
Cheques and Bills	2,08,05,393	..	2,08,19,024	..					
Miscellaneous	3,74,920	..	3,31,788	..					
Departmental Accounts	92,551	..	2,27,156	..					
Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c. ..	3,08,520	..	2,00,000	..					
Provincial Advance and Loan Account Remittances.	4,36,512	..	11,73,015	..					

Note.—These figures do not tally with those given in the last year's report owing to several adjustments having been made in the accounts.

B.—LAND

(1).—Contrasted statement exhibiting the gross and net Land Revenue of the several Collectories with the amount of realizations, remissions and sums written off, and of the balances

Collectories.	Gross Revenue.	Deduct—Assessment of Land not available for cultivation.	Remainder.	Deduct—on account of net alienations.								Total Inams.	Remainder Government revenue.
				Political Inams.	Personal Inams.	Devasthán and Dharmádáya Inams.	Watan Inams.	Inams of taluka service watan-dárs whose services have been retained.	Allowances of village servants useful to village community.	Allowances of village servants useful to Government.			
										Revenue.	Police.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division.													
Ahmedábád	30,02,818	8,215	20,94,103	32,603	4,85,197	32,433	4,805	...	9,664	9,720	28,108	6,02,595	23,91,508
Kaira	20,58,049	20,060	20,55,986	2,132	6,63,412	33,709	16,347	...	7,450	31,877	24,202	7,70,219	21,56,761
Panch Maháls	6,12,273	13,28	5,99,245	1,463	63,685	13,164	44,673	20	8,177	18,831	5,120	1,45,192	4,54,053
Broach	30,09,114	41,536	29,67,578	...	4,35,140	23,905	22,564	...	39,209	58,277	29,340	6,08,935	2,58,647
Surat	28,11,397	60,625	27,90,772	3,503	2,83,538	20,849	20,140	...	24,020	4,842	21,524	4,17,414	24,73,58
Thana	13,35,179	2,041	13,33,138	...	89,174	0,330	5,192	...	1,421	7,671	3,768	1,16,450	12,16,679
Total	1,37,56,334	1,35,514	1,36,20,820	39,701	20,10,145	1,34,485	1,13,781	20	89,941	1,70,173	1,12,568	20,90,814	1,09,51,006
Central Division.													
Násik	18,11,803	24,170	17,87,133	60,453	1,02,031	14,758	20,687	195	8,705	46,397	22,048	2,76,178	15,10,957
Khándesh	40,90,126	68,772	40,21,354	33,358	87,968	13,541	26,544	1,610	17,085	84,738	91,654	3,57,226	36,63,29
Ahmednagar	19,81,625	16,710	19,67,915	59,322	1,46,580	35,790	20,664	...	5,913	42,322	7,611	3,17,314	16,5,601
Poona	16,55,640	12,524	16,43,116	47,680	1,51,909	67,520	23,898	27	3,657	61,755	13,989	3,50,345	12,92,811
Sholapur	12,02,131	22,000	11,80,071	11,476	63,455	11,061	33,318	...	3,090	10,124	9,450	1,38,814	10,41,457
Sátara	24,02,094	16,507	23,85,587	54,945	4,01,346	78,234	1,05,810	50	15,745	93,690	25,944	7,78,769	16,06,818
Total	1,31,45,900	1,60,743	1,29,85,156	2,67,334	9,40,189	2,11,603	2,31,237	1,882	54,703	2,35,065	1,70,680	22,18,694	1,07,06,472
Southern Division.													
Belgaum	21,47,727	5,190	21,42,537	28,213	2,05,473	43,873	1,54,192	...	16,784	92,652	84,849	6,20,026	15,16,511
Dhárwár	30,54,329	36,924	30,17,405	8,476	1,67,319	68,132	80,950	...	24,637	73,401	48,022	5,74,377	24,60,468
Bijápúr	17,74,112	853	17,73,259	7,789	94,771	27,516	1,08,131	...	13,775	69,691	62,317	3,84,330	13,80,929
Kánara	10,65,789	14,466	10,51,323	...	833	4,102	...	...	...	...	...	4,35	10,46,383
Ratnágiri	9,10,076	80	9,09,996	2,083	50,774	18,598	5,447	...	86	3,0	5	72,323	8,37,673
Kolába	10,08,907	1,635	10,07,272	13,138	55,128	12,043	3,324	850	162	1,030	500	80,175	9,21,097
Total	99,60,940	50,148	99,01,792	81,679	5,94,298	1,09,204	3,52,034	850	55,444	2,41,464	1,95,693	10,90,726	82,11,066
GRAND TOTAL	3,68,03,183	3,55,405	3,65,07,778	3,88,714	35,50,632	5,14,262	6,97,052	2,752	2,00,180	7,46,702	4,78,950	66,70,234	2,90,28,544

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division.													
Ahmedábád	29,92,290	7,930	28,74,360	32,449	4,59,112	31,854	4,739	...	8,452	8,920	26,056	5,71,591	23,02,778
Kaira	20,58,020	20,030	20,38,000	2,132	6,63,421	33,709	16,347	...	7,450	31,877	24,202	7,70,219	21,57,362
Panch Maháls	6,11,425	7,396	6,04,029	1,463	63,685	13,166	44,774	10	8,181	18,830	5,119	1,45,210	4,58,819
Broach	30,09,100	41,576	29,67,524	...	4,35,140	23,905	22,604	...	39,209	58,277	29,340	6,08,935	2,58,614
Surat	28,11,392	40,841	27,93,421	3,503	2,83,613	20,844	20,111	...	24,032	48,840	21,524	4,17,414	23,75,924
Thana	13,35,178	537	13,38,041	...	92,353	0,763	5,203	...	1,423	7,607	3,883	1,20,652	12,17,089
Total	1,36,41,950	1,27,310	1,35,14,640	39,547	19,87,437	1,33,272	1,13,768	19	88,824	1,09,570	1,10,666	26,43,153	1,08,71,457
Central Division.													
Násik	18,08,900	24,125	17,94,835	60,408	1,02,075	14,650	20,642	196	8,705	46,402	21,913	2,75,792	15,09,043
Khándesh	40,17,570	70,406	39,47,173	33,361	86,332	13,417	26,346	1,500	17,332	82,836	90,158	3,50,381	35,96,792
Ahmednagar	19,69,750	21,653	19,48,097	57,493	1,45,740	35,600	20,003	...	5,927	43,207	8,332	3,16,922	16,31,170
Poona	16,43,761	10,911	16,32,850	47,133	1,49,648	66,842	23,514	4	3,325	22,801	45,090	3,48,752	12,84,193
Sholapur	12,02,191	22,070	11,80,121	11,479	53,425	11,670	33,307	...	3,077	10,124	9,481	1,38,670	10,41,551
Sátara	24,02,094	16,507	23,20,417	54,945	3,99,851	77,238	99,905	50	15,266	89,658	24,477	7,63,490	15,56,927
Total	1,20,80,985	1,67,307	1,28,13,588	2,66,844	9,37,871	2,09,617	2,23,407	1,349	53,852	3,01,092	1,99,376	21,93,907	1,06,19,681
Southern Division.													
Belgaum	21,48,020	5,101	21,42,919	28,213	2,05,636	43,912	1,54,268	...	16,784	1,01,767	90,602	6,41,185	15,01,734
Dhárwár	30,54,329	36,923	30,17,406	30,476	1,67,319	68,135	80,978	...	24,637	73,401	48,022	5,74,377	24,96,998
Bijápúr	17,81,537	850	17,80,687	13,331	94,980	27,576	1,08,360	...	13,925	72,404	63,093	3,93,751	13,89,418
Kánara	10,65,541	13,639	10,51,902	...	873	4,101	...	...	...	...	...	4,35	10,46,923
Ratnágiri	9,37,987	80	9,37,907	2,083	53,571	13,947	1,125	...	80	383	1	75,760	8,62,147
Kolába	10,08,900	1,265	10,07,635	13,133	55,132	12,032	3,324	850	162	1,030	500	80,163	9,21,467
Total	99,96,377	57,868	99,38,509	87,221	5,07,665	1,09,003	3,48,065	5,534	66,587	2,56,056	2,02,506	17,22,317	82,16,192
GRAND TOTAL	3,66,19,312	3,52,575	3,62,66,737	3,93,612	35,23,023	5,12,492	6,85,230	7,402	1,98,263	7,26,718	5,12,637	65,59,377	2,97,07,360

REVENUE.

in the Presidency of Bombay for the revenue years 1890-91 and 1889-90, together outstanding on account of the year under report and previous years.

1890-91.

Deduct—Assessment of		Remainder.	Details,			Add—Miscellaneous Land Revenue as in Taleband.	Total.	Deduct—Remissions on net Government revenue for year under report on account of									
Unoccupied culturable land.	Land free or specially reduced.		Revenue proper, being assessment on Government lands.	Revenue from alienated lands.	Revenue from Taleband.			Introduc-tion or revision of Survey Settlement.	Land taken up for special or public purposes.	Failure of crops.	Poverty, death and desertion.	Injury to crops by locusts or other insects or animals.	Loss by fire.	Loss by flood.	Other causes.	Total remissions.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1,04,223	7,72,018	15,15,267	13,52,640	1,62,618	84,339	15,09,696	13,423	1,072	...	516	...	...	90	158	15,264
1,12,662	80,390	19,63,709	14,07,154	5,56,556	67,463	20,31,172	...	698	...	31	...	...	262	910	1,901
57,990	1,15,126	2,80,937	2,48,906	32,031	20,112	3,01,049	...	12	...	38	...	...	8	1,224	1,282
83,107	98,596	21,78,855	19,47,226	2,39,629	1,11,580	22,88,435	...	273	...	104	...	...	7,033	1,038	9,318
61,392	21,307	22,90,959	21,46,495	1,44,164	67,214	23,47,873	...	360	...	40	...	...	462	737	1,589
17,490	31,289	11,67,900	11,32,861	35,039	94,522	12,62,422	...	...	...	...	...	189	...	12	201
4,36,954	11,18,726	98,96,327	82,35,291	11,60,036	4,36,230	98,30,657	13,423	2,416	...	729	...	189	8,745	4,079	29,785		
38,926	877	14,71,454	13,84,451	87,003	30,913	15,52,367	746	67	...	293	...	36	...	21,314	22,366		
1,94,208	5,475	34,04,145	33,14,841	1,49,304	2,27,203	36,01,348	39,705	281	...	1,648	...	...	...	...	41,634
18,774	1	16,31,324	15,18,177	1,15,649	33,040	16,64,866	53,325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,325
12,508	1,627	12,78,676	11,97,416	81,260	56,448	13,36,124	35,833	41	286	...	...	...	...	213	30,373
6,854	5,037	10,29,566	9,77,576	61,990	17,653	10,47,219	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	2	78
7,246	25,130	15,74,442	12,56,045	3,18,397	43,700	16,18,142	8	2,504	...	...	...	...	1	...	2,503
2,75,216	38,147	1,04,50,109	96,46,506	8,03,603	4,58,957	1,09,09,060	1,29,612	2,969	286	1,851	...	30	1	21,529	1,56,284		
18,557	67	14,97,837	11,04,260	3,93,627	52,202	15,50,189	11,181	64	...	5	...	...	...	...	11,270
37,889	1,464	24,00,115	19,07,011	5,63,104	36,125	24,06,240	340	19	...	32	...	...	...	45	436
18,817	275	13,70,837	11,13,071	2,67,786	23,241	13,94,078	2,275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,275
66,304	1,727	9,78,357	9,78,336	22	30,560	10,08,907	10,369	7	...	4	...	...	...	785	11,175
1,753	32,976	8,02,444	7,83,778	19,166	54,309	8,57,253	...	179	...	...	...	15	7	25	226
2,570	3,395	9,15,132	8,96,326	18,806	28,264	9,43,390	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	...	160
1,45,890	39,904	80,25,272	67,82,781	12,42,491	2,24,791	82,50,063	24,165	269	...	41	...	185	7	855	25,222		
8,61,060	11,96,776	2,76,70,708	2,46,64,578	32,06,130	11,18,978	2,89,89,680	1,67,205	5,653	286	2,621	...	410	8,753	26,463	2,11,391		

1889-90.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
98,211	7,58,359	14,46,209	12,63,466	1,62,743	79,366	15,24,575	43	641	...	776	...	...	88	6	1,554
1,14,697	79,098	19,03,667	14,06,992	5,56,595	54,399	20,17,966	...	742	...	49	...	...	254	710	1,755
68,044	1,15,646	2,75,120	2,49,134	31,995	17,882	2,93,011	...	12	...	241	...	21	8	1,222	1,504
39,780	98,882	21,09,046	10,40,290	2,20,656	1,04,258	22,74,294	...	303	...	22	...	...	7,845	812	9,027
66,464	21,575	22,97,836	21,43,492	1,44,394	61,394	23,49,280	...	384	...	103	...	13	672	719	1,891
19,365	31,634	11,66,990	11,32,029	31,061	66,991	12,33,081	...	2	...	9	...	...	...	...	170
4,56,567	11,05,193	98,09,727	81,49,393	11,60,334	3,83,290	96,93,017	43	2,048	...	1,200	...	202	8,607	3,169	15,910
43,659	925	14,64,459	13,77,685	86,774	70,758	15,35,217	746	65	...	220	...	...	...	5,585	6,616
2,10,368	5,775	33,80,649	32,82,833	1,47,811	1,77,146	35,58,395	35,352	302	...	1,460	...	...	...	18	37,137
20,782	1	16,10,387	14,97,335	1,13,652	31,799	16,42,116	52,273	...	...	...	...	64	...	117	52,937
13,820	1,946	12,08,433	11,86,371	81,162	24,256	12,92,689	32,029	68	...	...	...	...	...	16	32,211
7,306	5,038	10,29,007	9,75,099	53,908	22,510	10,51,517	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
7,638	10,255	15,39,034	12,18,909	3,20,125	43,030	15,82,084	201	2,484	...	...	...	...	1	...	2,646
3,03,773	23,939	1,02,91,969	94,88,897	8,03,132	3,70,049	1,06,62,018	1,20,601	2,993	...	1,680	...	64	6	6,736	1,31,090
18,945	113	14,82,678	10,99,099	3,83,577	48,701	15,31,377	29,364	117	...	17	...	...	...	9	29,468
39,194	939	24,67,665	19,06,991	6,50,874	47,897	25,05,752	306	10	...	72	...	...	...	...	297
23,330	275	13,03,313	11,08,447	2,54,876	33,772	13,97,085	18,637	...	...	140	...	39	...	350	18,637
66,337	1,849	9,78,222	9,75,200	22	27,847	10,05,869	27,439	182	...	...	...	9	7	...	108
694	28,374	8,33,089	8,13,421	10,668	45,221	8,78,310	...	9	...	724	...	...	...	...	733
2,808	3,542	9,15,117	8,96,315	18,802	28,336	9,44,053	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,50,818	35,092	80,30,282	68,02,463	12,27,819	2,32,164	82,82,440	76,246	399	9	238	...	772	7	359	77,940
9,11,158	11,64,224	2,76,31,973	2,44,40,093	31,91,285	9,85,569	2,86,17,481	1,96,890	5,391	9	3,118	...	1,038	8,929	9,564	2,24,920

B.—LAND REVENUE—continued.

(1).—Contrasted statement exhibiting the gross and net Land Revenue of the several Collectorates in the Presidency of Bombay for the revenue years 1890-91 and 1889-90, together with the amount of realizations, remissions and sums written off, and of the balances outstanding on account of the year under report and previous years—concluded.

Collectorates.	YEAR 1890-91—concluded.										
	Balance revenue for collection on account of current year.	Balances on account of former years outstanding at end of last year.	Deduct—irrecoverable balances written off on account of former years.	Re-remainder.	Total of columns 31 and 34.	Realizations up to 31st July.			Balance outstanding on the 1st August.		
						Collections on account of year under report.	Collections on account of former years.	Total.	On account of year under report.	On account of former years.	Total.
1	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
<i>Northern Division.</i>											
Ahmedábád	15,84,342	8,094	825	7,269	15,91,611	15,70,595	2,446	15,73,041	13,747	4,923	18,570
Kaira	20,20,271	1,008	...	1,008	20,30,279	20,29,271	200	20,29,471	...	808	808
Panch Maháls	2,09,767	436	34	402	3,09,169	2,99,600	314	2,99,914	167	88	255
Broach	22,78,087	(a) 18,755	5,039	8,746	22,87,833	22,76,452	6,400	22,82,942	2,635	2,256	4,891
Surat	23,46,284	806	36	270	23,46,554	23,45,655	270	23,45,925	629	...	629
Thana	12,62,221	5,454	41	5,413	12,67,634	12,58,420	2,162	12,60,582	3,801	3,251	7,052
Total	98,00,972	29,083	5,075	23,108	98,24,080	97,79,993	11,882	97,91,875	20,979	11,226	32,206
<i>Central Division.</i>											
Násik	15,30,001	21,300	1,550	19,750	15,49,751	15,19,435	6,922	15,26,357	10,566	12,828	23,394
Khándesh	36,49,714	7,282	977	6,305	36,56,019	36,46,108	4,283	36,50,391	3,607	2,021	5,628
Ahmednagar	16,11,541	8,998	811	8,187	16,19,728	16,09,388	7,912	16,17,300	2,153	275	2,428
Poona	12,98,751	5,085	627	4,458	13,03,209	12,98,551	4,342	13,02,893	200	116	316
Sholapur	10,47,141	854	44	810	10,47,951	10,47,110	810	10,47,920	31	...	31
Satára	16,15,034	1,687	19	1,668	16,17,302	16,09,709	309	16,10,018	5,925	1,359	7,284
Total	1,07,52,782	45,206	4,028	41,178	1,07,93,960	1,07,30,391	24,578	1,07,54,970	22,482	16,599	39,081
<i>Southern Division.</i>											
Belgaum	15,38,939	4,085	...	4,085	15,43,024	15,38,939	...	15,38,939	...	4,085	4,085
Dhárwar	24,95,804	3,295	56	3,239	24,99,043	24,95,718	100	24,95,818	86	3,130	3,225
Bijapur	13,91,803	419	...	419	13,92,222	13,91,729	84	13,91,804	83	335	418
Kanara	9,07,782	381	106	275	9,08,007	9,07,338	262	9,07,600	394	13	407
Ratnágiri	8,57,027	33,869	2,317	31,052	8,88,079	8,43,501	2,671	8,46,172	13,526	28,381	41,907
Kolába	9,43,236	2,673	...	2,673	9,45,909	9,43,236	63	9,43,299	...	2,610	2,610
Total	82,24,541	44,222	2,479	41,743	82,66,284	82,10,452	3,180	82,13,632	14,089	38,563	52,652
GRAND TOTAL	2,87,78,295	1,18,511	12,452	1,06,029	2,88,84,324	2,87,20,748	30,640	2,87,60,380	57,550	66,388	1,23,938

Collectorates.	YEAR 1889-90—concluded.										
	Balance revenue for collection on account of current year.	Balances on account of former years outstanding at end of last year.	Deduct—irrecoverable balances written off on account of former years.	Re-remainder.	Total of columns 31 and 34.	Realizations up to 31st July.			Balance outstanding on the 1st August.		
						Collections on account of year under report.	Collections on account of former years.	Total.	On account of year under report.	On account of former years.	Total.
1	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
<i>Northern Division.</i>											
Ahmedábád	15,23,021	15,757	5,256	10,501	15,33,522	15,18,229	7,199	15,25,428	4,792	3,302	8,094
Kaira	20,16,211	1,008	...	1,008	20,17,219	20,16,211	...	20,16,211	...	1,008	1,008
Panch Maháls	2,91,507	426	180	246	2,91,753	2,91,101	216	2,91,317	406	30	436
Broach	22,65,177	96,921	596	95,425	23,60,602	22,58,695	88,637	23,46,732	6,481	7,388	13,869
Surat	23,47,389	666	253	383	23,47,772	23,47,110	355	23,47,465	279	27	306
Thana	12,33,802	5,211	184	5,027	12,38,829	12,30,799	2,876	12,33,375	3,003	2,451	5,454
Total	96,77,107	1,19,059	6,460	1,12,590	97,89,697	96,62,145	98,383	97,60,528	14,961	14,206	29,167
<i>Central Division.</i>											
Násik	15,28,601	52,523	7,096	45,427	15,74,028	15,15,923	36,805	15,52,728	12,677	8,623	21,300
Khándesh	35,21,258	9,865	970	8,895	35,30,083	35,16,069	6,742	35,22,811	5,189	2,093	7,282
Ahmednagar	15,89,779	17,607	286	17,321	16,07,100	15,91,615	16,187	15,98,102	8,164	834	8,998
Poona	12,69,475	8,773	91	8,682	12,69,157	12,57,323	6,749	12,64,072	3,152	1,933	5,085
Sholapur	10,51,427	6,449	70	6,379	10,57,797	10,51,349	5,514	10,56,863	78	776	854
Satára	15,79,398	1,139	661	478	15,79,876	15,77,934	255	15,78,189	1,463	224	1,687
Total	1,05,80,938	96,296	9,183	87,113	1,06,18,051	1,05,00,213	72,632	1,05,72,845	30,723	14,483	45,206
<i>Southern Division.</i>											
Belgaum	15,01,879	4,090	4	4,086	15,05,965	15,01,879	1	15,01,880	...	4,085	4,085
Dhárwar	25,04,855	3,953	524	3,429	25,08,284	25,04,733	256	25,04,989	122	3,173	3,295
Bijapur	13,78,448	445	...	445	13,78,893	13,78,314	160	13,78,474	134	285	419
Kanara	9,77,892	149	89	60	9,77,922	9,77,511	60	9,77,571	381	...	381
Ratnágiri	8,78,112	29,578	3,988	25,570	9,03,682	8,80,348	3,005	8,83,353	10,804	22,505	33,309
Kolába	9,43,320	3,796	...	3,796	9,47,116	9,43,320	1,123	9,44,443	...	2,673	2,673
Total	81,84,506	41,991	4,605	37,386	82,21,892	81,86,105	4,605	81,90,710	11,441	32,781	44,222
GRAND TOTAL	2,83,92,551	2,57,346	20,257	2,37,989	2,86,29,640	2,83,48,468	1,76,620	2,83,24,083	57,125	61,470	1,18,596

(a) Rs. 160-7-6 are deducted from the balance unrealized (báki) for former years and Rs. 76-6-4 are added to the balance unrealized (báki) of refunds, &c.

B.—LAND REVENUE—continued.

(2).—Contrasted statement exhibiting the gross and net Land Revenue of the several Districts in the Province of Sind, for the revenue years 1890-91 and 1889-90, together with the amount of realizations, remissions and sums written off and of the balances outstanding on account of the year under report and previous years.

		1890-91.																				
Number.	District.	Gross Revenue.	Deduct—Assessment		Remainder.	DEDUCTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF NET ALIENATIONS.						Remainder Government revenue.	Deduct—Assessment of		Remainder.	DETAILS.				Total.	Deduct—Hakabo credited to Irrigation Department.	Remainder Land Revenue.
			Of land not available for cultivation (i.e. for public and special purposes), &c.	Of fellow areas exempt from assessment.		Shares of revenue credited to shahras direct.	Political Inams (including all Jaghirs).	Personal Inams (including holders of Garden grants and Mandars).	Religious Inams (including Khairatdars).	Service grants (including Seri, Mamul and Thual).	Total.		Uncultivated land.	Land free or specially reduced (including Hart and Kocho).		Revenue proper being assessment on Government lands.	Revenue from alienated lands (including Village Cess).	44½—Miscellaneous Land Revenue as in Tableband.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Upper Sind	25,17,174	1,95,221	7,13,408	16,98,455	...	73,295	38	...	78	78,411	16,95,044	9,39,988	188	6,55,478	6,54,682	796	15,868	6,71,341	687	6,70,654	
2	Frontier	1,60,27,858	41,20,378	12,73,892	1,06,37,588	...	7,64,077	2,396	44,686	1,748	8,12,907	98,44,679	69,65,191	7,939	28,71,549	28,53,296	18,259	1,91,849	30,63,398	15,470	30,47,928	
3	Shikarpur	1,27,76,481	29,05,830	19,22,554	79,47,997	...	10,91,708	3,045	195	4,221	11,02,104	88,44,933	49,09,022	2,128	19,36,793	18,92,430	44,353	80,255	20,38,038	41,406	19,91,632	
4	Hydrabad	1,52,58,290	1,04,92,041	6,99,864	40,71,355	...	3,34,187	998	70	1,856	3,37,099	37,34,254	26,42,873	6,944	10,84,435	10,75,693	8,742	1,01,491	11,85,929	8,090	11,77,839	
5	Karachi	5,81,506	...	...	5,81,506	...	1,583	6	8	2,810	4,407	5,77,099	...	11	5,77,088	5,76,820	268	38,309	5,15,397	901	6,14,496
	Thar and Parkar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	4,71,86,077	1,76,59,470	45,99,608	3,49,26,999	...	22,67,845	6,471	44,959	10,713	23,29,988	2,26,99,011	1,54,53,469	17,299	71,25,333	70,52,921	72,412	4,43,770	75,69,108	66,554	75,02,540	

		1890-91.—continued.																												
Number.	District.	Deduct—Remissions on net Government Revenue for year under report on account of							Total remissions.	Balance revenue for collection on account of year of report.	Balance on account of former years outstanding at the end of previous year.	Deduct—Irrecoverable balances written off on account of former years.	Remainder.	Total of columns 11 and 12.	REALIZATIONS UP TO 31ST JULY.						BALANCE OUTSTANDING ON 1ST AUGUST.									
		Want and insufficiency of water.	Land taken up for special or public purposes.	Poverty, death and desertion.	Injury to crops by locusts or other insects and animals.	Loss by fire.	Loss by flood.	Other causes.							Land Revenue.	Rayat (Government villages).	Inam (alienated villages).	On account of current year.	On account of former years.	Land Revenue.	Rayat (Government villages).	Inam (alienated villages).	Total realizations.	On account of year under report.	On account of former years.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Upper Sind	3,348	...	41	891	...	...	8,389	10,607	6,60,047	53,299	1,530	61,739	7,11,816	6,09,391	21,506	109	36,715	1,169	...	4,65,890	82,040	13,886	46,926	...	...	...	...	...
2	Frontier	...	240	...	...	1,926	83,541	26,716	80,12,212	96,092	66,101	28,991	80,41,203	29,13,438	1,64,524	12	24,136	1,490	...	...	80,04,690	84,256	3,365	37,698	...	...	...	...	...
3	Shikarpur	...	...	94	1,652	112	98,074	1,30,631	18,91,061	362	151	211	18,91,232	17,87,036	1,02,219	1	203	7	...	...	15,90,058	1,144	1,144	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Hydrabad	...	...	5	11,841	...	88,091	50,341	11,27,498	8,339	12,964	80,723	12,08,223	10,23,138	55,535	180	25,298	1,141	...	...	11,06,297	49,646	54,290	1,02,938	...	...	...	...	...
5	Karachi	...	...	...	199	2,166	...	2,384	6,12,132	64,523	1,141	58,381	6,66,613	5,76,774	27,814	268	48,581	205	...	...	6,53,642	7,276	4,593	11,571	...	...	...	...	...
	Thar and Parkar
	Total	3,336	240	140	14,582	112	42,790	1,33,460	1,90,659	73,02,890	2,06,964	61,587	2,15,077	75,17,967	68,06,829	3,72,169	520	1,24,928	4,012	...	78,18,487	1,23,344	76,136	1,99,480	...	...	...	...	...

1890-91.]

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[App. V. B. (2).

B.—LAND REVENUE—concluded.

(2).—Contrasted statement exhibiting the gross and net Land Revenue of the several Districts in the Province of Sind for the revenue years 1890-91 and 1889-90, together with the amount of realizations, remissions and sums written off and of the balances outstanding on account of the year under report and previous years.

1890-00.																						
Number.	District.	Gross Revenue.	Deduct—Assessment.			Remainder.	DEDUCTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF NET ALIENATIONS.						Remainder Government Revenue.	Deduct—Assessment of		Balance.	DETAILS.			Total.	Deduct—Hakabo credited Irrigation Department.	Remainder Land Revenue.
			Of land not available for cultivation (for public and special purposes), &c.	Of fallow area exempt from assessment.	Shares of revenue credited to shareholders.		Political Ināms (including all Jaghirs).	Personal Ināms (including holders of tucien grants and Jaghirs).	Religious Ināms (including Khairātārs).	Service grants (including Serf, Mamul and Thali).	Total.	Unoccupied cultivable land.		Land free or specially reduced (including Hart and Koccha).	Revenue proper, being assessment on Government lands.		Revenue from alienated lands (including Village Cess).	Add—Miscellaneous Land Revenue as in Table.	Total.				Deduct—Hakabo credited Irrigation Department.	Remainder Land Revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Upper Sind Frontier	10,87,593	1,39,533	6,83,682	9,14,378	477	82,413	38	...	110	88,089	8,31,340	72,702	102	7,59,946	7,59,351	595	63,177	8,22,123	510	8,21,913	
2	Shikārpur	1,62,35,854	1,08,36,426	10,97,708	43,01,720	27,172	7,45,921	2,374	57,402	1,832	8,34,701	34,67,019	4,49,433	7,992	30,09,594	29,86,308	23,228	1,30,317	31,39,911	20,534	31,19,377	
3	Hydrābād	1,17,71,795	34,74,398	17,18,456	65,78,941	...	10,83,704	3,054	196	4,195	10,91,149	64,87,792	20,34,615	2,057	18,51,129	18,05,762	45,369	1,04,731	19,55,851	41,574	19,14,277	
4	Karāchi	1,16,33,559	95,34,727	5,79,303	15,19,469	...	2,94,399	866	72	1,233	2,90,570	12,22,899	1,08,880	6,958	11,07,061	10,98,134	8,927	90,382	11,97,443	8,311	11,89,132	
5	Thar and Pārkar.	6,52,130	...	...	6,52,130	...	792	11	...	2,747	8,550	6,48,580	...	...	6,48,580	...	320	34,745	6,83,325	1,207	6,82,118
	Total	4,19,80,931	2,39,85,054	40,29,200	1,39,06,638	27,649	22,07,229	6,343	57,670	10,117	23,09,098	1,16,57,630	42,65,159	17,199	73,75,301	72,96,873	78,428	4,23,352	77,96,633	72,136	77,26,517	

1890-00—continued.																								
Number.	District.	Deduct—Remissions of net Government Revenue for year under report on account of							Total remissions.	Balance revenue for collection on account of year of report.	Balance on account of former years outstanding at the end of previous year.	Deduct—Irrecoverable balances written off on account of former years.	Remainder.	Total of columns 31 and 34.	REALIZATIONS UP TO 31ST JULY.						BALANCE OUTSTANDING ON 1st AUGUST.			
		Want and insufficiency of water.	Land taken up for special or public purposes.	Poverty, death and desertion.	Injury to crops by locusts or other insects and animals.	Loss by fire.	Loss by flood.	Other causes.							Land Revenue.	Village Cess.	On account of current year.	On account of former years.	Total realizations.	On account of year under report.	On account of former years.	Total.		
1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Upper Sind Frontier	54,110	...	406	581	...	614	4,341	60,052	7,61,561	41,538	11,891	29,647	7,91,208	6,95,206	23,517	65	18,423	678	...	7,37,909	42,753	10,516	53,269
2	Shikārpur	90	3	6,327	...	...	77,964	4,485	89,369	30,30,003	20,200	5,227	14,973	80,44,931	27,62,890	1,68,333	7	12,092	567	...	29,49,839	92,778	2,314	95,092
3	Hydrābād	2,708	...	609	2,204	...	35,619	69,140	1,10,279	18,00,998	1,140	168	972	18,04,970	17,17,484	80,302	1	778	48	...	18,04,608	211	151	362
4	Karāchi	1,296	...	174	3,447	...	65,609	290	70,816	11,18,316	40,300	7,516	38,784	11,57,100	9,83,023	47,072	127	31,666	1,223	...	10,63,711	87,493	5,989	93,889
5	Thar and Pārkar.	914	...	...	42,068	...	4,143	...	47,420	6,34,698	2,686	20	2,665	6,37,363	5,49,572	31,416	320	1,508	30	...	5,22,841	53,300	1,132	54,522
	Total	58,818	3	1,189	55,722	...	1,83,948	78,256	3,77,936	73,48,581	1,11,863	24,822	87,041	74,36,622	67,14,775	3,56,640	540	64,462	2,541	...	71,38,958	2,76,625	20,639	2,96,694

C.—EXCISE.

(1).—Total Revenue derived from duties upon the consumption of spirits, fermented liquors and drugs, during 1890-91.

Table with columns: District, Population (Mahomedans, Hindus and others, Total), Revenue from Duty on (Spirit, Wine, beer and other fermented liquors, Drugs, Total Excise Revenue), Incidence per head of population, Number of licenses for retail of any of the foregoing, Population per license, and Remarks. Rows include Northern, Central, and Southern Divisions, Sind, Aden, and Bombay City and Island.

(2).—Revenue derived from duty on consumption of spirit during 1890-91.

Table with columns: District, Population (Mahomedans, Hindus and others, Total), Revenue from (Spirit distilled in India, Country spirit, Total), Incidence per head, Number of licenses for retail, Population per license, and Remarks. Rows include Northern, Central, and Southern Divisions, Sind, Aden, and Bombay City and Island.

C.—EXCISE—continued.

(3).—Revenue derived from duty upon the consumption of spirit manufactured in India in the European method, or imported from abroad, during 1890-91.

District.	POPULATION.				NUMBER OF LICENSES.		RATE OF LICENSE DUTY.		STILL-HEAD AND IMPORT DUTY.				Incidence of Still-head duty per gallon.	Incidence of total duty collected per gallon.	Total revenue.	Incidence per head.	Population per retail license.	REMARKS.
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of persons to the square mile.	Wholesale.	Retail.	Wholesale.	Retail.	Rate of duty per Imperial Gallon, London Proof.	Number of gallons on which duty was levied.	Average strength.	Total duty collected.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Northern Division.																		
							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
Ahmedabad, including	86,623	775,247	860,870	224	6	7	150 0 0	150 0 0	(a)1,510	...	122,981	(a) Includes Rs. 1,400 on account of license fee, Rs. 100 on account of refreshment room fee and Rs. 10 on account of fee for appointing agents.
Deesa	72,054	731,846	804,890	500	...	2	45 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	00008	402,400
Kaira	16,060	239,439	255,479	160	1	...	50 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panch Mahals	67,248	259,182	320,930	225	...	4	...	50 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	59,854
Broach	55,547	558,661	614,198	369	6	8	100 0 0	460 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,387	0 0 1	70,774
Surat	36,072	818,951	856,923	214	6	22	500 0 0	4,929 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b)4,950	0 0 1	36,898
Total	334,404	3,383,706	3,718,200	257	18	43	865 0 0	4,989 0 0	8,171	...	86,460	(b) Includes Rs. 130 on account of extra fee charged for appointment of agents employed for the sale of liquor.
Central Division.																		
Nasik	86,204	745,912	731,206	132	1	12	1,500	0 0 3	60,092	(c) Includes a sum of Rs. 10 which has been realized on account of extra fee for the grant of permission to appoint agents and receipts on account of wine, beer, &c.
Khandesh	92,207	1,144,934	1,237,211	124	2	6	160 0 0	615 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	775	...	176,747
Ahmednagar	30,592	711,636	751,228	112	5	2	100 0 0	50 to 200	...	...	...	...	...	...	(c)790	0 0 1	375,614
Poona	42,036	858,585	900,621	168	24	19	50 to 300	1 to 300	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,850	0 0 1	50,161
Sholapur	44,016	539,005	583,411	128	7	2	100 to 50	150 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	980	...	201,765
Satara	30,593	1,100,803	1,131,456	227	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,222	...	51,429
Total	283,828	5,101,325	5,385,153	142	39	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,177	0 0 3	88,271
Southern Division.																		
Belgaum	60,262	797,752	864,014	185	8	3	100 0 0	50 to 100	(d)1,075	25	288,005	(d) Includes Rs. 25 on account of extra fee for appointment of agents.
Dharwar	100,622	782,245	882,907	194	5	4	100 0 0	250 to 100	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	0 0 1	220,726
Bijapur	67,006	571,127	638,493	110	3	1	100 0 0	50 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	445	0 0 0	796,339
Konara	24,282	397,553	421,810	107	...	7	...	100 & 150	...	...	...	...	...	...	(e)500	0 0 1	60,243
Ratnagiri	71,051	126,039	197,090	254	...	8	...	50 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	420	...	124,630
Kolaba	23,811	459,019	482,830	257	...	6	...	310 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	310	...	80,472
Total	353,094	3,934,080	4,287,174	170	16	29	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,950	...	147,833
Sind.																		
Karachi	300,067	88,621	478,688	33	19	47	10,072	0 0 4	10,184	(f) Includes Rs. 8 on account of Agent's fee, do.
Hyderabad	594,485	160,139	754,624	83	7	...	150 to 500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(f)2,008	0 0 1	131,037
Shikarpur	822,178	...	822,178	55	7	9	200 to 400	5 to 100	...	...	...	...	...	...	(g)2,621	0 0 1	91,353
Thar and Parkar	109,194	94,150	203,344	15	1	...	50 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier	144,181	...	144,181	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270	...	72,000
Total	2,403,015	2,403,015	50	34	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,020	0 0 1	...
Total for four Divisions.	15,793,542	16,793,542	126	107	169	37,328	
Aden including Shaikh Othman	28,647	6,992	35,639	1,629	...	13	...	450 0 0	(h)	12,793	...	44,327	...	3 7 4	44,327	1 3 10	2,741	(h) Rs. 3 on spirit except rum, on which Rs. 4 per gallon (according to proof) are charged.
Bombay City and Island.	158,713	614,493	773,196	35,145	74	103	100 to 1,000	100 to 600	...	2,16,896	...	13,00,408	9 3 8	5 15 11	13,68,600	1 12 3	7,506	
GRAND TOTAL	16,602,377	16,602,377	123	181	305	...	...	...	...	2,20,091	...	13,44,735	...	...	14,50,345	0 1 4	54,440

C.—EXCISE—continued.

(4).—Revenue derived from duty on consumption of country spirit during 1890-91.

District.	POPULATION.				Number of Government Central Distilleries.	NUMBER OF LICENSES.		RATE OF LICENSE DUTY.		AMOUNT OF REVENUE, INCLUDING LICENSE DUTY LEVIED BY				Consumption in imperial gallons.	Average strength.	Consumption in imperial gallons, London Proof.	Rate of duty per imperial gallon, London Proof.	Total revenue.	Revenue per head.	Population per retail license.	REMARKS.									
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of persons to the square mile.		Wholesale shops.	Retail shops.	Wholesale.	Retail.	Still-head duty.	Farming or out-stills not of fixed capacity.	Contract or out-stills of fixed capacity.	Total.																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22									
Northern Division.											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.																
Ahmedabad, including Deesa	85,923	775,247	860,870	294*	1	..	85	..	..	1,23,997	..	7,440	1,31,337	65,196	25* & 60* U.P.	..	..	1,31,337	0 2 5	10,127						
Kaira	72,954	731,846	804,800	500*	..	..	71	..	..	49,530	..	..	46,914	46,914	57* & 60* U.P.	..	..	49,530	0 0 11	11,333		
Panch Mahals	16,990	239,419	256,479	169*	1	..	60	..	..	16,000	17,954	..	33,954	80,604	25* & 60* U.P.	80,604	0 12 0	3,451	0 2 1	425,738								
Broach	67,248	259,682	326,930	225*	1	..	64	..	..	..	1,50,205	..	1,50,205	98,951	25* & 60* U.P.	..	Rs. 2-6 to Rs. 1-4.	1,50,205	0 7 7	6,108							
Surat	55,547	558,651	614,198	369*	1	..	1	..	..	5,13,682	..	..	5,13,682	528,290	15*, 25* & 60* U.P.	528,290	..	5,13,682	0 12 8	614,198						
Thana	30,973	818,951	855,923	214*	..	..	5	..	..	7,19,474	..	..	7,19,474	697,682	25* & 60* U.P.	..	Rs. 2 to annas 4.	(a) 7,21,927	0 13 6	171,185	(a) Includes Rs. 2,453 deficit recovered to make up the minimum guaranteed revenue on account of 1889-90.			
Total	331,494	3,383,706	3,718,200	257*	4	..	286	..	..	14,23,559	1,73,850	7,440	16,03,888	1,514,737	..	..	606,894	16,06,341	0 6 10	19,000						
Central Division.																														
Nisik	35,291	745,912	781,208	132*	1	..	195	..	..	1,00,058	..	..	1,00,058	97,251	25* & 60* U.P.	..	..	1,00,058	0 3 4	7,140				
Rhodesh	92,297	1,144,984	1,237,231	124*	..	..	222	..	..	..	..	6,20,648	6,20,648	..	..	..	..	6,00,616	0 8 0	5,574	
Ahmednagar	39,592	711,030	750,628	112*	..	..	25	..	..	(b) 80,703	..	..	80,703	25,291	25* U.P.	..	..	80,703	0 1 8	751,228	(b) This amount was paid by the present contractor into the Ahmednagar Treasury for spirit issued from Poona Distillery.	
Poona	42,030	858,585	900,621	168*	..	..	93	..	..	..	..	..	5,11,025	139,876	25* U.P.	..	..	5,11,025	0 9 0	9,697	
Sholapur	41,916	539,395	581,311	128*	1	..	41	..	..	1,20,000	..	..	1,20,000	35,218	25* U.P.	..	..	1,20,000	0 3 3	13,597				
Batara	30,591	1,109,893	1,141,456	227*	1	..	50	98,000	..	97,737	..	..	97,737	27,912	25* & 60* U.P.	..	..	97,737	0 1 4	14,143						
Total	183,824	5,101,325	5,385,163	142*	3	..	589	98,000	..	4,64,198	..	6,20,648	13,96,169	325,476	..	..	..	15,96,169	0 4 2	9,430							
Southern Division.																														
Belgaum	66,262	797,752	864,014	185*	1	..	178	..	..	3,14,840	..	..	3,14,840	76,469	25* U.P.	..	..	3,14,840	0 5 10	4,854				
Dharwar	100,622	782,285	882,907	194*	1	..	(c) 1	..	..	8,15,000	..	..	3,15,000	89,970	25* & 40* U.P.	..	..	3,15,000	0 5 8	893,550	(c) Although one license is issued for retail sale of country spirit, there are 167 retail shops in the district.			
Bijapur	67,008	571,427	638,493	110*	..	..	76	..	..	98,299	..	..	98,299	25,007	25* U.P.	..	..	98,299	0 2 5	10,478		
Karwar	24,282	397,558	421,840	107*	..	..	88	..	..	69,951	69,071	..	1,60,952	..	..	..	1,69,952	0 6 5	4,793				
Kolhapur	71,051	926,633	997,684	254*	7	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	51,695	110,241	25* & 60* U.P.	..	..	51,695	0 0 10	169,181			
Kolva	2,911	459,040	461,951	237*	..	..	166	..	..	2,54,319	..	..	2,58,319	..	..	..	..	2,58,319	0 8 7	2,908	(d) Spirit was supplied from the Sholapur Distillery in 1890-91.
Total	353,094	3,934,059	4,287,174	176*	9	..	515	..	..	10,86,400	69,071	51,695	12,07,076	301,684	..	..	..	12,07,076	0 4 6	8,324					
Sind.																														
Karachi	390,067	88,621	478,688	33*	1	7	70	50	..	..	..	..	1,88,945	51,800	..	23,571	4 0 0	1,88,945	0 6 6	6,878						
Hydrabad	594,485	160,139	754,624	83*	1	4	86	50	12 to 500	1,51,846	..	..	1,66,650	39,183	86* U.P.	26,084	4 & 3-0-0	1,86,650	0 3 6	8,758	(f) License and Agents' fees.							
Shikarpur	822,178	..	822,178	85	..	7	91	50	5 to 250	91,736	..	(g) 14,204	91,736	21,074	..	..	..	91,736	0 1 10	9,074							
Tarapur	100,194	94,150	194,344	15*	..	1	14	50	6 to 300	(g) 9,082	..	..	9,082	2,296	..	..	..	9,082	0 0 8	14,325	(g) Includes license fees and Agents' fees.				
Upper Sind Frontier	144,181	..	144,181	52*	..	2	20	50	12 to 150	20,693	..	..	20,693	5,370	..	..	..	20,693	0 2 4	7,269					
Total	2,401,015	2,401,015	4,802,030	50*	2	21	251	250	..	2,76,297	..	14,204	4,79,456	123,043	..	..	..	4,79,456	0 3 2	8,551							
Total for four Divisions.	18,791,542	18,793,542	18,793,542	126*	18	21	1,650	98,250	..	32,49,754	2,42,900	6,93,895	48,80,559	2,264,940	..	..	606,617	48,80,942	0 4 11	9,571								
Adeo, including Shaikh عثمان	28,047	6,962	35,009	1,629*	..	..	1	..	3,433	19,531	..	..	16,531	8,285	50* U.P.	4,132	4 0 0	19,964	0 7 8	..						
Bombay City and Island	178,713	614,481	793,196	33,115*	4	..	335	..	..	13,92,801	..	..	13,92,801	613,252	..	..	40,404	20,24,540	2 9 10	2,398				
GRAND TOTAL	16,992,377	16,992,377	16,992,377	133*	22	21	1,986	98,250	..	45,69,076	2,42,930	6,93,895	62,75,021	2,886,457	..	..	1,137,154	69,33,546	0 6 8	8,339								

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[APP. V. C. (4).]

C.—EXCISE—continued.

(5).—Materials from which country spirit was distilled during 1890-91.

MATERIALS.

District.	POPULATION.				GRAIN AND MOLASSES.					MAHUA (<i>Bassia latifolia</i>).					TODDY.				OTHER MATERIALS.					REMARKS.			
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of persons to the square mile.	Number of licenses.	Revenue from licenses.	Revenue from fixed duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	Number of licenses.	Revenue from licenses.	Revenue from fixed duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	Number of licenses.	Revenue from licenses.	Revenue from fixed duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	Number of licenses.	Revenue from licenses.	Revenue from fixed duty.	Total.		Population supplied.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
Northern Division.																											
Ahmedabad, including										85	7,440	1,23,697	1,31,337	890,870													
Deesa	85,023	775,247	860,270	224	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	49,536	49,536	804,800												
Kaira	72,554	731,846	804,400	500	...	...	...	...	...	2	16,000	17,658	33,658	125,000	2			22								
Panch Mahals	16,000	239,419	255,419	160	...	...	...	...	...	64		1,56,205	1,56,205	341,400												
Broach	67,248	2,90,882	3,26,030	225	...	...	...	...	...													
Surat	55,547	558,651	614,198	369	...	...	...	...	...			7,19,474	7,19,474			(a) 27,754	(b) 1,13,538	1,41,292								
Thana	36,272	818,951	855,223	214	...	...	...	...	...													
Total	334,404	3,383,796	3,718,200	267						222	23,440	10,66,770	10,90,210	2,182,160	2	27,778	1,13,538	1,41,314	33,253								
Central Division.																											
Nasik	35,294	745,912	781,206	132	...	...	...	...	...	105		1,66,058	1,66,058													
Ehandedah	92,297	1,144,934	1,237,231	124	...	...	...	...	...	222	6,20,640		6,20,640	701,140												
Ahmednagar	39,592	711,636	751,228	112	...	...	...	...	...	93	5,11,025		5,11,025													
Poona	42,036	858,785	900,821	168	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,20,000		1,20,000													
Sholapur	44,016	539,395	583,411	128	...	...	...	...	...													
Satara	39,593	1,190,893	1,131,456	227	...	...	...	...	...													
Total	283,828	5,101,325	5,385,163	142						422	12,51,671	2,46,761	14,98,432	1,452,368													
Southern Division.																											
Belgaum	66,262	797,752	864,014	185	1		(a) 3,14,340	3,14,340	864,014																		
Deccan	100,622	782,285	882,907	194	...	...	...	...	...	76		98,260	98,260													
Bijapur	67,066	571,427	638,493	110	...	...	...	...	...													
Kanara	24,282	397,558	421,840	107	1		91,189	91,189	195,526																		
Ratnagiri	71,051	926,039	997,090	254	...	...	...	...	...	3		2,58,319	2,58,319													
Kolaba	23,811	459,019	482,830	257	...	...	...	...	...													
Total	353,094	3,934,080	4,287,174	176	2		4,06,029	4,06,029	1,059,540	79		3,58,579	3,58,579		10	73,488		73,488	12,23,404	1	3,15,000		3,15,000	893,555			
Sind.																											
Karachi	390,067	89,621	478,688	33	77	9,815	95,236	1,05,051				83,934	83,934		9	420		420									
Hyderabad	594,485	160,139	754,624	83	...	...	...	...	...													
Shikarpur	822,178		822,178	85	98	7,140	87,506	94,736	200,000																		
Thar and Parkar	109,194	94,150	203,344	15	...	...	...	...	...													
Upper Sind Frontier	144,181		144,181	52	22	1,119	12,721	13,840				6,752	6,752														
Total	2,403,015	2,403,015	2,403,015	60	197	18,074	1,05,553	2,13,627	200,000			90,686	90,686		9	420		420									
Total for four Divisions	15,793,642	15,793,642	15,793,642	126	199	18,074	6,01,682	6,19,656	1,259,540	723	12,76,111	17,60,798	20,35,907	3,584,528	21	1,01,693	1,13,538	2,15,231	1,256,657	91	3,29,204	1,51,840	4,81,040	1,513,230			
Aden, including Shaikh Othman	28,647	6,992	35,639	1,629																1	3,433	16,531	19,964	35,639			
Bombay City and Island	158,713	614,443	773,156	35,146						283	2,63,304	13,02,801	15,66,105	773,196	52	28,296	4,30,139	4,68,435	773,196								
GRAND TOTAL	16,602,377	16,602,377	16,602,377	133	199	18,074	6,01,682	6,19,656	1,259,540	1,006	15,98,415	30,63,597	46,02,012	4,357,724	73	1,29,989	5,43,677	6,73,666	2,029,853	92	3,32,637	1,68,377	5,01,014	1,549,869			

(a) Represents fees received from toddy shop licenses.
 (b) Represents receipts from tree-tax on toddy trees tapped.

(c) This amount was paid by the present contractor into the Ahmednagar Treasury for spirit issued from Poona Distillery.

(d) Includes revenue derived from Jajry and Mahua.

C.—EXCISE—continued.

(6).—Revenue from wine and fermented liquors during 1890-91.

District.	POPULATION.				Number of persons to the square mile.	NUMBER OF LICENSES FOR RETAIL OF					REVENUE DERIVED FROM					Total revenue.	Incidence per head.	Population per retail license.	REMARKS.
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of whole-sale licenses.		Wine.	Beer.	Toddy (fermented).	Pachwal or Handia (Rice Beer).	Other kinds of fermented liquors.	Wine.	Beer.	Toddy (fermented).	Pachwal or Handia (Rice Beer).	Other kinds of fermented liquors.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Northern Division.																			
Ahmedabad, including Deesa ...	85,922	778,947	864,869	294	...	12	...	6	...	...	1,510	...	(a) 598	...	...	3,075	...	45,308	(a) Toddy is sold in an unfermented state.
Kaira ...	72,964	731,946	804,910	500	...	3	...	...	...	...	95	...	7	...	...	72	...	402,400	(b) One for wine and two for toddy.
Panch Mahals ...	16,030	239,419	255,449	150	(c) 3	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	22	...	...	72	...	...	...
Broach ...	67,348	359,682	426,930	325	...	...	...	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,768	...	...	...
Buras ...	55,547	558,541	614,088	309	...	3	...	282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,05,207	...	...	...
Thana ...	85,972	818,951	904,923	214	...	23	...	967	...	...	462	...	...	...	...	1,41,802	...	...	...
Total ...	384,804	3,329,796	3,714,600	297	14	45	1,577	...	...	...	7,048	...	5,67,822	...	...	6,64,908	0 2 5	2,614	...
Central Division.																			
Nasik ...	85,226	745,912	831,138	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 1,211	...	...	1,211	0 0 4	60,092	(a) Represents the sales of raw toddy only.
Khandesh ...	92,227	1,144,926	1,237,153	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar ...	59,222	711,833	771,055	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 3,439	...	...	3,439	0 0 0	125,204	...
Poona ...	42,038	828,528	870,566	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	...	...	21,066	0 0 4	24,373	...
Shalapur ...	64,015	599,395	663,410	122	7	...	...	...	...	...	(c) 980	...	...	...	...	50,000	0 1 4	194,470	(d) Foreign wines.
Satara ...	30,528	1,100,823	1,131,351	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	353,226	5,101,245	5,454,471	142	7	...	3	49	...	...	980	...	76,342	...	...	77,322	0 0 3	105,571	...
Southern Division.																			
Bolgaum (e) ...	66,262	797,752	864,014	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharwar ...	100,512	763,225	863,737	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijapur ...	67,028	571,427	638,455	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanara (e) ...	24,222	397,525	421,747	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Batnagiri ...	71,051	626,039	697,090	254	...	...	...	...	...	...	420	...	...	...	...	1,22,726	0 3 2	...	...
Kolaba ...	22,811	429,019	451,830	247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,022	0 1 1	1,795	...
Total ...	353,024	3,394,680	3,747,704	176	...	3	2,116	...	...	...	420	...	3,02,349	...	...	2,02,726	0 1 1	2,012	...
Mad.																			
Korchi ...	290,067	38,621	328,688	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hydrabad (e) ...	604,425	180,129	784,554	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur (e) ...	822,178	...	822,178	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar and Palar ...	109,194	94,150	203,344	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...	144,181	...	144,181	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,403,015	2,403,015	4,806,030	20	3	2	...	...	...	...	279	...	420	...	...	20,608	21,211	0 0 1	70,676
Total of four Divisions ...																			
Aden, including Sheikh Othman ...	29,847	6,297	36,144	1,629	18	...	...	...	...	...	6,295	726	...	...	...	7,021	0 3 4	2,741	...
Bombay City and Island ...	156,712	614,428	771,140	26,145	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,62,022	42,428	27,228	...	64	2,62,428	0 5 0	2,546	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	16,802,377	16,802,377	33,604,754	122	27	25	2,771	...	...	...	1,77,042	44,194	27,228	...	20,607	15,16,227	0 1 2	4,226	...

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[App. V. C. (6)]

C.—EXCISE—continued.

(7).—Revenue derived from opium and preparations of opium, such as Madat and Chandul during 1890-91.

APP. V. C. (7.)

BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

[1890-91.]

District.	POPULATION.				Number of licenses.	Amount of license duty.	Quantity of opium retained.	Fixed duty thereon.	Total revenue.	Incidence per head.	Population per license.	REMARKS.
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of persons to the square mile.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Northern Division.</i>												
						Rs.	M. s. t.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
Ahmedábád, including Deesa ...	85,623	775,247	860,870	224	2	999	.....	...	59,768	0 1 1	430,435	
Kaira ...	72,954	731,846	804,800	500	136	...	183 33 52	73,537	73,537	0912	5,912	
Panch Maháls ...	16,060	230,419	255,479	160	34	...	31 39 30	11,294	11,294	0 0 10	7,514	
Broach ...	67,248	259,682	326,930	225	51	...	123 14 40	(a)...	...	...	6,410	(a) The opium farmer purchases opium from Bom-
Surat ...	55,547	558,651	614,198	369	2	...	44 68 30	10,263	10,983	0 0 3	307,099	bay. Licis required to purchase 958½ lbs. monthly.
Thána ...	36,972	818,951	855,923	214	2	...	15 22 58	...	2,369	0 0 ½	403,683	
Total ...	334,404	3,383,796	3,718,200	257	227	999	400 18 50	...	1,57,951	0 0 8	16,379	
<i>Central Division.</i>												
Násik ...	35,294	745,912	781,206	132	48	...	(b)0 24 27	...	(c)6,938	0 0 1	16,275	(b) This represents opium supplied from the
Khándesh ...	92,297	1,144,934	1,237,231	124	142	8,213	20 23 5	...	9,045	0 0 1	8,713	Government Depot.
Ahmednagar ...	39,592	711,636	751,228	112	2	...	0 15 0	300	3,035	0 0 ¾	375,614	(c) Includes the amount of the madat and chandul
Poona ...	42,036	858,585	900,621	168	50	...	110 35 21	...	12,438	0 0 2½	18,036	farm and the penalty at the rate of Rs. 6 per lb.
Sholápur ...	44,016	539,395	583,411	128	2	...	94 23 6	...	44,319	0 1 2	291,705	of opium sold below the quantity guaranteed.
Sátara ...	30,593	1,100,863	1,131,456	227	1	...	55 0 0	...	...	...	1,131,456	
Total ...	283,828	5,101,325	5,385,153	142	245	8,213	282 0 59	...	75,775	0 0 2½	21,980	
<i>Southern Division.</i>												
Belgaum ...	66,262	797,752	864,014	185	21	...	12 3 20	Rs.10 perlb	13,822	0 0 3	41,144	
Dhárwár ...	100,622	782,285	882,907	194	2	5,750	9 26 1	7,721	13,471	0 0 2	441,453	(d) Licenses are sold by public auction.
Bijápur ...	67,066	571,427	638,493	110	20	(d)...	5 35 46	...	5,732	...	31,924	(e) Right of sale farmed out annually.
Kánara ...	24,282	397,558	421,840	107	7	(e)...	1 27 0	...	1,978	0 0 ¾	60,263	
Ratnágiri ...	71,051	926,039	997,090	254	7	...	3 13 42	...	3,266	0 0 1	142,441	
Kolába ...	23,811	459,019	482,830	257	16	7	7 35 32	6,308	6,315	0 0 2	30,177	
Total ...	353,094	3,934,080	4,287,174	176	73	5,757	40 20 61	...	44,584	0 0 2	50,934	
<i>Sind.</i>												
Karachi ...	390,067	88,621	478,688	83	91	...	56 19 43	22,598	31,992	0 1 1	5,260	
Hyderábád... ..	594,485	160,139	754,624	83	100	2,921	86 8 28	34,484	37,405	0 0 9	7,546	
Shikárpur ...	822,178	...	822,178	85	3	...	14 30 0	2,650	2,650	...	274,039	
Thar and Párkar ...	109,194	94,150	203,344	15	46	...	43 36 48	...	1,964	0 0 2	4,421	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	144,181	...	144,181	52	12	...	(f)8 21 61	Rs.10perlb	(g)6,835	...	...	(f) Exclusive of 30 lbs. 27 tolas, and 1574 grains of
Total ...	2,403,015	...	2,403,015	50	252	2,921	209 36 20	..	80,846	0 0 6	9,535	opium, bought for the preparation of chandul.
Total for four Divisions ...	13,793,542	...	15,793,542	126	797	17,890	932 36 30	...	3,59,156	0 0 4	19,817	(g) Exclusive of Rs. 605 paid for the monopoly of
Aden, including Shaikh Othmán.	28,647	6,992	35,639	1,629	2	2,492	2 5 0	1,700	4,192	0 1 9	17,819	the sale of Chandul and also the price of the 30 lbs.
Bombay City and Island...	158,713	614,483	773,196	35,145	31	(h) ..	245 24 0	(i)...	3,980	0 0 1	24,941	of opium purchased for its manufacture.
GRAND TOTAL ...	16,602,377	...	16,602,377	133	830	20,382	1,180 25 30	...	3,67,328	0 0 4	20,002	(h) Licenses sold by inviting tenders.
												(i) Under the present system of opium accounts,
												profit and loss on sale of opium is ascertained for
												each month on the aggregate transaction of the
												whole Presidency irrespective of each district.

C.—EXCISE—*continued.*

C.—EXCISE

(8).—Revenue derived from Hemp (Ganja) and its

District.	POPULATION.				Number of persons to the square mile.	Number of wholesale seizures.	NUMBER OF LICENCES FOR RETAIL OF					LICENSE DUTY ON					FIXED	
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of persons to the square mile.			Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Other preparations.	Total.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Other preparations.	Total.	Ganja.	Charas.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
<i>Northern Division.</i>																		
Ahmedabad, including Deesa ...	85,623	775,247	860,870	224	50	...	...	...	...	50	5,890	...	...	...	5,890	...	...
Kaira ...	72,954	731,846	804,800	500	1	11	...	...	...	11	1,025	...	...	...	1,025	...	...
Panch Mahals ...	16,060	230,419	255,479	160	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	(a) 305	...	305	...	...
Broach ...	67,248	250,682	326,930	225	...	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	1,800	...	1,800	...	...
Surat ...	55,547	558,651	614,198	309	...	...	One	...	...	1	...	...	(b) 3,108	...	3,108	...	...
Thana ...	36,972	818,951	855,923	214	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	334,404	3,383,796	3,718,200	257	51	12	12	3	...	77	6,915	...	5,222	...	12,137	...	...
<i>Central Division.</i>																		
Nasik ...	35,294	745,912	781,206	132	...	40	...	...	5	45	8,495	...	...	455	8,950	...	...
Khandesh ...	92,297	1,144,934	1,237,231	124	...	101	...	...	7	108	6,355	...	...	217	6,572	35	...
Ahmednagar ...	39,592	711,656	751,228	112	196	11	...	...	1	12	1,975	...	...	371	2,346	1,357	...
Poona ...	42,036	858,585	900,621	168	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	12,567	...	...
Sholapur ...	44,016	530,395	584,411	128	...	1	...	...	3	4	5,850	...	...	4,786	10,636	...	...
Batara ...	30,593	1,100,863	1,131,456	227	...	31	...	...	...	31	3,480	...	...	...	3,480	...	...
Total ...	283,823	5,101,325	5,385,153	142	196	184	...	...	16	242	26,155	...	...	5,829	44,541	1,392	...
<i>Southern Division.</i>																		
Belgaum ...	66,262	797,752	864,014	185	...	42	...	5	...	47	(d) 3,330	...	(e) 30	...	3,360	...	...
Dharwar ...	100,022	782,285	882,307	194	...	(f) 1	...	...	...	1	9,550	...	...	...	9,550	192	...
Bijapur ...	67,066	571,427	638,493	110	...	(d) 36	...	...	...	36	2,771	...	...	...	2,771	...	...
Kanara ...	24,282	397,558	421,840	107	...	18	...	...	...	18	4,409	...	...	...	4,409	...	...
Ratnagiri ...	71,051	926,039	997,090	254	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	1,440	...	1,440	...	...
Kolaba ...	23,811	450,019	473,830	257	1	1	...	...	...	1	3,815	...	...	...	3,815	517	...
Total ...	353,094	3,934,060	4,287,174	176	1	98	...	13	...	111	23,875	...	1,468	...	25,363	709	...	
<i>Sind.</i>																		
Karachi ...	390,067	58,621	478,688	83	...	...	141	...	...	141	...	45,276	...	...	45,276	...	...
Hyderabad ...	594,485	140,139	754,624	83	...	...	138	...	...	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Shikarpur ...	822,178	...	822,178	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar and Parkar ...	109,194	94,150	203,344	15	...	...	24	...	...	24	...	...	2,685	...	2,685	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...	144,181	...	144,181	52	...	...	51	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,403,915	2,403,915	2,403,915	50	...	...	354	...	...	354	...	47,961	...	...	47,961	...	30
Total for four Divisions ...	15,793,542	15,793,542	15,793,542	126	248	294	368	16	16	784	56,945	...	54,671	5,829	1,30,002	2,101	30,698	
Aden, including Shaikh عثمان ...	28,647	0,092	36,639	1,629	...	...	One	...	...	1	...	21,00	...	...	2,100	...	...
Bombay ...	158,713	014,483	773,196	35,145	...	53	...	15	9	77	...	37,367	...	...	37,367	405	6
GRAND TOTAL ...	16,602,377	16,602,377	16,602,377	133	248	347	367	31	25	862	56,945	39,467	54,671	5,829	1,60,469	2,506	30,703	

—concluded.

congeners, and preparations therefrom, during 1890-91.

DUTY ON			QUANTITY SOLD (INDIAN MAUNDS).					TOTAL REVENUE FROM					Incidence per head.	Population per retail h.	REMARKS.		
Bháng.	Other preparations.	Total.	Gánja.	Charas.	Bháng.	Other preparations.	Total.	Gánja.	Charas.	Bháng.	Other preparations.	Total.					
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			34	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33			
...	114	...	16	8	138	...	...	...	...	5,890	0 0 1	17,215			
(a) 20	...	20	16	...	5	2	23	...	...	325	...	925	...	55,159			(a) Includes gánja.
...	42	...	12	2	56	...	1,809	...	...	1,809	0 0 1	29,720			(b) Includes Rs. 68 on account of export duty.
...	107	...	121	...	228	...	3,108	...	...	3,108	0 0 1	614,198			
...	4,553	...	...	...	4,553	0 0 1	807,367			
20	...	20	279	...	154	12	445	4,553	...	5,242	...	10,710	0 0 1	48,259			
...	8,495	...	...	455	8,950	0 0 2	17,360			
...	...	35	290	...	...	4	284	8,390	...	...	217	6,607	0 0 1	11,456			
...	...	1,357	127	...	...	10	137	3,332	...	...	371	(c) 3,707	0 0 1	62,602			(c) Includes Rs. 4-6 realized on account of confiscation and penalty.
...	233	...	...	...	233	...	...	...	...	12,557	0 0 2	21,472			
...	167	...	...	3,999	4,166	5,850	...	...	4,786	10,630	0 0 3	145,852			
...	3,480	...	...	...	3,480	.....	30,498			
...	...	1,302	607	...	...	4,013	4,820	27,547	...	...	5,829	46,037	0 0 1	22,252			
...	3,380	...	39	...	3,369	75	18,383			(d) Includes bháng.
...	...	192	1,117	...	3	...	1,120	9,742	...	...	...	9,742	0 0 2	682,907			(e) Represents receipts from mázum.
...	2,771	...	...	...	2,771	.....	17,736			(f) Includes bháng and other preparations.
...	4,409	...	...	...	4,409	0 0 2	2,343			
...	82	...	...	...	82	1,449	...	...	...	1,449	.....	124,636			
...	...	517	67	...	...	...	67	4,332	...	...	...	4,332	0 0 2	492,830			
...	...	709	1,266	...	3	...	1,269	26,033	...	39	...	26,072	0 0 1	38,623			
...	45,276	...	...	45,276	.....	3,395			
698	...	30,698	40	7	1,146	1	1,194	...	30,698	...	...	30,699	0 0 7	5,468			
...	10	2,741	1	2,761	...	...	...	...	(g) 51,106	0 0 11	228,618			(g) Includes Rs. 6 on account of miscellaneous.
...	83	...	...	...	83	...	...	2,695	...	2,685	0 0 3	6,473			
...	...	7,495	...	5	343	...	348	...	...	...	...	7,465	0 0 10	2,327			
698	...	38,193	128	31	4,230	2	4,386	...	...	78,659	...	1,37,269	0 0 10	6,788			
20	...	40,314	2,475	31	4,387	4,027	10,920	58,133	...	83,940	5,829	2,25,979	0 0 2	20,144			
...	2,100	...	...	2,100	0 0 3	35,639			
...	37,827	0 0 9	10,041			
50	...	460	486	6	100	...	602	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 3	19,299			
70	...	40,774	2,971	37	4,437	4,027	11,522	58,133	2,100	83,940	5,829	2,05,906	0 0 3	19,299			

D.—STAMPS.

(1).—Statement showing the receipts and disbursements on account of General and Court-fee Stamps in the Presidency of Bombay for the year ending 31st March 1891.

1 Years.	2 VALUE OR NATURE OF STAMPS SOLD OR ISSUED FOR CASH.							3 Total.	4 MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS UNDER THE INDIAN STAMP ACT. Stamp duty realized under Sections 37 and 38 by Collectors.
	General Stamps.						Court-fee Stamps (Adhesive and impressed).		
	Foreign Bill Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps (India Revenue).	Bills of Exchange or Hundis.	Other General Stamps.	Share Transfer Stamps.	Impressment of One-anna Stamp on skeleton forms.			
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.	
Total of 1890-91 ..	64,290 9 0	1,84,816 8 0	2,41,298 10 0	17,07,318 10 0	81,894 8 0	33,188 7 0	29,71,752 3 0	53,24,654 2 0	3,747 4 0
Total of 1889-90 ..	79,432 1 0	1,92,799 13 0	2,77,857 12 0	17,53,652 1 0	26,149 6 0	28,764 12 0	28,33,755 11 0	51,92,411 8 0	5,586 0 0
Difference ..	-15,141 8 0	-7,083 10 0	-36,564 2 0	+43,666 9 0	+5,745 2 0	+4,423 11 0	+1,37,996 8 0	+1,32,142 10 0	-1,838 12 0

1 Years.	5 MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS UNDER THE INDIAN STAMP ACT—continued.					10 Amount of Court-fee Stamps realized in Pauper Suits.	11 OTHER MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.		12 Total realized, i. e., total of columns 3 to 11.	13 CHARGES ON ACCOUNT OF DISCOUNT. On sale of Foreign Bill Stamps.
	Penalty realized under Section 37 by Collectors.	Stamp duty realized under Section 35 by Civil Courts.	Penalty realized under Section 35 by Civil Courts.	Amount of adjudication fee realized under Section 30.	Amount realized by payment of cost of paper of new Stamps granted in lieu of damaged ones.		Non-Judicial.	Court-fee.		
Total of 1890-91 ..	4,410 14 0	1,105 12 0	9,130 5 0	456 8 0	0 7 9	7,420 11 7	4,985 9 0	164 10 5	53,56,066 3 9	1,475 4 9
Total of 1889-90 ..	3,613 4 0	928 6 0	10,235 14 0	367 0 0	0 8 6	8,700 14 11	11,222 7 3	41 9 3	52,33,097 7 11	1,825 0 2
Difference ..	+897 10 0	+267 6 0	-1,105 9 0	+89 8 0	-0 0 9	-1,379 3 4	-6,236 14 3	+123 1 2	+1,22,968 11 10	-320 4 5

1 Years.	13 CHARGES ON ACCOUNT OF DISCOUNT—continued.						14 Refund of penalties under Section 36 of the Indian Stamp Act.	15 REFUND OF VALUE OF DAMAGED STAMPS UNDER SECTIONS 51 AND 54 OF THE INDIAN STAMP ACT.		16 REFUND OF VALUE OF STAMPS RETURNED BY VENDORS UNDER STAMP VENDOR RULE XXI.		17 Refund under the Court-Fees Act.
	On sale of Adhesive Stamps.	On sale of Bills of Exchange or Hundis.	On sale of other General Stamps.	On sale of Share Transfer Stamps.	On sale of Court-fee Stamps.	Total.		Court-fee Stamps.	Non-Judicial Stamps.	Court-fee Stamps.	Non-Judicial Stamps.	
Total of 1890-91 ..	5,729 8 2	2,228 8 6	45,210 1 2	778 1 4	36,232 4 10	91,662 13 0	34 12 0	942 3 0	19,556 14 10	250 6 0	1,485 0 8	62,025 10 9
Total of 1889-90 ..	6,008 12 0	2,879 3 2	45,243 14 2	646 5 1	35,858 4 2	92,527 0 3	178 8 0	796 5 0	25,308 0 11	432 6 7	1,421 10 2	63,282 6 5
Difference ..	-279 4 4	-650 10 5	-24 13 0	+131 12 3	+379 0 8	-864 3 3	-143 12 0	+146 14 0	-5,751 2 1	-173 0 7	+63 6 1	-1,256 11 8

1 Years.	18 MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES.			19 Total charges.	20 NET RECEIPTS OF THE CURRENT YEAR.							
	On account of Non-Judicial Stamps.	On account of Court fee Stamps.	Total charges.		Foreign Bill Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps.	Bills of Exchange or Hundis.	Other General Stamps.	Share Transfer Stamps.	Impressment of One-anna Stamp on skeleton forms.	Court-fee Stamps.	Total.
Total of 1890-91.	30,083 3 2	32,205 9 0	2,38,855 8 0	62,815 4 3	1,79,076 12 9	2,39,065 1 3	17,24,276 4 5	31,116 6 8	33,188 7 0	23,47,672 7 5	51,17,210 11 9	
Total of 1889-90.	29,792 8 5	32,518 5 10	2,46,257 3 7	77,536 7 10	1,98,791 0 6	2,74,078 8 10	16,83,560 15 1	25,503 0 11	28,764 12 0	27,09,765 7 2	49,86,840 4 4	
Difference ..	+890 10 0	-312 12 10	-7,401 11 7	-14,721 3 7	-7,714 3 9	-35,913 7 7	+40,715 5 4	+5,613 5 0	+4,423 11 0	+1,37,967 0 3	+1,30,370 7 5	

D.—STAMPS—continued.

(2).—Net receipts from Stamp Revenue in the several Collectories of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, from 1880-81 to 1890-91.

Years.	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Ahmednagar.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Broach.	Dharrwar.	Hyderabad.	Kaira.	Kanara.	Khandesh.	Koldba.	Kardich.	Nasik.	Poona.	Ratnagiri.	Sakara.	Shikarpur.	Sholapur.	Surat.	Thane.	Aden.	Baroda.	Cutch.	Kathiawar.	Total.	INCREASE OR DECREASE OVER PREVIOUS YEARS.		
																											Actuals.	Per-centage.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1880-81 ..	10,88,388	2,23,296	90,570	1,27,733	59,183	1,69,795	1,10,922	1,30,998	1,94,194	68,790	2,40,139	67,682	1,08,810	1,78,660	2,04,387	1,40,224	1,47,968	1,58,749	71,266	1,54,213	1,63,607	22,006	1,309	32	153	40,21,825	17,935	4	
1881-82 ..	10,38,660	2,34,921	98,423	1,16,844	52,786	1,58,700	1,04,128	1,28,840	2,03,794	65,545	3,99,081	63,480	1,09,687	1,72,516	1,92,688	1,27,993	1,41,448	1,46,610	72,698	1,54,169	1,61,884	19,139	1,241	53	141	39,62,889	58,936	1.4	
1882-83 ..	12,48,471	2,30,037	89,832	1,21,439	56,896	1,43,905	1,02,820	1,09,856	1,90,353	69,911	3,93,214	61,062	1,06,635	1,69,208	1,82,631	1,29,959	1,19,320	1,30,995	66,301	1,39,668	1,37,069	14,601	1,189	44	131	40,14,556	51,067	1.3	
1883-84 ..	12,00,700	2,22,467	91,529	1,24,604	58,778	1,52,065	1,08,892	1,11,559	1,98,039	72,802	3,83,158	76,726	1,20,500	1,81,008	1,83,391	1,33,711	1,13,083	1,53,159	70,402	1,49,126	1,32,960	17,194	1,291	38	108	40,56,010	41,354	1.	
1884-85 ..	12,90,792	2,80,082	1,02,992	1,29,459	60,003	1,46,982	1,08,595	1,02,503	2,01,125	68,601	4,05,844	87,728	1,19,096	1,85,051	1,96,330	1,33,499	1,26,427	1,48,784	84,151	1,75,391	1,28,343	15,973	1,280	32	128	42,67,891	2,01,981	4.9	
1885-86 ..	12,68,531	2,14,765	1,05,841	1,33,979	57,470	1,40,167	1,15,693	1,03,584	2,05,894	65,369	4,03,897	84,285	1,22,706	1,74,255	2,15,233	1,28,300	1,36,737	1,50,062	79,597	1,58,093	1,34,830	16,345	1,151	35	180	42,17,029	40,862	.9	
1886-87 ..	14,55,063	2,21,200	1,07,092	1,40,146	69,298	1,30,087	1,22,320	1,04,573	1,99,512	66,513	4,50,092	87,304	1,38,698	2,00,315	2,06,527	1,30,361	1,36,437	1,48,596	78,101	1,57,836	1,33,977	19,720	1,264	34	193	45,44,257	3,27,228	7.7	
1887-88 ..	14,71,657	2,37,228	1,08,492	1,48,691	69,141	1,39,284	1,42,139	1,13,997	1,97,462	71,993	4,78,079	91,396	1,41,699	2,00,076	2,09,035	1,39,982	1,22,476	1,63,147	78,561	1,63,415	1,40,541	21,193	1,342	110	105	46,52,242	1,07,985	2.3	
1888-89 ..	15,07,051	2,29,477	1,08,548	1,44,883	69,178	1,38,710	1,49,857	1,19,584	2,01,607	68,121	4,57,903	90,972	1,62,850	2,02,287	2,19,915	1,40,453	1,33,310	1,67,807	74,688	1,61,532	1,35,568	23,721	1,052	77	60	47,68,920	1,16,678	2.5	
1889-90 ..	15,89,719	2,40,733	1,17,361	1,64,701	72,613	1,43,730	1,56,997	1,40,712	2,10,998	77,745	5,00,066	94,316	1,65,796	2,12,612	2,41,109	1,41,068	1,30,407	1,61,824	76,594	1,70,187	1,46,598	24,049	1,255	76	147	49,86,840	2,17,920	4.5	
1890-91 ..	17,94,874	2,44,454	1,13,521	1,67,199	72,467	1,50,883	1,68,662	1,40,300	2,10,845	73,292	4,76,366	94,260	1,67,894	2,20,063	2,39,032	1,40,113	1,27,336	1,84,283	77,939	1,72,901	1,35,953	32,654	1,333	73	80	51,17,211	1,30,371	2.6	

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[APP. V. D. (2).]

D.—STAMPS—concluded.

(3).—Statement showing the sales of Adhesive and Impressed Court-fee Stamps of each denomination during the year 1890-91.

A 830—56 of p

1890-91.]

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[App. V. D. (3).]

Districts.	165 Rupees Sheets.	170 Rupees Sheets.	175 Rupees Sheets.	180 Rupees Sheets.	185 Rupees Sheets.	190 Rupees Sheets.	195 Rupees Sheets.	200 Rupees Sheets.	205 Rupees Sheets.	210 Rupees Sheets.	215 Rupees Sheets.	220 Rupees Sheets.	225 Rupees Sheets.	230 Rupees Sheets.	235 Rupees Sheets.	240 Rupees Sheets.	245 Rupees Sheets.	250 Rupees Sheets.	255 Rupees Sheets.	260 Rupees Sheets.	265 Rupees Sheets.	270 Rupees Sheets.	275 Rupees Sheets.	300 Rupees Sheets.	325 Rupees Sheets.	350 Rupees Sheets.
Bombay	2	1	6	5	5	1	1	6	3	...	4	...	2	4	5	4	2	8	2	...	2	1	14	7	6	8
Ahmedabad	1	...	6	3	3	2	1	6	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	1	8	1
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1
Belgaum	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Bijapur	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broach	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhārwār	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
Hydrabad	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
Kaira	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
Kinara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Khandesh	...	1	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	2	...
Kolaba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi	1	3	2	3	1	1	...	8	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	4	2	...
Nasik	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	4	1	8	1	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	1	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	3	3	2	...
Ratnagiri	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Satara	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Shikarpur	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...
Sholapur	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Surat	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Thana	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Aden	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kachiawar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	10	8	43	10	12	8	8	62	6	7	6	3	9	5	8	5	7	7	3	3	5	5	32	32	16	16

Districts.	375 Rupees Sheets.	400 Rupees Sheets.	425 Rupees Sheets.	450 Rupees Sheets.	475 Rupees Sheets.	500 Rupees Sheets.	525 Rupees Sheets.	550 Rupees Sheets.	575 Rupees Sheets.	600 Rupees Sheets.	625 Rupees Sheets.	650 Rupees Sheets.	675 Rupees Sheets.	700 Rupees Sheets.	725 Rupees Sheets.	750 Rupees Sheets.	775 Rupees Sheets.	800 Rupees Sheets.	825 Rupees Sheets.	850 Rupees Sheets.	875 Rupees Sheets.	900 Rupees Sheets.	1,000 Rupees Sheets.	Total amount.	
																								Rs. a. p.	
Bombay	2	6	11	6	5	7	6	2	6	4	3	3	1	...	4	3	4	4	3	3	...	13	205	8,82,893 6 0	
Ahmedabad	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,06,579 0 0
Ahmednagar	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	77,144 10 0
Belgaum	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84,578 10 0
Bijapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,708 1 0
Broach	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	85,471 13 0
Dhārwār	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,05,308 11 0
Hydrabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91,576 6 0
Kaira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,04,845 3 0
Kinara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	70,171 11 0
Khandesh	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,72,355 13 0
Kolaba	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	61,225 1 0
Karachi	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,340 12 0
Nasik	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1,44,802 4 0
Poona	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1,54,451 4 0
Ratnagiri	95,861 14 0
Satara	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	88,112 14 0
Shikarpur	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,18,293 6 0
Sholapur	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	49,041 12 0
Surat	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,11,329 3 0
Thana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	99,043 1 0
Aden	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,254 6 0
Boroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	532 8 0
Kachiawar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0
Cutch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 0
Total	11	20	15	6	7	17	6	6	6	4	7	5	2	4	6	3	5	8	3	4	1	16	221	29,71,752 3 0	

221

E.—INCOME TAX.

(1).—Statement showing the collections of the Tax under Act II of 1886 from Salaries, Pensions and Grativities paid by Government in the year 1890-91.

Class.	Income.	PAID BY THE GOVERNMENT.								Remarks.
		Salaries.		Pensions.		Gratuities.		TOTAL.		
		Number of assesses.	Amount of tax.	Number of assesses.	Amount of tax.	Number of assesses.	Amount of tax.	Number of assesses.	Amount of tax.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
I	Rs. 500 but less than Rs. 750	1,933	25,099	415	5,159	..	..	2,348	30,258	
II	.. 750 do. do. ,, 1,000	639	11,399	130	2,613	1	23	770	14,035	
III	.. 1,000 do. do. ,, 1,250	420	9,901	124	3,391	..	..	544	13,292	
IV	.. 1,250 do. do. ,, 1,500	165	4,900	78	2,761	1	26	244	7,687	
V	.. 1,500 do. do. ,, 1,750	86	2,784	33	1,283	..	..	119	4,067	
VI	.. 1,750 do. do. ,, 2,000	291	11,175	36	1,534	..	..	327	12,709	
	Total, I to VI ...	3,534	65,258	816	16,741	2	49	4,352	82,048	
VII	Rs. 2,000 but less than Rs. 2,500	331	18,410	83	4,651	..	..	414	23,061	
VIII	.. 2,500 do. do. ,, 5,000	342	32,176	76	7,924	..	..	418	40,100	
IX	.. 5,000 do. do. ,, 10,000	317	57,754	29	4,815	1	37	347	62,606	
X	.. 10,000 do. do. ,, 20,000	115	37,778	15	5,045	..	..	130	42,823	
XI	.. 20,000 do. do. ,, 30,000	51	31,947	4	2,156	..	..	55	34,103	
XII	.. 30,000 do. do. ,, 40,000	5	3,582	2	1,008	..	..	7	4,590	
XIII	.. 40,000 do. do. ,, 50,000	9	10,350	3	2,512	..	..	12	12,862	
XIV	.. 50,000 do. do. ,, 1,00,000	3	4,519	2	1,073	..	..	5	5,592	
XV	.. 1,00,000 and upwards ...	1	3,125	1	1,302	..	..	2	4,427	
	Total, VII to XV ...	1,174	1,99,641	215	30,486	1	37	1,390	2,30,164	
	Grand Total ...	4,708	2,64,899	1,031	47,227	3	86	5,742	3,12,212	

(2).—Statement showing the collections of the Tax under Act II of 1886 from interest on Securities in the year 1890-91.

Class.	Rate of Tax.	Securities of the Government of India.		Bonds and Debentures charged by Parliament on Revenues of India.		Securities of Local Authority or Company.		Total.		Remarks.
		Amount of securities.	Amount of tax.	Amount of securities.	Amount of tax.	Amount of securities.	Amount of tax.	Amount of securities.	Amount of tax.	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I to VI	At 4 pies in the rupee ...	8,47,000	767	..	..	64,500	63	9,11,500	830	
VII to XV	At 5 pies in the rupee ...	12,64,07,600	1,55,153	..	..	3,41,19,700	40,226	16,05,27,300	1,95,379	
	Total ...	12,72,54,600	1,55,920	..	..	3,41,84,200	40,289	16,14,38,800	1,96,209	

Note.—These two statements have been furnished by the Accountant General, Bombay.

E.—INCOME TAX—continued.

(3).—Statement showing the collections of the Tax under Act II of 1886 for the year 1890-91 in the Presidency of Bombay.

Divisions.	I.—SALARIES, PENSIONS, ANNUITIES AND GRATUITIES PAID BY								II.—PROFITS OF COMPANIES.		III.—Interest on securities.	IV.—OTHER SOURCES OF INCOME.		TOTAL COLLECTIONS OF TAX.		Penalties by Collector.	Fines by Magistrates.	Total of columns 16, 17 and 18.	Refunds.	Net amount realized.	REMARKS.
	A.—Government.		B.—Local Authorities.		C.—Companies and private employers.				Number of assesses.	Amount of tax.		Number of assesses.	Amount of tax.	Number of assesses.	Amount of tax.						
	Assesses.	Amount of tax.	Assesses.	Amount of tax.	Collected by Government, Section 9 (1).		Collected by employers, Section 9 (2).														
					Assesses.	Amount of tax.	Assesses.	Amount of tax.	Number of assesses.	Amount of tax.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division			145	2,230 0 0	157	4,302 0 0	81	2,098 0 0	17	13,749 0 0	703 0 0	15,901	3,83,722 0 0	16,313	4,07,304 0 0	155	...	4,07,459 0 0	2,451 0 0	(a) 4,05,008 0 0	
Southern do.			66	1,064 0 0	45	1,002 0 0	845	18,90 0 0	4	175 0 0	77 0 0	8,356	1,76,687 0 0	9,306	1,97,905 0 0	93	...	1,97,998 0 0	782 0 0	(b) 1,97,216 0 0	
Central do.			143	1,547 0 0	124	3,083 0 0	154	3,378 0 0	14	1,952 0 0	746 0 0	13,906	3,54,503 0 0	14,341	3,65,989 0 0	459	...	3,66,448 0 0	4,362 0 0	(c) 3,62,086 0 0	
Sind do.			230	6,720 0 0	20	497 0 0	338	14,275 0 0	10	511 0	994 0 0	11,014	2,31,875 0 0	11,671	2,54,872 0 0	402	...	2,55,334 0 0	1,998 0 0	(d) 2,53,336 0 0	
Aden			53	1,335 0 0	103	2,175 0 0	158	6,000 0 0	3	4,426 0 0	.....	396	18,474 0 0	713	32,416 0 0	100	...	32,519 0 0	.....	32,519 0 0	
Bombay City				1,058 30,471 7 5		563 19,741 5 4		8,108 2,47,247 3 0	170	3,91,226 12 1	37,804 14 1	14,330	10,62,208 2 2	24,238	17,28,719 12 7	76	...	17,28,835 12 7	1,780 14 3	17,27,075 14 4	
Total				1,694 43,367 7 5		1,912 32,180 5 4		9,737 2,91,807 3 6	218	4,12,030 12 1	40,324 14 1	63,812	21,67,520 2 2	76,582	20,97,248 12 7	1,345	...	20,98,693 12 7	11,352 14 3	20,77,240 14 4	

(a) The difference of Rs. 145 between the amount here shown and that shown in statement No. IV is due to over-collections not refunded at the end of the year.
 (b) The difference of Rs. 1,068 between the net amount here shown and that entered in statement No. IV is due to collections remaining to be refunded at the close of the year having been included in this return.
 (c) The difference of Rs. 2,990 between the net amount here shown and that entered in statement No. IV is due to collections remaining to be refunded at the close of the year having been included in this return.
 (d) The difference of Rs. 70 between the amount here shown and that entered in statement No. IV is due to over-collections remaining to be refunded at the close of the year having been included in this return.

E.—INCOME TAX—concluded.

(5).—Statement showing the expenditure incurred in assessing and collecting the tax under Act II of 1886 in the year 1890-91 in the Presidency of Bombay.

District.	Original Sanction.	DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE.							
		Establishment.				Travelling allowances.	Contingencies.	Total.	
		Special Officers.	Clerks, &c.	Messengers.	Total.				
Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
NORTHERN DIVISION.	Ahmedábád								
	Kaira								
	Panch Maháls								
	Broach ... ..	.....	2,528 13 1	...	2,528 13 1	5 0 0	88 14 6	2,622 11 7
	Surat								
	Thána								
Deesa									
SOUTHERN DIVISION.	Kolába ... ..	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
	Ratnágiri ... ..	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
	Kánara ... ..	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
	Belgaum ... ..	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
	Dhárwár... ..	.....	60 0 0	...	60 0 0	...	.....	60 0 0
	Bijápur ... ..	.....	30 0 0	...	30 0 0	...	.....	30 0 0
CENTRAL DIVISION.	Khándesh ... ..	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
	Násik ... ..	.....	84 0 0	...	84 0 0	...	22 12 0	106 12 0
	Ahmednagar ... ..	.....	28 0 0	...	28 0 0	...	.....	28 0 0
	Poona ... ..	.....	3,094 4 8	...	3,094 4 8	...	619 1 0	3,713 5 8
	Sholápur... ..	.....	108 0 0	...	108 0 0	...	16 0 0	124 0 0
	Sátára ... ..	.....	132 0 0	...	132 0 0	..	3 0 0	135 0 0
SIND.	Karáchi ... ..	.....	767 0 0	...	767 0 0	10 0 0	84 0 0	861 0 0
	Hyderábád ... ..	.....	180 0 0	...	180 0 0	...	.....	180 0 0
	Shikárpur	* 1,442	406 0 0	...	406 0 0	3 0 0	.....	409 0 0
	Thar and Párkar ... ..	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
	Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
	Aden ... ..	.....	732 0 0	...	732 0 0	...	† 151 2 0	883 2 0
Total Mofussil ... ..	.....	8,150 1 9	...	8,150 1 9	18 0 0	984 13 6	9,152 15 3	
Bombay City ... ..	.....	12,256 7 11	22,618 4 9	...	34,874 12 8	1,676 10 8	200 0 0	‡ 41,564 5 10
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	.....	12,256 7 11	30,768 6 6	...	43,024 14 5	1,694 10 8	1,184 13 6	50,717 5 1

* The difference of Rs. 8 between the sanctioned amount and the amount expended is due to—
 Travelling allowance (for which no provision was made)... .. Rs. 13
 Savings under expenditure " 5
 8

† Includes Rs. 120-2-0 on account of 2 per cent. commission for collection of Income Tax.
 ‡ Includes Rs. 4,312-14-8 being commission at the rate of 2 per cent. allowed to the employers of labour for collecting Income Tax in 1890-91.

F.—LOCAL FUNDS.

(1).—Statement of receipts and expenditure of the Incorporated Local Funds for the year 1890-91.

Funds.	Opening Balance, 1st April 1890.			Receipts, 1890-91.			Total.			Charges, 1890-91.			Closing Balance, 31st March 1891.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
The Local Fund (Act I of 1884) ...	26,31,381	11	4	48,96,107	0	0	75,27,488	11	4	46,60,108	12	9	28,67,379	14	7
Sind Village Officers' Cess Fund ...	4,95,837	3	2	3,78,651	11	10	8,74,488	15	0	2,48,358	7	8	6,26,130	7	4
Government Central Book Depot Fund.	58,335	5	3	1,48,515	5	3	2,06,850	10	6	1,08,045	2	3	98,805	8	3
Steam Boiler Inspection Fund ...	30,554	14	1	38,805	2	6	69,360	0	7	52,022	11	5	17,337	5	2
Total ...	32,16,109	1	10	54,62,079	3	7	86,78,188	5	5	50,68,535	2	1	36,09,653	3	4

(2).—Statement showing receipts and charges, together with opening and closing balances of the Local Fund (Act I of 1884) and Village Officers' Cess Fund (Act IV of 1881).

Districts.	Opening Balance on the 1st April 1890.			Receipts, 1890-91.			Total.			Charges, 1890-91.			Closing Balance on the 31st March 1891.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
<i>Northern Division.</i>															
Ahmedabad	69,999	12	6	2,06,504	3	10	2,76,504	0	4	2,04,393	14	10	72,110	1	6
Broach	1,23,710	3	10	2,13,879	14	7	3,37,590	2	5	1,67,067	12	8	1,70,522	5	9
Kaira	1,20,988	7	4	2,20,098	3	4	3,41,086	10	8	1,93,750	8	7	1,47,336	2	1
Panch Mahals	40,112	12	8	71,297	6	3	1,11,410	2	11	64,821	13	9	46,588	6	2
Surat	1,99,715	3	3	2,54,450	0	9	4,54,165	4	0	2,25,732	13	7	2,28,432	6	5
Tbana	1,33,189	10	6	2,39,371	8	1	3,72,561	2	7	2,53,469	0	5	1,19,092	2	2
Total ...	6,87,716	2	1	12,05,601	4	10	18,93,317	6	11	11,09,235	15	10	7,84,081	7	1
<i>Central Division.</i>															
Ahmednagar	91,401	8	3	1,93,248	5	4	2,84,649	13	7	1,87,910	1	3	96,739	12	4
Khundesh	2,71,467	0	6	3,88,876	12	2	6,60,343	12	8	3,51,395	9	4	3,08,948	3	4
Nasik	1,07,130	12	11	1,77,021	3	3	2,84,152	0	2	1,81,563	8	4	1,02,588	7	10
Poona	59,426	6	7	1,93,564	9	4	2,52,990	15	11	1,75,355	0	5	77,635	15	6
Satara	69,159	9	2	2,32,769	2	7	3,01,928	11	9	2,12,355	0	5	89,573	11	4
Sholapur	88,892	9	0	1,31,409	4	9	2,20,301	13	9	1,30,025	10	11	90,276	2	10
Total ...	6,87,477	14	5	13,16,889	5	5	20,04,367	3	10	12,38,604	14	8	7,65,762	5	2
<i>Southern Division.</i>															
Belgaum	2,15,000	5	5	2,10,686	11	5	4,25,687	0	10	1,99,414	10	6	2,26,272	6	4
Bijapur	1,45,864	2	4	1,73,514	0	0	3,19,378	2	4	1,51,639	4	2	1,67,718	14	2
Dharwar	2,24,569	1	1	2,86,413	1	8	5,10,982	2	9	2,67,639	9	2	2,43,342	9	7
Kanara	47,138	11	6	1,16,013	0	7	1,63,151	12	1	1,12,768	2	4	50,383	9	9
Ratnagiri	68,834	0	4	1,25,913	7	4	1,94,747	7	8	1,36,268	6	4	58,479	1	4
Kolaba	75,445	15	11	1,07,946	6	2	1,83,392	6	1	1,07,944	13	11	75,447	8	2
Total ...	7,76,852	4	7	10,20,486	11	2	17,97,338	15	9	9,75,694	14	5	8,21,644	1	4
<i>Sind Division.</i>															
Karachi	1,06,409	5	1	1,36,613	11	3	2,43,023	0	4	1,38,017	10	11	1,05,005	5	5
Hyderabad	1,33,893	14	10	2,15,430	0	2	3,99,323	15	0	2,00,409	14	5	1,98,914	0	7
Thar and Parkar	19,097	11	10	55,409	3	6	74,506	15	4	48,445	8	4	26,061	7	0
Shikarpur	1,26,156	13	0	2,92,509	4	10	4,18,666	1	10	2,78,977	3	7	1,39,688	14	3
Upper Sind Frontier	43,777	9	6	60,182	2	9	1,03,959	12	3	77,737	6	6	26,222	5	9
Total ...	4,79,335	6	3	7,60,144	6	6	12,39,470	12	9	7,43,587	11	9	4,95,892	1	0
Revenue, assigned heads ... ..	.....			5,92,985	4	1	5,92,985	4	1	5,92,985	4	1	.....	
Total, Local Fund (Act I of 1884) ...	26,31,381	11	4	48,96,107	0	0	75,27,488	11	4	46,60,108	12	9	28,67,379	14	7
<i>Village Officers' Cess Fund (Sind).</i>															
Hyderabad	71,465	1	5	95,072	1	3	1,66,537	2	8	76,099	4	4	90,437	14	4
Karachi	19,327	11	10	46,126	11	11	65,454	7	9	42,496	8	9	22,957	15	0
Shikarpur and Upper Sind Frontier	3,34,783	8	3	2,03,545	3	5	5,38,328	11	8	1,12,775	3	10	4,25,553	7	10
Thar and Parkar	70,260	13	8	33,907	11	3	1,04,168	8	11	16,987	6	9	87,181	2	2
Total, Village Officers' Cess Fund ...	4,95,837	3	2	3,78,651	11	10	8,74,488	15	0	2,48,358	7	8	6,26,130	7	4

(3).—Statement showing receipts, expenditure and balances of Excluded Local Funds for the year 1890-91.

Funds.	Opening Balance, 1st April 1890.			Receipts, 1890-91.			Total.			Charges, 1890-91.			Closing Balance, 31st March 1891.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Cantonment Funds	1,17,888	1	1	2,73,544	4	5	3,91,432	5	6	3,11,168	9	5	80,263	12	1
Police Funds	5,188	14	6	1,24,911	8	1	1,30,100	6	7	92,849	9	6	37,250	13	1
Port and Marine Funds	2,14,796	8	8	4,37,219	10	6	6,52,016	3	2	3,94,800	14	6	2,57,215	4	8
Educational Funds	76,570	13	11	1,95,010	6	4	2,71,581	4	3	1,94,820	5	7	77,760	14	8
Medical and Charitable Funds	80,208	6	0	2,77,353	6	3	3,57,561	12	3	2,71,796	9	1	85,765	3	2
Public Works Funds	86,460	9	3	2,58,239	9	6	3,44,700	2	9	3,31,392	6	7	13,307	12	2
Other Funds	4,45,355	8	11	10,22,502	15	11	14,67,858	8	10	9,28,796	8	7	5,39,062	0	3
Total ...	10,26,468	14	4	25,88,781	13	0	36,15,250	11	4	25,24,624	15	3	10,90,625	12	1

F.—LOCAL FUNDS—*continued.*

F.—LOCAL

(4).—Statement showing the income of the Local Boards in the

Districts.	Closing balance of previous year.	I.—LAND REVENUE.			VI.—PROVINCIAL RATES.			
		Revenue due to canals.	Sale-proceeds of trees, grass, &c.	Total,	Local Rate.	Patwári Cess.	Village service fund.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
<i>Northern Division.</i>								
Ahmedábád	69,999 12 6	...	663 0 1	663 0 1	1,27,890 2 1	...	...	1,27,890 2 1
Kaira	1,20,988 7 4	...	545 5 7	545 5 7	1,66,453 5 11	...	...	1,66,453 5 11
Panch Maháls... ..	40,112 12 8	...	10 15 0	10 15 0	27,983 15 3	...	...	27,983 15 3
Broach	1,23,710 3 10	...	153 11 0	153 11 0	1,76,318 4 7	...	...	1,76,318 4 7
Surat	1,99,715 3 3	...	1,412 6 4	1,412 6 4	1,63,667 2 4	...	...	1,63,667 2 4
Thána	1,33,189 9 6	...	24 11 3	24 11 3	80,008 14 4	...	...	80,008 14 4
Total	6,87,716 1 1	...	2,810 1 3	2,810 1 3	7,42,321 12 6	...	...	7,42,321 12 6
<i>Central Division.</i>								
Ahmednagar	91,401 8 3	...	.....	.....	1,16,989 3 11	...	...	1,16,989 3 11
Khándesh	2,71,467 0 6	...	634 14 9	634 14 9	2,27,344 15 2	...	...	2,27,344 15 2
Násik	1,08,541 12 11	...	102 7 0	102 7 0	67,883 5 9	...	...	67,883 5 9
Poona	59,426 6 7	...	.....	.....	66,107 4 0	...	...	66,107 4 0
Sátára	72,659 9 2	...	447 5 5	447 5 5	90,675 0 6	...	...	90,675 0 6
Sholápur	90,792 9 0	...	138 9 9	138 9 9	70,755 0 2	...	...	70,755 0 2
Total	6,94,288 14 5	...	1,323 4 11	1,323 4 11	6,39,754 13 6	...	...	6,39,754 13 6
<i>Southern Division.</i>								
Belgaum	*2,17,430 5 5	...	65 13 6	65 13 6	1,27,984 15 3	...	...	1,27,984 15 3
Dhárwár	2,28,219 1 1	...	388 7 5	388 7 5	1,80,596 1 6	...	...	1,80,596 1 6
Bijápur	1,45,864 2 4	...	94 13 6	94 13 6	1,07,556 14 1	...	...	1,07,556 14 1
Kánara	49,588 11 6	...	205 1 3	205 1 3	61,695 11 3	...	...	61,695 11 3
Ratnágiri	71,257 12 1	...	.....	.....	54,636 14 0	...	...	54,636 14 0
Kolápa	77,245 15 11	...	.....	.....	61,455 1 5	...	...	61,455 1 5
Total	7,89,608 0 4	...	754 3 8	754 3 8	5,93,925 9 6	...	...	5,93,925 9 6
<i>Sind.</i>								
Karáchi... ..	1,06,409 5 1	...	.....	.....	55,848 3 0	...	...	55,848 3 0
Hyderábád	1,83,943 14 10	...	57 4 0	57 4 0	1,19,320 6 1	...	...	1,19,320 6 1
Shikárpur	1,28,256 13 0	...	1,191 8 11	1,191 8 11	1,92,401 6 3	...	...	1,92,401 6 3
Thar and Párkar	19,097 11 10	...	30 6 6	30 6 6	43,396 9 0	...	...	43,396 9 0
Upper Sind Frontier... ..	43,777 9 6	...	93 13 7	93 13 7	39,754 15 0	...	...	39,754 15 0
Total	4,81,485 6 3	...	1,373 1 0	1,373 1 0	4,50,721 7 4	...	...	4,50,721 7 4
GRAND TOTAL	26,53,096 6 1	...	6,260 10 10	6,260 10 10	24,26,723 10 10	...	...	24,26,723 10 10

FUNDS—continued.

Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1890-91.

XII.—INTEREST.			XIII.—POST OFFICE.			XVII.—POLICE.	XIX.—EDUCATION.				
Education.	On dispensary securities.	Total.	Mail cart receipts.	District Post collections.	Total.	Receipts under Cattle Trespass Act.	SCHOOL FEES.				
							Training and special schools.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	5,985 0 0	5,985 0 0	...	...	...	4,099 4 11	...	...	...	5,690 5 6	5,690 5 6
...	2,946 14 5	...	...	...	7,114 5 6	7,114 5 6
...	663 9 6	...	...	...	1,344 9 6	1,344 9 6
...	1,490 11 10	...	...	...	4,067 10 6	4,067 10 6
220 0 0	200 0 0	420 0 0	...	...	...	3,130 2 11	...	...	...	6,906 8 0	6,906 8 0
...	2,693 6 3	...	...	685 12 0	4,951 7 0	5,637 3 0
220 0 0	6,185 0 0	6,495 0 0	...	...	...	15,033 1 10	...	...	685 12 0	30,074 14 0	30,760 10 0
...	19,941 12 10	...	...	8 0 0	6,768 9 6	6,776 9 6
...	50,397 14 1	...	...	8 0 0	9,483 6 9	9,493 6 9
...	11,899 3 3	...	...	.....	5,782 13 7	5,782 13 7
...	11,357 2 2	...	...	.....	6,512 15 7	6,512 15 7
...	5,983 3 5	...	...	12 0 0	8,430 6 3	8,442 6 3
...	11,096 7 4	...	...	7 0 0	4,344 14 0	4,351 14 0
...	1,10,675 11 1	...	...	35 0 0	41,325 1 8	41,360 1 8
...	3,233 10 11	...	...	.....	12,168 13 2	12,168 13 2
...	10,236 5 11	...	...	1,011 0 0	13,864 15 2	14,875 15 2
...	5,030 13 10	...	...	.....	8,399 0 0	8,399 0 0
...	2,013 6 5	...	...	.....	4,711 2 8	4,711 2 8
...	342 10 0	96 0 0	...	.....	9,500 9 0	9,596 9 0
...	486 13 10	...	...	.....	4,510 6 3	4,510 6 3
...	21,943 12 11	96 0 0	...	1,011 0 0	53,154 14 3	54,261 14 3
...	1,272 7 3	...	...	.....	596 11 0	596 11 0
...	5,628 5 7	...	...	196 0 0	274 5 10	470 5 10
...	5,235 13 9	...	...	.....	499 12 0	499 12 0
...	4,307 15 4	...	...	22 0 0	.....	22 0 0
...	878 10 4	878 10 4	...	...	...	2,555 0 4	...	...	.....	.....	.....
...	18,999 10 3	...	...	218 0 0	1,370 12 10	1,588 12 10
220 0 0	7,063 10 4	7,283 19 4	...	...	...	1,66,652 4 1	96 0 0	...	1,949 12 0	1,25,925 10 9	1,27,971 6 9

not included in the previous year in the closing balance.

F.—LOCAL

(4).—Statement showing the income of the Local Boards in the

Districts.	XIX.—EDUCATION—continued.					XX.—MEDICAL.				
	Contributions.	MISCELLANEOUS.			Total.	Hospital and Dispensary receipts.	Medicines sold by Civil Surgeons.	INCOME FROM		Sanitary fees and fines.
		Sale-proceeds of books.	Miscellaneous.	Total.				Endowments.	Contributions.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
<i>Northern Division.</i>										
Ahmedabád	875 0 0	37 4 4	213 7 8	250 12 0	6,816 1 6	...	...	...	.....	...
Kaira	219 7 2	56 5 2	52 1 1	108 6 3	7,442 2 11	...	...	...	.....	...
Panch Maháls ... ..	.....	12 5 9	104 5 3	116 11 0	1,461 4 6	...	...	...	250 0 0	...
Broach ... ..	.....	73 0 8	11 15 3	84 15 11	4,152 10 5	...	...	...	.....	...
Surat ... ..	.....	110 12 3	124 8 4	235 4 7	7,141 12 7	...	...	...	.....	...
Thána	727 0 0	153 10 6	159 0 0	312 10 6	6,676 13 6	...	...	...	300 4 0	...
Total ...	1,821 7 2	443 6 8	665 5 7	1,108 12 3	33,690 13 5	...	...	...	550 4 0	...
<i>Central Division.</i>										
Ahmednagar	29,145 9 1	19 11 1	158 4 6	177 15 7	36,100 2 2	...	..	988 0 0	.....	...
Khandesh	39,771 15 8	27 13 4	378 5 8	406 3 0	49,671 9 5	...	...	...	96 0 0	...
Násik	58,011 6 7	...	201 6 5	201 6 5	63,995 10 7	...	...	...	.....	...
Poona	57,423 10 4	0 9 0	28 10 3	29 3 3	63,965 13 2	...	...	...	300 0 0	...
Sátára	70,040 0 7	5 3 3	153 0 10	158 4 1	78,640 10 11	...	...	...	.....	...
Sholápur	17,480 6 8	1 1 0	33 15 0	35 0 0	21,867 4 8	...	...	...	.....	...
Total ...	2,71,873 0 11	54 5 8	953 10 8	1,008 0 4	3,14,241 2 11	...	...	988 0 0	396 0 0	...
<i>Southern Division.</i>										
Belgaum	1,042 9 1	1 8 0	292 9 4	294 1 4	13,505 7 7	...	...	...	.....	...
Dhárwár	260 0 0	...	547 7 0	547 7 0	15,683 6 2	...	...	...	.....	...
Bijápur	140 0 0	14 11 8	135 14 9	150 9 11	8,689 9 11	...	...	...	.....	...
Kánara ... ..	.....	...	360 3 11	360 3 11	5,071 6 7	...	...	...	211 0 0	...
Ratnágiri ... ..	.....	1 12 4	8,887 9 10	8,889 6 2	18,485 15 2	...	...	...	.....	...
Kolába	12 0 0	...	50 8 7	50 8 7	4,572 14 10	—	...	...	150 0 0	...
Total ...	1,454 9 1	18 0 0	10,274 4 11	10,292 4 11	66,008 12 3	...	...	...	361 0 0	...
<i>Sind.</i>										
Karáchi ... ..	.....	...	338 15 4	338 15 4	935 10 4	...	...	...	.....	...
Hyderabad ... ..	.....	...	396 15 6	396 15 6	867 5 4	...	...	...	.....	...
Shikárpur ... ..	.....	...	8 4 0	8 4 0	508 0 0	...	...	...	.....	...
Thar and Párkar ... ..	.....	...	.....	.....	22 0 0	...	...	...	.....	...
Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	.....	...	61 10 0	61 10 0	61 10 0	...	...	...	.....	...
Total ...	.....	...	805 12 10	805 12 10	2,394 9 8	...	...	...	.....	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,75,149 1 2	515 12 4	12,699 2 0	13,214 14 4	4,16,335 0 3	...	...	988 0 0	1,307 4 0	...

FUNDS—continued.

Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1890-91—continued.

XXI.—SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS.											
MISCELLANEOUS.		Total.	Botanical and other public garden receipts.	Veterinary receipts.	Receipts on account of experimental cultivation.	PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS.				Miscellaneous.	Total.
Other receipts.	Total.					Horse fairs.	Cattle fairs.	Other exhibitions or fairs.	Total.		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	...	.....	.....	2 6 4	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	2 6 4
...
0 15 9	0 15 9	250 15 9	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	103 14 9	103 14 9	...	103 14 9
600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
...	...	300 4 0	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
600 15 9	600 15 9	1,151 3 9	.....	2 6 4	.....	...	...	103 14 9	103 14 9	...	106 5 1
...	...	988 0 0	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
6 15 8	6 15 8	102 15 8	.....	...	.....	...	...	500 0 0	500 0 0	...	500 0 0
100 5 11	100 5 11	100 5 11	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	62 10 0	62 10 0
...	...	300 0 0	5,745 0 0	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	26 12 11	5,771 12 11
...
...	...	.....	.....	...	1,407 14 9	...	...	.....	.....	...	1,407 14 9
107 5 7	107 5 7	1,491 5 7	5,745 0 0	...	1,407 14 9	...	...	500 0 0	500 0 0	89 6 11	7,742 5 8
...	...	.....	.....	...	287 3 0	...	...	.....	.....	...	287 3 0
...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	2 10 4	2 10 4
114 7 8	114 7 8	114 7 8	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
3 0 1	3 0 1	214 0 1	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
...
...	...	150 0 0	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
117 7 9	117 7 9	478 7 9	.....	...	287 3 0	...	...	.....	.....	2 10 4	239 13 4
0 13 6	0 13 6	0 13 6	.....	...	.....	...	...	86 1 2	86 1 2	...	86 1 2
...	...	.....	4,085 7 3	...	2,296 10 7	...	...	1,010 13 3	1,010 13 3	92 4 6	7,485 3 7
4 9 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	2,355 7 4	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	22 8 0	2,377 15 4
...	...	.....	829 7 9	...	15 11 5	...	...	70 9 8	70 9 8	...	915 12 10
...	...	.....	.....	40 0 0	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	40 0 0
5 6 6	5 6 6	5 6 6	7,270 6 4	40 0 0	2,312 6 0	...	...	1,167 8 1	1,167 8 1	114 12 6	10,995 0 11
831 3 7	831 3 7	3,126 7 7	13,015 6 5	42 6 4	4,007 7 9	...	...	1,771 6 10	1,771 6 10	206 13 9	19,043 9 0

F.—LOCAL

(4).—Statement showing the income of the Local Boards in the

Districts.	XXII.— RECEIPTS IN AID OF SUCCU- BANNATION AND COMPAS- SIONATE ALLOWANCES.	XXV.—MISCELLANEOUS.						
		Sale of old stores and materials.	RENTS.			Sale proceeds of fruits.	Other miscellaneous items.	Total.
			Staging bungalow fees.	Serai fees.	Total.			
	Contribution for pensions and gratuities.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Northern Division.</i>								
Ahmedábád	25 5 7	458 0 0	121 6 5	579 6 5	48 4 6	.....	653 0 6
Kaira	1 9 9	290 0 0	.....	290 0 0	.....	52 9 8	344 3 5
Panch Maháls	4 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 1 0	13 0 0
Broach	7 4 0	1 8 0	.....	1 8 0	.....	.....	8 12 0
Surat	346 11 0	.....	346 11 0	38 11 0	132 2 9	517 8 9
Thána	100 9 6	101 12 0	.....	101 12 0	.....	164 15 10	367 5 4
Total	139 11 10	1,197 15 0	121 6 5	1,319 5 5	86 15 6	357 13 3	1,903 14 0
<i>Central Division.</i>								
Ahmednagar	437 5 6	437 5 6
Khándesh	2 13 6	233 8 0	11 10 4	245 2 4	.....	68 1 6	316 1 4
Násik	529 0 0	.....	529 0 0	.....	45 0 0	574 0 0
Poona	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 6 2	41 6 2
Sátára	12 0 0	.....	12 0 0	.....	1,191 4 6	1,203 4 6
Sholápur	28 8 0	.....	28 8 0	.....	123 3 6	151 11 6
Total	26 13 6	803 0 0	11 10 4	814 10 4	.....	1,882 5 2	2,723 13
<i>Southern Division.</i>								
Belgaum	87 12 11	87 12 11
Dhárwár	102 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	878 10 0	980 10 0
Bijápur	7 6 8	8 8 0	.....	8 8 0	.....	6 9 9	22 8 5
Kánara	162 10 6	221 4 0	.....	221 4 0	.....	789 10 1	1,173 8 7
Katnágiri	0 0 4	96 0 0	.....	96 0 0	.....	41 13 10	137 14 2
Kolába	259 5 1	259 5 1
Total	272 1 6	325 12 0	.....	325 12 0	.....	2,063 13 8	2,661 11 2
<i>Sind.</i>								
Karáchi	1,015 0 0	.....	1,015 0 0	.....	790 12 10	1,805 12 10
Hyderábád	49 13 3	425 12 0	.....	425 12 0	.....	.....	475 9 3
Shikárpur	409 14 0	1,213 12 0	.....	1,213 12 0	.....	1,450 9 9	3,074 3 9
Thar and Párkar	111 11 6	.....	305 5 7	305 5 7	.....	54 5 5	471 6 6
Uppor Sind Frontier	142 6 4	166 8 0	.....	166 8 0	.....	73 4 2	382 2 6
Total	713 13 1	2,821 0 0	305 5 7	3,126 5 7	.....	2,369 0 2	6,209 2 10
GRAND TOTAL	1,152 7 11	5,147 11 0	433 6 4	5,586 1 4	86 15 6	6,673 0 3	13,498 9 0

FUNDS—continued.

Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1890-91—continued.

Gross receipts.	Local Canal receipts.	XXXII.—CIVIL WORKS.							
		IN CHARGE OF CIVIL OFFICERS.							
		Tolls on ferries.	Rent of buildings and lands.	Sale of Nazul buildings and lands.	Sale of buildings and other property (other than Nazul).	Sale of stores and materials.	Miscellaneous.	Contributions.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
.....	966 6 9	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	130 3 8	3,401 0 0	4,517 10 5
.....	14 11 2	625 0 0	.....	.....	900 3 3	.....	6,357 12 0	7,957 10 5
.....	14 11 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,664 3 5	2,678 14 6
.....	3,093 12 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,254 14 11	1,422 8 0	5,771 3 1
.....	2,707 6 9	.....	.....	1,500 0 0	38 3 3	124 7 3	8,992 14 0	13,362 15 3
.....	20,116 14 9	228 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,483 2 6	21,828 7 3
.....	26,913 14 8	873 6 0	.....	1,500 0 0	998 6 6	1,509 9 10	24,321 7 11	56,116 12 11
.....	1,371 13 7	25 0 0	.....	25 14 0	4 2 6	.....	2,462 11 7	3,889 9 8
.....	200 0 0	18 8 0	.....	.....	174 15 2	814 4 2	5,772 4 0	6,979 15 4
.....	478 9 6	.....	.....	.....	355 10 7	3 13 9	4,639 3 4	5,477 5 2
.....	4,434 2 7	32 12 0	.....	.....	.....	319 2 0	1,918 2 3	6,704 2 10
.....	3,429 12 11	60 0 0	.....	.....	48 7 6	.....	1,431 7 10	4,960 12 3
.....	1,848 2 3	.....	.....	.....	70 2 1	.....	1,735 6 8	3,662 11 0
.....	11,762 8 10	136 4 0	.....	25 14 0	662 5 10	1,137 3 11	17,959 3 8	31,683 8 3
.....	6,512 8 0	.....	.....	.....	3 8 0	.....	1,782 2 1	8,298 2 1
.....	3,024 7 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,429 9 11	12,454 1 8
.....	4,168 13 4	.....	.....	900 0 0	232 12 9	106 2 5	6,302 1 8	11,709 14 2
.....	12,366 1 6	404 0 0	.....	.....	67 4 3	.....	1,804 15 0	14,822 4 9
.....	13,041 12 10	.....	.....	.....	3 10 0	9 1 0	1,234 1 6	14,288 9 4
.....	7,091 2 0	12 0 0	.....	35 0 0	25 10 0	.....	2,496 5 4	9,660 1 4
.....	46,204 13 5	506 0 0	.....	935 0 0	332 13 0	115 3 5	23,139 3 6	71,233 1 4
.....	16,132 15 5	.....	.....	47 0 0	.....	.....	100 0 0	16,279 15 5
.....	12,718 6 10	48 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,766 6 10
.....	18,876 15 10	475 1 0	.....	183 5 4	.....	.....	.....	19,535 6 2
.....	300 0 0	300 0 0
.....	723 5 0	17 6 4	.....	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	765 11 4
.....	48,451 11 1	540 7 4	.....	255 5 4	.....	.....	400 0 0	49,647 7 9
.....	1,33,333 0 0	2,056 1 4	.....	2,716 3 4	1,993 9 4	2,762 1 2	65,819 15 1	2,08,680 14 3

F.—LOCAL.

(4).—Statement showing the income of the Local Boards in the

Districts.	XXXII.—CIVIL WORKS—continued.		CONTRIBUTIONS.			DEBT.	
	In charge of Public Works Officers.	Total.	From Provincial to Local.	From other Boards.	Total.	Loans.	Deposits and Advances.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Northern Division.</i>							
Ahmedabad ... ..	.....	4,517 10 5	88,761 10 0	.....	38,761 10 0	17,000 0 0	116 0 0
Kaira ... ..	.....	7,957 10 5	33,813 0 8	.....	33,813 0 8	.....	586 8 0
Panch Mahals	119 15 0	2,798 13 6	36,613 6 2	.....	36,613 6 2	.....	1,501 6 7
Broach ... ..	.....	5,771 3 1	20,195 5 11	.....	20,195 5 11	.....	.....
Surat ... ..	.....	13,362 15 3	62,511 1 7	.....	62,511 1 7	.....	1,643 8 0
Thána ... ..	.....	21,823 7 3	1,26,361 1 6	.....	1,26,361 1 6	601 5 0	.....
Total	119 15 0	56,236 11 11	3,18,255 9 10	.....	3,18,255 9 10	17,601 5 0	3,847 6 7
<i>Central Division.</i>							
Ahmednagar ... ..	.....	3,889 9 8	14,879 1 1	.....	14,879 1 1	.....	18 0 0
Khandesh ... ..	.....	6,979 15 4	52,922 14 5	.....	52,922 14 5	.....	.....
Násik ... ..	.....	5,477 5 2	25,876 14 2	.....	25,876 14 2	.....	.....
Poona	4 4 6	6,708 7 4	39,247 10 7	.....	39,247 10 7	.....	65 0 0
Sátára	6 4 0	4,976 0 3	50,711 10 5	28 8 0	50,740 2 5	.....	.....
Sholapur ... ..	.....	3,662 11 0	22,363 9 11	.....	22,363 9 11	.....	.....
Total	10 8 6	31,694 0 9	2,06,001 12 7	28 8 0	2,06,030 4 7	.....	83 0 0
<i>Southern Division.</i>							
Belgaum ... ..	.....	8,298 2 1	57,015 7 0	.....	57,015 7 0	.....	.....
Dhárwar ... ..	.....	12,454 1 8	65,974 1 0	.....	65,974 1 0	.....	.....
Bijapur	2 8 6	11,712 6 2	39,673 12 1	.....	39,673 12 1	.....	16 0 0
Kánara ... ..	.....	14,822 4 9	30,817 9 8	.....	30,817 9 8	.....	.....
Ratnágiri	552 9 1	14,841 2 5	37,405 12 11	.....	37,405 12 11	.....	.....
Kolába ... ..	.....	9,660 1 4	31,211 6 2	.....	31,211 6 2	.....	.....
Total	555 1 1	71,788 2 5	2,62,098 0 10	.....	2,62,098 0 10	.....	16 0 0
<i>Sind.</i>							
Karáchi ... ..	.....	16,279 15 5	40,384 11 10	20,000 0 0	60,384 11 10	.....	.....
Hyderábád ... ..	.....	12,766 6 10	63,343 6 4	2,676 1 5	66,019 7 9	.....	.....
Shikárpur ... ..	.....	19,535 6 2	63,774 7 10	.....	63,774 7 10	.....	.....
Thar and Párkar ... ..	.....	300 0 0	4,126 7 0	.....	4,126 7 0	.....	.....
Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	.....	765 11 4	12,684 14 0	3,844 0 0	16,528 14 0	.....	.....
Total ... ..	.....	49,647 7 9	1,84,313 15 0	26,520 1 5	2,10,834 0 5	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	685 8 7	2,09,366 6 10	9,70,669 6 3	26,548 9 5	9,97,217 15 8	17,601 5 0	3,946 6 7

FUNDS—continued.

Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1890-91—concluded.

Total.	Total income, excluding opening balance.	Total income, including opening balance.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of income (excluding balance per head of population).	REMARKS.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
17,116 0 0	2,06,504 3 10	2,76,504 0 4	0 2 5	0 3 10	
586 8 0	2,20,089 3 4	3,41,077 10 8	0 3 4	0 4 5	
1,501 6 7	71,297 6 3	1,11,410 2 11	0 1 9	0 4 6	
.....	2,08,194 9 7	3,31,904 13 5	0 8 8	0 10 2	
1,643 8 0	2,54,415 9 9	4,54,130 13 0	0 4 3	0 5 0	
601 5 0	2,38,863 4 5	3,72,051 13 11	0 1 7	0 4 9	
21,448 11 7	11,99,263 5 2	18,87,079 6 3	0 3 3	0 5 3	
18 0 0	1,93,243 3 2	2,84,644 11 5	0 2 5	0 4 1	
.....	3,88,871 4 2	6,60,338 4 8	0 2 11	0 5 0	
.....	1,75,971 13 10	2,84,513 10 9	0 1 4	0 3 7	
65 0 0	1,93,564 8 4	2,52,990 14 11	0 1 2	0 3 5½	
.....	2,32,665 11 5	3,05,325 4 7	0 1 4	0 3 6	
.....	1,31,443 5 1	2,22,235 14 1	0 1 11	0 3 7	
83 0 0	13,15,759 14 0	20,10,048 12 5	0 1 10	0 3 11	
.....	2,10,478 8 3	4,27,908 13 8	0 2 7	0 4 3	
.....	2,86,313 1 8	5,14,532 2 9	0 3 3	0 5 2	
16 0 0	1,73,514 0 0	3,19,378 2 4	0 2 5	0 4 4	
.....	1,16,013 0 7	1,65,601 12 1	0 2 7	0 4 11	
.....	1,25,850 4 8	1,97,108 0 9	0 0 10	0 2 1	
.....	1,07,795 10 8	1,85,041 10 7	0 2 0	0 3 6	
16 0 0	10,19,964 9 10	18,09,570 10 2	0 2 3	0 3 10	
.....	1,36,613 11 4	2,43,023 0 5	0 2 5	0 5 10	
.....	2,12,620 0 5	3,96,563 15 3	0 2 10	0 5 0	
.....	2,88,103 7 0	4,16,360 4 0	0 4 4	0 6 6	
.....	54,449 3 6	73,546 15 4	0 3 6	0 4 5	
.....	60,132 2 9	1,03,959 12 3	0 4 10	0 7 3	
.....	7,51,968 9 0	12,33,453 15 3	0 3 5	0 5 9	
21,547 11 7	42,87,056 6 0	69,40,152 12 1	0 2 6	0 4 5	

F.—LOCAL

(5).—Statement showing the expenditure of the Local Boards in the

Districts.	Closing balance of previous year.		Total income during the year.		1.—RE-FUNDS AND DRAW-BACKS.	15.—POST OFFICE.			18.—ADMINISTRATION.					
					Local Rate refunds.	District post establishments.	Mail-cart service.	Total.	GENERAL ESTABLISHMENTS OF LOCAL					
									Office establishment.	Office contingencies.	Payment of establishments for offices of Accounts, Control and Audit.			
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
<i>Northern Division.</i>														
Ahmedabad	69,999	12 6	2,06,504	3 10	...	...	...	...	...	354	13 0	4,402	13 0	
Kaira	1,20,988	7 4	2,20,089	3 4	...	...	...	...	3,298	10 5	...	4,606	11 2	
Panch Mahals	40,112	12 8	71,297	6 3	...	...	...	...	...	81	8 0	1,754	10 8	
Broach	1,23,710	3 10	2,08,194	9 7	...	...	...	...	4,356	9 0	185	13 9	4,447	8 9
Surat	1,99,715	3 3	2,54,415	9 9	...	...	...	...	5,791	1 0	250	8 9	4,927	1 4
Thana	1,33,189	9 6	2,38,862	4 5	...	...	...	...	3,321	2 3	929	2 1	4,760	1 0
Total ...	6,87,716	1 1	11,99,363	5 2	..	...	...	...	16,767	6 8	1,801	13 7	24,898	13 11
<i>Central Division.</i>														
Almednagar	91,401	8 3	1,93,243	3 2	49	9 4	...	...	2,806	9 1	557	9 3	2,914	3 5
Khândesh... ..	2,71,467	0 6	3,88,871	4 2	...	...	...	...	4,851	7 4	1,567	12 10	6,342	10 0
Násik	1,08,541	12 11	1,75,971	13 10	...	...	...	...	5,284	0 5	762	2 5	715	8 9
Poona	59,426	6 7	1,93,564	8 4	...	...	...	...	2,594	2 8	393	9 0	742	14 6
Sátára	72,659	9 2	2,32,665	11 5	...	...	...	...	3,191	4 7	603	8 8	4,116	10 7
Sholápur	90,792	9 0	1,31,443	5 1	...	...	...	...	2,800	3 4	759	2 5	560	7 6
Total ...	6,94,288	14 5	13,15,759	14 0	49	9 4	...	...	21,527	11 5	4,643	12 7	15,392	6 9
<i>Southern Division.</i>														
Belgaum	2,17,430	5 5	2,10,478	8 3	...	...	...	...	1,668	14 11	123	1 11	3,319	10 5
Dhárwár	2,28,219	1 1	2,86,313	1 8	...	...	...	...	3,108	0 0	536	3 2	4,300	11 10
Bijápur	1,45,864	2 4	1,73,514	0 0	...	...	...	...	83	12 0	384	15 0	3,292	8 9
Kánara	49,588	11 6	1,16,013	0 7	...	...	...	...	916	10 10	1,092	1 3	3,145	11 10
Ratnágiri	71,257	12 1	1,25,850	4 8	...	...	...	...	2,257	0 3	779	9 9	2,600	14 4
Kolába	77,245	15 11	1,07,795	10 8	...	...	...	...	4,509	14 9	447	14 6	3,041	5 10
Total ...	7,89,606	0 4	10,19,964	9 10	...	...	...	...	12,544	4 9	3,363	13 7	19,700	15 0
<i>Sind.</i>														
Karáchi	1,06,409	5 1	1,36,613	11 4	...	...	...	...	2,031	12 0	269	8 10	946	10 1
Hyderábád... ..	1,83,943	14 10	2,12,620	0 5	15	0 0	...	...	3,457	10 2	238	11 7	1,541	10 1
Shikárpur	1,28,256	13 0	2,88,103	7 0	...	...	...	...	870	12 6	511	2 11	5,104	15 8
Thar and Parkar	19,097	11 10	54,449	3 6	...	...	...	...	2,979	10 2	433	10 6	340	7 2
Upper Sind Frontier	43,777	9 6	60,182	2 9	...	...	...	...	1,932	0 3	368	12 6	436	2 7
Total ...	4,81,485	6 3	7,51,968	9 0	15	0 0	...	...	12,271	13 1	1,821	14 4	8,369	13 7
GRAND TOTAL ...	26,53,096	6 1	42,87,056	6 0	64	9 4	...	...	63,111	3 11	11,631	6 1	68,362	1 3

FUNDS—continued.

Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1890-91.

FUNDS.	20—POLICE.						22.—EDUCATION.					
	CATTLE-POUND CHARGES.				Grants to University.	Inspection.	MAINTENANCE AND MANAGEMENT.					
	Establishments.	Contingencies.	Refunds of cattle-pound collections.	Total.			Training and special schools.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Total.	
Total.												
Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
4,757 10 0	57,132 2 10	57,132 2 10	57,132 2 10
7,905 5 7	63,001 7 8	63,001 7 8	63,001 7 8
1 836 2 8	20,172 11 1	20,172 11 1	20,172 11 1
8,989 15 6	61,491 8 2	61,491 8 2	61,491 8 2
10,968 11 1	77,309 15 8	77,309 15 8	77,309 15 8
9,010 5 4	541 5 4	44,779 7 4	45,320 12 8	45,320 12 8
43,468 2 2	541 5 4	3,23,887 4 9	3,24,428 10 1	3,24,428 10 1
6,278 5 9	55,237 10 5	55,237 10 5	55,237 10 5
12,761 14 2	3,048 5 2	...	171 0 0	85,907 13 2	89,127 2 4	89,127 2 4
6,761 11 7	51,215 4 10	51,215 4 10	51,215 4 10
3,730 10 2	40,921 0 6	40,921 0 6	40,921 0 6
7,911 7 10	63,562 5 1	63,562 5 1	63,562 5 1
4,119 13 3	37,554 9 1	37,554 9 1	37,554 9 1
41,563 14 9	3,048 5 2	...	171 0 0	3,43,398 11 1	3,46,618 0 3	3,46,618 0 3
5,111 11 3	67,292 6 10	67,292 6 10	67,292 6 10
7,944 15 0	1,190 9 1	90,635 0 7	91,825 9 8	91,825 9 8
3,761 3 9	56,218 13 5	56,218 13 5	56,218 13 5
5,154 7 11	35,839 5 0	35,839 5 0	35,839 5 0
5,637 8 4	9,998 15 2	...	.....	48,768 12 9	58,767 11 11	58,767 11 11
7,999 3 1	31,221 1 4	31,221 1 4	31,221 1 4
35,609 1 4	9,998 15 2	...	1,190 9 1	3,29,975 7 11	3,41,165 0 2	3,41,165 0 2
4,247 14 11	1,411 5 5	...	.....	19,029 15 3	20,441 4 8	20,441 4 8
5,237 15 10	1,555 5 11	...	1,548 15 3	48,078 5 4	51,182 10 6	51,182 10 6
6,486 15 1	347 1 8	...	.....	41,002 0 5	41,349 2 1	41,349 2 1
3,753 11 10	120 0 0	...	.....	8,276 15 5	8,396 15 5	8,396 15 5
2,736 15 4	13,951 15 3	13,951 15 3	13,951 15 3
22,463 9 0	3,433 13 0	...	1,548 15 3	1,30,339 3 8	1,35,321 15 11	1,35,321 15 11
1,43,104 11 3	16,481 1 4	...	3,451 13 8	11,27,600 11 5	11,47,533 10 5	11,47,533 10 5

F.—LOCAL

(5).—Statement showing the expenditure of the Local Boards in the

Districts.	22.—EDUCATION—continued.					General medical establishment.	Hospitals and Dispensaries.
	Grants-in-aid.	Scholarships.	Miscellaneous.	Refunds.	Total.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Northern Division.</i>							
Ahmedabad	4,120 12 0	1,370 3 9	.....	16 10 0	62,639 12 7	.....	4,869 0 0
Kaira	2,123 13 10	1,355 1 5	.....	.....	66,480 6 11	.....	4,050 0 0
Panch Mahals	1,199 0 0	179 8 0	57 5 4	14 11 3	21,603 3 8	.....	516 5 9
Broach	1,707 8 0	1,437 0 11	.....	.....	64,636 1 1	.....	6,500 0 0
Surat	892 0 0	1,581 1 5	.....	46 10 0	79,829 11 1	.....	4,583 8 5
Thana	3,569 1 6	1,170 15 0	.....	24 0 0	50,084 13 2	.....	7,146 0 0
Total	13,612 3 4	7,093 14 6	37 5 4	101 15 3	3,45,274 0 6	.....	27,664 14 2
<i>Central Division.</i>							
Almednagar	3,260 8 0	1,164 9 10	5,567 0 3	36 0 8	65,265 13 2	.....	3,349 15 9
Khandesh	7,848 12 0	.....	497 0 0	2,336 1 0	99,808 15 4	.....	8,089 8 0
Nasik	1,694 8 0	1,274 7 0	5,828 7 0	.....	60,012 10 10	28 10 0	16,001 6 0
Poona	1,946 8 0	1,345 15 3	4,367 10 1	.....	57,581 1 10	.....	2,615 0 0
Satara	3,057 0 0	1,892 7 10	656 10 6	.....	69,168 7 5	.....	3,551 0 0
Sholapur	1,370 0 0	981 4 4	3,878 3 9	.....	43,784 1 2	.....	1,805 0 0
Total	19,177 4 0	6,658 12 3	20,794 15 7	2,372 1 8	3,95,621 1 9	28 10 0	35,411 13 9
<i>Southern Division.</i>							
Belgaum	1,804 4 0	2,400 8 0	5,337 10 2	.....	76,834 13 0	.....	1,616 10 8
Dharwar	1,263 14 11	152 8 2	1,981 6 7	.....	95,223 7 4	.....	1,549 0 0
Bijapur	1,093 0 0	36 0 0	5,276 12 9	.....	62,624 10 2	.....	2,150 0 0
Kanara	1,719 6 4	90 0 0	2,506 10 3	29 13 6	40,185 3 1	.....	3,828 0 0
Ratnagiri	1,421 8 0	1,182 2 9	15,999 0 1	.....	77,370 6 9	.....	1,052 0 0
Kolaba	4,222 3 8	1,093 2 0	2,874 7 4	.....	39,410 14 4	.....	1,541 0 0
Total	11,524 4 11	4,954 4 11	33,975 15 2	29 13 6	3,91,649 6 8	.....	11,736 10 8
<i>Sind.</i>							
Karachi	31,543 8 7	1,293 1 5	4,405 6 4	.....	57,683 5 0	.....	3,350 0 0
Hyderabad	13,119 0 0	3,123 15 11	.....	194 12 0	67,620 6 5	.....	22,000 0 0
Shikarpur	10,982 0 0	2,581 5 0	8,146 3 4	.....	62,158 10 5	.....	5,478 15 6
Thar and Parkar	2,192 8 0	695 4 9	2,773 14 3	22 0 0	14,080 10 5	.....	2,727 5 2
Upper Sind Frontier	5,990 0 0	884 5 4	486 10 1	.....	21,312 14 8	.....	1,400 0 0
Total	62,927 0 7	8,578 0 5	15,812 2 0	216 12 0	2,22,855 14 11	.....	34,956 4 8
GRAND TOTAL	1,07,240 12 10	27,285 0 1	70,620 6 1	2,720 10 5	13,55,400 7 10	28 10 0	1,09,769 11 3

Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1890-91—continued.

24.—MEDICAL.							25.—SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS.				
SANITATION AND VACCINATION.			Medical schools and colleges.	Lunatic Asylums.	Re-funds.	Total.	Experimental cultivation.	PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS.			
Vaccination establishment and charges.	Sanitation charges.	Total.						Horse fairs.	Cattle fairs.	Other exhibitions or fairs.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
3,596 6 8	.....	3,596 6 8	...	...	...	8,465 6 8	.....	1,000 0 0	...	...	1,000 0 0
3,090 4 8	34 0 10	3,124 5 6	...	...	...	7,174 5 6	.....	.....	...	...	.....
1,882 15 4	8 0 0	1,890 15 4	...	...	...	2,407 5 1	.....	.....	...	...	.....
1,636 4 4	677 0 5	2,313 4 9	...	...	...	8,813 4 9	.....	.....	...	...	.....
2,779 4 10	.....	2,779 4 10	...	...	...	7,362 13 3	.....	.....	...	...	.....
4,724 6 9	147 11 0	4,872 1 9	240 0 0	...	...	12,258 1 9	.....	.....	...	...	.....
17,709 10 7	866 12 3	18,576 6 10	240 0 0	...	...	46,481 5 0	.....	1,000 0 0	...	...	1,000 0 0
3,944 2 4	.....	3,944 2 4	...	...	...	7,294 2 1	.....	.....	300 0 0	...	300 0 0
2,957 6 2	.....	2,957 6 2	...	...	...	16,046 14 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,767 12 2	.....	3,767 12 2	...	...	...	19,797 12 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,466 14 7	.....	4,466 14 7	...	...	...	7,081 14 7	.....	500 0 0	.....	.....	500 0 0
5,566 1 9	.....	5,566 1 9	400 0 0	...	...	9,517 1 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,319 7 4	82 15 4	3,402 6 8	...	...	...	5,207 6 8	2,401 14 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
29,021 12 4	82 15 4	29,104 11 8	400 0 0	...	...	64,945 3 5	2,401 14 10	500 0 0	300 0 0	.....	800 0 0
4,556 14 7	.....	4,556 14 7	...	...	...	6,173 9 3	468 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,173 9 3	.....	6,173 9 3	...	...	...	7,722 9 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,732 1 3	.....	3,732 1 3	...	...	...	5,882 1 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,370 8 9	.....	4,370 8 9	...	...	...	8,198 8 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,566 13 9	.....	4,566 13 9	...	...	...	5,618 13 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,505 0 1	.....	3,505 0 1	...	...	...	5,046 0 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26,904 15 8	.....	26,904 15 8	...	...	...	38,641 10 4	468 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,004 12 6	.....	4,004 12 6	...	...	...	7,354 12 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,643 6 4	.....	3,643 6 4	3,000 0 0	...	...	28,643 6 4	5,491 6 5	.....	.....	480 13 2	480 13 2
5,711 10 5	321 13 8	6,033 8 1	...	...	...	11,512 7 7	.....	2,617 0 0	.....	.....	2,617 0 0
2,547 2 9	.....	2,547 2 9	...	...	...	5,274 7 11	327 2 7	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,551 12 0	.....	1,551 12 0	...	...	...	2,951 12 0	.....	5,700 0 0	.....	.....	5,700 0 0
17,458 12 0	321 13 8	17,780 9 8	3,000 0 0	...	...	55,736 14 4	6,418 9 0	8,317 0 0	.....	480 13 2	8,797 13 2
91,095 2 7	1,271 9 3	92,366 11 10	3,640 0 0	...	...	2,05,805 1 1	9,289 1 10	9,817 0 0	300 0 0	480 13 2	210,597 13 2

F.—LOCAL

(5).—Statement showing the expenditure of the Local Boards in the

Districts.	26.—SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS— <i>continued</i> .					29.—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS.		30.—STA	
	Veterinary charges.	Bull and stallion charges.	Botanical and other public gardens.	Provincial statistics.	Total.	Pensions.	Gratuities.	Stationery purchased in the country.	Other stationery.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Northern Division.</i>									
Ahmedabad...	200 0 0	1,091 14 8	.....	1,829 15 2	4,121 13 10	.....	...	120 0 0	...
Kaira ...	500 0 0	145 8 1	.....	...	645 8 1	.....	...	750 14 7	...
Panch Mahals ...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	45 8 6	...
Broach ...	.....	165 8 0	.....	786 14 4	952 6 4	.....	...	.....	...
Suart ...	.....	.....	.....	573 4 7	573 4 7	.....	...	64 14 1	...
Thána ...	.....	73 11 0	.....	...	73 11 0	.....	...	84 2 5	...
Total ...	700 0 0	1,476 9 9	.....	3,190 2 1	6,366 11 10	.....	...	1,065 7 7	...
<i>Central Division.</i>									
Ahmednagar ...	.....	1,495 4 8	.....	...	1,795 4 8	.....	...	295 1 0	...
Khândesh ...	750 0 0	1,058 6 11	.....	...	1,808 6 11	.....	...	86 5 4	...
Nasik ...	.....	577 9 3	.....	...	577 9 3	1,141 1 8	...	335 1 0	...
Poona ...	.....	3,667 13 1	.....	...	4,167 13 1	.....	...	.....	...
Sátára ...	.....	323 4 8	.....	...	323 4 8	.....	...	194 13 4	32 12 6
Sholapur ...	.....	298 12 11	.....	...	2,700 11 9	.....	...	.....	...
Total ...	750 0 0	7,421 3 6	.....	...	11,373 2 4	1,141 1 8	...	911 4 8	32 12 6
<i>Southern Division.</i>									
Belgaum ...	.....	1,116 9 9	.....	...	1,585 3 9	.....	...	95 15 6	...
Dhárwár ...	.....	604 11 9	.....	...	604 11 9	.....	...	490 12 4	...
Bijapur ...	.....	136 14 9	.....	...	136 14 9	.....	...	.....	...
Kánara ...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...
Ratnágiri ...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...
Kolába ...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	340 15 3	...
Total ...	.....	1,858 4 3	.....	...	2,326 14 3	.....	...	927 11 1	...
<i>Sind.</i>									
Karáchi ...	362 4 0	186 11 5	1,800 0 0	...	2,348 15 5	.....	...	258 14 11	...
Hyderábád ...	347 0 7	675 7 5	6,765 0 6	...	13,759 12 1	.....	...	60 0 0	...
Shikárpur ...	331 0 0	1,974 11 5	2,378 11 10	...	7,301 7 3	.....	...	189 15 4	...
Thar and Párkár ...	.....	271 11 1	300 0 0	...	1,498 13 8	.....	...	.....	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...	.....	1,788 4 3	.....	...	7,488 4 3	.....	...	.....	...
Total ...	1,040 4 7	4,896 13 7	11,243 12 4	...	32,397 4 8	.....	...	508 14 3	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,490 4 7	15,652 15 1	11,243 12 4	43,190 2 1	52,464 1 1	1,141 1 8	...	3,413 5 7	32 12 6

FUNDS—continued.

Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1890-91—continued.

TIONERY AND PRINTING.			32.—MISCELLANEOUS.							
Printing.	Lithography.	Total.	Donations for charitable purposes.	Rewards for the destruction of dogs, wild animals and snakes.	PETTY ESTABLISHMENT.		Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges.	Miscellaneous refunds.	Total.	
					Staging bungalows and serai establishment and charges.	Other petty establishment and charges.				
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.	
153 2 5	...	273 2 5	...	...	573 11 0	1,840 12 2	310 8 8	100 0 0	2,824 15 10
257 10 3	...	1,008 8 10	...	...	323 5 5	425 6 0	5,842 2 3	50 0 0	6,640 13 8
45 11 1	...	91 3 7	...	...	112 0 0	.....	121 13 8	125 0 0	358 13 8
385 13 3	...	385 13 3	...	...	48 0 0	965 0 0	5,427 8 11	.....	6,440 8 11
313 6 11	...	378 5 0	...	...	1,455 0 6	.....	483 0 0	154 12 0	2,002 12 6
349 11 0	...	433 13 5	...	...	717 0 0	92 0 0	1,185 0 0	12 4 0	2,006 4 0
1,505 6 11	...	2,570 14 6	...	...	3,229 0 11	3,323 2 2	13,370 1 6	442 0 0	20,364 4 7
93 4 2	...	388 5 2	...	...	829 0 0	.....	1,376 15 11	80 4 0	2,286 3 11
430 7 0	312 0 0	828 12 4	...	...	2,690 12 1	3,733 2 6	504 10 4	521 8 4	7,450 1 3
185 7 8	...	520 8 8	...	...	1,009 3 3	3,965 11 6	.....	25 0 0	4,999 14 9
30 2 8	...	30 2 8	...	...	106 12 0	3,020 11 2	17 6 0	40 0 0	3,184 13 2
98 4 2	...	325 14 0	...	...	462 11 5	.....	2,952 9 11	8 2 0	3,423 7 4
198 3 11	...	198 3 11	...	...	48 0 0	1,466 11 0	.....	5 0 0	1,519 11 0
1,035 13 7	312 0 0	2,291 14 9	...	...	5,146 6 9	12,186 4 2	4,851 10 2	679 14 4	22,564 3 5
236 15 6	...	332 15 0	400 0 0	...	1,763 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2,163 0 0
164 12 11	...	655 9 3	...	...	1,208 10 1	.....	420 11 11	1,197 9 11	2,826 15 11
282 5 3	...	282 5 3	...	...	1,431 5 4	.....	119 0 0	.....	1,550 5 4
154 12 11	...	154 12 11	...	...	3,084 6 0	421 9 0	1,010 12 10	3 11 0	4,520 6 10
52 4 2	...	52 4 2	...	...	1,697 7 7	15 0 0	.....	.....	1,712 7 7
160 9 3	...	501 8 6	...	...	.....	1,233 6 8	736 7 5	.....	1,969 14 1
1,051 12 0	...	1,979 7 1	400 0 0	...	9,184 13 0	1,669 15 8	2,287 0 2	1,201 4 11	14,743 1 9	
799 3 6	...	1,058 2 5	...	...	1,796 6 9	8,349 6 0	.....	.....	10,145 12 9
23 1 1	...	83 1 1	...	...	145 2 0	5,257 6 2	.....	.....	5,402 8 2
669 8 11	...	859 8 3	...	...	2,013 2 6	26,107 15 9	.....	.....	28,121 2 3
21 7 11	...	21 7 11	...	...	622 0 0	4,775 4 7	.....	8 8 0	5,405 12 7
74 12 1	...	74 12 1	...	...	314 9 3	2,434 15 2	.....	.....	2,749 8 5
1,588 1 6	...	2,096 15 9	...	...	4,891 4 6	46,924 15 8	.....	8 8 0	51,824 12 2
5,181 2 0	312 0 0	8,939 4 1	400 0 0	...	22,451 9 2	64,104 5 8	20,508 11 10	2,331 11 3	1,09,796 5 11	

F.—LOCAL

(5).—Statement showing the expenditure of the Local Boards in the

Districts.	33.—FAMINE RELIEF.			38.—RAILWAYS.	41.—RAILWAYS.	43.—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.	48.—RAILWAYS.	Civil buildings.
	Charitable relief.	Public Works.	Miscellaneous.	Working expenses.	Miscellaneous railway expenditure.	Local canal charges.	Capital expenditure.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Northern Division.</i>								
Ahmedabad	2,554 3 2
Kaira	353 10 8
Panch Mahals	451 14 10
Broach	2,066 2 6
Surat	2,789 15 0
Thana	4,102 11 10
Total	12,318 10 0
<i>Central Division.</i>								
Ahmednagar	6,607 0 0
Khandesh	15,428 13 5
Nasik	5,451 0 11
Poona	6,136 3 2
Satara	4,035 11 4
Sholapur	11,744 12 2
Total	49,403 9 0
<i>Southern Division.</i>								
Belgaum	5,971 5 6
Dhárwár	5,842 10 1
Bijapur	3,493 15 0
Kanara	3,987 6 4
Ratnagiri	2,819 6 0
Kolaba	956 15 9
Total	23,071 10 8
<i>Sind.</i>								
Karachi	3,760 10 9
Hyderabad	10,532 8 9
Shikarpur	5,147 10 0
Thar and Parkar	1,200 0 0
Upper Sind Frontier	8 092 4 3
Total	29,723 1 9
GRAND TOTAL	111,516 15 5

FUNDS—continued.

Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1890-91—continued.

45.—CIVIL WORKS.

IN CHARGE OF CIVIL OFFICERS.

Original Works.			Repairs.			
Communications.	Miscellaneous public improvements.	Total.	Civil buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous public improvements.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1,709 13 9	.....	4,264 0 11	7,049 3 5	16,830 5 8	.....	23,879 9 1
3,476 14 5	491 15 0	4,322 8 1	1,283 15 10	5,827 10 5	138 3 7	7,249 13 10
.....	.....	451 14 10	997 10 6	1,171 0 3	.....	2,168 10 9
733 4 11	739 13 10	3,539 5 3	2,000 13 3	9,982 2 6	1,004 10 10	12,987 10 7
13,040 3 4	.....	15,830 2 4	3,576 12 11	31,195 10 0	.....	34,772 6 11
3,463 15 1	.....	7,566 10 11	4,697 14 9	9,139 9 2	.....	13,837 7 11
22,424 3 6	1,231 12 10	35,974 10 4	19,606 6 8	74,146 6 0	1,142 14 5	94,895 11 1
392 0 0	44 13 0	7,043 13 0	3,415 11 7	1,822 7 1	.....	5,238 2 8
11,017 1 4	.....	26,145 14 9	10,379 15 2	12,412 12 9	.....	22,792 11 11
3,010 6 11	.....	8,461 7 10	5,997 13 5	9,874 8 9	.....	15,872 6 2
1,477 8 9	.....	7,613 11 11	4,729 1 1	10,516 4 4	.....	15,245 5 5
2,835 1 9	.....	6,920 13 1	8,872 9 0	11,851 4 9	.....	20,723 13 9
56 0 0	.....	11,800 12 2	6,293 7 10	16,877 5 0	1,229 3 10	24,400 0 8
18,838 2 9	44 13 0	68,286 8 9	39,688 10 1	63,354 10 8	1,229 3 10	1,04,272 8 7
.....	629 12 3	6,601 1 9	4,031 7 9	28,736 11 1	.....	32,768 2 10
1,266 6 1	.....	7,109 0 2	3,476 6 0	22,197 6 3	.....	25,673 12 3
4,827 12 10	1,215 14 6	9,537 10 4	6,304 2 7	7,888 11 3	.....	14,192 13 10
6,335 12 8	.....	10,323 3 0	3,119 7 7	20,971 12 8	223 14 8	24,315 2 11
1,390 0 3	.....	4,209 6 3	3,300 11 0	12,420 1 6	13 3 3	15,733 15 9
2,512 1 6	18 0 9	3,487 2 0	2,441 8 5	13,561 7 11	107 14 9	16,110 15 1
16,332 1 4	1,863 11 6	41,267 7 6	22,673 11 4	1,05,776 2 8	345 0 8	1,28,794 14 8
9,648 1 2	.....	13,408 11 11	7,351 8 7	25,342 11 1	.....	32,694 3 8
.....	1,400 0 0	11,932 8 9	6,554 12 7	50,275 5 7	957 3 11	57,787 6 1
45,385 2 8	732 0 4	51,264 13 0	8,816 2 8	63,184 1 10	1,493 8 8	73,493 13 2
1,172 4 9	5,384 7 4	7,846 12 1	1,767 5 0	6,342 0 0	152 5 9	8,261 10 9
1,887 0 0	.....	10,879 4 3	1,378 4 3	12,356 4 5	.....	13,734 8 8
58,092 8 7	7,516 7 8	95,332 2 0	25,868 1 1	1,57,500 6 11	2,603 2 4	1,85,971 10 4
1,15,687 0 2	10,656 13 0	2,40,860 12 7	1,07,836 13 2	4,00,777 10 3	5,320 5 3	5,13,934 12 8

F.—LOCAL

(5).—Statement showing the expenditure of the Local Boards in the

Districts.	IN CHARGE OF CIVIL OFFICERS—continued.						
	Establishment and contingencies appertaining to Public Works.	Tools and plant.	Water-supply and Water Works.	Drainage Works.	Planting and preservation of road-side trees.	Total.	Civil buildings.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Northern Division.</i>							
Ahmedabad	3,347 0 8	.....	18,619 1 0	.....	.....	50,109 11 8	.....
Kaira ... ..	.....	20 0 0	26,615 5 6	.....	.....	38,207 11 5	2,540 8 6
Panch Mahals ... ..	.....	60 0 0	10,833 15 3	.....	.....	13,514 8 10	1,383 2 8
Broach ... ..	.....	324 8 4	27,033 12 0	.....	.....	43,885 4 2	.....
Surat ... ..	.....	762 14 0	29,707 12 2	.....	.....	81,073 3 5	3 2 0
Thana	3,053 4 0	186 1 0	29,798 4 0	.....	.....	54,441 11 10	2,747 3 1
Total	6,400 4 8	1,353 7 4	1,42,608 1 11	.....	.....	2,81,232 3 4	6,074 0 3
<i>Central Division.</i>							
Ahmednagar	1,512 12 9	.....	13,258 11 3	.....	.....	27,053 7 8	13,338 5 7
Khandesh	6,679 4 8	600 0 7	19,456 10 9	.....	.....	75,974 10 8	4,975 11 9
Nasik	5,852 12 1	277 13 8	11,419 10 3	.....	.....	41,884 2 0	2,506 6 0
Poona	2,653 5 0	286 13 8	11,771 11 3	.....	.....	37,570 15 3	.....
Satara	340 0 0	340 7 4	13,719 4 3	.....	.....	42,044 6 5	1,970 8 5
Sholapur	2,638 15 11	1,510 15 9	6,796 9 10	.....	.....	47,147 6 4	2,002 9 9
Total	19,677 2 5	3,016 3 0	76,422 9 7	.....	.....	2,71,675 0 4	24,793 9 6
<i>Southern Division.</i>							
Belgaum	825 0 0	8 4 0	14,178 6 1	.....	828 0 0	55,208 14 8	1,610 11 10
Dharwar	3,946 6 7	564 7 7	24,240 7 2	.....	4,901 15 4	66,436 1 1	.....
Bijapur	4,093 9 6	715 10 6	11,654 4 10	.....	1,475 13 7	41,669 14 7	3,358 7 9
Kanara	1,466 14 3	184 15 8	3,393 15 11	.....	585 10 2	40,269 13 11	.....
Ratnagiri	1,795 5 9	162 2 0	4,553 3 5	.....	451 2 11	26,905 4 1	56 15 2
Kolaba ... ..	.....	33 2 6	9,639 5 6	.....	1,156 3 1	30,426 12 2	1,121 13 3
Total	12,127 4 1	1,668 10 3	67,659 10 11	.....	9,398 13 1	2,60,916 12 6	6,148 0 0
<i>Sind.</i>							
Karachi	16 6 5	40 7 3	3,987 8 2	.....	.....	50,147 5 5	.....
Hyderabad	142 9 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,862 8 1	.....
Shikarpur ... ..	.....	.....	8,948 7 8	.....	.....	1,33,707 1 10	1,645 0 0
Thar and Parkar ... ..	.....	216 13 4	.....	.....	.....	16,325 4 2	.....
Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	.....	.....	2,477 10 1	.....	.....	27,091 7 0	.....
Total	158 15 8	257 4 7	15,413 9 11	.....	.....	2,97,133 10 6	1,645 0 0
GRAND TOTAL	38,363 10 10	6,295 9 2	3,02,104 0 4	.....	9,398 13 1	11,10,957 10 8	39,260 9 9

FUNDS—continued.

Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1890-91—continued.

45.—CIVIL WORKS—continued.

IN CHARGE OF PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS.

Original Works.			Repairs.				Establishment and contingencies appertaining to Public Works.	Tools and plant.
Communications.	Miscellaneous public improvements.	Total.	Civil buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous public improvements.	Total.		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
20,146 10 6	20,146 10 6	.....	28,766 11 10	.....	28,766 11 10	5,120 15 6	.....
15,851 8 2	18,392 0 8	978 3 4	33,861 6 6	708 4 2	35,547 14 0	7,122 11 3	1,281 5 9
1,375 5 11	2,758 8 7	.....	16,993 12 9	.....	16,993 12 9	2,294 6 8	395 9 0
7,921 5 1	7,921 5 1	.....	10,640 1 8	.....	10,640 1 8	3,050 7 10	.....
5,531 5 2	5,534 7 2	137 4 10	7,633 11 7	.....	7,771 0 5	5,085 2 1	.....
44,538 10 10	47,285 12 11	499 12 8	60,907 8 7	283 12 0	61,691 1 3	13,353 11 8	699 10 1
95,364 12 8	1,02,038 12 11	1,615 4 10	1,58,803 4 11	992 0 2	1,61,410 9 11	33,927 7 0	2,376 8 10
12,869 4 3	26,207 9 10	1,018 7 9	45,322 3 8	.....	46,340 11 5	1,312 7 3	497 3 7
48,691 9 3	53,667 5 0	.....	56,422 12 5	.....	56,422 12 5	18,951 12 7	4,307 4 4
10,501 15 5	13,008 5 5	680 12 5	21,848 6 1	.....	22,529 2 6	4,412 14 2	1,497 15 9
3,618 11 3	3,618 11 3	72 15 10	42,252 6 2	.....	42,325 6 0	5,545 9 2	994 11 0
17,717 1 3	19,687 9 8	.....	47,851 3 5	.....	47,851 3 5	8,027 7 11	789 5 2
2,692 14 1	4,695 7 10	99 13 7	13,723 11 5	.....	13,823 9 0	2,285 8 8	476 1 11
96,091 7 6	1,20,885 1 0	1,872 1 7	2,27,420 11 2	.....	2,29,292 12 9	40,535 11 7	8,652 9 9
21,087 9 2	22,698 5 0	.....	20,881 5 11	.....	20,881 5 11	5,583 9 5	.....
19,113 4 2	19,113 4 2	.....	51,897 14 8	428 2 1	52,326 0 9	9,140 1 1	1,581 2 11
2,593 5 4	5,951 13 1	.....	17,655 13 8	.....	17,655 13 8	3,779 2 4	.....
1,854 15 9	1,854 15 9	.....	9,646 15 5	.....	9,646 15 5	1,432 13 9	.....
8,530 10 10	8,587 10 0	373 12 7	.....	.....	373 12 7	1,099 5 0	.....
555 5 10	9,076 5 9	10,753 8 10	135 9 0	6,300 6 5	136 15 5	6,572 14 10	2,255 0 0	.....
53,735 3 1	9,076 5 9	68,959 8 10	509 5 7	1,06,382 8 1	565 1 6	1,07,456 15 2	23,289 15 7	1,581 2 11
3,564 9 2	3,564 9 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	427 12 0	.....
4,182 1 9	4,182 1 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	501 13 8	.....
19,407 14 5	21,052 14 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,575 5 8	.....
636 13 2	636 13 2	100 0 0	.....	.....	100 0 0	88 6 6	.....
11,875 9 0	11,875 9 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,438 8 9	.....
39,666 15 6	41,311 15 6	100 0 0	.....	.....	100 0 0	5,231 14 9	.....
2,84,858 6 9	9,076 5 9	3,33,195 6 3	4,096 12 0	4,92,606 8 2	1,557 1 8	4,98,260 5 10	1,02,985 0 11	12,610 5 6

F.—LOCAL

(5).—Statement showing the expenditure of the Local Boards in the

Districts.	45.—CIVIL WORKS—continued.			CONTRIBUTIONS.				Payment of loans.	
	IN CHARGE OF PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS—contd.			Total.	To Provincial.	To other Boards.	Total.		
	Water supply and Water Works.	Drainage Works.	Total.						
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
<i>Northern Division.</i>									
Ahmedábád	.....	...	54,034 5 10	1,04,144 1 6	17,000 0 0	.....	17,000 0 0	.....
Kaira	3,034 12 11	...	65,378 12 7	1,03,586 8 0	300 0 0	.....	300 0 0	.....
Panch Maháls	1,066 12 8	...	23,509 1 8	37,023 10 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broach	.....	...	22,511 14 7	66,397 2 9	1,524 0 0	.....	1,524 0 0	3,243 3 1
Surat	.....	...	15,390 9 8	96,463 13 1	.. ..	.....	.....	19,913 4 6
Thána	.....	...	1,23,030 3 11	1,77,471 15 9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	4,101 9 7	...	3,03,855 0 3	5,85,087 3 7	18,824 0 0	.....	18,824 0 0	23,156 7 7
<i>Central Division.</i>									
Ahmednagar	35 11 3	...	74,393 11 4	1,01,447 3 0	2,000 0 0	.....	2,000 0 0	.....
Khándesh	3,271 4 2	...	1,36,710 6 6	2,12,685 1 2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Násik	.....	...	41,448 5 10	83,332 7 10	277 8 0	1,443 15 6	1,721 7 6	.....
Poona	.....	...	52,484 5 5	90,055 4 8	4,257 0 0	542 3 3	4,799 3 3	2,577 9 6
Sátára	.....	...	76,355 10 2	1,18,400 0 7	500 0 0	2,671 13 8	3,171 13 8	.....
Sholápur	3,146 2 7	...	24,426 13 10	71,574 4 2	500 0 0	.....	500 0 0	.....
Total	6,453 2 0	...	4,05,819 5 1	6,77,494 5 5	7,534 8 0	4,658 0 5	12,192 8 5	2,577 9 6	
<i>Southern Division.</i>									
Belgaum	1,433 0 1	...	50,596 4 5	1,05,805 3 1	1,200 0 0	.....	1,200 0 0	.....
Dhárwár	1,055 14 10	...	83,216 7 9	1,49,652 8 10	3,008 11 10	.....	3,008 11 10	.....
Bijápur	.....	249 0 4	27,635 13 5	69,305 12 0	1,898 4 0	.....	1,898 4 0	2,408 11 5
Kánara	.....	...	12,934 12 11	53,204 10 10	1,350 0 0	.....	1,350 0 0	.....
Ratnágiri	.....	...	10,060 11 7	36,965 15 9	2,403 1 2	.....	2,403 1 2	3,429 0 6
Kolába	1,623 6 6	...	21,204 14 2	51,631 10 4	1,035 0 0	.....	1,035 0 0	.....
Total	4,112 5 5	249 0 4	2,05,649 0 3	4,66,565 12 9	10,895 1 0	.....	10,895 1 0	5,837 11 11
<i>Sind.</i>									
Karáchi	.....	...	3,992 5 2	54,139 10 7	415 0 0	624 1 4	1,039 1 4	.....
Hyderábád	.....	...	4,683 15 5	74,546 7 6	.....	1,201 5 0	1,201 5 0	.....
Shikárpur	.....	...	23,828 4 1	1,57,535 5 11	.....	545 13 0	545 13 0	.....
Thar and Párkar	.....	...	825 3 10	17,150 8 0	.....	17 11 0	17 11 0	.....
Upper Sind Frontier	.....	...	13,314 1 9	40,405 8 9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	...	46,643 14 3	3,43,777 8 9	415 0 0	2,388 14 4	2,803 14 4	.....
GRAND TOTAL	14,667 1 0	249 0 4	4,9,61,967 3 10	20,72,924 14 6	37,668 9 0	7,046 14 9	44,715 7 9	31,571 13 0	

FUNDS—concluded.

Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1890-91—concluded.

DEBT.		INTEREST ON DEBT.				TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	BALANCE.			REMARKS.
Deposits and advances.	Total.	On account of previous year.	On account of year of report.	Total.	Deposits.		Actual balance.	Total.		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
167 0 0	167 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2,04,393 14 10	17,000 0 0	55,110 1 6	72,110 1 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,93,741 8 7	.....	1,47,336 2 1	1,47,336 2 1
1,501 6 7	1,501 6 7	.....	.....	.....	64,821 13 9	.....	46,588 5 2	46,588 5 2
.....	3,243 3 1	.....	.....	.....	1,61,382 7 8	.....	1,70,522 5 9	1,70,522 5 9
1,305 0 0	21,218 4 6	.....	6,810 11 6	6,810 11 6	2,25,698 6 7	.....	2,28,432 6 5	2,28,432 6 5
30 0 0	30 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2,51,369 0 5	10 0 0	1,20,672 13 6	1,20,682 13 6
3,003 6 7	26,159 14 2	.....	6,810 11 6	6,810 11 6	11,01,407 3 10	17,010 0 0	7,68,662 2 5	7,85,672 2 5	
1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,87,904 15 1	.....	96,739 12 4	96,739 12 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,51,390 1 4	.....	3,08,948 3 4	3,08,948 3 4
300 0 0	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,79,165 4 3	300 0 0	1,05,048 6 6	1,05,348 6 6
.....	2,577 9 6	.....	2,146 6 6	2,146 6 6	1,75,354 15 5	32,045 12 6	45,590 3 0	77,635 15 6	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,12,241 9 3	.....	93,083 11 4	93,083 11 4
420 0 0	420 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,30,024 3 11	1,900 0 0	90,311 10 2	92,211 10 2
1,820 0 0	4,397 9 6	.....	2,146 6 6	2,146 6 6	12,36,081 1 3	34,245 12 6	7,39,721 14 8	7,73,967 11 2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,99,206 7 4	.....	2,28,702 6 4	2,28,702 6 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,67,639 9 2	.....	2,46,892 9 7	2,46,892 9 7
.....	2,408 11 5	.....	1,409 0 3	1,409 0 3	1,49,259 4 2	.....	1,70,118 14 2	1,70,118 14 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,12,768 2 4	.....	52,833 9 9	52,833 9 9
.....	3,429 0 6	.....	2,679 5 6	2,679 5 6	1,35,868 15 5	.....	61,239 1 4	61,239 1 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,07,594 2 5	.....	77,447 8 2	77,447 8 2
.....	5,837 11 11	.....	4,088 5 9	4,088 5 9	9,72,336 8 10	.....	8,37,234 1 4	8,37,234 1 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,38,017 10 11	.....	1,05,005 5 6	1,05,005 5 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,96,509 14 5	1,200 0 0	1,98,854 0 10	2,00,054 0 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,74,521 5 9	.....	1,41,838 14 3	1,41,838 14 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,185 8 4	.....	26,361 7 0	26,361 7 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77,737 6 6	.....	26,222 5 9	26,222 5 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,33,971 13 11	1,200 0 0	4,98,282 1 4	4,99,482 1 4
4,823 6 7	36,395 3 7	.....	13,045 7 9	13,045 7 9	40,43,796 11 10	52,455 12 6	28,43,900 3 9	28,96,356 0 3	

G.—MUNICIPAL REVENUES.

(1).—Statement showing the income of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1890-91.

1	2			3										
				Octroi.										
				(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	
Districts.	BY BALANCE IN HAND AT THE CLOSE OF LAST YEAR.													
	Deposits.	Actual municipal balance.	Total.	Class I. (Articles of food or drink for men or animals).	Class II. (Animals for slaughter).	Class III. (Fuel, lighting and washing).	Class IV. (Building materials).	Class V. (Drugs, gums and spices).	Class VI. (Tobacco).	Class VII. (Cloth).	Class VIII. (Metals).	Trinkets (Maniars).	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Northern Division.</i>														
Ahmedabad ...	8,547 2 6	8,74,468 8 1	8,83,015 10 6	1,18,543 10 3	.....	1,845 1 1	8,729 4 2	1,772 2 10	6,424 12 9	32,214 9 11	4,759 4 2	.....	1,09,288 13 2
Kaira ...	561 4 6	21,096 9 11	22,257 14 5	13,688 2 2	.....	2,125 1 9	2,518 4 10	980 5 6	585 8 7	4,023 1 1	3,131 0 7	.....	27,051 8 6
Panch Mahals ...	.....	5,215 5 3	5,215 5 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broach ...	2,379 6 6	4,070 7 2	6,849 13 7	50,113 7 6	.....	3,997 2 4	4,805 18 7	305 11 11	1,805 15 9	6,958 18 5	2,805 8 3	18 0 6	70,730 9 3
Surat ...	21,293 13 6	1,33,405 0 5	1,54,698 13 11	1,09,010 2 11	.....	6,336 9 5	8,485 12 2	116 13 6	3,020 6 0	13,421 1 0	5,344 12 6	.....	1,48,455 11 0
Thana ...	6,259 2 3	18,416 3 7	20,675 5 10	5,505 12 6	.....	673 3 0	645 4 0	.....	2,550 15 2	355 11 1	35 4 9	.....	10,327 7 0
Total ...	38,440 13 1	5,54,272 2 5	5,92,712 15 6	2,96,870 3 4	2,873 4 6	14,859 3 1	10,884 6 9	3,175 1 9	14,463 10 3	56,075 4 6	16,639 14 3	18 0 6	4,25,864 0 11	
<i>Central Division.</i>														
Ahmednagar ...	518 13 5	3,434 6 4	3,953 3 9	20,585 12 9	.....	4,019 1 6	1,605 1 9	330 1 3	390 1 6	2,181 15 6	1,826 12 0	.....	81,034 15 3
Khandesh ...	.....	1,26,545 4 2	1,26,545 4 2	18,182 1 5	978 4 0	3,295 5 6	5,335 14 3	3,446 6 1	644 9 6	4,290 7 2	2,129 1 6	.....	38,232 1 5
Nasik ...	1,59,791 0 10	30,591 12 1	1,90,292 12 11	20,990 11 0	.....	2,137 12 6	2,428 11 6	916 7 9	690 3 6	3,287 15 9	1,006 11 3	.....	32,328 9 3
Poona ...	15,757 0 0	59,937 1 4	75,994 1 4	86,798 5 5	89 6 10	17,226 10 1	15,906 11 7	3,590 12 0	4,030 6 7	6,912 4 10	3,643 8 6	.....	1,43,198 1 10
Satara ...	13,230 11 6	40,576 11 10	53,807 7 4	27,147 6 2	356 0 0	6,880 15 9	1,791 4 8	1,055 4 6	853 3 1	7,606 4 7	2,161 2 3	.....	47,596 9 0
Sholapur ...	67,804 3 3	1,35,147 11 6	2,02,951 14 9	47,518 12 7	1,389 0 0	11,390 1 5	4,461 18 11	3,091 15 8	854 8 6	14,840 10 6	4,168 0 3	.....	87,690 14 10
Total ...	2,57,101 13 0	3,96,142 15 3	6,53,244 12 3	2,21,173 1 4	2,812 10 10	44,895 14 9	31,610 9 8	12,430 15 3	7,184 0 8	39,118 10 4	15,935 4 9	.....	3,80,071 3 7
<i>Southern Division.</i>														
Bolgaum ...	565 7 9	27,183 22 0	27,749 3 0	19,846 10 11	1,360 8 0	5,188 3 6	3,338 5 4	697 9 9	802 1 0	2,078 10 10	404 12 9	.....	33,716 14 1
Dharwar ...	46,747 9 3	29,215 3 10	75,992 13 1	2,390 10 7	407 1 0	8,835 13 3	4,941 9 9	4,793 4 7	3,630 9 7	3,217 10 4	1,442 0 0	.....	52,598 11 1
Bijapur ...	.....	26,781 10 6	26,781 10 6	24,586 11 4	493 11 0	3,058 4 2	1,861 10 9	943 15 5	414 12 6	2,931 2 0	629 7 6	.....	34,021 10 8
Kanara ...	79 4 0	27,29 10 0	27,29 10 0	11,137 12 9	219 13 3	2,301 6 3	472 4 4	273 12 11	929 6 3	2,056 9 0	1,192 3 8	.....	18,543 4 5
Ratangiri ...	160 0 0	14,584 12 2	14,754 12 2	12,970 7 8	.....	867 1 5	577 0 8	1,544 14 6	650 1 1	1,345 3 2	855 4 11	.....	18,710 1 5
Kolaba ...	296 12 0	20,878 5 10	21,085 1 10	9,420 0 0	.....	.....	205 10 1	.....	828 0 7	1,342 7 4	533 0 6	.....	12,329 2 6
Total ...	47,759 1 0	1,45,865 9 4	1,93,624 7 4	1,03,892 5 3	2,481 1 3	20,250 12 7	11,808 8 11	8,253 9 2	6,564 15 0	12,971 10 8	6,056 13 4	.....	1,70,859 12 2
<i>Sind.</i>														
Karachi ...	36,663 9 4	88,975 0 1	1,25,638 9 5	1,15,234 5 8	242 4 4	22,357 6 0	14,423 6 0	3,487 12 2	13,501 15 0	5,132 14 3	514 12 4	.....	1,74,894 11 7
Hyderabad ...	1,570 3 5	43,250 5 10	44,820 9 3	77,529 15 9	.....	8,004 11 4	10,019 6 9	62,242 7 10	251 12 11	1,005 11 7	50 9 9	.....	3,81,696 12 5
Shikarpur ...	7,589 7 10	1,34,933 7 3	1,42,312 15 1	1,22,764 5 9	.....	307 12 5	2,274 12 6	1,405 1 6	4,169 14 11	19,336 7 10	3,283 2 7	.....	1,08,997 3 6
Thar and Parkar ...	.....	6,533 1 7	6,398 1 7	22,618 16 1	.....	86 3 2	1,595 7 7	1,170 10 5	9,725 9 10	121 10 6	.....	.....	35,550 0 0
Upper Sind Frontier ...	.....	156 1 10	156 1 10	77,209 11 7	.....	6,740 15 11	6,342 0 8	11,318 12 0	11,671 8 0	6,632 10 7	329 11 2	.....	1,65,809 0 1
	.....	.....	.....	77,209 11 7	.....	2,540 6 6	2,916 10 3	30,715 13 2	30,715 13 2	1,078 0 9	1 7 0	.....	1,21,709 4 4
	.....	.....	.....	4,609 4 4	.....	257 5 6	.....	206 9 4	377 0 8	1,033 0 1	58 14 8	.....	6,747 2 7
	.....	.....	.....	979 1 1	.....	39 14 6	.....	226 0 10	122 7 3	.....	2 6 11	.....	1,542 12 7
	.....	.....	.....	18,968 8 2	199 2 0	20 7 0	142 6 8	684 1 6	935 10 10	1,911 4 8	.....	.....	22,891 3 10
	.....	.....	.....	2,023 14 10	.....	4 8 0	.....	30 3 4	733 11 6	.....	.....	.....	2,795 3 2
Total ...	45,823 4 7	2,73,921 0 7	3,19,744 5 2	3,30,306 2 6	441 6 4	29,782 14 10	23,182 9 10	17,102 4 6	30,656 1 5	34,651 5 5	4,186 8 9	.....	4,79,309 5 7
				<i>4,14,363 13 10</i>		<i>11,375 11 6</i>	<i>12,956 15 10</i>	<i>61,321 3 3</i>	<i>33,324 14 0</i>	<i>11,946 2 11</i>	<i>178 3 3</i>	.....	<i>5,45,383 15 6</i>
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,89,124 15 3	13,70,301 3 7	17,59,326 8 3	9,61,241 12 5	8,613 6 11	1,09,888 13 3	80,085 3 2	40,981 14 8	58,848 11 4	1,43,717 14 11	41,718 9 1	18 0 6	14,56,084 6 8	
				<i>4,14,353 13 10</i>		<i>11,375 11 6</i>	<i>12,985 15 10</i>	<i>61,221 3 3</i>	<i>33,324 14 0</i>	<i>11,946 2 11</i>	<i>178 3 3</i>	.....	<i>5,45,383 15 6</i>

Note.—The figures in italics show amount of refunds.

*This includes Rs. 5,000, paid by the Poona City Municipality to the Poona Suburban Municipality as a share of Octroi receipts in a lump sum which cannot be shown in any of the classes.

G.—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—continued.

(1).—Statement showing the income of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1890-91—continued.

Districts.	ASSESSED TAXES.											
	CONSERVANCY CHARGES.				LICENSES ON TRADES.				OTHER TAXES.			
	Arrear collections for the previous year.	Collections for the current year.	Penalties.	Total.	Arrear collections for the previous year.	Collections for the current year.	Penalties.	Total.	Pilgrim Tax.			
									Arrear collections for the previous year.	Collections for the current year.	Penalties.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Northern Division.												
Ahmedabad	5,290 8 7	41,381 10 3	121 12 0	46,743 14 10	.....	1,116 10 0	.....	1,116 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kaira	.....	1,401 8 0	.....	1,401 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,319 0 0	.....	15,319 0 0
Panch Mahals	.....	407 0 0	.....	407 0 0	.....	10 0 0	.....	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broach	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 0 0	.....	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surat	988 0 0	36,118 12 0	.....	37,106 12 0	18 0 0	1,466 8 3	.....	1,474 8 3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thana	1,892 8 3	4,678 11 4	.....	6,071 1 7	.....	243 11 0	.....	243 11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	7,870 14 10	68,987 9 7	121 12 0	91,780 4 5	18 0 0	2,896 14 3	.....	2,864 14 3	.....	15,319 0 0	.....	15,319 0 0
Central Division.												
Ahmednagar	1,068 4 0	12,334 1 1	.....	13,903 5 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khandesh	109 1 4	3,753 8 8	7 8 0	3,869 2 0	5 0 0	7,762 4 10	26 0 0	7,788 4 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nasik	2,862 9 8	11,289 3 8	.....	13,871 12 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poona	6,909 3 10	18,433 14 1	261 3 4	25,604 5 3	.....	2,421 0 0	.....	2,421 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Satara	824 0 0	2,365 11 0	.....	3,789 11 0	.....	49 0 0	.....	49 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sholapur	4,413 12 10	9,652 10 6	21 9 8	14,088 0 10	.....	20 0 0	.....	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	16,087 15 3	58,788 0 10	310 4 10	75,196 4 11	6 0 0	11,242 4 10	26 0 0	11,272 4 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern Division.												
Belgaum	3,236 1 0	6,714 8 0	.....	9,950 9 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dharwar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,166 1 4	.....	3,166 1 4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bijapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kanara	54 12 0	1,040 14 0	.....	1,096 10 0	.....	55 0 0	.....	55 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ratnagiri	36 11 8	682 5 1	.....	889 3 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kolaba	1,363 4 8	2,233 2 0	6 0 0	3,619 8 8	265 0 0	147 8 0	.....	412 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	4,708 0 4	10,840 13 1	6 0 0	16,554 13 5	265 0 0	3,368 9 4	.....	3,633 8 4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sind.												
Karachi	5 8 0	4,014 9 3	.....	4,020 1 3	.....	35 0 0	.....	35 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hydrabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	178 12 0	.....	178 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shikarpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thar and Parkar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upper Sind Frontier	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	219 3 10	7,539 10 10	.....	7,758 14 3	.....	208 12 0	.....	208 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	29,086 2 3	1,61,106 2 4	438 0 10	1,90,230 5 5	239 0 0	17,656 8 5	26 0 0	17,969 8 5	.....	15,319 0 0	.....	15,319 0 0

B 330—63 ap

1890-91

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[APP. V. G. (1).

G.—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—continued.

(1).—Statement showing the income of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1890-91—continued.

1	5	6	7	8	9	10						
						OTHER TAXES.						
Districts.	Tax on houses and lands.	Tax on vehicles.	Tax on animals.	Tolls, &c.	Water-rate.	Tax for the removal of sullage water.	Tax for the removal of dyers' waste water.	Tax for temporary counters in front of shops.	Fees for slaughtering animals.	Tax on mills.	Tax on lime-kilns, &c.	Tax on stores of skin, bones, &c.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Northern Division.</i>												
Ahmedabad	37,216 9 8	8,651 10 0	.....	21,850 5 6	.....	5,705 0 0	294 2 0	83 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kaira	46,329 4 3	914 8 0	.....	4,445 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Panch Mahals	14,094 8 0	703 8 0	.....	2,450 15 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broach	23,442 9 4	3,811 4 0	114 12 0	6,183 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surat	4,897 8 0	13,168 3 9	156 12 0	60,457 7 6	.....	.....	.....	695 7 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tithana	24,582 7 1	9,985 4 0	201 0 0	2,142 6 3	2,162 4 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,602 11 6	191 11 6	125 0 0
Total ...	1,50,563 14 4	37,238 5 9	472 8 0	1,20,535 11 2	2,162 4 8	5,705 0 0	294 2 0	83 0 0	695 7 0	1,602 11 6	191 11 6	125 0 0
<i>Central Division.</i>												
Ahmednagar	12,590 9 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhāndesh	6,140 9 3	4,248 11 0	999 15 1	16,374 15 0	5,100 4 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nasik	30,283 11 3	893 8 0	178 15 6	12,449 4 0	812 11 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poona	35,045 2 8	4,133 2 6	872 0 0	512 13 0	23,090 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1,440 14 0	.....	.....	.....
Satara	19,794 14 3	2,642 10 0	880 13 11	.....	1,369 4 0	.....	.....	.....	145 13 0	.....	.....	.....
Sholapur	4,613 12 0	634 2 6	3,135 0 0	28,068 4 0	23,875 10 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1,62,408 10 11	12,250 2 0	6,076 12 0	57,205 4 0	54,248 2 8	.....	.....	.....	1,586 11 0	.....	.....	.....
<i>Southern Division.</i>												
Bolgaum	7,133 4 0	1,831 11 0	854 7 3	9,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dhārwar	41,073 7 7	2,448 7 0	1,506 15 10	1,951 7 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,300 10 6	.....	.....	.....
Bijapur	11,487 1 0	133 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kānara	5,750 6 8	1,078 4 0	241 12 9	929 12 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	43 13 0	.....	.....	.....
Ratnāgiri	6,802 14 0	1,099 4 9	100 0 0	3,504 1 0	1,983 3 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kolāba	7,509 3 6	1,908 3 0	.....	1,437 3 0	21 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	79,840 5 6	9,086 2 9	2,703 3 10	17,322 7 9	2,004 3 10	.....	.....	.....	2,344 7 6	.....	.....	.....
<i>Sind.</i>												
Korāchi	29,053 14 0	15,139 6 9	2,096 7 0	.....	64,782 6 7	.....	.....	.....	11,460 8 6	.....	.....	.....
Hyderabad ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,561 6 10	.....	.....	.....	2,334 5 6	.....	.....	.....
Shikārpur	3,282 0 9	8,612 7 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,538 5 0	.....	.....	.....
Thar and Pārkar ... ..	.....	37 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	.....	2,895 6 0	90 0 0	.....	78 12 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	32,335 14 9	26,784 12 8	2,186 7 0	.....	76,212 10 3	.....	.....	.....	17,342 3 0	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,25,214 13 6	85,369 7 2	11,438 15 4	1,95,063 6 11	1,34,627 5 5	5,705 0 0	294 2 0	83 0 0	21,968 12 6	1,602 11 6	191 11 6	125 0 0

G.—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—continued.

(1).—Statement showing the income of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1890-91—continued.

OTHER TAXES—continued.														
Districts.	Tax on wool-cleaning factory.	Tax on boats.	Shop Tax.	Dog-tax.	Booth-fees.	Pilgrim or capitation tax.	Poll tax.	Camping fees on carts.	Factory tax.	Tax on Mandays, for occupying streets and for depositing materials on roads, &c.	Trade registration fee.	Fees on muso.	Snuff-tax.	Tax on stones.
	Rs. s. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.														
Ahmedabad ...														
Kaira ...														
Panch Mahals														
Broach ...														
Surat ...														
Thana ...	50 0 0	1,561 12 9	465 4 0											
Total ...	50 0 0	1,561 12 9	465 4 0											
Central Division.														
Ahmednagar ...				16 0 0					825 0 0	167 11 8				
Khandesh ...						6,480 14 0				190 6 0				
Nasik ...						10,611 3 3				520 15 3	9,771 4 5	1,508 12 0		
Poona ...							5,242 14 0				825 0 0	28 8 0	535 13 0	75 4 0
Satara ...							39,775 12 0			23 0 0				
Sholapur ...														
Total ...				16 0 0		17,102 0 3	45,018 10 0		825 0 0	905 1 0	10,096 4 5	1,832 4 0	535 13 0	75 4 0
Southern Division.														
Belgaum ...														
Dharwar ...			129 0 0		1,089 12 8	3,244 0 2	60 0 0							
Bijapur ...														
Kanara ...				161 0 0	68 0 0	1,706 7 0		95 11 6						
Ratnagiri ...			5 0 0											
Kolaba ...														
Total ...			134 0 0	161 0 0	1,107 12 8	4,951 0 2	60 0 0	95 11 6						
Sind.														
Karachi ...					634 0 0									
Hyderabad ...														
Shikarpur ...														
Thar and Parkar ...														
Upper Sind Frontier ...														
Total ...					634 0 0									
GRAND TOTAL ...	50 0 0	1,561 12 9	599 4 0	177 0 0	1,741 12 8	23,058 0 5	45,078 10 0	95 11 6	825 0 0	905 1 0	10,096 4 5	1,832 4 0	535 13 0	75 4 0

1890-91.]

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[App. V. G. (1).

G.—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—continued.

(1).—Statement showing the income of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1890—continued.

252

APP. V. G. (1.)

BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

[1890-91.]

1 Districts.	10 OTHER TAXES—continued.					11 Total income from taxation.	12 MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.									
	Loom-tax.	Water-rate on animals.	Cotton-fees.	Tax for lighting.	Total, Other taxes.		Realizations under special Acts.	Proceeds of lands, &c.	Income derived from markets (rent, fees, sale of refuse, &c.).	Conservancy and road-cleaning (Fees, sale-proceeds of night-soil, street refuse, &c.).	Municipal fines.	Premium on loans.	School fees.	Sundries (Rent of municipal lands, receipts from public gardens, &c.).		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Northern Division.																
Ahmedabad ...					5,082 2 0	2,90,956 1 2	2,555 9 8	3,245 4 2	11,977 8 2	5,247 12 8	1,964 5 0	29 10 11	7,011 1 1	20,198 7 8		
Kaira ...						95,465 4 9	2,401 11 5	146 13 4	420 5 0	1,081 9 0	1,452 1 8		4,615 2 8	11,468 10 8		
Panch Mahals ...						17,865 15 11	657 12 4	397 6 10	284 4 0	113 4 0	327 3 0		1,250 2 4	943 12 8		
Broach ...						1,04,248 2 7	792 15 6	476 9 4	7,617 1 6	5,274 0 4	1,285 13 0		2,780 12 4	2,082 4 2		
Surat ...					695 7 0	2,66,412 6 6	1,889 12 6	6,132 8 0	5,809 13 4	659 11 2	100 8 0		3,629 11 11	15,018 15 4		
Thana ...					8,946 7 9	82,712 1 4	1,086 0 0		5,577 8 11	710 0 0	815 12 11		4,091 9 10	19,888 0 5		
Total ...					10,774 0 9	8,67,505 0 8	8,944 8 2	10,395 9 8	81,836 8 11	12,426 9 7	8,404 14 4	139 2 11	23,978 8 2	60,802 2 4		
Central Division.																
Ahmednagar ...	1,094 8 0				1,110 8 0	58,639 5 10	25 0 0	162 10 0	11,942 2 8	3,137 9 6	472 10 2		2,482 7 3	1,565 7 2		
Khandesh ...				102 5 0	1,095 0 9	1,37,863 0 0	5,808 8 6	1,833 9 0	18,473 7 0	3,751 3 0	456 9 0		5,845 5 11	14,588 12 10		
Nasik ...					6,481 4 0	97,499 12 5	414 9 9	100 2 0	2,147 2 9	1,988 1 6	601 0 0		4,041 13 9	8,686 15 10		
Poona ...					23,647 15 11	2,50,384 13 2	2,036 12 4	960 11 5	11,662 1 3	49,998 3 0	841 3 8		5,540 8 0	4,780 0 11		
Satara ...					6,353 4 0	81,850 2 2	593 12 7	2,738 1 3	2,888 8 0	1,068 10 3	233 10 9		4,670 14 6	6,895 9 4		
Sholapur ...					99,801 12 0	2,02,195 8 0	430 0 0	5,211 7 2	1,331 8 0	8,018 7 8	1,120 14 9		4,248 0 9	8,707 10 0		
Total ...	1,094 8 0			102 5 0	78,089 12 8	8,37,468 10 1	9,319 12 2	10,881 8 10	48,949 11 8	67,969 2 6	3,690 15 11		26,849 0 1	44,699 8 1		
Southern Division.																
Belgaum ...						62,986 13 4	751 18 3	157 2 6	6,695 1 2	1,027 1 0	212 2 3		4,006 9 2	8,275 8 7		
Darwār ...						1,09,519 14 2	894 10 2	3,102 7 8	10,359 9 0	1,003 7 9	598 14 0		7,902 1 6	7,598 4 3		
Bijapur ...						46,642 1 5	302 12 9	602 0 0	1,219 0 0	244 13 6	84 7 0		2,543 3 6	1,064 1 10		
Kanara ...						30,409 2 1	1,070 3 8	224 10 0	2,372 6 11	127 13 0	92 7 0		2,409 11 3	1,917 13 4		
Ratnagiri ...		1,178 3 0			1,183 8 0	34,358 15 9	343 3 9	40 16 10	1,507 12 9	44 10 0	58 4 6		1,455 8 9	9,318 0 9		
Kolaba ...						27,230 10 8	822 7 0	89 15 11	685 2 6	127 7 8	40 10 0		5,452 11 2	2,646 11 8		
Total ...		1,178 3 0	0 12 0		10,032 14 10	4,11,054 9 5	4,185 8 1	4,167 9 11	23,398 0 4	2,675 5 0	1,081 12 9		26,767 13 4	81,118 8 5		
Sind.																
Karachi ...					12,103 8 6	3,02,125 7 8	1,890 1 8	44,193 4 2	15,181 9 4	1,878 9 2	2,362 3 9		3,161 8 0	48,082 0 6		
Hyderabad ...					2,984 5 6	3,22,850 11 10	2,099 5 4	3,066 3 0	9,820 14 0	168 4 0	808 0 0		1,047 9 6	4,914 12 11		
Shikarpur ...					3,538 5 0	1,84,980 4 2	2,372 1 7	940 12 0	15,927 10 2	683 10 8	879 14 9	420 18 4	4,829 13 7	28,138 15 8		
Thar and Parkar ...						3,784 10 7	683 10 6		216 0 3		11 0 0			460 9 10		
Upper Sind Frontier ...						1,643 13 7										
Total ...					17,978 8 0	6,42,772 15 11	7,045 8 1	48,288 11 2	49,989 4 11	2,930 7 10	4,092 7 11	420 18 4	9,294 10 1	83,038 2 8		
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,094 8 0	1,178 3 0	0 12 0	102 5 0	1,17,472 15 3	26,48,800 3 8	29,494 5 6	73,181 7 7	1,54,258 4 10	85,891 8 11	15,270 2 11	580 0 3	36,889 15 8	2,29,458 5 1		

G.—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—continued.

(1).—Statement showing the income of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1890-91—concluded.

Districts.	12			13					14	15	16	17	18
	MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS—continued.			Debt.									
	Payments for municipal services rendered to individuals.	Grant-in-aid from Provincial or Local Funds.	Total	Loans.		Deposits (Contractors' deposits, salaries unpaid, &c.).	Advances.	Realizations of sinking fund for payment of loans.					
				From Government.	Raised in the open market.								
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
<i>Northern Division.</i>													
Ahmedabad ...	...	25,570 6 5	78,857 11 6	3,70,000 0 0	1,35,500 0 0	16,948 7 10	6,976 3 11	13,653 10 8	9,11,712 3 1	12,04,727 13 7	1 3 3	8 12 4
Kaira ...	...	15,980 14 5	27,813 3 7	...	10,000 0 0	878 14 10	258 0 6	...	1,41,257 7 8	1,68,515 6 1	0 12 6	1 1 9
Panch Mahals ...	...	4,546 8 2	8,578 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	20,042 6 5	31,237 10 8	0 8 11	0 12 11
Broach ...	1 0 0 0	7,888 7 0	25,048 14 10	...	...	4,909 4 4	...	...	1,32,246 5 9	1,59,098 3 4	1 8 5	1 13 11
Surat ...	3 0 0	11,815 2 10	49,842 3 5	...	...	84,743 8 11	148 8 0	...	4,01,141 10 10	5,55,840 8 9	1 15 11	2 15 8
Thana ...	392 1 2	10,847 6 11	48,708 14 2	...	...	4,289 5 1	2,309 0 0	...	1,32,998 13 7	1,53,674 3 5	0 15 10	1 9 6
Total ...	545 1 2	76,008 13 0	2,40,984 5 0	3,70,000 0 0	1,45,800 0 0	1,11,748 9 0	8,707 5 5	13,653 10 8	17,48,398 14 4	23,41,111 13 10	1 8 11	2 8 6	
<i>Central Division.</i>													
Ahmednagar ...	61 0 0	8,197 5 1	36,056 3 10	...	...	2,036 5 4	285 0 1	...	87,027 8 1	60,980 11 10	1 5 6	2 1 5
Khandesh ...	41 0 0	26,774 7 6	77,422 14 9	...	...	2,584 12 3	451 1 6	...	2,18,321 12 6	3,44,867 0 8	1 12 9	2 13 8
Nasik ...	7,736 1 2	26,283 14 9	...	...	...	427 2 9	555 4 0	...	1,21,768 2 8	3,15,058 15 7	1 15 8	2 8 3
Poona ...	997 15 8	7,181 12 1	88,167 1 11	...	...	17,176 5 5	...	...	3,59,728 4 8	4,35,422 5 10	2 0 9	2 13 5
Satara ...	10 4 0	24,832 10 9	43,447 2 4	...	1 8 0	2,711 12 2	280 8 0	...	1,29,873 0 8	1,82,189 8 0	0 13 3	1 4 9	
Sholapur ...	927 6 2	8,879 10 3	34,972 13 4	...	...	7,648 10 3	898 1 4	...	2,49,653 1 5	4,62,005 0 2	2 5 0	2 14 3
Total ...	2,907 8 10	61,582 14 10	2,95,400 2 11	1 8 0	82,583 0 2	2,416 8 8	11,67,869 13 10	18,21,114 10 1	1 11 11	2 6 11			
<i>Southern Division.</i>													
Bhagam ...	...	11,154 5 8	32,379 11 8	...	...	1,967 7 1	100 0 4	...	97,414 0 5	1,25,168 4 2	0 15 3	1 7 7
Elphinstone ...	91 11 0	13,180 0 1	41,807 1 5	62,698 0 0	...	1,619 16 2	1,662 1 6	...	210,137 0 3	2,86,119 13 4	1 1 1	2 0 10	
Hydrabad ...	...	4,551 15 1	19,611 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	57,153 13 1	93,937 7 7	1 0 9	1 4 6
Kanara ...	5 2 0	7,591 4 2	16,911 7 4	...	...	140 5 3	116 3 7	...	46,638 2 3	73,075 0 3	0 12 3	1 2 9
Ratanigiri ...	17 7 8	7,919 11 9	21,019 11 9	...	...	...	...	...	55,408 11 6	70,163 7 8	1 3 3	1 16 1
Kolaba ...	6 14 4	9,796 1 5	22,918 2 3	...	...	351 1 10	494 5 0	...	61,000 3 0	72,983 5 7	0 9 4	1 1 6
Total ...	121 3 0	54,122 6 3	1,47,737 14 1	62,698 0 0	4,077 13 4	2,452 10 5	5,17,819 15 8	7,11,444 6 7	0 15 2	1 9 3			
<i>Sind.</i>													
Karachi ...	83 6 0	7,830 10 0	1,24,069 4 7	...	...	12,441 15 0	...	000 0 0	4,10,136 11 3	5,65,775 4 8	2 13 4	4 2 0
Hydrabad ...	...	6,514 10 0	28,434 10 9	...	...	...	1,448 10 0	...	1,52,740 0 7	1,97,540 9 10	1 11 3	2 1 10
Shikarpur ...	906 0 0	10,541 13 4	74,841 8 8	...	...	7,905 3 3	1,645 0 0	...	2,89,342 7 1	4,11,875 6 2	1 10 7	2 8 9
Thar and Parkar ...	...	1,020 3 10	2,091 8 5	...	...	...	...	...	1,21,799 4 4	1,31,799 4 4	1 4 0	1 12 10
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	1,650 0 0	12,320 7 4	...	...	...	83 0 0	...	1,554 13 7	1,557 12 7	2 3 1	3 3 9
Total ...	889 0 0	37,993 6 2	2,43,157 7 9	...	...	20,407 2 8	3,077 10 0	000 0 0	9,10,915 8 11	12,66,000 9 1	2 1 5	2 15 5
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,083 3 0	2,49,417 8 0	9,27,979 13 9	4,22,698 0 0	1,45,801 8 0	1,68,316 8 9	16,654 2 6	14,563 10 8	48,14,404 15 4	61,03,780 7 7	1 10 3	2 11 8	

B 830—64 ap

1890-91

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[APP. V. G. (1).]

2573

G.—MUNICIPAL

(2).—Statement showing the expenditure of the Municipalities

1 Districts.	2 GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.		3 PUBLIC SAFETY.							
	Office establishment, inspection, Honorary Magistrate's establishments, &c.	Collection of municipal taxes (Establishment, purchase of account books and paper, money-boxes, repair to out-pounds, &c.).	Fire (Establishment, purchase of fire-engines, buckets, repairs, &c.).	Lighting (Establishment, purchase of lamps and oil, repairs, &c.).	Police (Establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, &c., repairs to out-posts, &c.).	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	
						Buildings and other works (Erection of slaughter-houses, latrines, &c.).	Repairs (to markets, dispensaries, &c.).	Maintenance of medical Institutions (Dispensary establishments, purchase of medicines, &c.).	Vaccination (Establishment).	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
<i>Northern Division.</i>										
Ahmedabad ...	16,367 6 0	17,324 9 4	5,818 12 8	19,972 10 8	38 4 0	2,999 8 7	1,855 0 11	19,871 3 3	963 0 0	
Kaira ...	8,500 3 8	5,157 13 7	1,881 2 6	8,335 7 11	21 7 4	4,461 10 7	397 5 0	7,865 13 8	841 0 0	
Panch Mahals ...	1,375 8 10	937 11 4	368 13 8	1,382 0 0	40 2 8	.....	110 5 0	2,060 4 1	257 11 0
Broach ...	4,964 3 11	4,335 0 10	2,410 3 7	12,818 2 11	.....	61 8 3	361 6 6	2,310 0 0	280 4 6
Surat ...	16,925 14 8	13,865 4 9	10,944 3 2	19,960 12 7	312 11 10	7,752 8 9	6,425 13 1	11,959 14 11	1,020 0 0	
Thána ...	5,571 15 1	3,809 5 2	444 1 0	6,028 8 7	24 4 6	1,562 4 5	623 8 10	5,200 0 0	956 13 11	
Total ...	53,705 4 8	45,479 13 0	21,867 4 6	68,497 10 6	442 14 4	16,823 8 7	10,273 7 4	48,267 3 11	3,818 13 5	
<i>Central Division.</i>										
Ahmednagar ...	5,307 2 11	4,891 2 5	460 11 4	3,219 9 11	196 10 4	101 9 1	96 13 0	1,110 0 0	373 2 0	
Khândesh ...	11,994 9 0	9,435 11 11	910 5 2	8,810 12 10	557 13 8	2,531 11 10	686 4 6	9,840 1 1	333 1 0	
Násik ...	7,529 3 0	9,109 1 10	124 7 9	5,051 8 9	116 1 7	11,644 7 6	639 1 11	7,111 9 11	795 6 2	
Poona ...	21,781 8 9	22,712 11 8	3,135 13 7	21,999 12 1	455 3 10	5,226 11 11	1,484 16 11	13,455 0 2	1,300 10 0	
Bátára ...	10,656 13 7	7,137 7 7	1,295 4 10	8,463 1 7	138 9 8	4,051 14 5	2,256 10 5	4,861 13 5	417 13 2	
Sholápur ...	9,543 9 2	16,227 12 6	577 8 6	7,690 1 4	5 11 3	3,932 10 11	1,259 4 6	11,020 14 7	1,039 10 0	
Total ...	66,812 14 5	69,513 15 11	6,510 3 2	50,124 9 6	1,470 2 4	27,489 1 8	6,373 2 2	47,999 7 2	4,349 10 4	
<i>Southern Division.</i>										
Belgaum ...	3,931 14 0	6,006 10 3	544 12 1	2,533 5 10	99 6 2	753 4 9	367 6 10	2,335 9 0	647 10 3	
Dhárwár ...	6,249 10 0	11,362 13 8	.....	6,203 6 11	114 10 4	3,865 3 0	1,483 10 9	14,316 11 8	1,703 0 9
Bijápúr ...	2,190 4 1	5,219 15 11	.....	2,702 8 6	40 4 0	197 1 9	788 1 6	2,408 7 2	387 0 0
Kánara ...	3,083 2 2	3,654 5 0	15 2 9	2,773 4 4	.....	31 2 0	171 11 7	3,235 10 0	349 13 6
Batnágúrl ...	2,942 15 6	3,093 4 0	245 4 0	2,615 5 11	.....	.....	325 11 2	1,481 5 3	172 14 0
Kolába ...	1,913 1 2	2,920 8 9	405 11 0	2,961 3 2	36 0 0	302 11 10	85 10 6	3,463 5 0	231 4 4	
Total ...	20,320 14 11	32,257 9 7	1,210 13 10	19,189 2 8	280 4 6	6,149 7 4	3,222 4 3	27,791 0 1	3,471 10 10	
<i>Sind.</i>										
Karúchi ...	27,607 10 8	20,857 10 0	2,447 2 4	18,994 4 4	72 0 0	5,006 7 1	3,071 4 10	11,741 12 0	4,301 15 3	
Hyderabad ...	8,836 11 3	5,981 7 9	90 0 0	6,348 5 4	.....	847 2 4	1,090 5 11	11,500 12 4	432 14 6
Shikárpúr ...	16,261 12 10	13,474 6 3	2,892 14 6	14,160 0 11	.....	2,029 2 3	3,301 6 1	9,273 15 6	1,310 3 4
Thar and Párkar ...	625 0 0	936 3 2	.....	297 13 6	.....	560 10 2	155 4 10	1,336 0 0	.....
Upper Sind Frontier ...	1,667 0 5	2,630 12 11	.....	2,105 1 1	.....	.....	850 7 10	2,000 0 0	120 0 0
Total ...	54,928 3 2	43,849 8 1	5,436 0 10	41,905 9 2	72 0 0	8,453 6 10	8,468 13 6	35,858 8 1	6,165 1 1	
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,85,767 5 2	1,91,131 14 7	35,024 6 4	1,79,717 0 0	2,265 5 2	57,920 7 5	28,337 11 3	1,59,016 3 3	7,805 3 8	

REVENUES—continued.

in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1890-91.

4

PUBLIC HEALTH.

(e) Registration of births and deaths.	(f) WATER-WORKS.		(g) Road-watering (Establishment, purchase of water-carts, repairs, &c.).	(h) Road-cleaning (Establishment, repairs, purchase and repair of dust-bins, &c.).	(i) CONSERVANCY.			(j) DRAINAGE WORKS.	
	Capital outlay.	Establishment, repairs.			Establishment (Repairs, purchase of carts, dry-earth, land for burying night-soil, &c.).	Refunds, &c., or fines or over-assessments.	Remissions of cess.	Capital outlay.	Establishment, repairs, &c.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
263 12 0	380,635 8 9	12,374 13 5	22,731 16 7	81,808 3 10	57,322 3 2	.....	.....	17,046 4 10	1,509 1 4
.....	1,529 15 2	1,029 2 10	2,468 5 8	11,432 3 2	6,497 11 4	23 0 0	1 6 0	.....	1,356 3 11
.....	.....	874 4 5	347 9 4	2,114 14 0	484 8 0	96 9 0	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,617 13 9	8,296 8 6	3,753 2 0	4,379 9 2	.....	.....	.....	.....
216 0 0	.....	45 14 6	15,615 5 2	23,187 1 10	34,344 10 1	33 0 0	8,438 6 0	.....	.....
144 0 0	8,647 0 0	4,511 0 6	1,145 8 6	16,382 7 7	6,155 5 0	791 0 0	61 12 0	.....	62 4 9
622 12 0	3,90,812 7 11	20,463 1 5	60,905 4 8	93,678 0 5	1,00,183 14 9	1,943 9 0	3,501 6 0	17,046 4 10	3,007 10 0
191 0 0	3,460 4 9	8,319 9 11	299 11 6	6,636 7 9	15,018 13 1	1,325 10 0	2 8 0	.....	920 1 7
94 0 0	27,221 1 5	4,390 3 2	2,019 7 5	15,489 4 2	8,584 9 5	.....	86 0 0	249 0 0	7,794 5 9
18 12 0	400 0 0	5,274 3 7	104 9 9	10,433 7 3	16,967 4 1	2,593 11 6	29 9 0	.....	2,741 5 11
142 4 1	19,160 6 5	3,671 1 9	3,977 11 11	21,811 15 2	75,172 1 7	0 12 0	358 10 10	1,408 10 4	10,442 15 11
549 0 9	2,853 14 0	5,390 4 5	.....	5,325 3 5	10,759 15 9	78 0 1	.....	.....	721 11 11
144 8 0	8,183 0 8	33,070 10 3	852 6 9	9,228 2 8	29,752 2 1	.....	.....	12,516 15 9	971 8 2
1,139 9 7	61,284 11 3	60,121 1 1	7,253 15 4	68,924 8 5	1,56,254 13 11	3,998 7 7	475 11 10	14,261 10 1	23,592 1 3
120 6 0	.....	2,349 10 5	1,302 1 5	6,739 14 0	18,981 6 5	24 10 0	.....	.....	728 3 0
331 0 11	442 9 10	7,098 12 3	84 3 8	16,843 3 8	7,591 10 1	.....	.....	.....	330 8 0
.....	.....	1,500 14 8	105 1 1	8,265 0 11	1,561 13 9	.....	.....	46 7 10	116 9 2
236 8 0	123 4 6	219 4 1	167 14 0	2,916 10 11	3,541 0 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	392 2 0	1,536 11 5	661 8 4	3,110 3 1	1,040 3 11	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 0 0	.....	3,000 0 11	.....	5,018 7 0	3,359 5 10	.....	6 12 0	.....	.....
1,189 14 11	873 0 4	15,705 5 9	2,310 12 6	42,793 7 7	36,384 7 6	21 10 0	6 12 0	40 7 10	1,181 4 11
720 0 0	18,810 6 3	7,361 8 3	9,243 1 8	10,222 5 0	58,745 6 0	.....	.....	.....	427 4 4
228 6 2	300 0 0	25,444 0 7	3,513 6 9	10,117 3 0	8,903 7 4	.....	15 14 6	12,926 7 8	5,477 10 4
.....	.....	1,354 6 5	6,913 7 1	21,596 6 5	15,973 8 7	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	306 11 7	.....	232 0 0	1,132 10 6	.....	.....	.....	121 0 0
.....	.....	1,314 0 2	556 0 0	2,382 15 7	3,050 13 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
918 6 2	14,110 6 3	35,791 1 0	20,225 15 6	44,850 14 0	87,305 13 11	.....	15 14 6	18,359 2 11	6,029 4 8
3,910 10 8	4,57,980 9 0	1,32,120 9 3	30,396 0 0	2,50,246 14 5	3,89,219 2 1	4,200 10 7	8,999 12 4	49,715 9 8	35,897 4 10

G.—MUNICIPAL

(2).—Statement showing the expenditure of the Municipalities

1 Districts.	4 PUBLIC HEALTH—continued.			5 PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. Contributions to schools.	6 PUBLIC CONVENIENCE.						
	(b)		(d) Contributions.		PUBLIC WORKS.			Survey of land.	Other charges (Printing, rewards, &c.).	Contributions.	
	OTHER MEASURES.				Establishment.	New works.	Repairs.				
	Markets and slaughter-houses (Establishment, contingencies).	Public garden establishment, purchase of seeds, repairs of wells, purchase of bullocks, &c.									
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Northern Division.</i>											
Almedabad ...	989 7 0	2,149 6 9	...	40,185 13 0	2,093 3 5	6,866 9 3	19,215 11 8	1,114 0 0	1,566 3 8	19,024 12 2	
Kaira ...	84 0 0	1,854 7 10	...	30,565 12 8	180 0 0	3,374 13 1	5,711 1 8	50 0 0	1,369 9 1	357 0 0	
Panch Mahals ...	3 0 0	379 2 9	...	8,575 0 2	72 0 0	1,948 2 11	1,853 10 3	.....	290 5 3	.....
Brosach ...	131 8 0	486 1 1	...	18,564 3 9	.....	3,401 11 6	10,066 11 7	552 0 0	1,451 9 10	.....
Surat ...	2,058 2 7	3,611 5 8	325 0 0	22,659 12 1	1,019 9 1	73,599 0 10	18,328 1 4	2,427 3 0	13,519 6 10	2,184 9 6	
Thana ...	441 3 10	267 11 4	...	23,261 11 3	577 7 1	1,422 4 3	21,556 3 5	.....	628 0 7	.....
Total ...	4,587 6 5	8,748 3 5	325 0 0	1,43,812 4 11	3,942 3 7	90,612 9 10	76,731 7 11	4,143 3 0	18,825 3 3	21,566 5 8	
<i>Central Division.</i>											
Almednagar ...	1,111 2 0	455 8 8	...	14,562 7 3	280 0 0	67 15 5	5,558 9 2	.....	1,043 1 2	.....
Khandesh ...	2,568 13 2	1,717 13 9	...	49,299 7 10	47 0 0	18,235 7 6	9,689 2 5	2 0 0	1,085 14 10	150 0 0	
Nasik ...	.....	427 1 8	...	22,236 9 7	360 0 0	5,522 3 5	4,001 5 7	592 15 0	478 13 3	36 0 0
Poona ...	2,600 6 1	1,594 9 5	...	36,526 6 5	4,556 5 8	11,557 10 9	25,732 7 2	63 8 9	1,171 5 0	12 0 0	
Satara ...	22 0 0	1,833 4 10	200 0 0	22,133 0 5	581 7 6	5,386 11 10	10,707 2 2	59 15 0	1,128 2 8	160 0 0	
Sholapur ...	453 7 6	2,244 8 6	...	24,527 6 2	1,661 15 0	7,019 2 4	14,887 13 6	0 10 0	7,295 2 5	835 4 6	
Total ...	6,215 13 6	8,272 14 10	200 0 0	1,69,295 5 8	7,466 12 2	47,789 3 3	70,574 8 0	719 0 9	12,202 7 4	1,283 4 6	
<i>Southern Division.</i>											
Bolgaum ...	338 13 0	259 5 9	...	18,483 9 1	1,031 12 7	5,311 15 11	5,902 3 0	.....	627 10 7	.....
Dharwar ...	697 3 3	72 5 9	...	32,959 7 5	1,951 5 2	26,222 1 10	8,886 0 3	863 4 8	922 6 9	.....
Bijapur ...	41 14 6	91 0 4	...	12,120 14 10	195 0 0	2,749 5 11	8,959 1 0	.....	243 5 1	.....
Kanara ...	70 8 0	579 7 2	...	15,493 8 11	25 6 5	3,020 7 4	2,492 4 8	.....	512 15 5	.....
Ratnagiri ...	141 8 1	.....	...	11,617 9 0	143 4 4	108 11 4	2,587 8 3	.....	711 8 9	.....
Kolaba ...	15 0 0	21 5 9	...	21,782 3 8	.....	.....	6,231 11 4	.....	309 3 4	30 0 0
Total ...	1,304 14 10	1,028 8 9	...	1,12,457 5 5	3,396 12 6	37,412 10 4	34,158 12 6	853 4 8	3,327 1 11	30 0 0	
<i>Sind.</i>											
Karachi ...	2,232 0 6	24,012 5 6	...	62,432 12 2	4,134 5 0	61,610 13 4	28,991 10 4	5,356 3 0	7,662 8 11	.....
Hydrabad ...	645 0 0	2,273 9 9	...	23,992 2 5	360 0 0	4,751 9 0	5,529 2 4	2,127 11 6	60 4 1	1,200 0 0	
Shikarpur ...	672 1 5	3,076 13 10	...	47,050 0 4	1,146 15 0	26,816 11 10	15,422 2 7	.....	14,981 14 9	.....
Tar and Parkar ...	47 5 5	1,075 8 7	300 0 0	3,709 15 7	.....	.....	195 9 0	.....	153 14 0	.....
Upper Sind Frontier ...	288 0 0	921 12 5	44 6 0	5,772 13 0	.....	.....	3,151 5 6	.....	121 5 4	.....
Total ...	3,884 7 4	31,360 2 1	344 6 0	1,43,166 11 6	8,641 4 0	93,185 2 2	53,289 13 9	7,483 14 6	22,958 15 1	1,200 0 0	
GRAND TOTAL ...	16,292 9 1	49,404 13 1	869 6 0	5,68,721 11 8	23,447 0 3	2,69,092 9 7	2,34,754 10 2	13,199 6 11	57,323 11 7	24,079 10 2	

REVENUES—continued.

in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1890-91—concluded.

7	8	9								10
		DEBT.								
		Loans (Instalments paid during the year).	INTEREST.		Investments in Government Securities.	Deposits (Salaries attached, contractors, &c.).	Advances (on account of departmental works, &c.).	Closing balance.	Payments to sinking funds.	
Previous year.	Current year.									
Miscellaneous.	Total expenditure.									Grand total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
16,559 13 2	7,17,727 6 11	.....	.....	27,037 4 2	1,49,300 0 0	6,440 15 1	4,478 12 11	3,78,696 6 6	10,097 0 0	12,94,737 13 7
8,694 14 7	1,13,541 9 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	777 12 3	169 10 0	52,026 6 8	.....	1,66,516 6 1
1,473 1 8	25,100 12 4	309 6 5	.....	499 9 7	.....	.....	.....	5,360 14 4	.....	81,257 10 8
3,014 0 9	88,755 14 4	1,500 0 0	345 9 5	.....	.....	4,231 1 0	.....	44,263 10 7	.....	1,39,006 8 4
677 14 10	3,12,356 11 1	20,962 13 2	.....	12,538 5 5	.....	70,974 14 6	141 4 0	1,38,969 8 7	.....	5,55,840 8 9
7,235 14 2	1,17,501 11 9	2,000 0 0	.....	111 7 2	.....	3,274 13 4	2,294 9 0	28,491 10 2	.....	1,53,674 3 5
37,655 11 2	13,74,984 1 7	24,772 3 7	345 9 6	41,121 10 4	1,49,300 0 0	85,699 8 2	7,084 3 11	8,47,707 8 10	10,097 0 0	23,41,111 13 10
1,170 2 0	76,168 14 0	458 1 10	.....	.....	.....	1,771 15 9	1,000 3 6	11,591 8 9	.....	90,990 11 10
16,101 11 5	2,09,874 13 2	6,280 2 10	.....	728 0 2	.....	3 0 0	1,066 0 2	1,26,916 0 4	.....	3,44,867 0 8
3,442 1 0	1,17,730 12 0	.....	.....	.....	1,70,182 9 0	601 15 9	801 0 0	25,612 10 10	.....	3,15,058 16 7
9,716 10 6	3,20,770 7 8	4,844 8 0	134 15 11	960 10 8	4,000 0 0	14,318 14 7	.....	90,562 18 0	.....	4,35,422 5 10
4,554 1 6	1,06,703 14 9	9,391 8 0	.....	13,040 0 0	12,293 0 0	113 14 0	1,951 5 11	88,088 13 4	.....	1,82,180 8 0
669 7 7	2,06,317 7 4	10,000 0 0	2,555 0 0	4,760 0 0	.....	10,079 2 4	1,366 8 11	2,17,506 13 7	.....	4,52,605 0 2
35,854 1 11	10,37,616 4 11	31,374 4 8	2,689 15 11	19,489 10 10	1,86,475 9 0	26,918 14 6	6,205 2 6	5,10,345 11 10	.....	18,21,114 10 1
9,177 6 1	87,410 10 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,630 12 8	185 3 0	35,686 10 1	.....	1,25,163 4 2
3,481 7 2	1,54,964 9 3	1,924 0 2	.....	824 12 2	.....	1,138 9 3	56,041 14 1	71,220 0 5	.....	2,66,119 13 4
1,069 2 2	51,162 13 4	380 12 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,403 13 9	.....	83,937 7 7
689 10 1	43,720 2 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	64 4 0	41 11 4	30,148 14 7	.....	73,975 0 3
1,571 2 3	34,817 13 1	11,618 11 0	.....	5,909 13 3	.....	.....	.....	17,817 2 4	.....	70,193 7 6
1,856 13 2	53,122 6 9	600 0 0	.....	420 0 0	.....	289 5 6	513 10 6	17,240 15 0	.....	72,085 6 7
17,744 8 11	4,25,188 7 2	14,423 7 8	.....	7,154 9 5	.....	3,122 15 4	56,731 6 10	2,04,923 8 2	.....	7,11,444 6 7
14,107 14 1	4,04,382 8 6	4,000 0 0	.....	22,325 0 0	.....	11,983 6 10	13 2 8	83,071 4 8	35,000 0 0	5,05,775 4 8
5,507 11 10	1,35,967 11 9	16,241 12 4	.....	.....	.....	1,404 5 7	.....	43,880 12 9	.....	1,97,590 9 10
714 0 3	2,40,226 6 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,389 12 9	888 0 0	1,62,371 2 6	.....	4,11,375 6 2
244 1 8	10,808 12 0	.....	.....	.....	2,200 0 0	.....	.....	3,353 3 7	.....	16,362 4 7
10,116 3 6	37,714 7 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78 0 0	699 8 7	.....	38,485 15 10
30,680 15 4	8,29,099 12 5	20,241 12 4	.....	22,325 0 0	2,200 0 0	21,837 9 2	973 2 8	2,98,382 4 6	35,000 0 0	12,30,059 9 1
1,21,744 5 4	36,66,338 10 1	90,811 12 3	3,035 0 4	90,039 14 7	3,37,975 9 0	1,37,578 15 1	70,693 15 11	16,01,239 1 4	46,097 0 0	61,03,730 7 7

G.—MUNICIPAL

(3).—Statement showing the Quantity or Value of the Principal Articles imported into, and taxed by, the several

1	2	3					4				
		GRAIN.					SUGAR.				
		Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.
Districts.	Population by Census of 1881.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	
<i>Northern Division.</i>											
Ahmedabad ...	153,124	1,436,929 38 40	19,166 10 0	1,417,073 28 40	27,870 14 3	7 20 12	66,628 24 70	25 19 40	56,603 5 30	26,818 4 0	0 11 79
Kaira ...	55,226	239,464 35 0	608 30 0	238,846 5 0	4,473 8 8	4 13 0	20,397 17 10	5,722 34 0	14,674 23 10	3,215 2 3	0 10 50
Panch Mahals ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broach ...	58,295	758,353 20 60	31,288 0 0	727,070 20 60	12,247 14 8	12 18 71	30,934 10 0	3,269 30 0	27,664 20 0	10,996 13 5	0 18 79
Surat ...	134,543	681,023 20 0	179,892 20 0	701,131 0 0	16,307 1 10	6 0 47	38,723 17 9	954 36 60	37,768 20 29	33,126 12 8	0 11 18
Talpa ...	68,397	57,361 34 14	128 38 0	57,232 36 14	824 13 5	5 21 3	3,283 14 56	7 14 0	3,276 0 56	645 12 7	0 5 22
Total ...	499,585	8,372,428 28 34	231,074 18 0	3,141,354 10 34	61,794 4 10	7 13 9	149,967 3 65	9,930 14 20	139,986 29 45	79,801 12 11	0 12 10
<i>Central Division.</i>											
Ahmednagar ...	41,699	475,529 21 0	135 32 0	475,393 29 0	11,956 13 3	11 16 1	13,792 0 0	6 0 0	13,786 0 0	1,694 14 6	0 13 13
Khandesh ...	76,553	490,579 10 0	10,248 24 0	480,330 26 0	6,970 2 2	6 10 78	29,151 20 0	9,189 0 0	19,962 20 0	2,425 2 0	0 10 35
Nasik ...	49,621	451,234 30 0	7,860 0 0	443,374 30 0	11,066 0 3	8 37 33	17,793 20 0	2,565 0 0	15,228 20 0	2,363 6 9	0 13 22
Poona ...	128,693	1,332,879 4 17	173,839 10 0	1,159,039 34 17	48,890 9 8	9 5 75	48,476 16 1	10,403 10 0	38,073 6 1	5,880 10 0	0 12 0
Satara ...	98,992	373,306 16 0	89 0 0	373,277 16 0	15,268 5 1	3 30 67	6,325 7 5	48 0 0	6,277 7 5	1,038 3 3	0 2 43
Sholapur ...	86,340	778,913 22 0	288 0 0	778,625 22 0	11,472 8 1	9 0 58	10,917 20 0	44 30 0	10,872 30 0	2,271 12 0	0 5 3
Total ...	479,898	3,902,502 23 17	192,460 26 0	3,710,041 37 17	1,05,623 6 6	7 29 19	126,456 3 6	22,319 0 0	104,137 3 6	15,674 10 6	2 8 54
<i>Southern Division.</i>											
Belgaum ...	66,009	458,011 20 0	37,980 0 0	420,025 20 0	12,658 14 8	6 14 42	152,757 0 0	62,388 0 0	90,369 0 0	3,442 8 6	1 14 60
Dhargwar ...	102,326	857,264 20 0	224,619 0 0	632,645 20 0	14,197 12 10	6 7 24	83,237 0 0	15,757 0 0	67,480 0 0	3,844 0 0	0 26 30
Bijapur ...	44,497	373,406 3 0	295 0 0	373,201 3 0	15,473 6 5	8 15 38	11,780 30 0	.....	11,780 30 0	936 14 3	0 10 47
Kanara ...	39,757	212,183 29 0	16,144 32 0	196,038 37 0	5,190 4 4	4 37 18	9,109 37 0	534 20 0	8,575 17 0	883 14 11	0 8 50
Ratnagiri ...	28,460	167,386 0 0	7,004 0 0	160,382 0 0	2,199 5 1	5 25 33	21,072 0 0	6,116 0 0	14,956 0 0	1,066 15 2	0 21 1
Kolaba ...	46,656	308,418 13 40	330 0 0	308,088 13 40	3,613 13 6	6 24 10	7,838 14 20	805 8 0	7,033 6 20	789 10 0	0 6 2
Total ...	327,705	2,376,760 5 40	236,378 32 0	2,080,381 13 40	53,333 8 10	6 15 12	283,795 1 20	85,600 23 0	200,194 13 20	10,963 14 10	0 24 34
<i>Sind.</i>											
Karachi ...	106,569	2,363,357 24 30	1,612,766 27 77	750,590 36 33	61,313 7 0	7 1 58	506,993 37 31	470,996 36 40	35,997 0 71	8,522 8 5	0 13 33
Hyderabad ...	72,084	829,097 26 22	192,131 34 9	637,565 32 13	45,043 1 8	8 33 63	39,825 38 74	8,119 29 39	31,706 4 36	8,321 10 2	0 17 47
Shikarpur ...	111,090	462,377 1 0	148,925 23 0	312,451 18 0	15,891 4 10	2 32 40	123,381 22 0	36,930 18 40	86,451 3 40	37,984 12 1	0 31 10
Thar and Parkar ...	5,422	51,903 11 76	7,659 19 0	44,243 32 75	3,262 7 4	8 6 32	1,094 9 50	465 26 00	1,528 23 70	573 4 0	0 11 29
Upper Sind Frontier ...	11,846	95,685 36 15	10,703 0 0	84,982 35 15	8,058 15 3	7 6 76	4,200 19 10	57 23 0	4,142 36 10	3,164 2 5	0 13 8
Total ...	307,011	3,803,021 18 62	1,973,186 24 6	1,829,834 34 56	1,34,169 4 1	5 38 32	676,306 2 5	516,570 13 10	159,735 28 66	68,566 5 1	0 26 65
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,614,109	13,454,712 35 73	2,683,100 20 6	10,771,612 15 67	3,54,850 8 3	8 20 78	1,233,524 10 16	634,470 15 39	604,053 34 57	1,65,006 11 4	0 14 77

REVENUES—continued.

Municipalities in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, during the year 1890-91.

5					6					7	
Gunge.					CLASS I.					CLASS II.	
Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.
Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.
33,051 27 5	125 38 70	33,825 28 15	44,678 2 0	0 7 3	1,893,017 0 65 Rs. 10,283 14 1	19,464 28 50 Rs. 4 0 0	1,783,552 12 15 Rs. 10,281 14 1	118,543 10 3	9 17 64 Rs. 0 0 10	.....	.....
3,743 30 60	436 18 0	3,327 12 60	2,119 1 9	0 2 38	323,624 15 30 225,000 cocoanuts.	15,697 22 0 26,691 cocoanuts.	307,926 33 30 198,309 cocoanuts.	13,688 2 2	5 23 2 No. 7	.....	.....
8,143 5 77	236 10 27	7,906 35 50	14,561 14 7	0 5 34	978,661 14 64	42,225 0 27	936,336 14 37	50,113 7 6	16 2 38	.....	.....
24,074 17 18	363 26 70	23,710 30 28	50,662 1 3	0 7 65	1,234,925 14 37	192,303 3 60	1,042,622 10 67	108,961 13 8	8 22 60	341,955 0 0	.....
3,318 84 12	11 0 0	3,307 34 12	1,028 9 10	0 5 27	109,798 20 58 Rs. 818 11 3	488 26 0	109,310 34 59 Rs. 818 11 3	5,505 12 6	2 15 42 Re. 0 0 11	.....	.....
73,251 35 12	1,173 14 7	72,078 21 5	1,12,844 13 5	0 6 19	4,449,927 26 14 Rs. 11,107 9 4 225,000 cocoanuts.	270,179 0 47 Rs. 4 26,691 cocoanuts.	4,179,748 25 47 Rs. 11,103 9 4 198,309 cocoanuts.	296,812 14 1	6 26 30 Re. 0 3 8 No. 7	341,955 0 0	.....
5,651 0 0	12 30 0	5,638 10 0	640 11 6	0 5 32	648,054 21 0	829 30 0	547,224 31 0	18,788 7 3	13 4 74	.....	.....
4,140 30 0	446 20 0	3,694 10 0	623 8 6	0 1 74	691,297 0 0	40,788 14 0	650,506 26 0	18,132 1 5	8 19 72	32,184 0 0	.....
9,553 30 0	1,144 20 0	8,411 10 0	2,368 6 0	0 6 62	520,248 30 0	3,266 0 0	516,982 30 0	19,322 13 0	10 16 59	.....	.....
17,206 25 20	1,570 20 0	15,636 5 20	3,810 7 6	0 4 74	2,566,368 11 32	379,072 10 0	2,187,296 1 32	86,798 6 5	17 10 46	3,439 0 0	.....
4,806 25 42	12 0 0	4,794 25 42	989 2 0	0 1 74	538,161 4 0	147 30 0	538,013 14 0	27,147 6 2	5 17 31	9,158 0 0	.....
5,239 11 0	6 0 0	5,233 11 0	2,409 0 9	0 2 34	788,399 38 0	37,907 10 0	750,492 28 0	27,020 15 0	8 27 55	106,421 9 3	.....
46,598 1 62	3,190 10 0	43,407 31 62	10,841 4 3	0 3 49	5,652,529 24 32	462,011 14 0	5,190,518 10 32	107,220 1 0	10 32 50	211,212 9 3	.....
1,402 9 0	339 0 0	1,063 9 0	63 12 0	0 0 51	744,192 29 0	105,474 0 0	638,718 29 0	19,816 10 11	9 27 3	65,304 0 0	.....
5,622 20 0	38 0 0	5,584 20 0	667 2 0	0 2 14	1,395,685 20 0	283,693 0 0	1,111,992 20 0	26,930 10 7	10 34 54	31,600 0 0	13,438 0 0
3,065 20 0	.....	3,065 20 0	630 2 6	0 2 60	570,028 12 0	576 0 0	569,452 12 0	24,586 11 4	12 31 72	52,642 0 0	.....
634 17 20	27 14 0	607 3 20	186 6 2	0 0 48	323,480 37 40	25,449 8 0	298,931 29 40	11,137 12 9	7 19 68	12,904 0 0	.....
2,634 30 0	1,044 0 0	1,490 30 0	107 4 11	0 2 7	836,845 0 0	65,911 0 0	770,934 0 0	12,970 7 8	27 3 52	.....	.....
3,113 9 30	66 0 0	3,047 9 30	437 9 8	0 2 48	468,632 11 10	18,662 27 30	449,969 23 80	9,420 0 0	9 25 62	.....	.....
16,372 25 50	1,514 14 0	14,858 11 50	2,122 5 3	0 1 65	4,338,864 29 50	499,765 35 30	3,839,098 34 20	103,892 5 3	11 28 48	162,350 0 0	13,438 0 0
22,262 6 78	497 9 77	21,764 37 1	25,871 6 2	0 8 13	3,446,458 31 12	2,263,792 9 31	1,182,666 21 61	115,234 5 6	11 3 72	11,775 8 0	.....
15,779 32 72	1,020 13 43	14,759 19 29	18,974 9 11	0 8 15	930,130 2 14	221,781 30 31	708,348 11 63	77,529 16 9	9 33 6	.....	.....
30,460 33 30	9,161 4 40	21,305 28 70	37,635 0 9	0 7 53	995,352 39 50	364,198 8 0	631,154 31 50	122,764 5 9	5 27 2	.....	.....
1,247 0 30	234 17 20	1,012 23 10	511 12 10	0 7 37	57,440 11 58	8,763 1 60	48,677 9 78	4,809 4 4	8 39 8	.....	.....
1,888 36 50	104 32 10	1,784 4 40	3,588 6 11	0 6 1	179,010 19 65	13,128 38 10	166,881 21 55	18,968 3 2	14 0 10	.....	.....
71,644 30 20	11,017 37 30	60,626 32 70	85,961 4 7	0 7 71	5,008,392 24 39	2,871,664 7 52	2,136,728 16 67	339,306 2 6	8 36 45	11,775 8 0	.....
207,967 12 64	10,895 35 37	190,971 17 27	2,11,769 11 6	0 4 58	20,010,714 24 55 Rs. 11,107 9 4 225,000 cocoanuts.	4,103,690 17 49 Rs. 4 26,691 cocoanuts.	15,948,024 7 6 Rs. 11,103 9 4 198,309 cocoanuts.	937,231 6 10	0 35 11 Re. 0 3 8 No. 7	727,292 17 3	13,438 0 0

G.—MUNICIPAL

(3).—Statement showing the Quantity or Value of the Principal Articles imported into, and taxed by, the several

1	7			8					9			
	CLASS II.—continued.			CLASS III.					CLASS IV.			
Districts.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	
	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
<i>Northern Division.</i>												
Ahmedábád ...	...	...	...	32,358 14 0	81 22 40	32,276 31 40	1,845 1 1	0 6 67	1,75,822 10 0	.....	1,76,822 10 0
Kaira ...	...	...	...	75,863 34 64	185 9 40	75,678 25 24	2,125 1 9	1 14 65	2,86,973 6 0	.....	2,86,973 6 0
Panch Maháls ...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Broach ...	...	...	...	468,410 8 0	2,815 0 0	465,595 8 0	3,997 2 4	7 39 38	2,20,836 10 0	13,316 13 0	2,07,519 13 0
Surat ...	341,955 0 0	2,205 1 6	3 1	595,578 0 0	...	595,578 0 0	6,336 9 5	5 22 26	3,01,243 15 5	23,109 15 2	3,38,134 0 3	
Thána ...	...	...	...	72,594 6 48	3,906 0 0	68,688 6 48	655 4 6	3 7 34	2,347 15 0	977 7 6	1,370 7 6
Total ...	341,955 0 0	2,205 1 6	3 1	1,244,804 23 32	6,987 32 0	1,237,816 31 32	14,959 3 1	3 1 66	10,47,224 8 6	37,404 3 8	10,09,820 4 9	
<i>Central Division.</i>												
Ahmednagar ...	...	...	...	160,629 27 0	60 0 0	160,569 27 0	4,019 1 6	3 34 2	63,457 0 0	250 0 0	63,207 0 0
Khándesh ...	32,184 0 0	978 4 0	16 65	863,541 0 0	2,980 10 0	860,560 30 0	3,295 5 6	4 28 32	2,81,852 0 0	577 0 0	2,81,275 0 0	
Násik ...	...	...	...	89,202 20 0	160 0 0	89,042 20 0	2,137 12 6	1 31 62	1,15,536 0 0	400 0 0	1,15,136 0 0
Poona ...	3,439 0 0	89 6 10	1 6	843,050 11 30	98,646 20 0	744,403 31 30	17,226 10 1	5 35 2	6,42,782 3 9	1,85,984 2 0	4,56,818 1 9	
Sátára ...	9,158 0 0	356 0 0	3 56	216,627 1 0	224 16 0	216,402 25 0	6,880 16 9	2 7 35	56,092 0 0	7 8 0	56,084 8 0	
Sholápur ...	106,421 9 3	1,389 0 0	1 37 8	308,434 0 0	26 0 0	308,408 0 0	11,336 1 5	3 22 70	2,74,112 0 0	.....	2,74,112 0 0
Total ...	211,212 9 3	2,812 10 10	17 40	1,981,484 19 30	102,097 6 0	1,879,387 13 30	44,895 14 9	3 36 52	14,33,831 3 9	1,87,108 10 0	12,46,632 9 9	
<i>Southern Division.</i>												
Belgaum ...	65,304 0 0	1,360 8 0	0 39 45	355,683 19 0	51,502 0 0	304,181 19 0	5,188 3 6	4 24 26	1,34,163 10 0	3,593 0 0	1,30,570 10 0	
Dhárwár ...	18,162 0 0	407 1 0	0 7 7	473,400 0 0	15,483 0 0	457,917 0 0	8,895 13 3	4 19 2	1,64,179 0 0	54,028 0 0	1,10,151 0 0	
Bijápur ...	52,642 0 0	493 11 0	1 7 25	99,804 19 0	...	99,804 19 0	3,058 4 2	2 9 57	82,137 12 0	.....	82,137 12 0
Kánara ...	12,804 0 0	219 13 3	0 12 70	100,353 10 40	5,571 36 0	94,781 14 40	2,301 6 3	2 15 28	17,953 6 11	763 0 0	17,190 6 11	
Ratnágiri ...	...	...	...	114,291 0 0	37,409 0 0	76,882 0 0	867 1 5	2 28 4	66,101 0 0	23,477 0 0	42,624 0 0
Kolába ...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	17,101 0 0	.....	17,101 0 0
Total ...	148,912 0 0	2,481 1 3	0 18 14	1,143,592 8 40	109,985 36 0	1,033,606 12 40	20,250 12 7	3 6 18	4,81,635 12 11	81,861 0 0	3,99,774 12 11	
<i>Sind.</i>												
Karáchi ...	11,775 8 0	242 4 4	0 4 33	630,934 24 4	214,073 29 67	626,860 34 17	22,357 6 0	5 34 73	9,34,727 2 8	4,20,625 4 0	5,14,101 14 8	
Hyderábád ...	...	...	...	3,023 38 70	114 37 18	2,909 1 52	397 12 5	0 1 49	1,16,506 10 10	1,014 15 5	1,15,491 11 5
Shikárpur ...	...	...	...	74,118 14 60	6,028 19 0	68,089 35 60	6,749 15 11	0 24 41	2,26,337 15 4	64,334 0 0	1,62,003 15 4
Thar and Párkar ...	...	...	...	694 19 10	179 32 40	614 26 50	257 5 6	0 3 62	.....	.....	.....
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	...	...	49 33 15	12 0 0	37 33 15	20 7 0	0 0 10	1,871 10 0	.....	1,871 10 0
Total ...	11,775 8 0	242 4 4	0 1 42	917,621 9 79	220,408 38 45	897,412 11 34	29,782 14 10	2 10 69	12,79,443 6 10	4,85,974 3 5	7,93,469 3 6	
GRAND TOTAL ...	713,854 17 9	7,741 1 11	0 17 55	5,287,702 21 21	439,450 32 45	4,848,242 28 56	1,09,888 13 3	3 0 11	42,42,134 15 11	7,92,438 1 1	34,49,690 14 10	

REVENUES—continued.

Municipalities in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, during the year 1890-91—continued.

		10						11					12
		CLASS V.						CLASS VI.					CLASS VII.
Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	
3,729 4 20 14 11		89,210 11 6	65 0 0	89,145 11 6	1,772 2 10 0 7 7		15,840 7 00	121 30 0	15,718 17 60	0,424 12 0 0 3 26		26,71,841 0 0	
2,318 4 10 5 3 2		89,790 3 5	.....	89,790 3 5	086 5 6 1 10 0		4,503 35 60	340 0 0	4,163 35 00	585 8 7 0 8 1		3,25,076 0 0
.....	
4,005 13 7 3 8 11		16,288 0 0	1,644 0 0	14,644 0 0	305 11 11 0 4 0		24,214 3 60	1,152 0 0	23,062 3 00	1,865 16 9 0 15 60		7,14,876 8 0	
5,485 12 2 2 12 1		5,194 11 0	529 15 0	4,673 12 0	116 13 6 0 7 11		13,087 26 52	1,503 35 0	11,583 31 52	3,020 6 0 0 3 65		9,09,253 12 9	
546 4 0 0 11		56,127 31 17	40,586 31 40	15,540 39 57	1,770 15 2 0 0 7		39,922 6 9	
19,881 6 9 2 3 9		2,00,483 9 11	2,229 15 0	1,98,253 10 11	3,175 1 9 0 10 6		113,773 25 9	43,704 16 40	70,069 8 49	13,607 10 3 0 6 56		47,51,571 12 3	
1,695 1 9 1 8 0		19,610 0 0	.....	19,610 0 0	329 10 3 0 7 6		6,331 31 0	17 0 0	6,314 31 0	395 1 0 0 0 4		3,04,211 0 0
5,335 14 3 3 10 9		3,02,391 0 0	1,25,774 0 0	2,36,617 0 0	3,446 6 1 3 1 5		5,562 6 4	953 10 0	4,008 50 4	644 9 6 0 2 32		9,29,557 8 0	
2,428 11 6 2 5 1		35,221 0 0	108 0 0	35,113 0 0	914 7 9 0 13 4		5,313 0 0	12 0 0	5,301 0 0	999 3 6 0 4 21		7,23,931 9 0	
15,606 11 7 3 9 8		3,97,580 15 1	1,10,100 14 0	2,87,489 1 1	3,590 12 0 2 4 3		31,402 3 0	15,177 20 0	16,224 23 0	4,030 6 7 0 5 11		16,08,317 11 7	
1,791 4 8 0 9 0		79,676 14 3	288 0 0	79,388 14 3	1,055 4 6 0 12 9		3,192 39 32	7 32 0	3,185 7 32	658 3 1 0 1 23		9,09,368 10 0	
4,461 13 11 3 2 9		2,64,659 12 0	8,075 0 0	2,56,584 12 0	3,021 15 3 2 15 6		6,138 14 0	419 20 0	5,719 34 0	552 8 6 0 2 52		10,68,191 12 0	
31,619 9 8 2 9 7		11,50,139 9 4	2,44,345 14 0	9,14,793 11 4	12,428 8 3 1 14 5		58,000 13 36	16,586 2 0	41,414 11 36	7,181 0 8 0 3 37		55,43,628 2 7	
3,338 5 4 1 15 7		94,763 0 0	5,234 0 0	89,529 0 0	697 9 9 1 5 8		10,021 20 0	8,604 0 0	10,417 20 0	862 1 0 0 6 25		8,26,730 7 3	
4,941 9 9 1 1 2		2,02,513 8 0	84,195 0 0	1,78,318 8 0	4,793 4 7 1 11 10		4,805 19 8	3,460 0 0	1,345 19 8	3,030 9 7 0 0 42		6,82,589 0 0	
1,863 10 9 1 13 6		62,557 0 0	.....	62,557 0 0	943 15 5 1 6 5		5,619 35 0	14 20 0	5,635 15 0	414 12 6 0 6 5		4,22,781 0 0
472 4 4 0 6 11		29,974 12 0	3,010 0 0	26,964 12 0	273 12 11 0 10 10		4,662 11 40	722 38 0	3,939 13 40	920 6 3 0 3 77		2,88,296 14 9	
577 0 8 1 7 11		3,65,056 0 0	28,837 0 0	3,56,219 0 0	1,544 14 6 12 8 3		21,003 0 0	9,528 0 0	11,475 0 0	560 1 1 0 16 10		5,32,615 0 0	
205 10 1 0 5 10		12,256 36 0	619 10 0	11,637 26 0	828 0 7 0 9 78		1,50,300 6 6	
11,398 8 11 1 3 6		8,34,604 4 0	1,21,276 0 0	7,13,328 4 0	8,253 9 2 2 2 10		67,399 1 48	22,948 28 0	44,450 13 48	6,554 15 0 0 5 34		20,03,222 12 6	
14,423 6 0 4 13 2		14,87,654 2 5	13,42,678 8 0	1,44,975 10 5	3,487 12 2 1 5 9		14,126 9 79	513 26 60	13,612 23 19	13,501 15 0 1 5 8		4,06,932 10 5	
2,274 12 0 1 9 7		2,04,843 10 2	1,06,462 8 8	98,381 1 6	1,405 1 6 1 5 10		9,621 18 60	2,476 26 60	7,144 32 0	4,169 14 11 0 3 77		22,57,680 1 4	
9,342 0 8 1 7 4		4,14,616 5 0	1,21,872 0 0	2,92,744 5 0	11,318 12 0 2 10 1		34,915 38 30	18,421 1 20	16,494 37 10	11,671 8 0 0 5 75		7,70,678 0 9	
.....	24,000 9 2	11,491 4 7	12,509 4 7	206 9 4 2 4 10		866 32 10	202 0 40	664 31 50	377 0 8 0 4 72		77,360 14 11	
142 6 8 0 2 6		14,078 12 3	404 3 0	13,674 9 3	684 1 6 1 2 5		2,335 17 20	1,112 7 20	1,223 10 0	935 10 10 0 4 10		2,03,351 10 5	
23,182 9 10 2 9 4		21,45,103 7 0	15,82,908 8 3	5,62,194 14 9	17,102 4 6 1 13 3		61,865 36 39	22,725 22 40	39,140 13 79	30,656 1 5 0 5 7		57,23,901 5 16	
96,035 3 2 2 2 2		43,39,650 14 3	19,50,760 5 3	23,88,890 9 0	40,959 7 8 1 7 8		3,01,038 36 52	105,464 29 6	195,974 7 52	68,059 11 4 0 4 66		1,69,22,324 1 2	

G.—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—concluded.

(3).—Statement showing the Quantity or Value of the Principal Articles imported into, and taxed by, the several Municipalities in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, during the year 1890-91—concluded.

1 Districts.	12 Class VII.—continued.				13 Class VIII.						14 INCIDENCE OF TAXATION PER HEAD.	
	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Class I.	Total Octroi.	
												Rs. a. p.
<i>Northern Division.</i>												
Ahmedabad	4,53,700 0 2	22,18,144 0 7	32,214 9 11	11 11 11	3,33,682 15 0	251 10 8	3,33,401 4 4	4,759 4 2	1 12 3	0 10 0	0 14 4	
Kaira	650 0 0	3,25,026 0 0	4,023 1 1	5 14 2	1,72,945 6 5	.....	1,72,945 6 5	3,131 0 7	3 2 1	0 3 11	0 7 10
Panch Mahals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broach	10,066 4 0	6,95,609 4 0	6,958 13 5	11 15 0	2,18,164 10 8	17,804 0 0	2,00,360 10 8	2,805 8 3	3 7 0	0 13 9	1 3 5	
Surat	1,04,533 0 0	8,94,720 12 9	13,423 1 0	7 15 1	3,89,894 0 9	200 0 0	3,80,694 0 9	5,848 12 6	3 7 9	0 12 11	1 1 7	
Thana	337 8 0	39,534 14 9	355 11 1	2 4 2	2,305 0 0	.....	2,305 0 0	35 4 9	0 3 7	0 1 11	0 2 1
Total	5,78,230 12 2	41,73,255 0 1	56,975 4 6	10 3 10	11,16,992 0 10	18,285 10 8	10,03,706 6 2	10,639 14 3	2 10 8	0 9 5	0 13 5	
<i>Central Division.</i>												
Ahmednagar	1,950 0 0	3,02,261 0 0	2,173 7 6	7 3 11	1,63,093 0 0	1,550 0 0	1,61,543 0 0	1,811 5 0	3 13 11	0 7 2	0 11 2	
Khandesh	59,146 0 0	8,70,411 8 0	4,290 7 2	11 5 11	3,30,076 10 0	43,052 8 0	3,32,024 2 0	2,129 1 6	4 5 5	0 3 9	0 7 11	
Nasik	3,250 0 0	7,20,731 9 0	3,254 7 9	14 8 4	1,77,734 12 0	.....	1,77,734 12 0	1,066 11 3	3 9 4	0 6 2	0 9 10
Poona	4,58,102 4 4	11,50,215 7 3	6,612 4 10	9 1 3	3,03,838 10 3	67,007 8 0	2,36,831 2 3	3,643 8 6	1 13 10	0 10 11	1 1 5	
Satara	1,007 0 0	9,08,361 10 0	7,606 4 7	9 2 9	2,06,053 0 9	3,268 8 0	2,02,784 8 9	2,701 2 3	2 0 9	0 4 5	0 7 8	
Sholapur	14,850 0 0	10,83,341 12 0	14,840 10 6	12 3 2	5,92,889 0 0	9,649 0 0	5,83,240 0 0	4,168 0 3	6 12 0	0 5 0	0 12 5	
Total	5,38,305 4 4	50,05,322 14 3	39,082 10 4	10 6 11	18,23,085 1 0	1,29,527 8 0	16,94,157 9 0	15,819 12 9	3 8 6	0 6 6	0 11 9	
<i>Southern Division.</i>												
Belgaum	23,142 2 9	7,98,588 4 6	2,078 10 10	12 1 6	99,037 7 6	2,080 0 6	96,957 7 0	404 12 9	1 7 7	0 4 9	0 8 2	
Dharwar	30,870 8 0	6,42,718 8 0	3,217 10 4	6 4 5	5,43,889 0 0	4,41,113 0 0	1,02,776 0 0	1,442 0 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 8 2	
Bijapur	2,450 0 0	4,20,331 0 0	2,931 2 0	9 7 1	55,360 0 0	.....	53,360 0 0	629 7 6	1 3 10	0 8 10	0 12 6
Kanara	23,178 9 9	2,65,028 5 0	2,056 9 0	6 10 7	87,362 0 7	5,585 4 0	81,776 12 7	1,192 3 8	2 0 10	0 4 5	0 7 5	
Ratnagiri	2,11,870 0 0	3,20,745 0 0	1,315 3 2	11 4 3	2,07,022 0 0	68,486 0 0	1,38,536 0 0	855 4 11	4 13 10	0 7 3	0 10 6	
Kolaba	2,270 1 6	1,48,030 5 0	1,312 7 4	3 2 9	75,602 6 0	152 0 0	75,450 6 9	533 0 6	1 9 10	0 3 2	0 4 2	
Total	3,07,791 6 0	25,95,441 6 6	12,971 10 8	7 14 8	10,68,272 14 10	5,17,416 4 6	5,50,856 10 4	5,056 13 4	1 10 10	0 5 0	0 8 4	
<i>Sind.</i>												
Karachi	67,020 3 3	3,38,912 7 2	5,132 14 3	3 2 10	35,346 2 5	2,946 11 6	32,399 6 11	514 12 4	0 4 10	1 1 3	1 10 3	
Hyderabad	6,52,953 15 7	16,04,026 1 9	10,036 7 10	22 4 2	3,00,110 15 7	8,291 7 11	2,91,828 7 6	3,283 2 7	4 0 9	1 1 2	1 8 2	
Shikarpur	41,801 1 0	7,37,874 15 9	6,632 10 7	6 10 3	54,323 12 0	287 8 0	54,036 4 0	329 11 2	0 7 9	1 1 8	1 7 10	
Thar and Parkar	8,164 4 8	69,106 10 3	1,038 0 1	12 12 2	4,083 13 3	162 2 0	3,926 11 3	58 14 8	0 11 7	0 14 2	1 3 10	
Upper Sind Frontier	903 9 0	2,02,448 1 5	1,911 4 8	17 1 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 9 7	1 14 7
Total	7,70,843 1 6	29,53,058 4 4	54,651 5 5	9 9 10	3,93,878 11 3	11,687 13 6	3,82,190 13 10	4,186 8 0	1 3 11	1 1 3	1 5 8	
GRAND TOTAL	21,95,116 8 0	1,47,27,107 9 2	1,43,680 14 11	9 1 11	44,02,828 11 11	6,76,917 4 7	37,25,911 7 4	41,703 1 1	2 4 11	0 9 3	0 14 1	

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS. A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

(1).—Statement of births registered in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1890.

1 Districts.	2 Population according to Census of 1881.	3 NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED.			4 RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			5 Number of males born to every 100 females born.	6 Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of Population.	7 Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of Population.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
<i>Western Registration District.</i>										
Khândesh	1,237,281	29,407	27,302	56,709	23.77	22.07	45.84	107.71	15.18	.....
Nâsik	761,206	16,685	16,407	33,092	21.23	19.72	40.95	107.65	11.31	.....
Thâna	807,367	14,542	13,756	28,298	18.01	17.04	35.05	105.71	16.69	.....
City of Bombay	773,196	7,826	7,479	15,304	10.12	9.67	19.79	104.63	.....	6.38
Kolâba	482,850	8,741	8,337	17,078	18.10	17.27	35.37	104.85	15.56	.....
<i>Central Registration District.</i>										
Ahmednagar	751,228	19,281	18,124	37,405	25.67	24.12	49.79	106.33	19.84	.....
Poona	900,621	18,310	17,054	35,364	20.33	18.94	39.27	107.36	15.29	.....
Sholâpur	682,487	16,200	16,183	32,383	23.74	23.08	46.82	107.23	20.26	.....
Sâtara	1,062,350	24,540	22,961	47,501	22.10	21.61	43.71	107.83	19.74	.....
Ratnâgiri	997,090	16,740	15,637	32,377	16.79	15.68	32.47	107.05	13.27	.....
<i>Southern Registration District.</i>										
Belgaum	664,014	19,598	18,022	37,620	29.36	27.00	56.36	108.55	13.41	.....
Dhârwar	382,907	21,738	20,956	42,694	24.61	23.74	48.35	103.71	16.63	.....
Bijâpur	638,493	17,359	14,705	32,064	27.19	20.16	47.35	108.91	31.60	.....
Kânara	421,840	6,809	6,429	13,238	16.14	15.24	31.38	105.91	.....	0.07
<i>Eastern Gujardt Registration District.</i>										
Surat	614,198	12,536	12,133	24,669	20.41	19.75	40.16	105.32	12.21	.....
Broach	328,030	6,171	5,820	11,991	18.87	17.80	36.67	106.03	.....	2.65
Kaira	304,800	16,313	14,579	30,892	20.26	18.12	38.38	111.89	2.46	.....
Panch Mahals	255,479	5,434	5,140	10,574	21.27	20.12	41.39	106.72	18.79	.....
Ahmedâbâd	850,324	14,797	13,644	28,441	17.28	15.82	33.10	109.26	.....	7.35
<i>Sind Registration District.</i>										
Karâchi	473,883	8,439	7,139	15,578	17.73	15.02	32.75	118.08	8.50	.....
Hyderâbâd	754,024	11,754	8,638	20,392	16.57	11.45	28.02	136.07	9.15	.....
Thar and Pârkar	203,944	2,995	2,241	5,236	14.73	11.02	25.75	133.65	5.85	.....
Shikârpur	852,986	15,323	12,217	27,540	17.96	14.32	32.28	123.42	5.11	.....
Upper Sind Frontier	124,181	3,161	1,684	4,845	17.40	13.56	30.96	123.33	12.76	.....
Total for 1890	16,454,414	393,698	367,417	761,115	20.23	18.68	38.97	105.55	11.22	.....
Total for 1889	16,454,414	312,874	287,516	600,390	18.92	17.47	36.39	103.85	4.88	.....

(2).—Statement of deaths registered in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1890.

1 Districts.	2 Area in square miles.	3 Average Population per square mile.	4 NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.			5 Number of males died to every 100 females.	6 RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			7 MEAN RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Western Registration District.</i>												
Khândesh	9,044	124.42	19,635	18,004	37,639	110.72	81.52	90.77	30.66	33.45	30.05	32.23
Nâsik	5,940	131.54	11,979	11,177	23,156	107.18	30.14	29.12	29.64	31.73	32.70	33.73
Thâna	3,936	205.12	8,566	7,561	16,127	113.44	20.59	19.30	19.96	25.90	25.48	25.70
City of Bombay	22	85,145.27	10,635	9,545	20,231	111.98	22.89	30.95	20.17	24.13	32.88	27.62
Kolâba	1,811	266.61	5,012	4,582	9,594	110.11	20.68	19.07	19.81	28.61	22.39	22.96
<i>Central Registration District.</i>												
Ahmednagar	6,666	112.89	11,844	10,653	22,497	111.18	81.04	28.82	29.05	34.50	32.03	33.28
Poona	5,348	168.40	11,378	10,221	21,599	111.32	26.01	22.94	23.98	20.44	27.94	26.70
Sholâpur	4,521	128.84	10,193	9,423	19,616	108.17	34.57	32.76	34.68	33.77	32.05	32.82
Sâtara	4,988	212.98	16,791	16,113	32,904	104.21	31.53	30.41	30.97	31.32	30.74	31.04
Ratnâgiri	3,922	254.22	9,670	9,477	19,147	102.04	20.44	18.08	19.20	17.86	15.91	16.52
<i>Southern Registration District.</i>												
Belgaum	4,657	135.58	19,697	13,236	26,935	103.47	81.52	80.82	31.17	29.58	29.06	29.32
Dhârwar	4,535	184.68	14,550	14,159	28,709	102.76	32.92	32.12	32.52	32.00	32.23	32.57
Bijâpur	5,757	110.90	10,184	9,904	20,088	102.63	32.08	30.86	31.46	28.14	27.58	27.85
Kânara	3,911	107.85	7,074	6,193	13,267	114.23	31.73	31.15	31.45	28.30	28.24	28.26
<i>Eastern Gujardt Registration District.</i>												
Surat	1,662	369.55	8,537	8,313	17,109	106.52	28.94	28.97	27.95	32.73	31.37	32.06
Broach	1,453	225.00	6,707	6,080	12,853	111.18	40.17	38.41	39.32	39.21	37.44	38.36
Kaira	1,609	500.18	15,633	13,374	29,007	116.14	36.40	35.38	35.92	32.19	30.90	31.58
Panch Mahals	1,613	163.38	3,062	2,713	5,775	112.88	23.34	21.82	22.60	24.78	23.61	24.21
Ahmedâbâd	3,331	224.10	18,577	16,408	35,070	112.83	42.28	39.56	40.95	34.43	31.59	33.05
<i>Sind Registration District.</i>												
Karâchi	14,115	33.91	6,269	5,315	11,688	118.40	23.66	24.99	24.25	22.05	22.47	22.24
Hyderâbâd	9,030	83.57	7,475	6,407	13,882	124.44	18.36	17.29	17.87	18.74	17.49	18.16
Thar and Pârkar	12,729	15.98	2,370	1,237	4,107	123.57	20.30	20.20	20.20	18.57	17.93	18.23
Shikârpur	10,001	65.29	11,155	9,461	20,616	117.91	24.30	24.14	24.17	17.56	16.97	17.50
Upper Sind Frontier	2,159	58.05	1,288	972	2,260	132.51	18.35	18.00	18.20	13.47	13.46	13.46
Total for 1890	124,130	132.58	242,835	220,781	463,616	109.99	28.58	27.75	28.13	23.29	27.51	27.91
Total for 1889	124,130	132.58	270,992	247,570	518,562	105.46	31.89	31.11	31.51	26.96	26.17	26.58

N. B.—Those born dead are not included in this or any other statements.

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS—continued.

(3).—Statement of deaths registered from different causes in the Districts and Towns of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1890.

Table with 10 columns: 1. Districts and Towns; 2. Population according to Census of 1881; 3. Cholera; 4. Small-pox; 5. Fevers; 6. Dysentery and Diarrhoea; 7. INJURIES (Suicide, Wounding or accident, Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts, Total); 8. All other causes; 9. Total deaths from all causes; 10. RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION (Cholera, Small-pox, Fevers, Dysentery and Diarrhoea, Injuries, All other causes, For the year, Mean of previous five years).

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS—concluded.

(3).—Statement of deaths registered from different causes in the Districts and Towns of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1890—concluded.

1 Districts and Towns.	2 Population according to Census of 1881.	3 Cholera.	4 Small-pox.	5 Fevers.	6 Dysentery and Diarrheas.	7 INJURIES.						8 All other causes.	9 Total deaths from all causes.	10 RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.						
						Suicide.		Wounding or accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	Cholera.			Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrheas.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean of preceding five years.
						Male.	Female.													
B.—TOWNS—continued.																				
<i>Sáttra District.</i>																				
Sáttra	29,028	8	3	365	93	2	1	5	1	9	192	668	0·21	0·10	12·67	3·20	0·31	6·62	23·01	27·53
Karad	10,778	..	..	191	44	..	..	..	2	2	58	295	..	..	17·72	4·08	0·19	5·18	27·37	28·88
Wai	11,676	..	..	205	23	..	1	3	1	5	37	270	..	..	17·60	1·97	0·43	3·17	23·13	20·38
<i>Ratnágiri District.</i>																				
Vengurla	8,947	..	..	77	8	..	..	5	..	5	157	247	..	..	8·61	0·80	0·56	17·25	27·01	26·45
Ratnágiri	12,616	..	3	87	90	..	..	2	2	4	122	306	..	0·24	6·89	7·13	0·32	9·67	24·25	21·40
<i>Belgaum District.</i>																				
Belgaum	23,115	0	..	442	107	1	..	3	..	9	173	740	0·39	..	19·12	1·63	0·79	7·48	32·01	27·34
Gokak	10,307	8	1	162	116	1	..	3	1	5	29	321	0·78	0·09	15·72	11·25	0·49	2·81	31·14	32·90
Athni	11,136	103	1	144	118	..	..	9	..	9	78	457	0·05	0·09	12·87	10·64	0·30	6·79	40·35	30·31
Belgaum Cantonment	9,582	..	..	67	20	..	..	3	..	3	63	169	..	..	6·99	2·71	0·31	6·57	16·59	16·38
<i>Dhárwar District.</i>																				
Dhárwar	27,101	..	..	435	32	3	2	21	..	26	469	952	..	..	16·00	1·18	0·95	14·88	25·01	31·15
Hubli	36,677	..	..	698	101	6	6	10	1	23	219	941	..	..	16·30	2·75	0·83	5·97	25·66	24·76
Gadag-Bettigiri	17,001	..	..	253	259	1	..	3	..	4	18	62	..	..	14·88	14·70	0·23	1·06	36·88	2·12
Ranebennur	10,222	..	3	122	30	..	..	2	..	2	99	256	..	0·29	11·96	2·94	0·29	9·70	25·09	35·08
<i>Bijápur District.</i>																				
Bijápur	11,424	6	16	276	133	2	4	8	2	16	39	483	0·54	1·40	24·16	11·64	1·30	3·15	42·28	30·02
Kaladgi	7,024	5	4	97	61	..	..	1	..	1	2	170	0·71	0·57	13·81	3·68	0·4	0·28	24·20	17·84
<i>Kánara District.</i>																				
Kárvár	13,761	..	20	123	14	..	..	4	..	4	118	279	..	1·45	8·94	3·67	0·29	8·5	20·27	19·09
Kumta	10,629	..	11	122	39	..	..	7	..	7	145	324	..	1·93	11·48	3·67	0·66	13·6	30·48	20·90
<i>Surat District.</i>																				
Surat	109,844	1	21	1,850	39	2	1	26	1	30	667	2,868	0·01	0·19	16·84	0·33	0·27	7·50	25·56	30·59
Bulsár	13,229	..	..	135	4	..	..	2	..	2	38	179	..	..	10·20	0·30	0·15	2·87	15·33	16·61
<i>Broach District.</i>																				
Broach	37,281	..	90	691	14	1	..	10	3	14	163	962	..	2·41	18·53	0·38	0·38	4·10	25·99	31·80
Jambusar	11,478	..	..	156	17	1	..	6	..	7	300	460	..	..	13·59	1·48	0·61	20·13	41·82	46·79
<i>Kaira District.</i>																				
Kaira	12,640	..	1	396	6	..	1	..	1	2	87	491	..	0·08	31·93	0·39	0·16	6·83	38·84	35·99
Nadiad	28,394	20	5	916	8	1	..	7	1	9	208	1,190	0·71	0·18	33·42	0·28	0·32	7·26	42·28	39·13
Borsad	12,238	..	..	192	9	..	2	..	4	8	106	315	..	..	15·70	0·74	0·65	8·07	25·79	23·74
Kapadvanj	14,442	..	1	493	12	..	..	5	..	5	37	548	..	0·07	34·14	0·33	0·34	2·56	37·94	36·76
<i>Panch Maháls District.</i>																				
Godhra	13,342	..	39	464	2	..	..	2	..	2	72	579	..	2·92	34·78	0·15	0·15	5·3	43·49	21·64
Dohad	12,394	42	1	364	3	1	..	4	..	5	7	422	3·39	0·08	29·36	0·24	0·4	0·56	34·05	29·23
<i>Ahmedábád District.</i>																				
Ahmedábád	124,767	50	..	4,847	101	2	1	22	1	26	1,415	6,458	0·40	..	38·85	0·80	0·21	11·34	51·60	46·00
Godha	7,061	..	2	124	13	..	..	4	..	4	34	177	..	0·26	17·50	1·84	0·37	4·8	25·68	26·13
Vinaygam	18,990	..	..	1,316	15	..	1	4	..	5	200	1,536	..	..	69·30	0·79	0·26	10·23	80·88	57·31
Bholka	17,718	..	..	646	41	..	..	8	2	10	248	845	..	..	30·82	2·31	0·56	14·00	41·70	29·36
Ahmedábád Cantonment	1,940	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	12·39	..	..	..	12·89	12·96
<i>Karáchi District.</i>																				
Karáchi	68,332	..	15	1,448	215	4	1	16	..	21	761	2,450	..	0·22	21·19	3·15	0·31	10·99	36·85	3·76
<i>Hyderábád District.</i>																				
Hyderábád	45,195	..	2	1,056	..	3	1	14	4	22	147	1,227	..	0·04	23·37	..	0·49	3·25	27·15	30·53
<i>Thar and Parkar District.</i>																				
Umankot	2,826	..	..	156	1	..	..	..	..	..	17	174	..	..	55·16	0·36	..	6·01	61·53	32·89
<i>Shikárpur District.</i>																				
Shikárpur	42,496	..	..	1,028	..	..	..	14	..	14	9	1,049	..	..	24·14	..	0·39	0·21	24·08	18·61
Sukkur	27,389	..	6	638	10	..	..	29	..	29	140	631	..	0·18	23·29	0·69	1·06	5·11	5·44	26·86
Larkhána	13,188	..	..	389	..	..	..	8	..	8	51	448	..	..	29·50	..	0·01	3·87	33·97	25·71
<i>Upper Sind Frontier District.</i>																				
Jacobábád	11,352	..	..	164	2	..	..	1	..	1	39	290	..	..	14·45	0·18	0·09	2·91	17·92	12·99
Total of Towns	2,105,674	402	410	34,794	4,156	85	69	679	39	872	22,110	62,738	0·10	0·20	16·52	1·97	0·4	19·36	39·89	29·92
Total for 1890	16,454,414	3,259	2,877	344,897	6,037	303	222	3,009	1,299	5,883	79,503	463,600	0·20	0·17	20·96	2·19	0·36	4·56	25·18	27·91
Total for 1899	16,454,414	32,431	7,066	346,878	18,202	260	351	4,029	1,301	5,941	78,014	518,562	1·97	0·43	21·08	2·93	0·36	4·74	31·01	38·66

N.B.—Districts A in this statement do not include the population or deaths of Towns B. In all the other statements "Districts" include Towns. The total population of the Presidency includes Europeans, Eurasians and fighting-men numbering 11,676.

B.—MEDICAL SERVICES. CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

(1).—Statement showing the number of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1890.

Class.	Number open on 31st December 1889.	Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open on the last day of the year.
I ...	45	...	...	45
II ...	140	3	...	143
IIIA ...	52	1	...	53
IIIB ...	7	...	...	7
Total ...	244	4	...	248

(2).—Statement showing the number of in-door and out-door patients treated in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1890.

1 District.	2 IN-DOOR PATIENTS.								3 OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.				4 Total number of patients treated, both in-door and out-door.				
	A Total treated during the year.	B Number cured.	C Number relieved.	D Discharged otherwise.	E Died.	F Ratio of deaths per cent. to total treated.	G Number of beds available.		H Daily average Number.			Number treated.					
							Males.	Females.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		Attended personally.	Represented by friends.	Total treated.	Average daily strength.
Konkan ...	15,126	8,641	8,336	1,118	1,292	8.5	882	368	561.0	172.1	31.0	764.1	252,369	86,798	289,662	3,043.8	304,788
Deccan ...	9,481	7,042	697	705	506	5.3	691	335	309.3	67.9	39.4	416.6	610,903	82,430	693,333	6,475.3	702,814
Gujarāt ...	8,436	6,291	731	662	477	5.6	553	214	300.7	57.6	20.4	375.7	428,123	84,718	482,841	5,270.7	471,327
Sind ...	3,951	3,107	211	216	188	4.7	318	115	125.5	10.6	16.3	152.4	194,772	13,327	207,099	2,143.3	211,056
Aden and Persian Gulf ...	1,468	1,156	23	38	148	10.0	113	18	85.8	6.6	4.9	96.3	30,340	1,797	32,137	340.9	83,605
Total ...	38,512	28,237	4,998	2,829	2,611	6.7	2,562	1,050	1,382.3	313.8	112.0	1,608.1	1,517,007	168,065	1,685,072	17,374.0	1,723,584

Note.—The difference between the joint totals of Columns B, C, D and H and that given in A is due to the fact that no account has been taken of patients under treatment at the close of the year.

(3).—Statement showing the diseases of the in-door and out-door patients treated in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1890.

1 District.	2 GENERAL DISEASES.																			
	Group A.							Group B.		Group C.	Group D.			All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Lungs (diseases of).
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial Fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility.	Rheumatic Affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.							
Konkan ...	27	42	5,932	63,068	1,429	2,460	1,801	285	31,092	2,511	11,111	885	355	11,893	6,168	12,093	7,027	2,999	488	8,101
Deccan ...	86	499	10,166	78,713	2,356	8,000	2,823	763	110,040	3,177	17,140	175	440	29,927	17,347	91,491	23,032	2,403	389	3,327
Gujarāt ...	33	160	6,998	93,770	2,003	8,696	3,114	596	23,391	3,320	12,673	330	307	12,310	10,594	44,185	25,016	1,480	445	3,105
Sind ...	38	...	8,151	44,619	1,190	1,371	2,061	859	1,057	1,547	5,990	47	29	4,605	4,039	27,931	11,723	843	167	1,538
Aden and Persian Gulf ...	68	...	619	8,764	105	138	825	95	446	229	1,011	40	12	2,625	760	2,020	1,019	40	54	445
Total ...	247	691	30,856	288,919	7,098	11,264	10,224	2,068	166,029	11,284	47,925	977	1,148	61,360	38,948	178,620	87,819	7,670	1,533	12,106

1 District.	2 LOCAL DISEASES.															3 Total number of in-door and out-door patients.	4 OPERATIONS.				
	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhoea.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Goitre.	Spleen (diseases of).	Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Diseases of the genitativo system.	Venereal diseases other than those in Group A.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Diseases of the skin.	Ulcers.		Poisons.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Major.	Minor.
Konkan ...	16,267	11,398	8,828	1,636	25,193	11	1,004	1,474	1,187	6,075	1,183	1,092	6,454	30,246	4,941	807	880	18,591	304,788	2,240	15,232
Deccan ...	31,141	12,405	21,803	2,152	63,309	34	2,143	4,823	2,064	4,505	1,456	2,346	17,159	87,434	19,793	3,487	2,595	25,164	702,814	1,490	27,432
Gujarāt ...	27,112	11,282	9,804	1,943	34,966	21	2,724	2,502	1,448	5,051	1,917	1,333	15,544	71,211	20,021	1,447	1,934	12,767	471,327	983	22,823
Sind ...	9,541	3,969	3,831	1,097	23,061	7	1,590	819	1,600	1,374	296	876	6,382	19,588	13,412	797	1,269	9,474	211,056	701	13,769
Aden and Persian Gulf ...	1,406	809	565	112	3,368	45	313	70	187	406	21	102	666	1,922	2,343	81	134	1,765	83,605	206	2,026
Total ...	88,400	39,893	44,836	6,939	150,427	119	7,773	9,784	6,456	17,411	4,873	6,548	46,174	210,401	60,510	6,619	6,812	67,761	1,723,584	5,710	61,872

B.—MEDICAL SERVICES. CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—concluded.
 (3A).—Statement showing the results of major surgical operations performed in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1890.

Name of Operation.	Remained on 31st Decem-ber 1889.	Performed during the year.	Total.	RESULTS.				Remaining under treat-ment.	Name of Operation.	Remained on 31st Decem-ber 1889.	Performed during the year.	Total.	RESULTS.				Remaining under treat-ment.
				Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.						Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	
Operations on the eye and its appendages ...	29	1,607	1,636	1,548	33	21	1	33	Removal of calculi ...	25	833	863	747	15	10	55	24
Operations on arteries ...	15	15	15	13	...	...	...	1	Incisions ...	785	793	679	16	18	39	18	18
Do. on joints ...	4	597	601	507	13	8	...	11	Reparative operations ...	108	110	82	7	...	...	...	...
Do. on bones ...	4	125	129	102	6	...	...	3	Operations not classified ...	11	433	449	280	97	27	23	16
Amputations ...	19	367	386	285	9	14	12	32	Obstetric operations ...	...	195	195	169	1	1	17	...
Removal of tumours ...	14	439	453	391	13	7	8	14									
Removal of foreign bodies ...	...	80	80	76	1	...	...	...						
									Total ...	116	5,594	5,710	4,894	211	125	177	161

Note.—The results of 152 operations performed on out-door patients are unknown.

(4).—Statement showing the classes and sexes of the in-door and out-door patients in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1890.

District.	TOTAL TREATED DURING THE YEAR.				CLASSES.							DAILY AVERAGE.							
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	A. Europeans.	B. Eurasians.	C. Hindus.	D. Musalmāns.	E. Parsis.	F. Native Chris-tians.	G. Other castes.	Average number.				Ratio per cent. of			
												Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Konkan ...	145,107	60,698	99,073	304,788	2,953	1,396	196,553	67,498	10,712	31,094	5,182	1,920.4	873.7	1,013.8	3,807.9	50.4	23.0	26.6	100
Deccan ...	301,859	120,800	277,152	702,814	1,909	983	550,803	133,176	1,333	9,561	4,989	3,163.7	1,271.4	2,456.3	6,891.9	45.9	18.5	35.6	100
Gujarāt ...	298,802	100,276	162,249	471,327	568	115	339,492	119,835	16,748	2,717	852	2,613.1	1,309.1	1,727.2	5,649.4	46.2	23.2	30.6	100
Sind ...	114,673	33,339	63,038	211,050	2,076	736	85,759	115,811	1,581	2,500	2,589	1,275.5	391.0	629.2	2,295.7	55.6	17.0	27.4	100
Aden and Persian Gulf ...	20,653	6,919	6,133	33,605	212	...	2,271	26,323	499	491	1,009	287.8	75.8	73.0	437.2	65.8	17.4	16.8	100
Total ...	794,094	321,842	607,048	1,723,584	7,718	3,229	1,163,938	456,243	30,873	46,363	15,220	6,260.5	3,021.0	5,900.0	19,482.1	48.5	20.6	30.9	100

(5).—Statement showing the current income and expenditure of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1890.

District.	INCOME.															
	FROM GOVERNMENT.															
	FROM LOCAL FUND.															
	FROM MUNICIPAL FUND.															
District.	Cash balance on 1st January 1890.	FROM GOVERNMENT.				Total.	FROM LOCAL FUND.				FROM MUNICIPAL FUND.				Interest on investments.	Sale of securities or with-drawals of deposits.
		As salaries.	As registers and forms.	As Europe-ans.	For diet of Europe-ans.		From Local Fund.	From Municipal Fund.	From other miscellaneous sources.	Total.						
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
Konkan ...	21,526 10 9	2,49,785 8 8	22,378 7 11	...	1,07,121 12 1	3,79,285 12 8	16,908 15 3	47,659 13 7	34,633 3 8	99,222 0 6	6,294 10 4	3,000				
Deccan ...	50,380 2 3	1,34,090 8 0	22,482 7 0	...	45,693 6 10	2,92,176 6 3	30,091 12 6	39,871 11 4	12,421 13 8	82,955 5 7	2,011 12 0					
Gujarāt ...	27,049 13 2	68,010 2 3	19,727 12 0	...	39,806 8 6	1,27,634 7 3	19,658 0 0	26,881 12 3	4,322 2 11	50,861 15 2	6,937 9 5					
Sind ...	19,470 7 8	48,571 7 11	6,262 4 0	...	16,492 15 9	71,336 11 8	13,361 8 0	26,610 5 10	3,319 15 1	43,791 13 11	1,395 14 10	1,000				
Aden and Persian Gulf ...	2,963 13 7	35,339 3 2	6,036 1 4	...	12,321 13 0	53,694 2 0	...	13,508 3 0	4,458 1 3	18,024 9 3	1,339 0 0					
Total ...	1,21,992 15 5	5,35,793 14 0	76,887 1 2	...	2,21,526 8 8	8,34,117 7 10	50,520 3 9	1,54,590 3 0	58,855 4 8	2,93,965 11 5	17,528 14 7	4,000				

District.	EXPENDITURE.														
	ON ESTABLISHMENT.														
	ON DIET.														
	ON MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES.														
District.	Subscribers.		Total income.	On establish-ment.	On hazār medicines.	On European medicines, whether from Government stores or purchased.	On diet.	On miscellane-ous charges.	On build-ings or repairs.	Incurred during the year.	Total expenditure during the year.	Cash balance on 31st December 1890.	Average cost of each diet.		Percentage of total cost paid by Government.
	From Euro-peans.	From Natives.											Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Konkan ...	1,000 4 0	6,980 8 0	5,17,049 14 3	2,90,362 3 6	10,584 11 3	31,105 1 0	98,552 6 2	58,393 4 10	11,087 14 8	4,500	4,87,185 10 2	29,804 4 1 0	2 9	3.9	
Deccan ...	199 15 0	716 15 8	3,37,570 8 9	1,94,687 4 7	1,007 1 3	14,423 12 11	13,359 14 8	26,111 14 2	5,551 7 0	2,700	2,88,541 6 10	49,029 1 11 0	2 4	7.5	
Gujarāt ...	271 8 0	4,995 9 10	2,18,350 14 10	1,13,355 0 4	2,751 3 9	7,658 7 7	71,222 4 4	14,199 7 2	21,177 11 4	1,022	1,93,199 11 6	24,941 3 4 0	2 2	6.9	
Sind ...	...	1 0 0	1,36,895 15 1	75,378 2 1	1,968 0 6	15,738 15 7	2,881 8 2	7,594 5 0	5,189 1 10	3,730	1,34,619 1 11	22,285 13 2 0	2 5	6.6
Aden and Persian Gulf ...	50 5 0	13 14 9	76,087 12 7	39,844 14 10	317 5 4	8,030 1 7	6,979 13 5	11,064 1 2	5,107 10 5	2,000	74,183 14 9	1,903 13 10 0	6 6	77.5	
Total ...	2,212 0 0	11,895 0 3	12,85,955 1 6	7,27,628 2 4	16,323 6 1	1,40,636 7 5	1,92,995 14 8	1,17,003 1 4	38,713 13 3	14,025	11,57,900 13 2	1,28,024 4 4 0	2 6	76.0	

C.—LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

(1).—Statement showing the admissions, discharges, &c., &c., of Lunatics in the Lunatic Asylums in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1890.

Asylums.	2			3			4			5			6												7			8			9			10			11																
	Remained on 1st January.			Admitted.			Re-admitted.			Total population.			DISCHARGED.												Died.			Remaining on 31st December.			Daily average strength.			Daily average sick.			PERCENTAGE TO																
													A.				B.				C.				D.										Daily average strength.			Admissions.															
													Cured.				Transferred to friends.				Other-wise.				Total.																Cured.			Died.									
													Improved.		Not improved.																						Cured.			Died.													
			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Colába	25	16	35	56	9	64	80	19	99	1	3	4	54	5	59	55	10	65	2	1	3	23	8	31	27.1	11.0	88.1	2.8	1.3	4.1	3.7	27.3	10.5	7.4	8.1	7.9	1.8	33.3	6.2	3.6	11.1	4.7		
Colába { European	196	40	246	86	13	99	0	4	13	291	60	351	4	6	10	20	10	30	7	2	9	68	18	86	27	3	30	106	45	151	192.0	44.1	236.1	14.7	2.2	16.9	21.3	13.6	19.0	14.0	6.8	12.7	43.1	35.3	41.9	28.4	17.6	26.8		
Colába { Native	71	22	93	29	7	36	100	29	129	3	10	13	5	1	6	21	4	25	9	1	10	70	24	94	73.0	24.0	97.0	15.4	7.3	23.1	21.9	12.5	19.0	12.3	4.2	10.8	55.2	42.0	52.0	31.0	14.3	27.8		
Poona	28	9	37	6	3	9	35	12	47	2	3	4	28	32	28.0	9.7	37.7	4.6	1.7	6.3	7.1	5.3	14.3	20.0	57.1	...	47.0					
Dharwar	89	16	105	9	2	11	99	18	117	8	1	9	0	2	...	2	3	...	3	13	1	14	6	4	10	80	13	93	80.9	15.4	100.2	4.9	2.8	7.7	8.2	6.5	8.8	6.9	35.9	9.8	80.0	50.0	75.0	60.0	200.0	83.3		
Ahmedábád	121	11	132	36	3	39	161	14	175	20	2	22	6	(a) 2	2	2	28	2	30	10	3	13	117	9	126	120.5	9.5	130.0	7.3	0.9	8.0	18.6	21.0	19.0	13.2	31.0	14.8	50.0	66.6	51.2	40.0	100.0	44.2		
Hyderábád	50	17	67	12	3	15	62	20	82	9	2	11	2	1	3	(b) 1	1	1	12	3	15	2	...	2	48	17	65	48.3	16.7	65.0	1.2	0.1	1.3	18.6	11.9	16.9	4.1	...	3.0	75.0	66.6	73.3	16.0	...	13.3		
Ratnágiri					
Total for 1890	580	134	714	233	40	273	15	4	19	828	178	1,006	97	17	114	90	17	107	10	4	14	3	...	3	200	38	238	60	12	78	662	128	890	675.7	130.4	706.1	51.2	16.2	67.4	10.8	13.0	16.1	11.4	9.2	11.0	39.1	38.6	39.0	20.6	27.2	26.7		
Total for 1889	541	134	675	193	37	230	9	3	12	743	174	917	46	8	54	47	14	61	18	1	19	2	...	2	118	23	146	50	17	67	680	134	714	503.4	139.0	702.4	45.7	19.0	64.7	8.1	5.7	7.6	8.8	12.2	9.5	22.7	20.0	22.3	24.7	42.5	27.6		

(a) One criminal lunatic was transferred from the Criminal to the Civil list, and the other vice versa.

(b) This lunatic was transferred from the Civil to the Criminal List.

(2).—Return of Criminal Lunatics in the Lunatic Asylums of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1890.

Asylums.	2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9					
	Remaining on 1st January.			Admitted.			Re-admitted.			Total.			Discharged, transferred, &c.			Died.			Remaining on 31st December.			Daily average strength.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Colába	46	4	50	16	2	18	...	...	...	62	6	68	5	1	6	9	2	11	48	3	51	46.7	2.0	48.7
Ratnágiri	13	4	17	1	...	1	...	...	...	14	4	18	2	...	2	1	...	1	11	4	15	11.1	4.0	15.1
Poona
Dharwar	10	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	11	...	...	...	3	...	3	7	...	8	8.4	1.0	9.4
Ahmedábád	14	2	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2	16	1	1	2	2	...	2	11	1	12	12.5	1.9	14.4
Hyderábád	18	...	18	4	...	4	...	...	...	22	...	22	2	...	2	4	...	4	16	...	16	15.4	...	15.4
Total for 1890	101	11	112	21	2	23	...	...	...	122	13	135	10	2	12	19	2	21	93	9	102	94.1	8.9	103.0
Total for 1889	91	10	101	27	3	30	...	...	...	118	13	131	8	1	9	9	1	10	101	11	112	95.2	10.2	105.4

*No criminal lunatics were admitted into the Poona Asylum.

D.—VACCINATION.

D.—VACCI

(1).—Statement showing the particulars of Vaccination in the Bombay

Number.	Circles and Districts.	Population of districts according to Census of 1881.	Average population per square mile.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	
1	2	3	4	5	6			7	
					Males.	Females.	Total.		
THE WESTERN REGISTRATION DISTRICT.									
1	Khándesh	1,237,231	124.43	26	{ P. 20,428 R. 280	20,254 84	40,682 364	1,579	
2	Násik	781,206	131.52	15	{ P. 11,264 R. 117	11,097 60	22,361 177	1,503	
3	Thána	807,367	205.12	17	{ P. 11,673 R. 630	11,528 168	23,201 798	1,412	
4	Kolába	482,830	267.76	13	{ P. 7,047 R. 400	6,834 212	13,881 612	1,115	
5	} Native States ...	Mewás States	21,542	...	1	{ P. 519 R. 61	456 64	975 125	1,100
6		Dáng Territory	46,065	15.70	...	149	159	308	308
7		Jawhár	48,556	90.93	1	{ P. 858 R. 70	865 80	1,723 150	1,873
8		Janjira	76,361	234.96	2	{ P. 1,281 R. 54	1,324 7	2,605 61	1,333
9		Surgána	14,205	...	1	{ P. ... R. 37	30	67	67
Totals by establishments in Western Registration District.		Cantonment	2,969	...	1	{ P. 107 R. 9	81	188 9	197
		Municipal	133,698	4,923.30	8	{ P. 3,445 R. 446	3,227 43	6,672 489	895
		Local Fund	3,171,967	148.59	62	{ P. 46,860 R. 972	46,405 481	93,265 1,453	1,528
		Native States	206,729	39.41	5	{ P. 2,844 R. 185	2,834 151	5,678 336	1,203
Total ...			3,515,363	132.74	76	{ P. 53,256 R. 1,612	52,547 675	105,803 2,287	1,422
THE PRESIDENCY CIRCLE.									
10	Bombay City (Municipal)	773,196	35,145.27	8	{ P. 10,064 R. 929	9,589 126	19,653 1,055	2,588	
THE CENTRAL REGISTRATION DISTRICT.									
11	Ahmednagar	751,228	112.69	15	{ P. 14,608 R. 424	14,488 86	29,096 510	1,974	
12	Poona	900,621	168.41	18	{ P. 17,421 R. 559	16,873 24	34,294 583	1,938	
13	Sholápur	582,487	128.83	14	{ P. 13,359 R. 458	12,750 22	26,109 480	1,899	
14	Sátára	1,062,350	212.98	20	{ P. 21,813 R. 624	20,625 48	42,438 672	2,155	
15	Ratnágiri	997,090	254.22	16	{ P. 16,972 R. 691	16,302 180	33,274 871	2,134	
16	} Native States ...	Akalkot	58,040	116.54	1	{ P. 1,178 R. 6	1,188 1	2,366 7	2,373
17		Modnimb	13,773	154.75	...	{ P. 304 R. 24	315	619 24	643
18	} Sátára Jághirs ...	Pant Pratinidhi... ..	58,916	131.80	2	{ P. 1,047 R. 3	985 1	2,032 4	1,018
19		Pant Sachiv	145,876	97.84	3	{ P. 2,545 R. 2	2,407 ...	4,952 2	1,651
20		Phaltan	58,402	147.11	1	{ P. 1,115 R. 1	1,171 1	2,286 2	2,288
Total ...			263,194	112.72	6	{ P. 4,707 R. 6	4,563 2	9,270 8	1,546
21	Sávantvádi	174,433	193.81	5	{ P. 2,844 R. 218	2,860 61	5,704 279	1,197	

NATION.

Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year 1890-91.

PRIMARY VACCINATIONS.				RE-VACCINATIONS.		PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL CASES.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during previous five years.	
Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
	Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 6 years.	Total of all ages.									
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
40,780	22,195	9,264	38,607	364	243	94.81	66.76	31.40	37,385	30.22	732	0.59
22,384	14,329	6,336	20,856	177	124	93.27	70.06	26.86	20,069	25.52	271	0.35
23,234	13,681	8,081	22,418	800	272	96.63	34.09	28.10	19,988	24.76	200	0.25
13,881	12,091	1,672	13,721	612	444	98.85	72.55	29.34	14,557	30.15	133	0.28
975	119	384	936	125	115	96.00	92.00	48.79	...	...	...	...
308	51	191	302	...	...	98.05	...	6.56	...	...	...	...
1,723	1,241	460	1,722	150	150	99.94	100.	38.75	1,587	32.68	...	...
2,606	1,930	631	2,563	61	45	99.54	73.77	34.55	2,464	32.27	...	...
67	12	33	54	...	...	80.00	...	3.80	...	...	...	...
188	140	27	167	9	3	88.83	33.33	57.26	252	84.94	2	0.67
6,672	4,749	1,367	6,340	489	122	95.02	24.95	48.33	3,560	26.18	51	0.38
93,419	64,317	23,959	89,095	1,455	958	95.53	65.93	28.39	88,207	27.81	1,283	0.40
5,679	3,353	1,699	5,607	336	310	98.76	92.26	28.62	4,051	19.60	...	...
105,958	72,559	27,052	101,209	2,289	1,393	95.66	60.91	29.19	96,070	27.13	1,336	0.38
19,810	15,629	2,673	19,076	1,055	381	97.06	36.11	25.16	18,048	23.34	204	0.26
29,125	23,393	3,790	27,256	510	300	93.68	58.82	36.68	30,127	40.10	83	0.11
34,320	22,919	8,499	31,595	583	393	92.13	67.41	35.52	29,836	33.13	236	0.26
26,133	20,968	3,615	24,658	480	394	94.44	82.08	43.01	24,533	42.12	70	0.12
42,496	32,890	6,245	39,263	672	446	92.52	66.37	37.38	39,845	37.50	38	0.03
33,356	22,887	8,813	32,072	871	564	96.39	64.75	32.73	31,946	32.04	132	0.13
2,366	1,665	465	2,131	7	7	90.07	100.	36.84	1,849	32.55	...	...
619	474	93	569	24	21	91.92	87.50	42.84	483	35.07	...	...
2,037	1,076	552	1,633	4	...	80.36	...	27.72	1,527	25.92	...	...
4,952	2,823	1,817	4,706	2	2	95.03	100.	32.27	4,551	31.06	...	...
2,257	1,573	609	2,192	2	1	95.89	50.00	37.55	1,910	32.70	...	...
9,276	5,472	2,978	8,531	8	3	92.03	37.50	32.42	7,968	30.27	...	...
5,729	4,421	1,043	5,486	279	145	96.18	51.97	32.28	5,282	30.28	...	...

D.—VACCI

(1).—Statement showing the particulars of Vaccination in the Bombay

Number.	Circles and Districts.	Population of Districts according to Census of 1881.	Average population per square mile.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	
					Males.	Females.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6			7	
Totals by establishments in Central Registration District.	Cantonment	37,381	4,255.40	1	{ P. 963 R. 382	656 4	1,619 386	2,005	
	Municipal	268,015	31,318.17	8	{ P. 5,837 R. 693	5,481 62	11,318 755		1,509
	Local Fund	3,988,380	156.85	74	{ P. 77,373 R. 1,681	74,901 294	152,274 1,975	2,084	
	Native States	509,440	133.29	12	{ P. 9,033 R. 254	8,926 64	17,959 318		1,523
	Total	4,803,216	164.12	95	{ P. 93,206 R. 3,010	89,964 424	183,170 3,434	1,964	
THE SOUTHERN REGISTRATION DISTRICT.									
22	Belgaum	864,014	185.54	17	{ P. 16,518 R. 2,646	15,660 600	32,178 3,246	2,084	
23	Dhárwár	882,907	194.70	22	{ P. 16,036 R. 3,285	15,077 192	31,113 3,477	1,572	
24	Bijápur	638,493	110.90	13	{ P. 12,742 R. 3,190	12,184 536	24,926 3,726	2,204	
25	Kánara	421,840	107.87	16	{ P. 6,409 R. 1,292	5,847 639	12,256 1,931	887	
26	Southern Maráthá Jaghirs.	Sángli	196,832	219.68	7	{ P. 3,382 R. 442	3,238 166	6,620 608	1,033
27		Jamkhandi	83,917	170.56	2	{ P. 1,772 R. 56	1,700 4	3,472 60	1,766
28		Miraj (Senior)	55,959	222.94	2	{ P. 1,190 R. 92	1,196 10	2,386 102	1,244
29		Do. (Junior)	30,541	146.83	1	{ P. 498 R. 1	473 ...	971 1	972
30		Kurundvád (Senior)	35,187	193.33	1	{ P. 398 R. 69	400 12	798 81	879
31		Do. (Junior)	25,811	226.41	1	{ P. 393 R. 2	345 ...	738 2	740
32		Mudhol	52,163	144.10	1	{ P. 1,174 R. 350	1,112 160	2,286 510	2,796
33		Rámdurg	29,570	211.21	1	{ P. 689 R. 112	668 6	1,357 118	1,475
Total		509,980	192.81	16	{ P. 9,496 R. 1,124	9,132 358	18,628 1,482	1,257	
34	{ Under the Dhárwár Agency. } Sávanúr State	14,763	210.90	1	{ P. 292 R. 72	317 15	609 87	696	
35	Kollhápúr State	800,189	284.16	13	{ P. 13,438 R. 4,289	13,010 1,218	26,448 5,507	2,458	
36	{ Under the Bijápur Agency. } Jath	55,493	56.08	2	{ P. 1,683 R. 394	1,641 104	3,324 498	1,911	
Totals by establishments in Southern Registration District.	Municipal	162,012	9,432.54	8	{ P. 4,653 R. 1,085	4,322 66	8,975 1,151	1,266	
	Local Fund	2,645,242	140.95	60	{ P. 47,052 R. 9,328	44,446 1,901	91,498 11,229	1,712	
	Native States	1,380,425	209.19	32	{ P. 24,909 R. 5,879	24,100 1,695	49,009 7,574	1,768	
	Total	4,187,679	164.49	100	{ P. 76,614 R. 16,292	72,868 3,662	1,49,482 19,954	1,694	

NATION—continued.

Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year 1890-91—continued.

PRIMARY VACCINATIONS.				RE-VACCINATION.		PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL CASES.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during previous five years.	
Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
	Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 6 years.	Total of all Ages.									
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,619	1,201	390	1,605	386	255	99.14	66.06	49.76	2,017	53.96	5	0.13
11,327	7,715	2,504	10,397	755	647	91.86	85.70	41.21	9,918	37.01	128	0.48
152,484	114,141	27,969	142,842	1,975	1,195	93.81	60.51	36.11	144,352	36.19	426	0.11
17,990	12,032	4,579	16,717	318	176	93.08	55.35	33.16	15,622	30.66	...	...
183,420	135,089	35,541	171,561	3,434	2,273	93.66	66.19	36.19	171,909	35.79	559	0.12
32,224	10,716	10,772	30,817	3,246	2,031	95.77	62.56	38.02	30,257	35.07	138	0.16
31,258	19,567	8,018	28,145	3,480	1,790	90.46	51.40	23.90	29,621	33.95	184	0.21
25,082	15,782	7,413	23,515	3,726	2,169	94.34	58.21	40.23	26,893	42.12	129	0.20
12,292	3,401	5,615	10,776	1,932	1,287	87.92	66.65	28.59	11,989	28.42	166	0.39
6,641	4,660	1,326	6,069	608	388	91.67	63.81	32.81	5,667	28.33	...	...
3,473	1,948	1,438	3,416	60	58	98.39	96.67	41.49	3,335	39.84	...	...
2,394	1,648	668	2,333	102	97	97.78	95.09	43.42	2,204	39.39	...	...
973	546	408	953	1	1	98.15	100.	31.24	751	24.59	...	...
798	267	445	712	81	46	89.22	56.79	21.55	1,149	32.65	...	...
738	412	263	675	2	2	91.46	100.	26.23	818	31.68	...	...
2,315	1,656	580	2,255	510	420	98.65	82.35	51.28	2,408	46.16	...	...
1,377	737	546	1,286	118	39	94.77	33.05	44.71	1,216	41.12	...	...
18,709	11,874	5,664	17,699	1,482	1,051	95.01	70.92	36.36	17,548	34.49	...	...
611	390	160	553	87	61	90.80	70.11	41.59	784	53.11	...	...
26,497	17,989	7,501	25,725	5,507	3,638	97.27	66.06	36.69	28,685	35.85	...	...
3,324	2,065	723	2,809	498	394	84.51	79.12	57.72	2,697	48.60	...	...
8,991	5,416	2,790	8,536	1,154	842	95.11	73.15	57.89	8,154	50.33	111	8.87
91,865	53,050	29,028	84,717	11,230	6,435	92.59	57.31	31.46	90,606	34.25	476	0.18
49,141	32,318	14,045	46,786	7,574	5,144	95.46	67.92	37.62	49,714	36.01	...	...
119,997	90,784	45,866	140,039	19,958	12,421	93.68	62.75	36.41	148,474	35.45	617	0.15

D.—VACCI

(1).—Statement showing the particulars of Vaccination in the Bombay

Number.	Circles and Districts.	Population of Districts according to Census of 1881.	Average population per square mile.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	
1	2	3	4	5	6			7	
					Males.	Females.	Total.		
THE EASTERN GUJARÁT REGISTRATION DISTRICT.									
37	Surat	614,198	369.44	11	{ P. 9,652 R. 279	9,463 38	19,115 317	1,767	
38	Broach	326,930	224.99	6	{ P. 4,891 R. 635	4,745 170	9,636 805	1,740	
39	Kaira	804,800	500.31	11	{ P. 13,098 R. 168	11,145 28	24,243 196	2,222	
40	Panch Maháls	255,479	158.35	6	{ P. 4,714 R. 84	4,554 32	9,268 116	1,564	
41	Ahmedábád	856,324	224.10	15	{ P. 13,787 R. 289	12,994 44	26,781 333	1,808	
42	Rewa Kántha States	543,452	113.41	15	{ P. 11,491 R. 335	11,081 100	22,572 435	1,534	
43	Mahi Kántha States	517,485	46.84	8	{ P. 7,424 R. 60	6,744 11	14,168 71	1,780	
44	Cambay	86,074	245.93	1	{ P. 1,236 R. 5	1,183 1	2,419 6	2,425	
45	Surat Agency ...	Dharampor	101,289	127.57	3	{ P. 1,925 R. 3	1,925 5	3,850 8	1,286
46		Bánsda	34,122	88.86	1	{ P. 602 R. 1	625 ...	1,227 1	1,228
47		Sachin Local Fund	15,721	374.31	...	{ P. 232 R. 3	246 ...	480 3	483
48	Jambughoda Local Fund	6,440	45.03	...	{ P. 112 R. 3	99 3	211 6	217	
Totals by establishments in Eastern Gujarát Registration District.		Municipal	317,912	40,205.69	7	{ P. 5,592 R. 239	5,397 29	10,989 268	1,608
		Local Fund	2,559,126	247.60	42	{ P. 40,873 R. 1,222	37,827 286	78,700 1,508	1,910
		Native States	1,282,422	73.84	28	{ P. 22,678 R. 404	21,538 117	44,236 521	1,598
		Cantonment	2,854	...	...	{ P. 21 R. 24	24 45	45	45
Total ...			4,162,314	150.20	77	{ P. 69,164 R. 1,965	64,806 432	133,970 2,297	1,770
THE WESTERN GUJARÁT CIRCLE—KÁTHIAWÁR STATES.									
49	Jháláwád Pránt...	Limbdi	43,063	153.80	1	{ P. 1,001 R. 14	945 ...	1,946 14	1,960
50		Dhrángadhra	99,686	87.29	1	{ P. 977 R. 22	965 7	1,942 29	1,971
51		Four other States	296,880	103.44	4	{ P. 4,246 R. 98	4,216 70	8,462 168	2,157
Total ...			439,629	102.43	6	{ P. 6,224 R. 134	6,126 77	12,350 211	2,093
52	Hálár Pránt ...	Rájkot	61,809	229.77	1	{ P. 1,255 R. 20	1,141 14	2,396 34	2,464
53		Do. Cantonment	6,013	2,696.41		{ P. 17 R. ...	14 3	31 3	
54		Gondal	135,604	197.41	2	{ P. 2,899 R. 44	2,799 26	5,698 70	2,884
55		Morvi	89,964	121.57	1	{ P. 1,352 R. 39	1,349 21	2,701 60	2,761
56		Navánagar	316,147	93.16	3	{ P. 3,354 R. 102	3,338 22	6,712 124	2,279
57	Three other States	74,790	207.13	3	{ P. 3,726 R. 10	3,763 5	7,489 15	2,501	
Total ...			684,327	116.93	10	{ P. 12,603 R. 215	12,424 91	25,027 306	2,533

NATION—continued.

Presidency, including Sind and Aclen, during the year 1890-91—continued.

PRIMARY VACCINATIONS.				Re-VACCINATIONS.		PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL CASES.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during previous five years.				
Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.			
	Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 6 years.	Total of all ages.					8					9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
19,159	15,013	3,599	18,759	317	120	98.13	37.85	30.73	19,618	31.94	78	0.12			
9,659	8,190	1,114	9,352	805	448	97.05	55.65	29.97	10,624	32.49	68	0.21			
24,307	20,206	3,477	23,753	196	131	97.97	66.83	29.67	25,066	31.15	34	0.04			
9,283	6,688	2,124	9,015	116	88	97.26	75.86	35.63	9,568	37.45	12	0.04			
26,862	23,165	2,998	26,220	333	208	97.90	62.46	30.86	29,020	33.89	35	0.04			
22,610	10,680	10,168	21,984	436	283	97.39	65.05	49.75	17,663	32.59	...	...	
14,180	10,619	3,161	13,968	71	50	98.58	70.42	27.08	14,514	28.09	...	...	
2,424	1,837	503	2,361	6	4	97.60	66.66	27.47	2,145	24.92	...	...	
3,851	1,475	2,066	3,765	8	5	97.79	62.50	37.22	4,756	46.95	...	...	
1,235	727	455	1,220	1	1	99.42	100	35.78	1,431	41.93	...	...	
481	297	161	460	3	1	95.83	33.33	29.32	431	27.41	...	...	
225	167	21	201	6	1	95.26	16.66	31.36	184	28.57	...	...	
11,004	9,433	1,265	10,733	268	93	97.67	34.70	34.05	10,522	33.22	41	0.13			
78,932	64,264	12,215	76,984	1,508	904	97.81	59.94	30.43	83,333	32.56	186	0.07			
44,300	25,338	16,353	43,298	522	343	97.87	65.83	34.03	41,124	32.06	...	...	
45	29	14	43	...	...	95.55	...	15.06	41	14.36	...	...	
134,281	99,064	29,847	151,058	2,298	1,340	97.82	58.33	31.88	135,020	32.44	227	0.05			
1,978	1,320	541	1,867	14	7	95.94	50.00	43.52	2,615	60.72	...	...	
1,942	1,327	539	1,871	29	15	96.34	51.72	18.92	2,450	24.58	...	...	
8,485	5,893	2,242	8,171	168	109	96.56	64.88	27.89	9,720	32.74	...	...	
12,405	8,540	3,322	11,909	211	131	96.42	62.08	27.38	14,765	33.60	...	...	
2,401	1,157	1,076	2,255	34	21	94.11	61.76	36.82	2,021	32.69	...	...	
32	13	10	25	3	2	80.64	66.66	4.49	128	21.28	...	...	
5,699	3,891	1,139	5,367	70	28	94.19	40.00	39.78	5,136	37.87	...	...	
2,704	2,047	553	2,610	60	46	96.63	76.66	29.52	2,730	30.34	...	...	
6,715	4,420	1,856	6,329	124	98	94.29	79.03	20.32	7,659	24.32	...	...	
7,490	4,872	2,334	7,226	15	11	96.48	73.33	96.76	7,778	103.99	...	...	
25,041	16,401	7,268	23,812	306	206	95.14	67.32	35.09	25,482	37.23	...	...	

D.—VACCI

(1).—Statement showing the particulars of Vaccination in the Bombay

Number.	Circles and Districts.	Population of Districts according to census of 1881.	Average population per square mile.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.		
1	2	3	4	5	6			7		
THE WESTERN GUJARAT CIRCLE—KATHIAWAR STATES—concluded.										
58	Sorath Pránt	Junágad	387,499	101.97	4	{ P. 4,561 R. 67	4,488 34	9,049 101	2,287	
59		Jetpur	92,553	165.27	1	{ P. 1,223 R. 4	1,211 3	2,434 7		2,441
60		Porbandar	71,072	125.42	1	{ P. 1,189 R. 22	1,114 18	2,303 40			2,343
61		Bántva	38,517	189.46	1	{ P. 1,260 R. 35	1,170 28	2,430 63		2,493
62		Four other States ...	50,139	195.74	4	{ P. 4,252 R. 91	4,186 51	8,438 142			2,145
Total ...		639,780	118.81	11	{ P. 12,485 R. 219	12,169 134	24,654 353	2,273		
63	Gohelváád Pránt...	Bhávnagar	420,708	147.10	6	{ P. 6,642 R. 78	6,384 17		13,026 95	2,187
64		Pálitána	62,122	203.68	1	{ P. 873 R. 12	879 7	1,752 19	1,771	
65		Valá	68,296	151.10	1	{ P. 878 R. 15	783 7	1,661 22		1,683
66		Jasdan	29,037	263.97	1	{ P. 1,281 R. 16	1,267 3	2,548 19	2,567	
Total ...		580,163	155.66	9	{ P. 9,674 R. 121	9,313 34	18,987 155	2,127		
Káthiáwár States, Total ...		2,343,899	147.69	36	{ P. 40,986 R. 689	40,032 336	81,018 1,025		2,279	
67	Pálanpur	576,478	72.06	11	{ P. 9,992 R. 37	9,542 65	19,534 102	1,785		
Totals by establishments in Western Gujarát Circle.										
	Government	126,019	110.98	2	{ P. 2,285 R. 21	2,109 20	4,394 41	2,217		
	Native States	2,794,358	106.98	45	{ P. 48,693 R. 705	47,465 381	96,158 1,086		2,161	
Total ..		2,920,377	107.14	47	{ P. 50,978 R. 726	49,574 401	100,552 1,127	2,163		
THE SIND REGISTRATION DISTRICT.										
68	Karáchi	478,688	33.91	14	{ P. 8,923 R. 1,297	8,173 948	17,096 2,245	1,381		
69	Hyderábád	754,624	83.57	14	{ P. 12,992 R. 1,273	11,095 726	24,093 1,999		1,864	
70	Thar and Párkar... ..	203,344	15.97	7	{ P. 5,328 R. 385	4,548 1,019	9,876 1,404	1,611		
71	Shikárpur	832,966	84.92	21	{ P. 16,564 R. 2,067	14,741 3,506	31,305 5,573		1,756	
72	Upper Sind Frontier	144,181	61.86	4	{ P. 3,160 R. 353	2,829 521	5,989 874	1,716		
73	Khairpur State	129,153	21.14	3	{ P. 1,970 R.	1,705 1	3,675 1		1,225	
Totals by establishments in Sind Registration District.										
	Municipal	206,824	5,347.74	9	{ P. 5,089 R. 1,141	4,346 580	9,435 1,721	1,240		
	Local Fund	2,206,999	46.00	51	{ P. 41,884 R. 4,234	37,040 6,140	78,924 10,374		1,751	
	Native States	129,153	21.14	3	{ P. 1,970 R.	1,705 1	3,675 1	1,225		
Total ...		2,542,976	46.99	63	{ P. 48,943 R. 5,375	43,091 6,721	92,034 12,096		1,653	

NATION—continued.

Presidency, including Sind and Ajen, during the year 1890-91—continued.

PRIMARY VACCINATIONS				RE-VACCINATIONS.		PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL CASES.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during previous five years.	
Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
	Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 6 years.	Total of all ages.									
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
9,057	5,035	3,247	8,495	101	60	93·87	59·40	24·65	7,606	19·62	...	...
2,436	1,189	957	2,195	7	5	90·18	71·43	23·77	2,163	23·37	...	...
2,306	1,598	585	2,211	40	27	96·00	67·50	31·48	2,153	30·29	...	...
2,430	1,638	697	2,340	63	41	96·29	65·07	61·81	2,749	71·37	...	...
8,438	5,148	2,740	8,001	142	84	94·80	59·15	161·25	8,755	174·61	...	...
24,607	14,608	8,226	23,242	353	217	94·27	61·47	36·66	23,426	36·61	...	...
13,066	6,992	5,112	12,195	95	54	93·62	56·84	29·11	12,721	30·23	...	...
1,752	1,170	517	1,695	19	6	96·74	31·57	27·38	1,751	28·18	...	...
1,661	895	657	1,546	22	12	93·07	54·54	22·81	1,509	22·09	...	...
2,548	1,247	1,143	2,419	19	2	94·94	10·52	83·37	2,185	75·24	...	...
19,027	10,294	7,429	17,855	155	74	94·03	47·72	30·90	18,166	31·31	...	...
81,140	49,813	26,245	76,818	1,025	628	94·81	61·26	33·04	81,859	34·91	...	...
19,741	14,680	4,219	19,024	102	78	97·38	76·47	33·11	21,954	39·08	...	...
4,400	2,828	1,357	4,209	41	25	93·74	60·97	33·60	4,303	34·15	...	...
96,281	61,695	29,107	91,633	1,086	681	95·29	62·70	33·03	99,519	35·61	...	...
100,681	64,523	30,464	95,842	1,127	706	95·31	62·64	33·06	103,813	35·54	...	...
17,228	10,268	5,324	15,974	2,249	1,335	93·44	59·47	36·16	16,560	34·60	267	0·55
24,140	16,067	6,108	22,438	1,999	1,274	93·13	52·42	31·12	23,363	30·96	265	0·35
9,883	4,502	4,820	9,625	1,404	894	97·46	63·78	51·78	11,246	55·31	27	0·13
31,383	25,987	3,357	29,467	5,573	3,247	94·13	58·26	39·27	33,018	39·64	150	0·18
6,054	4,224	1,176	5,479	874	605	91·48	69·22	42·20	6,373	44·20	12	0·08
3,679	2,546	963	3,551	1	1	96·63	100	27·50	3,483	26·97	...	...
9,539	7,734	874	8,857	1,725	1,190	93·87	69·15	48·58	10,834	52·38	166	0·84
79,149	53,314	19,911	74,126	10,374	6,165	93·92	59·43	36·38	79,726	36·12	555	0·52
3,679	2,546	963	3,551	1	1	96·63	100	27·50	3,433	26·97	...	...
92,367	63,594	21,748	86,534	12,100	7,356	94·02	60·81	36·92	91,143	36·98	721	0·28

D.—VACCI

(1).—Statement showing the particulars of Vaccination in the Bombay

Number	Circles and Districts.	Population of Districts according to Census of 1881.	Average population per square mile.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6			7
THE BARODA CIRCLE.								
74	Baroda States	2,185,005	254.96	36	{ P. 36,845 R. 975	34,144 245	70,989 1,220	} 2,006
THE CUTCH CIRCLE.								
75	Cutch States	512,084	78.78	17	{ P. 10,499 R. 76	9,993 51	20,492 127	} 1,213
ADEN.								
76	Aden Municipality	34,860	3,005.17	2	315	155	470	235
77	Khelat ... ..	...	...	...	{ P. 5 R. 2	9 1	14 3	} 17
BY ESTABLISHMENTS.								
Total of the Bombay Presidency.	Government	126,019	110.98	2	{ P. 2,285 R. 21	2,109 20	4,394 41	} 2,217
	Municipal	1,899,371	14,743.27	50	{ P. 34,995 R. 4,533	32,517 906	67,512 5,439	} 1,459
	Cantonment	40,350	4,593.38	2	{ P. 1,091 R. 391	761 4	1,852 395	} 1,123
	Local Fund	14,571,714	117.64	289	{ P. 254,042 R. 17,437	240,619 9,102	494,661 26,539	} 1,803
	Native States	8,999,616	112.64	178	{ P. 157,476 R. 8,480	150,734 2,706	308,210 11,186	} 1,794
78	In British Territory	16,503,663	132.95	343	{ P. 289,890 R. 22,356	273,662 10,012	563,552 32,368	} 1,737
79	In Native State Territory	9,133,407	112.46	178	{ P. 159,999 R. 8,506	153,078 2,726	313,077 11,232	} 1,822
	Total for 1890	25,637,070	124.86	521	{ P. 449,889 R. 30,862	426,740 12,738	876,629 43,600	} 1,766
	Total for 1889	25,615,528	124.86	509	{ P. 458,887 R. 38,097	432,153 16,477	891,040 54,574	} 1,857

NATION—concluded.

Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year 1890-91—concluded.

Total.	PRIMARY VACCINATIONS.			RE-VACCINATIONS.		PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL CASES.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous years.		Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during previous five years.	
	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
	Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 6 years.	Total of all ages.									
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
71,091	62,250	5,965	68,509	1,220	744	96.51	60.98	31.69	67,642	30.96	...	...
20,376	14,143	5,635	20,190	127	122	98.53	96.06	30.86	21,400	41.79	...	...
470	35	71	282	...	...	60.00	...	8.09	632	13.13	...	...
14	5	8	14	3	3	100.	100.	...	309	...	...	...
4,400	2,828	1,357	4,209	41	25	95.79	60.98	33.60	4,303	34.15	...	...
67,813	50,711	11,634	64,221	5,446	3,275	95.13	60.21	35.54	61,668	32.47	731	0.38
1,852	1,370	440	1,815	395	258	98.00	65.32	51.38	2,310	57.25	7	0.17
495,849	349,086	113,082	467,764	26,542	15,657	94.56	59.00	33.18	486,224	33.37	2,926	0.20
308,751	213,680	78,407	296,305	11,187	7,524	96.14	67.26	33.76	302,855	33.65	...	...
558,927	400,822	125,033	533,349	32,378	19,190	94.64	59.29	33.48	545,595	33.06	3,664	0.22
319,738	216,853	79,887	300,965	11,233	7,549	96.13	67.21	33.78	311,765	34.13	...	...
878,665	617,675	204,920	834,314	43,611	26,739	95.17	61.33	33.59	857,360	33.44	3,664	0.14
892,963	593,345	240,300	846,038	54,599	33,641	94.95	61.64	34.34	833,664	32.55	4,930	0.19

CHAPTER VII. A.—EDUCATION.

(1).—Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Bombay Presidency at the end of the official year 1890-91.

(For details, see Statement No. III.)

AREA AND POPULATION.			—	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.		Grand total.	Percentage of	REMARKS.	
Total area in square miles.	Number of Towns* and Villages.	Population (1891).		University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.				
				Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
189,333 ...	Towns ... 267	Males ... 13,804,164	Institutions.	For Males...	9	4	344	8,248	8	29	8,642	84	2,547	11,269	Institutions to number of towns and villages. } 31·64	
	Villages ... 37,579	Females ... 12,968,732		For Females	...	...	59	616	7	...	682	...	26	708	
	Total ... 37,846	Total ... 26,772,896	Total	...	9	4	403	8,864	15	29	9,324	84	2,569	11,977		
				Scholars.	For Males	1,281	554	37,793	446,891	708	1,956	489,183	1,259	60,774	551,216	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.† } 26·62
					For Females	8	12	3,921	59,781	173	14	63,909	34	5,339	69,282	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.† } 3·56
			Total	...	1,289	566	41,714	506,672	881	1,970	553,092	1,293	66,113	620,498	15·45	

* A place containing 5,000 inhabitants or upwards is treated as a town, and a place containing less than 5,000 inhabitants as a village, but municipalities are treated as towns whatever their population.
 † The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

A.—EDUCATION—continued.

(2).—Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the official year 1890-91.

(For details, see Statement No. IV.)

B 880—71 op

1890-91.]

1	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.¶							TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.¶								Total expenditure on Public Instruction.	Remarks.	
	University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.			Total.	Univer- sity.	Direc- tion.	Inspec- tion.	Scholar- ships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscel- laneous.			Total.
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.												
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1. Institutions	3,06,362	1,22,802	12,41,273	23,94,162	1,06,522	3,00,391	44,71,512	1,08,971	43,345	2,62,784	86,963	4,45,188	3,529	26,506	9,77,266	54,48,778		
			2,02,388	2,86,770	34,408		5,03,566									5,03,566		
Total	3,06,362	1,22,802	14,43,661	26,80,932	1,40,930	3,00,391	49,75,078	1,08,971	43,345	2,62,784	86,963	4,45,188	3,529	26,506	9,77,266	59,52,344		
2. (a) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total Provincial expenditure on Public Instruction	7.1	2.0	16.8	33.5	4.4	7.9	73.6	1.0	2.2	10.6	1.3	10.4	.1	.8	26.4	100		
(b) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total Local Fund expenditure on Public Instruction	.4	....	.8	80.8	3.4	2.0	87.4	..	..	.3	.7	11.6	..	..	12.6	100
(c) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction	3.5	....	14.1	70.4	.1	5.5	93.6	..	..	..	.8	5.6	..	..	6.4	100
(d) Percentages of total expenditure in columns 2-17 to total expenditure on Public Instruction	6.1	2.1	24.3	44.7	2.4	5.0	83.6	1.0	.7	4.4	1.5	7.3	.1	.5	16.4	100		
3. AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	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.		
Government Institutions	296 12 3	148 8 8	18 1 0	2 1 3	140 10 1	139 2 2	41 14 7	46 4 6	6 8 1	3 8 11								
	....	....	1 0 10	0 10 10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total cost	441 10 6	241 11 9	46 14 4	3 7 9	188 14 11	177 12 5	72 9 5											
Local Fund Schools	....	....	1 4 5	2 1 11	....	38 4 0	2 2 4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	....	....	3 7 1	2 13 6	47 7 3	33 10 3	2 14 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total cost	....	....	15 14 3	5 8 10	47 7 3	157 12 2	5 11 2									
Municipal Schools	....	....	3 5 6	1 11 8	15 3 9	13 10 9	1 12 11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	....	....	8 15 5	2 12 10	11 15 4	43 2 3	3 1 3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total cost	....	....	21 10 2	6 2 10	42 6 0	69 6 3	6 13 4									
Institutions in Native States	349 1 7	....	22 3 1	3 13 11	159 13 9	58 8 6	5 4 3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	....	....	1 0 0	0 7 6	....	1 4 9	0 7 11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total cost	410 14 5	....	31 10 7	5 0 7	161 11 6	69 14 6	6 14 4										
Aided Institutions	64 5 6	....	10 11 4	0 11 4	52 5 2	67 4 4	3 10 2	26 5 8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	....	....	1 0 0	0 8 7	....	29 7 6	1 0 3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total cost	205 2 10	....	40 2 10	5 4 11	162 6 4	187 14 7	14 15 6										
Unaided Institutions	22 0 2	....	23 2 3	8 7 2	....	....	18 14 2									
All Institutions	112 0 3	147 1 6	8 1 7	1 5 6	105 6 6	83 9 7	2 11 2	12 9 4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	....	....	1 5 5	1 14 4	35 11 3	19 6 6	1 15 10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total cost	250 8 0	239 6 1	35 13 8	5 8 0	175 15 1	164 0 11	9 6 8											

† The annual cost is calculated on the direct expenditure only.
¶ Fractions of a rupee are omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[App. VII. A. (2).]

A.—EDUCATION

(3).—Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.																					
Class of Institutions.		UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.																UNDER PRIVATE			
		Managed by Government.				Managed by District Local Boards.				Managed by Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by the Department or by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.																					
<i>Arts Colleges.</i>																					
	English	2	393	335	308	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	80	82	75	4	617	584	545
	<i>Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.</i>																				
	Law	2	302	205	242	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	4
	Medicine	1	203	168	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering... ..	1	56	44	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	6	954	843	751	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	80	82	75	4	622	589	549
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>																					
	For Boys—English .	29	7,022	6,832	5,993	16	304	307	239	71	3,102	3,020	2,493	72	6,307	6,029	5,053	105	14,958	14,480	12,441
	For Girls—English .	2	104	95	76	2	33	37	23	1	19	17	14	53	3,571	3,280	2,697
	Total ...	31	7,126	6,927	6,069	16	304	307	239	73	3,135	3,057	2,516	73	6,326	6,046	5,067	158	18,529	17,760	15,138
<i>Primary Schools.</i>																					
	For Boys	30	2,286	2,230	1,459	4,093	221,564	210,958	151,986	559	69,872	67,320	50,076	1,821	106,934	102,831	76,541	1,679	64,787	61,760	50,836
	For Girls	3	261	260	178	129	6,080	5,423	3,439	157	11,260	10,564	6,380	109	10,664	10,108	6,179	150	10,135	9,093	7,138
	Total ...	33	2,547	2,490	1,637	4,222	227,644	216,381	155,425	716	81,132	77,884	57,096	1,930	117,598	112,939	82,720	1,829	74,922	71,453	57,974
<i>Schools for Special Instruction.</i>																					
	Training Schools for Masters	5	556	481	440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	83	92	78	1	69	64	61
	Training Schools for Mistresses	2	90	87	72	1	11	11	10	1	31	24	22	2	25	26	22	1	16	16	15
	Schools of Art	1	259	254	192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools	3	215	183	178	1	9	9	9
	Engineering & Surveying Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Industrial Schools	1	143	134	108	1	153	155	126	1	14	11	6	3	165	155	110	5	8	8	
	Other schools	5	165	136	103	3	33	28	25	1	61	68	46	...	16	14	8	...	23	18	
	Total ...	17	1,428	1,275	1,102	5	197	194	161	3	108	103	74	7	289	287	215	12	831	773	670
Total of colleges and schools of Public Instruction...																					
		87	12,055	11,535	9,550	4,243	228,135	216,882	155,825	792	84,433	81,044	59,626	2,072	124,403	119,354	88,080	2,009	94,004	90,584	74,331

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

- 1. ADVANCED TEACHING—
 - (a) Arabic or Persian
 - (b) Sanskrit
 - (c) Any other Oriental Classic
- 2. ELEMENTARY TEACHING—
 - (a) A Vernacular only or mainly { For Boys ...
 - { For Girls ...
 - (b) The Korán only { For Boys ...
 - { For Girls ...
- 3. OTHER SCHOOLS not conforming to Departmental Standards { For Boys ...
- { For Girls ...

Total ...

GRAND TOTAL ...

—continued.

Bombay Presidency for the official year 1890-91.

MANAGEMENT.				Grand total of Public Institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING			CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.													REMARKS.
Unaided.						English.	A Classical language.	A Vernacular language.	Hindus.										Others.	Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.	
Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.						European and Eurasians.	Portuguese and Native Christians.	Jews.	Parsis.	Mahomedans.	Brahmans.	All Hindus who are not Brahmans or of the low castes.	Low castes, viz. Māhars, Mungis, Chāhmars, Dheds, Mochis, Bhangis, &c.	Aboriginal and Hill tribes.					
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31a	31b	31c	31d	31e	31f	31g	31h	31i	31j	32	33	34	
1	199	222	163	9	1,289	1,289	1,289	...	14	30	7	257	30	576	375	...	...	...	8	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	307	307	...	...	6	6	1	56	3	109	127	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	203	203	...	...	48	23	1	50	2	30	43	...	...	...	12	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	56	56	...	...	8	1	1	5	...	27	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	199	222	163	13	1,855	1,855	1,289	...	75	60	10	374	35	742	659	...	...	...	20	...	...
51	6,188	6,111	5,205	344	37,941	37,941	11,684	19,980	2,021	8,321	260	4,235	1,964	13,821	12,251	49	6	14	611	...	...
1	48	47	34	59	3,773	3,773	411	775	1,698	1,232	64	597	14	108	68	1	...	1	...	463	...	
52	6,234	6,158	5,230	403	41,714	41,714	11,995	20,755	3,719	4,553	314	4,832	1,078	13,929	12,319	40	6	15	611	463	...	
66	2,534	2,474	1,956	8,248	467,967	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	105	103	74	616	38,705	...	154	38,705	14	784	374	2,780	5,523	8,268	20,453	406	29	44	...	913	...	
68	2,639	2,577	2,030	8,864	506,672	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	8	708	32	605	708	...	57	...	...	...	90	361	197	2	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	7	173	33	...	169	16	17	2	1	24	42	71	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	259	...	...	...	10	34	5	28	7	71	194	...	...	...	...	14	...
...	...	...	...	4	224	32	...	...	1	14	4	4	13	98	99	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	14	1,181	35	...	520	70	59	5	144	115	257	510	21	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	9	298	...	...	40	4	10	9	10	27	111	121	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	44	2,851	140	605	1,437	101	108	25	187	276	940	1,160	23	1	...	14	...	...
121	9,072	8,057	7,432	9,324	553,092	43,840	17,073	528,295	3,914	0,103	1,227	12,851	90,131	98,881	319,010	10,133	7,160	682	22,634	1,378	...	
...	...	...	...	30	441	...	441	...	...	...	...	...	441	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	52	750	...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	580	164	...	...	...	...	31	...
...	...	...	...	2	102	...	102	...	...	...	48	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,827	47,884	2,303	166	45,415	1	161	69	1,194	7,070	4,312	34,055	906	113	2	1,112	...	...
...	...	...	...	8	1,064	...	...	1,064	...	5	15	842	121	8	73	...	...	...	...	4	...
...	...	...	...	574	12,073	...	460	11,607	...	...	270	...	11,797	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,269	...
...	...	...	...	17	594	...	...	594	...	...	...	...	594	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...
...	...	...	...	142	4,447	80	32	4,335	4	1	11	701	380	422	2,744	71	1	40	256	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	51	51	...	...	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2,653	67,400	2,434	1,957	63,915	11	186	419	2,853	20,411	5,325	37,966	977	114	71	3,700	36	...
...	...	...	...	11,977	620,498	46,274	19,030	591,310	3,925	9,280	1,646	15,704	110,542	104,209	356,946	11,110	7,274	753	26,334	1,412	...

A.—EDUCATION

(4).—Return of expenditure on Public Instruction in the

PUBLIC																		
UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.																		
Objects of expenditure.	Managed by Government.						Managed by District Local Boards.						Managed by Municipal Boards.					
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.																		
Arts Colleges.																		
English	99,416	...	...	31,295	17,248	1,47,958	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.																		
Law	—5,755	...	...	14,675	2,028	10,948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	19,430	2,400	21,830	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering... ..	81,213	...	...	5,980	2,831	90,024	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,74,874	...	...	71,380	24,507	2,70,761	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.																		
Secondary Schools.																		
For Boys—English... ..	1,20,009	...	6,731	1,82,620	6,354	3,15,783	391	1,057	...	2,602	828	4,878	10,094	515	25,990	27,330	642	64,571
“ Girls—English... ..	5,083	...	562	347	3,031	9,063	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	...	1,413	18	...	1,567
Total	1,25,132	...	7,293	1,82,976	9,445	3,24,846	391	1,057	...	2,602	828	4,878	10,230	515	27,403	27,348	642	66,138
Primary Schools.																		
For Boys	3,237	...	1,598	1,542	...	6,377	4,50,435	5,91,277	...	1,25,135	2,685	11,69,532	1,17,132	10,078	1,65,847	79,054	2,091	4,61,112
“ Girls	1,932	...	90	50	226	2,288	7,807	23,991	...	...	63	31,851	17,718	4,362	52,470	1,081	1,228	76,859
Total	5,169	...	1,688	1,592	226	8,675	4,58,242	6,15,268	...	1,25,135	2,738	12,01,383	1,34,850	14,440	2,18,317	80,135	3,229	4,90,971
Schools for Special Instruction.																		
Training Schools for Masters	62,176	24,362	...	12	...	86,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for Mistresses	17,703	3,062	...	...	...	20,765	...	822	...	...	...	622	365	365	257	...	...	1,017
Schools of Art	34,180	...	...	3,752	8,060	46,301	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	30,094	2,100	...	2,004	105	34,303	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	5,480	5,480	6,500	5,077	...	88	13,442	25,107	1,080	710	3,408	...	284	5,482
Other schools	33,787	...	2,500	3,164	166	39,607	500	1,079	240	...	1,944	3,763	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,78,249	29,524	2,500	8,932	13,801	2,33,006	7,000	6,678	240	88	15,366	20,392	1,445	1,075	3,695	...	284	6,499
Buildings	3,127	...	...	...	175	3,302	30,392	70,831	...	...	2,459	1,03,672	11,185	...	13,579	...	...	24,704
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)	837	...	...	...	...	837	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	66
Total	3,964	...	...	...	175	4,139	30,392	70,831	...	...	2,459	1,03,672	11,185	...	13,579	...	66	24,730
University ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Arts Colleges ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Schools other than Training Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on Public Instruction	4,87,388	29,524	11,481	2,64,980	48,151	8,41,427	4,06,015	6,93,834	240	1,27,825	21,411	13,39,325	1,57,710	16,030	2,02,094	1,07,183	4,221	5,78,438

—continued.

Bombay Presidency for the official year 1890-91.

INSTITUTIONS.

Maintained by Native States,						UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.											TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM					Grand total.
						Aided by the Department or by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States.						Unaided.										
Native State Revenue.	Local Cess levied in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Native State Revenues, &c.	Total.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	8	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
28,626	...	...	4,029	1,039	33,694	37,578	3,478	11,913	40,935	25,919	...	1,10,823	4,886	...	4,886	1,36,994	3,478	11,913	81,145	72,832	3,06,362	
...
...
...
28,626	...	...	4,029	1,039	33,694	37,578	3,478	11,913	40,935	25,919	...	1,10,823	4,886	...	4,886	2,12,452	3,478	11,913	1,21,230	80,091	4,29,164	
1,31,954	5,780	270	40,112	4,853	1,88,969	1,42,167	5,210	12,041	2,13,618	1,51,219	669	5,24,923	1,15,790	26,353	1,42,149	2,72,721	6,782	44,762	5,88,097	3,28,021	12,41,373	
2,230	...	...	311	...	2,441	48,112	...	480	61,944	76,631	1,890	1,88,977	114	226	316	53,321	...	2,455	62,634	83,978	21,830	
1,34,184	5,780	270	40,323	4,853	1,91,410	1,90,289	5,210	12,521	2,75,562	2,27,849	2,169	7,13,900	1,15,910	20,570	1,42,489	3,26,042	6,782	47,217	6,50,721	4,12,899	14,43,661	
3,87,311	47,076	2,326	61,566	13,991	5,12,270	30,677	21,305	14,285	59,946	1,51,390	3,490	2,81,039	9,748	11,024	20,772	6,01,481	6,52,596	1,81,730	3,36,901	8,21,364	23,94,163	
49,629	3,298	...	11	3,778	56,704	19,941	1,510	1,260	5,982	69,360	...	98,053	...	1,905	1,035	47,398	29,863	53,820	7,124	1,28,546	2,66,770	
4,36,940	50,362	2,326	61,577	17,769	5,68,974	50,618	22,815	15,545	65,928	2,20,756	3,490	3,78,152	9,748	12,029	21,777	6,48,879	6,82,459	2,35,560	3,44,115	7,49,029	26,60,936	
12,405	...	...	53	...	12,468	2,000	...	...	...	5,514	...	7,514	...	...	...	64,176	24,362	...	65	17,919	1,06,623	
6,458	...	...	...	168	6,626	2,186	...	...	1,000	2,392	...	5,478	...	...	...	20,254	3,949	287	1,000	8,918	34,408	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,489	...	...	3,732	8,910	40,301	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,094	2,600	...	2,094	165	31,803	
...
9,892	219	...	...	13	10,124	2,000	1,722	...	60	...	...	3,782	...	...	...	2,000	1,722	...	90	...	3,782	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,197	11,787	16,807	11,069	81,476	1,72,135	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,287	1,079	2,740	3,164	2,100	43,370	
28,765	219	...	53	181	29,208	50,603	8,222	12,199	12,041	69,951	...	1,43,216	...	...	...	2,37,497	45,499	18,634	21,114	1,18,577	4,41,321	
67,970	748	...	...	529	69,137	1,55,915	27,000	5,044	...	55,207	...	2,43,166	...	1,137	1,137	2,00,609	97,831	18,623	...	1,29,125	4,45,188	
501	...	...	...	...	501	1,920	...	...	...	155	...	2,075	...	...	...	2,757	...	...	...	772	3,529	
68,371	748	...	...	529	69,648	1,57,835	27,000	5,044	...	55,362	...	2,45,241	...	1,147	1,147	2,03,366	97,831	18,623	...	1,29,897	4,48,717	
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000	...	...	71,02	17,049	1,08,071	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,345	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,05,988	2,135	...	13,176	41,465	2,62,764	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,083	...	...	2,911	12,427	22,421	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,739	...	...	...	5,169	10,908	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,510	2,480	160	2,711	14,700	27,583	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	1,247	1,228	111	8,915	11,694	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,986	2,224	1,251	...	5,016	14,477	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,903	...	...	183	11,420	26,506	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,10,047	8,096	2,835	91,014	1,16,707	5,28,549	
...
6,98,876	67,109	2,596	1,11,982	24,371	8,92,934	4,87,123	66,725	57,222	3,84,466	5,89,837	5,959	16,01,332	1,30,544	39,795	1,70,339	19,39,283	8,44,135	3,34,572	12,29,194	16,07,100	69,52,346	

A.—EDUCATION—continued.

(5).—Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the Bombay Presidency at the end of the official year 1890-91.

Class of Schools.	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE.			MIDDLE STAGE.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.						Total.			
			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.									
			1			2			3			4			5						
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS—																					
For Boys	Government .. English	29	7,022	4,332	..	4,332	2,605	..	2,605	35	..	35	50	..	50	..	..	7,022	..	7,022
	Local Fund .. English	16	301	..	..	301	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	301	..	301
	Municipal .. English	71	3,162	651	..	651	2,485	..	2,485	6	..	6	20	..	20	..	..	3,162	..	3,162
	Native States .. English	72	6,307	2,283	..	2,283	4,024	..	4,024	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,307	..	6,307
	Aided .. English	105	14,958	4,804	54	4,918	5,700	119	5,879	1,516	137	1,653	2,114	243	2,357	87	34	121	14,371	587	14,958
	Unaided .. English	51	6,188	2,532	1	2,533	3,570	14	3,584	9	6	15	46	3	49	8	..	6,164	24	6,188	
Total	344	37,941	14,692	55	14,747	18,748	133	18,881	1,566	143	1,709	2,229	246	2,475	95	34	129	37,930	611	37,941	
For Girls	Government .. English	2	104	..	22	22	..	82	..	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	104
	Local Fund .. English	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Municipal .. English	2	33	..	2	2	..	31	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	33
	Native States .. English	1	19	..	1	1	..	18	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	19
	Aided .. English	53	9,571	1	240	241	17	679	896	67	700	757	268	1,024	1,292	117	268	385	460	3,111	3,571
	Unaided .. English	1	46	3	43	46	3	43	46
Total	59	3,773	1	265	266	17	1,010	1,027	57	709	757	271	1,067	1,338	117	268	385	463	3,310	3,773	
Total Secondary Schools	403	41,714	14,693	320	15,013	18,765	1,143	19,908	1,623	813	2,466	2,500	1,313	3,813	212	302	514	37,793	3,921	41,714	
PRIMARY SCHOOLS—																					
For Boys	Government ..	30	2,286	..	..	..	..	..	661	..	661	816	..	816	799	10	809	2,276	10	2,286
	Local Fund ..	4,093	221,554	..	..	..	..	..	62,616	524	63,140	78,426	2,709	81,225	67,659	9,530	77,189	208,701	12,853	221,554
	Municipal ..	559	69,872	..	..	..	..	..	24,938	64	25,002	26,909	399	27,398	16,629	943	17,472	68,446	1,106	69,872
	Native States ..	1,821	106,934	..	..	..	..	..	33,716	41	33,757	43,780	280	44,036	28,145	966	29,111	105,647	1,287	106,934
	Aided ..	1,679	64,787	..	..	..	..	..	9,216	147	9,363	28,275	3,012	31,287	21,070	3,067	24,137	58,553	6,225	64,787
	Unaided ..	66	2,534	..	..	..	..	..	617	11	628	1,115	64	1,209	565	132	697	2,327	207	2,534
Total	8,248	467,967	..	..	..	..	..	..	131,764	787	132,551	178,447	6,551	180,001	134,767	14,648	149,415	445,978	21,989	467,967
For Girls	Government ..	3	261	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	27	..	151	151	..	83	83	..	261	261
	Local Fund ..	129	6,080	..	..	..	..	..	736	736	..	1,826	1,826	..	3,518	3,518	..	6,080	6,080	
	Municipal ..	157	11,209	..	..	..	..	..	1,554	1,562	..	3,843	3,871	13	5,814	5,827	..	11,211	11,260	
	Native States ..	169	10,864	..	..	..	..	..	1,610	1,610	..	3,910	3,910	..	5,314	5,314	..	10,864	10,864	
	Aided ..	158	10,135	..	..	..	..	..	61	2,524	2,585	409	3,721	4,220	296	3,034	3,330	856	9,279	10,135
	Unaided ..	2	105	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	..	2	30	32	6	58	64	..	105	105
Total	616	38,705	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	6,400	6,529	529	13,481	14,010	315	17,851	18,166	913	37,792	38,705
Total Primary Schools	8,864	506,672	..	..	..	..	..	..	131,833	7,247	139,080	179,076	20,035	200,011	135,082	32,499	167,581	446,891	59,781	506,672
Grand total	9,267	548,786	14,693	320	15,013	18,765	1,143	19,908	133,456	8,090	141,546	182,476	21,348	203,824	135,294	32,801	168,095	484,684	63,702	548,386	

A.—EDUCATION—continued.

(C).—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Bombay Presidency during the official year 1890-91.

Nature of Examination.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING EXAMINEES.				NUMBER OF EXAMINEES.					NUMBER PASSED.					RACE OR CREDIT OF PASSED SCHOLARS.								
	Institutions under public management.	Aid-d Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Portuguese and Native Christians.	Jews.	Parsis.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Aboriginal or Hill tribes.	Others.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16a	16b	16c	16d	16e	16f	16g	16h	
<i>Arts Colleges.</i>																							
1. Master of Arts	3	3	...	6	8	6	...	...	14	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	4	4	...	8	111	90	...	...	201	50	44	...	...	103	2	3	...	30	2	64	...	...
3. B.Sc.	4	1	...	5	8	1	...	...	9	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. { First B.A.	5	5	...	10	189	207	...	...	396	85	84	...	...	160	2	1	...	58	4	132	...	...
{ First B.Sc.	2	3	...	5	12	5	...	...	17	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
{ Previous Examination	5	6	...	11	221	416	...	...	637	100	163	...	...	263	3	10	1	30	4	206	...	...
<i>Colleges for Professional Training.</i>																							
<i>Law—</i>																							
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Law	1	...	...	1	85	...	...	...	85	30	...	...	...	30	1	...	1	8	...	20	...	...
<i>Medicine—</i>																							
1. M.D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M.B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L.M. & S.	1	...	...	1	41	...	...	...	41	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. { First M.B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Second L.M. & S.	1	...	...	1	60	...	...	...	60	30	...	...	...	30	2	3	...	14	...	11	...	...
{ First L.M. & S.	1	...	...	1	77	...	...	...	77	44	...	...	...	44	4	3	...	10	1	20	...	...
<i>Engineering—</i>																							
1. M.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L.C.E. (Old)	1	...	...	1	61	...	...	...	61	25	...	...	...	25	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. L.C.E. (New)	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Second L.C.E.	1	...	...	1	19	...	...	...	19	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. First L.C.E. (Old)	1	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	15	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. " (New)	1	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Examination in Agriculture	2	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	10	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Schools of General Education.</i>																							
Matriculation	{ Boys	33	31	16	80	823	440	183	1,463	2,909	374	181	58	114	722	7	21	1	122	14	557
	{ Girls	1	8	3	12	1	81	5	11	48	1	17	1	3	22	9	3	...	9	...	1
Middle School Examination	{ Boys	134	43	10	187	1,778	721	159	...	2,658	833	380	02	...	1,275	27	42	1	70	32	1,104
	{ Girls	3	6	...	9	4	42	46	3	28	31	6	18	...	6	...	1
Upper Primary Examination	{ Boys	3,815	243	2	4,065	27,525	1,577	6	...	29,108	12,410	694	2	...	13,106	18	237	5	111	1,110	11,611	14	...
	{ Girls	207	26	...	233	605	256	861	335	165	500	24	52	1	52	25	340
Lower Primary Examination	{ Boys	5,611	458	4	6,073	66,177	3,889	28	...	60,094	29,794	1,279	21	...	31,094	9	191	5	280	3,030	20,853	57	...
	{ Girls	360	60	...	410	2,208	513	2,721	1,280	316	1,596	22	76	...	113	99	1,286
University School Final Examination	{ Boys	19	14	8	41	180	159	48	421	817	114	111	19	86	330	...	3	...	3	1	323
	{ Girls	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	1	3	...	1	...	1	1
Public Service Certificate Examination	1st Grade
	2nd Grade	22	18	23	63	301	140	141	411	993	153	46	44	106	348	...	4	4	340
	3rd Grade	812	32	68	912	2,887	203	55	1,104	4,309	1,004	87	20	264	1,375	...	3	...	2	74	1,296
<i>Schools of Special Instruction.</i>																							
1. Training School Examination for Masters	{ Upper	6	6	495	...	5	13	613	480	...	4	5	445	...	1	36	40
	{ Lower
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses	{ Upper	6	2	...	7	96	17	...	2	115	78	13	91	5	21	1	...	21	43
	{ Lower
3. School of Art Examination	{ 3rd Grade Drawing	1	...	1	2	59	...	9	...	68	18	13	...	2	11
	{ 2nd Grade Drawing	25	7	7	39	176	43	36	3	258	60	9	8	3	80	...	3	1	4	1	71
	{ 1st Grade Drawing	50	15	28	102	1,286	208	290	7	1,791	140	27	26	...	193	5	2	1	6	8	171
4. Vernacular Medical Examination	...	3	3	23	4	27	23	26	...	1	...	1	3	26	...	1
6. Examination in Engineering	1	...	1	...	7	7	...	7	7	...	1	6
6. Examination in Surveying
7. Examination in Agriculture	{ High School	2	2	7	7	3	3	3
	{ Classes. 2nd year
	{ Classes. 1st year	6	6	67	67	49	49	1	48

A.—EDUCATION—continued.

(7).—Return showing the distribution of Local Board and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the official year 1890-91.

Objects of expenditure.	EXPENDITURE OF DISTRICT LOCAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.															
	IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY DISTRICT LOCAL BOARDS.										IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY				IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.										IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY					
	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Local Cess.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total Local Board expenditure on Public Instruction.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Municipal Rates.	Local Boards' Grants.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	Government.	Local Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total expenditure of Local and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	
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	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
SCHOOL EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY GENERAL.	Arts Colleges.																													
	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,478	3,478	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,913	11,913	15,891	
	Secondary Schools.																													
	For Boys (English)	10	304	307	299	391	1,057	...	2,602	828	4,878	...	515	5,210	6,782	71	3,162	3,020	2,493	10,094	25,990	515	27,339	642	64,571	6,731	...	12,041	44,762	61,544
	For Girls do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	33	87	23	139	1,113	...	18	...	1,567	562	...	480	2,455	2,455
	Total	10	304	307	299	391	1,057	...	2,602	828	4,878	...	515	5,210	6,782	73	3,195	3,087	2,616	10,230	27,403	515	27,348	642	66,138	7,293	...	12,521	47,217	53,999
	Primary Schools.																													
	For Boys	4,003	221,554	210,953	161,084	4,50,435	5,91,277	...	1,25,135	2,655	11,69,532	...	40,078	21,241	6,52,506	559	69,872	67,320	50,676	1,17,132	1,65,847	10,078	79,054	2,001	4,04,112	1,568	...	14,285	1,81,730	8,34,326
	For Girls	129	6,080	5,424	3,439	7,807	23,991	...	63	63	31,501	...	4,362	1,510	20,883	157	11,260	10,564	6,360	17,718	52,470	4,362	1,051	1,228	7,850	90	...	1,200	53,820	83,683
	Total	4,222	227,634	216,377	155,425	4,58,242	6,15,268	...	1,25,135	2,738	12,01,383	...	44,440	22,751	6,82,469	716	81,132	77,884	57,036	1,34,850	2,18,817	44,440	80,105	3,229	4,80,971	1,658	...	15,545	2,35,550	9,18,009
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.	Schools for Special Instruction.																													
	Training Schools for Masters...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,362	...	...	24,362	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,362	
	Training Schools for Mistresses	1	11	11	10	...	522	...	...	522	3,062	365	...	3,949	1	31	24	22	365	287	365	...	...	1,017	...	...	...	287	4,236	
	Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100	...	500	2,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,600
	Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,722	1,722	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,722
	Industrial Schools	1	153	155	126	6,500	5,077	...	68	13,442	25,107	...	710	6,000	11,787	1	14	11	6	1,080	3,408	710	...	284	5,482	...	12,199	16,607	27,394	
	Other Schools	3	33	28	25	500	1,079	240	...	1,944	3,748	...	...	...	1,079	1	61	68	46	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	240	...	2,740	3,819	
	Total	5	197	194	161	7,000	6,678	240	68	16,380	29,092	29,524	1,075	8,222	45,499	3	106	103	74	1,446	5,695	1,075	...	294	6,499	2,500	240	12,199	18,634	64,133
Buildings	...	...	...	...	30,382	70,831	...	...	2,459	1,03,672	...	...	27,000	97,891	...	...	...	...	11,185	13,579	...	...	...	24,764	...	...	5,044	18,623	1,10,454	
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	66	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	30,382	70,831	...	...	2,459	1,03,672	...	...	27,000	97,891	...	...	...	...	11,185	13,579	...	...	66	66	...	...	5,044	18,623	1,10,454	
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,135	
Scholarships held in	Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	2,636
	Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,228	2,475	
Miscellaneous	Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,224	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,251	3,475

Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,086	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,635	10,721
Grand total	4,243	228,135	216,882	155,925	4,96,015	6,93,834	240	1,27,825	21,411	13,39,326	29,524	40,030	66,661	8,44,135	792	84,433	81,044	59,926	1,57,710	2,62,994	46,030	1,07,463	4,221	5,78,433	11,461	240	57,222	3,34,672	11,78,707	

A.—EDUCATION—concluded.

(8).—Distribution of the Schools in the several Districts under the Government of Bombay and the States subject to its administrative supervision.

Districts and Native States.	Area in square miles.	Number of Towns and inhabited Villages.	Estimate of population of 1891.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1891.	INCREASE AND DECREASE OF THE YEAR.				Number of schools not yet recognised by the Department in columns 12 and 13 of General Table I.	Number of pupils in such schools.	Percentage of total pupils in columns 6 and 12 to population.	Number of villages with schools.	Average number of square miles to each village with a school.
						Schools.		Pupils.						
						Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Central Division.														
Bombay ..	22	1	804,464	217	28,192	..	10	..	1,126	200	12,063	5*	1	22
Poona District	5,348	1,185	1,067,187	469	28,048	..	1	705	..	82	2,322	2.8	280	10
Satara do.	4,988	1,343	1,226,309	305	19,992	..	2	463	..	181	3,176	1.9	336	16
Sholapur do.	4,531	713	750,834	270	13,311	6	..	366	..	72	1,400	1.9	215	21
Ahmednagar do.	6,096	1,334	888,239	427	18,041	..	2	1,022	..	54	1,657	2.2	311	26
Nasik do.	5,940	1,633	955,445	812	17,403	..	3	654	..	25	630	2.1	228	26
Khandesh do.	9,944	2,093	1,434,515	453	27,198	..	8	1,284	..	119	2,148	2*	447	22
Total	37,417	8,891	6,222,519	2,241	123,993	6	16	4,494	..	533	11,233	2.2	1,817	21
Akalkot State	498	105	75,737	33	1,812	3	..	168	..	..	..	2.8	24	21
Satara Agency	844	143	131,237	47	1,781	..	4	12	..	9	163	1.4	41	21
Bhor State	1,491	477	155,488	37	1,273	4	..	110	..	8	221	..	33	45
Nasik Agency	..	..	16,857	1	22	1	..	22	..	..	..	..	1	..
Khandesh Agency	800	158	9,617	2	30	2	..	30	..	..	..	..	2	267
Total	3,633	883	388,836	120	4,018	10	4	342	..	16	384	1.4	101	36
Total, Central Division	41,072	9,775	7,416,819	2,576	167,103	16	30	4,836	1,126	749	23,700	2.4	1,919	21
Northern Division.														
Surat District	1,062	782	649,185	360	25,377	17	..	1,237	..	91	3,281	4.4	284	6
Broach do.	1,453	405	341,019	287	16,822	8	..	131	..	10	394	5.1	218	7
Kaira do.	1,609	581	871,183	306	26,232	25	..	790	..	29	1,029	3*	233	7
Ahmedabad do.	3,821	662	921,735	290	23,011	15	..	980	..	112	4,733	3*	223	17
Panch Mahals do.	1,613	675	813,914	106	5,748	5	..	137	..	18	751	2.1	84	19
Camp Baroda	..	1	2,800	4	154	..	..	61	..	..	..	6.5	1	1
Camp Deesa	..	5	12,638	3	191	..	..	85	..	..	..	1.6	1	6
Thana District	4,243	2,101	902,937	202	16,294	6	..	652	..	111	1,693	2*	257	17
Abu	..	..	..	5	190	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total	14,407	5,408	4,014,802	1,623	114,106	72	..	4,099	..	376	11,881	3.1	1,302	11
Kathiawar Agency	20,569	4,188	2,750,253	921	58,075	33	..	3,658	..	84	4,813	2.3	690	29
Rewa Kantha do.	4,035	1,156	732,831	123	7,987	10	..	496	..	25	419	1.2	115	43
Cutch State	6,590	897	555,815	124	7,188	1	..	48	..	119	6,315	2.3	136	50
Surat Agency	1,220	379	181,320	45	2,504	2	..	286	..	2	48	1.4	38	32
Cambay do.	350	85	89,345	10	1,220	..	1	..	..	76	603	2*	5	70
Mahil Kantha do.	11,049	1,816	681,635	106	6,323	5	..	37	..	15	336	1.1	102	108
Palanpur do.	8,000	1,103	645,001	57	3,810	12	..	334	..	50	1,112	..	7	106
Baroda State	..	..	..	6	602	..	..	41	..	..	..	..	3	..
Jawhar do.	534	116	52,796	9	201	..	1	..	..	33	..	..	7	76
Total	63,147	9,725	5,588,996	1,400	87,620	63	2	4,906	108	307	12,646	1.9	1,172	45
Total, Northern Division	67,554	15,133	9,603,798	3,023	201,726	135	2	8,990	108	617	24,527	2.4	2,474	27
Southern Division.														
Belgaum District	4,657	1,077	1,010,610	334	20,624	4	..	771	..	86	1,440	2.1	344	13
Dharwar do.	4,535	1,285	1,050,398	640	31,882	30	..	2,825	..	91	1,667	3.2	408	9
Bijapur do.	5,757	1,141	796,335	328	16,653	17	..	1,853	..	78	1,944	2*	356	16
Kanara do.	3,911	1,109	445,982	194	11,574	..	12	..	..	252	21	3.0	108	19
Ratnagiri do.	3,922	1,297	1,104,407	268	17,010	8	..	187	..	262	3,918	1.3	412	9
Kolaba do.	1,864	1,351	599,005	174	9,491	..	3	311	..	68	1,117	2*	231	8
Total	24,646	7,260	4,910,717	1,845	107,533	69	15	5,947	262	606	9,526	2.3	2,039	12
Kolhapur State	2,816	1,061	912,800	233	14,334	..	6	..	134	111	1,918	1.7	221	12
Southern Maratha States	2,734	652	646,992	246	14,684	8	..	634	..	56	1,280	2.4	180	15
Savannr State	70	24	14,857	8	407	..	..	6	..	9	156	3.3	10	7
Jath and Daphapur States	834	180	79,797	29	914	..	..	..	..	23	5	1.2	30	26
Savantvadi State	900	226	192,980	97	4,800	..	3	324	..	29	354	2.6	112	9
Janjira State	325	226	81,582	44	2,058	1	..	..	..	62	322	2.9	48	6
Total	7,729	2,369	1,931,008	657	37,277	9	9	964	219	232	4,990	2.1	601	12
Total, Southern Division	32,375	9,629	6,847,725	2,502	144,810	66	24	6,911	471	838	13,616	2.3	2,640	12
Sind.														
Karachi District	14,120	746	564,743	289	11,566	71	..	2,533	..	94	1,290	2.5	274	52
Hyderabad do.	9,090	1,137	917,261	397	13,144	55	..	2,384	..	123	1,198	1.6	310	29
Thar and Parkar District	12,729	73	298,282	60	2,598	21	..	521	..	0	52	..	60	256
Shikarpur do.	9,629	1,147	914,472	484	18,387	149	..	5,632	..	194	1,351	2.2	526	18
Upper Sind Frontier do.	2,759	201	174,120	77	2,374	21	..	684	..	31	433	1.6	108	26
Total, Sind	48,297	3,394	2,868,878	1,216	49,069	317	..	11,821	..	358	4,324	1.9	1,267	38
Aden	65	5	36,676	5	384	..	35	..	1,284	81	1,239	4.4	..	..
Total, British Districts	124,824	24,869	18,804,056	7,147	423,277	454	76	26,161	2,660	2,098	50,286	2.5	6,426	19
Total, Native States	64,590	12,977	7,908,840	2,177	129,815	82	15	6,206	327	555	17,120	1.9	1,874	34
GRAND TOTAL	189,333	37,846	26,772,896	9,324	553,092	536	91	32,367	2,987	2,653	67,406	2.3	8,300	22

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

(1).—Abstract showing the total number of books registered in the Bombay Presidency in different Languages.

Description of books.	BOOKS PUBLISHED IN ENGLISH AND OTHER EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.	BOOKS PUBLISHED IN THE VERNACULAR LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE PRESIDENCY.														BOOKS PUBLISHED IN INDIAN CLASSICAL LANGUAGES.					Books published in more than one Language.	Total.
	English.	Maráthi.	Gujaráti.	Hindi.	Kánarac.	Brij.	Márvádi.	Konkanin.	Urdu.	Hindu-Sindi.	Arabic-Sindi.	Arvi.	Jávi.	Panjábi.	Pushtu.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Arabic.	Hebrew.	Zend.		
Original Works ...	140	401	597	26	67	...	...	...	36	2	15	1	1	...	1	6	9	7	...	...	61	1,370
Translations ...	9	45	56	8	1	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	77	204
Republications ...	22	115	52	25	4	3	9	1	35	1	6	...	1	1	4	109	18	13	2	1	48	470
Total ...	171	561	705	59	72	3	9	1	76	3	22	1	2	1	5	115	29	20	2	1	186	2,044
Total ...	171	1,520														167					186	2,044

(2).—Analysis of Publications registered in the Bombay Presidency under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1890.

No.	Subject.	Books published in English and other European Languages.	Books published in the Vernacular Languages spoken in the Presidency.	Books published in Indian Classical Languages.	Books published in more than one Language.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Arts ...	4	67	2	...	73
2	Biography ...	1	20	2	3	26
3	Drama ...	...	74	3	2	79
4	Fiction ...	4	97	4	...	105
5	History ...	2	25	7	1	35
6	Language ...	9	81	12	46	148
7	Law ...	6	20	...	...	26
8	Medicine ...	4	23	1	16	44
9	Miscellaneous... ..	118	602	28	34	782
10	Poetry ...	1	342	41	30	420
11	Politics ...	...	5	1	...	6
12	Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science).	4	43	19	8	74
13	Religion ...	...	46	46	38	130
14	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	5	19	1	1	26
15	Science (Natural and other)	12	54	...	1	67
16	Voyages and Travels ...	1	2	...	...	3
	Total ...	171	1,520	167	186	2,044
1	Original Works ...	140	1,147	22	61	1,370
2	Translations ...	9	116	2	77	204
3	Republications ...	22	257	143	48	470
	Total ...	171	1,520	167	186	2,044
1	Educational Works ...	26	185	7	44	262
2	Non-educational Works ...	145	1,335	160	142	1,782
	Total ...	171	1,520	167	186	2,044

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1891.

Name of district, street or road.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
<i>Bombay City.</i>					
Frere Road ... Apollo Street ...	Bombay Samáchar Press... Caxton Printing Press ...	Máneki Barjorji ... G. Claridge ...	Bombay Samáchar (daily). English Mail, Indian Standard.	Vidya Mitra (monthly). Indian Textile Journal (monthly); G. I. P. Railway Guide; Ori- ental Travellers' Gazette.	
Bázár Gate Street.	Eastern Printing Press ...	Mahomed Gulám Hussain.	Nil.	Nil.	
Military Square, Fort.	Albert Printing Works ...	Joaquin D'Souza ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Bázár Gate Street, 54 Meadow Street	Commercial Press... Commercial Reporter Press.	Dosábhái Edalji ... S. Nasarváni Reporter ...	Nil. Nil.	Nil. Nil.	
Forbes Street, Fort.	Oriental Printing Press ...	John Mahomed Kalakdina.	Nil.	Nil.	
Meadow Street, Fort.	Eurasian and Anglo- Indian Printing Press.	Eurasian and Anglo- Indian Printing Press Company, Limited.	Modern Thought ...	Nil.	
No. 16 Marine Street, Fort.	Bombay East Indian Press.	Limited Company ..	Bombay East Indian (weekly).	Nil.	
Mayo Road ...	High Court Press... ..	Government	Nil.	Publishes the High Court journals only.	
Bora Bázár Street	Akhbári Soudágar, Samá- chár Darpan and Bombay Chábuk Press.	Kávasji Dádábhoy ...	Akhbári Soudágar, Samá- chár Darpan, Bombay Chábuk (daily).	Gujaráti Calendar (annually).	
Pársi Bázár Street, Fort.	Standard Printing Press...	Jehángir Bezouji Karáni ..	Pársi Critic (Pársi Tiká- kár), Pakwadiáni Maza. Nil.	Dnyán Vardhaka Vaita Sangraha. Nil.	
Church Gate ...	Public Works Secretariat Press.	Government			
Hornby Road ... Meadow Street, Fort.	Voice of India Press ... Examiner's Press	B. M. Malabári .. Tho. Dalhoff, S. J. ...	Indian Spectator Bombay Catholic Exami- ner.	Pastoral Gazette. Indian Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	
Hornby Road .. Old Modykhána Street.	Kaiser-i-Hind Steam Press Bombay Merchants Press.	Fránji C. Mehta Burjorji Hormusji ...	Kaiser-i-Hind Nil.	Stri Mitra. Nil.	
Church Gate Street.	Agent's Office Press, B. B. & C. I. Railway.	Agent, B. B. & C. I. Rail- way.	Matter connected with Railway working and nearly all confidential.	.....
Armenian Lane, Fort.	Bombay Gazette Press ...	Grattan Geary	Bombay Gazette (daily)...	Weekly Overland Sum- mary and Budget; Bi-weekly edition of Bombay Gazette; Bom- bay Price Current (weekly); Indian Travellers' Guide (monthly); Maclean's Guide to Bombay; Bombay Directory, yearly.	
87 Kávasji Patel Street, Fort.	Daftar A'shkára Press ...	B. Fardunji and Company	Rást Gofár and Satya Prakásh.	Stri Bodh, Noor-i- Ellum.	
Bázár Gate Street, Fort.	Satya Vakta Press	Keshavlál Hari Vithaldás.	Satyavakta	Nil.	
Pársi Bázár Street Barrack Street...	National Printing Press... English and Gujaráti Job Printing Press.	Ebrahim and Alibhoy ... Mervánji Jivanji for Jivanji Fránji.	Nil. Nil.	Nil. Nil.	
Tamarind Lane... Custom House Road.	Apollo Printing Works... Government Central Press	A. C. D'Souza and Bros... Government of Bombay ...	Nil. Bombay Government Ga- zette, weekly.	Nil. History of Services of Gazetted Officers serv- ing in the Bombay Presidency (annually); Bombay Civil List (quarterly); the Indian Law Reports, Bombay Series (monthly); Clas- sified List and Distri- bution Return of the Public Works Depart- ment Establishment (half-yearly).	
Pársi Bázár Street.	Times of India Steam Press.	Curwen, Kane and Co. ...	Times of India (daily); Overland Summary; Weekly edition; Bi- weekly edition; Bombay Exchange Price Current.	Times of India Calendar and Directory; A B C. Railway Guide.	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—continued.

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1891—continued.

Name of district, street or road.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
<i>Bombay City</i> —continued.					
Meadow Street No. 12.	Nasri Litho and Printing Press.	Mirza Ebrahim ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Bazar Gate Street	Gujarati Printing Press.	Itcharám Suryarám Desai.	Gujarati ...	Students' Friends for April and June 1890.	
Apollo Street No. 7.	Hebrew English Press ...	Ezekiel Shewtole David...	Nil.	1 Book Sedar Hatarat Nedarin.	
Parsi Bazar Street.	Fort Printing Press ...	Tehmuras Dinsháwji Anklesaria.	Nil.	Fursad.	
Apollo Street, Marine Lane.	Government Postal Press.	Government ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Apollo Road, Dalal Street.	Eagle Printing Press Works.	Dádábhoy Bomanji ...	Nil.	Madhur Vichára.	
Bank Street ...	Jehángir B. Marzban & Co.'s Steam Printing Works.	Jehánjir B. Marzban and Company.	Advocate of India; Jámi Jamshed.	Gap-sap; Annual Paucháng.	
Hummum Street, Fort.	Industrial Press ...	Barjorji Cursetji ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Bake-house Street	A. P. Cortez and Company	A. P. Cortez ...	Nil.	Udentechem Salok (monthly).	
Tamarind Lane, Fort.	Fort Mercantile Press ...	Mánékji Hosanji and Son.	Nil.	Nil.	
Umarkhádi ...	Raghunáth Krishnáji Printing Press.	Ragunáth Krishnáji ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Dongri, Koli Street.	Tokersey Govindji Printing Press.	Tokersey Govindji ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Koliwáda, Janbli Street.	Ganpat Krishnáji's Press	Atmáram Kánoba ...	Nil.	Vividha Dnyana Vistára; Kharáprakár (monthly).	
Dongri Street ...	Jailor Printing Press ...	Jehángir Kávásji Work-boxwála.	Nil.	Nil.	
Khojá Moholla ...	Gulám Hussain Printing Press.	Allácin Gulám Hussein ...	Nil.	Sumsire Haidary and Fazayle Murtzavi.	
Bhendy Bazar ...	Kasid-i-Mumbái ...	G. Hussein... ..	Kasid-i-Mumbái ...	.....
Parel Road ...	Rájyabhakta Printing Press.	Kálidás Sankalchand ...	Rájyabhakta ...	.....
Tandel Street ...	Datta Prasád Press ...	Rámji Mahádev and Ganpat Umáji.	Gool Dasta; Manshoor Shafat.	Nil.	
Samuel Street ...	Shaikh Fathul Karim Press.	K. Abdul Karim and K. Rahimtulla.	Nil.	Nil.	
Second Dantád Road.	Fathul Karim Press ...	Kázi Abdul Kázi Rahimtulla.	Nil.	Nil.	
Old Nágpáda, No. 67.	Joint Stock Printing Press.	Bákrishna Náráyen ...	Nil.	Herald (monthly), only 8 numbers printed.	
Surat Street ...	Anglo-Jewish and Vernacular Press.	.....	.....	.....	Sold on 18th May 1891.
Cavel Street ...	Nichol's Printing Press ...	N. DeAlmeida ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Shaik Mamon Street.	Shri Venkateshwar Printing Press.	Gungávisshnu Shrikrishnádas.	Nil.	Nil.	
Now Hanumán Lane.	Bápu Harshet Dewlekar Press.	Dhondu Bábjáji Shet Dewlekar.	Nil.	Annual Hindu Calendar.	
Cavel Street ...	Karnátak Printing Press...	Mangesh Shantáppa Nádkarni.	Nil.	Nil.	
New Hanumán Lane.	Náráyen Bhikshet Khátu Press.	Náráyen Bhikshet Khátu.	Nil.	Nil.	
1st Bhoiwáda Street.	Shri Náráyen Press ...	Náráyen Kánji ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Dharamsi Street or Full Gully.	Matbai Hussain Press ...	Abdul Ali Abdul Hussein Bora.	Nil.	Nil.	
Bhendy Bazar ...	Mukdumi Murtuzai Press.	Shaik Dawood bin Shaik Mahomed.	Nil.	Nil.	
Dádishett Agisry Road.	Family Printing Press ...	Báláji K. Raghunáth ...	Vártáhara ...	Nil.	
Shaik Memon Street.	Dnyám Darpan Printing Press.	Mahádev Gopál Amrápurkar.	Nil.	Nil.	
Kávásji Patel Tank Road.	Govardhana Mudrálaya ...	Gulábdás Cursondás ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Girgaon Road, Dhobi Taláv No. 872.	Bombay Vartmán Press ...	Mancherji Hosangji Jangosh.	Daily Commercial Sales Report.	Zorostrian Annual Calendar.	
Cavel Street ...	Anglo-Lusitano Press ...	LeAndro Mascauntaz ...	Anglo-Lusitano, Anglo-Indian Advocate.	Dananese.	
8th Khetvádi Main Road.	Tutva Vivechaka Press ...	Tukárám Tátya ...	Nil.	Arya Shishu.	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—continued.

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1891—continued.

Name of district, street or road.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
<i>Bombay City</i> —continued.					
Chimna Butcher Street.	Alavi Press	Talibali Samsudin Najim.	Nil.	Nil.	
Kavasji Patel Tank Road.	Bhānu Prakash Press ...	Shett Govind Gopal ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Cavel Lane ...	Vishvamitra Lithographic Press.	Bhaskar Sundarji Thakur.	Nil.	Nil.	
Kolbhat Road ...	Chitrottejaka Press ...	Hari Gir Bova Gosavi ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Kalbadevi Road.	Nirnaya Sagar Press ...	Jatvi Dadaji	Dnyanodaya	Kavyamala; Kavya-sangraha; Balbodha; Keral-kokil; Dnyana Sangraha; Arya Bishaka; Yogavashista and Ramayana.	
New Hanuman Lane.	Bapu Sadashiv Press ...	Moreshwar Bapuji ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Kalbadevi Road.	Dnyan Sagar Press ...	Shridhar Shivalel... ..	Nil.	Calendar in Hindi.	
Ditto ...	Hindustani Printing Press.	Moreshwar Harischandra Joshi.	Nil.	A'nanda Sagar.	
Duncan Road ...	Victoria Chitra Press ...	Vassanji Sunderji ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Shaik Memon Street.	Parsi Printing Press ...	Dhanbai Pallonji ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Kalbadevi Road.	Imperial Press	Fransji Nowroji	Christian Citizen	Nil.	
New Hanuman Lane.	Gopal Narayan and Co.'s Printing Press.	Vinayak Narayan ...	Gopal Narayan and Co.'s weekly advertiser.	Grantha Ratnamala (monthly).	
Girgaon Road, Dhobi Talav.	Union Press	Nanabhai Rustomji Rana.	Nil.	Nil.	
Kavasji Patel Tank Road.	Advertiser Press	Fransji Kavasji Gotla ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Kolbhat Lane ...	Ripon Printing Press ...	Bomanji Jamshetji Mistri and Ardeshir Fransji Solon.	Nil.	Gul Afshan, Warta Mala.	
Ghogatri Moholla.	Mutbeh-i-Hasin Press ...	Maulvi Mahomed Sidik ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Kavasji Patel Tank Road.	Indu Prakash Press ...	Sakharan Parashuram Pandit.	Indu Prakash	Nil.	
Duncan Road ...	Chitra Prabha Press ...	Narayan Ranji	Nil.	Mahomedan Kitab and Mills' labels.	
Breach Candy Road, Gai Pimpulwady.	Civil, Military Orphanage Press.	Pandit G. Vanave and S. N. Joshi.	Pandit, or Civil and Military Instructor.	Nil.	
Kavasji Patel Tank Road.	Bombay New Press	Dr. V. N. Bhatye... ..	Nil.	Nil.	
Thakurdeva Road.	Devare Printing Press ...	Balkrishna Keroba Devare	Nil.	A'rya Bhagini, Sadhvi, Teacher, Sanskrit Grantha Ratnamala.	
Kandevady ...	Shri Kalpataru Press ...	Mahadev Bhavan... ..	Nil.	Nil.	
Girgaon Road ...	Hari Varada Press	Babaji Anant Tendulkar.	.....	Bhagavata 10th Skandha, Bharata by Moropant, Life of Rāndas.	
Kandewadi Road.	Jagdishvar Press	Narayan Ramchandra Soboni.	Nil.	Nil.	
Thakurdeva Road.	Arya Sevak Press	Ganesh Mahadev Janorkar.	Nil.	Shrimat Bhagavatārtha Darshana.	
Girgaon Road ...	Subodha Prakash Press ...	Moro Vithal Valvekar ...	Subodha Patrika, Mahomedan Herald.	A'rya Samuditya, A'rya Dharma Prakash, Gribini, Madhur-Vachana.	
Khetwady Back Road.	Prabhakar Press	Shamrao Ranchod Rāoji...	Prabhakar	Nil.	
Girgaon Road ...	Bombay City Press	Krishnaji Bhikaji and Laxuman Anant.	Nil.	Nil.	
Mughhat Gully... Grant Road Bridge.	Svadeshmitra Press ...	Narayan Laxuman ...	Nil.	Nil.	
	Bombay Guardian Anglo-Vernacular Press.	Alfred Stace Dyer, Helen Stace Dyer, Maurice Gregory, Emma Anne Gregory.	Bombay Guardian (weekly).	Banner of India and Indian Watchman (monthly).	
Hansalane, Falkland Road.	Lithographing Press ...	Shaik Eman Shaik Piru.	Nil.	Nil.	
Girgaon Back Road.	Native Opinion Press ...	Hari Mahadev Paranjpe...	Native Opinion	Nil.	
Gilder Street ...	Esperance and Co.'s Press.	Jehingir Nowroji Bellihonji.	Nil.	Nil.	
Kamatiपुरa, 13th Street.	Chakravartini Press ...	Laxuman Panji Khotkar.	Nil.	Nil.	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—continued.

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1891—continued.

Name of district, street or road.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	PUBLICATION THEREAT.		REMARKS.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
<i>Bombay City</i> —concluded, Byculla ...	Bombay Educational Society's Press.	Bombay Education Society.	Nil.	Indian Antiquary, Bombay Army List, Bombay Educational Record, Babodha Mewa, Textile Journal, Bombay Diocesan Record, Journal of the Anthropological Society, Natural History Society, Oriental List, Taprobanian and Family Magazine.	
Kamatipura, 5th Lane, 2nd Carpenter St., Mazgaon ...	Subdari Press ... Mazgaon Printing Press...	Shaik Nurudin Jawakhan, Ganpat Babul Timble ...	Nil. Nil.	Nil. Nil.	
Haines Road ... Two Tanks, Grant Road, Byculla, Parel Road, Parel Road ...	Dinbandhu Press ... Mahomedi Press ... Ashkenaji Press ... Jamsetji Nusservanji Petit Parsi Orphanage Captain Printing Press. Sakharam Bhikshett Press.	Narayan Meghaji Lokhande Allibhai Sharulali S. H. Benjamin ... Nusserwanji Manekji Petit Charity Fund.	Dinbandhu... Nil. Nil. Nil.	Nil. Nil. Nil. Nil.	
New Hanuman Lane. Apollo Street ...	Duke of Connaught Printing Press, Indian Printing Press ...	Mancherji Kavasji Lungra. Sadānand Balakrishna ...	Satya Mitra (weekly) ...	Periodicals of Marathi Panchang. Nil.	
Kandewady ...	Indian Printing Press ...	Sadānand Balakrishna ...	Suknād Vyāpārottejaka Commercial Gazette (Bi-weekly).	Daiwadaya Samachar, Vaman Grantha, Khair Prakar.	
Samuel Street ...	Alludin Gulam Husein Press.	Alludin Gulam Husein ...	Nil.	Fazayla Murtzvi, Sam-siri Haidari.	
Abdul Rahiman Street. Bhaji Pala Street.	Rising Star Printing Press. Royal Printing Press ...	Mahomed Ali Dawoodbhai. Esufali Abdul Syed ...	Nil. Nil.	Nil. Nil.	
<i>Northern Division,</i> Ahmedabad ...	Ahmedabad Times Press ... United Printing and General Agency Company, Limited. Hitechhu Press ... Victoria Press ... Shamsher Bahadur ... Satya Prakash ... Union Press ...	Kalidas Sankalchand ... Ranchorlal Gangaram ... Jeysing Mulji ... Chhaganlal Umedram ... Savabhai Raichand ... Bulakhi Narandas ... Ghela-bhai Narsidas ...	Ahmedabad Times (weekly). Nil. Hitechhu weekly ... Nyaya Darshak (weekly). Shamsher Bahadur (weekly). Nil. Nil.	Indian Law Reports (monthly). Gujarat Shalapatra, (monthly), Madhukar, (monthly), Dnyayansulha (fortnightly). Vedarth yatna (monthly). Jangipokar, monthly. Vidya-Hanarane-Hind (monthly), Avdich Hitechhu, do.	Miscellaneous job-work. Miscellaneous job-work.
	Chhaganlal Maganlal ... Lallu Kevaldas ... Bhanu Prakash Printing Press. Vijaypravartak Press ... Desabhai Hirchand ... Hargovan Harjivan ... Gujarat Gazette ... Prasmat Press ... Hindustan Press ... Aryodaya Press ...	Chhaganlal Maganlal ... Lallu Kevaldas ... Keshavlal Lalubhai ... Kripashankar Dolatram ... Desabhai Hirchand ... Hargovan Harjivan ... Chhaganlal Girharlal ... Chunilal Hariyalav ... Vannali Ladhabhai ... Ranchod Khushal ...	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Prasmat (weekly) Hindustan do. ... Nil.	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Nil. Masik Sar Sangraha, Kelavni Bhudhi Prakash, Moh Brahmin-gnati Subhechhak monthly; Prachin Kavya, Bhagti Bhushan, Swadesh hit bodhuk, quarterly. Jaine Dharma Prakash, Swadesh Vatsal, Mahakal, monthly.	Miscellaneous job-work. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
	Anglo-Vernacular Printing Press.	Nathul-hai Ratanchand ...	Nil.		

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—continued.

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1891—continued.

Name of district, street or road.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
<i>Northern Division.</i> —concluded.					
Kaira	Satya Sagar Press	Ranchodlal Khusaldas ... ..	.....	Kheda Khetivadi Patra, monthly journal.	Publishes miscellaneous books, &c. Ceased publication. Do. Publishes miscellaneous notices, &c.
	Gujarat Printing Press	Chaturbhaji Shankarbhai.	.....	"Sudarsan", monthly journal.	
	Swadesh Bandhu	Desai Maneklal Khushaldas.	Khambhat Gazette and Swadesh Bandhu, weekly.	.....
	Vidyotejak Press	Desai Manilal Bhailal ... ..	.....	Viashnav Patrika, monthly journal.	
	Borsad Samachar Press	Joshi Dada Bechar ... ..	.....	.....
	Rajaram Press	Manilal Rajaram ... ..	.....	.....
	Kheda Vartman Press	Kandals Fulchand	Kheda Vartman, weekly.	.....
	Khambhat Samachar Press	Manishankar Sikrasha	Khambhat Samachar and Sneh Sindhu, weekly.	.....
Chandra Prakash Press	Mansukh Lal ... ..	.....	.....
Vidya Sagar Press	Harjivan Parshotam ... ..	.....	.....
Panch Mahals	Rewa Kantha Samachar Press at Godhra.	Mathur Dwarkadas ... ..	.....	.....	Do. Publishes miscellaneous notices, &c.
	Dohad Sila Press	Shivlal Kalidas	Chakravak ... ..	.....
Broach	Satyodaya Press	Gopaldas Bhagvandas	Satyodaya ... ..	.....	Mechanics,
	Prince of Wales Press	Ardesar Dinshaji Gandhi.	Broach Samachar ... ..	.....
	Narbada Printing Press	Rangildas Gopaldas Surti.	Dinamani ... ..	.....
	Victoria Printing Press	Bomanji Dinshawji Kelavala	Broach Mitra ... ..	.....
	Dnyanodaya Printing Press.	Ichhalal Amratlal ... ..	.....	.....
Surat	Victoria Press	Manchharan Ghelabhai	Gujarat Mitra and Deshi Mitra (weekly).	Nityanand*	Does miscellaneous work.
	Gujarat Standard Press	Hormasji Jamsedji	Gujarat Darpan (bi-weekly).	.....	Do.
	Mission Press	Rev. Mr. Shilledy ... ..	.....	Satyodaya (monthly) ..	Do.
	Sodagar Press	Nagindas Dababhai	Surya Prakash (weekly)..	.....	Do.
	Akhbar Press	Narotamlas Govindram	Surat Akhbar (weekly) ...	.....	Do.
	Niti Darpan Press	Bhagvandas Lalubhai ... ..	.....	.....	Do.
	Khodabkhash Press	Mancherji Jamsedji ... ..	.....	Masik Majra and Ajab (monthly).	Do.
	Rising Star Printing Press.	Gangaram Atmaram ... ..	.....	.....	Do.
	New Sodagar Press	Dulabharan Mancharam ... ..	.....	.....	Do.
	Ambika Press	Bhavanishankar Ravishankar.	.....	.....	Do.
Thana	Arunodaya... ..	Kashinath Vishnu Phadke	Arunodaya... ..	.....	610 copies published every Sunday.
	Suryodaya... ..	Gopal Govind Dabak	Hindu Panch ... ..	.....	700 copies published every Thursday.
<i>Central Division.</i>					
Nasik	Gangalahari	Vishnu Janardhan Thakur.	Gangalahari ... ..	.....	300 copies published every Monday.
	Nasik Vritta	Hari Trimbak Kale	Nasik Vritta ... ..	.....
	Raghav Bhushan	Gulab Bhagirath Kavshalya.	Raghav Bhushan ... ..	.....
Khandesh	Khandesh Vaibhav	Bhanu Ganesh Babalkar	Khandesh Vaibhav (weekly).	.....	These are merely local papers with a poor circulation and exercising little or no influence.
	Aryavarta	Vithal Laxman Upasni... ..	Aryavarta (weekly) ... ..	.....
	Shrimat Jagatguru	Narayan Narsinh	Prahodh Chandrika (weekly).	.....
	Chitragupta	Balvant Raviji Shindekar.	Chitragupta do. ... ..	.....
Ahmednagar	Nyaya Sindhu	Daji Chinnaji Kukde	Nyaya Sindhu ... ..	.....	175 copies published every Monday morning.

*Discontinued from 1st July 1891.

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—continued.

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1891—continued.

Name of district, street or road.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
<i>Central Division—continued.</i>					
Ahmednagar—	Nagar Samachar	Abana Lingaji	Nagar Samachar ... ..	.....	175 copies published every Saturday evening.
	Jagadadarsha	Kashinath Bahirav Limaye.	Jagadadarsha ... ..	.....	352 copies published every Sunday morning.
			Mutchadi ... ..	.....	458 copies published every Thursday evening.
	Balaji	Lakhmichand Jayachand	.....	.....	Is used only for printing job-work.
Poona	Poona Observer	Rustamji Dadaabhai	Poona Observer and Civil and Military Journal,	.....	Job-work, books, &c.
	Dnyan Prakash	Shridhar Vishnu Ranade...	Dnyan Prakash ... ..	.....	Books and almanacs.
	Dnyan Chakshu	Bhan Govind Sarpkar	Dnyan Chakshu ... ..	.....	Do.
	Shri Shivaji	Krishnaji Bapuji Mandel...	Shri Shivaji ... ..	.....	Do.
	Poona Vaibhav	Shankar Vishyanath Kelkar.	Poona Vaibhav ... ..	.....	Do.
	A'rya Bhushan	Hari Narayan Gokhle	Maratha, Kesari, and Karmanuk.	.....	Monthly magazines and printing of all sorts.
	Municipal Press	Poona City Municipality...	.....	.....	Office work, forms, &c.
	Chitra Shala Press	Laxuman Krishna Chip-lunkar.	.....	.....	Pictures, Marathi books, &c.
	Datta Prasarak Press	Vinayak Vithal ... ..	.....	.....	Books and almanacs.
	Vritta Prakash	Naro Appaji Godbole ... ..	.....	.....	Do.
	Budhi Prakash	Pandurang Vithal Banade.	.....	.....	Do.
	Jagadhitechhu	Ravji Shridhar Gondhalekar.	Jagadhitechhu ... ..	.....	Do.
	Law Printing Press	Ganpatrao Hari Khadekar.	.....	.....	Law books only.
	Police Press	Government ... ..	.....	.....	Forms, &c. in connection with Police work.
	Grantha Vardhak... ..	Rango Ramchandra Salunke.	Gorakshak Amrit Patrika.	.....	Marathi books, almanacs and religious Pothis, &c.
	Sujanya Mitra	Vithu Krishnaji Mane	Gadari ... ..	.....	Marathi books and Pothis.
	A'rya Prakash	Ronji Sadoba and Balaji Sadoba.	.....	.....	All kinds of printing works.
	Amba Prasad	Narayan Ambaji ... ..	.....	.....	Do.
	Shri Shetkari	Ganesh Narayan Ghotavdekar.	.....	.....	Agricultural books.
	Anandashram	Mahadev Chimnaji A'pte...	.....	.....	Books, &c.
	Suvidya Prakash	Eknath Mahadev Bhulerao.	.....	.....	Do.
	A'rya Vijaya	Damodar Laxuman Divekar.	Sudhritak ... ..	.....	Job-work.
	Novelty Press	Krishnaji Vasudev Khore.	.....	.....	Books, &c.
	Nyayashraya	Shivram Hari Sathe ... ..	.....	.....	Do.
	Dhanvantari	Chinto Gopal Patwardhan.	.....	.....	Books, &c.
	Sudharma Prakash	Shahaji Pratapsing Maharaj.	Brahma Patrika ... ..	.....	Job-work.
	Bhramini Prakash	Chimabai kom Laxuman Kadam.	Bhramini Prakash ... ..	.....	Do.
	Branch Budhi Prakash Press.	Vishvanath Pandurang Ranade.	.....	.....	Do.
	Pravas Graha Vaidya	Kashinath Mahadev Kadle.	.....	.....	Do.
	Chitra Prasarak	Bhagwausing bin Anantsing.	.....	.....	Do.
	Deccan Herald	Sorabji Jehangir and Sons.	Deccan Herald ... ..	.....	Books and pictures.
	Photozincographic Press	Government ... ..	.....	.....	Job-work, books and pictures. Maps, plans and drawings for Government.

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—continued.

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1891—continued.

Name of district, street or road.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
<i>Central Division—concluded.</i>					
Poona—contd. ...	Orphanage Press ...	Reverend J. Small ...	.....	.....	Books and job-work.
	Yaraoda Central Jail Press.	Government ...	.....	.....	Forms, &c., for departmental use.
	Sappers and Miners' Press.	Do. ...	.....	.....	Regimental forms, &c.
	Small Arms Ammunition Factory Press.	Do. ...	.....	.....	Departmental work.
	Quarter-Master General's Office Press.	Do. ...	.....	.....	Maps, plans, &c.
	Cantonment Committee Press.	Cantonment Committee ...	.....	.....	Departmental work.
	Ezekiel Press ...	Abrahám David Ezekiel ...	.....	.....	Job-work.
	Worcestershire Regimental Press.	Regiment ...	.....	.....	Regimental work.
	Lancashire Regimental Press.	Do. ...	.....	.....	Do.
	Hannah and Company's Press.	Hannah & Company ...	.....	.....	Visiting and Fancy cards.
	10th Bombay Infantry Press.	10th Bombay Infantry ...	.....	.....	Regimental work.
	Ambalahari ...	Ambaji Konheri ...	Ambaji Konheri ...	.....
	Nayari Azam ...	Sk. Budhan Bapubhai ...	Nayari Azam (Urdu newspaper).	.....
	Prabhat Patrika ...	Waman Govind Ranade ...	Prabhat Patrika ...	.....
	Datt Prasad ...	Shitaram Hanmantrao Nimbgaoker	Datt Prasad and Vatan-dar.	.....
Sholapur ...	Kalpataru and Anandvrit.	Govindrao Narayan Kalk-de.	Kalpataru and Anandvrit.	.....
	Sholapur Samachar ...	Abana Lingoji ...	Sholapur Samachar ...	.....
	Shrin Sundar ...	Balkrishna Dadaji Kanade	Shrin Sundar ...	.....
	Shetki Sudharina ...	Prabhakar Balshastri Limaye.	.....	Shetki Sudharina.	
	Prabodha Ratna ...	Parling Parbhanaya ...	Prabodha Ratna ...	.....
	Pandhari Vaibhav ...	Vishvanath Narayan ...	Pandhari Vaibhav ...	.....
	Pandhari Samachar and Vrit.	Govind Sakharam Bidkar.	Pandhari Samachar and Vrit.	.....
Satara ...	Balamrit ...	Pandurang Babaji Bhonsle.	Maharashtra Vritta ...	.....
	Maharashtra Mitra Shubha Suchak ...	Ganesh Narayan Kolatkar. Ramchandra Appaji Chitale.	Maharashtra Mitra Shubha Suchak ...	.....
	Sadanand ...	Tukaram Laxuman Bhonsle.	Nil	.....
	Bodha Sudhakar ...	Vaman Krishna Dixit ...	Bodha Sudhakar ...	.....
	Vrita Sudha ...	Ramchandra Vaman Khatavkar and Venkatesh Narayan Thakur.	Vrita Sudha ...	.....
	Ramdas ...	Pandurang Sakharam Kashikar.	Nil	.....
	Viraj Vaibhav ...	Laxuman Mahadev Vaidya.	Vrittasar ...	.....
	Modavritta ...	Rango Mahadev Salvekar.	Moda Vritta ...	.....
	Vagmandir ...	Ramchandra Sawziram Marwadi.	Chandanshu ...	.....
	Pratod ...	Krishnaji Dhondu Harmalkar.	Pratod ...	.....
	Aryamani ...	Shripad Ganesh Joshi ...	Vidushak ...	.....
	Aryaram ...	Jaganath Babaji Sapre ...	Chitragupta ...	.....
<i>Southern Division.</i>					
Belgaum...	Belgaum Samachar ...	Hari Bhikaji Samant ...	Belgaum Samachar ...	.....
	Ramtatva Prakash ...	Abaji Ramchandra Savant.	Chikitsak ...	.....
	Swadesh Bandhu ...	Hanmant Konher Fadnis.	Swadesh Bandhu ...	.....
Dharwar...	Haridas ...	Dhondo Mahadev Joshi ...	Vanapriya ...	.....
	Dharwar Vritta ...	Antaji Ramchandra Joglekar.	Dharwar Vritta ...	Forms, &c. ...	Marathi.
	Dnyana Vardhaka ...	Raghavendra Shrinivas Tonapi.	.....	Kanarese Shalapatrak.	Kanarese.
	Chandrodaya ...	Huchaya bin Sangaya ...	Chandrodaya ...	.....	Kanarese.
	Karnatak Book Depot Press.	Chanvir Fakirapa ...	Karnatak Vritta ...	.....	Job-work, Kanarese, Marathi and English.

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—continued.

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1891.—continued.

Name of district, street or road.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
<i>Southern Division—concluded.</i>					
<i>Dhárwár—contd.</i>	Vir Rághava Press ...	Gururáo Rághavendra Mamdápur.	.....	.....	Job-work, Maráthi and Kánarese.
	Dnyán Chandrodaya, at Gadag.	Gowrishanker Rámprasád.	Rasik Ranjini ...	.....	Do.
	Satya Vritta, at Gadag ...	Shrinivás Raghavindra Umachigi.	Satya Vritta ...	.....	Do.
	Bálsarasvati, at Hombal, Táluka Gadag.	Nágeshbhat bin Narsinhbhat.	Vaidik Darpana ...	.....	Do.
	Wáni Vaibhava, at Hávasbhávi, Táluka Kod.	Timmáji Venkáji Kulkarni.	.....	.....	Job-work, Kánarese.
	Amrit Sagár, at Annigeri, Táluka Navalgund.	Gurunáth Malhár Mokási.	.....	.....	Do.
<i>Bijápur ...</i>	Hitechhu ...	Báláji Ráwji Vengurlekar.	Hitechhu ...	.....	Weekly
	Rámás ...	Sitáráam Haumant ...	Rámás ...	.....	Do.
	Kanad Punch ...	Do.	Kanad Punch ...	.....	Do.
	Ratnákar ...	Govind Ganesh Fansal kar.	Ratnákar ...	.....	Do.
<i>Kánara ...</i>	Sidheshwar ...	Parsharám Shivaji Pavar.	Sidheshwar ...	.....	Do.
	Satya Sudha Lithographic Press, at Kárwár.	Krishnáji Raghunáth ...	Satya Sudha (weekly) ...	Nil.	Transferred to Kunta.
	Kárwár Samáchar Lithographic Press, at Kunta.	Laxuman Báburáo ...	Nil.	Nil.	
	Dnyán Chandrodaya, at Sirsi.	Bálprasád bin Shivadayál Mitra.	Nil.	Nil.	
	Shri Sarasvati Press, at Siddápur.	Ramehander Nárayan Bhatkal.	Nil.	Nil.	
<i>Batnágiri ...</i>	Jagaumitra ...	Janárdan Hari Athalye.	Jaganmitra ...	.....	On every Monday.
	Satyashodhak ...	Hari Nárayan Limayé ...	Satyashodhak ...	.....	On every Sunday.
	Bakul ...	Shankar Sadáshiv Lánje- kar.	Bakul ...	.....	Do.
	Malvan Samáchar (Ven- gurla Vritta).	Vithal Govind Banavali- kar.	Malvan Samáchar ...	.....	On every Thurs- day.
	Vichársil ...	Ganesh Vishram Patkar...	.....	.....
	Chandrodaya ...	Govind Vishnu Phadké ...	Chandrodaya ...	.....	On every Mon- day.
<i>Kolába ...</i>	Chandrashekhar ...	Ganesh Vishnu Vidhavans.	.....	.....
	Satya Sadan ...	Rávi Hari Athavlé ...	Satya Sadan ...	Nil.	Published at Alibág.
	Sudhákár ...	Nárayan Ganesh Mandlik.	Sudhakar ...	Nátya Kathámála ...	Published at Pen.
<i>Sind Division.</i>					
<i>Karáchi ...</i>	Commissioner in Sind's Press.	Government ...	Nil.	Sind Official Gazette ...	
	Sind Gazette and Com- mercial Press Compauy, Limited.	Colonel A. Cory, N. N. Pocháji Doráji Náná- bhái (Secretaries and Treasurers).	Sind Gazette; Sind Gazette Bulletin; Sind Times; Sind Advertiser; Sind Sudhar.	Nil.	
	Phoenix Press ...	N. Gupta, Haslim Fuddoo, and Lekhraj Tilock- chand.	Phoenix, Praja Mitra, Pru- bhat.	Nil.	
	Iklil Press ...	Mirza Mahomed Sádik- khan.	Iklil (Persian), Muin-ul- Islám (Sindhi).	Nil.	
	Muanru Majma Mahomadi Press.	Madressah Board ...	Muanru Majma Maho- madi.	Nil.	
	Mercantile Press ...	Rustomji Jamsetji ...	Nil.	Nil.	
	Sind Printing and Vidig Venode Press.	Asanmal Rijhumal ...	Nil.	Nil.	
	Cheap Printing Press ...	Nárayan Dhurimsey ...	Nil.	Nil.	
	Sudhákár Prakash Press...	Dungersi Lukhnidás ...	Nil.	Nil.	
	A'ryan Printing Press ...	Rámji Pethahrai and Nir- bhaya Shunkar Jagjivan Pribháds Shevakráam ...	Nil.	Nil.	
<i>Hyderábád ...</i>	Sarasvati Press ...	.....	Nil.	Sarasvati, in Arabic Sindhi and Gurmukhi character. (Monthly)	
	Morning Star ...	Tikamdas and Dulomal ...	Nil.	Nil.	Job-work.
<i>Shikárpur ...</i>	Albert Press ...	Haji Abdul Rahman and Fons.	Mercantile Gazette and Af- tab Sindh.	.....
	Victoria Press ...	N. Maucherji & Co. ...	Commercial Gazette and Sindh Samáchar.	.....